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THE

HISTORY

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

OF THE

COUNTY OF KENT.

CONTAINING THE

ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF IT,

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL;

COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS,

AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, VIEWS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION,

IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

By EDWARD HASTED, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A.

LATE OF CANTERBURY.

"*Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humaniſſimi qui Cantium incolunt.*"

"*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,*

"*Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.*"

VOLUME II.



CANTERBURY:

PRINTED BY W. BRISTOW, ON THE PARADE.

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

Thomas Lord Viſcount Sydney,

OF ST. LEONARD'S IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE;

BARON SYDNEY,

OF CHESILHURST, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT;

CHIEF JUSTICE IN EYRE

SOUTH OF TRENT;

ONE OF THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE

PRIVY COUNCIL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

THOUGH I am fearful that this volume will not be thought by your Lordſhip worthy of your acceptance, and that I am treſpaſſing on that reſpect which is due to you, in thus offering it to your patronage, yet as I am certain, my Lord, that your heart rejoices

joices in every opportunity of imparting happineſs to others, which renders your life a bleſſing to mankind, I throw myſelf on your Lordſhip's benevolence, to pardon the liberty I take, in thus addreſſing this Dedication to you. To enumerate your Lordſhip's public, as well as private virtues, would not only give offence, but would exceed the limits of this volume. Permit me, my Lord, therefore only to mention, that you are deſervedly loved and reſpected, as a ſingular example in the domeſtic and ſocial intercourſe of life, and that you have acted in your public capacity upon principles of ſtrict loyalty, and firm attachment to the real good of your country, and a ſteady adherence to the liberties of the Engliſh conſtitution. Thus diſtinguiſhed, my Lord, both in your public and private virtues, as well as by your noble birth, his Majeſty, who never ſuffers ſuperior merit to paſs unrewarded, has been graciouſly pleaſed to ſhew his approbation of them, by beſtowing on your Lordſhip thoſe marks of his royal favor, and thoſe repeated titles of nobility, to which your Lordſhip by your bright example adds a luſtre.

But whilſt I am thus hurried forward by the impulſe of truth, I am treſpaſſing, not only on your Lordſhip's time, but on that reſpect which is due to

your

your rank, in thus enumerating, what is ſo univerſally acknowledged. I ſhall therefore conclude, with my hopes, that your Lordſhip will pardon this liberty, and that you will condeſcend to accept of this Dedication, as an acknowledgment of the profound reſpect I bear towards you.

That your Lordſhip may enjoy whatever may conduce to the happineſs of yourſelf and family, is the ſincere wiſh of

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's

Moſt reſpectful and

Much obliged humble ſervant,

London,
April 30, 1797.

EDWARD HASTED.

INDEX.

The letter A refers to the Appendix of additions and corrections to the firſt and ſecond volumes, added at the end of this volume.

A.

ABEL's of Erith, *page* 136, 247, 283.
Abergavenny, Beauchamps earls of, 355, 485.
Abergavenny, Nevills, lords, 355, 486.
Acon, hoſpital of, St. Thomas of, 215.
Adam's, 315.
Ærhede, 528.
ALCHARDIN, *alias Coombe's manor, in Swanſcombe*, 414; A. 576.
Allen, J. Ward, preſent rector of Cowdham, 78; *of Ridley*, 463.
Alnutt, truſtees of Mr. *poſſeſs* Shelley's manor, in Nockholt, 81.
Altham's, 216; A. 564.
Anchorite or hermit, at Dartford, 318.
Angerſtein, John Julius, *poſſeſſes* Woodlands, a ſeat in Greenwich pariſh, A. 558; a ſeat in Lee, 563.
APPERFIELD *manor in Cowdham*, 68.
Appulderfield's, 69.
Apylton's, alias Appleton's, *account of*, 271, 389, 275, 279.
Arnold's, 499.
Arſick's, 484, 513.
Artichokes, famous ones at Dartford, 287.

Arundel, Fitzalan's, earls of, 332, 355, 455, 485.
ASH, *pariſh of*, 463; A. 577.
Aſheton, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* a ſeat in Bromley, A. 567.
Aſhway's, 70.
Aſtley Jacob, lord, A. 564.
Aſton-lodge. *See* Orkeden.
Althol, John, earl of, 233, 234.
Auckland, lord, *reſides* at Beckenham, A. 566.
Auſten's of Bexley, *account of*, 174, 167, 178, 179.
Auſten, F. Motley, *patron* of Crayford rectory, 284; *poſſeſſes* Shere-hall, in Wilmington, 330; a ſeat in the ſame, 331.
Aynſcombe's, 90.
AXSTANE, *hundred of*, 343.

B.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas, 10.
Badby's, 356.
Badleſmere's, 234, 476.
Baieux, biſhop of, 31, 41, 60, 98, 101, 114, 126, 135, 142, 150, 205, 230, 354, 386, 404, 445, 452, 459, 463, 483, 495, 504, 512, 540.
BALDWIN'S *manor, in Dartford*, 314.
Baldwin, Thomas, 499.
Baltimore, Charles Calvert, lord, *account of*, 248.
Bamme's, 310, 318, 336, 360.

Banker's Little, an eſtate in Lee, A. 563.
Barbur's, 10.
Barham's of Teſton, 447.
Barker's, *baronets*, 155, 156.
Barkfields, in Southfleet, 423.
BARKHART, *a ſeat in Orpington*, 101.
Barne, Miles, *poſſeſſes* Newbery, May-place, and Ellam, in Crayford, 275, 280; A. 573.
Barne's of Woolwich, 215, 216.
BARN-END, *a hamlet in Wilmington*, 330, 331.
Barrows or *tumuli*, 292, 368.
Bartholomew's, 71.
Baſing Robert, 302, 345, 354.
BASTON MANOR *and* COURT, *in Hayes*, 22, 23; A. 568.
Bateman's, 247, 262.
Bathurſt family, *account of*, 500, 502, 505, 506, 507, 521, 358.
Bathurſt's of Wilmington, 330, 338.
Baud's, 152, 315.
Bayles, Thomas, 155.
Beale, Sir John, 503, 517, 523.
Bean, hamlet of, in Stone, 384.
Beaumont, lady Margaret, 304.
BECKENHAM, *parish of*, A. 565, 566.
BEDENWELL *hamlet, in Erith*, 246.
Bedeſham. *See* Betſham.
Bedford's, 368.
Beer's, 312, 318, 322, 329.
Beer's. *See alſo* Bere and Byer.
Belknap's, 42, 51, 102, 115.
BELVIDERE HOUSE, *in Erith*, 248.
Bennet, John, 201; Thomas, 330.
Bennet, Rev. John Leigh, *poſſeſſes* Eaſt Wickham manor, 201.
Bennet, R. H. A. *reſides* at Beckenham, A. 566.
Benſon, Edw. *poſſeſſes* a moiety of Hering-hill, in Erith, 248.
Bere's, 400, 416, 417.
Berens, Joſeph, *poſſeſſes* St. Mary Lyng, Ockmere manor, 117; Kevington in St. Mary Cray, 119; Howbery, and the iron mills, in Caryford, 278; A. 570.
Berkeley, Sir Maurice, 304, 481.
Bermondſey, priory of, 359.
Berne's, 16, 18.
Bertey, manor of, 72.
Beiborough, William, earl of, 417.
Betenſon, *baronets*, 8, 18, 130, 133.
BETSHAM HAMLET, *in Southfleet*, 422, 164.
BEXLEY, *parish of*, 162; A. 572.
Begham, abbey of, 75.
BIGNORS *manor, in Dartford*, 308.
Biller's, Sir William, 156.
Billingham manor, in Lewiſham, A. 564.
Binſted, George, 93.
Birtrick of Meopham, 369, 425, 445.
Blackhall, in Erith, 247.
Blackheath, chapel on, A. 565.
Blackwood, Shovel, *poſſeſſes* Wantſum, in Bexley, 164; the ſcite of Oldplace, in Crayford, 265; A. 572, 573.
Blackwood's, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278.
Blackfen manor, in Bexley, 163.
Bladindon-court. *See* Blendon.
Blague's, 312, 375.
Blechynden's, 412, 419.
BLENDON-HALL, *in Bexley*, 170.
Blomfield, Thomas, 457.
Bolton, Charles, duke of, A. 558.
Bond, Sir James, bart. 26, 50.
Bontfant's, 390, 397.
Boreman, Sir William, A. 557.
Borough, lords, 532, 547; Sir Edward, 532.
Borrett's, 117.

Borſtable manor, 413.
BORSTALL MANOR *and hamlet in Plumſted*, 214.
Boſvile's, *account of*, 534, 434, 434.
Boſtell. *See* Borſtall.
BOTANY, 22, 164, 204, 230, 292, 331, 344, 403, 424, 441, 511; A. 554, 559, 576, 577.
Boteler's, *baronets*, 358, 443, 447, 453.
Boughton's of Plumſted, 203, 209, 213, 225, A. 560, 561.
Boulter, Edmund, A. 555.
Bourchier's, 87, 106, 465.
BOURNE-PLACE *in Bexley*, 176.
Bournſide, Alexander, *reſides* at Bourne-place in Bexley, 177.
Bouverie, Elizabeth, 358, 447.
Bowater's of Woolwich, A. 561.
Bowdler, John, *reſides* at Pickhurſt, in Hayes, A. 568.
Bowes's, *account of*, 149, 153, 157, 159, 215, 216, 352, 467, 478.
Bowles, Oldfield, *poſſeſſes* Woodland manor, in Kingſdown, 489.
Bowmen, royal Kentiſh, corps of, 291.
Bowſer, Richard, *poſſeſſes* Plumſted-park farm, 217.
Bowton's docks, in Woolwich, A. 560.
Bowton's. *See* Boughton's.
Boyd, Sir John, *poſſeſſes* Danſon, in Bexley, 173.
Bradley, Tho. *patron* of Hartley rectory, 457; *preſent rector of the ſame*, 458.
Bramblebury, in Plumſted, 216.
BRAMPTON MANOR, *in Nockholt*, 79; HALL, in Bexley, 173.
Braſier's of Cowdham, 52, 60, 75.
Braſil mill, for ſlitting iron, at Dartford, 289.
Braſted-green, in Farnborough, 46.
Braybrooke, Reginald, 433.
Brembre, Nicholas, 309, 335, 416, 485.
Brereton, William, 253.
Brett's of Bexley, *account of*, 170, 178, 179, 336.
Brett, Sir Piercy, A. 566.
Brian, Phillippa, 465.
BRIDGEN-PLACE, *in Bexley*, 172.
Briſtol, G. Harvey, earl of, 372.
Britons and Saxons, battles of, 265, 369.
Brocas, Sir Oliver, 481.
Brockhall, in Horton, 508.
Brockley Upper, in Deptford, A. 554.
Brome's, 51, 52.
Bromley pariſh, A. 566.
BROOK, *alias Sutton-place*, 352.
Brooke's of Suffolk, 156; of Rocheſter, 435.
Brooke, Joſeph, A. 577; Laurence, 389.
Brooke's, lords Cobham, 433; Sir Henry, alias Cobham, 352.
Brooke, Rev. John Kenward, *poſſeſſes* Hook place, in Southfleet, 435.
Browne's, 120; of Beechworth, 410; of Horton, 502.
Browne, *Capability*, 173; Mary, 335, 351, 352; Thomas, 312; Mr. A. 559.
Buck's of Norfolk, 316; of Dartford, A. 574.
Bucklers, in Orpington, 107.
Budgen, John, *leſſee* of Plumſted manor, 212.
Buggin's, 149, 466.
Bulbeck-ſtreet, in Crayford, 279.
Bunce's, 338, 522.
Burdett, Mr. *reſides* at Vale Mascall, in North Cray, 156.
Burford's, 246.
Burgherſh's, 212.
Burgh, Hubert de, 464.

Burley, Sir Simon de, 461.
Burleigh, William Cecil, lord, 393.
Burnell's, *account of*, 186.
Burrell's, 30, 44; A. 566.
Burrish-court. *See* Burwash-court.
Burrow's, *account of*, 44, 441, 443, 457.
Burwash court, in Plumsted, 212.
Butler, George, *possesses* Leaves-green farm, 60, 54.
Butler, Mr. *possesses* Nockholt, in Swanscombe, 401.
Bryan Philippa, 86, 446.
Byers. *See* Bere's and Beer's.

C.

Cabbinell, Mr. 519.
Cæsar, Robert, 394.
Calcraft's, 137, 358, 417, 521; A. 576.
Calico manufactory, 265, 368.
Call, Sir John, bart. *resides* at Lee, A. 563.
Callow, Adam, *resides* at Hawley, 357.
Calvert, Sir William, 156.
Cambridge, Sydney-college in, *patrons* of Swanscombe rectory, 421.
CAMDEN-PLACE, *a seat in Chesilhurst*, 13.
Camden, Wm. *account of*, 13, 165.
Camden, Pratt's earls of, *account of*, 14.
Camden, John Pratt, earl, *possesses* Camden-place, 15.
Campbell, Duncan, *resides* at Mount Pleasant in Wilmington, 330; possesses Kingsdown manor, 480; Hever, 482; Chepsted, 483, 487.
Campbell, lion king at arms, A. 557.
Campaigne de, family of, 127.
Canterbury, archbishops of, 165, 284, 370, 378, 462, 529.
Canterbury, archbishop of, *patron* of Orpington rectory, 110; Farningham vicarage, 525; Eynsford rectory, 537.
Canterbury, dean and chapter of, *possess* Farningham parsonage, 525.
Canterbury, priory of Christ church in, 99, 113, 268, 369, 524, 527, 537.
Canterbury, St. Augustine's monastery in, 202, 205, 224, 489.
Cardinal's college, in Oxford, 253. *See also* Oxford.
Carew, Richard Gee, *possesses* Petley's-place, 54; a seat in Orpington, 107; a part of Chepsted, in Kingsdown, 483; Sir Francis, 56.
Carew's of Stone, 391, 396, 397.
Carmichael, John, lord, *account of*, 273, 274, 280.
Carter, 415.
Cartwright, Hugh, 316.
Cason, Edward, 393.
Cator John, A. 559; Joseph resides at Beckenham, A. 566.
Cavell, Bernard, 139.
Caves or *holes*, near Crayford and Dartford, 266, 291.
Chalkpits, at Greenhithe, 401.
Chalkside, in Erith, 228.
Chambley's, 391.
Chamberlain, Mrs. of Charlton, A. 559.
Chamier, Anthony, 169.
Champney's, *account of*, 174, 81, 180, 482.
Chapman, James, *possesses* a house in St. Mary Cray, 113; Hockenden in ditto, 120, 121; a seat in Paul's Cray, 132.
Chapman, Christopher, *lessee* of the great tithes of Wickham,

ham, 203; of Darent manor, and parſonage, 372; poſſeſſes St. Margaret Helles manor, 375.
Chapman's of Stone, 391, 397.
CHARLES MANOR, *in Dartford*, 309.
Charlton parish, A. 558.
CHARTON'S MANOR, *in Farningham*, 518, 520, 525.
Chatham, *the great* earl of, *account of*, 25.
Chaworth's, 529.
CHELSFIELD, *parish of*, 83, A. 569.
CHEPSTED MANOR, *in Kingſdown*, 482.
Cherry garden, at Swanſcombe, 401.
Cherry-garden farm, at Charlton, A. 560.
CHESILHURST, *parish of*, 2; A. 568.
Cheſt, hoſpital of, at Chatham, *poſſeſſes* the tithes of E. Wickham, 203.
Cheſnuts, trees of, in Abbey wood in Erith, 228.
Cheſterfield, earls of, 117.
Chickſend's, 487.
Child's, of Oſterly-park, 412.
Child, truſtees of Robert, *poſſeſs* Swanſcombe manor, 413.
CHIMBHAM'S, *in Farningham*, 521.
Cholmeley's, *account of*, 148.
Clarke, William, preſent rector of Orpington, 111.
Clarence, George, duke of, 5.
Cleeve, Bourchier, 137, 138, 520; A. 571.
Clerke, John, 88.
Cleves, lady Anne of, 305.
Cleyndon manor, in Darent, 375.
Clinton and Saye, Edward, lord, 107, 420.
CLOCK-HOUSE, *in Darent*, 368.
Clothworkers company in London, *poſſeſs* Borſtall manor, 216.
Cobham, Sir Thomas, 532, 547.
Cobham's, 124, 302, 369, 432, 507; Brooke's, lords, 77, 297, 433, 507.
Cobham's of Sterborough, 215, 481, 531, 547, 550.
Cobham, chantry of, 506.
Cockleſhell bank, 385.
Cockſhutt, Thomas, 329.
Coke's of Holkham, *account of*, 479, 481, 482, 487.
Cokerhurſt, in Shoreham, 542.
Cole, George, 334, 348, 352.
Coleman, William, 217.
Colfe, Abraham, 20.
Collins's, 499.
Coleraine, G. Hanger, lord, 518.
Colyer, John, *poſſeſſes* a part of Poole farm, in Southfleet, 434; Henry poſſeſſes a mill in Farningham, 522.
COMBES, *alias Alchardin manor, in Swanſcombe*, 414.
Commandery of the Knights of St. John, *account of*, 345.
Comport's of Eltham, 155.
Compton family, *account of*, 242.
Comyn's of Badenagh, 408.
Cooke's of North Cray, *account of*, 254, 154, 157, 181, 182.
Cookes, Rev. Thomas, *poſſeſſes* the great tithes of Plumſted, 225, 186.
Cooper, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* Chimbham's, in Farningham, 522.
Coote's, 309.
Cope, Tho. *leſſee* of the duchy court of Farnborough, 50; of Crofton manor, in Orpington, 103; Bridgen-place, 172, 113.
Copledike's, 32, 42.
Cornhill, Gervas de, 489.
Coſein, Mary Gerarde, 180.

COTTON *manor, in Stone*, 392; A. 576.
Cotton manufactory in Dartford, 289.
Cotton, Edmund, 281; Sir John, 515, 517, 518, 519, 521.
Coventry, Tho. *poſſeſſes* North Cray manor and place, 150; Ruxley manor, 153; *patron* of North Cray rectory, 158; *poſſeſſes* Idley farm in Aſh, 463.
Coventry's, 394.
Court-hawe. *See* Crokenhill.
Courtenay, Dr. rector of Lee, A. 563.
Cowdale's, 533.
COWDHAM, *pariſh of*, 60.
Cowley's, 278, 279, A. 568.
Coxe, Elizabeth, *poſſeſſes* Charton's, in Farningham, 519.
Cracker's, 519.
Cranfield's, 347, 469.
Cranford, ſtream of, 287.
Crawton. *See* Crofton.
CRAY, St. MARY, *pariſh of*, 112.
Cray, North. *See* North Cray.
Cray, Foot's. *See* Foot's Cray.
Cray, Paul's. *See* Paul's Cray.
Cray, Sir Simon de, 126, 130, 133.
CRAYFORD, *pariſh of*, 263; A. 573.
Crecanford, 265.
Crephege's, 375, 378.
Creſſel's, 10, 456, 469.
Crevequer's, 136.
Criol's, 529.
Criſp's, 213.
CROFTON *manor, in Orpington*, 101; A. 569.
CRÓKENHILL *manor and hamlet, in Eynſford*, 532.
Cromer's, 23.
Cromwell, Thomas, 106, 153.
Croſby, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* Chelsfield manor, 89.
Cudham. *See* Cowdham.
Culpeper's, 471.
Cumberland, George, earl of, 352.
Currey, John, preſent vicar of Dartford, 328; *rector of Longfield*, 444.
Curtis, Mr. 217.
Cuſtom, odd one, at Weſt Wickham, 30.
Cutler, Sir John, A. 554.
Cutte, John, 214.

D.

Dacre family, *account of*, 64, 70.
Dacre, Lennards, lords, 67, 92; lady, A. 563.
Darcy's, 300, 306.
D'Aeth's, 129, 149, 153, 310, 322.
Dalton's, 51, 52.
DANSON-HILL, *in Bexley*, 172.
Danby's, 129.
Darbyſhire, Edward, 416.
Darcy family, *account of*, 297.
Dare, Thomas, 182.
DARENT, *pariſh of*, 367; A. 575.
Darent, South. *See* South Darent.
Darn. *See* Darent.
DARTFORD *and* WILMINGTON *hundred*, 286.
DARTFORD, *pariſh of*, 286; A. 574.
Dartford, priory of, *account of*, 303, 308, 316, 336, 358, 415, 532.
Dartford-place, 307; manor, 3, 345.
Daſhwood, Fr. *poſſeſſes* Mount Pleaſant and Hall-place, in Bexley, 176; A. 572.
Daſhwood, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* Erith parſonage and advowſon of the vicarage, 262.
Daſhwood's, 247.
Davenport, Edmund, 368, 377, 378.
Daunſington. *See* Danſon.

Davis; H. M. present vicar of Eynsford, 539.
Day, Richard, *possesses* Blackfern in Bexley, 163.
Deanbottom hamlet, in Horton, 494.
Deadman's dock, in Deptford, A. 554.
Delahay's, in Orpington, 107.
Demeine, antient, 294.
Denham's, 186, 137, 223, 225.
Denne, Rev. Sam. present vicar of Wilmington, 342; *of Darent*, 383; *lessee* of Longfield manor, 442; Mr. 330.
Denys, Sir Maurice, 302, 336, 346, 352.
Denys's, *account of*, 70.
DEPTFORD, *parish of*, A. 553.
Denton, 438.
Derbyshire, Mr. 217.
Dering, Cholmondeley, *possesses* a house in Downe, 54.
Despencer, Francis, lord le, 175.
Despencer, Hugh, le, 408; Philip, 478.
Dingley's, *account of*, 169; Robert, A. 560.
Dinham's, 530.
Disney, Rev. Wm. and others *possess* a moiety of Heringhil, 248.
Dixon's, 369.
Dorrington, John, *possesses* a house in Eltham, A. 562.
Dover, Fulbert de, 231, 232.
DOWNE, *parish of*, 54.
Downe-court, manor of, 55; hall, 56.
DRAPER'S-PLACE, *in Erith*, 247.
Draper's of Erith and Crayford, 246, 247, 257, 258, 278, 280, 281, 282, 456.
Ducie, lord, 413.
Dudley's, 395.
Duke, Richard, 532.
Duncannon, William, viscount, 417.
Dyggis, James, 447.
Dyke, Sir J. D. *bart. possesses* Farnborough-hall, 50; Orpington manor, 100; Easthall, 106; Petham-place, 521; Eynsford manor and castle, 529; Southcourt, 531; Orkesden manor, 532; Crokenhill manor, 533; Lullingstone manor and advowson of rectory, 546; Lullingstane manor, 547; Patten-grove in Orpington, A. 570.
Dyke's, *baronets, account of*, 245, 120, 538, 550.
Dyneley's, 11.

E.

Eard. *See* Crayford.
Eardley, Sampson, lord, *possesses* Belvidere house in Erith, 248.
Earthen ware, manufactory of, in Deptford, A. 555.
Earthquake, shock of, 511.
Eastcombe, in Greenwich, A. 557.
EASTHALL MANOR, *in Orpington*, 105.
Ebbut, John, *possesses* Walden's in St. Mary Cray, 121.
Edsall's, 176, 309.
Edwards, Gerard Noel, *possesses* Charles manor in Dartford, 311.
Egerton, Mrs. *possesses* Hackstaple manor in Sutton, 350.
EGLANTINE FARM, *in Farningham*, 519, 520.
Eglesfield's, 359.
Egmont, earl of, A. 559.
ELLAM, *in Crayford*, 279.
Eliot, Mr. J. *possesses* Pickhurst, alias Heaver manor in Hayes, A. 568.

Elizabeth, queen, her progreſs into Kent, 306.
Eltham parish, A. 561; palace, 562.
Elwick, Nathaniel, 274, 280, 281.
Emmerton, William, 504, 517, 523.
Emmet, Henry, 182.
Engham's, 460.
Erhede, *now* Crayford.
ERITH, *parish of*, 227; A. 572.
Eſſex, Cromwell, earl of, 106, 153, 466.
Eton college *poſſeſſes* Baldwin's manor, 315.
Evans, 395.
Evelyn, William Glanville, 117, 461, 462; Sir Frederick, *bt.* A. 554.
Evere. *See* Hever.
EYNSFORD, *parish of*, 527; A. 578.
Eynsford de, family of, 136, 529, 464.

F.

Fagg, Mr. 415.
Falkland, Sarah, viſcounteſs, A. 565.
Fane, alias Vane, Joane, 305.
Fane's, 278, 284, 471.
FANTS *manor*, 253.
Farmer, Samuel, *reſides* at Weſt Wickham, 30.
FARNBOROUGH, *parish of*, 46; duchy court of, 31, 413.
FARNINGHAM, *parish of*, 510; A. 578.
Farnaby, John, *poſſeſſes* Baſton manor, 23; Weſt Wickham manor and advowſon of rectory, 34, 36; Keſton manor, 43.
Farrant, Thomas, 75; Godfry Lee, 92; William, 372.
Farrant, George Binſted, *poſſeſſes* Norſted manor, 93.
Farrington's, *account of*, 16, 9, 17, 20; A. 568.
Faulder, Joſeph, preſent rector of Weſt Wickham, 37.
Fauſſett family, A. 574.
Fauſtina, empreſs, coin of, 424.
FAWKHAM, *parish of*, 444.
Ferby's, *account of*, 130, 120, 132, 133, 170.
Fermanagh, lady, *reſides at* May place in Crayford, 275; A. 573.
Ferry at Greenhith, 400.
Fermor's, 284.
Fielder, Mark, 316, 321.
Fiennes family, *account of*, 63, 77.
Filmer's, 376.
Fiſher's, 171, 434.
Fitch's, *account of*, 155.
Fitz's, 460.
Fitzbernard's, 475, 492.
Fitzherbert, Mrs. A. 559.
Fitzwalter, Robert, 232.
Fleet, Huſſey, *reſides at* Hawley in Sutton, 357.
Fletcher, Joſeph, 358, 502.
Fletis and Fleotis. *See* Southfleet.
Fludyer, Sir Thomas, A. 563.
Fly, Henry, perpetual curate of Downe, 59; *of Nockholt*, 83.
Folkſtone, Elizabeth, viſcounteſs dowager, 358, 447.
FOOT'S CRAY, *parish of*, 135; A. 570.
Foot's Cray-place, 138.
Ford, Thurſtan, *poſſeſſes* Mount Pleaſant in Wilmington, 330.
Ford, Sir Richard, 181.
Forreſt, Richard, 457.
Fortree's, A. 557.
Foſſils found at Charlton, A. 559; at Woolwich, 560.
Fountaine, Robert, preſent vicar of Sutton, 367.

Fowel, John, D. D. present rector of Eynsford, 539.
Fowke, Edward, 338, 368, 357, A. 576.
Fowler's, *account of*, 466, 149, 473.
Francis Basil, heirs of, *lessees* of Dartford parsonage, A. 574.
Franceys's, 92, 357.
Frakenham's, 471.
Frankish, family of, 500.
FRANKS, *a seat in Horton*, 500.
Frafer, Simon, *lessee* of Baldwin's manor, in Dartford, 316.
Frafer, Thomas, *possesses* a seat in Hawley, 357.
Freeland's, a seat in Bromley, A. 567.
Fremingham's, *account of*, 514, 518; John de, 317.
Frendsbury, 438, 427.
Frith, Rev. Edward Cockayne, *possesses* Wollet-hall, in North Cray, 142.
Frith's, 133, 142.
FROGNALL, *a seat in Chesilhurst*, 10.
Fulham's-place, in Plumsted, 15, 217.
Fuller, John, *possesses* Hewit's, in Chelsfield, 91.
Fuller, Thomas, *possesses* Farningham manor, &c. 518, and a seat in ditto, 520.
Fullerton, John, 517, 520.

G.

Gainsford, Sir Thomas, 255.
Gatewyk's, 470.
Garret's, *see* Gerard's.
Gavelkind, trial of, 299.
Geary, Sir Francis, bart. *possesses* Apperfield, in Cowdham, 72.
Gee's of Orpington, 51, 107, 108.
Gellibrand's, 137.
Gerard's, 429.
Gideon, Sampson, *account of*, 248.
Gifford's, 131, 360, 374, 448, 536, 538.
Gilbourne's, A. 561.
Gilden-hill. *See* Gilton-hill.
Giles's, 88.
Gills, hamlet of, in Darent, 373, 375, 381, A. 576.
GILTON-HILL, *in Sutton*, 358.
Glendower, Owen, 456.
Glode, Sir Rich. *possesses* Mayfield, 105; Perry-court, in Orpington, A. 570.
Gloucester, Richard de Clare, earl of, 497.
Glover's, 56.
Goddard, Austen, 173.
Godden, Robert, 462.
GODDINGTON *manor, in Chelsfield*, 89, 413.
Goldsmith's, *account of*, 272, 275, 310.
Goldwell's of Bexley, 167, 168.
Gooday's, 81, 93.
GORE, *a seat in Darent*, 369.
Gorfyn, William, 270.
Gospel Society, in New England, *possess* Suffolk-place-farm in Plumsted, 216.
Gosnold, Robert, 462.
Gossage, John, 203.
Gould, Sir Charles, 300.
Gouge, family of, 298.
GRANDISON's, alias *Wilmington manor*, 332.
Grandison's, 47, 86, 91, 106, 332, 446, 465.
Granntson. *See* Grandison.
Green, William, present vicar of Bexley, 183.
Green, John, *lessee* of Eltham rectory, A. 562.
Grene's, 213; Sir William, baronet, 216.
Greenstreet green hamlet, in Chels-

field, 84; A. 569; hamlet in Darent, 368, 373, 375, 381.
Greenstreet, hundred of, 485.
GREENHITH *hamlet in Swanscombe*, 400.
Greenwich parish, A. 555.
Greenwood's, 113, 123.
Gretenersse. *See* Greenhith.
Grey of Ruthin, Reginald, lord, 455, 456.
Griffith, Sir John, 258.
Grimstones, *baronets*, 503.
Grote, George, esq. of Beckenham, SHERIFF, A. 553.
Groveherst, 520.
Gunpowder, manufactory of, 309.
Gwydir, Peter Burrell, lord, *possesses* a seat, 30, and other houses in Beckenham, A. 566.
Gyfe's, 335, 357.

H.

Hackett's, 499.
HACKSTAPLE, *in Sutton*, 359.
Haddenham, Jeffry, 373.
Haddon's, 90, 112, 123, 124, 352.
Hagelei. *See* Hawley.
Halgell. *See* Hawley.
Hali Sawters. *See* Hawley.
HALYWELL, alias *Hodsoll manor, in Ash*, 407.
Halywell nunnery in Shoreditch, 467.
HALL-PLACE, *in Bexley*, 173.
Hamond, John, 52.
Handloe's, 187.
Hanger's, 504, 517, 520.
Hanging-wood, in Charlton, A. 559.
Hardres, 415.
Harey, lady, *resides at* Sidcup, 136.
Harenc, Benj. *possesses* lands in Foot's Cray, 137; Foot's Cray place, 138; A. 570.
Harman's, 279.
Harris, James, *possesses* Goddington manor in Chelsfield, 90; Thomas, 360, 365; Rev. Mr. A 559.
Harrison, John, 24.
Harrington, Mr. 393; Aaron, 435.
Hart, family of, 50, 100, 104, 106, 121, 124, 358, 418, 529, 530, 532, 533, 535, 538, 549, 551; *account of*, 543.
HARTLEY, *parish of*, 452; A. 577.
Harvey's, 372.
Haskins, Charles, 30.
Hastings, 355, 375, 407, 454.
Hatchfield, Great, in Lee, A. 563.
Hawkesworth, Dr. A. 567.
Hawkins, Sir John, 203.
HAWLEY *hamlet and manor, in Sutton*, 345, 353.
Haws, Mr. 256.
Hawte, Edward, 258.
HAYES, *parish of*, 22; A. 568.
Hayes's, 401; Bonham, 415; A. 576; James, A. 557.
Hayley, George, 248.
Hayward, Rowland, 352; John, 374.
Haywood's, A. 562.
Head's, *baronets*, 415; A. 576.
Heathcote, Thomas, present rector of Stone, 399.
Heather, William, 166.
Hedges, William, 245, 259.
HELLES *hamlet of St. Margaret's in Darent*, 373; *chapel of*, 371, 381.
Hells, family of, 373; 345.
Hengist, king of Kent, 265.
Henley, Mrs. Mary, *possesses* Stanham, in Dartford, A. 574.
Henry VIII. his progress into Kent, 229.
Herdson's, 33, 34; Henry, 420.
HERING-HILL *in Erith*, 247.
Hermenthorpe, John, 485.

Hermitage,

Hermitage, in Plumſted, 217.
Heron's, 130, 137; Sir Wm. 63; Sir Chriſtopher, 334; Mr. 393.
Heſilt, William, 321.
Hetherington's, 150, 157, 161; A. 571.
HEVER *manor, in Kingſdown*, 480, 490.
Hever, family of, 480, 481.
HEWIT'S *manor, in Chelſfield*, 90; *farm*, 91.
Heydon's, 23, 41, 43; A. 569.
Heywood's, A. 561.
HIGHLANDS *manor in Sutton*, 357.
HIGHSTREET-HOUSE, *in Bexley*, 167.
Higham, dairy farm in, 413.
High Elms farm, in Downe, 54.
Hill's of Sutton, *account of*, 347, 344, 360, 367.
Hiltelbury, manor of, 533.
Hyndford, earl of, *account of*, 273, 274, 280, 416.
Hippiſley, Sir John, 254.
Hoare, Hen. A. 562; Mrs. *reſides at* Beckenham, A. 566.
Hobbes, family of, 575.
HOCKENDEN *manor, in St. Mary Cray*, 119.
Hodges, Nathaniel, aſſignées of, *poſſeſs* a ſeat in Darent, 368.
Hodgſon, James, preſent rector of Keſton, 46.
Hodſoll-ſtreet hamlet in Aſh, 463; A. 577.
Hodſoll, family of, *account of*, 468, 121, 124, 467, 472; A. 579; Edward, A. 568.
Hodſoll, Mrs. Matilda, *poſſeſſes* Town-court, in Chelſhurſt, 16; a ſeat in St. Mary Cray, 113; Charles *poſſeſſes* South Aſh manor, 468; Chepſted, in Kingſdown, 483.
Holker's, *account of*, 176.
Holland's, 357.
Holly-hill a ſeat in Erith, 228.
HOLLWOOD-HOUSE, *a ſeat in Keſton*, 43; A. 569.
Hollis, Thomas, 347.
Homewood, Edward, *poſſeſſes* Kirkby court in Horton, 500.
HOOK-PLACE *in Southfleet*, 435, 422.
Hook-green hamlet, in Wilmington, 331.
Hornſby's, 500.
Hornſcroſs hamlet, in Stone, 384.
HORSMAN'S-PLACE, *in Dartford*, 311.
HORTON KIRKBY, *pariſh of*, 494.
Hoſpitallers Knights, 345. *See alſo* St. John's.
Howard, John Stafford, 356.
HOWBERY MANOR, *in Crayford*, 277; A. 573.
Howe, William, 395.
Huddyſhole's. *See* Hodſoll's.
Hudſon's, 415.
Hulks, the, at Woolwich, A. 561.
Hull, Chriſtopher, 139.
Hulſe's, *account of*, 315, 338; A. 575.
Hunt, Edmund, 356.
Huntingfield's, *account of*, 31, 42.
Huſſey, William, 245.

I. J.

Jacobs, *baronets*, 503.
Jacket's court in North Cray, 154.
James's, *baronets*, of Eltham, A. 562.
Idley farm, in Ash, 463.
Jenny, of Norfolk, 489.
Jerſey, earl of, viſcount Villiers of Dartford, 253.
INGRESS, *in Swanſcombe*, 415; A. 576.
Innocent, John, A. 567.
Inwen, Thomas, A. 566.
Johnſon, Theodore, 248.

Jones, Col. Richard Steyning, *poſſeſſes* a ſeat in Eaſt Wickham, 185.
Jones, Inigo, A. 560.
Joſelyn, Sir Robert, 216.
Joydens wood in North Cray, 157; in Wilmington, 331.
Iron-mills, 265, 289; manufacture, A. 557.
Iſley's, 515, 519, 521.

K.

Kempe's, 334, 357.
Kent, earls of, 3, 296, 408.
Kent-houſe, in Beckenham, A. 565.
KESTON, *pariſh of*, 37; A. 569.
KEVINGTON, *in St. Mary Cray*, 117.
Keyt's, *baronets*, 394.
Kilburne, priory of, 75.
Killam, William, 247.
Killingworth's, 393.
KINGSDOWN, *pariſh of*, 475; A. 577.
Kipling Henry, patron of Plumſted rectory, 225.
Kipling, Henry, preſent rector of Plumſted, 227.
KIRKBY-COURT *in Horton*, 499.
Kirkby's, 448, 496.
Kirke, Joſeph, A. 559.
Kechyngrove, in Paul's Cray, 130.
King, Edward, eſq. *reſides at* Beckenham, A. 566.
Knockholt, in Swanſcombe, 401.
Know's, 71.

L.

Ladbroke, Sir Robert, 156.
Lageham, in Penſhurſt, 345.
Lamaby. *See* Lamienby.
Lambard, Multon, *poſſeſſes* Ridley manor and advowſon, 461, 462; Aſh manor and Haliwell, alias Hodſoll manor, 467: Scotgrove in Aſh, 471; and advowſon of rectory, 473.
Lambard, Thomas, preſent rector of Aſh, 474.
Lambard's hoſpital, in Greenwich, A. 558.
Lambton, Mr. A. 559.
Lambeth, manor of, 371, 378.
LAMIENBY, *in Bexley*, 168.
Lambyn, Thomas, 215.
Lancaſter, earls and dukes of, 46.
Lancaſter, duchy of, *account of*, 48, 113, 126, 468.
Lane's, 375, 506.
Langhorne, Sir Wm. A. 560.
Langley, houſe of friars at, 306.
Langworth's, 338; A. 574, 575.
Latham, Thomas, *poſſeſſes* Bexley parſonage, 182; Dr. John, F. R. S.
Latimer's, 468.
Lawley's, *baronets*, 394.
Leaves-green, in Keſton, 37; in Cowdham, 60.
Lee, pariſh of, A. 562, 563.
Lee, William, eſq. 368, 369, 377, 378.
Leaſon-heath, in Erith, 228.
Leiceſter, Sarah, counteſs of, 347, 349, 469.
Leiceſter, Thomas Coke, earl of, 480, 481, 483, 487.
Leigh's of Addington, *account of*, 197, 185; of Hawley, *account of*, 199, 356, 131, 166, 185.
Leigh, Richard, ſergeant at law, 314; Francis, 374; John, A. 564.
Leigh, Richard, *leſſee* of Bexley manor, 166; *poſſeſſes* Horſeman's-place, in Dartford, 314; reſides at Wilmington, A. 575; Mrs. *poſſeſſes* Hawley-houſe, in Sutton, 356.
Lejay, Michael, 169.
Leman, Sir John, 155, 254.

Lennard's of Weſt Wickham, *account of*, 33, 35, 23, 43, 532; A. 569.
Lennard's of Chevening, *account of*, 66, 70, 92.
LESNES MANOR, *alias Erith*, 231.
Leſnes abbey, *account of*, 249; A. 572.
Leſnes, abbot and convent of, 15, 217, 233, 311, 315, 441.
Lethieullier's, *account of*, 350, 335, 352, 361; A. 564.
Levett, William, 415; A. 576.
Lewis, Marmaduke, preſent rector of Lullingſtone, 552.
Lewiſham manor, 358; *pariſh of*, A. 563.
Lewiſham, lord viſcount, *reſides at* Hayes-place, 26.
Lewknor's, 471.
Leyborne's, 459, 461.
Lidgbird's, 224.
Lill, Rev. Dr. 415.
Lime trees, the firſt in England, 309.
Linckhill, borough of, 2.
Liſley, Sir Thomas, 270.
LITTLEBROOK *manor, in Stone*, 386, 388.
Little Hoo, alias Hoobery, in Crayford, 277.
Litelai, hundred of, 184.
LITTLE *and* LESNES, *hundred of*, 184.
LITTLEMOTE *manor, in Eynsford*, 533.
Lodowick, Mr. 244.
Lomax, Joſhua, 217.
London, mayor and commonalty of, *poſſeſs* Crofton manor in Orpington, 103; Leſnes and Fants manors, and Leſnes abbey, 256.
Long, John, D. D. preſent rector of Chelſield, 97.
LONGFIELD, *pariſh of*, 440; A. 577.
Lovelace's, *account of*, 478, 414, 481, 482, 486, 487, 490.
Lovell's, *account of*, 188.
Lothian, marquis of, A. 559.
Lownds, William, 390.
Lowth, Rev. William, A. 565.
L. S. M. meaning of, 511.
Lucas, John, 400; Thomas, A. 563.
Lucy's, 179; Richard de, 231, 249, 254, 260.
Luda, Thomas de, 311.
LULLINGSTONE, *pariſh of*, 539, 540.
LULLINGSTANE, *pariſh of*, 546.
Luſhington, William, *reſides at* Camden-place, in Cheſilhurſt, A. 568.
Luxford's, 23; A. 568.

M.

Maddocks, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* Mount Maſcall, 156; John poſſeſſes Vale Maſcall, in North Cray, *ibid.* Holly-hill in Erith, 228; A. 572.
Malhard Henry, 374.
Malines, Mr. 395.
Malmains, Nicholas, 446; John de, 485.
Maminot's, *account of*, 61, 42, 69, 72, 75.
Maniford's, 395.
Manning's, *account of*, 55, 57, 73, 117, 122, 393; Charles, 320, 322.
Manſel, Robert, 273.
MAPLESCOMBE *manor in Kingſdown*, 483.
March, Mortimers, earls of, 236.
Mares-place, in Cowdham, 74.
Mares, John de, 114.
Marler's, 280, 281.
MARSHALL'S-COURT, *in Crayford*, 275; A. 573.
Marſhal, John, 281; *Edmund preſent rector of Farnham*, 453.

Marſhes,

Marſhes, by the river Thames, *account of*, 217, 257.
Marſham, Sir Robert, 273.
Martin's, 321, 482.
Martin's of Franks, 500, 520.
Martin, John, *reſides at* Burwaſh-court, in Plumſted, 214.
Maſſingbeard's, 395.
Maud, James, 89.
Maxfield, James Primroſe, *poſſeſſes* Tubbenden, in Farnborough, 52.
May-ſtreet, in Crayford, 279.
MAYFIELD-PLACE manor, in Orpington, 103.
Mayo's, 356.
Medley, George, heirs of, *poſſeſs* the Clock-houſe in Darent, 368.
Meetkirk, Adolphus, 95.
Mendes, Moſes, 415.
Mereworth, John de, 485.
Meriel's, 415, 417.
Mervin, Richard, 23, 33, 43.
Michel's of Richmond, *account of*, 210, 448, 450, 498.
Mile ſtone, Roman, 423.
Milton-ſtreet hamlet, in Swanſcombe, 401.
Milward Thomas, 298.
Milner, Charles, reſides at Farningham, 520.
Minſhaw, Charles Stewart, *poſſeſſes* Foot's Cray manor, 137.
Miracle, ſtory of one at Stone, 386.
Moile, Sir Thomas, 334, 357.
Montchenſie, *account of*, 405, 420, 453.
Moore, Thomas, preſent rector of Foot's Cray, 141; of *North Cray*, 162.
Morden, Sir John, A. 557.
Morgan, Sir Charles, *poſſeſſes* Dartford manor, 300; Temple manor, 303; Dartford priory, 307.
Morgan, 574.
Morley, Henry Lovel, lord, 191.
Morriſon, general, A. 562.
Mors Marina (a fiſh) taken at Erith, 230.
Mortimer's, account of, 235, 375, 410, 477.
Mottingham, hamlet of, 19.
Motley, Thomas, 331.
Mountague, Mr. A. 557.
MOUNT MASCALL, *in N. Cray*, 154; A. 571.
MOUNT PLEASANT, *in Bexley*, 176; A. 572.
Mount Pleaſant in Wilmington, 330.
Mumford, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* Sutton-place, 353.
Mumford, John, *poſſeſſes* Grandiſon's, alias Wilmington manor, 335; Rowe-hill manor, 336; the manſion of St. John's in Sutton, 348; Sutton manor, 351; Highlands manor, in Sutton, 358.
Mumford, Wm. *leſſee* of Stanhill tithes, in Wilmington, 342; *poſſeſſes* St. John's manor, in Sutton, 348; *leſſee* of Sutton parſonage, 365.
Mumford, William and John, *poſſeſs* quit rents in Aſh, 469.
Mynors, Robert, 300.

N.

Narborough, James, 129.
Naſſau, Robert, 156.
Naylor, Mr. A. 562.
Nero, coin of, 402.
Neſbit, John, *poſſeſſes* a ſeat in Weſt Wickham, 37; Arnold, 30.
Nevill's, 240, 486.
Newell, in Orpington, 97.
Newnham, Mr. *poſſeſſes* a ſeat at Southborough, A. 567.
Newbery, in *Crayford*, A. 574.
NOCKHOLT, *pariſh of*, 78.

Norfolk,

Norfolk, Howards dukes of, 191.
Norfolk college, in Greenwich, A. 558.
Northampton, Bohun, earl of, 235, 477.
North, Sir Edward, 462.
NORTH-COURT, *in Kingsdown*, 476.
NORTH CRAY, *parish of*, 141; A. 571.
Northend hamlet in Crayford, 264.
Northfleet, *Roman ſtation* near, 423.
Northumberland heath, 264.
Northumberland, earls of, 488.
Norman George, *leſſee* of Bromley parſonage, A. 567.
NORSTED *manor in Chelsfield*, 91.
Norton's, 88, 94, 489.
Northwood's, 277, 332, 390, 394.
Noviomagus, *Roman ſtation of*, 39, 267.

O.

Ockholt manor. *See* Shelleys.
OCKMERE, St. MARY LYNG *manor*, *in St. Mary Cray*, 114.
Oldcaſtle, Sir John, 433.
OLDCOURT HOUSE, *in Covdham*, 60.
Oldner, Richard, 57.
Oliffe, Sir John, 185, 196.
Oliver's, *alias* Quintin's, 79.
Oliver, Edward, preſent rector of Swanſcombe, 421.
Onſlow's, 119, 123.
ORKESDEN *manor*, *in Eynsford*, 531.
Orme, David, M. D. *poſſeſſes* Lamienby in Bexley, 169.
ORPINGTON, *parish of*, 97; A. 569.
Orpington, Great, manor of, 22, 54.
Orpington, rector of, *patron* of Hayes rectory, 28; of Downe parſonage, 58.
Oſpringe, manor of, 115.
Oxford, All Souls college in, *patrons* of Chelsfield rectory, 95.
Oxford, Queen's college in, *poſſeſſes* Plumſted manor, 211; Horton manor and caſtle, 499.
Oxford, cardinals college in, 315.
Oxford, hiſtorical profeſſorſhip founded in, 13, 165.

P.

Page, Sir Gregory, A. 558.
Palmer's, 56.
Paper *manufactories*, 289, 309.
Parker's, 172, 395.
Parſons, William, *the celebrated comedian*, A. 563.
Patten-grove, *in Orpington*, A. 570,
Pateſhul's, 144, 151.
Pattiſon, General James, *reſides* at Blendon, in Bexley, 172; A. 572.
Pattiſon's of Woolwich, 213.
Paveley's, 213.
PAUL'S CRAY HILL, *ſeat of*, 130, 125.
Payne, 499.
Pearch, capt. Richard, 43, 45.
Peche Joane, 233, 251.
Peche family, *account of*, 541, 50, 104, 486, 548, 549, 550.
Pembroke, Valence, earls of, 407, 454; Haſtings, earls of, 455.
Pencombe, Henry, 464.
Penhale, Emma, 456, 481.
Penſhurſt, Ralph de, 345.
Percival, Samuel, 357, 362.
Percy family, *account of*, 144, 146, 159.
Perers, Alice, 304.
Perkins's, 137.
Perry-ſtreet hamlet, *in Crayford*, 264; *Hall*, *in Orpington*, A. 570.

Perry's, 330, 338; A. 575.
PETHAM-PLACE, *in Farningham*, 521.
PETHAM-COURT, *in Eynsford*, 533, 521.
Petham, William, 521, 523.
Petit, Clement, 321.
PETLEY'S-PLACE, *in Downe*, 54.
Petley, Mrs. Elizabeth, *poſſeſſes* Hewitt's manor, in Chelſfield, 91.
Petley's, *account of*, 55, 57, 91, 50, 54, 79, 131, 374.
Petrie, Sir William, *account of*, 428.
Petrie family, A. 565.
Pett's, 489.
Peverel, Jeffry de, 114.
Peyforer's, 540.
Philip, Sir Eraſmus, 298.
Pickhurſt manor, in Hayes, 22; A. 568.
Pickerday, in Erith, 228.
Piggot, Grenado, 176.
Pigou and Andrews, *poſſeſs* Bignor's manor and gunpowder mills in Dartford, 309.
Pike, Mr. 309.
PINDEN *hamlet, in Horton*, 504, 494.
Pitcairn, Dr. David, *reſides at* Hackſtaple, in Sutton, 359.
Pitt, Right Hon. William, *poſſeſſes* Holwood-houſe in Keſton, 44, 26.
Pitt's, *account of*, 24.
Pix's, 276.
Place-green, in Cheſilhurſt, 2; *Houſe, in Lewiſham*, A. 564.
Plantagenet, Margaret, 333.
Pleyer, William, *leſſee* of Stanhill manor in Wilmington, 336.
Plume, Dr. Thomas, 391, 395, 442, 443.
Plume, Dr. Thomas, truſtees of, *poſſeſs* Stone caſtle, 391.
PLUMSTED, *pariſh of*, 203.
Plummer, Thomas, *poſſeſſes* an eſtate in Wilmington, A. 575.
Pocock, Capt. 37.
POLE MANOR, *in Southfleet*, 432.
Pole's, *account of*, 333.
Polſted's, 74.
Polhill's, 499.
Port, family of, 268, 354, 464.
Portbridge, *alias* Bignors. *See alſo* Bignors.
Potts, Cuthbert, *poſſeſſes* High-ſtreet houſe, 168, and Bourne place, in Bexley, 177.
Potter, Thomas, *poſſeſſes* Littlebrook, in Stone, 390.
Powel, David, *poſſeſſes* Alchardin manor, in Swanſcombe, 415; A. 576.
Powel, David, *poſſeſſes* Reynold's place, in Horton, 504.
Powis, Hon. Mrs. *reſides at* High-ſtreet houſe, in Bexley, 168.
Powlet, Rev. Mr. *leſſee* of Weſtcombe, in Greenwich, A. 558.
Poulter's, *account of*, 355.
Poyning's, 87, 89, 106, 144, 150, 151, 152, 159, 270, 446, 466.
Pratt, Rev. Mr. preſent vicar of Orpington, 112.
Pratt's, 14.
Puckletongue, 361.
Pulloccil, Sir Thomas, 139.
Pulteney's, 130, 215.
Puſey, Hon. Wm. B. *poſſeſſes* Gilton-hill, in Sutton, 359; Fawkham manor, 447.

Q.

Quintin, *alias* Oliver, 79.
Quilter, William, 105.

R.

Randall, James, *poſſeſſes* Baſtoncourt, in Hayes, 23; A. 568.

Randyll Vincent, 337, 347, 348, 349.
Radnor, Wm. Bouverie, earl of, 359, 447.
Raikes, Tho. *reſides at* Bromley, A. 567.
Read, Sir Robert, 103.
Raſhleigh, Peter, preſent rector of Southfleet, 440; A. 577.
Ravenſbourne river, ſource of, 39.
Raymond Jones, A. 566.
Raynes, Sir Richard, A. 558.
REYNOLD'S-PLACE, *in Horton*, 502.
Reynold Smiths, hamlet of, in St. Mary Cray, A. 570.
Reynolds, Mr. *reſides at* Southborough, in Bromley, A. 567.
Richmond, Margaret, counteſs of, 6.
Richmond's lands, *alias* Dartford manor, 6, 298.
RIDLEY, *pariſh of*, 458; A. 577.
Rikhill's, 460.
Robinſon, Robert, 357.
Rocheſter, biſhop of, 387, 426, 445, 505.
Rocheſter, Dr. Thomas, biſhop of, 54.
Rocheſter, biſhop of, *patron* of Cheſilhurſt rectory, 19; *poſſeſſes* the parſonage of Dartford, 323; *patron* of Dartford vicarage, *ibid. poſſeſſes* Stone manor, 388; *patron of* Stone rectory, 398; of Southfleet rectory, 437; and of Longfield, rectory, 443.
Rocheſter, dean and chapter of *poſſeſs* the tithes of Mottingham, 19, 20; Stanhill manor in Wilmington, 336; Wilmington parſonage, 340; Stanhill tithes, 341; *patrons* of Wilmington vicarage, 342; of Sutton, 363; *poſſeſs* Sutton parſonage, *ib.* Darent manor, 372, and parſonage, 380; *patrons* of Darent vicarage, *ib. poſſeſs* the tithes of Pole manor, in Southfleet, 435.
Rocheſter, dean and chapter of, 428.
Rocheſter, archdeaconry of, 441.
Rocheſter, archdeacons of, *poſſeſs* Longfield manor, 442.
Rocheſter, priory of, 18, 76, 323, 336, 339, 362, 369, 378, 386, 425, 434, 437, 441, 491; A. 565.
Rocheſter bridge, wardens, &c. of, 417.
Rocheſter caſtle, ſcite of, 412, 413.
Rocheſter, John, A. 564.
Roebuck, Henry, *poſſeſſes* Ingreſs 417.
Roffey, Nathaniel, A. 568.
ROKESLEY, *alias Ruxley, hundred of*, 1. *See alſo Ruxley.*
Rokeſley's, *account of*, 143, 150, 104, 115, 136, 448, 486, 504, 512.
Rokeſley's of Lullingſtone, 541, 546, 548.
Rokeby, dame Dorothy, 298.
Rolt, Thomas, 374.
Roman camp, at Keſton, 38.
Roman road, 267, 292, 384, 402, 422.
Roman antiquities, 547.
Romney, Charles, *leſſee* of Stone court lodge, 388; *poſſeſſes* Pole manor, p. 434; and a moiety of Pole farm, *ib. leſſee* of Pole tithing, in Southfleet, 435; *poſſeſſes* Petham-court, in Eynſford, 534.
Romney, Robert, lord, 273, 280; Henry Sidney, earl of, A. 555.
Rondeau, James, 91.
Rooper's. *See* Roper's.
Roos, family of, 477, 478.
Roper, Hon. Harry, 415.
Roper's of Eltham, 515; of Farningham,

Farningham, 505, 517, 518, 521, 523, 525, 535.
Roper, Mr. of Charlton, A. 559.
Ros's, 496, 505, 511, 513, 518, 540, 541; Lora de, 206; William de, 217; Anſchitill de, 373, 495.
Rothele's, 310, 375; William, 317, 322; Roger, 359, 375.
ROWEHILL *manor, in Wilmington*, 335.
Rowe's, 293, 489.
Rucker, J. A. A. 566.
Rudſtone's, 498.
Rufferth chantry, 103.
Ruxley pariſh, 141; *manor*, 142.
Ruxley. *See alſo* Rokeſley.
Rye-houſe, in Otford, 70.

S.

Sabine, Jonathan, *poſſeſſes* the ſcite of Place-houſe, in Lewiſham, A. 564.
Sadler, Sir Ralph, 253, 254.
Saliſbury, Robert Cecil, earl of, 303, 306.
Selton, Alexander, lord, 316.
Sandbache, Francis, 532.
Sanderſon, Mary, *poſſeſſes* Southfleet manor, 432.
Sanderſon's, baronets, A. 557.
Sandwich, Ralph, 529.
Sandy's of Downe, 56.
Saunders, John, preſent vicar of Farningham, 526.
Savory's, 460.
Savoy hoſpital, 103.
Sawbridge's, 171.
Saxons and Britons, battle of, 369.
Say's, *account of*, 62, 72.
Say and Sele, Twiſleton's, lords, 314.
SCADBURY *manor, in Cheſilhurſt*, 7.
Scott's of Hayes, 24, 27.
Scott, William, 172; lady Mary, 171.
SCOTGROVE *manor in Aſh*, 469
Scroope's, *account of*, 127, 33, 43, 86, 304, 446, 465.
Searle's, 359, 362.
Secker, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* part of Place-houſe, in Lewiſham, A. 564.
Sedcopp, Thomas de, 139.
Sedgwick, John, 395.
Sedley's, *account of*, 429, 435, 437, 456, 460, 462.
Sedley. *See alſo* Sidley.
Selby's, *account of*, 448, 131; John, 374.
Selby, John Brown, *poſſeſſes* Pennis, in Fawkham, 449.
Selwyn's, 9; John, 172; William, 176.
Selyard, 434.
SENTLING *manor, in St. Mary Cray*, 114.
Sergiſon, Thomas, 120.
Sewers, commiſſioners of, 217, 279.
Shardelow's, 314.
Shaw, Sir John, bart. A. 562.
Shaw, Rev. John Kenward, 435.
Shells, *ſtrata of, account of*, 385.
SHELLEY'S *manor, in Nockholt*, 80.
Shelley's, *account of*, 80, 51, 92, 103, 173, 180.
Sherard, Dr. A. 562.
Shere-hall, in Wilmington, 330.
Shrewſbury, Elizabeth, counteſs of, 242; Talbot's, earls of, 457.
Shrewſbury, earl of, *poſſeſſes* a ſeat on Shooter's-hill, A. 562.
Shooter's-hill, A. 562.
Shorne, 428.
SHOTTIS *manor, in Nockholt*, 80.
Shovell, Sir Cloudeſley, *account of*, 272, 265, 276, 278, 280, 281, 282; A. 574.
Sibill's, 483, 521, 523, 527, 533.
SIDCUP *hamlet, in Foot's Cray*, 139.

Simms, Richard, 176.
Simpſon, Baptiſt, *poſſeſſes* Cotton manor, in Stone, 394; A. 576.
Simpſon's, in Bromley, A. 567.
Shire's, 416.
Skegg's, 92, 93.
Skinners company, in London, 349.
Slanie, lady Margaret, 34.
Smith, James, 129.
Smith's of Foot's Cray, 138.
Smith's of Sutton, *account of*, 334, 336, 338, 349, 352, 360, 361, 376.
Smith's of Ingreſs, 416, 418.
SOUTH ASH. *manor of*, 467.
Southborough hamlet, in Bromley, A. 567.
SOUTHCOURT *manor, in Eynſford*, 530.
SOUTH DARENT *hamlet, in Horton*, 373, 375, 494.
Southend, mill at, A. 564.
SOUTHFLEET, *pariſh of*, 421, A. 576.
Southall, alias Woolwich manor, A. 561.
Southwark, St. Mary Overy's priory in, 217, 420.
Sparrow's, 168, 181.
Spencer, Hon. Richard, 107, 108; Henry, 201.
Spilman, Sir John, 165, 308, 321.
Spratt's bottom, 84.
Squerie's, 23, 32, 43.
St. Clere's, 488, 530.
St. John's of Jeruſalem, knights of, 302, 345, 354, 469, 473, 468.
St. JOHN'S, *manor of, in Sutton*, 365, 347.
St. John's of Baſing, *account of*, 269, 475.
St. John's, Poynings, lords, 270.
St. MARGARET HILLES *hamlet and manor in Darent*, 373, 381; chapel of, *ib.*
St. Mary Cray pariſh, A. 570.
St. Paul, earl of, 295.
St. Thomas's, hoſpital of, in London, 103.
Stacey's of Deptford, 361.
Stampit, chantry of, in Dartford, 326, 376.
Stangrave's, 119.
STANHAM *hamlet, in Dartford*, 316; A. 574.
STANHILL, *hamlet of, in Wilmington*, 331, 336; tithes of, 339, 441.
Stanhope's, 113, 116.
Stanley, lord, 5, 297; Sir William, 332, 338.
Star Chamber, famous cauſe in, 515.
Stathan, Nicholas, 346, 352.
Steele's, 169.
Stewart, Sir John, 417.
Stidolfe's, A. 564.
Stockbery manor, 277, 413.
Stoke manor, 427.
Stonar's of Oxfordſhire, 497.
STONE, *pariſh of*, 384; A. 576.
STONE-CASTLE, 390; PLACE, 394.
Stone's, 390.
Stonewood, hamlet of, 384.
Strabolgie, David de, 234.
Strafford, William Wentworth, earl of, 120.
Stratford abbey, in Eſſex, 253.
Streatfield, Tho. *poſſeſſes* Cowdham manor, 68; Brampton, in Nockholt, 80.
Strode, hoſpital of, 341.
Stukeley, Dr. p. 255: A. 572.
Stuart (Atkens) Mr. A. 556.
Styleman's, 172; John, 178, 179.
Style's, 90.
Suffolk-place-farm, in Plumſted, 216.
Suffolk, Charles Brandon, duke of, *ib.*
Surry, Howards, earls of, 192, 333.

Suſſex, Thomas Lennard, earl of, 71.
SUTTON-AT-HONE, LATH OF, 1; *pariſh of*, 343; *manor*, 348; PLACE, 352.
Swan's, 348, 414, 417; *account of*, 435, 437.
Swan-mark, grant of, 317.
SWANLEY *hamlet, in Sutton*, 359.
SWANSCOMBE, *pariſh of*, 399; A. 576.
Sword fiſh, one taken, 230.
Sydenham manor, in Lewiſham, A. 564.
Sydney, Thomas Townſhend, viſcount, *poſſeſſes* Cheſilhurſt manor, 7; Scadbury manor, 10; Frognall, ſeat of, *ibid.* Paul's Cray manor, 130; *patron* of ditto rectory, 134; of Bexley vicarage, 182; *account of him*, 12.
Symes, John, *reſides at* Newbery, in Crayford, 275.
Symons, John, preſent rector of Paul's Cray, 134.

T.

Talbot's, *account of*, 409, 128, 414, 457.
Talbot, John, *leſſee* of Stonecaſtle, 391.
Tang-court, in Cheſilhurſt, 217.
Taſh's, 156.
Taſker, John, *poſſeſſes* a ſeat in Wilmington, 329.
Taſker, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* Franks, in Horton, 502; Horton parſonage, 508; lands in Farningham, 521.
Tatterſall, John, 89.
Taylor's of Darent, 368, 378.
Taylor, Mrs. Urſula, 443.
TEMPLE *manor, in Dartford*, 301.
Templars, knights, 301.
Templar, James, *reſides* at Bexley, A. 572.
Tench's, *baronets*, 105, 532.
Teynham, Henry, lord, 415.
Thomas, Dr. biſhop of Rocheſter, A. 567.
Thornhill, Sir James, A. 556.
Thorpe's of Bexley, *account of*, 167, 177, 181.
Thorpe, Dr. 402, 424.
Thynne, Sir John, 262; William, 316.
Tibetot's, 478.
Till, John, preſent rector of Hayes, 28; A. 569.
Tolſon, Lancelot, 394.
Tong-court. *See* Town-court.
Tooke's of Dartford, 310, 321.
Torpel, Mabella de, 470.
TOWN-COURT *farm, in Cheſilhurſt*, 15; A. 568.
Townſhend family, *account of*, 9, 12, 18, 129, 130, 133.
Townſhend, Charles, *poſſeſſes* a ſeat in Cheſilhurſt, 16; Edward, 137.
Tower-hill, abbot and convent of, 460, 461.
Towſe's, 176.
Toxophilites, or bowmen, corps of, 291.
Traylie's, 130, 133.
Trenchfield's, 121.
Trimmer, Mr. *reſides at* Woollet hall, in North Cray, 142.
Trinity priory, in London, 181, 260.
Trinity, corporation of, *account of*, A. 554.
Trowmer's, a ſeat in Downe, 54.
TrundleDowne, in Darent, 369.
Tryon's, 12, 17, 395; James, A. 565.
TUBBENDEN's, *a ſeat in Farnborough*, 50.
Tuckey, William, *poſſeſſes* Stone place, 395.
Twiſleton family, *account of*, 312, 322, 319, 329.
Twitham, Nicholas de, 301, 345.

Vagniacæ,

V. U.

Vagniacæ, Roman ſtation of, 423.
Vale Mascall, *in North Cray*, 156.
Valence's, 405, 454.
Valoins, William de, 484.
Van, Mr. 300.
Vanhagen, Fr. *poſſeſſes* Brampton hall, in Bexley, 173.
Vanheythuſan, G. L. *poſſeſſes* a ſeat in St. Mary Cray, 115.
Vanacker's, *account of*, 244, 259.
Vaughan's, 136, 140; William, 308, 318.
Vaux's, 64, 213.
Vere, Hugh de, 406, 454.
Vernetti, Mr. 310.
Vernon, James Gladhill, *poſſeſſes* Downe court, manor, 56.
Villiers, viſcounts Dartford, 293.
Umphrey, Finch, 131, 374.
Vortimer, king of Britain, 369.
Urban, John, 436, 456, 481.
Uvedall's, *alias* Udall's, 92.

W.

Waklin's, in Paul's Cray, 131.
Walden's manor, in St. Mary Cray, 121.
Walden, family of, in Erith, 258, 259; Sir Richard, 242, 376.
Waldo, Sir Timothy, 368.
Wales, princeſs of, A. 559.
Waleys, Walter, 74; Auguſtine, 559.
Waller, Charles, *poſſeſſes* a ſeat in Weſt Wickham, 30.
Waller's of Beaconsfield, 129.
Wallraven's, A. 568.
Waliys, Auguſtine, 107.
Walpole, Hon. Thomas, 25, 50; Capt. Galfridus, A. 558.
Walſingham family, of Chriſſilhurſt, *account of*, 7, 6, 15, 18, 88, 130, 133, 137, 138, 393, 498, 499.
Walter, Philip, preſent rector of Crayford, 285.
Walter's of Fawkham, 448, 449, 450, 457, 471.
Wantſum, F. in Bexley, 164; A. 572.
Ward, Edward Vernon, *poſſeſſes* the Gore, in Darent, 369.
Ward's, *leſſees* of Littlebrooke, 390; Ambroſe, 450.
Warner's, 137.
Warner, Joſeph, *poſſeſſes* a ſeat at Southend, in Eltham, A. 562.
Warren's, 173; Dr. A. 560.
Warwick family, *account of*, 11, 17, 20.
Warwick, Richard Nevill, earl of, 332.
Wat Tyler's rebellion, 290.
Watkin's, William, 11.
Watlande. *See* Woodland.
Watton's, 459.
Webbe, Nathaniel, 335, 336, 351, 352.
Weaver, John, 377.
Weldon's of Swanſcombe, *account of*, 411, 400, 418, 419.
Welling, *hamlet of*, 163, 185.
Wentworth, Roger, 478; Thomas, lord, 498.
Weſt, Gilbert, A. 569.
Weſted farm, in Eynsford, 527.
Weſtminſter, abbey of, 214, 249.
Weſton-croſs hamlet, in Swanſcombe, 401.
Weſtwood, in Erith, 250
Weſtwood-abby. *See* Leſnes.
Weſt Wickham, pariſh of, A. 569.
Westyoke *hamlet, in Aſh*, 465.
Wheatly, Wm. *poſſeſſes* Erith manor, 246; A. 572.
Wheatley's, 245, 259.
White, James, preſent vicar of Erith, 263.

Whitmore,

Whitmore, George and Thomas, 6; William *refides at* Weſt Wickham, 30.
Wibourn, Robert de, 101.
WICKHAM, WEST, *pariſh of*, 29.
WICKHAM, EAST, *pariſh of*, 184.
Wickham's of Garſington, A. 554.
Williams, Tho. *poſſeſſes* a houſe in South Darent, 494; *patron* of Horton vicarage, 314, 508.
Williams, Richard, preſent vicar of Horton, 509.
Willis, Thomas, D. D. preſent rector of Kingſdown, 493.
WILMINGTON, *pariſh of*, 328; A. 574, 575.
Wilſon, Sir Thomas, 30; A. 559; Rowland, 213; lady, A. 559.
Wiltſhire, James Boteler, earl of, 86, 465; Sir John, 359, 393, 394, 396, 398.
Wincheſter, Hugh le Deſpencer, earl of, 408.
Wingfield-bank, 422.
Wingfield, Sir Richard, *account of*, 393.
Winkworth, Mrs. *poſſeſſes* a houſe in Welling, 180.
Winterborn's, 51.
Whitaker, Mr. 522.
Woldham, 427.
Wollaſton, Francis, preſent rector of Cheſilhurſt, 21.
Woollet-hall, in North Cray, 142.
Wolriche, lady, 92.
Wolſey, cardinal, 252, 315.
Wood, *alias* At-Wood, 482, 483.
Wood's, A. 568.
Woodlands, a ſeat in Greenwich, A. 558.
Woodlands, *alias* Wick manor, in Kingſdown, 488.
Woodward, Thomas, 393.
Woolwich pariſh, A. 560.
Wootton's, 116.
Worceſter, Rich. Beauchamp, earl of, 355, 486.
Wrickleſmarſh, A. 559.
Wright, Rich. *poſſeſſes* a houſe in Lewiſham, A. 564; ditto in Foot's Cray, 571.
Wrote's, 348, 360.
Wroth's, *account of*, 170; John, 336.
Wrotham, 489.
Wyat's, 433, 434, 534; Sir Thomas, 530.

Y.

Yates, Mr. 37.
Yeend, Anne, 120.
Yonge, Sir George, truſtees of, *poſſeſs* Eglantine, &c. in Farningham, 526.
Yonge, *account of*, 138.
York, Richard, duke of, 477.

Z.

Zouch's, 529.

ERRATA.

VOL. II. Page 67, line 29, for *Fienes* read *Francis*.



A View of Rokesley Church

THE LATH OF SUTTON AT HONE

CONTINUED.

CONTAINING THE HUNDREDS OF

RUXLEY.
LITTLE and LESNES.
DARTFORD and WILMINGTON.
AXTANE.
CODSHEATH.
WESTERHAM and EATONBRIDGE.
AND
SOMERDEN.

THE HUNDRED OF

ROKESLEY, OTHERWISE RUXLEY,

LIES next north-eastward from that of Bromley and Beckenham. In the general survey of Domesday it is called the hundred of *Helmestrei*, which name it had lost before the reign of king Edward I. in the 7th year of which it was called by its present name, the king and the archbishop of Canterbury being then lords of it.

IT CONTAINS THE PARISHES OF

1. Chesilhurst, in part.
2. Hayes.
3. West Wickham.
4. Keston.
5. Farnborough.
6. Downe.
7. Cowdham.
8. Nockholt.
9. Chelsfield.
10. Orpington.
11. St. Mary Cray.
12. Paul's Cray.
13. Foot's Cray.
14. North Cray with Ruxley, and
15. Bexley.

And the churches of theſe pariſhes.

And alſo part of the pariſhes of Hever and Chidingſtone, viz. ſo much as is within the borough of Linckhill, the churches of which pariſhes are in another hundred. It is divided into the two half hundreds of Upper and Lower Ruxley, under the juriſdiction of two conſtables.

CHESILHURST

LIES the next adjoining pariſh eaſtward from Bromley; a ſmall part of it lying near Foot's Cray, is in the hundred of Blackheath. It was called by the Saxons, *Ciſelhyrſt*, as appears by the charters of thoſe times in the *Textus Roffenſis*, a name expreſſive of its ſituation among the woods.

Cheſilhurſt is one of the moſt pleaſant and healthy pariſhes among the many that lie within the environs of the metropolis, and has within its bounds, beſides thoſe already deſcribed, numbers of elegant villas, with gardens and plantations beautifully diſpoſed. Theſe are diſperſed throughout the village, and round the common, and are in general inhabited by perſons of fortune and diſtinction. The village, with the church and parſonage, ſtand adjoining the ſouth ſide of the common, which is nearly in the center of the pariſh. Farther eaſtward is Place-green, and beyond, Scadbury and the manſion of Frognall; at the ſouthern extremity

extremity of the parish is Town-place. The parish, especially towards the west and north, is much covered with coppice wood, to the amount of five hundred acres; the soil is in general thin, and much inclined to gravel.

This place is not mentioned in the general survey of Domesday; perhaps it might be considered in some measure as an appendage to the manor of Dartford, with which it appears early to have been connected, and may therefore be included under the description of that manor in it.

King Edward II. in his 15th year, by consent of parliament, granted to Edmund de Woodstock, earl of Kent, his half brother, the ferm of the royalty of Dartford, with its appurtenances, for life; the fee of which was confirmed to him by king Edward III. in his first year. That the manor of Chesilhurst was included in the above grant, appears by the inquisition taken after the earl's death, in the 4th year of that reign, in which, among the appurtenances of the manor of Dartford, the rents of assize in Chesilhurst are specified.[a]

His sons, Edmund and John Plantagenet, earls of Kent, dying without issue, Joane, their sister, usually stiled the *Fair Maid of Kent*, wife of Sir Thomas Holand, became their heir. She afterwards remarried Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, and died possessed of this estate in the 9th year of king Richard II. as did her son, by her first husband, Thomas Holand, earl of Kent, in the 20th year of that reign, holding it *in capite*. After which it was possessed successively by his two sons, Thomas, created duke of Surry; and Edmund, earl of Kent; who both died without issue; on the death of the latter, his four sisters were found to be his heirs, and on the partition of his estates, the manor of Dart-

[a] Rot. Esch. ejus an. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 94.

ford, with the rents of aſſize in Cheſilhurſt, were allotted to Joane, his fourth ſiſter, dutcheſs of York, who appears to have died without iſſue, in the 12th year of king Henry VI. poſſeſſed of it. Upon the partition of her inheritance among her ſiſters, Margaret, firſt wife of John earl of Somerſet, and afterwards of Thomas duke of Clarence, became entitled to it, and died in the 18th year of that reign poſſeſſed of it. John earl of Somerſet, her ſon by her firſt huſband, being her heir.[b] He was afterwards created duke of Somerſet, and died in the 22d year of that reign, without male iſſue, poſſeſſed of this eſtate. His brother Edmund, marquis of Dorſet, was found to be his next heir male, and as ſuch poſſeſſed this eſtate. He was afterwards advanced to the title of duke of Somerſet, and taking part with Henry VI. was ſlain in the firſt battle of St. Alban's, anno 33d king Henry VI. His eldeſt ſon, Henry duke of Somerſet, by Alianor, daughter and coheir of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, fighting on the behalf of king Henry at the battle of Hexam, in Northumberland, was taken priſoner, and beheaded in the 3d year of king Edward IV. and being two years afterwards attainted in parliament, all his poſſeſſions came into the hands of the crown; whence the manor of Dartford, with Cheſilhurſt, was quickly afterwards granted to Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, commonly called the *King Maker*, who, after many changes from one ſide to the other, was ſlain, endeavouring to replace king Henry on the throne, at the battle of Barnet, in the year 1471. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who ſurvived him, he left only two daughters, who both married into the royal family; Iſabel to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV. and Anne, firſt to Edward prince of Wales, ſon of king

[b] Rot. Eſch. eor. an. Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 306. vol. ii. 124.

Henry

Henry VI. and, ſecondly, to Richard duke of Glouceſter, afterwards king Richard III.

After the earl's death, though his eſtates were ſeized by the authority of parliament, yet great part of them were afterwards given to his two daughters, and among others the manor of Dartford, with the rents of aſſize in Cheſilhurſt, was given to Iſabel, whoſe huſband, George duke of Clarence, in her right, became poſſeſſed of them. After which the duke falling under the ſuſpicion of the king, his brother, was in parliament, anno 1477, attainted, being then a priſoner in the tower, and was ſoon afterwards, with the king's conſent, drowned in a butt of malmſey, the duke of Glouceſter aſſiſting with his own hands. By Iſabel his wife, who died of poiſon ſometime before him, he had iſſue Edward earl of Warwick, then an infant, who never enjoyed any part of his patrimony.

Soon after the duke's death, this manor being in the king's hands, by reaſon of his ſon's nonage, was granted to Thomas lord Stanley for life, and although king Henry VII. in his third year, being deſirous of ſecuring to himſelf the poſſeſſions which the great earl of Warwick died poſſeſſed of, recalled the old counteſs of Warwick from her retirement in the north, where ſhe lived in a diſtreſſed and mean condition, both her daughters being dead, and by a new act, annulling the former, reſtored to her all her late huſband's poſſeſſions, with power for her to alien any part of them, not with the intent that ſhe ſhould enjoy them, but merely that ſhe might transfer them to the king, which ſhe did that year, by a ſpecial feoffment and a fine, by which ſhe granted the whole, conſiſting of one hundred and fourteen manors, among which was that of Dartford, with the rents of aſſize in Cheſilhurſt, to the king and his heirs male, with remainder to herſelf and her heirs for ever.[c] Yet this

[c] Hiſt. Greville, p. 54, et ſeq.

eſtate continued in poſſeſſion of the lord Stanley, who in conſideration of his ſervices, and of his near alliance to the king, (having married Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, the king's mother) had been advanced to the title of earl of Derby. He died in the 19th year of that reign, poſſeſſed of this manor, leaving the lady Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, his ſecond wife, ſurviving, who, by his will, peaceably enjoyed all the manors, lands, &c. aſſigned for her jointure, as by the act of parliament paſſed in the 1ſt of king Henry VII. Among others ſhe poſſeſſed this manor, which from that is frequently called, in the records of that time, *Richmond's lands*, as will be ſeen hereafter. She died in the 1ſt year of Henry VIII. poſſeſſed of this eſtate, the reverſion of which being veſted in the crown, the king became poſſeſſed of it, where it remained till queen Elizabeth, in her 26th year, demiſed it, by the name of the *manor of Dartford, Cheſilhurſt, &c.* with the lands, tenements, &c. belonging to it, called Richmond's lands, (excepting all courts leets, advowſons, rents of aſſize of the free tenants, &c. to Edmund Walſingham, eſq. for a term of twenty-one years; and in the 40th of that reign, Sir Thomas Walſingham had a farther demiſe of theſe premiſes, then called Richmond's lands, for the ſame term, under the like rent and covenants.[a]

King James I. in his 8th year, granted to George and Thomas Whitmore, eſqrs. of London, the manor of Dartford, Cheſilhurſt, &c. with their rights and appurtenances, lately demiſed to Edmund Walſingham, eſq. and late parcel of the poſſeſſions called Richmond's lands, to hold as of his manor of Eaſt Greenwich, by fealty only in free and common ſocage; and they, in the 9th year of that reign, conveyed theſe premiſes to Sir Thomas Walſingham of Scadbury, in this pariſh, in as full and ample a manner as they themſelves then held them.

[a] Augment. Off. Leaſes.

Sir

Sir Thomas Walſingham, two years afterwards, ſold all the above premiſes to Sir Robert Darcy, excepting the manor of Cheſilhurſt in Cheſilhurſt, with the appurtenances, profits, and courts belonging to it; ſince which this manor has continued to this time in the poſſeſſion of the ſame owners that Scadbury, in this pariſh, has, as will be related below; being with that manor, *now* the property of the right honourable Thomas Townſhend, lord viſcount Sydney, who reſides at Frognall, in this pariſh.

SCADBURY is a manor, which lies on the eaſtern ſide of the pariſh. It was a place of ſome note in former times, and had owners of the ſame name, who reſided at it; one of whom, John de Scadbury, dying without male iſſue, about the 20th year of king Edward III. his daughter and ſole heir, Anne, carried it in marriage to Oſmund de Walſingham, deſcended from the knightly family of Walſingham, in Norfolk, who, as well as his deſcendants, bore for their arms, *Paly of argent and ſable, a feſs gules.* He ſeated himſelf at Scadbury, where his deſcendants flouriſhed for many generations, in the rank of thoſe gentlemen, who were of the firſt eminence in this county; and their having been knighted for ſix ſucceſſive deſcents is no ſmall proof of it;[e] one of whom, Sir Thomas Walſingham, died in the 7th year of king Edward IV.[f] His ſon, Sir James Walſingham, ſheriff of this county, in the 12th year of king Henry VII. left two ſons, Edmund, afterwards knighted, and William, who married Joyce, daughter of Sir Ed. Denny, by whom he had that famous ſtateſman, Sir Francis Walſingham, ſecretary of ſtate to queen Elizabeth, who died in 1590, having married, firſt, Anne, daughter of Sir George Barnes, by whom he had no iſſue; and ſecondly Urſula, daughter of John St. Barbe, eſq. of Somerſetſhire, and relict of Richard Worſley, eſq.

[e] Philipott, p. 114. [f] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

of Hampſhire, by whom he left an only daughter, Frances, married firſt to Sir Philip Sidney, ſecondly to Robert earl of Eſſex, and thirdly to Richard earl of Clanrickard and St. Alban's.[s] Sir Edmund Walſingham above mentioned ſucceeded his father in this eſtate of Scadbury, and was lieutenant of the Tower of London twenty-two years. He procured, among others, his lands in this county to be *diſgavelled*, by the act of the 2d and 3d of king Edward VI. and died in 1549; and his grandſon, Sir Thomas Walſingham, ſucceeding at length to this eſtate, in 1611, purchaſed the manor of Cheſilhurſt, as has been already mentioned, but his ſon, Sir Thomas Walſingham, alienated them both about the time of the reſtoration, to Sir Rich. Betenſon of Layer de la Haye, in Eſſex, who was created a baronet in 1663, and in the years 1678 and 1679, ſerved the office of ſheriff of this county, at the end of which laſt year he died, having borne for his arms, *Argent a feſs gules, and in chief a lion paſſant guardant ſable, all within a bordure ingrailed azure.*

By Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Monins of Walderſhare, bart. he left two ſons, Richard and Edward, the former of whom having married Albinia, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Wray, of Lincolnſhire, died in his father's life time, in 1677, leaving a ſon, Edward, and four daughters. Edward, the ſon, on his grandfather's death, ſucceeded him in title and eſtate, and reſided at Scadbury. He died unmarried in 1733, on which theſe manors deſcended to his three ſurviving ſiſters and coheirs; and the title of baronet, for want of iſſue male, went to his couſin Edward, ſon of Edward, ſecond ſon of Sir Richard Betenſon, the firſt baronet, and father to Sir Richard Betenſon, bart. late of Bradborne, in Sevenoke.

[s] See his life in Biog. Brit. vol. vii. p. 4137.

Albinia,

Albinia, the eldeſt ſiſter of Sir Edward Betenſon, by her huſband, major-general Selwyn, left a ſon, John Selwyn, eſq. who partly in right of his mother and partly by purchaſe from lady Hewet, another of the ſiſters and coheirs, became poſſeſſed of theſe manors, and a conſiderable part of the eſtates, and having married Mary, daughter of Thomas Farrington, eſq. (by Theodoſia, his wife, the other ſiſter and coheir of Sir Edward Betenſon above mentioned) had by her two ſons; and a daughter, Albinia, married to the honourable Thomas Townſhend, to whom he ſoon afterwards ſold the entire fee of theſe manors of Cheſilhurſt and Scadbury.

The *family of Townſhend* is ſaid to be deſcended from Lodowick, a noble Norman, who came into England in the reign of king Henry I. and aſſumed the ſurname of Townſhend. His direct deſcendant, through a long ſeries of illuſtrious anceſtors, who from the earlieſt time ſettled in Norfolk, was Roger Townſhend (ſon of Sir John Townſhend of Rainham, in that county) who was created a baronet in the 15th year of king James I. His ſecond ſon, Sir Horatio Townſhend, bart. was advanced to the dignity of baron Townſhend of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, in 1661, and in 1682, to the title of Viſcount Townſhend of Rainham, in the ſame county. He died in 1687, and left by his ſecond wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Joſeph Aſhe, bt. three ſons, Charles, his ſucceſſor, Roger, and Horatio. Which Charles viſcount Townſhend, by his firſt wife, Elizabeth, only ſurviving daughter of Thomas lord Pelham, by his firſt wife, Elizabeth, had four ſons, Charles his ſucceſſor, Thomas, William, and Roger, and one daughter, and died in 1738.[h]

The honourable Thomas Townſhend, the ſecond ſon, married, in 1730, Albinia, daughter of John

[h] Coll. Peer. laſt edit. vol. vi. p. 239, et ſeq.

Selwyn,

Selwyn, eſq. and became poſſeſſed of theſe manors, as has been already related. He reſided at Frognall, in this pariſh, and died in 1780, having had by his lady above mentioned, three ſons and two daughters; of the former, Thomas the eldeſt ſon was created lord viſcount Sydney, of whom hereafter; Charles now reſides in this pariſh, and Henry died unmarried in 1760. Before his death, Mr. Townſhend made over theſe manors, in 1760, to his eldeſt ſon, the honourable Thomas Townſhend, ſince created lord viſcount Sydney as above mentioned, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them, and of whom farther mention will be made below.

The antient manſion of Scadbury has been many years in ruins, and there remains now only a farm houſe, built out of part of them.

The manor of Cheſilhurſt, with Scadbury, has a court leet and court baron. At the leet two conſtables are appointed, one for the upper, and the other for the lower borough of this pariſh.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, that great ſtateſman, lord-keeper of the great-ſeal, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born in this pariſh, and moſt probably in this ſeat of Scadbury.

FROGNALL is a ſeat in this pariſh, the antient and proper name of which is *Frogpool*, though it is now commonly called *Frognall*. In the reign of king Henry III. this place was owned by a family of the name of Barbur; one of whom, Thomas le Barbur, obtained a charter of free-warren for his lands in Cheſilhurſt in the 38th year of that reign, but this family was extinct here before the latter end of Edward II.'s reign, and then it came into the poſſeſſion of the Creſſels. John de Creſſel is recorded, in an old ſurvey of Rocheſter, to have been a liberal benefactor to the church of Cheſilhurſt in the reign of Edward III. on which account, moſt probably, his arms, *Sable, a feſs argent, between three chaplets or*, were put up in the

the windows of it; and hence a deſcendant of his, of the ſame name, in the 7th year of king Henry V. is regiſtered among thoſe, *Qui portabant arma antiqua*, i.e. who bore an antient family coat of arms.

After this manſion had continued for many deſcents in this family, it was, about the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign, conveyed by ſale to Dyneley, whoſe deſcendant, Sir John Dyneley, in the reign of king James I. paſſed away his intereſt in it to Mr. William Watkins, who improved this antient manſion with additional buildings, and then, in the latter part of Charles I.'s reign, alienated it to Philip Warwick, eſq. (afterwards knighted) clerk of the ſignet to king Charles I. who was ſecretary to the king at the treaty in the iſle of Wight, and was a faithful ſervant to that prince in his troubles.[1] He was deſcended from the *Warwicks*, or *Warthwykes*, of Warwick, in Cumberland; and married Joan, widow of Sir William Boteler, bart. daughter of Sir Henry Fanſhaw of Ware-park, in Hertfordſhire,[x] by whom he had an only ſon, Philip, and dying in 1682, was buried near his wife in this church. He was ſucceeded in this ſeat by his only ſon and heir, Philip Warwick, eſq. envoy extraordinary to the king of Sweden, who died without iſſue on the 12th of March following. He married Elizabeth, ſecond daughter and coheir of John lord Frecheville (afterwards the fourth wife of Conyers lord Darcy, ſon of Conyers earl of Holderneſs) and died in his bed of an apoplexy, as he was returning poſt from thence, to take a laſt farwel of his father, and was buried near him in this church. Their arms were, *Vert, three lions rampant argent.*

[1] His intereſting "Memoires of the reigne of king Charles I. with a continuation to the happy Reſtauration of king Cha. II." were publiſhed from the original manuſcript, in 1701.

[x] See Wood's Ath. vol. i. Faſti, p. 277.

After

After which this eſtate paſſed by ſale to the Tryons, a family who bore for their arms, *Azure, a feſs embattled gules, between three eſtoils of the ſecond*, Rowland Tryon, eſq. died poſſeſſed of it in 1720, without iſſue, on which William, his brother, became his heir; after the death of whoſe ſon, Thomas Tryon, eſq. this eſtate went into the court of chancery, under a decree of which it was ſold to the honourable Thomas Townſhend, owner of Cheſilhurſt and Scadbury manors, as before mentioned, who afterwards reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1780.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, the right honourable Thomas Townſhend, the preſent poſſeſſor of it, then one of his majeſty's privy council, who, in 1760, had married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Richard Powys, eſq. of Suffolk. On March 6, 1783, he was advanced, by letters patent, to the title of Baron Sydney of Cheſilhurſt, to him and his heirs male; and farther, on June 9, 1789, to that of Viſcount Sydney of St. Leonard's, in Glouceſterſhire. By his lady before mentioned he has ſeveral children, of whom John Thomas, the eldeſt ſon, married in 1790, Sophia, third daughter of Edward lord de Clifford, who died in Novemb. 1795, in childbed of her only ſon, John Charles Southwell, who likewiſe died within a year afterwards; by this lady, whoſe perſon, temper, and accompliſhments, rendered her the delight of all who knew her, and who, at her death, was equally beloved and regretted, he has two ſurviving daughters, Sophia Mary and Mary Elizabeth.

His lordſhip's other ſurviving ſons are, William Auguſtus, Horatio, and George Powis; his daughters are, Georgina; Mary Elizabeth, married to the earl of Chatham, Frances to Lord Dynevor, and Harriet Catherine to the earl of Dalkeith, eldeſt ſon of the duke of Buccleugh.

He bears for his arms, *Quarterly*, firſt and fourth, Townſhend, *Azure a chevron ermine between three eſcallop*

callop ſhells argent; ſecond and third, Vere, *In the center a creſcent*, for difference; Creſt *on a wreath, a buck tripping ſable attired proper, and charged on the ſhoulder with a creſcent or*; ſupporters *on the dexter ſide, a lion or, collared, chained, and charged on the ſhoulder with a pheon's head azure. On the ſiniſter, a buck ſable attired, collared and chained or, and charged on the ſhoulder with an eſcallop ſhell argent.*

CAMDEN-PLACE is a ſeat, which ſtands on the weſt ſide of Cheſilhurſt-common, being made famous by two of its illuſtrious owners, its late lord, who took his title from it, and its former owner, from whom it takes its name, the great and learned William Camden, one of the moſt learned writers, diligent antiquaries, and impartial hiſtorians, that his own age, or this conntry, has produced. He was deſcended, on the mother's ſide, from the antient family of the Curwens, of Wirkington, in Cumberland, who were deſcended from Goſpatrick, earl of Northumberland, as he himſelf informs us in his Britannia. He was ſecond and then chief maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, and in 1597 was created Clarencieux, king at arms.

After being known, and admired, by the greateſt ornaments of the literary world, for thoſe works which ſo juſtly entitled him to the great character he obtained, and ſtill preſerves, he retired to this ſeat in 1609, and finding himſelf gradually declining with infirmities and old age, he no longer delayed his intention of founding *the Hiſtory Lecture* at Oxford, but ſent the gift of it to that univerſity in the month of May, 1622. He did not live long after this, but died, after a ſevere fit of illneſs, at his houſe here on November 9, 1623, in the ſeventy-third year of his age. His body being removed to his houſe in London, was carried from thence to Weſtminſter-abbey in great pomp, the whole college of heralds attending, in their proper habits, and great numbers of the nobility and perſons of the firſt diſtinction,

diſtinction, accompanying the ſolemity, where he was buried in the ſouth iſle, near the monument of Caſaubon, and over againſt that of Chaucer. He bore for his arms, *Or, a feſs ingrailed ſable, between ſix croſs-croſlets fitchee of the ſecond.*[1]

This ſeat, after Camden's death, was, moſt probably ſold, and paſſed into the poſſeſſion of ſeveral intermediate owners, of whom I cannot gain the leaſt intelligence; after which it came into the poſſeſſion of Weſton, and afterwards of Harry Spencer, eſq. who conveyed it by ſale to Morrice, as he did to Charles Pratt, eſq. afterwards created baron Camden of this place. He was the ſon of Sir John Pratt of Wilderneſs, in Seale, chief juſtice of the king's bench (and formerly one of the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal) by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend Hugh Wilſon, and having applied himſelf to the law, he was promoted to the office of attorney-general, and afterwards to that of chief juſtice of the common-pleas, and was knighted. Having ſat ſome time in that court, with much popular applauſe, he was, on July 16, in 1765, advanced to the title of lord Camden, baron of Camden-place, in this county, and next year, was made lord high chancellor, which high office he reſigned in 1770, and retired to this ſeat, to which he made great additions and improvements, and to the grounds about it, and afterwards reſided in it. On May 13, in 1786, he was farther advanced to the dignity of earl Camden and viſcount Bayham, in Suſſex; he died in 1794, being at that time preſident of the council and recorder of Bath, and was buried in the family vault in Seale church. He left by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Nicholas Jefferies, eſq. (who died before him in 1779) one ſon, John Jefferies, viſcount Bayham, who ſucceeded him in title and eſtate,

[1] Biographia Brit. p. 1119, et ſeq. vol. ii.

and

and four daughters, Frances, married to Robert Stuart, eſq. Elizabeth; Sarah to Nicholas Price, eſq. and Jane to James Walter Head, eſq.

John Jefferies earl Camden, ſo ſucceeding his father in title and in this ſeat, was at that time a lord of the treaſury and a teller of the exchequer, and was elected recorder of Bath. He married, in 1786, Miſs Moleſworth, by whom he has iſſue. He reſided at this ſeat, and was afterwards appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, in the execution of which office he now reſides there.

He bears for his arms, *Sable on a feſs, between three elephants heads eraſed argent, as many mullets of the firſt.* His creſt, *An elephant's head eraſed argent.* His ſupporters, *On the dexter ſide, a griffin ſable, beak and fore legs gules; on the ſiniſter, a lion rampant or; each gorged with a collar argent, charged with three mullets ſable.*

In the 11th year of king Henry VI. the abbot and convent of Leſnes, in this county, were poſſeſſed of TONG COURT, in Cheſilhurſt, now called TOWN-COURT FARM, which was then exchanged for a tenement in Plumſted, called Fulham-place.[m] It appears, by an inquiſition in the 19th year of king Edward IV. by virtue of a commiſſion of concealment, that Tho. Walſingham was, at his death, in the 7th year of that reign, poſſeſſed of the manor of *Tang-court*, which was then held of the earl of Warwick, as of his manor of Dartford, by knight's ſervice, and was of the yearly value of ſix marcs, beyond repriſes. Conſtance, widow of the above Thomas, poſſeſſed it after his death. She died anno 16 king Edward IV. and her ſecond huſband, John Grene, poſſeſſed it during the nonage of James Walſingham, her ſon.[n] How it paſſed from the name of Walſingham, I have not found, but that it afterwards came into the name of Hodſoll, at which time it bore the reputation of a manor, in the deſcend-

[m] Tan. Mon. p. 216. [n] Inquiſ. ejus an. No. 78.

ant

ant of which it continued down to Edward Hodſoll, eſq. of St. Mary Cray, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1794, and was ſucceeded by his ſon of the ſame name, who died about a month after him, unmarried, on which it came to his ſiſter, Mary Matilda Hodſoll, the preſent owner of it.

At ſome diſtance weſtward from Frognall is an OLD SEAT, which was for ſome generations in the poſſeſſion of the family of Farrington. Thomas Farrington, eſq. reſided at it, and dying in 1694, was ſucceeded by his ſon, Thomas Farrington, eſq. who was a lieutenant general in the army, and married Theodoſia, daughter of Richard Betenſon, eſq. and one of the ſiſters and coheirs of Sir Edward Betenſon, bart. of Scadbury, by whom he had one ſon, Thomas, and two daughters; Albinia, married to the marquis of Lindſey, afterwards duke of Ancaſter; and Mary, married to John Selwyn, eſq. He died in 1712, leaving the poſſeſſion of this ſeat to his ſon, Thomas Farrington, eſq. who at his death, without iſſue, in 1758, bequeathed it by will to his ſiſter's ſon, the honourable lord Robert Bertie, third ſon of Robert Bertie, firſt duke of Ancaſter, by his ſecond wife, Albinia, daughter of lieutenant general Farrington, as above mentioned. Lord Robert Bertie married, in 1762, Mary, daughter and coheir of Montague, late lord viſcount Blundell, in Ireland, and relict of Robert, late lord Raymond, by whom he had no iſſue. He reſided here, and much improved both the houſe and adjoining grounds; he died, *ſ. p.* in 1782, and was buried here; ſince which it has become, by entail, made by lieutenant general Farrington in his will, the property of Charles Townſhend, eſq. only ſurviving brother to lord viſcount Sydney, who now reſides in it.

CHESILHURST is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Dartford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas,

In the Memory of the Revd [illegible]
[illegible] and of Hannah [illegible]
[illegible] who died the 21st Augt 1811
in the 85 year - This Monument is
erected by his Children in testi-
mony of their strong affection and
a record of Gratitude for blessings
enjoyed - Also in Memory of the
affectionate, & beloved Sarah the
wife of George Delmyne who died in
the prime of life 1st Augt 1800

In Christchurch Church near
the Communion Table - Erected by
Harding -

In the Church yard are interred

...n, of Cavendish Place in ... aged
70, and of ... Buckinghamshire Esq.r his Wife aged
fifty ... Murdered in their Bed Cham...
by ... on the 31st of May
1813.

... not this Melancholy Proof of the ...
... ecency of Virtue, even such as ...
... so harrowing and so wild ...
... Theme at the Midnight hour ...
... city so monstrous induce the belief
... Virtue is not the case ... Proud
... sure in none could have been
... Event so baneful that
... from them ... not arose ... the ...
... attendant on a dissolution ...
... mon course of nature; but that full ...
... Honor ... Loaded with the Blessings
... the ... tion of all who ever knew them
... unconscious of the others fate, the ...

... be it hereunto added here to record the
... private with (so frequently
... fulfilled)
... might leave this World

Mr Charles Bayley will have
great pleasure in accepting
Mr Peel's invitation to
dinner on Tuesday next
at 6 o'Clock
Wellington Jan 24

Nicholas, conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels. It has a ſpire ſteeple, which, as well as the roof of the church, is covered with ſhingles. In the belfry hang four bells.

In this church, among others, are the following monuments and inſcriptions :—In the *ſouth iſle*, are memorials for the Golding's, Findall's, Owen's, and Poyntell's; on the ſouth ſide, a monument for John Rand, who left a benefaction to the poor, obt. 1714; a monument for Sir Philip Warwick, obt. 1682, æt. 74, and his wife, Joan Fanſhaw, of Ware-park, firſt married to Sir Wm. Boteler, bart. and for Philip Warwick, eſq. their only ſon, who died an envoy to Sweden, in 1682. *In the great chancel*, a memorial for Mrs. Lucy, wife of William Dutton Colt, eſq. daughter of Thomas Webb, eſq. by Mrs. Eliz. Woodhouſe, of Norfolk, and their daughter Eliz. æt. 6 years, obt. 1681; on a ſtone, before the altar rails, is a braſs plate and inſcription for Richard Carmarden, eſq. ſupervifor of the cuſtoms and ſubſidies in the port of London, obt. 1603, æt. 67; another like for Thomas Wigg, eſq. huſband of Mary, daughter of Richard Carmarden, eſq. obt. 1602, æt. 49; another for Alice More, firſt wife of Richard Carmarden, eſq. deſcended from thoſe of Odiham, obt. 1586, æt. 42; on the ſouth ſide, a monument for Rowland Tryon of Frognall, eſq. and merchant of London, obt. 1720, æt. 53, Wm. being his brother and heir; another for Tho. Farrington, ob. 1712, æt. 48; he left his wife, Theodoſia, of the family of Rich. Betenſon, eſq. ſurviving, and three children, Thomas his heir, Albinia married to the marquis of Lindſey, and Mary to John Selwyn; another for Thomas Farrington, who left ſurviving one ſon, Thomas, and Mary his wife, ob. 1694, æt. 63; and another for Mary Farrington, ob. 1717, æt. 71. Within the other altar rails, a ſtone with a braſs plate, for Eliz. wife of Rob. Hickes, citizen and draper of London, and daughter of Edw. Poyntell, gent. ob. 1655, æt. 31. A memorial for Francis Fox, A. M. ob. 1686, æt. 43; a monument for the Cunliffe's; on the ſouth ſide, under an arch, ornamented with Gothic work, an antient altar tomb, without any memorial; under an arch, on the north ſide, is a ſtone let into the wall, on which is a braſs plate with the effigies of a prieſt at half length, and inſcription in black letter, for Alex. Porter, rector, ob. 1452. *In the north iſle*, a beautiful monument for lord Tho. Bertie, captain in the royal navy, ob. 1749, æt. 29; he was fourth ſon of Robert duke of Ancaſter, by his ſecond wife Albinia, daughter of lieut. gen. Farrington, who died in 1745, æt. 46, and lies buried here; a monument at the entrance and braſs plate with the effigy of a woman, and inſcription in black letter, for Conſtume Drylonde, wife of John Greene, eſq. daughter of James Drylonde, eſq. of Devyngton, ob. 1476; on the north ſide, under an arch of alabaſter, is an altar tomb of Bethersden marble, for Sir

Edm. Walſingham, lieut. of the Tower twenty-two years, ob. 1549, leaving three daughters and one ſon, Thomas, knighted, who erected this monument, and for Sir Tho. Walſingham, knt. the ſixth in ſucceſſion of that order, obt. 1630, æt. 64. Tho. Walſingham his ſon erected it. On a ſtone, near the above monument, on which were the effigies in braſs of a man and woman, with four ſons, now torn off, but there remain ſeven daughters, and inſcription in black letter, for James Walſingham, eſq. and Eleanor his wife, he died 1540, ſhe died 15....; many of this family lie buried in a vault underneath. On the eaſt ſide is an elegant mural monument, with an urn, by Ryſbrack, for Roger Townſhend, ſon of Charles viſcount Townſhend, by his firſt wife, Eliz. daughter of Thomas lord Pelham of Langton, ob. 1760, unmarried. Tho. Townſhend his brother erected it. Near the above, a monument, ſhewing that in a vault, in this chancel, lies Sir Rich. Betenſon, knt. and bart. he married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir Wm. Monyns of Walderſhare, knt. and bart. by whom he had eleven children; ſhe died at a great age in 1681, and lies buried here; his eldeſt ſon, Richard, married Albinia, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Wray of Lincolnſhire, by whom he had nine children; Richard his ſon lies buried here; Sir Richard died 1679, æt. 78, being then ſheriff of this county. On the north ſide is a monument with a pyramid and inſcription, ſhewing that in the vault underneath lies Sir Ed. Betenſon of Scadbury, bart. ſon of Rich. Betenſon, eſq. of Surry, and grandſon of Sir Rich. Betenſon, bart. of this county, obt. 1733, unmarried, æt. 58; the monument was erected by Albinia Selwyn Theodoſia Farrington, and dame Francis Hewitt, his ſiſters and coheirs; ſeveral more of this family of Betenſon, as well as the Farrington's, lie buried in a vault underneath. In this church, in the vault of the latter, lies lord Montague Bertie, ſecond ſon of Robert, ſecond duke of Ancaſter, by his ſecond wife; he died in 1753, and lord Rt. Bertie, his next brother, who died in 1782.[o]

King Henry I. gave the church of Cheſilhurſt, with all tithes, rights, and appurtenances, to the church of St. Andrew, and Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter; and he afterwards confirmed this gift by another charter.[p] Biſhop Gundulph, when he had ſeparated his own maintenance from that of the monks, aſſigned them this church, among others, for their ſupport;[q]

[o] See an account at large of the monuments and memorials in this church, in Reg. Roff. p. 929.

[p] Reg. Roff. p. 34. [q] Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 1.

and

and he afterwards granted them the free diſpoſition and preſentation of it.'

This church was confirmed to the priory of Rocheſter by archbiſhop Anſelm and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, and by Henry II. but biſhop Gilbert de Glanvill, about the beginning of king Richard I.'s reign, on pretence that his predeceſſor, biſhop Gundulph, had impoveriſhed his ſee, by his too large donations to the priory, diveſted them of it; however, he reſerved to them a penſion of half a marc yearly out of the profits of it, which was confirmed to them by Henry biſhop of Rocheſter, in the 11th year of king Henry III. and by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors. Since which the patronage of this church has continued part of the poſſeſſions of the biſhopric of Rocheſter, and remains ſo at this time.

At the diſſolution of the priory of Rocheſter, in 1540, the penſion of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence from this church came into the king's hands, who next year ſettled it, among other premiſes, on his new erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, who are now entitled to it.

The church of Cheſilhurſt, in the 15th year of king Edward I. was valued at ten marcs.[s] It is valued in the king's books at 16l. 3s. 6½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 12s. 4½d.[t]

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Cheſilhurſt was a parſonage, ſequeſtered, with a houſe and nine acres of glebe land, and two tenements, which were altogether worth 80l. per annum, one maſter Pearce performing the cure.[u]

The portion of tithes, which antiently belonged to the priory of Rocheſter, in the hamlet of Mottingham, which lies partly in this pariſh, and partly in

[r] Reg. Roff. p. 6. 353.
[s] Stev. Mon. vol. 1. p. 456.
[t] Bacon Lib. Regis.
[u] Lambeth Surveys, vol. xiv.

that of Eltham, has already been taken notice of, in the deſcription of the latter pariſh. On the diſſolution of the priory it was ſettled by king Henry VIII. in his 32d year, among other premiſes, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, whoſe property it now continues.

CHARITIES.

JOHN CANAN by will, in 1630, gave to this pariſh 10s. yearly, charged upon his houſe and land in North Cray, veſted in truſt, and of the annual produce as above.

SARAH COWELL by will, in 1638, gave the ſum of 12l. out of the intereſt of which ſhe ordered that 16s. ſhould be paid every year on Maundy Thurſday, to eight poor widows or poor women, now veſted in the pariſh ſtock, and of the annual produce of 1l. as will be farther mentioned.

The Rev. ABRAHAM COLFE, by will, in 1659, gave one penny loaf, to be diſtributed each Sunday to one poor houſeholder after divine ſervice, the money veſted in the Leatherſellers company, by a commiſſion of charitable uſes in 1698, now of the annual produce of 4s. 4d.

THOMAS PHILPOTT by will, in 1680, gave ſeveral tenements in Eltham pariſh, for building ſix alms-houſes in that pariſh, and for the maintenance of ſix poor people—to be choſen, four out of Eltham, and two out of Cheſilhurſt, for ever, veſted in truſtees, of which more has been already mentioned under Eltham.

Sir PHILIP WARWICK by will, in 1682, gave 100l. the intereſt of it to be laid out yearly in putting a child of this pariſh to ſome ſea ſervice, which money is now 150l. 3 per cent. conſol. Bank ann. veſted in truſtees, and now of the annual produce of 4l. 10s.

JOHN RAND by will, in 1705, gave 6s. a year for ever, and two houſes and land, about three acres, now in the pariſh ſtock, as hereafter mentioned, to be diſtributed to the poor of it, by the miniſter and churchwardens, on the firſt Sunday in November; among the pooreſt widowers and widows, 5s. to each, and now of the above annual produce. He died in 1714, and lies buried in this church.

MARY FARRINGTON by will, in 1714, gave among ſuch poor people annually, as the miniſter and churchwardens ſhould ſee proper, eight lottery tickets, which proved blanks, and afterwards, with many changes and difficulties amounted to 70l. in the 3 per cent. conſol. Bank ann. veſted in truſt, and of the annual produce of 2l. 2s.

Rev. G. WILSON by will, in 1718, gave, to teach the children to ſing Pſalms, and to buy Bibles, Prayer Books, and books of devotion, for the poor, two houſes, now the ſchool-houſe, adjoining to the poor houſe, and of the annual produce of 4l.

THOMAS

Shortland Street Church 1842.



THOMAS MOORE, esq. in 1733, by will, gave a sum of money to the charity school, to be disposed of as the trustees should see proper, which school being dissolved, and another established in 1757, the money was vested in the 3 per cent. consol. Bank ann. for the use of the new school, in money, now 100l. in the same annuities, and of the annual produce of 3l.

JOHN HARVILL, In 1781, executed a deed, which was inrolled in chancery, and was done in order to fulfil the design of his brother, William Harvill, who had left the same by will, but was void on account of the act of Mortmain, to teach six boys reading, writing, and accounts, a tenement in Chesilhurst, vested in trustees, and of the annual produce of 9l.

Several of the above charities, viz. Cowell's, Warwick's, Rand's, and Wilson's, which had been vested in land or houses before the year 1760, were by act, anno 33 Geo. II. vested in lord Robert Bertie, and other securities of greater value provided in their room, for the benefit of the poor of this parish, as above specified, a poor house or workhouse being erected by lord Robert Bertie, on condition that the parish rates should fulfil the design of Cowell's charity, by the annual distribution of 1l. among the poor, and of Rand's, by the distribution of 6l. per annum in November according to his will, the same lord Rob. Bertie building the school house adjoining, the rent of which is appropriated to the use of Mr. Wilson's will, the sum of 100l. being laid out in the purchase of 3 per cent. consol. ann. to fulfil the design of Warwick's will.

CHURCH OF CHESILHURST.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
Bishop of Rochester.....	*Stephen.*[w] *John de Wilmingtone*, 1316.[x] *Adam de Bromleigh.*[y] *Alex. Porter*, died in May, 1452. *Robert Garret*, died 1560.[z] *Ralph Harvie*, in 1589.[a] *A. Topham*, D. D. Ap. 6, 1630.[b] *Richard Chase*, A. M. 1636. *Richard Edwards*, 1653, 1660. *Geo. Wilson*, obt. Oct. 11, 1718.[c] *Thomas More*, A. M. July 25, 1719, obt. July 1769. *Francis Wollaston*, L.L.B. 1769. Present rector.[d]

w Reg. Roff. p. 227.
x Ibid. p. 228. y Ibid. p. 353.
z Also rector of Hayes, where he lies buried.
a Custum Roff. p. 38.
b Presented by the lord keeper. Rymer's Fœdrus, vol. xix. p. 259.
c He was, by his will, a benefactor to Bromley charity-school, of which parish he was curate.
d In April 1777, he was made precentor of St. David's.

The BOTANISTS *have observed the following* SCARCE PLANTS *in this parish:*

Sparteum Batavicum et Anglicum seu sparteum nostras parvum Hollandicum capillaceo folio minus, *on Chesilhurst com.*

Oxys alba, *white wood sorrel.*

Trifolium acetosum vulg. variat flore rubro, *in Stockwell wood in this parish.*

Pinguicula five sanicula Eboracensis, *butterwort or Yorkſh. sanicle, planted here by Dr. Bowles.*

Millegrana minima, *dwarf all-seed, or rupture grass, on Chesilhurst common.*

Saxifraga alba petræa, *white rock saxifrage, in the woods of this parish.*

A rare kind of *hippuris*, or *horse-tail*, which grows up with many little branches, putting forth at each joint many little leaves; the joints towards the tops of the branches thick, the colour of the plant grey, inclining to green.

Herba paris, *herb true love, or one berry.*[r]

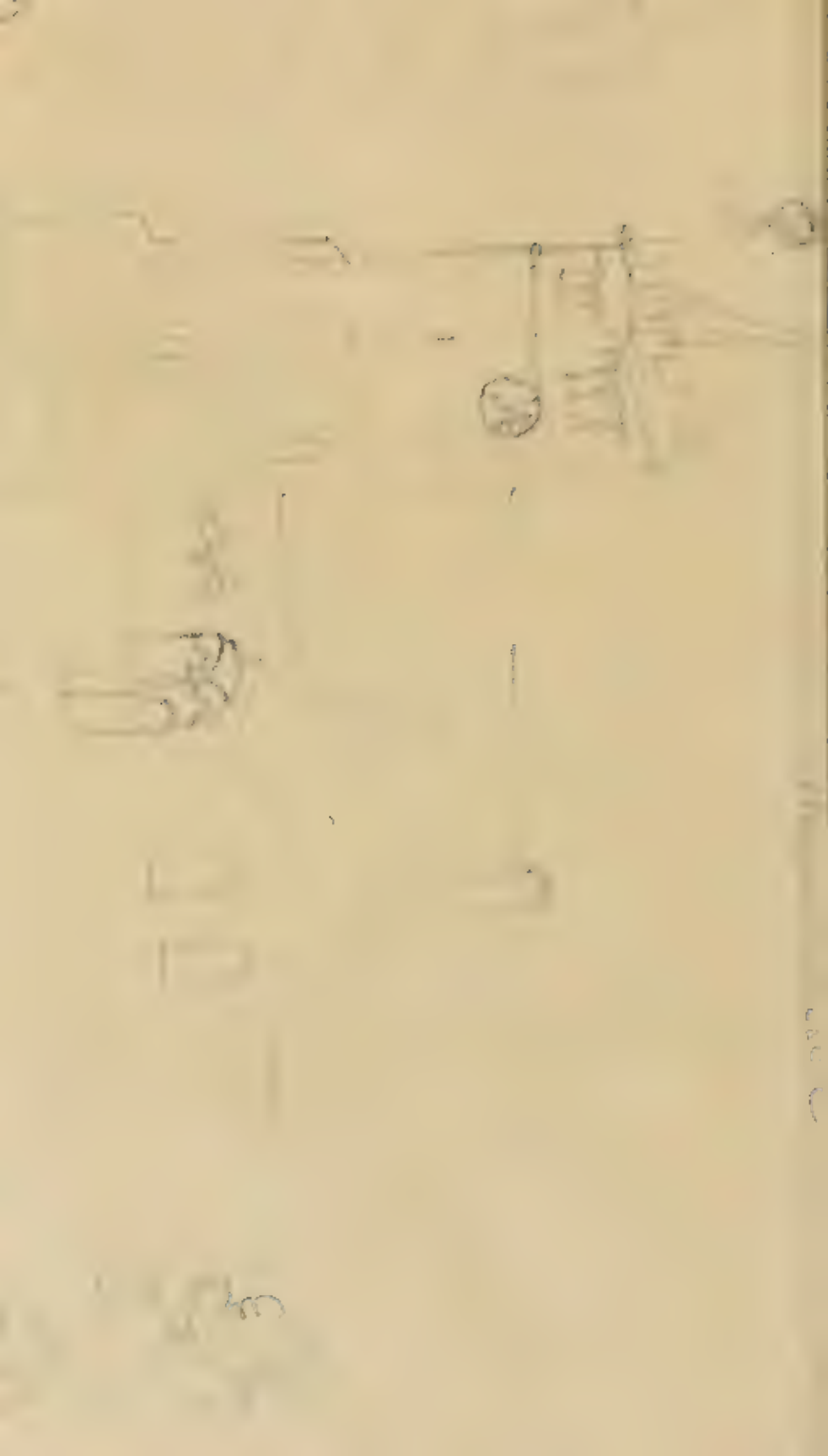
[r] See Merrett's Pinax, p. 58, 90, 94. Johnson's Ger. Herb. 569, 842, 1115, 1201, 1630.

HAYES

LIES south westward from Chesilhurst, being formerly written in old deeds, *Hese.*

This parish is but small, the village stands nearly in the center of it, having the church on the western side of it, and about one hundred yards from it Hayesplace. The river Ravensborne flows by the north-east boundaries of this parish; in the southern part of it is Hayes common, on the edge of which is the antient scite of Baston manor, which claims over the greatest part of this parish, subordinate to the manor of Great Orpington, belonging to Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. of which manor this parish is accounted an appendage. In the western part lies the reputed manor or farm of Pickhurst. The air is very healthy, the surface forms a valley, running nearly north and south, with the ground rising gradually on each side, on the west, towards Beckenham, where Pickhurst-green, and part of Langley-park, is at least of equal elevation; and on the east, towards Bromley common,





mon, the two predominant ſoils are gravel and clay, though there is ſome loam and ſand.

The MANOR OF BASTON, mentioned above, was formerly part of the poſſeſſion of the Squeries, a family of eminence in this part of the county, who bore for their arms, *A ſquirrel bronzing a hazel nut*; one of whom, Sir John de Squerie, was ſeated at Squerie's-court, in Weſterham, as early as the reign of king Edward III. One of his deſcendants, Thos. Squerie, died in the 17th year of king Henry VI. poſſeſſed of this manor, as well as of the adjoining one of Weſt Wickham, and left them to his ſon and heir, John Squerie, who dying without iſſue, in the 4th year of king Edward IV. his two ſiſters became his coheirs, of whom, Margaret married to Sir William Cromer of Tunſtal, and Dorothy to Richard Mervin of Fontel's, in Wiltſhire, who in her right became poſſeſſed of both theſe manors.[f] The manor itſelf of Baſton, though the ſcite of it, with the demeſne lands, were at ſome time afterwards, but when is not to be found, ſold off to other proprietors, remained in the ſame tract of ownerſhip as the manor of Weſt Wickham, in the family of Heydon and Lennard; by the marriage of a female heir of the latter, Mary, daughter of Samuel Lennard, eſq. they became together the property of John Farnaby, eſq. (younger brother of Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, bart.) and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of both theſe manors.[g]

THE SCITE of BASTON MANOR, called BASTON-COURT, with the demeſne lands, after ſeveral intermediate owners, came into the name of Luxford, and William Luxford, in 1795, alienated Baſton-court and the demeſne lands adjoining to it, to Mr. James Randal, the preſent owner of them; but the reſt of the lands, on the oppoſite ſide of the common, were

[f] Philipott, p. 186, 359. [g] See Weſt Wickham.

ſold by him at the ſame time to a different perſon, who annexed them to another farm.

HAYES-PLACE is a ſeat in this pariſh, ſituated about one hundred yards from the church weſtward, which was once the antient reſidence of a branch of the family of the Scotts of Halden, in this county. Sir Stephen Scott, knt. one of the ſons of John Scott, eſq. of Halden, who bore for his arms, *Argent a croſs croſlet ſable*, kept his ſhrievalty for this county at this ſeat, in 1648, being then one of the gentlemen penſioners to Charles I. He afterwards removed his reſidence to Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, where he died in the year 1658, and was buried in this church. By his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Brograve, eſq. he had ſeveral children, of whom John Scott, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, became his heir in this ſeat, and was a gentleman of the king's privy chamber. He married dame Heſter, widow of Sir Humphry Style, knt. and bart. of Langley, in whoſe right he reſided there, and dying in 1670, lies buried here. Their deſcendant, Stephen Scott, eſq. alienated this ſeat to Mr. John Harriſon of Southwark, whence it was ſold, in 1757, to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, the ſecond ſon of Robert Pitt of Boconnock, in Cornwall, eſq. who was deſcended from Thomas Pitt, eſq. ſometime governor of fort St. George, who bore for his arms, *Sable a frſs chequy argent and azure between three bezants*. He died in 1726, leaving three ſons and two daughters; of the ſons, Robert, the eldeſt, will be mentioned hereafter. Thomas, the ſecond, was created earl of Londonderry, and John was in the army. Robert Pitt, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, was of Boconnock, and married Harriet, ſiſter of John Villers, viſcount Grandiſon, by whom he had two ſons; Thomas Pitt, eſq. who was of Boconnock, and William, the purchaſer of this ſeat, as above mentioned,[h] who

[h] See Collins's Peer. vol. vi. p. 206, et ſeq.

in



Hayes Place, *in Kent the* Seat *of the late* Earl *of* Chatham.

in 1756, being then a privy counſellor, had the conduct of government intruſted to him, as prime miniſter, in which poſt he conducted himſelf ſo ably that the Engliſh were united and happy at home, and feared and reſpected abroad; the Britiſh enſigns were diſplayed in the remoteſt regions, and the national honour advanced to a pitch unknown before.

On his reſignation of the office of ſecretary of ſtate, on Oct. 5, 1761, the king, in conſideration of his great and important ſervices, granted to the lady Heſter Pitt, his wife, ſiſter to Richard earl Temple, the dignity of Baroneſs of Chatham, in this county, to herſelf, and of Baron of Chatham to his heirs male. In 1766, he was again called to be miniſter of ſtate, and on July 30, that year, was advanced to the titles of Viſcount Pitt of Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire, and earl of Chatham in this county, and at the ſame time he had the cuſtody of the privy ſeal delivered to him, which he ſoon afterwards reſigned. Soon after his purchaſing this ſeat, he entirely rebuilt it, nearly on the old ſcite, but there being only a garden, and very little land belonging to it, he added to it ſeveral other parcels of land, which he bought as opportunity offered. When he came to the Burton-Pynſent eſtate, he ſold this ſeat, with his property in this pariſh, in 1766, to the Hon. Thomas Walpole, who was the ſecond ſon of the late Horatio lord Walpole, younger brother of Sir Robert Walpole, the firſt earl of Oxford of this family. He reſided here, and made conſiderable improvements to this place, but two years afterwards re-ſold it to the earl of Chatham, at his very earneſt and importunate requeſt, who after his retirement from public affairs, reſided much here, during which time he finiſhed the grounds and plantations round this ſeat with that elegance of taſte and judgment in which he ſo particularly excelled, incloſing the whole within a park pale. This earl, called from his ſuperior talents, *The great Earl of Chatham*,

ham, died at this ſeat, on May 11, 1778, in conſequence of the violent exertions he had made during a ſpeech in the houſe of lords; when, fainting away, he was carried home to his houſe in London, and from thence hither, where he languiſhed but a ſhort time till his death, and was afterwards buried in Weſtminſter abbey at the public expence. After his death, this ſeat was retained by his family only a few years, and in 1785, was by them alienated to James Bond, eſq. then lately arrived from the Eaſt Indies, he reſided here, and was high ſheriff of this county in 1788, and part of the year 1789; when, being created a baronet of Ireland, he removed thither, having previouſly, in the latter year, ſold this eſtate to the Rt. Hon. George viſcount Lewiſham, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Dartmouth, who is the preſent poſſeſſor, and now reſides here.[1]

The Right Hon. William Pitt, now prime miniſter of this kingdom, whoſe eminent and ſuperior abilities juſtly entitle him to the admiration of all Europe, being the ſecond ſon of *The great Earl of Chatham*, was born at Hayes-place, on May 28, 1759, during his father's reſidence here.

CHARITIES.

ELIZABETH LLOYD by will, in 1693, gave, for putting poor children to ſchool, a rent charge upon land, part now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Stephen Auſten Cumberlege, and part in the poſſeſſion of Miſs Cleaver, of the annual produce of 3l.

ELIZABETH HARRISON by will, in 1738, gave 40s. yearly, for putting poor children to ſchool, 10s. on every Good Friday, to ſuch as ſhould ſay their catechiſm beſt, and 10s. for the truſtees, being in money 100l. veſted in the 3 per cent. Bank ann. in truſt, now of the annual produce of 3l.

HAYES is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter. It is a *peculiar* to

[1] See a farther account of lord Lewiſham, vol. i. p. 512.

the

Cowdale, Watts, Blake.
Smallwood, Scott, Dan. Byrne
Rice, Stansell Hawkins
Saunders, Several of the name
of Callaway - Reaves - Carter
Bohanon - Stapler & Benson
Nesbet - Collingsworth
Mallory - Hall - Stillwell
Ward - Callaway Beach Jones
Palmer - Pope - Pope
Hollingsworth - Abel Bloxom
Mrs. Ann the Wife of
Thomas Gibbs Esq. who died
February the 8th 1820 in the
[illegible] year of her age
[illegible] Transcription
[illegible]
White - Anthony Gibbs Pope
Skinner - Mumford - Hadaway
Rogers - [illegible] Lewis
[illegible] - Morris - Dix
Porter - Elliot. Hudson

Alexander Mackenzie Fraser
Lieutenant [illegible] of his majesties
[illegible] Colonel of the 78th regiment
who died Sept 13th 1809. Aged 51.

A character in which private and
public life, he manifested the sincerity
of his faith in the [illegible] Redeemer
[illegible] and virtuous life throughout
[illegible] military career. he was in [illegible]
and deservedly surpassed by none in
[illegible] variety of service
[illegible], warm in his friendships, cool in
his judgement, [illegible]
firm in his principles. he was
[illegible] pride and delight of his friends
[illegible] universally regretted

Also, Agnes Ann daughter of the
above Alexander Mackenzie
[illegible] Charles Fraser
Charles Fraser R.N. and Grandson
of the [illegible] Gen. A.M. Fraser. she
died March 14 Jan. 1823. aged 4 years



the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and as ſuch, is in the *deanry* of Shoreham.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and ſtands about the middle of the village. It conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel, and has a tower, on which is a low and rather unſightly pyramid; in it hang three bells, the moſt antient of which was caſt by Robert Mot, anno 1602.

In this church, among others, are the following monuments and inſcriptions. *In the chancel*, on a braſs plate, the figure of a man in a prieſt's habit, and memorial for Sir John Heygee, late parſon of this church, obt Dec. 19, 1523; another like plate for Sir John Andrew, but without date; a braſs plate for John Handford, ſon of Humphry Handford of London, merchant, died an infant, 1610; another for John Hoare, eighteen years rector here, obt. Feb. 11, 1584, æt. 63; on a braſs plate the figure of a prieſt, and inſcription for John Oſteler, rector of this church; an inſcription under the eaſt window for Rob. Garret, prieſt, rector of Hayes and Cheſilhurſt, obt. 1560; on a ſtone, a monument for John Scott, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Step. Scott of this county, who married dame Heſter, widow of Sir Humphry Style, knt. and bt. of Langley; he was of the king's privy chamber and juſtice of the peace in quorum for this county, obt. 1670, æt. 45; on a graveſtone, two coats quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Scott, a croſs croſlet, 2d and 3d, a chevron between three fleurs de lis; and a memorial for Sir Edw. Scott; on another, with a ſhield, the like arms; another Scott, impaling on a bend voided three fleurs de lis, a creſcent for difference; a third Scott, impaling Brograve, a like difference, and a memorial for Sir Stephen Scott, one of the ſons of John Scott, eſq. of Halden, gentleman penſioner to the late king Charles, and ſheriff in 1648; he married firſt Jane Morrall, widow, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Hackett, ſecondly Elizabeth, daughter of John Brograve, eſq. by whom he had five ſons and four daughters; after a long reſidence in this pariſh he removed to his ſeat at Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, where he died in 1658, æt. 79; on a ſtone, the arms of Bradgate, impaling Scott; and a memorial for Elizabeth, the wife of T. Bradgate, merchant, the eldeſt daughter of Sir Stephen Scott, and dame Eliz. his wife, obt. 1655, æt. 26, leaving a ſon, Martin, and a daughter, Elizabeth; on a ſtone a ſhield, Reeve impaling Scott, and a memorial for Anne, daughter of Sir Stephen Scott, late of this pariſh, deceaſed, and wife of Wm. Reeve, gent. of Fayrle in the iſle of Wight, obt. 1661, æt. 31; beſides which there are ſeveral grave ſtones over the infant children of Sir Stephen Scott.[k]

[k] See the monuments and inſcriptions in this church at large in Reg. Roff. p. 818.

In

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this church of *Hefe* was valued at ten marcs.[l] By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, out of chancery, it was returned, that *Hayes* was a parſonage, having a houſe and ſixteen acres of land belonging to it, worth forty pounds per annum, one Mr. Chriſtopher Montjoy enjoying it, an honeſt painful preacher.[m] It is a diſcharged living, in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of 49l. the yearly tenths of which are 13s. 9½d.

The church of Hayes is at preſent a rectory, having the church of Downe as a *chapel* annexed to it, in the patronage of the rector of Orpington. There was a penſion of 6s. 8d. (not 16s. 8d. as erroneouſly printed in Ecton) demanded by the rector of Orpington from the rector of this pariſh yearly, the payment of which, as there was not any trace found of its being paid for a number of years paſt, was refuſed a few years ago, and was immediately given up by the rector of Orpington.

CHURCH OF HAYES.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Rector of Orpington.....	*Thomas de Hedyrſette*, LL.D. ob. 1405.[n]
	John.
	William Multon, clerk, reſigned 1411.[o]
	Thomas Revell, 1411.
	John Smith, 1464, 1488.
	John Oſteler.
	John Andrew.
	John Heygge, ob. Dec. 19, 1523.
	Chriſt. Sharparrowe, ob. 1549.[p]
	Robert Garrett, ob. 1566.[q]

l Strev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.
m Parl. Sur. Lambeth libr. v. xiv.
n Blomfield's Norf. vol. ii. p. 467. Alſo rector of Gillingham in this co.
o Wm. Multon exchanged this rectory with Tho. Revell for the deanry of Hingham, in Norfolk. Ib. vol. i. p. 666.
p Buried in this church.
q Alſo rector of Cheſilhurſt.

PATRONS,



PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Rector of Orpington	*John Hoare*, clerk, ob. Feb. 11, 1584. *Samuel Darknoll*, Jan. 1586. *Francis Allott*, in Auguſt 1615, obt. 1619. *Chriſtopher Monkton*, in March 1619, obt. July 1, 1652. *Thomas Wood*, 1652. *Robert Bourne*, 1684. *G. Sclater*, Ap. 1689, ob. 1696. *Robert Davidſon*, A. M. induct. Dec. 17, 1696, obt. May 27, 1714.[r] *Chriſtopher Clarke*, A.M. induct. June 10, 1714, reſig. Dec. 25, 1733.[s] *Thomas Walwin*, A. M. induct. Ap. 12, 1733, obt. 1747. *Walter Walker Ward*, D. D. 1747, obt. 1755. *William Farquar*, 1755, obt. March 1774. *Francis Fawkes*, A. M. in Ap. 1774, obt. Aug. 1777.[t] *John Till*, Oct. 1777. Preſent rector.[u]

r Alſo rector of Chelsfield, and curate of Downe. He was buried in this church.

s He was alſo rector of Keſton, archdeacon of Norwich, and prebendary of Ely.

t He was before vicar of Orpington, with St. Mary Cray, and curate of Nockholt, which latter he kept with this rectory.

u And vicar of Orpington, with St. Mary's Cray.

WEST WICKHAM

LIES the next pariſh from Hayes, weſtward, adjoining to the county of Surry. It is called Weſt Wickham from its ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from two other pariſhes of the ſame name in this county; and has its name of Wickham from the Saxon words *Wic*, a ſtreet or way, and *ham*, a dwelling.

This pariſh bounds to the county of Surry, both to the ſouth and weſt. It lies on high ground and is very hilly.

hilly. The ſoil is various, being in ſome parts chalk, and in others gravel, ſand, and ſome clay, the whole being thin land. It contains about two thouſand five hundred acres, moſtly arable land. In the middle of the pariſh ſtands the court lodge and church, and about half a mile north-weſt the parſonage. About midway between the church and Beckenham, north-weſt, is the village, in the middle of which is a houſe, which ſome few years ago was the reſidence of Sir Tho. Wilſon, who kept his ſhrievalty here in 1760. He alienated it in 1773, to Charles Haſkins, eſq. who lately ſold it to Sir Peter Burrell, knight and baronet, ſince created lord Gwydir, and he is the preſent owner of it, but it is occupied by Samuel Farmer, eſq. At a ſmall diſtance northward is another good houſe, belonging to Charles Waller, eſq. before Arnold Niſbet's, eſq. now the reſidence of William Whitmore, eſq.

There is *an odd cuſtom* uſed in theſe parts, about Keſton and Wickham, in Rogation week; at which time a number of young men meet together with a moſt hideous noiſe, run into the orchards, and incircling each tree pronounce theſe words:

Stand faſt root, bear well top;
God ſend us a VOULING ſop!
E'ry twig, apple big;
E'ry bough, apple enow!

For which incantation the confuſed rabble expect a gratuity in money, or drink, which is no leſs welcome. But if they are diſappointed of both, they, with great ſolemnity, anathematiſe the owners and trees, with altogether as inſignificant a curſe.

It ſeems highly probable that this cuſtom has ariſen from the antient one of perambulation among the heathens, when they made their prayers to the gods, for the uſe and bleſſings of the fruits coming up, with thankſgivings for thoſe of the preceding year. And as the

the heathens ſupplicated Eolus, god of the winds, for his favorable blaſts; ſo in this cuſtom, they ſtill retain his name with a very ſmall variation, this ceremony being called *Youling*, and the word is often uſed in their invocations.

The liberty of the duchy of Lancaſter claims over the manor of Weſt Wickham, and over the meſſuage and lands called Spring-park, Old park, Friths-wood, and Chambers-grove, as being within the juriſdiction of the duchy court of Farnborough.[x]

In the time of Edward the Confeſſor this place was held of the king by one Godric. William the Conqueror granted it to his half-brother, Odo, the great and potent biſhop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, of whom Adam Fitzhubert held it, as the ſurvey of Domeſday informs us; in which it is thus entered, under the general title of the biſhop of Baieux's lands:

The ſame Adam holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Wicheham. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is . . . . . In demeſne there are two carucates, and 24 villeins having four carucates. There are 13 ſervants, and one church, and one mill of 20 pence yearly value, and one wood for the pannage of 10 hogs. In the time of K. Edward the Confeſſor it was worth 8 pounds, and afterwards 6 pounds, and now 13 pounds. Godric held it of K. Edward.

This manor came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of a branch of the eminent family of Huntingfield,[y] who had large poſſeſſions in this county, and made both this and Huntingfield in Eaſling, their principal ſeats in it. By the Roll of Knights Fees, taken in the ſeventh of king Edward I. it appears, that Peter de Huntingfield was then lord of Weſt Wickham. He was ſheriff of this county in the 11th, 12th, and 13th years of that reign, and kept his ſhrievalty at his manor-houſe of

[x] Kilb. Survey, p. 288, Parl. Surveys, Augtn. office.
[y] See Philipott, p. 361.

Huntingfield

Huntingfield before-mentioned. He is in the liſt of thoſe brave Kentiſh gentlemen, who attended that king in his victorious expedition into Scotland, in the 26th year of his reign, and aſſiſted at the ſiege of Carlaverock, in that kingdom; for which ſervice he, with many others, received the honor of knighthood. He died in the 7th year of king Edward II.[z] This branch of the family of Huntingfield bore for their arms, *a feſs between three croſs croſlets gules*, as appears by a ſeal in the Dering library.

His ſon and heir, Sir Walter de Huntingfield, in the 11th year of that reign, obtained a charter of *free warren* to his manor of Weſt Wickham, a market weekly on a Monday, and a fair yearly on the vigil and day of St. Mary Magdalen; and he had at the ſame time licence to impark his wood here, called the Frith.[a] His ſon, Sir John de Huntingfield paid aid for it in the 20th year of king Edward III. as three knights fees, which Peter de Huntingfield before held in Wykham, of Ralph Fitznichols. He was ſummoned to ſit as a baron in parliament, in the 37th, 38th, and 42d years of that reign;[b] but before the end of it, this family terminated in two female heirs, Joane and Alice; the former of whom married John Copledike, and the latter Sir John Norwich.

On the diviſion of their inheritance this manor was allotted to the former, whoſe huſband, John Copledike, who ſeems to have aſſumed the arms of Huntingfield, as he bore, *Argent, a chevron between three croſs-croſlets gules*, was poſſeſſed of it in the laſt year of king Richard II. But it did not long remain in this name; for in the 17th year of king Henry VI. Thomas Squerie, of Squeries-court in Weſterham, died poſſeſſed of this manor. He left it to his ſon and heir, John Squerie, who dying without iſſue in the 4th year

[z] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.
[a] Rot. Pat. anno 11 K. Edw. II. No. 23 and ibid. pt. 2.
[b] Cott. Records, p. 88, 99, and 104.

of

of king Edward IV. his two ſiſters became his coheirs; of whom Dorothy, the youngeſt ſiſter, married Richard Mervin of Fontels, in Wiltſhire; who, upon the diviſion of their eſtates, became in her right poſſeſſed of this manor. He, not long after, paſſed it away to Richard Scrope, who, in the 7th year of king Edward IV. alienated it by fine to Ambroſe Creſeacre, and he, not long after, tranſmitted it by ſale, to Henry Heydon, of Baconſthorpe, in Norfolk, eſq. afterwards knighted, who was the ſon of John Heydon, of that place, eſq. deſcended of anceſtors who were, many generations before, of Heydon, in that county, and bore for their arms, quarterly, *Argent and gules, a croſs engrailed, and crown interchanged.* He reſided at Baconſthorpe, and purchaſed three hundred marcs of land in yearly rent, of which one hundred pounds a year were here at Wickham, where he built *that right fair manor-place*, and *fair church*, as Leland calls it, now remaining.[r]

Sir John Heydon, of Baconſthorpe, knight, his ſon, inherited this manor, and left it at his death to his eldeſt ſon, Sir Chriſtopher Heydon, whoſe ſon, of the ſame name, was a man of ſome note in the reign of queen Elizabeth; his ſon and heir, Sir William Heydon, ſucceeded to this manor in the twenty-ſecond year of that reign, the ſame being then held of the queen, as of the *honour of Albermarle*, by knights ſervice; he alienated it in the latter end of that reign to John Lennard, of Chevening, eſq. cuſtos brevium of the common-pleas, who purchaſed it for his ſecond ſon, Samuel Lennard, and, beſides, left to him, by his will, five hundred marcs per annum.

He ſeated himſelf at Wickham, and was afterwards knighted, and married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Stephen Slanie, of London, and had by her ſeveral ſons and daughters. He died in 1618, and was buried in this church.

[r] Leland's Itin. vol. iv. part i. p. 13.

Sir Stephen Lennard, his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſed this manor, and was created a baronet in 1642. He left by his third wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John Oglander, Sir Stephen Lennard, bart. his ſucceſſor, who married Elizabeth, widow of John Roy, and daughter of Delaline Huſſey, of Dorſetſhire, eſq. He was knight of the ſhire for the county of Kent, in the 7th year of queen Anne, and died in 1709, leaving by Elizabeth, his wife, one ſon, Sir Samuel Lennard, bart. and three daughters. He died, poſſeſſed of this manor, in 1727, without lawful iſſue, leaving two natural ſons, Samuel and Thomas. To the former of whom by his will, in 1726, he deviſed this manor; and to the latter he bequeathed the advowſon of this church.

Samuel Lennard, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, died poſſeſſed of this manor, leaving his widow ſurviving, (afterwards re-married to Francis Auſten, of Sevenoke, eſq. ſince deceaſed) and an only daughter, Mary, who afterwards carried it in marriage to John Farnaby, eſq. (younger brother of Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, bart.) and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

CHARITIES.

The Lady Margaret Slanie, in 1612, gave 3l. yearly, payable by the Mercers' company, to put out poor children apprentices.

In memory of the Gunpowder Plot, Sir Samuel Lennard, bart. in 1617, gave 20s. per annum to the Miniſter of this pariſh, to preach on the 5th of November; and 40s. to 40 poor people, viz. 15 of this pariſh, 10 of Keſton, 10 of Hayes, and 5 of Farnborow; all of whom were to be preſent at the ſermon. The land in Hayes, called Dock-mead, pays it.

West Wickham is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Dartford. The church, which is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, was built in the reign of king Henry VII. by Sir Henry Heydon, the patron and lord of the manor of Weſt Wickam. It conſiſts of two iſles and a chancel; the ſteeple ſtands at the weſt end of the ſouth ſide of it, and has five bells in it, the oldeſt of which

A TABLE of the *Kentiſh* Roads near *London*, actua

the ſaid

The Diſtance between *Dartford* Church and	Miles.	Furlongs.	Links.	*Names of Places or Stations.*	Miles.	Furlongs.	Links.	Furlongs.	Links.
								Differences.	
	0	0	000	*Dartford* Church.	14	2	873		
	0	1	197	The Cock and Lion Back-Gate.	14	1	676	1	197
	0	3	994	The Top of *Dartford* Hill.	13	6	879	2	797
	1	2	283	Maiden Lane, the Bounds of *Dartford* Pariſh to the Right.	13	0	590	6	289
	1	3	166	The Left Hand Bounds of *Dartford* Pariſh, joining to *Crayford* Pariſh.	12	7	707	0	883
	1	5	714	The firſt Stream at *Crayford*.	12	5	159	2	548
	1	7	105	The great River at *Crayford*.	12	3	768	1	391
	2	1	086	The Point oppoſite to *Crayford* Church.	12	1	787	1	981
	2	4	250	Nettlebed's Bottom.	11	6	623	3	164
	2	5	136	The Right Hand Bounds of *Crayford* Pariſh.	11	5	737	0	886
	2	7	612	Entrance upon *Bexley*-Heath.	11	3	261	2	476
	3	0	942	The Bounds of *Crayford* Pariſh joining to *Bexley* Pariſh.	11	1	931	1	330
	3	3	597	The Tree on *Bexley*-Heath.	10	7	276	2	655
	3	6	968	The Golden Lion Ale-Houſe.	10	3	905	3	371
	4	2	565	Crook-log Houſe.	10	0	308	3	597
	4	3	266	The Croſs-Road to *Bexley*.	9	7	607	0	701
	4	3	996	The End of *Bexley* Pariſh on the Right Hand joining to *Wickham*.	9	6	877	0	730
	4	6	624	The Eaſt-End of *Wellend*.	9	4	249	2	628
	4	7	296	The Middle of *Wellend*.	9	3	577	0	672
	5	0	021	Mr. *Nicholſon's* Houſe.	9	2	852	0	725
	5	6	335	Shoulder of Mutton Piece.	8	4	538	6	314
	6	2	068	The End of *Wickham* Pariſh on the Right-Hand, joining to *Plumſtead*.	8	0	805	3	733
	6	2	338	The End of *Bexley* Pariſh on the Left-Hand, joining to *Eltham*.	8	0	535	0	270

The Diſtance of which from the Stones-End in *Kent-ſtreet* is

Part of the Road leading to Tunbridge.

	Miles.	Furlongs	Links.
From New-Croſs Turnpike to the top of Loam-Pit-Hill, in *Lewiſham* Pariſh,	0	6	972
Thence to *Lewiſham* Bridge, —	0	3	238
Thence to *Lewiſham* Church-Yard, —	0	5	687
Thence to Ruſhey-Green,	0	4	282
Thence to Five-Field-Lane,	0	4	400
Thence to the firſt Mill-pond at *South-End*	0	6	505
	3	7	684

N. B. *Almoſt* 8 *Inches, (or juſt* 7¾ *Inches) make* 1 *Link*; 100 *Links make* 1 *Chain*; 10 *Chains make* 1 *Furlong*; *(or* 1000 *Links make* 1 *Furlong) and* 8 *Furlongs make* 1 *Statute Mile.*

The Uſe of t

When any intermediate Place is given, you may thus find its Diſtance from either of the extream Places. As if you would know, for example, how far *Wellend* is either from *Dartford* Church, or from the Stones-End at *Kent-ſtreet*; you may thus read it in the Table, 4 Miles, 7 Furlongs, 296 Links, is the Diſtance between *Dartford* Church and the Middle of *Wellend*. The Diſtance of which from the Stones-End in *Kent-ſtreet* is 9 Miles, 3 Furlongs, 577 Links. And the like in all other Caſes.

ly measured by Order of the Truſtees for amending Roads.

Miles.	Furlongs.	Links.	Names of Places or Stations.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Links.	Miles.	Furlongs.	Links.
							Differences.		
6	2	338	The End of *Bexley* Pariſh on the Left Hand, joining to *Eltham*.	8	0	535	0	2	017
6	4	355	The marked Tree at the Foot of *Shooter's*-Hill.	7	6	518	0	3	598
6	7	953	The Top of *Shooter's*-Hill.	7	2	920	0	0	330
7	0	283	The *Catherine*-Wheel Sign-Poſt going down the Hill.	7	2	590	0	2	190
7	2	473	The End of *Plumſtead* Pariſh, joining to *Woolwich*.	7	0	400	0	1	735
7	4	208	The Direction-Poſt, parting *Eltham*, *Woolwich*, and *Charlton* Pariſhes.	6	6	665	0	1	537
8	5	745	The End of *Charlton* Pariſh on the Right Hand, joining to *Greenwich*.	5	5	128	1	1	960
8	6	705	The Sun Ale-Houſe.	5	4	168	0	1	997
9	0	702	Entrance upon Black-Heath.	5	2	171	0	2	700
9	3	402	The Stone parting *Lewiſham*, *Greenwich*, and *Charlton* Pariſhes.	4	7	471	0	4	200
9	7	602	The Corner-Houſe at *Greenwich*-Park Wall.	4	3	271	0	0	322
9	7	924	The Bound-Stone in the Road parting *Lewiſham* and *Greenwich*.	4	2	949	0	1	520
10	1	444	The other Bound-Stone parting the ſaid Pariſhes.	4	1	429	0	1	137
10	2	581	The Green Man Sign-Poſt, which alſo parts the ſaid Pariſhes.	4	0	292	0	5	337
10	7	918	*Deptford* Bridge, entring *Deptford* Pariſh.	3	2	955	0	4	869
11	4	787	New-Croſs Turn-pike, entring *Surrey*.	2	6	086	0	3	517
12	0	284	*Peckham* Lane.	2	2	569	0	3	404
12	3	708	The End of *Deptford* Pariſh, joining to *Camberwell*.	1	7	165	0	3	127
12	6	835	The Half-Way-Houſe.	1	4	038	0	3	824
13	0	659	*Peckham* Gap.	1	2	214	0	1	080
13	1	739	Stone Bridge.	1	1	134	0	4	322
13	6	061	The Turn-pike ending *Camberwell*, and entring St. *George's* Pariſh.	0	4	812	0	4	812
14	2	873	The Stones-End at *Kent-ſtreet*, *London*.	0	0	000			

The Diſtance between *Dartford* Church and The Diſtance of which from the Stones End in *Kent-ſtreet* is

TABLE.

Alſo by the Column of Differences you may know the Diſtance of any two intermediate Places. Thus, from the Entrance upon *Bexley* Heath, to the Bounds of *Crayford* Pariſh joining to *Bexley*, is 1 Furlong, 330 Links: Thence to the Tree on *Bexley* Heath is 2 Furlongs, 655 Links: Thence to the Golden-Lion Ale-Houſe, (or the End of *Bexley* Heath) is 3 Furlongs, 371 Links. Therefore adding theſe three Differences together, the whole Extent of *Bexley* Heath will be found 7 Furlongs, 356 Links.

The Croſs-Road to Deptford.

	Miles.	Furlongs	Links.
From the South-End of the River Foot-way at *Lewiſham* to *Greenwich* Pariſh on the Left Hand,	0	3	721
Thence to the ſame Pariſh on the Right,	0	0	917
Thence to the Three Crowns Ale-houſe,	0	0	770
	0	5	408

From the Turn-pike to Bermondſey.

To *Bermondſey* Pariſh,	0	0	365
To the Stones-End,	0	6	444
	0	6	809

Meaſured in the Year 1738,

By CHARLES SLOANE, of *Graveſend*.

Your Vote and Interest are requested in favor of

MR. CHARLES AUGUSTIN SMITH,

FOR THE VACANT

OFFICE OF CORONER

FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT,

LATELY FILLED BY

I. CARTTAR, Esq.

Greenwich.

which was made in 1642; at which time the ſteeple was repaired, and a handſome vane erected on the top of it.

Among other monuments and inſcriptions in this church, are the following: *In the chancel* three ſtones, with braſs plates, one with the figure of a prieſt, and inſcription for William de Thorp, once rector of this church, obt. May 10, 1407. Another like for Sir John Stockton, obt. Sept. 24, 1515. One againſt the ſouth wall, with an inſcription for John Langborne, at Richmond, in Yorkſhire, afterwards fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, then parſon of this pariſh, and reſident 37 years, obt. 1619, æt. 77. *In the nave*, a memorial for Elizabeth, wife of William Applebury, citizen of London, and daughter of Thomas and Martha Skewington, late of Haws, in this pariſh, obt. 1706, æt. 34. *In the north chancel*, which is ſolely appropriated to the Lennard family and their deſcendants, a monument with a ſhield for four coats, quarterly, firſt, *Lennard, or on a feſs gules, 3 fleurs de lis of the field*; ſecond, quarterly, *argent and ſable, an eagle diſplayed in the firſt quarter of the laſt*; third, *vaire, a chief ermine*; the fourth, *as the firſt*, and an inſcription for Sir Samuel Lennard, born at Chevening, bred at Cambridge and Lincoln's-Inn; he lived and died in this pariſh, having had by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Slanye, late lord-mayor of London, four ſons and eight daughters, obt. 1618, æt. 65. In a window over it are his arms and quarterings, impaling quarterly, *a bend between 3 martlets, or*, and underneath, *Lennard and Slanie*; near which are three other ſhields of arms belonging to this family. In the ſame window are the figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and of death. In the three north windows are the figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, St. Anthony and St. Chriſtopher, carrying the infant Jeſus over a river, and ſix different ſhields of the relatives of the family of Lennard.—Againſt the ſouth wall, on a marble monument, are the arms of Hobbes, impaling Lennard, and an inſcription for Margaret, wife of Thomas Hobbes, eſq. eldeſt daughter of Sir Samuel Lennard, who died in child-bed of her only child, in 1608, aged 20.[a]

This church, which is a rectory, was always eſteemed an appendage to the manor of Weſt Wickham, and as ſuch in the patronage of the owners of it, till Sir Samuel Lennard, bart. dying in 1727, deviſed the advowſon of it by his will, in 1726, to his youngeſt natural ſon, Thomas, and the manor to his eldeſt, Samuel

[a] See the monum. and inſcrip. in this church at large in Reg. Roff. p. 820.

Lennard, esq.[e] And though afterwards, on the death of Thomas Lennard, it came again into the possession of his eldest brother Samuel, owner of the manor likewise, yet it remained *an advowson in gross*, in which state it has continued down to John Farnaby, esq. owner of the manor of West Wickham, and the present patron of this church.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of West Wickham was valued at twenty-five marcs.[f] It is valued in the king's books at 11l. 10s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 3s. 1d.[g] It is now, 1784, of the clearly annual value of three hundred pounds.

By virtue of the *commission of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, out of the court of chancery, it was returned, that West Wickham was a parsonage, having a house and some glebe land belonging to it, worth seventy pounds per annum; one Mr. Cockerell enjoying it, a painful minister.[h]

CHURCH OF WEST WICKHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
Lord of the manor of West Wickham	*William de Thorpe*, obt. May 10, 1407.
	John Stockton, obt. Sept. 24, 1515.
	John Lang, 1582, obt. 1619.
	Daniel Cockerell, D. D. in 1630.
	Benjamin Spencer, August 21, 1657.[i]
	Charles Bunting, 1666.
	Edward Taylor, 1700.
	Charles Humphrys, D. D. obt. Nov. 23, 1719.
	Charles Hussey, D. D. 1720.

e Cases in Parl. anno 1733. Austen, Bt. and others, versus Sir John Leigh.
f Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 451.
g Bacon Lib. Regis.
h Parl. Surv. Lambeth-libr. v. xiv.
i He was presented by Sir Stephen Lennard, but whether it took effect I am not certain.

PATRONS,

ne repose the remains of John Adams
egory son of John S. Gregory of Bedford
ow London Esq and Charlotte his wife
Ob: 16th October 1828 aged 2 years
6 months.
Such is the kingdom of Heaven?

. . . . . .

cription on a grave stone level
th the pavement in the Southern
isle.
: Thomas Wilson Knt late of
is Parish Died Jan: 2: 1775
d 78 years
also
ame Elizabeth Wilson his wife
e died November 15th 1779
d 65 years
. . . . . .
scription on a grave stone in
Southern Aisle.

In memory of Mr. Jno Dru
Hutson of this Parish who
died June 11, 1792. aged 71 yrs

Here lieth the body of Mary
Gourey wife of Thos. Gourey of
this Parish who died the 2d
Inst 1765. aged 25 years

Henry Sewand Esqr died 2d
May 1793. aged 51 —

To the Memory of Richd Seward
Esqr who died 31st March 17
aged 32 years —

Also Sarah wife of Matthew
Beachcroft Esqr who died
1793. aged 27 — a faithful

Thomas Seward Beachcroft
died 15 Feb. 1814 Aetat. 43 —

In Memory of Mr James Pearce
who died May 26 1811. Aged 32

In Memory of Mr John Purse
who died Decr 16 1801. aged 76

Sacred to the Memory
of John Cornwall Esq^r late
Secretary Surgeon of the Royal
Military Hospital Woolwich. Obit 1
2^mo die Decembris 1831 Ætat
62 —

In this Vault are deposited the
remains of Harriet Elizabeth Cor
ney only Daughter of John
& Harriet his wife who was born
May 31^st 1829 and died Feb^y 1826
aged 4 Years & 9 Months —

Sacred to the Memory of Sarah Howcoe
who died July 20 1790 aged 73
years, Wife to Mr Benjamin
Hawley — 31 Years —

In Memory of Mrs Sarah [illegible]
of this Parish who departed this
Life July 3 1706. aged 72 —

In memory of Mrs Sibbel Best
of Cuckhamsted Farm in this Parish
who departed this life 30 Nov[r]
in the 65th year of her age —

Interred in the family burying
place —

Interred in the family of Tiffin
of this Parish buried here —

In memory of Mr John Ramsden
this Parish who died Sept[r] 5. 1
aged 63 years —

Mr Rich[d] Wiffin
of this Parish
Nov[r]
are

Cooper Esqr of Shirley
of Croydon. Esqr & the late
Charlotte - d. Jany 20 1832

Society of Antiquaries

(See Gentl Mag^e for June 1839
Vol. 11. N^o. 6. New Series - p. 638.)

B. Nichols Esq^r F.A.S. exhibited drawings
Mr Thos. Hollis, and outline tracings in
original size, of seven figures of
ient stained glass, remaining in the
rch of West Wickham Kent - They
sist of a Virgin and Child; another
gin in glory; and a third, without
infant, and in old age, in tears;
St Anne, St Katharine, & St Christopher
h about three feet in height, and
e of them exhibiting very superio

shill in the designer. Beside these, the
is an extraordinary representation
Sr. Henry Heydon (who married Ann
Boleyn, aunt to the Queen of that na
naked, & disembowelled, as arisen
the last day, kneeling in prayer,
his armorial shield and helmet on
the pavement before him —

In West Wickham Church Yard
the following on a Tomb Stone
To the Memory of Mrs Sukey
Small (Spinster) she was born
24th Novr. 1734 at Salisbury in
Wiltshire, she enjoyed an uninte
rupted series of good health, a
lived to the advanced age of 99 Ye
& 7. months much respected by all
who knew her, she died in this
Parish on the 14th June 1834 —
— Copied Augt 23. 1834 —

In West Wickham Church
Sacred to the Memory of Sir John
rnaby, Baronet - Of Wickham Court
this Parish - Died Augst the 19th
2. Aged 69 -

Also to that of Mary his Widow
y Child and Heiress of Sam.l Lennard
q.re Formerly of Wickham Court,
Died May 9th 1833. Aged 83 -
lso to that of their only Daughter
nd three Sons -

Penelope Anne
wife of Lieutenant Colonel William
tor, Royal Horse Artillery, Died
Dublin in the Kingdom of Ireland
St 8th 1833. Aged 44

John Sam.l Farnaby Esq.re
St Johns College Cambridge, Died
that Place Dec.r 4th 1813. aged 23 -

Lennard Mostyn Farnaby
ieutenant Fire worker in the
Bengal Artillery, Killed at the

Storming of Fort Cornelis in the
Island of Java, Augt 11. 1811 Ag
19.

William Thos. Farnaby
Died at Midhurst in the County
Sussex Novr 20 1809 Aged 16 —

This Monument was raised t
their Memory by their only surv
Child & Brother - A. D. 1834 -

Johnson. New R

Sacred to the Memory of
Mrs Elizabeth Richardson, Fo
ly of Sevenoaks in this County
but for many years resident
Wickham Court — a Faithfu
& attached friend of the Farna
Family, she died June the 14th
Aged 85 Years —

In the Chancel
Sacred to the Memory

Anne Elizabeth, Wife of the
Rev. Frederick Gildart of this
Place, and of Norton Hall in
Staffordshire, only Daughter of
Edward Nussey Esqre of Scotney
Castle Kent, She died Novr. 12th
1817. Aged 42 years —

R. Blore Junr fecit
Piccadilly, London

On the Floor of the South
Chancel
Here are deposited the remains of
Thurston Morice Esqre Steward & one
of the Judges of his Majesties Palace
Court of Westminster who departed
this life on the 29th day of Augt
A.D. 1825 in the fifty ninth year of
his age —

On the floor of the South Isle

Here Lyeth the Body of Francis the
Wife of Capt. Martin of this Parish
departed this Life Nov^r 18 - 1708 &
the 31^st yeare of her age

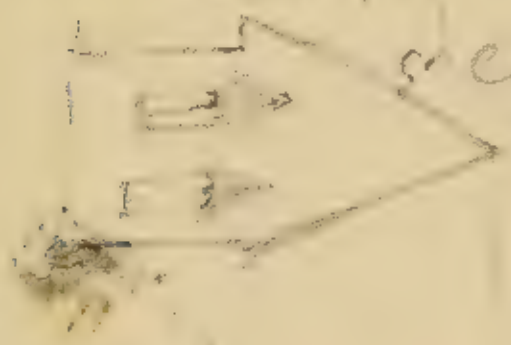
Sarah the Daughter of William
Whittaker & Loretta Maria his Wife
lies here She departed this Life the
of June 1746 aged 7 months

also

William Whitaker their only Son
who departed this life the 15 of Sep
1761. aged 14 years -

Monument of Marble
on one of the Pillars

Elizabeth
Wife of John Howell of this
Parish Died March 28 1838
aged 68 years -



m

Sr Stephen Lennard
a Bart 1642

Dr of John

Lennard . Z. 1709

m.

of John Roy.

Sr Sam Lennard D 1724 3 Daught

Two natural Sons

Thomas

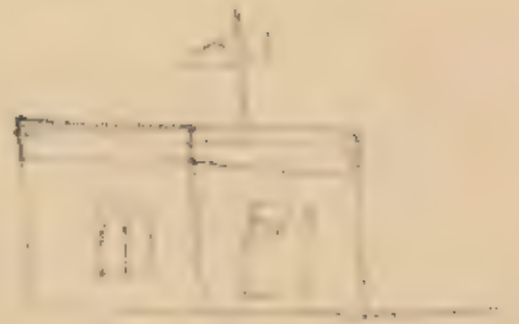
Mary

m

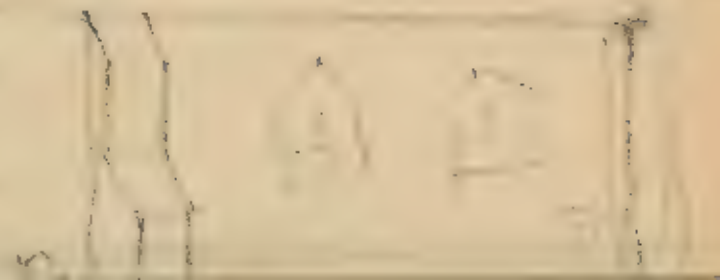
John Farnaby Esq.

Dear Grandma
July 6, 1923











nonia Samuelis Lennard Militis,
arissimi mariti, postea mastissima
gyna Elisabetha: is Chevening oriun-
us, Cantabrigiæ & Lincolniensis hospitio
lumnus; Westwickhamiæ, ubi sedem fix
ora reddidit, qui 20 Maii ætatis
ETOQ fruit, Christiana veritatis
lo, Romani vero pseudo-Christianis-
i, et hujusmodi religionis odio flagra-
t: ex præfata Elisabetha Stephani
anye Militis nuper majoris civitatis
ndon filiarum una, filios habuit
Quatuor, filias octo:
Obit anno ætatis sexagesimo
Quinto incunte Æra Christi-
ana 1618 Aprilis primo./
. . . . . .
scription in the Eastern window
the northern aisle . . .

---

aregaritæ uxoris Tho: Hobbes Armi: primo
icta Sami: is Lennard Milit: 20: plus
nos nata, ex abortu filioli sui unici
ui unâ sepulti.) 20: Febr: Ao: Dñi:
108; ex morte ad vitam translata,
rpus hic obdormit. In cujus, erga Deum
etatis, in parentes conjugem, amicos
[illegible]

obsequii, gemma vere splendida, pia
memoriam: luctuosis conjux indignum
hoc monimentum posuit.
Inscription on a southern side of the
northern aisle —

Here lie the Remains of the Revd. Joseph
Faulder who was Instituted to the
Rectory of this Parish in the year
of our Lord 1786, and died Novem.
24th 1807 aged 49 years.
Inscription on a grave stone lev
with the pavement in the nor. sa
of the Chancel.

John Lany Bane at Richmond in y
County of Yorke was afterwards one o
the Fellowes of St. Johns Coll: in Camb
by the space of IX yeares; from thence
he was lawfully & freely called to be
Parson of this Parish of West-Wick
where he continued resident - the
whole time of XIX XVII yeares and

…o lived here with the good reporte
…hope of those ye & did feare God
… in an assured hope of a better life
…fter this in ye kingdom of Heaven;
…his memorial of them was made
… Ao. 1619 and in the 77th
…eare of his age; —
…nscription on South wall of the
…hancell.

…ic jacet Dñs Willms de Thorp
…ondā Rector istius Eccliē qui
…bit decimo die Maii anno dñi
… DDDD Septimo cuj aīe propitie
…r deus Amen.
…nscription on a brass plate level
…ith the pavement on the South
…de of the Chancel. —

…ay for the Soule of Sr John Stokton
…e which deceased the XXIIII day
… September ye yer of or lord
… M V^c XII on whose soule Jhū
…ave mer
…nscription on a brass plate level with the
…avement on the South side of the Chancel.

To the memory of Isaac James, of St. Jam
Westminster, citizen, who departed this
life the 29th of October 1828, aged
46 years.

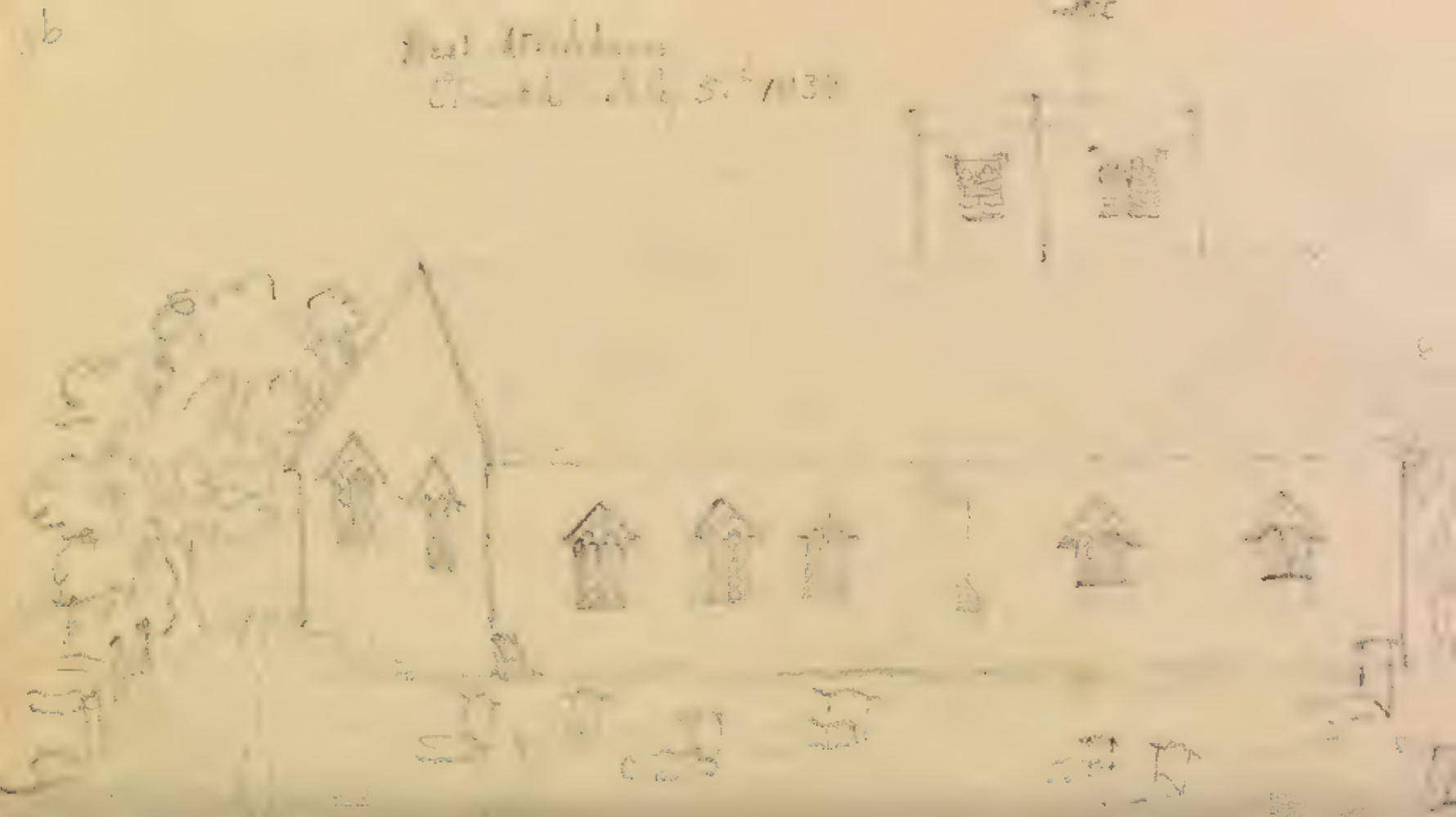
Also of Belinda
Relict of the above named Isaac Jam
who departed this life Augt. 12th 183
aged 60 years.

. . . . . .

Inscription on the south wall of
the Southern Aisle

Here lieth Interred (expecting ye second
coming of Christ) ye Body of Elizabeth
the . . wife of William Applebee
Citizen of London & Daughter of Thom
& Martha Skevington late of Hayes in
this Parish. She departed this life
the . . . day of December 1736 in
34 years.

Inscription on a stone level with
the pavement on the south side of
the Southern Aisle.



Chandos Baron's life, &c. pub.
of Dorset was a g
ne excellent verses of his, which Mr Fox
printed
his Rubo Anglix, &c.
The same
up than a span, &c.
See Monthly Review, V. 74. p. 570

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Truſtees of Sir Samuel Leonard, bart.	*Henry Auſten*, preſented in Oct. 1761, reſig. 1784.[k]
	Sackvil Auſten, A. M. 1784, obt.[l]
John Farnaby, eſq.	*Joſeph Faulder*, A. M. 1786, the preſent rector.

[k] He reſigned this rectory on being a convert to the Unitarian doctrine.

[l] And rector of Horſted Caines, in Suſſex, by diſpenſation, June 1785.

KESTON

IS the next pariſh eaſtward. It was antiently written *Cheſtan*, the ſound of the Saxon *C* being often expreſſed by the letters *Ch*, and was ſo called probably *quaſi Cheſterton*, i. e. the place of the camp or fortification; but the Britons pronouncing the *C* as we do *K* at this time, it came to be called by its preſent name of KESTON; and ſome ingenious etymologiſts have fancied they have diſcovered ſomething of Cæſar's name in it, from whence they would have it derived, *quaſi Kæſar's Town*, as the Britons always pronounced his name. The liberty of the dutchy of Lancaſter claims over this pariſh, as being within the juriſdiction of the duchy court of Farnborough.[m]

KESTON is but a ſmall pariſh, lying moſtly on high ground, the ſoil is in general poor and thin, but in the vallies, eſpecially towards the eaſt, it is rich and loamy; there is no particular village, but there are two cluſters of houſes, which lie at about a mile diſtance, north and ſouth; the latter built round Leaves-green, in the road leading to Weſterham. There are ſeveral good houſes in the pariſh belonging to John Neſbit, eſq. Col. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Yates, and Capt. Pocock, but the principal manſion is that

[m] Parl. Surveys, Augtn. off.

of Holwood-hill, for the accommodation of which the old broad road, which uſed to go at the eaſtern ſide of it has been lately turned by Mr. Pitt, and now winds beautifully round the weſt ſide of the hill, leaving the church, parſonage-houſe, and Keſton court, a little to the weſtward, and thence leads on to Leaves-green and Weſterham. Holwood-hill is ſurrounded by much rough ground, on the weſt ſide of which is the antient Roman camp, near which the river Ravenſborne takes its riſe, on Keſton common, at a ſmall diſtance to the weſt of the camp, and directs its courſe through this pariſh, between thoſe of Hayes and Bromley, and ſo on towards Beckenham and Lewiſham, and having received into it ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, it paſſes from thence through the town of Deptford, and preſently after empties itſelf into the Thames.

The remains of the above mentioned camp, which certainly is the fineſt piece of antiquity in all theſe parts, conſiſts of a LARGE AND STRONG FORTIFICATION,[n] of an oblong form, commanding an extenſive view on every ſide; the æra whereof is partly incloſed with rampiers and double ditches, of a vaſt heighth and depth, eſpecially on the ſouth and weſt ſides. It is ſo large as to be near two miles in compaſs, containing near one hundred acres of ground; one ſide of the innermoſt *vallum* being, by meaſurement, above ſeven hundred yards in length, from the brow of the hill towards Holwell-houſe, and muſt have been the work of much time and many hands, and is moſt probably Roman, not only from its form, but from the quantity of Roman bricks, tiles, antient foundations, and other remains, which have continually been diſcovered and turned up by the plough hereabouts. Coins of the middle and lower empire have likewiſe been frequently picked up by thoſe whoſe curioſity has led them to examine this place.

[n] Camb. p. 219. Harris, p. 168. Horſ. Brit Rom. p. 423.

From



Holwood House Kent, the Seat of the Right Hon.ble W.m Pitt.

London Published by J.Sewell Cornhill Apl.1.1800.

A Plan of the Remains of the Antient Camp at Keston, taken in 1774, with the Alterations since turning the High Road along the Western bounds of it, and inclosing the whole Area as private Property



Selection from

Life of [illegible] Vol. I. 1851.

At length I made acquaintance with the

[illegible] in the [illegible] with the

root of an old Tree at Birkwood

and [illegible] which descend into

the Vale of Thurston, I resolved to

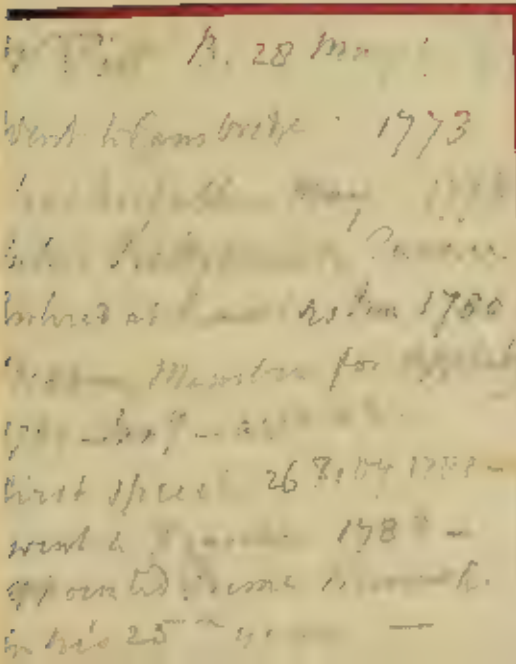
give notice on a [illegible]

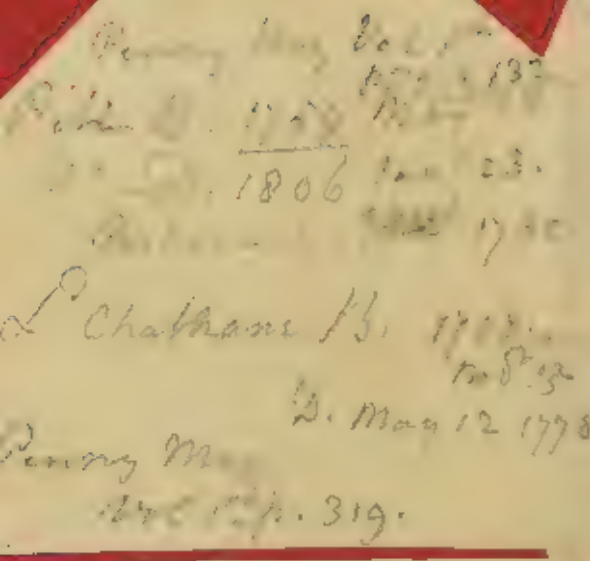
the House of Commons of my

intention to bring in a [illegible] for

[illegible] abolition of the Slave trade

This was in 1787.




1806
L^d Chatham B. 1708
D. May 12 1778
Penny Mag
Vol 12 p. 319.
Earl of Chatham
B. 1708
Died May
1778
Wm Pitt his Son
B. May 28 1759
Member of the House
of Commons 21 abt 1780
D. Jan 23. 180

From this camp are the remains of a plain way down towards the ſpring head of the river Ravenſborne, which lies at a very ſmall diſtance north weſt from it; by which the ſoldiers were, no doubt, well ſupplied with water. This ſpring was formed into a beautiful bath, at the expence of the late Mr. Burrow, who incloſed it with pales, and planted it round with trees. The late broad road acroſs the camp, mentioned above, leading from Keſton mark to Leaves-green, was but of a modern date; the ſouth eaſt part of the area was made into a lawn by the late Mr. Burrow; and this road has been turned more to the weſtward on the other ſide the houſe, as has been already noted before a few years ago.

Some have imagined this was the camp which Julius Cæſar made when the Britons gave him the laſt battle, with their united forces, juſt before he paſſed the Thames, in purſuit of Caſſivelaun. If ſo, it muſt have had great additions ſince from time to time, to bring it to that ſtate of ſtrength and magnitude which its remains now point out, for it is not probable that Cæſar either had time to caſt up ſuch a work, or that he would not have mentioned ſo conſiderable a one in his Commentaries. Others have ſuppoſed this to have been the remains of the *Noviomagus*, the firſt Roman ſtation from London towards Dover; in ſupport of which they urge, that the antient Roman road, inſtead of going through Deptford, as the preſent one does, directed its courſe much more ſouthward, making a circle to avoid the marſhes between Lambeth and Deptford, which were then paſſable with much difficulty, from their lying ſo very low; and as the river was not then imbanked, were overflowed upon all ſpring tides, as they are now upon all extraordinary ones. Others have conjectured this ſtation to have been about Bromley, ſome as far off as Woodcote and Croydon in Surry; but Keſton being more northern, and conſequently much nearer the direct line from

London to both Rocheſter and Maidſtone, ſeems a much more likely ſpot for it than either of thoſe places, eſpecially as the number of miles, which this place is diſtant from London, will very nearly anſwer thoſe in Antoninus's Itinerary, in which *Noviomagus* is deſcribed as the firſt ſtation, ten miles diſtant from London; for ſuppoſing ſome part of antient London to have ſtood on the ſouthern ſide of the Thames, as it is ſaid it did, and that the Romans reckoned their diſtance from the extremity of the ſuburbs, it will not be much, if at all, farther than ten miles diſtant from London; but its diſtance to the next ſtation, *Vagniacæ*, whether that was at Southfleet or Maidſtone, will not anſwer ſo well, it being much leſs than eighteen miles, the diſtance marked in the Itinerary, from the former, and much more from the latter of thoſe places. But many of the learned in antiquities, among whom are biſhop Stillingfleet, Somner, Burton, and others, conjecture, with more probability, that this ſtation of *Noviomagus* was at or about Crayford; the grounds for which opinion the reader will find in the deſcription of that place.

Mr. Horſley obſerves, in his *Britannia Romana*, that the ground within the compaſs of this fortification is too large for a ſtation, even though garriſoned with horſe; the largeſt, that he knew of, not being a tenth part of this compaſs. He ſays, it looks more like the *Caſtra æſtiva*, or ſummer quarters, and ſuch he believed it to have been; by which he ſuppoſes, with others, that the ſtation could not be far diſtant.

This camp has been conjectured by many, and with great probability, to have been the place where Aulus Plautius, the prætor, after his fourth action with the Britons, encamped with his forces, whilſt he waited the arrival of the emperor Claudius, as mentioned by Dion. Indeed, its nearneſs to the Thames, its ſize, ſtrength, and other circumſtances, are inducements



KESTON CROSS.

Com. Kent, 13 miles from London, 3 from Bromley.—*Itinerary.*

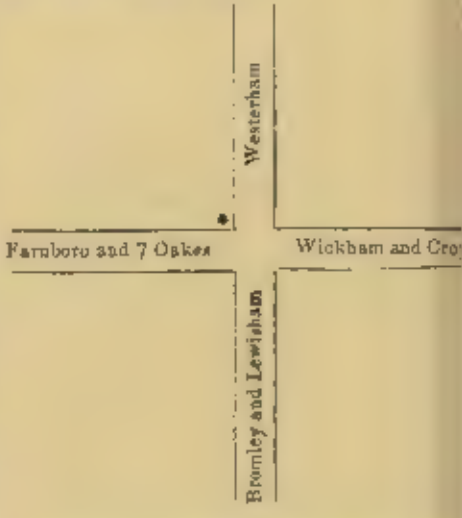
When I designed with my friend W. a isit to the Dulwich gallery, which we did ot effect, we did not foresee the conse- uence of diversion from our intent; and aving been put out of our way, we strolled ithout considering "the end thereof." ence, our peradventure at the "Crooked illet, on Penge Common;* our loitering to ketch the "Bridge on the Road to Beck- nham;"† the same, for the same purpose, at the Porch of Beckenham Church-yard;"‡ he survey of "Beckenham Church;"§ the iew of its old Font in the public-house arden;|| and the look at the hall of Wickham Court," and West Wickham hurch.¶ New and beautiful prospects pened to us from the latter village; and the just enumerated six articles, and their engravings, respecting that part of the country, in the former volume of the *Table Book*, it is intended to add like abstracts of our further proceedings. In short, to be respectful and orderly, as one moiety of a walking committee, self-constituted and appointed, I take permission to "report progress, and ask leave to *go* again."

The "Crooked Billet" at Penge, and mine host of the "Swan" at West Wickham, have had visitors curious to trace the pleasant route, and remark the particulars previously described. While indulging the sight, there is another sense that craves to be satisfied; and premising that we are now penetrating further "into the bowels of the land," it becomes a duty to acquaint followers with head-quarters. For the present, it is neither necessary nor expedient to nicely mark the road to "Keston Cross" —go which way you will it is an agreeab

* Vol. i. p. 670. † p. 702. ‡ p. 715. § p. 706. || p. 721. ¶ p. 811.

one. A Tunbridge or Seven-Oaks coach passes within a short half mile, and the Westerham coach within the same distance. If a delightful two hours' lounging walk from Bromley be desired, take the turning from the Swan at Bromley to Beckenham church; go through the church-yard over a stile, keep the meadow foot-path, cross the Wickham road, and wander by hedge-row elms, as your will and the country-folk direct you, till you arrive at Hayes Common; then make for the lower or left-hand side of the common, and leaving the mill on the right, get into the cottaged lane. At a few hundred yards past the sheep-wash, formed in a little dell by the Ravensbourne, at the end of the open rise, stands "Keston Cross."

Before reaching this place on my first visit to it, the country people had indiscriminately called it "Keston *Cross*" and "Keston *mark*;" and lacking all intelligible information from them respecting the reason for its being so named, I puzzled myself with conjectures, as to whether it was the site of a cross of memorial, a market cross, a preaching cross, or what other kind of cross. It was somewhat of disappointment to me, when, in an angle of a cross-road, instead of some ancient vestige, there appeared a commodious, respectable, and comfortable-looking house of accommodation for man and horse; and, swinging high in air, its sign, the red cross, heraldically, a cross *gules*; its form being, on reference to old Randle Holme, "a cross *molyne*, invertant;" to describe which, on the same authority, it may be said, that "this cross much resembles the molyne, or pomette; saving in this, the cut, or sawed ends, so turn themselves inward that they appear to be escrowles rolled up. Some term it *molyne*, the ends rolled up."* So much for the sign, which I take to be a forgotten memorial of some old boundary stone, or land-mark, in the form of a cross, long since removed from the spot, and perhaps after it had become a "stump-cross;" which crosses were of so ancient date, that the Christians, ignorantly supposing them to have been dedicated to idolatrous purposes, religiously destroyed them, and their ancient names were soon forgotten: "this may be the reason why so many broken crosses were called stump-crosses."† The observation is scarcely a digression; for the house and sign, commonly called "Keston Cross," or "Keston mark," stand on a site, which, for reasons that will peaı by and by, the antiquary deems sac The annexed representation shows direction of the roads, and the star * in corner the angular situation of the ho cut out of Holwood, the estate of the Mr. Pitt, which is bounded by the F borough and Westerham roads, and c mands from the grounds of the enclosure finest view towards the weald of Kent this part of the county.



"Keston Cross" I call "head-quarte because in this house you will find your "at home." You may sparkle forth to m remarkable spots in the vicinage, and t return and take your "corporal refectic and go in and out at will; or you may at your ease, and do nothing but cont plate in quiet; or, in short, you may just as you like. Of course this is sai "gentle" readers; and I presume *Table Book* has no others: certain it that ungentle persons are unwelcome v tors, and not likely to visit again at "K ton Cross." Its occupant, Mr. S. Youn his name is beneath his sign—will not regarded by any one, who does himself pleasure to call at his house, as a comm landlord. If you see him seated beside door, you estimate him at least of t order one of whom, on his travels, chamberlain at the inn at Rochester scribes to Gadshill as worthy his partic notice—"a franklin in the weald of K that hath three hundred marks with hin gold—one that hath abundance of cha too."* You take Mr. Young for a coun gentleman; and, if you company with h may perhaps hear him tell, as many

* Academy of Armory.
† Foobroke's Ency. of Antiquities,

* Henry IV act iii. sc. 1.

ments to think it could hardly be made for any other purpoſe.°

There is another ſmall intrenchment not far off, by Weſt Wickham, which was caſt up by Sir Chriſtopher Heydon, lord of that manor, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, at the time he had command in theſe parts, and trained the country people to the uſe of arms. In the ſame manner there are many other places in this county, which may ſeem to have been camps and intrenchments, made in more antient times, though in reality they will be found to be of a much later date; among them are ſeveral which were made by the lord Cobham, lord lieutenant of this county in that reign, in purſuance of orders ſent to him to make trenches, &c. in thoſe places, where the enemy was moſt likely to land.

There are no *parochial charities*.

KESTON was one of thoſe manors with which William the Conqueror enriched his half brother Odo, biſhop of Baieux and earl of Kent, as may be ſeen in the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken 1080; in which it is thus entered, under the general title of that prelate's lands:

The ſame Gilbert (Maminot) holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Cheſtan. It was taxed at 1 *ſuling. The arable land is . . . . . In demeſne there is* 1 *carucate, and* 4 *villeins with* 1 *carucate. There is wood for the pannage of* 5 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and after, it was worth* 60 *ſhillings, now* 40 *ſhillings. Sberne Biga held it of king Edward.*

Four years after the above ſurvey, all the biſhop's poſſeſſions were confiſcated to the crown, after which Gilbert de Magminot above mentioned, who was before tenant to the biſhop for this manor, became immediate tenant to the crown for it, of which he after-

° Of this opinion was Dr. John Tabor of Lewes. See Phil. Tranſ. No. 356. p. 785. See Dion Caſſius Hiſt. Rom. lib. lx. Claud. v. p. 768. A. et ſeq.

wards

wards held it *in capite* by barony, as of the king's caſtle of Dover. In his deſcendants Keſton continued till Wakelin de Maminot dying without iſſue, in the 3d year of king Richard I. his ſiſter Alice became his coheir, and brought this place, with much other inheritance, to her huſband, Geoffry, ſecond ſon of William de Say;[p] after which it appears, that William de Peſun held this manor in the reign of king Edward I. as half a knights fee, of William, great grandſon of the above mentioned Geoffry de Say.[q]

In the 20th year of king Edward III. Sir John de Huntingfield was in poſſeſſion of it, and then paid aid for it, held as before mentioned. Towards the latter end of this reign this family terminated in two female heirs, Joan and Alice Huntingfield; the former of whom married John Copledike, and the latter Sir John Norwich.

In the next reign this manor was in the poſſeſſion of Sir Robert Belknap, chief juſtice of the common-pleas, who was attainted and baniſhed to Ireland, in the 11th year of king Richard II. This manor eſcheated to the crown in the 2d year of king Henry V. by the death of Juliana his wife, who was then in poſſeſſion of it.[r] In which year the parliament, on the petition of Hamon Belknap, their ſon, enabled him in blood and land to Robert his father, notwithſtanding the judgment made againſt him in the 11th year of king Richard II.[s] for though the parliament, in the 20th year of that reign, had permitted Sir Robert Belknap to return from baniſhment, yet his attainder ſtill remained as before.[t]

The manor of Keſton, alias Southcourt, with the appendant manor of Baſton, ſituated in the adjoining pariſh of Hayes, was ſoon after this alienated to Sque-

[p] Philipot, p. 203.
[q] Book of Knight's Fees, in the Exchequer.
[r] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.
[s] Cott. Records, p. 540.
[t] Barr. ant. Statutes, p. 278.

rie

money at play; his delicat
made him feel how painfu
those who could but ill affor
to play no more.

"In spite of his life of gaiety, Mi
closely to the House of Commons. He
active member of Parliament than any
perhaps the memory of Andrew Marvel
commons birth-place. From the first he w
man; he had entered Parliament as the opp
with America, and of Lord North's Admin
this Ministry he gave his first vote, opposing
of Sir Fletcher Norton as Speaker of the H
mons.

"In January, 1781, he was joined by Mr. Pitt, wh
contested Cambridge University without success at the ge
election, now took his seat for the borough of Appleby. Com
munity of objects naturally increased their friendship, yet
not even to friendship with Pitt would he sacrifice his inde
pendence. 'I well remember,' he said long afterwards, 'the
pain I felt in being obliged to vote against Pitt the second
time he spoke in Parliament. Yet, though attentive to busi
ness, he did not take an early part in the debates."

His first speech was on the 17th of May, 1781, in a debate upon the revenue laws. He writes thus to a friend very soon after :—

"The papers will have informed you how Mr. William Pitt, second son of the late Lord Chatham, has distinguished himself; he comes out, as his father did, a ready-made orator, and I doubt not but that I shall one day or other see him the first man in the country. His famous speech, however, delivered the other day, did not convince me, and I stayed in with the old fat fellow (Lord North); by the way, he grows every day fatter, so where he will end I know not."

An intimacy was formed between the two young men, and was long carried on by them on terms of the greatest cordiality and affection. Here is an extract from one of his hurried diaries :—

"31st.—Pitt resigned to-day. Dined Pitt's, then Gosse tree's, where supped. Bed almost 3 o'clock.

"April 3d.—Wimbledon, where Pitt, &c., dined and slept. Bed a little past 2.

"4th.—Delicious day. Lounged morning at Wimbledon with friends, 'foining' at night, and ran about the garden for an hour or two."

"Little was it known by those who saw him only in his public course, that the stiffness of Mr. Pitt's ordinary manner could at times unbend and wanton in these exuberant bursts of natural vivacity. The sports of the rigid Scipio and meditative Lælius in their ungirded hours were equalled by the 'foinings' of the garden at Wimbledon, where Pitt's over flowing spirits carried him to every height of jest. 'We found one morning the fruits of Pitt's earlier rising in the careful sowing of the garden-beds with the fragments of a dress-hat, in which Ryder had over night come down from the Opera.' It was in this varied and familiar intercourse that their mutual affection was matured, an affection which Mr. Wilberforce retained through life in spite of difference in politics, and yet more important subjects, and the remembrance of which would often cast a momentary gloom over the habitual cheerfulness of his aged countenance."

There are numberless such passages to be found in the book, which illustrate admirably the private cha-

to its pa
r own dear
be too trifli
iffer with Mr.
Churchmen wh
the account of his
quisite, a faith so w
narily humble and ca
very few other Christ
he never seems to
setting down in his di
ay his most secret thou
e is not one in the whole lon
which may be considered as
s ; and narrow as some may fanc
f, we find his heart latitudinarian,
dmirable and untiring efforts to do
ne writer's genius which is valuable ir
t his example : no man can read it (and
est characteristic of its usefulness) wit
forced into a similar examination of himself
without turning away ashamed at the resu
e comparison.

This at least is one certain good to be derived
the publication of such a work ; but, unfortun
there are some evil consequences which are like
ensue from it, and which from its actual excelle
and popularity it is the more liable to occasion
very considerable portion of the diary is filled
the author's reflections upon a subject which
pied a great portion of his time—private praye
communing with God. Of exceedingly warm
ings, easily depressed and excited, it is natura
his style of praying varied with his mood, an
cordingly he is careful to express in his jo
whether his adorations were cold or warm, "
fortable" (as the phrase is) or otherwise ; to
down, if we may venture to use the term, the
of his interviews with God. Now, these are th
awful, and should surely be the most secret, mo
of a man's existence. That Mr. Wilberforce d
rive strength and benefit from his habit of con
prayer is clear in the beautiful conduct and
fulness of his life ; but we had no need to be tol
he felt and prayed on particular occasions, of
the symptoms are often described with an exa
which becomes quite ludicrous, and which, h
acceptable to a man as memorials of his past c
and habit of mind and body, might be quite
spared, in an account of his life, published
children, and read by hundreds of thousands.

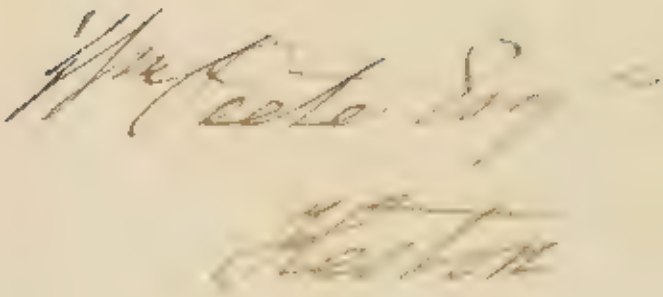
It is well-known, again, that Mr. Wilberforce
ever catholic and pure his notions upon th
points of Christianity, entertained some opinions
are peculiar to his sect—a sect most numerou

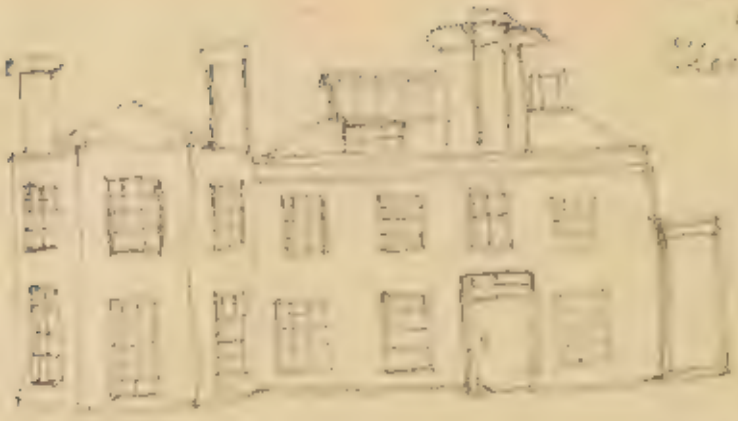
Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to send for your acceptance the Plate of Holwood & Plan of the House, which I have just received from W.D. Burton & to which I alluded when the Picture was sent.

I am Dear Sir
Yours truly
John Ward

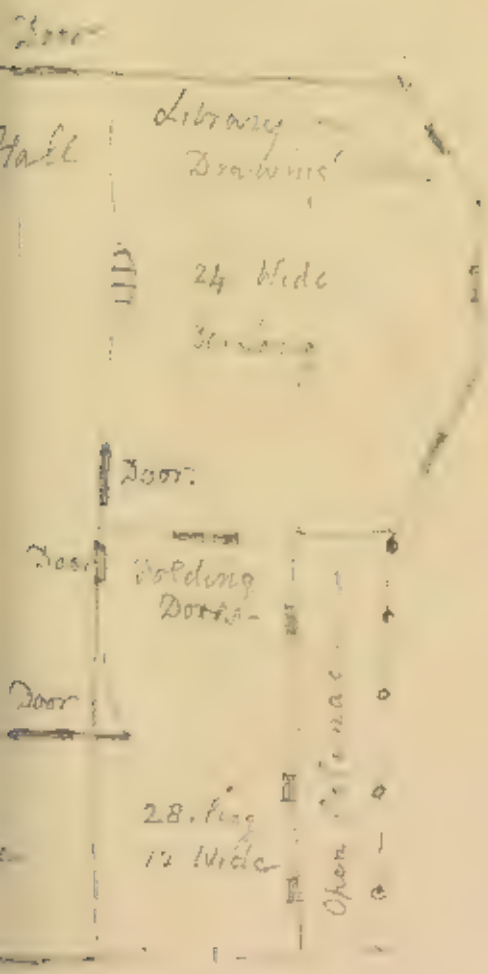
Holwood. 22 Aug 1818



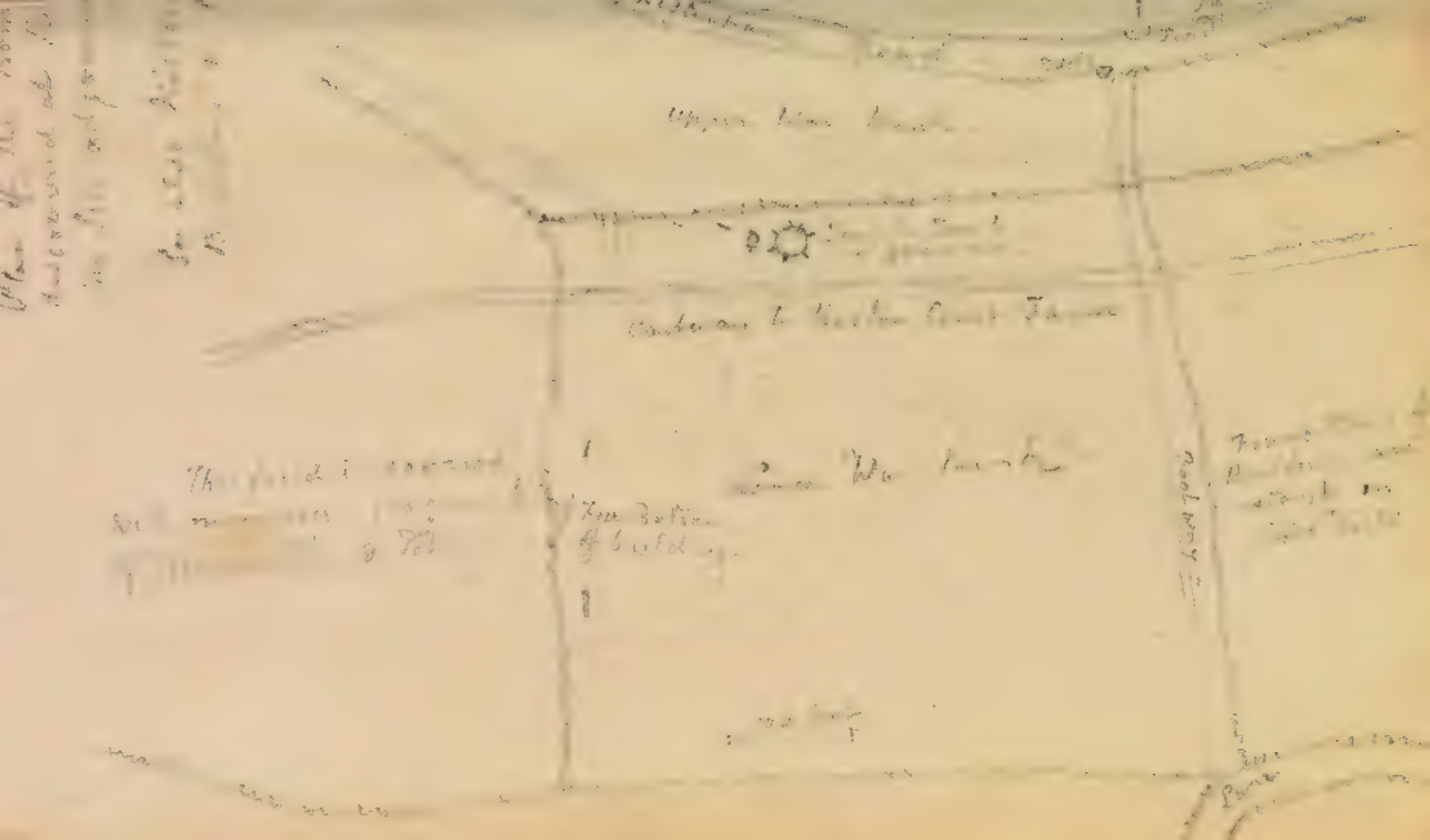



Door
70. 10 ida Door




Door
Hall
Library
Drawing
24 Wide
Door
Door
Folding
Doors
Door
28. long
12 Wide
Chimney
Open





Dear Sir

Holwood. 14 May 1840

The plan which you saw at Ashmore House, is not a plan of the Holwood Estate, as it is or as it ever was.

It is only a plan, taken at the instance of Lord Fredk. Campbell fifty Years ago, to shew the bounds to the South of Antiquarian & the lines of the Old & New Roads, to the Road Westerham Trustees, & you will perceive that it comprizes nothing but the bounds, & the Land between those two Roads, perhaps about a quarter part of the Estate.

I sent a copy of the Plan to Whitfield - My Copy

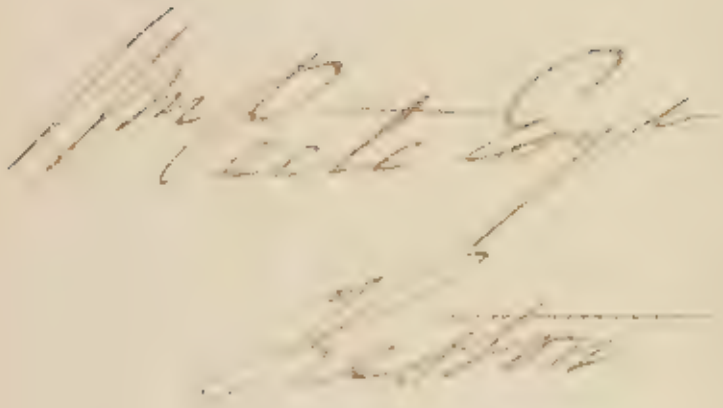
I was the name of Lord Fred. Campbell
written on it. The survey was by Milne.

Lord Fred. Campbell then lived
at Sundridge Park near Westerham,
where his wife was burned to death
in her bed room & he the sold it
to Mr. Maconochie M.P. one of
whose daughters is the 2nd wife
of Col. Austen of Kippington, whose
1st wife was a sister of Col Morland
of Lamberhurst Court & of Lady
Farnaby. Sundridge was
afterwards bought by the late
Lord Templemore & since his
death it has been again
advertised for sale

I mention these matters
incidentally, as I understand
that you are illustrating
annotating Hasted's Kent

May your acceptance of pictures
our Letter pressers, of the Entrance
Front, & Back Front, severally of
the Calverley Hotel, on the Site
of Calverley House formerly
occupied respectively by the
Defendant & the Lessee —

From Yours truly
Edward Ward



Dernière minute : Le Président de la République, Monsieur Emmanuel Macron, a annoncé ce matin, lors d'une allocution télévisée, la création d'un nouveau ministère dédié à la transition écologique et solidaire. Ce ministère sera dirigé par Madame Élisabeth Borne, ancienne ministre des Transports, qui a démissionné de son poste ce matin même. Cette décision a été prise en réponse aux manifestations qui ont eu lieu ces dernières semaines contre la hausse des taxes sur les carburants. Le gouvernement espère ainsi apaiser la colère des citoyens et relancer le dialogue social.

Fin.

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a Site close to the Old House, Indeed the Conservatory of the present House stands where the Kitchen of the Old House stood.

The present House was erected by Mr Decimus Burton, who took a plan & drawing of Mr Pitt's House, & then much delapidated before he took it down - those drawings were, at the Sale, profusely distributed amongst the Friends & Admirers of Mr Pitt - I have now only one left -

It would require a week or two's research through all the Deeds of the 12 Titles, to ascertain precisely the Quantity of Land conveyed in the Holwood Estate, when Mr Pitt first bought it & the Quantity of Purchases afterwards - I have no Map

None of the Deeds have ever been out of my hands, but I sent to Whitefield, a number of Papers, Pamphlets, &c. for reference, which have not yet been returned & which probably will not, until the first Part of his History of Kent shall be published! have you heard when that will likely to be?

I have one Copy of the Plan of Cæsars Camp, taken about 50 Years ago by Lord H. Campbell of Hedsor & Antiquary, but until the receipt of your Note, I had never heard that the Son of Antiquaries had ever taken a Plan of the Holwood Estate, nor can I imagine why they should do it,

I beg your acceptance of the sheets of my search this Evening, amongst my Mss. drawings &c viz

1. a View of Holwood House, as at present, drawn by Wm Burton, when the House was nearly finished for habitation

2. a small sheet of Holwood House taken from an old Engraving & representing it, as it had been, when first it came into possession of Mr Pitt, who added several rooms, as you have I believe seen in the picture taken of it by Mr Burton just before he pulled it down in 1823 —

3 – a small present from an Old Magazine of Hayes House, where the residence of the Earl of Strathmore

4 – Eastons description of the Hydraulic Engine, one of which he placed near the Reservoir at Holwood

5 – A View of Sundridge Wells
6 – a Section of Calverley Promenade
7 – a Section of Calverley Place
the Walks &c

8 – a Section of Calverley House as it would when embattled for several Months of several years by the Duke of Kent Her Majesty Princess Victoria

Dear Mrs. Kennedy

I am very sorry to hear
that you have been ill
and hope you are better
now. I am sending you
a few lines to tell you
that I have not forgotten
you, but I have been very
busy lately, and have had
no time to write to
anyone. I am sending you
a few flowers which I
gathered in the garden
this morning. I hope
you will like them.

3 – a small present from an Old Magazine at Hays Wood, where the residence of the Earl of Strathmore

4 – Eastons description of the Hydraulic Engine, one of which be fixed near the Reservoir at Holwood

5 – A Map of Tunbridge Wells
6 – a section of Calverley Promenade
7 – a section of Calverley Park the Wantsum &c.
8 – a section of Calverley House as it was when inhabited for several Months of several years by the Duke of Sussex Princess Sophia

Dear Mr. Lewis,

I am very much pleased with the
Chart of the Mississippi
River which you have
been so kind as to send me.
I have also received
the Map of the Missouri
River, which I shall
examine with great
attention. I am
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant
Thomas Jefferson

Monticello
Feb. 21. 1804.

Wm Acete Esq
Keston Heath

rie of Squerie's-court, in Weſterham,[u] and Tho. Squerie of Weſt Wickham, was found, by inquiſition, to die poſſeſſed of it, in the 17th year of king Henry VI. and that John Squerie was his ſon and heir.[v] On his death, without iſſue, in the 4th of king Edward IV. his two ſiſters became his coheirs, of whom Dorothy, the youngeſt, marrying Richard Mervin of Fontels, in Wiltſhire, he, upon the partition of their inheritance, became in her right poſſeſſed of this manor, with that of Baſton likewiſe, and ſoon after conveyed them to Philip Reynolds and Thomas Tregarthan, in truſt, for certain uſes; and they, in the 8th year of king Edward IV. alienated them to Richard and Stephen Scroop, from whom, about the latter end of the ſame reign, they were tranſmitted by ſale to Henry Heydon, eſq. of Baconſthorpe, in Norfolk, afterwards knighted; ſince which theſe manors have remained in the ſame owners that the manor of Weſt Wickham has, in his deſcendants and the Lennard's, but by the marriage of a female heir of the latter, they became the property of John Farnaby, eſq. who is the preſent poſſeſſor of both theſe manors; but the ſcite of the manor of Baſton, with the demeſne lands in the adjoining pariſh of Hayes, have been a long time ago alienated from the manor, and are in other hands, as has been already mentioned before.

Holwood-house is a ſeat in this pariſh, which takes its name from its ſituation on the hill of that name. In the year 1673 it was the property of Capt. Richard Pearch, who ſettled it, in 1709, on the marriage of his niece, Elizabeth Whiffin, with Nathaniel Gatton, eſq. of Beckenham, in ſpecial tail. He left an only ſon and heir of the ſame name, whoſe only ſurviving daughter and heir, Mary Dippen, left Anne Dippen, her only ſurviving daughter and heir likewiſe; who, in 1765, alienated this ſeat to Peter Bur-

[u] Philipott, p. 203. [v] Rot. Eſch. ejus ann.

rell,

rell, eſq. of Beckenham, and he, in 1766, conveyed it to Wm. Roſs, gent. of London, who in 1767, paſſed it away again to Rob. Burrow, eſq. who made great improvements to it, and reſided here till his death. He was deſcended from Robert Burrow, who was of Longfield-houſe, in Longfield, in this county; in the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, one of whoſe deſcendants, Tho. Burrow, eſq. was of Clapham, and bore for his arms, *Azure three fleurs de lis ermine*. He left three ſons, Chriſtopher; Robert, LL.D. and Sir James Burrow of Sterborough caſtle. Chriſtopher, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, was of London, and left Robert Burrow, eſq. the poſſeſſor of this ſeat, as before mentioned, after whoſe death it was alienated to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, ſecond ſon of William *the great* Earl of Chatham, who now makes it his country reſidence, being at this time one of the privy council, firſt lord of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer, conſtable of Dover-caſtle and lord-warden of the cinque ports, &c. &c. and prime miniſter of this kingdom.

The fine woods, the variegated grounds, lately much improved under the direction of Mr. Repton, and the commanding proſpects on every ſide, have ranked this ſeat in the opinion of all competent judges among the fineſt ſituations in this part of the kingdom.

There are no *parochial charities*.

KESTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter. It is a *peculiar* to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and as ſuch is in the *deanry* of Shoreham. The church ſtands on the ſouthern ſide of Holwood-hill, nearly in the middle of the pariſh, it is a ſmall neat building of one iſle, and a chancel, having a cupola at the weſt end, in which hangs one bell.

In the church are the following monuments and inſcriptions. Among others, at the *weſt end*, on a grave ſtone, a memorial for Chriſtopher Clarke, A. M. archdeacon of Norwich, prebendary of Ely, and rector of this pariſh, obt. May 19, 1742, æt. 70. *In the*

Buried in the Burying
John Weatherhill of Rowley
[illegible]
[illegible]
of the
[illegible]
1674. in the
"Blessed are the dead which
in the Lord"

Here lyeth the body of
Benton who departed
the 17 day of September 1674

Here lyeth the Body of Johanna
wife of George Jewett of Rowley
Gent: who was buried the 17 Sept
1729 aged 54 years. Here also lyeth
the body of George Jewett of Rowley
Gent who was buried the 29th Dec
1730 aged 58 years. Here also
lyeth the body of Charles Woodbridge

[illegible] Son of [illegible] Esqr [illegible]
[illegible] his Wife [illegible] 16
[illegible] and was buried the 18th 17[illegible]
Also [illegible] the body of [illegible]
[illegible] who departed this [illegible]
[illegible] of March 17[illegible]
[illegible] 9.d

Here lieth the Body of Frances [illegible]
wife of John Brasier of Cuckham Lodge
who departed this life 29 [illegible] 171[illegible]
aged 20 years. Also the body of
John Brasier of Cuckham Lodge, who
departed this life 16. Sept[illegible] aged
56. years

Here also lieth Sarah wife of Richard
Brasier of Cuckham daughter of [illegible]
[illegible] Brasier, she departed
this life 16 June 1729 aged 20 y[illegible]
Also John the son of Richard & Frances
Brasier who departed this life the
[illegible] 1734 in the 9th year of his age
Also Jane Daughter of Richard & Frances
Brasier she departed this life the [illegible]
[illegible] aged 18 years

Here doth lie the Body of Elizabeth
the wife of James Brandon who died
Dec 19 1738 aged 25 years And
also the Body of James Brandon
who died Jan 7 the 1768 aged 55 years

Here doth the body of Frances Walk
er wife of John Walker Citizen and
Tallow Chandler of London, Daughter of
James Bazeley of Cuckhams Lodge
died March 27 1780 aged 32 years

In memory of James Bazeley Junior
who departed this life the 17 Sept
1767 aged 33 years

In Memory of Agnes Daughter of
John & Anne Bazeley of Cuckhams
Lodge Kent who died Sept 25 1791
aged 17 years

In the memory of Mrs Grace [illegible]
of Mr [illegible] of Maidstone
who departed this life Sept 10 1752
aged 36 years - Also the above

Here lies the
Body of Mrs Mary Lewis
Who Departed this
Life Septr 21st 1796: aged 70
Years
In Memory of Mrs Mary Lewis, late
of Mrs Lewis of this Parish, who
departed this Life 15th Decr 1818
aged 60 Years —

In Memory of Mrs Mrs Lewis of this
Parish who departed this life
[illegible]

In Memory of Mrs Mrs Lewis of
this Parish, who departed this life
the 19th March 1829 Aged 3 Years
Also Mrs Ann Lewis, wife of the
above who departed this life
the 3rd of June 1829 aged 3 o
Years —

Here lyes the body of Mrs Frances
Wilson. Relict of the Honble Lin Coll
Edmund Wilson departed this life on
the 15 day of Septr 1726 in the 77th
Year of her age
Near at Stone for the Gardiners of Croydon

Buried in this Churchyard -

Sacred to the Memory of John Boulton late
of Green Row. Burmantofts who died
March 27. 1824, aged 82 years -

In Memory of Ann Shelcroft, of this Parish
& Mary Wife of Wm Shelcroft, Weaver in
Armley Elliott, who departed this life
June 5. 1788. aged 82 years -

In Memory of Hannah Boulton, wife
of John Boulton who departed this life
Feb 1793 aged 55 years -

In Memory of Ann Elliott of this
Parish who departed this life June
1 1795 - aged 76 years -

In memory of Mary
Elliott who departed this life
[illegible] aged 87 years -

In memory of Sarah [illegible]
[illegible] Weather
this life [illegible] 1792 [illegible]

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas
Stanmore [illegible] of 13 years Clerk
Common Council [illegible] of Cornhill
Ward, City, who departed this
Octr 3rd 1821. aged 55 years

Harmonton [illegible]
of the above, who departed this
life [illegible] 1825 aged 51 [illegible]

In Memory of Charlotte Eliz Maria Da
ghter of Chas & Eliz K Church
Parish who departed this life Augt
[illegible] 1826.

Also beneath the Body of Hannah
Whitton wife of John Whitton wh
departed this life Decr 12 1791. ag
64 years - also the above said Joh
Whitton who departed this life
1791 aged 75 years -

Sacred to the Memory of
Ann Shearman wife of William
of Bromley Kent who departed this
Septr 9 1825 aged 51 years -

Here Lieth the Body of John Griffin
of this Parish who departed this Life
the 4th March 1755 aged 65 Years. Also
Mary Wife of the above John Griffin
who departed this Life the 9th May
1769. aged 78 Years.

In Memory of Mrs Frances
Bowen Wife of Henry Head Bowen
of this Parish who departed this Life
the 9th Sept 1826. aged 39 Years. Also
of Mrs Mary Ann Bowen Second Wife
of the above who departed this Life the
27th June 1831 aged 30 Years Also
of George Son of Henry & Frances
Bowen who departed this Life the
8th Dec 1831. aged 9 Years.

In Memory of Mrs Martha
Bowen Wife of Thos Bowen of
this Parish, who departed this Life
[illegible] 1832 aged 65 Years.

In Memory of Mr Robt Robson
[illegible] Robert & Ann Robson of [illegible]
[illegible] Yorksh. He died at Rotherwood
[illegible] aged [illegible] Years
[illegible] Years

"Our bud had left the earthly bower
"And burst to bloom in Paradise"!!
Watts -

Sacred to the Memory of Rob[t] Chapman
who died Oct[r] 1[st] 1826. in the 15[th] year
of his age -

In Memory of Mr John Chapman
who departed this life the 24[th] day
Feb[y]. 1812 - aged 29 years -

In memory of Mr Wm Chapman who
departed this life the 29 day of June 18
aged 29 years

In memory of Mr R[t] Chapman late
Kent's Court, who departed this life
the 12[th] day of July 1810, aged
years -

In Memory of Mr Wm Chapman
late of Kent's Court who departed this
life the 18[th] day of Oct[r] 1821, aged
years -

Sacred to the Memory of Mr Hannah
Chapman late of this parish who died
6[th] of July 1826, aged 5 years
and 11 months after many days distress
[illegible]

Here lyeth the Body of
the first Day Citizen and Merchant
[illegible] who died the 19
day of Dec[r] Anno Domini 1713
and of his age

In Memory of William Joyner
[illegible] who departed this
Life March 20 1802 and of
Else Rich[d] Son of Mr [illegible] Wilkins
Joyner & Mary his wife he died
Sept[r] 16 1800, in the 12 year of his age

In Memory of Mary Joyner of this
parish who departed this Life
798 aged 46 years

[illegible] In Memory of
Luke Pocock Esq[r] of Ashmore
[illegible]; who departed this Life
[illegible] 1829, aged 83 years
Also to the memory of Thomas Pocock
[illegible] who departed this Life the 12
[illegible] 1826 aged 87 years



[illegible]

In the Pulteney Chancel

In memory of Mrs Elizabeth Hanmer wife
of Mr Lancy Howard Religious Books dealer
of London who died Dec 1st 1753 Aged 2[illegible]
Who ever thought fit to this sad Shrine draw
near,
Here lies a real Friend and wife most
dear;-
Who knew no joy, her love did not
divide
Nor ever gave him Grief, but when she
died.

Here lieth the Body of the Revd
Christopher Charlton M.A. [illegible]
of Hurstwick, Prebendary of Ely &
Rector of this Parish, He died the
9th of May 1742 - aged 70

Mrs Alice Hanmer, Sister to the Revd
Mr Hanmer who died June 17.
1761. Aged 44 years -

Here lieth the Body of Mr Thomas
Colchester, who departed this life
July 17. 1746 - Aged 42 years

In the Chancel

Here lyeth the Body of Jane
the relict of Edmund Smith of
London, Gent. & Daughter of Thos
Perkes, late Rector of this Church
who departed this life the ninth
of December Anno Dom 1701
Aged 61 —

Here lyeth the Body
of Ann Sacheverell wife of
Sacheverell Sr who departed this life June 1740. Aged 50

Wm Peake C

Saturday 10. [illegible]

[illegible] old Bowen [illegible]

94 years of age — nearly [illegible]

[illegible], but very feeble [illegible]

nearly blind — he came to [illegible]

Mr Pitt at Holwood 1792 [illegible]

When Mr Pitt bought Holwood for

which he gave 14500 £ for [illegible]

for the Timber valued on [illegible]

which consisted of 428 acres. [illegible]

it only was encumbered with [illegible]

sold to Sir G. Pocock about [illegible] 1802 or 3

[illegible] was £43 5 £. [illegible]

[illegible] from the Court Lodge [illegible]

sold by Sir John Farnaby to Mr P[illegible]

In 1816 the estate was finished [illegible]

Auction by Mr [illegible] but not sold

Mr & Sir Wm Ma[illegible] for a short time

Bought by Mr S. Lear 3 Dec 1832.

In the Chancel
Here lyeth the bodie of Mary
the wife of Edmund Smith of
London, Esqr & Daughter of Mr
Peyton, late Rector of this Church
who departed this life the xxiiith
of December Anno Domi 1701.
Aetatis 61—

In Register B. 376.

Here lyeth the body of
the Honble Jane Gideon wife of Sr Gideon
Lockyer Sr Westminster who
departed this life June 1740 aetat 50

Wm Pearce

Saturday 16. May 1840

Met with Old Bowen. [illegible]
94 years of age - nearly blind, but
health tolerable, but very feeble &
scarcely able - he came to live with
Sr Robt at Hales in 1793. Hales
time Mr Pitt bought Holwood for
which he gave 14300 £ [illegible]
for the Timber valued on the Estate
which consisted of 428 acres - but
it only was encompassed with
which is 70 £ Quick about [illegible]
1802 or 3
more land was added to it. [illegible]
purchase from the Court Lodge Farm
-ed by Sr John [illegible] to Mr Pitt
In 1816 the estate was bought
Auction by Sr C Pocock but not sold
Mr Sr Wm Heygate for a short time
brought by Mr J. [illegible] Dec 1820.

Bishop of Bath
Archdeacon of Wells
Walter de Mauny
Otes Mauny
Geoffrey de
Sr Robt Holland
Sr John Hamilton
Sr Robt Pilkington
Thomas Pilkington
Sr Thomas Swinford
John Swinford
Dorothy Swinford
Richard Hurvin
Philip Repyngdon
Thos Tregarthan
Sr Stephen Scrope
Henry Percy
Thomas Percy
Sr Chas Somerset

CALAIS



The manor & Hundred were held
before ... by Odo Bp of Bayeux &
... - 1080 - & ... by
Gilbert Marmion, after ... to him
& immediately from ... Conqueror
Robert ... Richd the founder. In his ...
... Hundred contained ... Wa-
lin de Maminot & during ... without ...
In the 3rd Hen. Richd 1192 his Sister Alice
... & her husband ...
... of Wm de Say - whom Wm de Vernon ...
Sheriff ... granted ... 1242 ... to ...
... Say - In ... of Edw. Third 1346. ...
Hinckingfield was in possession of ...
In Richd the 2nd reign it came into the
possession of Sr Robt Belknap.

the iſle, a memorial for Alice, ſiſter of the Rev. Arthur Kay, obt. 1761, æt. 44; another for Mr. Dunc. Colcheſter, obt. 1746, æt. 42. *In the great chancel*, before the rails, a memorial for Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Francis Lee, gent. of Bagerie-hall, in Cheſter, ob. 1688, æt. 46; another for Jane, relict of Edward Smith, gent. of London, daughter of Tho. Pyke, late rector of this pariſh, obt. 1701, æt. 61. On the *north ſide*, is a memorial for Mr. Rich. Hetherington, commiſſary of marines, obt. 1711, æt. 45. On the *ſouth ſide*, within the rails, a memorial for Judith and Elizabeth, the wives of Capt. Rich. Perch of Holwood-hill, the former died in 1683, the latter in 1704. In the weſt window is a ſhield of arms, being thoſe of the ſee of Canterbury, impaling or on a bend, azure three quarters of the field between ſix croſs croſlets of the ſecond.[w]

This church, in the reign of king Edward I. was valued at one hundred ſhillings. By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry*, into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of Chancery, it was returned, that *Keiſtone* was a parſonage, having ten acres of glebe-land and an houſe belonging to it, worth forty pounds per annum, one maſter Thomas Picke enjoying it.[x]

It is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of forty pounds per annum, the yearly tenths of which are thirteen ſhillings.[y] It is a rectory, in the patronage of his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

CHURCH OF KESTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	*Robert de Hegham*, in 22 Edw. I.[z] *William Sterling*, buried Dec. 20, 1545. *Edward Smith*, 1625. *Nicholas Pearſon*, 1602, 1637. *Thomas Pike*, 1637, ob. Jan. 17, 1657. *Robert Lowe*, obt. Jan. 1659. ..... *Wood*, 1665. *Edward Taylor*, 1679. ..... *Medcalf*, 1680, 1684.

w See the monum. and inſcrip. in this church at large in Reg. Roff p. 1007.
x Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456. Parl. Surveys, Lambeth library, vol. xiv.
y Bacon, Lib. Regis. z Prynne, p. 599.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury.....	*Thomas Chapman*, 1684. *George Taylor*, ob. Ap. 12, 1704. *Chriſtopher Clarke*, A. M. April 1704, obt. May 19, 1742.[a] *William Beſt*, D D. induct. June 10, 1742. ..... *Lamb*, 1761, ob. 1774. *James Hodgſon*, 1774. Preſent rector.

[a] Alſo rector of Hayes, archdeacon of Norwich, and prebendary of Ely.

FARNBOROUGH,

ADJOINING to Keſton, eaſtward, lies FARNBOROUGH, called in the *Textus Roffenſis*, FEARNBERGA. It moſt probably took its name from the natural diſpoſition of the ſoil to bear *fern*, the latter ſyllable, *berge*, ſignifying in old Engliſh a little hill; an etymology well ſuiting the ſituation of the place. This pariſh lies on high ground, the ſoil of it is but thin and poor. The village is ſituated on the high road from London to Sevenoke, having the church on the ſouth ſide of it; about a mile north-eaſt from it is Tubbenden. The north-weſt part of the pariſh is much covered with coppice wood, among which is a hamlet, called Braſted-green. The fair is held here on September 12, yearly.

The liberty of the duchy of Lancaſter claims over this pariſh, the manor of Farnborough having belonged to that duchy from the firſt erection of it.

FARNBOROUGH, in the reign of king Henry III. appears to have been one of the fees belonging to Simon de Montfort, the great earl of Leiceſter, who being ſlain at the battle of Eveſham, in the 49th year of that reign, fighting on the part of the barons, his eſtates and honours were ſeized on, and given by the king to his ſecond ſon, Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Lancaſter,

Lancaſter, father of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, of whom, in the reign of king Edward I. it was held by the eminent family of Grandiſon, Otho de Grandiſon then making it the principal ſeat of his reſidence.[b] In the 18th year of king Edward I. he obtained licence to hold a market every week, upon a Tueſday, here; and a fair yearly, on the feaſt of St. Giles the abbot, Sept. 1; and had at the ſame time a grant of free warren in all his demeſne lands at Farnborough.[c]

After having had ſummons to parliament, in the 27th year of that reign, he died, *ſ. p.* leaving William de Grandiſon his brother, his next heir, who had likewiſe ſummons to parliament both in that and the ſucceeding reign of king Edward II. By Sibilla his wife, youngeſt daughter of John de Tregoze, he had three ſons; and a daughter, Agnes, married to John de Northwood. Of the ſons, Peter, the eldeſt, was made a knight banneret, and reſided in Herefordſhire, being ſummoned as a baron to parliament, and died without iſſue, anno 32 king Edward III. leaving his brother, John biſhop of Exeter, his heir; and Otho, his third ſon, reſided at Chelsfield.[d]

In the 18th year of king Edward III. Henry earl of Lancaſter was in the poſſeſſion of this manor, and had then a renewal of the liberties above mentioned, and an additional privilege of holding the fair on the eve and feaſt of St. Giles, and the eight days following.

After the execution of his brother Thomas, who had been beheaded at Pomfret, in the 15th year of king Edward II. he had been reſtored to all his titles, being lord of Monmouth, and earl of Lancaſter, Leiceſter, Derby, and Lincoln. He died in 1345.[e] His ſon Henry ſucceeded his father in this manor, in whoſe

[b] Philipott, p. 110.
[c] Dudg. Bar. vol. ii. p. 17.
[d] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 18.
[e] Sandf. Gen. Hiſt. p. 105, 109.

life

life time he had been created earl of Derby. After his death, he had the earldoms of Lancaſter and Leiceſter, and the ſtewardſhip of England; anno 23d king Edward III. he was created earl of Lincoln; and at a parliament held at Weſtminſter, in the 25th year of that reign, duke of Lancaſter. He died of the plague, in the 35th year of that reign, leaving by Iſabel his wife, daughter of Henry lord Beaumont, two daughters his heirs, of whom Maud, the elder, married William, the fifth of that name, duke of Bavaria, &c. but dying without iſſue, Blanch, her younger ſiſter, became her heir, being coheir of her father, and ſole heir of her ſiſter, ſhe was fourteen years old at her father's death, having been married before to John of Gaunt, then earl of Richmond, fourth ſon of king Edward III.[f] who, anno 36 king Edward III. had a grant of the dukedom of Lancaſter, and obtained the royalties of it; the king, his father, advancing the county of Lancaſter into a palatinate for his benefit, and his poſſeſſions, in whatever county they were ſituated, were afterwards eſteemed as part of the duchy of Lancaſter, and were under the juriſdiction of the court of that duchy. He died anno 22 Richard II. leaving his eſtates and honours to his ſon, Henry of Bolingbroke, at that time in baniſhment, who was poſſeſſed of both the dukedoms of Hereford and Lancaſter, and having depoſed king Richard II. he afterwards obtained the crown, taking upon himſelf the title of Henry IV. He conferred the honour of duke of Lancaſter upon Henry his ſon, (afterwards king Henry V.) and that he might entail it upon him and his heirs for ever, diſſevered it from the crown of England, and had it ſo confirmed by parliament. Afterwards king Henry V. by act of parliament, annexed a very great eſtate to this duchy, which had come to him in right of his mother, who was the daughter and

[f] Sandf. Gen. Hiſt. p. 243.

coheir

coheir of Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford. After which king Edward IV. in the 1ſt year of his reign, when he had attainted king Henry VI. in parliament, of high treaſon, annexed it to the crown, i. e. to him and his heirs, kings of England. King Henry VII. broke into this entail, by an act in his 1ſt year, and the duchy of Lancaſter afterwards followed the ſucceſſion of the crown, and as ſuch was in the poſſeſſion of king Charles I. at his death in 1648.

After which the powers then in being ſeized on the royal eſtates, and the ſame year paſſed an ordinance, to veſt them (among which the duchy of Lancaſter was particularly included) in truſtees, in order for their being ſold, to ſupply the neceſſities of the ſtate. Accordingly the manor of Farnborough, commonly called the duchy court of Farnborough, belonging to the revenue of the duchy of Lancaſter, part of the late king's poſſeſſions, was, in 1652, ſurveyed, and returned—

That *there belonged to it* ſeveral chief rents or common fines, payable for lands in Farnborough, Weſt Wickham, Paul's Cray, and Chelsfield, and from ſeveral cottages (therein particularly mentioned) holding by copy of court roll, and at the will of the lord; that there was a court-leet and a three-week court, belonging to the liberty, with fines, iſſues, &c. and the profits of the fair held at Farnborough on the 1ſt of September yearly.

That the court leets were uſually kept at Farnborough twice in a year, and the three-week court had been uſually held at the ſame place, but had been diſcontinued nine or ten years. The liberties of the court extended to the townſhips of Farnborough, Chelſfield, Weſt Wickham, Paul's Cray, and Caiſton. At the three-week court, all actions under forty ſhillings were tried and determined. That Lewis, keeper of the courts, went over to the king at Oxford, and carried all the rolls, books, &c. of the court with him, and the parliament were forced to hold and keep a

court of ſurvey by a jury for the better diſcovery thereof.[g]

At the reſtoration of king Charles II. in 1660, this manor again returned to the crown, and continued, among the revenues of it under the juriſdiction of the duchy court of Lancaſter, without any grant being made of it till 1766, when the Hon. Thomas Walpole obtained a grant of it, under the ſeal of the duchy court, the term of which was renewed in 1787, for thirty-one years, to James Bond, eſq. who, in 1788, paſſed away his intereſt in it to Thomas Cope, eſq. of Bexley, who now poſſeſſes it.

FARNBOROUGH-HALL is an eſtate here, which appears to have been held by Simon de Chelesfield of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of king Henry III.

John Flemming poſſeſſed it in the reign of king Edward I. whoſe heirs paid aid for it in the 20th year of king Edward III. as one knight's fee in Farnborough.

This eſtate went ſoon afterwards, by purchaſe, to Petley, and again to Peche, in a ſhort time. From him it deſcended down to Sir John Peche, knight-banneret, of Lullingſtone, who dying without iſſue, Elizabeth his ſiſter became his heir, and her huſband, John Hart, eſq. of the Middle Temple, became in her right entitled to it;[h] and in his deſcendants it continued till Percival Hart, eſq. of Lullingſtone, leaving an only daughter and heir, Anne, ſhe carried it in marriage to her ſecond huſband, Sir Tho. Dyke, bart. of Horeham, in Suſſex, and their only ſon, Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. of Lullingſtone, is the preſent poſſeſſor of Farnborough-hall, and the eſtate belonging to it.

TUBBENDEN's is an antient ſeat in this pariſh the demeſnes of which lie partly in this pariſh, and partly in that of Orpington.

[g] Camb. Brit. p. 981. Cott. Rec. p. 392, 541, 693. Parl. Surveys, Augmen. Off. [h] Philipott, p. 110.

In

In the 21ſt year of the reign of king Edward I. it was in the poſſeſſion of owners of the ſame name; for by a deed of that year it appears, that Gilbert Saundre of Croſton, in Orpington, demiſed ſeveral parcels of land to John de Tubbenden of Ferneborough, and his ſons.[i]

After this family was extinct here, the Belknaps were owners of this place; of whom Sir Edward Belknap, ſon of Sir Henry, and privy-counſellor to king Henry VII. and VIII. dying without iſſue, his four ſiſters became his coheirs; of whom Alice, marrying Sir Wm. Shelley, juſtice of the common-pleas, of Mitchel grove, in Suſſex, he, on the diviſion of her inheritance, became, in her right, entitled to this eſtate. He ſoon afterwards alienated it to Poſier; who, after ſome years, ſold it to Dalton, deſcended from thoſe of that name in Yorkſhire, in which name it continued till Anne Dalton carried it in marriage to Mr. Aunſell Becket, whoſe ſon, Mr. Matthew Becket, upon his deceaſe, bequeathed it by will to Mr. John Winterborn of London, who was the ſon of Cuthbert Winterborn of Burnſhall, in Yorkſhire, in which county his family had been upwards of one hundred years, and bore for their arms, *Argent, three piles ſable*. He ſoon after the year 1652, paſſed it away by ſale to William Gee, eſq. of Biſhop's Burton, in Yorkſhire,[k] who conveyed it to Thomas Brome, eſq. made a ſergeant-at-law in the year 1660, whoſe arms are in one of the windows of Gray's-inn hall, viz. *Azure, a dexter hand, couped at the wriſt, and extended in pale argent, with a creſcent*, for difference; and underneath, his name and addition of title.[l] He reſided at Tubbenden's, and dying in 1673, was buried in this church. His grandſon, Col. John Brome, who reſided here, married Elizabeth, daughter and only child of George Berkeley, prebendary of Weſtminſter, ſecond ſon of George earl of Berkeley, and had by her ſeveral chil-

[i] Philipott, p. 260. [k] Ibid. [l] Dugd. Orig. p. 303.

dren. He died in 1747, being ſucceeded in the inheritance of his eſtates by his two ſurviving daughters; one of whom married .....Clarke, M.D. and the other Mr. John Hamond, ſurgeon, at Chatham, and he, in her right, became intitled to Tubbenden's, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1774, leaving two daughters his coheirs, one of whom married ..... Brown, and the other James Primroſe Maxwell, eſq. of Lynn, in Dorſetſhire, the latter of whom, in his wife's right, is become the preſent proprietor of it.

CHARITIES.

GEORGE DALTON by will, in 1566, gave 3s. 4d. annually to the poor for ever, to be diſtributed on the next Sunday after the feaſt of St. Peter, charged on the Tubbenden eſtate, veſted in the church-wardens, and the annual produce of the above ſum.

STEPHEN BRAZIER by his will, left a tenement, garden, and orchard, in this pariſh, the profits to be equally divided between the poor of this pariſh, and of Chelsfield for ever, and veſted it in five feoffees for that purpoſe.

FARNBOROUGH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter and *deanry* of Dartford. The church, which ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt end of the village, is dedicated to St. Giles the abbot.

On Dec. 26, 1639, it was ſo rent and torn by a violent ſtorm of wind, that the inhabitants were forced to take it down and rebuild it, as appears by a brief granted for that purpoſe in the 17th year of king Charles I.

In this church, among others, are the following monuments and inſcriptions. *In the body*, two grave ſtones for Eliz. Wyatt and Francis, ſon of Mr. Rich. Wyatt, who both died young. *In the great chancel*, a memorial for Elizabeth, wife of John Brome, eſq. of this pariſh, ob. 1730, æt. 38, leaving five children; ſhe was daughter and only child of George Berkeley, prebendary of Weſtminſter, ſecond ſon of George earl of Berkeley, and alſo for John Brome, eſq. who died in 1747, æt. 53; above a ſhield of arms, being quarterly, of two coats, firſt and fourth, a dexter hand, couped at the wriſt, and extended in pale; ſecond and third, ermine on a croſs quarter pierced four per de molines, impaling Berkeley. On the north ſide of the altar is an elegant mural monument

European Magazine.



Smith Sculp.

Holwood House Kent the Seat of the Right Hon.ble W.m Pitt.

London Published by J Sewell Cornhill Apr.l 1.1806.



Hedsor House
As it was [illegible] in the Possession
of the late [illegible] Barrow Esqr
of Prior [illegible]
The Late [illegible]
[illegible] Pitt Esqrs

Church Yard - Anno 1733

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Stow
who died the 18th of Octr 1725 ... He
forty years of his age. leaving Thomas
... & Jane daughters ...
... of husbandry, and ...
... for several of this parish.

... Parish Poor ...
... of Thirsk ... Here ...
... 1815 in the 45 Years of her
Age

... Memory of ... Esqr ...
... farmer who ... this
... 1815 aged 48 Years.

... Memory of ...
George Leach of this Parish who depar-
ted this life Octr 25 1811. Aged 67 ...

... Memory of ... Widow
of this parish Widow who ... 17...
... 17... aged ... Years

Phillip Messenger who died
Feby 4 - 1793 - aged 23 years -

[illegible] the body of Sarah
Durrant of this parish, who
departed this life the [illegible]
1791 - aged 62 years -

To the Memory of [illegible]
Tibbs [illegible] this Parish
who departed this life on the
7th of May 1816 aged 60 years

To the Memory of Stephen Howse
of this parish who died 15 July
1829, aged 28 years -

To the Memory of Mary Ann
Griffin Daughter of Joseph &
Elizabeth Griffin of this Parish
who departed this life Nov 4th
1807 in the 23 year of her Age

Sacred
to the Memory of
George Whiffin
who died
Sept. 1831. aged 89 years.

In the Church on Marble
near this spot are deposited the
Remains of Thomas Young M.D.
a man alike eminent in every
department of human learning
whose many discoveries enlarged
the boundaries of Natural Science, and
whose profound knowledge
which have ranked for ages the Newtons
& Bacons of England
Enlisted in his friends by his
domestic virtues, honoured by the
world for his unassuming acquirements
with, he died in the hope of the
resurrection of the just.
Born at Milverton in Somersetsh.
June 13th 1773. Died in Park
Square London May 10 1829. Aged
55 years & 11 months.

[illegible] Memory of James
[illegible] Maxwell Esq[r] of
[illegible] who died
[illegible] county - who died
on the 18th July 1830 in the 76th year
of his age -

In the Church Yard
and wife of
Here lyeth the body of John Brown
and daughter of George & Susan
Baldwin, she died Dec[r] -
1730 aged 50 years -
[illegible], Carlton, Cleveland
Richardson, Barnard - Goff Wyvill
Wynne - Baptist Warren -
In memory of Robert Harrison
Esq[r] who D[d] 21st May 1803 -
aged 78 years -
[illegible]
[illegible] of Lieutenant Wm Hopkinson
Pearson, of the Royal Navy, Son of
[illegible] Esq[r] of R[d] he in the
[illegible] by Jane his Wife. Dorothy

of the Peter Wynne of [illegible] Parish
He was an excellent Seaman
& brave [illegible]
[illegible] died the 12 1790 in
32 [illegible] of his age [illegible]
his family of Ogwen [illegible]
here/

Mrs Joanna Wilkes, Relict of
the Revd Mr Wilkes, Rector of
West Woodhay, Berks, died the
9th of May 16th 1771 - aged 51 Years

In Memory of Thomas Heggs
who departed this life the
8 Augt 1785 aged 65 years -

Woodhouse Corner Farm
[illegible], Dorking, [illegible]

Here Lyeth the Body of Mrs
Ramsey who departed this life
March 28 1757, aged

Copied Sept 7. 1833 –

Rebecca Floyd Wife of Lieut [illegible]
Gen.l Floyd

Victim of maternal affection, she
nursed her fever'd Infant in her
bosom

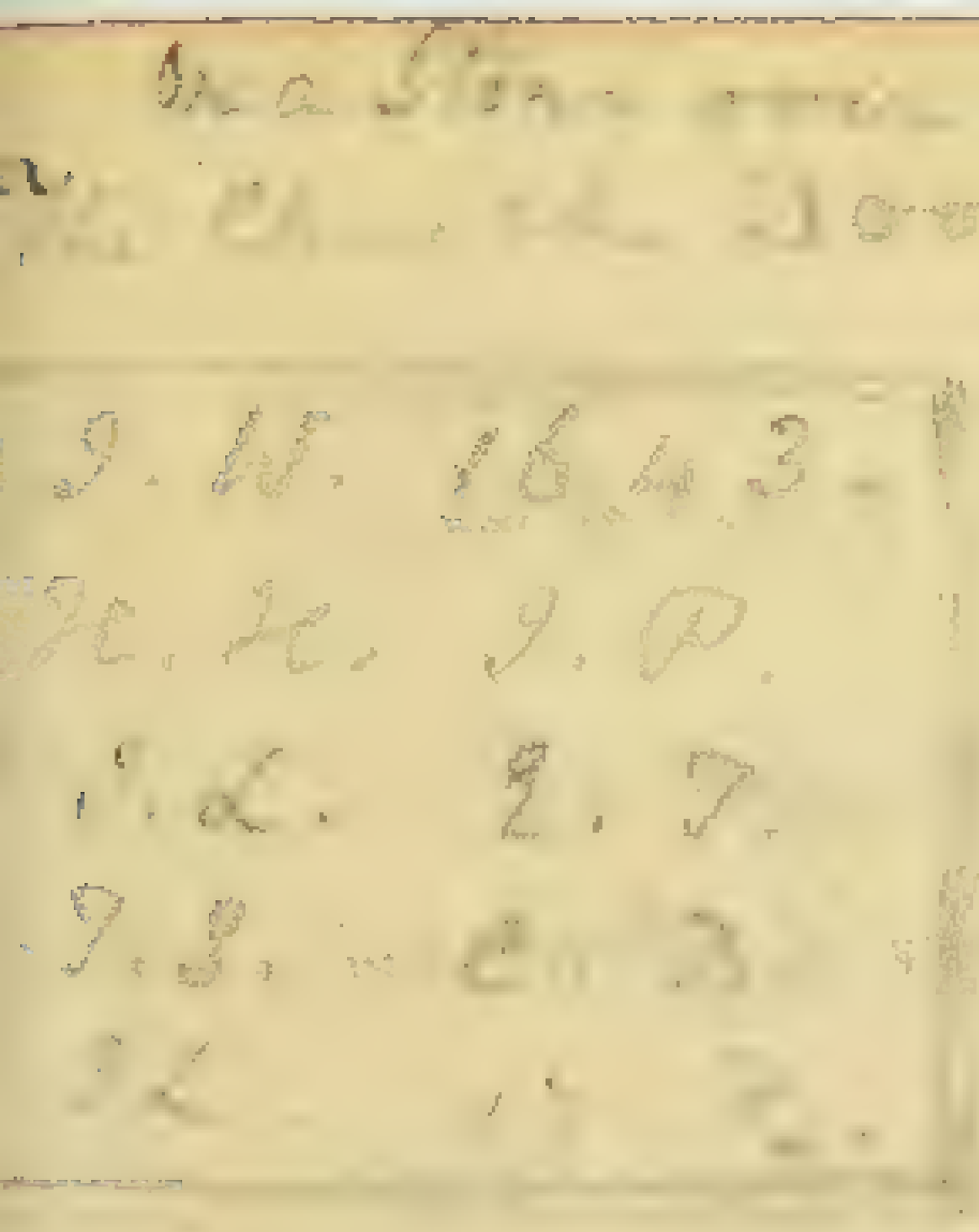
[illegible]

She [illegible]

Although by God received Home
[illegible]

Flavia Floyd died Feby 1
1802. aged 4 yrs 9 mos –

Rebecca Floyd Feby 3. 18
aged 20





sument and inſcription for T. Brome, eſq. ſergeant, ob. 1673, æt. 68; beneath, on a tablet, is an inſcription, ſhewing that the above monument was put up by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Manſel, knt. and bart. on the top of the monument, two ſhields, the firſt Brome, the ſecond Manſell, a chevron between three maunches. Within the alter rails, an inſcription for Sergeant Brome above mentioned, and Margaret his ſecond wife, by whom he had ſix children. At top, the arms of Brome, impaling a lion rampant. A monument for Wm. Brome, eſq. late of Tappendence, in this pariſh, ob. 1730, æt. 67.[m]

This church is only a chapel to the adjoining pariſh of Chelsfield, the rector of which is inſtituted to the rectory of Chelsfield, with the chapel of Farnborough annexed.

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, out of chancery, it was returned, that Farnborough had been a chapel of eaſe to Chelsfield, and was already fitly divided; it had only one acre of land, and an old houſe, belonging to it, the parſonage being worth, at moſt, thirty pounds per annum, one maſter John Montagu the miniſter.[n]

John King, rector of the pariſh church of Chelesfield, with the chapel of *Farnberg* annexed, brought his ſuit in the conſiſtory court of the biſhop, againſt John Bertone, alias Botelere, of Farnberg, poſſeſſor of Diceris-croft in Farnberg, for withholding an annual ſpiritual penſion due from the profits of it to the rector of Chelesfield, in right of his church, which had always been paid beyond the memory of man, excepting by him, who neither appearing nor making any defence, the official paſſed a definitive ſentence in favour of the rector.[o]

[m] See the monuments and inſcriptions in this church at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 953.

[n] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth lib. vol. xiv.

[o] Reg. Roff. p. 355.

DOWNE.

SOUTH-WESTWARD from Farnborough lies Downe, which takes its name from its high ſituation; the word *Dune*, in Saxon, bearing that ſignification.

This pariſh is but ſmall; it is ſituated among the hills on high ground, the ſoil is poor, being clay mixed with chalk. It extends beyond Northend and High-elms, almoſt to the foot of Farnborough-hill, on the Sevenoke-road. The village is in the ſouthern part of it; Petley's-place, ſituated within it, which though now only a farm-houſe, was formerly one of the ſeats of the antient family of Petley. Their arms, with different quarterings, ſtill remain in the windows of it. It is now the property of Richard Gee Carew, eſq. of Orpington.

Near the church is the manſion, formerly called TROWMER'S, now belonging to Mr. Omer, and in the centre of the village one called THE GREAT HOUSE, which formerly belonged to George Butler, eſq. who reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1783, after which it was purchaſed by Dr. John Thomas, late biſhop of Rocheſter, who died in 1793, leaving his widow, lady Yates, ſurviving; whoſe daughter, by her firſt huſband, Sir Joſeph Yates, one of the judges of the King's-bench, having married Cholmondeley Dering, eſq. he now reſides in it. The church ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the village, and about a quarter of a mile ſouthward from it Downe-hall, farther than which there is nothing remarkable in this pariſh.

This pariſh is within the manor of Great Orpington, to which it is an appendage, which manor is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir John Dixon Dyke, of Lullingſtone, bart.

The

The MANOR OF DOWNE-COURT, with the ſcite of it, in the reigns of king Edward I. and II. was the property and reſidence of Richard de Downe, who lies buried, with his wife Margery, in the chancel of this church, but without any inſcription on his grave ſtone, the braſs having been torn from it. This family was extinct here before the middle of the next reign of king Edward III. when the Petle's of Trowmer, in this pariſh, were become lords of it. John Petle of Trowmer, eſq. died poſſeſſed of it in the 18th year of king Richard II. in whoſe deſcendants this manor continued down to John Petley, eſq. (for ſo the name began now to be ſpelt) who lived in the reign of king Henry VIII. He died without male iſſue, leaving by Chriſtiana his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Philipott, four daughters his coheirs; John Petle, the anceſtor of this family, was ſettled at Downe, in the reign of king Henry III. and bore for his arms, *Argent, two bends ingrailed, a canton ſable.* His ſon, Richard, left two ſons, of whom John, the eldeſt, was poſſeſſor of Downe manor, in the reign of king Richard II. as above mentioned; and Richard left two ſons, John, anceſtor to thoſe of Halſted, now extinct, and William, anceſtor to thoſe of this name ſeated at Filſton, in Shoreham, now likewiſe extinct, and thoſe of Riverhead, in Sevenoke, now remaining there. John Petle, eldeſt ſon of Richard, married Juliana, daughter and heir of William Troumer of Downe, by whom he had Thomas Petle, who died in the 9th year of king Henry V. and lies buried with Iſabel his wife, in this church. His ſon, John Petle, married Alice, daughter and coheir of James Brampton, by whom he had John Petley, who lived in the time of king Henry VIII. and left four daughters his coheirs, as above mentioned.[p] Of whom Agnes, the eldeſt, was married to John Manning, eſq. of Downe, who, on the diviſion of their inheritance, became en-

[p] Pedigree of Petley, atteſted by Sir William Segar, &c.

titled to it.[q] He was deſcended from John Manning, who was of Cowdham, and died in the 14th year of king Henry IV. leaving John Manning, his ſon, who by Juliana, daughter and heir of Richard Brockhill, had Hugh Manning of St. Mary Cray, who married the daughter of Sir William Brandon, by whom he had two ſons, of whom Richard, the youngeſt, ſettled at St. Mary Cray, where his poſterity continued till within theſe few years; and John Manning, the eldeſt, married Agnes Petley, as above mentioned.[r] He died poſſeſſed of it in the 35th year of king Henry VIII. and lies buried with Agnes his wife in this church. His deſcendant, Peter Manning, eſq. of Trowmer, in the reign of king James I. alienated this manor to Palmer, and in 1657 it was in the poſſeſſion of John Palmer, whoſe ſon and heir, Michael Palmer, in 1662, ſold it to Mr. Richard Glover, from whom it deſcended to Mr. Richard Glover, merchant of London, whoſe daughter marrying James Gladhill Vernon, eſq. intitled him to the poſſeſſion of it, and he is the preſent owner of it.

But the ſeat itſelf, formerly called DOWNE-COURT, but ſince DOWNE-HALL, which paſſed, together with the manor, to John Manning, in right of his wife Agnes, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Petle, as before mentioned, was, by his ſon, Henry Manning, eſq. of Greenwich, ſeparated from the manor, and ſold by him to Sir Francis Carew of Beddington, in Surry, who ſome time afterwards alienated it to Mr. Ellis of London; from whom it paſſed by ſale, in the reign of king Charles I. to Col. Richard Sandys, third ſon of Sir Edwyn Sandys of Norborne; the ſecond ſon of Dr. Edwyn Sandys, archbiſhop of York, by Cicely, daughter of Thomas Wilsford of Cranbrooke. Henry Sandys, the eldeſt ſon of Richard above mentioned, by Heſter his wife, daugh-

[q] Philipott, p. 133.
[r] Viſitation of the Co. Kent, 1619, Pedigree, Manning.

ter



ter of Edwin Aucher, eſq. of Wilſhorough, was of Downe-court, and married Catherine, widow of Sir John Kay, bart. and daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, bart. by whom he had Jordan Sandys, eſq. who paſſed away Downe-court, by ſale, to Rich. Oldner, eſq. of Exton; and he a few years ago alienated it to Thomas Omer, eſq. who left it by will to his grandſon, Thomas Omer, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

CHARITY.

RICHARD STEVENS by will, in 1647, gave for the uſe of the indigent poor, an annuity of 40s. out of land, now veſted in earl Stanhope, and of the ſame annual produce.

DOWNE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter. It is a *peculiar* of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and as ſuch is in the *deanry* of Shoreham. The church is ſmall, conſiſting of only one iſle and a chancel, having a ſpire ſteeple, at the weſt end, in which are three bells.

In it, among other monuments and inſcriptions, are the following. *In the iſle*, a grave ſtone and inſcription for Anne, wife of Roger Know, dec. obt. 1702, æt. 76, and for Anne, wife of Henry Powle, their daughter, ob. 1693, æt. 29. On the north ſide, a mural monument for Mr. Rob Durling, gent. late attorney in Gray's-inn, ob. 1760, æt. 38; another for Mr. Tho. Know of this pariſh, ob. 1728, æt. 70; he married Mary, daughter of Joſ. Marſh, citizen of London, who died in 1723, æt. 62; at the top are theſe arms, viz. Argent on a bend ingrailed gules, three trefoils ſlipped of the field, impaling gules, a horſe's head couped argent between three croſs croſlets fitchee of the ſecond. Near the pulpit, on a grave ſtone, a braſs plate with the figure of a man and woman, and inſcription in black letter, for Tho. Petle, and Iſabella his wife, the eſcutcheon of arms torn off. *In the great chancel*, on the ſouth ſide of the altar, a grave ſtone and braſs plate, with inſcription in black letter for Jn. Manning and Agnes his wife, daughter and coheir of John Petle of Trowmer; he died in 1543; above a ſhield of arms, being a croſs flory between four cinquefoils impaling two bends ingrailed and a canton. On the ſouth ſide, a grave ſtone and memorial for Edw. Manning, once of prince Charles' houſehold, youngeſt ſon of Peter Manning, eſq. of Trowmer, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Jacob Verzelini, lord of the manor of Downe, obt. 1622, æt. 20; above the arms of Manning, on the ſouth ſide, a grave ſtone and braſs, having the figure of a man and woman, the inſcription gone, but preſerved

preſerved in Weever, being for John Petle and Chriſtian his wife, and John Petle and Alice, and Tho. Philipott, &c. another like with the figures of a man and woman, and inſcription for Jacob Verzelini, eſq. born in Venice, and Elizabeth his wife, born in Antwerp, of the antient houſes of Vanburen and Mace, who lived in matrimony forty-nine years; he died in 1606; æt. 84; ſhe died in 1607, æt. 74; beneath are the figures of ſix ſons and three daughters, above them two ſhields of arms in braſs, firſt coat, two battle axes in ſaltier, in chief a helmet; ſecond coat, quarterly firſt and fourth, three frame ſaws; ſecond and third, two cinquefoils, a canton charged with an hour glaſs; beneath another ſhield, Verzelini impaling as above. On the north ſide, within the rails, a grave ſtone with a braſs plate and inſcription for John Bederenden, citizen and chamberlain of London, obt. 1445. In the eaſt window are ſeveral coats of arms of Manning, Paton, Verzelini, as before deſcribed, and others. In the north window of the chancel are the arms of Petley and the relatives of that family. In the ſouth window of the chancel, above the pulpit, a ſhield, being or a bend ermine. In the firſt window, on the north ſide of the body of the church, is a large roſe, finely coloured in glaſs, parted per pale argent and gules; within a glory, ſurmounted with a crown, for the union of the houſes of York and Lancaſter.[1]

This church is eſteemed as a chapel to the church of Hayes, the rectors of which are now inſtituted to the rectory of Hayes, with the chapel of Downe annexed.

The rector of Orpington, who is patron of the church of Hayes, poſſeſſes the parſonage of Downe, in right of his rectory, with which it is from time to time leaſed out by him.

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, out of the court of chancery, it was returned, that this parſonage was in one leaſe with that of Orpington, to one Mr. Robinſon, and was worth thirty-four pounds per annum; that the vicarage of this pariſh was worth twenty pounds per annum, belonging to maſter King, who was a painful honeſt miniſter, and kept the ſchool here.[2]

This chapel is not in charge in the king's books.

[1] See an account at large of the monuments and memorials in this church, in Reg. Roff. p. 947.

[2] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth lib.

The

The leſſee of the parſonage of Orpington is bound by his leaſe to pay 13l. 6s. 8d. yearly to the curates of Downe, which covenant was firſt inſerted in the leaſe of it, granted by the rector in 1687, and confirmed by the archbiſhop, and dean and chapter, the ſame year.[u]

CHAPEL OF DOWNE.

PATRONS, *Of by whom preſented.*	CURATES.
Rector of Orpington	*Oliver Bagthwaite*, obt. Sep. 1, 1585.
	..... *King*, in 1650.
	John Bradſhaw, May 7, 1654.
	..... *Wood*, 1665.
	Philip Jones, 1672.
	James Farier, 1688, reſigned 1689.[w]
	John Dinham, A. M. Feb. 13, 1689.
	Robert Davidſon, A. M. May 6, 1693, reſigned 1696.[x]
	Chriſtopher Clarke, A.M. Mar. 7, 1696, reſigned 1714.[y]
	Thomas Walwyn, A. M. 1714, obt. 1747.[z]
	Walter Walker Ward, D. D. 1747, obt. 1755.[a]
	Wm. Farquar, 1755, obt. Mar. 1774.[a]
	Francis Fawkes, A. M. April 1774, obt. 1777.[b]
	John Browne, Oct. 1777, obt. 1788.[c]
	Henry Fly, A.M. 1788. Preſent curate.

[u] See Ducarel's Rep. p. 793.

[w] He was one of the fellows of Magdalen college, in Oxford, and deprived by king James II. he was miniſter of this chapel for one year, when he was again reſtored to his fellowſhip.

[x] He was inſtituted to the rectory of Hayes in 1696, where he lies buried.

[y] He was preſented to the rectory of Hayes in 1714, being alſo rector of Keſton, archdeacon of Norwich, and prebendary of Ely.

[z] He had been vicar of Cowdham, and was afterwards preſented to Hayes.

[a] Alſo rectors of Hayes.

[b] And rector of Hayes. He was before vicar of St. Mary Cray.

[c] See Nockholt.

COWDHAM

LIES the adjoining parish to Downe, south-eastward. The name of it is variously spelt in antient deeds and writings, as *Codeham*, *Cudham*, and *Coldham*; but it is now generally spelt and called *Cudham*.

This parish lies in general on high ground and very hilly; the soil is but indifferent, being for the most part strong and stiff, mixed with chalk. It is very extensive, being bounded by no less than eleven parishes, and contains upwards of six thousand acres of land. It is but narrow from east to west, towards the latter it reaches as far as Skid-hill, on the confines of Surry; from north to south, it is near four miles in length. The village having the church within it, is situated in the eastern part of it, not more than one hundred rods from the parish of Chelsfield, and about a mile and a quarter from the high road from Farnborough to Sevenoke; the spire of it is a conspicuous object to all the country on the northern side of it. The high road from Bromley to Westerham crosses the western part of the parish, southward; near which are the estates of Luxsted, Southstreet, Cowdham-lodge and Apperfield; the southern side of Leaves-green, (the remainder of which is in Keston) is within this parish, where there is an old mansion, called *Old Court* or *Old House*, which was for many generations, and till lately, the residence of the Braziers; it is now called Leaves-green farm, and belongs to the widow of George Butler, esq. There is much coppice wood dispersed over the several parts of it.

COWDHAM was given by William the Conqueror to his half-brother Odo, bishop of Baieux; of whom it was held by Gilbert Maminot, as appears by the survey of Domesday, in which it is entered under the general title of the bishop of Baieux's lands as follows:

Gilbert

Gilbert Maminot holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Codeham. It was taxed at 4 *ſulings. The arable land is* 10 *carucates. In demeſne there are* 4, *and* 15 *villeins, with* 6 *borderers having* 6 *carucates. There is a church, and* 11 *ſervants, and* 2 *mills of* 14 *ſhillings and* 2 *pence value. Wood for the pannage of* 40 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth* 20 *pounds, and afterwards* 16 *pounds, and now* 24 *pounds.*

On the diſgrace of the biſhop of Baieux, in the 19th year of that reign, about four years after the taking of Domeſday, Cowdham was ſeized into the king's hands, among the reſt of the biſhop's eſtates. This place afterwards continued in the poſſeſſion of Gilbert Maminot before mentioned, who then became the king's immediate tenant for it, and appears to have held it in the 20th year of that reign, as two knights fees, parcel of the twenty-four, which made up the barony of Maminot, of which Deptford was the head or chief, and were held of the king, as of his caſtle of Dover, *in capite by barony*, the tenant of Cowdham being bound, by the tenure of them, to maintain a certain number of ſoldiers continually for the defence of that caſtle.

His great grandſon, Wakelin de Maminot, died without iſſue in the 3d year of king Richard I. leaving his ſiſter, Alice, his coheir; who brought this place, with much other inheritance, to her huſband, Geoffry, ſecond ſon of William de Say; he poſſeſſed this place in her right, and dying about the 16th year of king John, was ſucceeded by Geoffry his ſon, who was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, in the 2d year of the ſame reign, at the latter end of which he joined the confederate barons, and his lands were ſeized into the king's hands; after whoſe death they were however reſtored to him. He died in Gaſcoigne in the 14th year of king Henry III. leaving by Alice his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John de Caſyneto, or Cheney, one ſon, William de Say, who ſucceeded him in this manor. In the 44th year of that reign he was conſtituted

conſtituted governor of Rocheſter caſtle, and died in the 56th year of it, being then poſſeſſed of this manor held of the king *in capite by barony*.[d]

William de Say, his ſon, alſo died poſſeſſed of it in the 23d year of king Edward I. leaving Geoffry, his ſon and heir; the wardſhip of whom was obtained by William de Leyborne, whoſe daughter, Idonea, he afterwards married. In the 7th year of king Edward II. he was ſummoned to parliament, but in the 15th of that reign he died, being then poſſeſſed of this manor, held *in capite*, as parcel of the barony of Maminot, and leaving by Idonea his wife, who ſurvived him, Geoffry, his ſon and heir,[e] who making proof of his age in the 19th of Edward II. had poſſeſſion granted of his lands, and was firſt ſummoned to parliament in the firſt year of king Edward III. after which, in the 8th year of that reign, he had a view of *frank-pledge* here, having that year obtained the king's charter for *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands within this lordſhip of Cowdham, among others, with view of *frank-pledge* and divers other privileges. In the 10th year of Edward III. he was conſtituted admiral of all the king's fleet, from the river of Thames weſtward; in which ſervice, beſides himſelf, then a banneret, he had of his retinue four knights, twenty men at arms, and three archers.[f] In the 27th year of that reign he was again ſummoned to parliament, and next year he is named, by the title of Geoffry de Saye, *lord of Codham*, among the peers of the realm.[g] He died in the 33d year of that reign, leaving by Maud his wife, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, William de Say, his ſon and heir,[h] and three daughters who will be farther mentioned.

[d] Philipott, p. 123. Rot. Eſch. ejus an. No. 37. pt. 12.
[e] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 511. Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.
[f] In Magn. Rot. de an. 29 Edw. III. Rot. Car. No. 8, ejus an.
[g] Cott. Records, p. 83. Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 798.
[h] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. and Inquiſ. capt. 14 Julii eod. anno.

William

William de Say, the ſon, received ſummons to parliament in the 37th year of king Edward III. and died in the 49th of that reign, as appears by the inquiſition then taken; by which he was found to die poſſeſſed of this manor, holden *in capite* by knights ſervice, but how much was uncertain. He left John his ſon and heir, who died in ward to the king, in the 6th year of king Richard II. and a daughter Elizabeth, who, upon her brother's death, became his heir, and poſſeſſed this manor. She married firſt John de Falleſley, afterwards knighted, who had poſſeſſion granted of the lands of her inheritance; but he dying, without iſſue by her ſoon after, ſhe married Sir William Heron, who poſſeſſed the manor of Codham, and was lord Say in her right.[1] In the 19th year of Richard II. he, together with her by the name of Elizabeth lady Say, levied a fine of it to the uſe of them and the heirs male of their bodies, remainder to her own right heirs; four years after which ſhe died, *ſ. p.* upon which this manor came to Sir William Heron in her right, and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 6th year of king Henry IV. *ſ. p.* likewiſe, all which was found by inquiſition then taken, and farther, that this manor was held *in capite*, and that there were ſixty-ſix acres of land at Bedrede and land in North and South Berdenne, &c. and that there was a park there, and two leets in a year, and divers rents of aſſize, and that after Sir William Heron's death, who poſſeſſed that manor for his life, it came by the above fine to her heirs, viz. Sir William de Clinton, grandſon of Idonea, eldeſt ſiſter of William de Say laſt mentioned; Mary, wife of Otho de Worthington, and Matilda her ſiſter, daughters of Thomas de Aldon and Elizabeth his wife, the next ſiſter of the ſaid William and Roger de Fiennes, grandſon of William de Fiennes and Joane his wife, the third ſiſter of the ſaid William de Say. On the partition of their inheritance this manor was allotted to Roger de Fiennes, who accordingly took poſſeſſion

[1] Cott. Rec. p. 95, 99, 104, 115. Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 512.

of

of it. He was deſcended from that John de Fiennes, who was one of the chief favourites of William the Conqueror, who made him conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and warden of the cinque ports. Roger de Fienes before mentioned, bore for his arms, *Azure, three lions rampant or*. He obtained licence of king Henry VI. to embattle his manſion at Hurſtmonceaux, in Suſſex, which he rebuilt in a moſt magnificent manner, and greatly enlarged his park there.[k] He left two ſons, Richard and Robert, the former of whom was afterwards knighted, and having married Joane, one of the daughters, and at length ſole heir of Sir Thomas Dacre, eldeſt ſon and heir of Thomas Dacre lord Dacre, he was, on that account, in the 37th year of king Henry VI. by letters patent, declared lord Dacre, and a baron of this realm, and to enjoy all pre-eminence belonging to that degree, and the next year he had ſummons to parliament accordingly.[l]

Sir Thomas Dacre before mentioned (whoſe daughter Joane married Sir Richard Fiennes) died in his father's life time, leaving two brothers, Ranulph, who died without iſſue, and Humphry Dacre, both of whom were ſucceſſively, as heirs male of the family, ſtiled lords Dacre, Sir Humphry Dacre and his deſcendants being commonly called Lords Dacre of the North; and Fiennes, and his poſterity, Lords Dacre of the South.

From the time of Sir Edward Fienes's being created lord Dacre as before mentioned, great diſputes had ariſen between him and his lady Joane, on the one part, and Sir Humphry Dacre, the uncle and heir male, on the other, concerning the lordſhips, manors, and caſtles, which belonged to the late lord Dacre. At length, they mutually agreed to leave all their differences to the deciſion of king Edward IV. who, in the 13th year of his reign, heard the cauſe, laid before him,

[k] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 23, 243. Coll. Peer. laſt edit. vol. vi. p. 228.

[l] Dudg. Bar. vol. ii. p. 23, 244. Cott. Record. p. 660.

and

and the lords aſſembled in parliament, and a proviſion was therein made for Sir Richard Fienes, and Joane his wife, and the heirs of the ſaid Joane, and ſundry entails of manors, as well to the ſaid lord Dacre of the North, the heir male, as to Fennys the heir general, were therein confirmed; wherein was alſo noted a pedigree for the line of lord Dacre;[m] and the ſame place and precedence in parliament that her grandfather had enjoyed, were confirmed to Sir Richard and the lady Joane his wife, and the heirs of her body; together with divers manors and caſtles in diſpute; but Gilleſland, in Cumberland, the antient and capital ſeat of the Vaux's, and of all the barons their deſcendants, was adjudged probably on account of ſome late entail, with ſeveral other conſiderable eſtates, to Sir Humphry Dacre, who at the ſame time was created a baron, with place next below Sir Robert Fienes, and for diſtinction, ſtiled, Lord Dacre of Gilleſland, or more commonly of the North, as the other was of the South; the former bearing for their arms, *Gules, three eſcallops argent.* To return now to Sir Richard Fiennes lord Dacre, who in the 13th year of king Henry VI. was made conſtable of the tower of London, and having been ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord Dacre, died in the 1ſt year of king Richard III. and was buried at Hurſtmonceaux, being poſſeſſed at the time of his death, as appears by ſeveral inquiſitions, of the manor of *Codham*, with its appurtenances, held *in capite.* He left Thomas his grandſon, his next heir, and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to John lord Clinton and Saye. Which Thomas Fienes, lord Dacre of the South, was made knight of the Bath, and having been ſummoned to parliament in the 11th of king Henry VII. he died in the 25th year of king Henry VIII. poſſeſſed of this manor,[n] and was buried in the church of Hurſtmonceaux.

[m] Cott. Records, p. 691.
[n] Inquiſ. poſt mort. capt. ap. Cantuar, Jan. 9, eod. anno.

He left Sir Thomas Fynes, lord Dacre, his grandſon, and heir apparent, who came to an untimely end; for going to chaſe the deer in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park, at Laughton, in Suſſex, with ſeveral other perſons, a fray enſued between them who went out with him and the park keepers, in which one of the latter was wounded, and died ſoon after; and though he was not preſent, but in another part of the park (for they had ſeparated themſelves, at their firſt coming there into different parties) yet he was found guilty of the murder, and ſuffered death for it accordingly, in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. being ſomething more than twenty-four years of age.[o]

Hiſtorians agree, that there never was more reaſon for tempering the rigour of the law with mercy than in this caſe; eſpecially, as before this unfortunate accident, he was eſteemed a young nobleman of a moſt hopeful and promiſing diſpoſition; but it was his eſtate that cauſed his deſtruction, the courtiers exaſperating the king againſt him, who was of himſelf too prone to ſeverity.[p]

He left one ſon, Gregory, and a daughter, Margaret, who were reſtored in blood and honours by act of parliament, in the firſt year of queen Elizabeth.

Gregory Fynes, lord Dacre before mentioned, who bore for his arms thoſe of Fynes, quartering thoſe of Dacre of the North, and of Fitzhugh, married Anne, ſiſter of Thomas lord Buckhurſt, but dying without iſſue, anno 36 queen Elizabeth,[q] Margaret, his ſiſter, became his ſole heir. He had, in the 13th year of that reign, ſettled among other premiſes, the manor of Cowdham, after his own death, and failure of iſſue, on her, who was then married to Sampſon Lennard, eſq. of Chevening, and the heirs of her body; and after

[o] The above account is an inſtance, among many others, of the different ſpelling of the ſame name at one and the ſame time.

[p] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. p. 244. Coll. Peer. vol. vi. p. 524, laſt edit.

[q] This account is taken from papers communicated by the late Thomas Lennard, lord Dacre.

his

his death, anno 39 Elizabeth, poſſeſſion was granted to her of this manor; and on her making claim to the barony of Dacre, it was, in the 2d year of James I. adjudged to her and the heirs of her body, with precedency, as her anceſtors had enjoyed it. She died in the 9th year of king James I. poſſeſſed of this manor, as was found by inquiſition, and that Henry lord Dacre was her ſon and heir, who died in the 14th year of the ſame reign; on which it deſcended to Richard Lennard, lord Dacre,[f] his eldeſt ſon, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Arthur Throgmorton, by whom he had two ſons, Francis Lennard, and Thomas, who afterwards died without iſſue. He afterwards married Dorothy, daughter of Dudley lord North (who ſurvived him, and died in 1698) by whom he had one ſon, Richard, who took the name of Barrett; from whom Thomas Lennard, late lord Dacre, was, on the father's ſide, lineally deſcended, as he was from Francis lord Dacre, by his mother. He left likewiſe a daughter, Catharine, and died in the 6th of king Charles I. poſſeſſed of this manor; on which all his lands and hereditaments in Cowdham, (except the rents of aſſize of the manor, which had been ſettled by his father in jointure on Dorothy his ſecond wife) deſcended to Francis Lennard, lord Dacre, his eldeſt ſon by his firſt wife.[g] He married Elizabeth, ſiſter and coheir of Paul viſcount Banning, by whom he had three ſons, Thomas his ſucceſſor, Francis, who died without iſſue, and Henry, who died in 1703, and left three daughters. Fienes lord Dacre, dying in 1662, was buried at Chevening, having by his will given all his lands to his ſon Thomas, in tail male, and leaving the poſſeſſion of his lands in Cowdham in jointure to Elizabeth his wife, who was afterwards, in 1680, created counteſs of Shepey for her life, the before mentioned rents of aſſize being ſtill in the poſſeſſion of Dorothy, the dowager lady Dacre.

[f] Inquiſ. poſt mort.
[g] Inquiſition in the 6th year of king Charles I.

Elizabeth counteſs of Shepey died in 1686, upon which Thomas lord Dacre, her eldeſt ſon, (who had been created earl of Suſſex by king Charles II. in his 26th year) ſolely enjoyed her jointure lands in Cowdham. He married the lady Anne Palmer, alias Fitzroy, daughter of Barbara, counteſs of Caſtlemain, afterwards ducheſs of Cleveland, and acknowledged by king Charles II. as his natural daughter.

Dorothy lady Dacre, dying in 1698, the earl of Suſſex took poſſeſſion of the rents of aſſize of the manor of Cowdham, which ſhe held in jointure; and in 1707, the earl and his lady conveyed the manor of Cowdham, the rents of aſſize, and a meſſuage and lands belonging to it, to Thomas Streatfield, eſq. But the year before this conveyance, Margaret, Anne, and Catherine, the infant, daughters and coheirs of Henry Lennard, who was the youngeſt of the three ſons and coheirs in gavelkind to Francis and Richard, lords Dacre, by their guardian, laid claim to the moiety of this manor, and the lands belonging to it, ſo ſold by the earl; and alſo the lands in Cowdham unſold, and ſtill remaining in his poſſeſſion. For, that Francis Lennard, the earl's other brother, being dead without iſſue, one moiety only of the above manor and lands deſcended to the earl of Suſſex, and the other moiety to Henry Lennard, their father, as heirs in gavelkind to Francis and Richard, lords Dacre, as before mentioned. But the earl of Suſſex, in a trial at the Queen's-bench bar, and on a full evidence, proved, that the premiſes never were of the nature of gavelkind, but had been always held of the king *in capite* by knights ſervice, obtained a full verdict in his favour. From Thomas Streatfield, eſq. before mentioned, this manor has deſcended to his grandſon, Thomas Streatfield, eſq. of Sevenoke, and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

The MANOR OF APPULDREFIELD, called alſo antiently the *manor of Appuldre*, and now, by contraction of the former name, *Apperfield*, lies about two miles ſouth-weſtward from Cowdham church.

It

It was antiently parcel of the lands which made up the two knights fees in Cowdham, part of the barony of Maminot, which has been fully mentioned before, as having been aſſigned by William the Conqueror to Gilbert Maminot, being held of the king, as of the caſtle of Dover, *in capite*, by barony.

From him the fee of this manor deſcended to Alice, ſiſter and coheir of Wakelin Maminot, who carried it in marriage to Geoffry de Say; of which family of Say it was held in the reign of king Henry III. by one of the eminent family of Apuldrefeld, who bore for their arms, *fable, a croſs voided, or*, and moſt probably took their name from this place, and then again fixed it on others in this county, in which they afterwards ſeated themſelves.

Henry de Apuldrefeld, in the 38th year of king Henry III. obtained a fair and market to his manor of Apuldrefeld;[1] and in the book of knights fees, taken in the reign of king Edward I. and now remaining in the hands of the king's remembrancer in the exchequer, it is mentioned to be then held by him as one knight's fee, of William de Say.

In the 11th year of king Edward II. John de Inſula had a charter of *free-warren* granted to his manor of Apuldrefeld; which was renewed to Stephen de Aſhway, in the 38th year of king Edward III. who had *a free chapel* annexed to it. In the 20th year of that reign, Stephen de Aſhway, and his coparceners, paid aid for this manor, as one knight's fee, which Henry de Apuldrefeld before held in Codeham of Geoffry de Say, being then held of the king as of the honor of Say, and performing ward to Dover caſtle.

It appears by the patent-rolls in the tower, of the 46th year of the above reign, that the king, by his writ that year, granted to John Atte-Welle, and Robert William, licence to aſſign rent of the value of four

[1] Philipott, p. 123.

marcs, out of tenements, called La-rye, in Otteford, to Adam Flemynge, the chaplain celebrating divine ſervice in the chapel of Apuldrefelde, to hold to him and his ſucceſſors celebrating divine ſervice there."

This manor continued in the name of Aſhway for many generations, till at laſt it became, by purchaſe, the eſtate of Denny; and Thomas Denny, of Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, deſcended from John Denny, eſq. who ſerved king Henry V. in his wars in France, and bore for his arms, *Gules, a faltier argent, between two croſſes pattee*, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Henry VIII. and left the inheritance of it to the two eldeſt of his ſons; John Denny, who ſettled in Norfolk; and Sir Anthony Denny, of Cheſhunt, groom of the ſtole to king Henry VIII. and privy counſellor. They paſſed it away by ſale to George Dacre, eſq. and in the 35th year of king Henry VIII. an act paſſed for the aſſurance of this manor of Apperfield, and other lands, of the inheritance of John Denny and Anthony Denny, unto George Dacre, who was deſcended from Henry Dacre, of Malfield, in Staffordſhire, alderman of London, and bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron ſable, between* 3 *torteauxes gules; on each an eſcallop argent*, in alluſion to that of the lords Dacre of the north, from whom theſe were ſaid to be deſcended. He exchanged it with the crown, from whence it was granted, under the yearly fee-farm of ſeventy-one ſhillings," to John Lennard, of Chevening, eſq. on whoſe death, in the 33d year of queen Elizabeth, his ſon Sampſon Lennard ſucceeded to it, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 13th of king James I. having by his will deviſed this manor to his eldeſt ſon, Henry, lord Dacre, in tail male; with remainder to his two ſons, Gregory and Thomas, ſucceſſively; but by reaſon of

" Pat. 46 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 19.

" Augm. off. Rolls of Partic. of Fee farm Rents temp. Interregni, Roll. 18, No. 32.

a join-

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MONDAY, DEC. 11.

The Memoirs of the late Sir W. Fraser contain, among many amusing and lively recollections, some generally unfounded remarks on the private and official character of Mr. Pitt. The latter, as a statesman, has been defended with equal ability and success by Lord Stanhope and Mr. Pellew, and the former, in the course of the biographer's transcendent career, appears to have had no friends but the friends of Mr. Pitt. Among these friends there is one, having very peculiar claims from the Marquis of Londonderry

> "Rockingham, Pelham, Pitt, &c. &c.
> "Are unsparing in censure, and severe in praise."

Indeed Mr. Pitt appears to have been a favourite with the whole of the Cavendish connexion, and to have been the object of the pride of the Duke of Portland, and to enjoy a share of general confidence in Surrey. His knowledge of the county, his extensive and valuable property in it, and his habitual attention to its interests and concerns, all united to give him a peculiar influence with the gentlemen of the county, which, if not equal to that of the Howards, Leveson Gowers, and Lennoxes, was still of considerable importance, and was exercised with the most disinterested liberality.

Mr. Pitt was considered by the Cavendish connexion as their political child. The ancestor of the present Duke of Devonshire had been the friend of Mr. Pitt's father, and the present Duke had been the friend of Mr. Pitt himself. The connexion between the two families was of the most intimate kind, and was cemented by the strongest ties of friendship and mutual confidence. Mr. Pitt was the young friend whom the Duke of Devonshire delighted to assist and to patronise. He was the young statesman whom the Duke of Portland loved to consult and to advise. He was the young orator whom Lord Fitzwilliam was proud to hear and to admire. He was the young friend whom Lord Spencer was anxious to see and to welcome. He was the young minister whom Lord Carlisle was delighted to entertain and to honour.

Mr. Pitt, in his early manhood, was a most welcome guest at Chatsworth, at Welbeck, at Burlington House, at Althorp, at Wentworth, at Carlisle House, at Eastbourne, and at Cavendish Square. He was the young statesman whom the Duke of Devonshire delighted to consult, and whom he was anxious to see in the Cabinet. He was the young minister whom the Duke of Portland loved to consult and to advise. He was the young orator whom Lord Fitzwilliam was proud to hear and to admire. He was the young friend whom Lord Spencer was anxious to see and to welcome. He was the young minister whom Lord Carlisle was delighted to entertain and to honour.

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a jointure in this manor, it did not come into the poſſeſſion of his deſcendants till the time of Francis Lennard, lord Dacre, his grandſon, who became poſſeſſed of it, under the will of Sampſon Lennard, his great-grandfather. He by his will, in 1654, deviſed the inheritance of it to his eldeſt ſon, Thomas, afterwards created earl of Suſſex, and the heirs male of his body; and dying in the year 1662, Elizabeth, his widow, afterwards counteſs of Shepey, poſſeſſed it in jointure, till her death, in 1686; upon which Thomas, lord Dacre, earl of Suſſex, entered into poſſeſſion of it; but the ſame claim was made to a third part of this manor, by Margaret, Anne, and Catharine, the infant daughters of Henry, the earl's youngeſt brother, (who died in 1703) by their guardian, in their behalf, as was made upon the manor of Cowdham, and other manors and lands of the earl, as being of the nature of gavelkind. Soon after the above ſale of this manor they laid claim to a moiety of it, Francis, the earl's ſecond brother, being dead without iſſue; but the earl of Suſſex, in a trial had at the queen's bench bar, ſet aſide theſe claims, and obtained a full verdict in his favor.

The earl of Suſſex, in 1707, conveyed the manor of Apperfield to Mr. Thomas Know, who died, poſſeſſed of it, in 1728, and was buried in Downe church; on which it deſcended to his only ſon, Roger Know, who, on his death, in 1737[x] deviſed this manor, with other eſtates, to his couſins, Leonard Bartholomew and John-Know Bartholomew, ſons of Philip Bartholomew, of Oxen Hoath, eſq. by his firſt wife, the only daughter and heir of John Know, of Ford, in Wrotham, gent. (brother of Thomas Know before-mentioned) who both died without iſſue. His ſecond wife was Mary, daughter of Alexander Thomas, of Lamberhurſt, eſq. by whom he had one daughter Mary, married to

[x] He lies buried in Downe church.

Francis Geary, eſq. who will be further mentioned hereafter.

On the partition of theſe eſtates this manor became the property of John-Know Bartholomew, and on his death, of his brother, Leonard Bartholomew, before-mentioned; who, dying without iſſue in 1757, by his will bequeathed it to the ſecond ſon of Sir Francis Geary, bart. of Polſden, in Surry, by Mary, his half-ſiſter; which ſecond ſon, now Sir William Geary, bart. nephew of the ſaid Leonard Bartholomew, is now poſſeſſed of this manor of Apperfield.

This manor now pays a fee-farm rent of 3l. 11s. per annum to the crown.

There is a place in this pariſh, formerly called *the manor of Bertrey*, which was part of that eſtate in Cowdham given to Gilbert Maminot, in the reign of William the Conqueror, for his aſſiſtance in the defence of Dover-caſtle.

From this family it went by marriage to the Says; one of whom, Geoffry de Say claimed, before John de Stonar and others, his aſſociates, *juſtices itinerant*, in the 7th year of king Edward III. the holding of a yearly fair at this hamlet on the day of St. Laurence.[y] Before this name was extinct here, which was about the beginning of king Richard II's reign, this manor was become annexed to the adjoining manor of Apuldre, (now Apperfield) in this pariſh; in which ſtate it continues at this time.

Richard de Cherſholt had antiently ſome property in this hamlet of Bertrey, or Bettred, as it was afterwards called, and held the reeveſhip of the manor of Bertrey under Geoffry de Say, who diſcharged him from this office in the 15th year of king Edward II. and moſt probably at the time of its being annexed to Apperfield. He died without iſſue male, and his daughter and heir carried the eſtate, which he held in

[y] Philipott, p. 124. Reg. Roff. p. 633.

it

it, in marriage to William de Manning, who died in the 17th year of king Edward III. He was the ſon of Stephen de Manning; of whom there is mention in old deeds, of the time of king Edward I. who was deſcended from Simon de Manning, to whom John Silveſter, of Weſterham, demiſed land by deed in the 14th year of king Richard I. and who (as is recorded in an old pedigree relating to this family) was engaged in the holy war againſt the Saracens, under that king. They are ſaid to be deſcended of an antient and noble family, which took its name from Manning, a town in Saxony, from whence they came into England, before the conqueſt, and ſome of them are ſaid to have ſettled in Frieſland. They bore for their arms, *Gules, a croſs potence, or flory, between four cinquefoils or.*[2] From him it deſcended to Hugh Manning, who ſettled at St. Mary Cray, and left two ſons; of whom John, the elder, was of Downe, and Richard, the younger, of Kevington, in St. Mary Cray, where his poſterity remained till within theſe few years.

Hugh, ſon of Gilbert de Maminot, who lived in the reign of William the Conqueror, as mentioned above, gave the tythes of Bertrey, in Cowdham, to the church of St. Andrew in Rocheſter, in pure alms, which was confirmed by his ſon, Walchelin, and he further granted, that if any part of the lordſhip was then, or ſhould hereafter be converted into tillage ſervice,[3] yet the tenths ſhould remain to them entire, according to the firſt donation.

The gift was confirmed by Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors; by Theobald, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others. The prior and convent of Rocheſter, anno 5 king Edward III. demiſed all their tythes of ſheaves ariſing within the manor of Bertrey, and the like tythes in the hamlet of Mot-

[2] Guillim, p. 138.

[3] In ruſticanam ſervitutem in orig.

tingham,

tingham, to Sir Henry de Reddlyngton, and others, at the yearly rent of eight marcs ſterling.[b]

John de Shepey, prior of Rocheſter, and the convent of the ſame place, in the 10th year of king Richard II. demiſed, to John Stoke, of Ferneberge, and John Flemyng, of Rocheſter, at the yearly rent of ſix ſhillings, all their tythes ariſing from the manor of Bertrey in Codham, then annexed to the manor of Apperfield; the names of the fields within this tythery may be ſeen in the Regiſtrum Roff. p. 268.

It was found by inquiſition, in the 7th year of king Henry VIII. that William Marſh, at his death, held of the king *in capite*, a meſſuage and land, in Cowdham; which were carried in marriage by Margaret, his daughter, to Nicholas Smith. In the firſt year of king Edward VI. he alienated this eſtate, then called *Mares-place*, with its lands and appurtenances, to Thomas Joſceline.[c] In the 6th year of which reign his deſcendant, John Joſceline, ſold it to Thomas Polſted, whoſe grandſon Francis Polſted,[d] levied a fine of it anno 15 queen Elizabeth.

There are no *parochial charities*.

Cowdham is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Dartford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It conſiſts of a body and chancel, an iſle on the north ſide, not extending the length of the church either way, and a ſort of chapel on the ſouth ſide, not much uſed, as a veſtry room, and much out of repair. The ſteeple, which is a ſpire, ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the church, and has four bells in it.

In this church, among others, are the following monuments and inſcriptions:—*In the iſle*, on a grave ſtone, with the figure of a woman in braſs, and inſcription in black letter, for Alys, wife of Walter Waleys, of this pariſh, ſiſter to Johan a Legh, of Adyngton, in Surry, eſq. obt. 1503. Above the figure are two ſhields in braſs, being firſt, *a feſs ermine, a ſtar in the dexter*

[b] Reg. Roff. p. 267, 117. Ibid. p. 47, 59, 87, 138, 528, 529. Ib. p. 352.
[c] Rot. Eſch. pt. 3. [d] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

point;

point; ſecond, *on a chevron, three lions rampant beneath the above arms*, being thoſe of Waleys *impaling Legh*; beneath are the figures of ſix ſons and three daughters. *In the great chancel*, are ſeveral grave ſtones for the family of Brazier, of Old Houſe, in this pariſh; on the ſouth ſide, within the altar rails, is a mural monument for Thomas Farrant, ſen. obt. 1680, æt. 62. Thomas Farrant, jun. died the ſame year, æt. 17. On the ſouth ſide is an antient altar tomb of ſtone, with ſome letters cut *in relievo*, within a gothic roſe on the ſides of it, but no inſcription. *In the eaſt window of the north chancel*, are the following ſhields, very antient, firſt, *the arms of England gu. three lions paſſant guardant or*; ſecond, *Valence, Earl of Pembroke*; third, quarterly, *gules and or*; fourth, *Waleys*.[e]

The counteſs Juliana, widow of Hugh Bigod, and wife of Wakelin de Maminot, who lived in the reigns of king Henry II. and Richard I. gave the church of Codeham to the abbey of Begham, as appears by the chartulary of that monaſtery.

Thomas de Wolton, as appears by the eſcheat-rolls, died poſſeſſed of the advowſon of this church in the 46th year of king Edward III. who by writ of privy ſeal, in the 50th year of his reign, granted licence to Thomas de Wolton, clerk, and William Topcliffe, to grant to the prioreſs and convent of Kilburne, in the dioceſe of London, an acre of land, in Cowdham, together with the advowſon of the pariſh church, held *in capite*; and he further granted licence to the prioreſs and convent, to appropriate this church to their own proper uſe, together with the acre of land to them and their ſucceſſors, to the finding of one chaplain, to celebrate divine ſervice daily in the church of the houſe of the prioreſs and convent.[f]

Accordingly, Thomas Trilleck, biſhop of Rochester, in 1371, appropriated this church, then valued at twenty marcs, to the before-mentioned prioreſs and convent, patrons of it, after the reſignation or death of Ralph, then rector of it, ſaving a competent por-

[e] See the monuments and inſcriptions in this church at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 935. [f] Ibid. 266.

tion

tion to a vicar, and to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors, and to the church and archdeacon of Rocheſter, all due and accuſtomed rights, &c. and to the prior and chapter of Rocheſter their portion of tythes within the bounds of this church; and as the biſhop's predeceſſors were uſed to receive certain emoluments from it during the vacancy of it, which by this appropriation would neceſſarily be extinguiſhed, the biſhop, with conſent of the religious, on this account, reſerved an annual penſion of ten ſhillings, to be paid by them yearly, from the time of their taking poſſeſſion of it.

This appropriation was confirmed by the prior and convent of Rocheſter, in the year before mentioned; ſaving always, their, and their monaſtery's antient right to the portion of five fields, viz. Brodefeld, Schidden, Elenchfelde, Plechlefelde, and Cherſebemfeld; and to the portion of tythes of certain other ſmall places, containing in the whole two hundred and twenty-one acres of land, lying diſperſed within the bounds of this pariſh, to them and their monaſtery, antiently belonging, and due from the manor of Apulderfeld.[a]

This penſion of ten ſhillings continued to be paid by the prioreſs and convent of Kilburne, to the biſhop of Rocheſter, and his ſucceſſors, as appears by the regiſters in the archives of the church of Rocheſter.[b] On the diſſolution of the monaſtery of Kilburne, by the act paſſed in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. for the ſuppreſſing all religious houſes under the value of two hundred pounds yearly income; the church, with the advowſon of the vicarage, together with the reſt of its revenues, became veſted in the crown; being given by the act to the king and his heirs, for ever.

[a] Reg. Roff. p. 264.

[b] See Reg. Langdon, an. 1434. Reg. Roff. p. 135, and Regiſt. Fiſher, an. 1508. Ibid. p. 142.

Soon

... Church Yard
... was Joins the following ...

In this Vault before the Entrance
... of Bombers in Cudram
... was buried on the 28th of June 1743.
... of Thomas Glover her Husband
... buried on the 12th of Jan'y 1747.
... of John Glover her Brother who was
Buried on the 18th of March 1768.
... of Susan his Wife, afterwards Susan
Warsend who was buried on the ...

In the Body of ... Bryant
... Bryant of Reigate
... Great Grandson & Representative
... Glover. Late Eldest Sister of
Ed John Glover. ... Bryant
... one of the Barristers of William ...
... & Recorder of Buckingham
Descendants of the Andrewes Family
Salisbury in that County. She died
15th July 1835, in the 77th Year of her ...

[illegible] of John Brayn
[illegible] of this Parish who departed
this life May 15 - 1699 aged 85
years —

[illegible] of Thomas Farro
[illegible] who departed this
life Sept 26 1727. aged 67 years
[illegible] Frances
[illegible] Wife of Rogr
[illegible] this life [illegible] The Rev
[illegible] died March 27 1749
aged 90 years —
[illegible] the body of Mary Glo
[illegible]
aged 34 years & [illegible] on Mon
[illegible] Resurrection. Here lyeth the
[illegible] who departed this life
[illegible] 1712 aged 67 years —
[illegible] the body of Mr Roger [illegible]
[illegible] who departed this life
[illegible] of April aged 41 [illegible]

who departed this life the 19 of Nov
1825 aged 70 -

[illegible] Month — [illegible]

[illegible] the body of Richard
Jackson Esq[r] of Aquinfaack who
departed this life Aug[st] the 15[th]
1754, aged 56 years —

Here lyeth the body of [illegible]
wood who died March 29 1778
aged 9[m] years —

The body of Rowland [illegible]
Who departed this life May 19
1735. aged 45 years —

[illegible] of their children — Peggy
Tamar — Abram — [illegible]

Sacred
to the Memory of Mr
[illegible] who died [illegible]
aged 51

Interred the [illegible] m[illegible]
wah Shove, [illegible] ag Feb 1814
d 75 Years

Here Lieth the body of [illegible]
[illegible] Mace, who died Dec 24
70 aged 60 years —

Here Lieth the body of George [illegible]
Esqr of Berwick, Cuthbert who
died March 22 1721, Aged 63 [illegible]

There are two large & old Yew
Trees in the Church [illegible] the
[illegible] near the West Church Door
measuring 24 feet in circumference
at 4 feet from the ground the
other 25 feet near the Eastern
Side Church — Dec.r 13.th 1838

near the Alter of S. F. in Cuddham Church

May 2nd 1839

Here Lieth Interred
Thomas Fawcett
Sen.r
who Died October
the XIV, Anno Dom
In. D. CLXXX:

Thomas Fawcett Jun. Died also August
the XXII.d Ano Dom
MDCLXXX
He Age was LXII y
ears and XVII years the
other

Soon after which George Brooke, lord Cobham, had a grant of this advowſon, late belonging to the above monaſtery, to hold *in capite*, by the ſervice of the fortieth part of one knight's fee.

King Edward VI. in his fourth year, granted the advowſon of this vicarage to Sir Anthony St. Leger.[g] Roger Revell held it in the 11th year of queen Elizabeth.[h] Gregory Fynes poſſeſſed it in the 13th year of the ſame reign.[i] In the reign of king James I. the advowſon was again veſted in the crown, where it has continued to this time, the crown being the preſent patron of it. John Warde, of Weſterham, eſq. is the preſent impropriator of the parſonage.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Codeham was valued at thirty-five marcs, and the vicarage of it at ſix marcs and a half.[m] This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 13l. 2s. 6d. but it is now a diſcharged living, of the clear certified value of 38l. 5s. 10d. the yearly tenths of which are 1l. 6s. 3d.[n]

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Cuddam was a vicarage, with a houſe, and one acre of land, all worth 40l. per annum; one maſter Caſingherſt enjoying it, and preaching conſtantly.[o]

Henry Rumney, in 1442, gave the profits of his tenement, called Bayles, to the uſe of this church for ever.[p]

[g] Augtn. off. Deeds of purchaſe and exch. T. Edw. VI. box G. 20.
[h] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 11.
[i] Ibid.
[m] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.
[n] Bacon Lib. Regis.
[o] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-libr. vol. xiv.
[p] Cuſtum Roff. p. 41.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF COWDHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
Prioress and Convent of Kilburne	*Ralph*, in 1377.[q]
	VICARS.
The Crown	*David Lloyd*, 1604, buried April 1627.
	Hugh Morris, Cl. 1627, buried Sept. 22, 1646.
	Robert Cafinghefi, 1646, buried Oct. 27, 1665.
	Gregory Wheelock, buried Sept. 19, 1709.
	Thomas Walwyn, 1709, died 1747.[r]
	Charles Whitehead, presented Jan. 1747, resigned 1780.
	John Ward Allen, Mar. 1780, the present vicar.

q Reg. Roff. p. 264.
r He was of Pembroke Coll. In 1733 a dispensation passed for his holding the rectory of Hayes with this vicarage.

NOCKHOLT

IS the next parish south eastward from Cowdham. It took its name from the old English words *Noke*, a corner, and *holt*, a wood; a derivation which aptly expresses the situation of this place, at the *noke* or corner of a wood.

This parish is but small; it lies near the summit of the upper or northern ridge of Kentish hills, which are the bounds of the southern part of it. The village, having the church in it, lies nearly in the centre of the parish, having Shelleys and Norsted-green to the northward of it; the east and west parts are much covered with coppice wood; at the former boundary of it, at Nockholt-pound, is the London high road through Farnborough to Sevenoaks. In the southern part





Carolhamn Church -
June 19th 1823 -

part of the parish, near the summit of the hills, is the well known toll of trees, commonly called Nockholt-beeches, which, though standing in a hollow, near thirty feet deep, are seen as a conspicuous object at a great distance, both from the north and south. The soil is but poor, being in general a stiff clay, mixed with chalk.

The boundaries of this parish, and the lordship of *Okholt*, anno 3 Edward IV. are in a manuscript, among the archieves of the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

The parish of Nockholt is within the manor of Great Orpington, to which it is an appendage, which manor is now in the possession of Sir John Dixon Dyke of Lullingstone, bart.

Brampton's is a small manor in the western part of this parish, among the woods, which was formerly possessed by owners, who, most probably, ingrafted their own surname on it. One of this family, John de Brampton, held land at Ditton, in this county, in the reign of king Edward I.[s] which at this time bears his name.

This place afterwards became, by a female heir, to be the inheritance of Petley; a family which owned much land in this neighbourhood, from whence, about the latter end of king Edward IV.'s reign, it was conveyed by sale to William Quintin, who was succeeded by his son, Oliver Quintin of Seale; and his grandson, John, took the name of Quintin, alias Oliver, and was seated at Leyborne; his son, Robert, transposed these names, being called Oliver, alias Quintin, which last name he and his posterity entirely dropped;[t] his descendant, Robert Oliver, was deceased in 1669, and Thomas Oliver then possessed this estate. By a female heiress of this name it went in marriage to St. John of Sevenoke; she survived her husband, and af-

[s] Book of Aid, anno 20 king Edw. III.

[t] Visitn. Co. Kent, pedigree of Oliver, alias Quintin. See more of this family under Leyburne.

terwards

terwards conveyed it by ſale to Thomas Streatfield, eſq. of Sevenoke, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate, which has, for many years, loſt even the reputation of having been a manor.

Brampton is held of the manor of Great Orpington by the yearly rent of 1s. 4d. per annum.

SHELLEY's is another ſmall manor here, lying about half a mile northward of the village, which was antiently called the *manor of Schottis*, alias *Ockholt*, which laſt name it had from its ſituation among the oaken woods; *Ac*, in Saxon, ſignifying an oak; and *holt*, a wood; the *A* in *Ac* being frequently changed into *O*, as is plain in the names of many villages. It was antiently the property and reſidence of a younger branch of the family of Shelle, or as they afterwards ſpelt their name, Shelley. The elder branch afterwards ſettled at Michel-grove, in Suſſex, where they ſtill remain. This branch, in king Richard II.'s reign, changed their antient bearing from the *three eſcallops* to *Sable a feſs ingrailed between three welks or*.[u]

Thomas Shelle poſſeſſed this manor in the reign of king Edward I. writing himſelf De Schottis, alias Ockholt, and bearing for his arms, *Three eſcallops*.[v] His deſcendant, Thomas Shelle, was of Gayſum, in Weſterham. He purchaſed Hall-place, in Bexley, at the latter end of king Edward's III.'s reign, where his poſterity afterwards reſided.[w] His ſon, John Shelle, ſucceeded him in this manor, of which he was poſſeſſed in the reign of king Richard II. and it appears by a deed, dated at *Scottes Okolte*, in the 20th year of that reign, that John Reynold of *Scottes Okolte*, granted, among other premiſes, to Adam Sowedenne of Sondriſhe, certain land, which he had there by the demiſe of John Shelle.[x]

[u] Collins's Bar. vol. p. 61.

[v] Baronetage, edition, 1720, vol. i. p. 135.

[w] Philipott, p. 65, 359.

[x] Deeds in poſſeſſion of the late lord Dacre.

One

One of his descendants, John Shelley, esq. of Hall-place, died possessed of the manor of Shelley's, alias *Ockholt*, in the 20th year of king Henry VI. and was buried, with Joane his wife, in Bexley church. He was succeeded in it by William Shelley, esq. of Hall-place, who, in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. alienated it, together with that seat, to Sir John Champneys,[y] who had been lord mayor of London, in the 26th year of that reign,[z] whose lands were *disgavelled* by the act of the 31st of it. He resided at Hall-place, in Bexley, and dying in the 4th year of queen Mary, left by Meriell his wife, daughter of John Barrett esq. of Belhouse, in Essex, several sons and daughters. Of the sons, in the year 1590, only Justinian Champneis, the youngest, was living, and then in possession of this estate; his son, Richard Champneis, esq. conveyed it by sale to Wm. Gooday, gent. of Suffolk, who bore for his arms, *A fess wavy between two leopards faces*. He, by his last will, in 1647, devised his manor, called Shellies, lying in this parish, to John and Roger, his two sons; John Gooday of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, the elder son, in 1651, conveyed his moiety of this manor to his brother, Roger Gooday, citizen and merchant taylor of London, who died in 1675, and lies buried in Chelsfield church. She died in that year, and by her will confirmed the above gift.

His descendant, John Gooday, left an only daughter, Mary, who carried it in marriage to Mr. Richard Pancourt, and they joined in the sale of it to Richard Allnutt, esq. merchant of London; since whose death it is become vested in the trustees of his will, viz. Henry, Adams, William, Robert, and Arthur Pott, esqrs. for the use of his grand children.

[y] Philipott, p. 252.
[z] Strype's Stow's Survey, vol. ii. book v. p. 131.

Alanus, prior, and the convent of Chriſt church. in Canterbury, granted to Theob. de Einesford, and his heirs, twenty-four acres of their demeſne in *North Ockholt*, to hold of them in *gavelikende*, by the rent of twenty ſhillings per annum, he and his heirs performing ſuit to their court of Orpington, as the reſt of the tenants of the pariſh did.[a]

CHARITY.

RICHARD STEVENS by will, in 1647, gave for the indigent poor the ſum of 40s. annually, iſſuing out of land, veſted in earl Stanhope, and now of the above annual produce.

NOCKHOLT is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter. It is a *peculiar* of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and as ſuch is in the deanry of Shoreham.

The church ſtands in the midſt of the village. It conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel, having a tower ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are three bells. It had a ſpire, which was blown down, and has never ſince been rebuilt. There are very few inſcriptions in it, and only one of thoſe of any account, being on a grave ſtone, on the north ſide of the chancel, part of which is under the rails, for Francis Collins, miniſter of this church, obt. Aug. 28, 1670.[b] It was once eſteemed as a chapel to the church of Orpington, but it is now parochial, and held as a perpetual curacy, the patronage of which belongs to the rectors of the church of Orpington.

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of the court of chancery, it was returned, that Knockholt was a parſonage, with a houſe, and two acres of glebe land, all worth thirty-four pounds per annum, one maſter Collins enjoying it; and that the tithes of wood of this

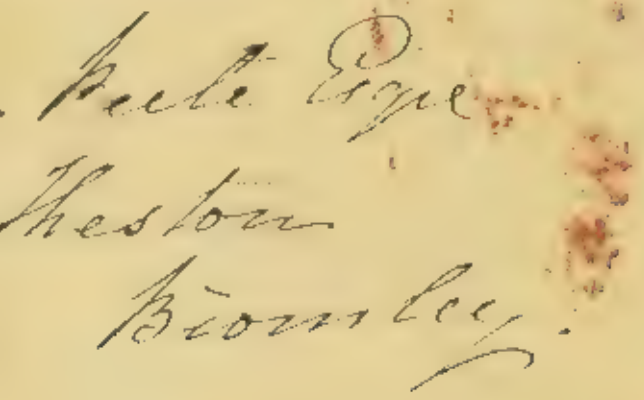
[a] Somner's Gavelkind, p. 180.

[b] See the inſcrip. in this church at large in Reg. Roff. p. 1029.

place






Beech Edge
Heston
Bromley

In Memory of the late Frances
wife of Mayes & Daughter of the
Parochial [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] Parish
Likewise [illegible] Parish Feb[y] 1797

In Memory of William Gunston
[illegible] departed this Life [illegible] 5. 1813
aged [illegible]

In Memory of the late
Rev[d] Tho[s] [illegible]
Vicar of this Parish
[illegible]
who departed this Life
May 12[th] 1788. in the
68[th] Year of his Age. So teach us
to number our days, that we may
[illegible]

place were included in the leaſe of Orpington parſonage, let by the rector thereof.[c]

The curate of Nockholt is endowed with the portion of two-thirds of the great tithes ariſing in this pariſh.

CHAPEL OF NOCKHOLT.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	CURATES.
Rector of Orpington.....	*William Gale*, clerk, 1550. *Nicholas Meſſenger*, buried Feb. 8, 1564. *Griffen Lloyd*, 1578. *Michael Fludd*, clerk, 1600. *John Dennis*, 1610. *Michael Flood*, buried Feb. 20, 1644. *Francis Collins*, obt. Aug. 28, 1670.[d] *William Paule*, buried Sep. 19, 1674. *James Haydocke*, 1675. *Thomas Watts*, A. M. 1687, reſigned 1732.[e] *James Whitehouſe*, A. M. obt. March 1755. *Francis Fawkes*, A.M. 1755.[f] *Thomas Browne*, A.B. 1777, ob. 1788.[g] *Henry Fly*, A. M. Preſent curate.

c Parl. Surveys, Lambeth Lib. vol. xiv.

d He lies buried in this church.

e And vicar of Orpington, with St. Mary Cray, as was his ſucceſſor.

f Rector of Hayes. He, as well as his two predeceſſors, were ſucceſſively vicars of Orpington with St. Mary Cray.

g See Downe.

CHELSFIELD,

WHICH lies the adjoining pariſh to Nockholt, northward, is variouſly ſpelt in antient writings; in Domeſday, it is written both *Cillesfelle* and *Ciresfel*, *Ch* being one of the eight Engliſh aſpirats, not known

to the old Engliſh Saxons; in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Cilesfeld*; in other records of a later date, *Chellesfeld*; and now CHELSFIELD. It moſt probably took its name from its cold and open ſituation; *ceald* or *cile*, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifying cold; and *feld*, a plain or field.

This pariſh, which is large, lies in general on high ground, among the hills. The village has nothing remarkable in it; at a ſmall diſtance weſtward is the court lodge and the church, and at a like diſtance eaſtward, the parſonage. The high road from London, through Farnborough, to Sevenoaks, croſſes this pariſh through the hamlets of Greenſtreet-green and Spratt's bottom, ſouthward. The ſoil is in general very poor and indifferent, and the lands are let at eaſy rents.

The liberty of the duchy of Lancaſter claims over the manors of Chelsfield and Goddington, over the woodlands called Charm-wood, and over the rectory of Chelsfield.[h] Theſe eſtates were accounted part of that duchy, as having been antiently held under the ſignory of Simon de Montfort, the great earl of Leiceſter, who forfeited them for rebellion in the 49th year of king Henry III. when his eſtates and honours were given by the king to his ſecond ſon, Edmund earl of Lancaſter, whoſe grandſon, Henry, was created duke of Lancaſter; ſince which theſe places have been eſteemed as part of that duchy.

CHELSFIELD was part of thoſe vaſt poſſeſſions with which William the Conqueror enriched his half brother Odo, bp. of Baieux, and accordingly it is entered in the book of Domeſday, under the general title of that prelate's lands, as follows:

Ernuf. de Heſding holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Ciresfel. It was taxed at 2 ſulings. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there are 2 carucates, and 20 vil-

[h] Kilb. Survey, p. 51.

leins,

leius, with 4 *borderers, having* 8 *carucates. There are* 4 *ſervants, and* 1 *mill of* 10 *ſhillings, and* 10 *acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of* 10 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth* 16 *pounds, and afterwards* 12 *pounds, and now* 25 *pounds; and yet he who holds it pays* 35 *pounds. Tocchi held it of king Edward.*

This Ernuf de Heſding I take to be the ſame perſon who, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, is called Arnulf de Cilesfelda, and in another part of Domeſday, Eſbern de Cillesfelle, wherein he is recorded to have had the liberties of *ſac* and *ſoc* for all his lands throughout the laths of Sutton and Ailesford.

This place afforded both ſeat and ſurname to his poſterity. Letitia Domina de Chilefeld is mentioned in the Chartulary of St. Radigund's abbey, near Dover, as having been a benefactor to that monaſtery, wherein mention is made of Simon de Chilefeld her ſon. He held this manor, in the reign of Edward I. as one knight's fee, and the ſixth part of a fee, of Sim. de Montfort, as of the honour of Newbury,[i] and upon a plea of preſcription before the Judges Itinerant, in the 7th of Edward I. had an allowance of a market, to be held weekly in this manor, on a Monday.[k] In the 13th year of the above reign William de Chellesfeld, who was ſheriff of this county in the 15th, 16th, and 17th years of it, had a grant of *free warren* for his lands here, and at Halſtede, Shoreham, Nockholt, and Orpington, in this neighbourhood.[l]

From this family the poſſeſſion of this manor paſſed to Otho de Grandiſon, who, in the 18th year of king Edward I. obtained licence for a market here, and a fair on the feaſt of St. James the apoſtle, and *free warren* in all his demeſne lands in Chelesfeld.[m] But

[i] Account of knights fees in the Exchequer, T. Edw. I.
[k] Philipott, p. 110. [l] Rot. Cart. ejus anni, No. 75.
[m] Ibid. No. 71. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 17.

William de Grandiſon, his brother, in the reign of king Edward II. was become his heir, whoſe third ſon, Otho, ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of this manor, which he held in the 20th of Edward III. as appears by the Book of Aid, in which he accounted for it as one knight's fee, and the ſixth part of a fee, which Otho de Grandiſon before held in Chellesfeld and Caldecote of Simon de Montforte, and he of the honour of Newbery. He died in the 33d of that reign, poſſeſſed of this manor,[n] having by his will, directed his body, if he died at Chelsfield, to be buried in the chapel of St. John there. He left by Beatrix his wife, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Malmains, Sir Thomas Grandiſon his ſon and heir, who died without iſſue, poſſeſſed of this manor, in the 50th year of the above reign.[o]

The manor of Chelsfield, in the 22d year of the next reign of king Richard II. was the inheritance of Philippa, grand daughter and heir of Sir Guy Bryan, and widow of John Devereux, who that year married Sir Henry le Scroope of Maſham. She died in the 8th year of king Henry IV. being then poſſeſſed of this manor, and of others in this neighbourhood, leaving Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lovel, her ſiſter and next heir.[p]

James Boteler, earl of Wiltſhire, afterwards poſſeſſed this manor, and the advowſon of the church of Chelsfield. Being in the battle of Towton-field, in Yorkſhire, fought on Palm Sunday, in 1462, in which the Yorkiſts obtained the victory, he was taken, and afterwards beheaded at Newcaſtle, and being that year attainted in parliament, with Jaſper earl of Pembroke, and others, for procuring foreign princes to invade the realm, they were adjudged to forfeit all their hereditaments; upon which this manor and advow-

[n] Rot. Eſch ejus anni. [o] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 18.
[p] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 659.

ſon

ſon became veſted in the crown;[q] whence they were granted for life to Robert Poynings, youngeſt ſon of Robert lord Poynings, who died poſſeſſed of them, in the 9th year of king Edward IV. On which they returned again to the crown, where they remained but a ſmall time; for in the 14th year of that reign they were granted to Henry viſcount Bourchier, and earl of Eſſex, in conſideration of his ſervices, to hold himſelf and Iſabel his wife (the king's aunt) in ſpecial tail, the ſame being the eſtates late of James earl of Wiltſhire, attainted.

In the 13th year of king Henry VI.'s reign, bearing then the title of earl of Ewe, he had ſummons to parliament as ſuch, but never afterwards by that title; and in the 25th year of that reign was advanced to the dignity of viſcount Bourchier, as it ſeems; for by that title he had ſummons to parliament that year. Notwithſtanding his being a faſt friend to the houſe of York, he was, in the 33d year of king Henry VI. conſtituted lord treaſurer of England, as he was again by king Edward IV. in his firſt year; and by letters patent, on June 30, that year, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Eſſex. Being a perſon of ſingular parts, he was in ſuch eſteem with Richard duke of York, that, in his younger years, the more to oblige him to the intereſt of that houſe, the duke gave him his ſiſter Iſabel (aunt to king Edward IV.) in marriage. In the 11th year of which reign he was again conſtituted lord treaſurer of England; and in the 14th year of it, in conſideration of his ſervices, obtained from that king this manor and advowſon, as above mentioned. He died in the 23d year of king Edward IV. being then poſſeſſed of this manor, and was buried in the abbey of Byleigh, in Eſſex, leaving Henry Bourchier, his grandſon, his next heir (ſon of William, his eldeſt ſon, who died in his life time) and Iſabel his wife, ſurviving, who died ſoon after, in the

[q] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 235. Cott. Records, p. 671.

2d year of king Richard III. being at the time of her death poſſeſſed of this manor. Which Henry, in the 9th year of king Henry VII. had poſſeſſion granted of all the lands of his inheritance. He was of the privy council to king Henry VII. and much careſſed and employed, both by that prince and king Henry VIII. but in the 31ſt year of the latter reign, he was killed by a fall from his horſe, at his manor of Baſſe, in Hertfordſhire, and was buried at his manor of Eſtanes, in Eſſex, leaving by Mary his wife (daughter and coheir of Sir William Say) one ſole daughter and heir, Anne, married to Sir William Parre, lord Parre of Kendal, and afterwards earl of Eſſex and marquis of Northampton, which marriage was annulled by act of parliament in the 5th year of king Edward VI.[r]

In the 33d year of that reign, this manor was become part of the poſſeſſion of the crown, and was then held of it by James Walſingham, eſq. at the yearly rent of 25l. 8s. 11d. whoſe ſon, Francis Walſingham, eſq. parted with his intereſt in it in the 4th year of king Edward VI. to Robert Giles, deſcended from thoſe of lords in Sheldwich, the ſame being held of the king *in capite*, as of his duchy of Lancaſter. His deſcendant, Francis Gyles, gent. paſſed it away by ſale, in the reign of king James I. to Capt. Henry Lee of London, whoſe two daughters and coheirs, in the reign of king Charles I. carried it in marriage to John Clerke, eſq. ſergeant-at-law, of Huntingdonſhire, and Mr. Thomas Norton of London.[s] Which laſt, in the end, became poſſeſſed of this manor, which continued in his name till the death of Mr. Thomas Norton, gent. of London, his grandſon, in 1749, who lies buried with Elizabeth his wife in this church, having borne for his arms, *Gules a feſs argent, over all a bend vairy gules or.* He bequeathed it by will to Mr. Henry Martyn, who in 1758 ſold it to Mr. James

[r] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 130. [s] Philipott, p. 110.

Maud,

Maud, wine-merchant of London, on whoſe death, in 1769, it came to his daughter and ſole heir, Mary, widow of John Tatterſall, eſq. of Gatton, in Surry, then married to Braſs Croſby, eſq. alderman of London, and he, jointly with her, poſſeſſed it; but ſince his death, in 1793, ſhe again became entitled to it, in her own right, and is at preſent poſſeſſed of it. The meſſuage, called the Great Court lodge, in Chelsfield, is held of the manor of Farnborough, commonly called the duchy court, by the yearly rent of eighteen pence.

Goddington is a ſmall manor in this pariſh, which was antiently one of the ſeats of a family of the ſame name, who had another manſion at Great Chart in this county.[1] Simon de Godyngton held this place in the reign of king Edward I. his deſcendant, William, ſon of John de Godyngton, paid reſpective aid for this manor in the 20th year of king Edward III. as one fee, which Simon de Godyngton before held in Chellesfeld, of Henry de Scoland, and he of Simon de Monteforte. In the 25th and 26th years of which reign a fine was levied between Henry duke of Lancaſter (the chief lord) and Henry de Scoland (the meſne tenant of this manor) of three knights fees, which the latter held of the duke, in Chellesfeld, Farnburgh, and Strode.[2]

Alan de Godyngton was in poſſeſſion of it in the 3d year of king Henry IV. and then paid aid for it on the marriage of Blanch, that king's eldeſt daughter, as one knight's fee, held as above mentioned.

When this family was extinct here, this manor came next into the poſſeſſion of the family of Poynings; and Robert, younger ſon of Robert lord Poynings, died poſſeſſed of it, anno 9 Edward IV. leaving Edward, his ſon, who being an active perſon in his time, became an expert ſoldier; and having been faithful to

[1] Philipot., p. 110. [2] Book of Aid, an. 25 and 26 Hen. IV.

Henry

Henry earl of Richmond, in the time of his diſtreſſes, after the victory at Boſworth-field, wherein that earl attained the crown, he was choſen one of his privy-council, and was much favoured both by him and king Henry VIII. being made governor of Dover-caſtle, knight of the Garter, and lord warden of the cinque ports. He died of a peſtilential air, in the 14th year of the latter reign. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Scott, he had only one ſon, John, who died in his life time, though he left ſeveral natural children,[w] on which his eſtates eſcheated to the crown.

This eſtate went next into the name of Haddon, a family of good account, as appears by the regiſters of their arms, viz. *A leg, couped and wounded*, in the old rolls and ordinaries of the arms of the Kentiſh gentry; being always mentioned in them with the addition of Haddon of Kent, or of Godynton in Kent;[x] one of whom poſſeſſed it about the middle of the ſame reign. It continued in this name for ſeveral generations, till the latter end of the laſt century, when it paſſed into the poſſeſſion of Styles, and about the year 1701, it was the property of James Styles, gent. from whom it deſcended to his ſon, John Styles, gent. who paſſed it away, about 1736, to Mrs. Mary Aynſcomb, by the name and deſcription of the manor of Goddington, alias Gouldington, lying in the ſeveral pariſhes of Chelsfield, Orpington, and St. Mary Cray; whoſe ſon, Mr. William Aynſcomb, paſſed it away to James Harris, gent. who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it, and reſides here.

A court baron is held for this manor, and the tenants are all *free tenants*.

Hewat's, or, as it is now called, Hewit's, is another *ſmall manor* here, which had once owners of that name. Jeffry de Hewat poſſeſſed it in the reign of king Henry III. as appears by an old dateleſs deed of that time; after which it was, for many deſcents,

[w] Dudg. Bar. vol. ii. p. 136. [x] Philipott, p. 111.

the

the property of the Petleys, originally of the neighbouring parish of Downe, from whom it devolved to a younger branch of that family, which settled at Moulsoc, in this parish; one of whom, William Petle (as they then spelt their name) of Chelsfield, is witness to a deed of John Coldigate of Coldigate, a farm, in Halsted, which bears date in the 11th year of king Henry IV.[y] After this manor had been resident for several generations in this name, it was passed away by Mr. Edw. Petley to Mr. Thomas Petley of Filston, in Shoreham, descended likewise of a younger branch of the Petleys of Downe. He left it by will to his only son, by his second wife, Mr. Ralph Petley, of Riverhead, whose descendant Ralph Petley, esq. dying in 1751 unmarried, bequeathed this manor to his cousin, Mr. Charles Petley of Rochester, the only son of John, younger brother of Thomas Petley, esq. of Riverhead, father of Ralph Petley of Riverhead, esq. the testator above mentioned, who possessed it at his death, in 1765, as did his eldest son, Ralph Robert Carter Petley, esq. at his death in 1788, and his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Petley now possesses it; but the mansion house with the lands, called *Hewit's*, in this parish, has been long separated from this family. It some few years since belonged to Mr. James Rondeau, who sold it to Mr. John Fuller, who now resides in it.

There is a court baron held for this manor, the tenants of it hold by annual quit rent, and a heriot, being best live beast belonging to the tenant.

Norsted is a small manor here, which extends into the parishes of Cowdham and Farnborough. It was in antient times part of that estate possessed by the family of Grandison in this parish, and was purchased of Otho de Grandison by Simon de Francis, a wealthy citizen and mercer of London. In the 16th year of that reign he was lord mayor. He served in parliament for that city in the 12th year of king Edward III. and was so wealthy, that, when the king borrowed twenty thousand marcs of the citizens for his expedi-

[y] Philipott, p. 111.

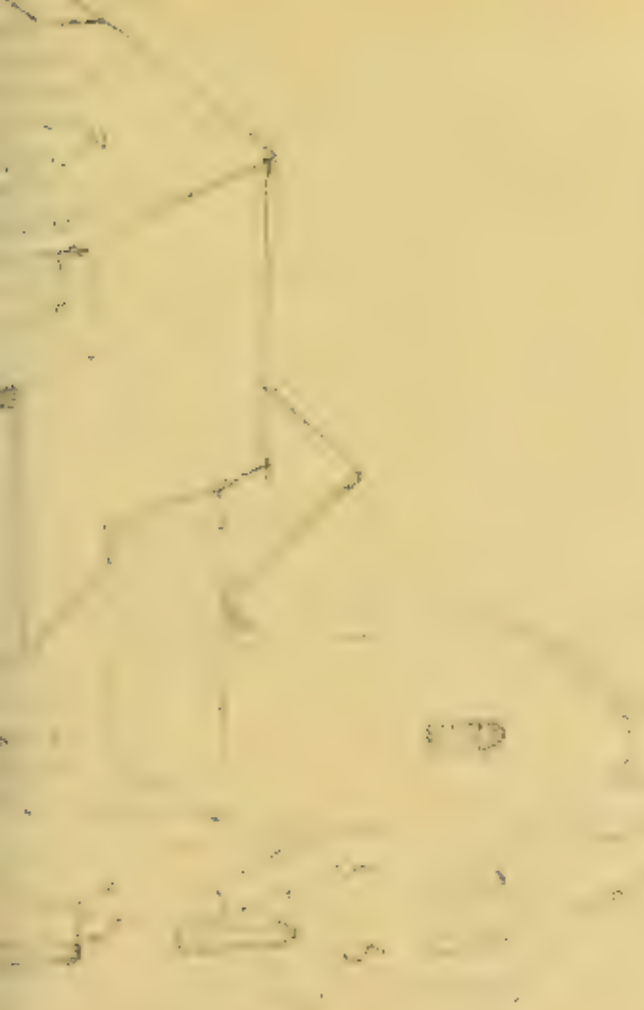
tion

tion into France, he lent him eight hundred pounds, a great ſum in thoſe days, being as much as the lord-mayor himſelf had lent. He bore for his arms, *Gules, a faltier or, between four croſs-croſlets botonnè of the ſame.*[a] He died in the 32d year of king Edward III. being then poſſeſſed of this manor, and of great eſtates, eſpecially in London and Middleſex.[a]

About the beginning of Henry IV.'s reign, this family was extinct here, and this manor was come into the poſſeſſion of Uvedall, or Udall,[b] a family of note, and owners of much land in Surry, Suſſex, and Hampſhire; in the former of which they chiefly reſided. William Uvedall, who was ſheriff of the county of Surry, in the 8th year of king Henry IV. was then owner of it; but in the 6th year of king Henry VI.'s reign, he paſſed this manor away by ſale to John Shelley of Hall-place, in Bexley, whoſe anceſtors had been ſettled at Gayſum in Weſterham, as early as the reign of king Edward III. He died poſſeſſed of it in the 20th year of the former reign, and was buried, with Joane his wife, in Bexley church. Their ſon, William Shelley, about the latter end of the reign of king Henry VIII. paſſed it away by ſale to John Lennard, eſq. of Chevening, whoſe grandſon, Henry Lennard, lord Dacre, in the beginning of king James I. conveyed it by ſale to the lady Wolriche; and ſhe, upon her deceaſe, in the time of king Charles I. ſettled it on her kinſman, Mr. Skeggs of Huntingdonſhire; whoſe deſcendant, Mr. Thomas Skeggs, gent. poſſeſſed it at his death in the year 1739, when this manor came to his two nephews, Thomas and John Skeggs; the latter died under age, and without iſſue. Upon which the ſole property of it became veſted in his brother, Mr. Tho. Skeggs, who reſided here, bearing for his arms, *A chevron, in chief a lion paſſant*, and in 1784, alienated it to Godfrey Lees Farrant, eſq. of Widmore, near

[a] Strype's Stow's Survey, book v. p. 281. Ibid. App. ii. p. 7.
[a] Rot. Eich. ejus anni, No. 33. Strype's Stow's Surv. book v. p. 110. [b] Philipott. p. 111.

Bromley,



In a Vault underneath the Chancel of
the Body of James Massard Esq.
of the Manor of Chelsfield, who
died [illegible]
[illegible]
also Brass Crosby Esq.
Gold[illegible]
Broad Street ward 28
the remains of Mary Crosby
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
and Frances his Widow
died 6th Dec. 1817. aged 66

In the memory of James Massard Esq. late
of the Manor of Chelsfield who died in
1769. This Monument was erected by his
Daughter Mary Crosby, Relict of the late
Brass Crosby, She died Octr 6th 1800.
In a Vault underneath her remains
with those of

mall of this Parish who d[illegible]

a memorial [illegible]
who departed this life the [illegible]
aged [illegible] years –

A memorial of John [illegible] who
departed this life [illegible] May 1820 a[illegible]
[illegible]



In Chelsfield Church are
memorials as under —
An altar Tomb to
George Smyth Rector who died
Sept. 4th 1660. aged 77 — a long
latin inscription —

In a mural Tablet an inscription
to Capt.n John Brown of Stepney
who died March 4 1734 aged 72 yrs

A Mural Monument for Peter Collins
late Alderman of London died 21
Sept. 1607. aged 64, a latin inscription

Peter Heyman of Sellinge in Kent
on the side of the above —

Thos. Norton of London Gent Dy'd May
the 1749. aged 80 — also Eliz.th his wife

Beneath armorial bearings The
remains of Thos. & Cath.e Saunders
late of this parish, The former died
June 1772 — the latter June 1783.
Also Thos. Saunders the son, died 7. May
1819 aged 71. yrs —

James Maude, Lord of the Manor
of Chesterfield who died July 19. 1769
& his Daughter Mary Crosby who died
Octr 6. 1800 -

Anne Daughter of John & Mary Emly
who died 29 Jany 1784 aged 36 -

George Morland Esqr died Jany 2
1814. aged 81 -

Brass Crosby Esqr Alderman of
London - died 14 Feby. 1793. aged 61

Robert de Brun. Rector of this
Parish died 25 Apl. 1417.

Revd Michl Petty Rector of this
Parish, died 28 June 1751 aged 84

William Robertson Rector of this
Parish died 17 day of Septr 1420

Alice Bray wife of Thos Bray. died
6th Sept. 1510
Zachary Brown, Captn died 14 Octr 1
aged 72 -

In Chelsfield Church

S. Shegg. Gent who died
4 3rd 1722. Aged 56 yrs

S. Shegg Gent who died March
3rd 1716. aged 85 yrs

Ch. Hughes Gent who died
3rd Dec. 1703. aged 47 —

S. Tolhurgell Esq. who died
day of July. 1700 — aged 45
Eliz Mary Tolhurgill wife of
above died 21st March
711. aged 58 —

James Maud Esq. Lord of
Manor of Chelsfield who
ied 19 July 1769 —

Bromley, and principal regiſter of the high court of admiralty, whoſe only daughter and heir, Margaret, married George Binſted, eſq. by whom ſhe had two ſons, George and Thomas. He ſurvived her, and in 1795, in purſuance of the deſire of Elizabeth Farrant of London, ſpinſter, ſiſter of the ſaid Godfrey Lee Farrant, obtained the king's licence for him and his iſſue to take and uſe the ſurname and arms of Farrant only; he is now of Norſted, and the preſent owner of this eſtate.

A court baron is held for this manor, the tenants of which pay, on every death or alienation, a heriot, of the beſt live beaſt belonging to the tenant.

CHARITIES.

JOANE COLLET gave by deed, in 1608, for the uſe of the poor, a yearly ſum, charged on land, veſted in feoffees, and of the annual produce of 1l. 9s.

STEPHEN BRAZIER gave by will, to certain feoffees, a tenement, garden, and orchard, in Farnborough, &c. the produce of it to be yearly divided between this pariſh and Farnborough, to the poor of them for ever.

CHELSFIELD is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter and *deanry* of Dartford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is ſmall; conſiſting only of one iſle, a chancel at the eaſt end, and a ſmall chapel, dedicated to St. John, on the ſouth ſide.

In this church, among other monuments and inſcriptions in it, are the following: *In the great chancel*, on a grave ſtone before the rails, a braſs plate, with the figure of a prieſt, and inſcription in black letter, for William Robroke, rector of this church, obt. Sept. 17, 1420. On another adjoining, the figure of a woman, with inſcription in black letter, for Alice, wife of Thomas Bray, and daughter of John Bouauetur, obt. 1510; beneath are the figures of four ſons, that of one daughter is torn off. On an adjoining grave ſtone a memorial for Thomas Skeggs, junior, of this pariſh, gent. obt. 1722, æt. 56, nephew of Thomas Skeggs, ſenior, of this pariſh. Above, is a ſhield of arms, being a chevron in chief a lion paſſant; another for Thomas Skeggs, gent. obt. 1717, æt. 85, and for Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Bodinham, eſq. obt. 1699, æt. 55. On the ſouth ſide, before the altar rails, a memorial for Roger Goodday, gent. obt. 1674.

æt.

æt. 51. Another within the rails, on the ſame ſide, for Michael Petty, rector of this pariſh, obt. June 28, 1751, æt. 84; above are theſe arms, on a bend three martlets, a label of three points. Another for Catherine, widow of Samuel Keck, of the Middle Temple, eſq. obt. 1733, æt. 79. Above theſe arms, within a lozenge, a bend ermine between two cotizes flory, or an eſcutcheon of pretence, a feſs dancette impaling the ſame. On the ſouth ſide of the altar, againſt the wall, a tablet and inſcription for three rectors of this pariſh, grandfather, father and ſon, named George Smith, of whom the firſt died on May 22, 1626, æt. 80; the ſecond died on March 19, 1646, æt. 69, and the 3d on July 20, 1650, æt. 32. In an arch under the above is an altar tomb of black marble, to the memory of George Smith, ſen. rector of this church as before-mentioned, put up by Edward Smith, rector of Keſton, by the order of his mother Mary Smith, who lies near it. The black marble cover on which the above inſcription is cut, is on an antient altar tomb of ſome other perſon, and made in form and ſhape to anſwer that, for Robert de Brun, on the oppoſite ſide, which is under an arch, being an antient altar tomb, on the cover of which are the portraits in braſs, of the Virgin and St. John, on each ſide a crucifix, which is now loſt, and behind them ſcrolls in black letter; on the verge is the following inſcription in like letter, for Robert de Brun, rector of this church, obt. April 25, anno 1417. On the ſouth ſide, at the weſt end of the chancel, is a mural monument, for John Brown, of Mile-End, obt. 1734, æt. 72, he was ſon of Captain Zachary Browne, and uncle to Thomas Browne, of Mile-End, eſq. on the top a ſhield of arms, Browne, impaling ſable a croſs or. *In the ſouth chancel*, on the ſouth ſide, is a fine mural monument of alabaſter, having underneath the figure of a man and woman, in the dreſs of the time, kneeling at an altar, with each a book open; behind him is a boy cumbent, and behind her two girls kneeling; and another at length. Beneath on a tablet, an inſcription for Peter Collet, alderman and citizen of London, obt. 1607, æt. 64, leaving two daughters, his heirs, Heſther, married to Anthony Aucher, and Sarah, to Peter Heyman, both knights; Joan, his wife, put it up, on the top of the monument, theſe arms, ſa. on a chevron argent, three ammulets of the field between three hinds tripping, of the ſecond, a fleur de lis, or for difference; above the heads of the figures, within the arch, are two coats, firſt, ermine impaling as above; ſecond, argent a chevron ſa. between three ravens proper impaling Collet; adjoining to the former is a ſmall mural monument, with the figure of a child reſting on a cuſhion, and an inſcription for Peter, eldeſt ſon of Sir Peter Heyman, of Sellinge, and Sarah, his wife, daughter of Peter Collet above-named, who died an infant. On the north ſide a monument, ſhewing, that in the family vault lie the remains of Thomas Norton, of London, gent. obt. 1749, æt. 80, and of Elizabeth, his wife, obt. 1746, æt. 57; beneath are theſe

arms,

arms, gules, a fret argent over all, a bend vairy gules, and or impaling qu. a fefs between two chevrons argent. A memorial for Gravely Norton, obt. 1693, æt. 56. Another for Tho. Fothergill, efq. of Lincoln's Inn, obt. 1700, æt. 45, and Mary his wife, obt. 1711, æt. 58; arms, a buck's head couped, impaling a chevron between three fleurs de lis, Hughes. A memorial for Nicholas Hughes, gent. obt. 1703, æt. 47, arms, Hughes as above.[c]

The patronage of this church feems always to have been eſteemed as an appendage to the manor of Chelſfield, and to have continued as ſuch till one of the deſcendants of Mr. Thomas Norton, and lord of the manor, alienated it to Adolphus Meetkirk, eſq. who, about the year 1753, paſſed it away to the warden and fellows of All Souls college, in Oxford, the preſent patrons of it.

The church of Farnborough is a chapel of eaſe to this church, the rector of which is inſtituted to the rectory of Chelsfield, with the chapel of Farnborough annexed.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Chelsfield was valued at thirty marcs.[d] In a taxation, in the reign of king Edward III. this church is ſaid to have conſiſted of a meſſuage and fifty acres of arable, paſture, and wood, of the inheritance of the church, together with half a marc and ſix ſhillings payment of rent of aſſize, and accuſtomed oblations, with ſmall tithes from eccleſiaſticals and ſpirituals, worth ſixty ſhillings. It is valued in the king's books at 24l. 14s. and 2d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 9s. 5d.[e]

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Chelsfield was a parſonage, having about fifty acres of glebe land, and was worth, in all, eighty pounds per annum, one maſter Mills enjoying it, by gift from the heirs of maſter Lee, and that Farnborough had been a chapel of eaſe to Chelsfield, but was then already fitly divided.[f]

[c] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 1039.

[d] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456. [e] Bacon's Liber Regis.

[f] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth lib. vol. xiv Villicanus in orig.

Ernulf

Ernulf de Cilesfeld, lord of Cilesfeld, gave to Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, and the monks of St. Andrew, the whole moiety of the tithes of his demeſne lands of Cilesfeld, viz. in corn, lambs, pigs, cheeſe, calves, and foals of mares, if there be any ſuch, and one huſbandman, together with five acres of land. In conſideration of which the biſhop and monks received him and his wife, and thoſe under his protection, ſuch and as many of them as he ſhould chooſe, into their fraternity, that is, to be partakers of the benefits of their prayers; and upon this they eſtabliſhed an annual maſs for his deceaſed father and mother;[g] which gift was, at times, confirmed by the ſeveral biſhops of Rocheſter and others.[h]

Heimfred, tenant of the above mentioned Ernulf de Cilesfeld, on conſideration of his having been admitted to partake of the like benefits, granted to the monks of St. Andrew, the tithes of the land which he had in Cilesfeld.[i] Thomas Toker, in 1442, gave to the rector of this church and his ſucceſſors, five acres of land in Greatfield, lying under the parſon's houſe, in this pariſh.[k]

CHURCH OF CHELSFIELD.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Lords of the Manor of Chelsfield.	*John de Rokeſle*, in 1345.[l]
	Robert de Brun, obt. April 25, 1417.
	William Robroke, 1417, obt. Sept. 17, 1420.
	Richard Bonan, in 1442.[l]
	John King.
	William Gybbins, obt. Sept. 16, 1576.
	George Smith, 1576, obt. May 22, 1626.

g Text. Roff. p. 163.
h Reg. Roff. p. 47, 59, 87, 528, 529.
i Text. Roff. p. 179.
k Cullum Roff. p. 41.
l Book of Aid, anno 20 king Edward III.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Lords of the Manor of Chelsfield.	*George Smith*, obt. March 19, 1646.
	George Smith, obt. July 20, 1650.
	Robert Mills, 1650, obt. 1692.
	Michael Petty, A. M. inſtituted Feb. 16, 1692, obt. June 28, 1751.
Adolphus Meetkirk, eſq.	*Charles Meetkirk*, A. M. obt. March 1774.
College of All Souls in Oxford	*Jo. Sandford*, D. D. preſented April 1774, obt. 1781.
	John Long, D. D. 1781, the preſent rector.

ORPINGTON

ADJOINING to Chelsfield, northward, lies Orpington. The name of this place is corrupted from its original, which was Dorpentune, a name partly Britiſh and partly Saxon, ſignifying, the village, or ſtreet, where the head or ſpring of water riſes. In Domeſday it is called Orpintun, and in old deeds and charters, Orpyntone, and Orpedingtune.

This pariſh is very extenſive. The village, which is of ſome length, and very populous, lies in the valley, having the church, Mr. Carew's houſe on the eaſt ſide of it; near which, northward, is the houſe of *Barkhart*. On the hills, at the eaſtern extremity of the pariſh, is Eaſt-hall; and at the weſtern, among the woods, the manor of Crofton. At Newell, a little to the weſtward of the village, the river Cray, ſo called from the Saxon word *Crecca*, ſignifying a ſmall brook or rivulet, takes its riſe, and running from thence almoſt due north, it paſſes through the ſeveral pariſhes of Cray, (to which it gives name) to Bexley and Crayford, where it croſſes the London road, and then joining the river Darent below the town of Dartford, it flows

in one channel with that ſtream into the Thames, nearly oppoſite to Purfleet in Eſſex.

A ſmall part of this pariſh is in the liberty of the duchy of Lancaſter, and the reſt of it in that of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, which claims over the manor of Orpington.

The manor of Orpington, otherwiſe called Orpington Magna, or Great Orpington, extends likewiſe over the pariſhes of Hayes, Downe, Nockholt, and St. Mary Cray, which are accounted appendages to it.

In the year 1032 Eadſy, a prieſt, with the conſent of king Canute, and Ælfgiſe his queen, gave his land at Orpedingtune, which he bought with eighty marcs of white ſilver, by *huſtings* weight, for the good of his ſoul, to the monaſtery of Chriſt Church in Canterbury, to God's ſervants, for garment land.[m]

Odo, biſhop of Baieux, the king's half-brother, and earl of Kent, among other acts of tyranny and oppreſſion which he committed, through the greatneſs of his power, ſeized on ſeveral manors and poſſeſſions belonging to the churches of Canterbury and Rocheſter, and added them to his own domains.[n] From the former he took this manor of Orpington, which, however, he was not ſuffered to keep long; for on the promotion of Lanfranc to the ſee of Canterbury, in the room of archbiſhop Stigand, he forced Odo to reſtore to both thoſe churches whatever he had robbed them of, in a ſolemn judicial aſſembly of the whole county, convened by the king's ſpecial command for this purpoſe, in the year 1076, at Pinenden-heath; at which the liberties of the archbiſhop, and his church, were ſolemnly confirmed to both of them.

Archbiſhop Lanfranc, among other regulations which he made for the future good government of this mo-

[m] Huſtingi pondus, ſtandard weight. See this grant, in Somner's Roman Ports, p. 72, and his Gavelkind, p. 215.

[n] Reg. Roff. p. 27.

naſtery,

naſtery, made a diviſion of the manors and poſſeſſions of his church; for before this, the archbiſhop and his monks lived together as one family, and had their revenues in common; one part of which he allotted for the maintenance of himſelf and his ſucceſſors in the archbiſhopric, and the other to the monks for their ſubſiſtence, cloathing, and other neceſſary uſes of their monaſtery, in the proportion they now ſtand recorded in Domeſday, under the general titles of each.

In Somner's Gavelkind is a petition from the ſubprior and monks of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, to king Henry II. on occaſion of the diſpute between them and archbiſhop Baldwin; wherein they aſſert, that archbiſhop Theodore (who was elected in 668) firſt parted the lands belonging to the church between himſelf and the monaſtery, aſſigning to each their reſpective ſhare; and that the reaſon of archbiſhop Lanfranc's having been ſaid to have made this diviſion was, that when the Normans, having conquered England, had ſeized on all the lands of the church, king William reſigned them, at the inſtance of Lanfranc, who reſtored to each church what before they had poſſeſſed; but retained to himſelf what had been poſſeſſed by his predeceſſors.

In this partition this manor fell to the ſhare of the monks; and it is accordingly entered, under the title of the land of the monks of the archbiſhop, as follows, in Domeſday-Book:

The archbiſhop of Canterbury holds Orpintun. It was taxed at three ſulings in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and now at two ſulings and a half. The arable land is .... In demeſne there are 2 carucates, and 46 villeins, with 25 borderers, having 23 carucates. There are 3 mills of 16 ſhillings and 4 pence, and 10 acres of meadow, and 5 dens of wood, ſufficient for the pannage of 50 hogs. In the whole value in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth 15 pounds, when he received it 8 pounds, and now 25 pounds, and yet it pays 28 pounds. There are two churches.

King John, by his letters patent, dated at Romney, in his 7th year, granted to the prior and monks a market weekly, on a Wedneſday, at this manor.[o]

King Edward II. in his 10th year, granted and confirmed to them, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, *free-warren* in ſuch of their demeſne lands as they were poſſeſſed of in Orpinton in the time of his grandfather.[p]

William Selling, who was elected prior of Chriſt Church in 1471, made great improvements at the ſeveral manors belonging to his church, eſpecially at the apartments of the prior in this manor. In which ſtate it continued till the final diſſolution of this great monaſtery, in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered into the hands of the king's commiſſioners, by Thomas Goldwell, then prior, and the convent; together with the manors, lands, and revenues belonging to it. All which were confirmed to the king and his heirs, by the general words of the act paſſed the ſame year, ſpecially for that purpoſe.

The manor of Orpington being thus veſted in the crown, ſtayed there but a ſhort time; for it was granted, with its appendages, in the pariſhes and hamlets of Orpington, Okeholt, St. Mary Cray, Lynkill, Downe, and Heze, among other premiſes, by that prince, in his 32d year, to Percival Hart, of Lullingſtone, eſq. at the yearly rent of one hundred ſhillings, one penny, and three farthings, to hold *in capite*.[q] From him it deſcended lineally to Percival Hart, of Lullingſtone, eſq. who leaving an only daughter and heir, ſhe carried this manor, with its appendages, in marriage to her ſecond huſband, Sir Thomas Dyke, bart. of Horeham, in Suſſex, whoſe only ſurviving ſon, Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. of Lullingſtone, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

[o] Rot. Cart. ejus an. memb. 2, No. 14. Regiſt. Eccleſ. Chriſti, Cart. 131. [p] Ibid. Regiſt. Cart. 134.
[q] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni, pt. 5.

Sir

Sir Percival Hart, knight of the body to king Henry VIII. and grantee of the manor of Orpington as before-mentioned, built a ſeat in this pariſh, in which he magnificently entertained queen Elizabeth, on the 22d of July, 1573; who, on her reception here, was addreſſed by a nymph, perſonating the genius of the houſe. Then the ſcene ſhifted, and from ſeveral chambers, which, as they were contrived, repreſented a bark, or ſhip, and a ſea conflict was exhibited to her view; which delighted the queen ſo much, that, at her departure, (to perpetuate the memory both of the owner and the entertainment,) ſhe gave this houſe the name of *Bark-Hart*,[1] by which it is ſtill called, being part of the poſſeſſions of Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. of Lullingſtone before-mentioned.

CROFTON is a manor, or, as it is now called, *Crawton*, which lies in the midſt of the woods, about a mile and a half weſtward of Orpington-ſtreet. It is ſaid to have been once a pariſh of itſelf, and to have been deſtroyed by fire. However that might be, the ſcattered foundations of houſes, which the plough frequently turns up, and other ſuch remains, ſhew it to have been formerly a place of ſome ſize and conſequence.

This place was part of thoſe vaſt poſſeſſions, with which William the Conqueror enriched his half-brother Odo, biſhop of Baieux, and it was accordingly entered, under the general title of that prelate's lands, in Domeſday as follows:

Anſchitillus holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Croftune. It was taxed at 1 *juling and* 1 *yoke. The arable land is . . . . In demeſne there is nothing; but there are* 3 *villeins and* 4 *borderers.*

In the reign of king Edward I. this place was become the inheritance of Ralph de Wibourn, whoſe family was of good eſteem and conſiderable property in this county, as appears by ſeveral antient deeds of that

[1] Strype's Annals, vol. ii. p. 3139.

time. From this name it went, about the latter end of king Edward III's reign, to Sir Robert Belknap, chief juſtice of the common-pleas, who was attainted and baniſhed into Ireland, in the 11th year of king Richard II. In the 2d year of king Henry IV. this manor eſcheated to the crown, by the death of Juliana his wife,[s] who had been left in poſſeſſion of it by authority of parliament, notwithſtanding her huſband's attainder and baniſhment.[t] In which year, on the petition of Hamon Belknap, their ſon, the parliament enabled him in blood and land to his father, notwithſtanding the judgment made againſt him, as before-mentioned. For though Sir Robert Belknap was permitted by the parliament in the 20th year of that reign, to return from baniſhment, yet his attainder ſtill remained as before. The Belknaps bore for their arms, *Azure, on a bend between two cotizes three eagles diſplayed argent.*

Sir Hamon Belknap left three ſons, John, William, and Henry, each of whom ſucceſſively inherited this manor. The latter, on the death of his two brothers, *ſ. p.*[u] becoming poſſeſſed of it, reſided at Beccles, in Suffex. He died in the third year of the reign of king Henry VII. leaving a ſon, Edward, and four daughters. He was ſucceeded in this manor by Edward his ſon, who became a great warrior, and a man of much public action, and was of the privy-council, both to king Henry VII. and VIII. He reſided at Weſton, in Warwickſhire, and was afterwards knighted, and died in the 12th year of that reign, without iſſue; on which his four ſiſters became his coheirs; Elizabeth, married to Sir Philip Cook, of Giddy-hall, in Eſſex; Mary, to George Dannet, of Dannet-hall, eſq. Alice, to Sir William Shelley, and Anne, to Sir Robert Wotton.[w] On a partition of their inheritance, this manor fell to

[s] Rot. Elch. ejus an. [t] Cott. Records, p. 331.
[u] See Dugd. Warw. p. 408.
[w] Dugd. Warw. p. 409. MSS. pedigree of Butler, of Sudley.

the

the ſhare of Sir William Shelley, who ſoon afterwards paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Robert Read, chief juſtice of the king's bench, in that reign; who, before the end of it, conveyed it to the hoſpital of the Savoy in London.

This hoſpital was ſuppreſſed in the 7th year of king Edward VI. a little before his death. Part of the revenue of it, conſiſting of ſeven hundred marcs yearly rent in lands, (in which was included this manor of Crofton) was given by the king to the citizens of London, towards maintaining his houſe of Bridewell, which he had given them at that time, and St. Thomas's hoſpital, in Southwark. This gift the king confirmed by his charter, on June 26, next following.

On the diviſion of the above-mentioned lands between the two hoſpitals, this manor was allotted to *St. Thomas's hoſpital*, part of the poſſeſſions of which the inheritance of it ſtill remains, and as ſuch is now veſted in the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, Thomas Cope, eſq. being the preſent leſſee of it.

There was a *free chapel* at this place, called *Rufferth chantry*, which was ſuppreſſed by the act of the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. and veſted in the king: and it appears by the ſurvey then taken,* that it was diſtant two miles from the pariſh church, that there was a flood between them, by which the people of Crofton were hindered from going thither; and that there were two chantries more in this chapel.

Mayfield Place is a ſeat on the weſt ſide of the village of Orpington, being the ſcite of the ſmall manor of *Little Orpington*, alias *Mayfield*. The latter name of Mayfield, or Mayvil, being its moſt antient and proper one, which it acquired from a family who formerly held it, as appears by ſeveral dateleſs deeds. Philip de Malevill, or Mayvil, as his name was commonly called, held this manor in the 12th and 13th of

* In the Augtn. office.

king John's reign, of Richard de Rokeſley, who held it of the archbiſhop, as the fourth part of a knight's fee; Malgerius de Rokeſle, anceſtor of Richard, held it of the archbiſhop by knights ſervice, in the reign of the Conqueror, as appears by the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in which it is thus entered, under the title of land held of the archbiſhop by knights ſervice:

Malgerius holds of the archbiſhop 3 *yokes in Orpington, and it was taxed for ſo much without Orpington, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor; now there are* 2 *yokes within Orpington, and the third without. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there is* 1 *carucate, and* 4 *villeins, with* 1 *borderer, and* 4 *ſervants; and half a carucate and* 3 *acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of* 11 *hogs. In the time of king Edward it was worth* 40 *ſhillings, when he received it* 20 *ſhillings, and now* 50 *ſhillings.*

When the family of Malevill, or Mayvil, quitted the poſſeſſion of this manor I do not find; but in the reign of king Edward III. the Rokeſleys held it themſelves; for John de Rokeſley, grandſon of Gregory, and rector of the church of Chelsfield, in the 33d year of that reign, conveyed it to Sir John Peche, from whom it deſcended down to Sir John Peche, knight-banneret, of Lullingſtone, who dying without iſſue, in the reign of king Henry VIII. Elizabeth his ſiſter became his heir, and being married to John Hart, eſq. of the Middle Temple, he, in her right, became poſſeſſed of it.[y] His grandſon, Sir George Hart, on the death of his father, in the 22d of queen Elizabeth, had poſſeſſion granted of the manor of Mayfield, alias Malvyle, and two meſſuages, with five hundred acres of land, in Orpington, Chelsfield, Farnborough, and Otford; being held of the king, as of his manor of

[y] Philipott, p. 259. Addenda.

Otford,

Aug[st] 18 - 1838 -

Here [illegible] Body of [illegible]
Merchant
London who died 31 December 1794
aged 80 Years
Also the Body of Magdalen Re[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Sacred
to the Memory
of
Endeared [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

Underneath [illegible] deposited the remains
of Elizabeth Almack Widow
of Wm Almack of the parish of
St Margaret Westminster, She
died in [illegible] parish Dec[r] 11.
[illegible] years —
In Memory of [illegible] Elizabeth [illegible]
Wm [illegible] Parish of St Mary Cray
[illegible] this Life the 10th [illegible] May
1794 in the 71st year of her Age
Also the remains of Mrs Judith Elizabeth
Widow of the above, she died the 7th
of March 1802.

Orpington Church - Aug 13th 1836



Otford, by knights ſervice.[2] From him it deſcended to his grandſon, William Hart, eſq. who died in 1671.

Sir Fiſher Tench, bart. of Low Layton, in Eſſex, was poſſeſſed of it in the beginning of the reign of king George I. He had been created a baronet Aug. 8, in the 2d year of that reign; and bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron between three lions heads eraſed gules, a croſs croſlet or.*[3] He died in 1736, and was ſucceeded in the poſſeſſion of it by his only ſurviving ſon, Sir Nathaniel Tench, bart. who died in 1737, unmarried; on which the title became extinct, and his only ſurviving ſiſter, married to Soreſby, became his heir, and he, in her right, became entitled to the manor of Little Orpington, which he ſoon after ſold to Mr. William Quilter, leatherſeller, of London, who new built the manor houſe. He was ſheriff of this county in 1747, and died in 1764, having by will deviſed it to his niece, Suſannah, who firſt married Mr. George Lake of Sevenoke, and next Richard Glode, eſq. who on her death became poſſeſſed of it in his own right. He married ſecondly, Martha, daughter of James Olderſhaw, eſq. deceaſed of Leiceſter. He was ſheriff of London, and knighted in 1795, and is the preſent owner of this eſtate, and at times reſides here.

A court baron is held for this manor.

Easthall is a manor here, which is ſo called from its ſituation near the eaſtern bounds of this pariſh, though great part of the lands belonging to it lie in St. Mary Cray.

In the reign of king Edward I. it was in the poſſeſſion of the family of Chellesfeld; one of whom, William de Chellesfeld, in the 13th year of that reign, had a grant of free warren for his lands here, and at other places in this neighbourhood. From this family the manor of Eaſthall, with that of Chelsfield, paſſed, before the end of that reign, to Otho de Gran-

[2] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni. [3] Guillim, beſt edit. pt. ii. p. 215.

diſon,

diſon, whoſe deſcendant, Sir Thomas Grandiſon, died poſſeſſed of both in the 50th year of king Edward III. From which time to the 2d year of king Richard III. this manor paſſed in the ſame tract of ownerſhip as that of Chelsfield did; in which year Iſabel, widow of Henry viſcount Bourchier, and earl of Eſſex, died poſſeſſed of them both.

In the next reign of king Henry VII. this manor appears to have been in the poſſeſſion of Sir Edward Poynings, K. G. ſon of Robert, who was a younger ſon of Robert lord Poynings. He was a perſon of eminent note, and in great favour with Henry VII. who made him of his privy council, conſtable of Dover-caſtle, warden of the cinque ports, K. G. &c. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Scott, he had an only ſon, who died in his life time, though he left ſeveral natural children. He died poſſeſſed of it in the 14th year of king Henry VIII. as was found by the inquiſition taken that year. On his death, not only without lawful iſſue, but without any collateral kindred, who could make claim to his eſtates, this manor, with his other lands, eſcheated to the crown,[b] where it continued till king Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Thomas Cromwell, lord Cromwell, afterwards created earl of Eſſex, on whoſe attainder, in the 32d year of that reign, it became again veſted in the crown, and ſtaid there till the king, in his 36th year, granted it, among other premiſes, to Sir Martin Bowes, to hold *in capite*, by fealty only.[c] He alienated it in the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. to Sir Percival Hart of Lullingſtone, from whom it deſcended lineally to Percival Hart, eſq. of Lullingſtone, whoſe only daughter and heir, Anne, carried it, with many other eſtates in theſe parts, to her ſecond huſband, Sir Thomas Dyke, bart. of Horeham, in Suſſex, and

[b] Philipott, p. 45. [c] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 16.

their

their only ſurviving ſon, Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. of Lullingſtone, is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor.

It appears by the eſcheat-rolls of the 28th of king Edward III. that Auguſtine Wallys then poſſeſſed premiſes called *Bucklers*, in Orpington. King Edward VI. in his 5th year, granted a meſſuage, formerly DELAMAYS, in Orpington, to Edward lord Clinton and Saye.[d]—The Hon. Richard Spencer, ſecond ſon of Robert lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, was poſſeſſed of a *ſeat in Orpington*, in which he reſided. He died in 1661, leaving by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, bart. of Northborne, two daughters, Mary, married to William Gee, eſq. of Biſhop's Burton, in Yorkſhire; and Margaret, to John Venables, eſq. of Cheſhire, who became their father's coheirs. William Gee, eſq. ſeems, in right of his wife, to have become poſſeſſed of this eſtate, whoſe deſcendant, Richard Gee, eſq. afterwards reſided here, and died in 1727, having married Philippa, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, bart. widow of the Hon. John Beaumont. He was ſucceeded in it by a ſon of the ſame name, who died in 1791, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Holt, eſq. two ſons, the eldeſt of whom became intitled to this ſeat. Before his father's death he took the name and arms of Carew, in purſuance of the will of Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew, bart. who died in 1762; an act having paſſed for that purpoſe in 1780, whoſe eſtate he likewiſe at length ſucceeded to by virtue of the limitations in Sir Nicholas's will. In 1794 he ſerved the office of ſheriff of this county, and now reſides here. The arms of Gee are, *Gules a ſword in bend proper hilted or.*

It appears by the ſurvey, taken in purſuance of the act paſſed in the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. for the ſuppreſſing of chantries, obits, &c. that there was land in this pariſh of the clear yearly value of 6s. 8d. which

[d] Augtn. Off. Deeds of Purch. and Excheq. box G. 34.

had

had been given for a ſermon, to be preached yearly in the church of Orpington.[e]

There are no *parochial charities*.

ORPINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter. It is a *peculiar* of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and as ſuch is in the *deanry* of Shoreham. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is ſmall but neat, and kept in good repair; it conſiſts of one iſle, and a chancel at the eaſt end; the ſcreen between them is a curious piece of Gothic work, carved on oak, in good preſervation; the ſpire and part of the tower are ſhingled; it contains two bells. On the north ſide of the inner door way, at the weſt end, is a tomb in the wall, under an arch of ſtone, of an elliptical or contraſted Gothic form, curiouſly ornamented; under it is an altar tomb, now boarded over, to form a ſeat. The entrance, or weſt door of this church is of Norman conſtruction, as appears by the ornaments about it.

In this church, among others monuments and inſcriptions are the following: on a ſmall ſquare board, fixed to the ſcreen on the north ſide, next to the body of the church, is a memorial for Oliver, third ſon of Thomas Watts, vicar of this place, and of Aubrey his wife; he died an infant, 1698. *In the great chancel*, on the north ſide, a memorial for Rd. Gee, eſq. ob. 1727; above are theſe arms quar. 1ſt and 4th, Gee a ſword in bend: 2d and 3d, Spencer; another for Philippa, relict of the above mentioned Richard Gee, obt. 1744. Arms, Gee impaling three lions paſſant in a lozenge. On a grave ſtone, a braſs plate and inſcription in black letter, for William Gulby, eſq. obt. 1439; underneath, a ſhield of arms, a chevron between three croſs molines. On a grave-ſtone, in the middle, before the ſteps to the altar, is a large braſs plate, with the figure of a prieſt, and inſcription in black letter, for Tho. Wilkynſon, A. M. preb. of Rippon and rector of Harrow, in Midd. and of Orpington, ob. 1511; on the ſouth ſide, a mural monument for Mr. Rd. Spencer, 4th ſon of the Hon. Rd. Spencer, ſon of Rt. lord Spencer, arms, Spencer, above; below, Spencer, impaling or, a feſs dancette between 3 croſs croſlets fitchee gules. On adjoining grave-ſtones, within the rails, are memorials for Mary, wife of Wm. Gee, eſq. of Biſhop's Burton, in

[e] Augm. Off. Survey of Chantries, &c.

Yorkſhire,

Yorkſhire, one of the daughters and heirs of the Hon. Richard Spencer, ob. 1702; above are the arms of Gee and Spencer quarterly; for Margaret, wife of John Venables, eſq. of Agdon, in Cheſhire, one of the daughters and heirs of the Hon. Rich. Spencer, ob. 1676; the arms, two bars impaling Spencer. A memorial for the Hon. Mary Spencer, widow of the Hon. Rd. Spencer, daughter of Sir Rich. Sandys of Northborne, obt. 1675, æt. 69; arms, Spencer impaling Sandys. A memorial for the Hon. Rich. Spencer, ſecond ſon of Robert lord Spencer, baron of Wormleighton, obt. 1661, æt. 68; arms, Spencer with ſeven quarterings, a creſcent for difference. *In the north chancel*, which is a ſmall one, belonging to the ſeat called Barkhart, in this pariſh, at the weſt end, on a grave ſtone, is a braſs plate, with the figure of a prieſt, and inſcription in black letter, for Mr. John Gover, BL.. and vicar of this church, ob. Aug. 6, 1522. On two truſs ſtones of an arch, at the eaſt end, and on the capitals of the columns at the entrance of this chancel, are theſe arms, 1ſt, a chevron between three trefoils, 2d as the former, impaling a bend on a chief, two mullets pierced.[f]

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Orpington was valued at ſixty marcs, and the vicarage of it at eight marcs.[g]

The church is a ſinecure rectory, with a vicarage endowed, to which the church of St. Mary Cray is a chapel, as was formerly the church of Nockholt, which has been many years ſeparated from it, and is now a free parochial chapel, the vicar of Orpington being inſtituted to this vicarage with the chapel of St. Mary Cray annexed. The vicarage was endowed by Richard archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1173, and with a houſe and a parcel of land by archbiſhop Courtney, in 1393, which was confirmed by the dean and chapter that ſame year.[h] In 1687, Robert Say, provoſt of Oriel college, and rector of this church, on his granting a new leaſe of this parſonage, bound the leſſee to pay annually an augmentation of 26l. 13s. 4d. to the vicar of Orpington cum St. Mary Cray,

[f] See the monum. and inſcrip. at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 964.

[g] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.

[h] Archives of dean and chapter, MSS. A. 11. Regiſt. Morton, Dene, Bourchier, and Courtney, MSS. Lamb.

which

which was that year confirmed by the archbiſhop and dean and chapter, and entered in the Regiſter of the latter.

The rectory is a donative, in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and is from time to time leaſed out by the rector, together with the tithe of wood in Knockholt, the parſonage-houſe, and about ſixty acres of glebe land belonging to it. Hugh de Mortimer, rector of this church, releaſed the demand of ſmall tithes from the priors manor of Orpington.[i]

The rector is patron of the vicarage, and receives 16s. 8d. as a yearly acknowledgement from the vicar, who has 40l. per annum paid him by the leſſee of the parſonage. The church of Orpington, with the chapel of St. Mary Cray, is valued in the king's books at 30l. 14s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 3l. 1s. 5¾d. The vicarage is a diſcharged living of the clear yearly value, as certified, of 45l. the yearly tenths of which are 13s. 9d¾.[k]

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that the parſonage of Orpington was a donative, belonging to one Mr. Robinſon, who received forty pounds per annum out of it, and held it by grant from the laſt archbiſhop of Canterbury, and let it out with the tithe wood in Knockholt, with the parſonage houſe, and forty acres of glebe-land, in Orpington, for certain years, and was worth, *communis annis*, two hundred pounds. That the vicarage belonged to one maſter Joiner, who had forty pounds per annum paid him out of the aforeſaid tithes, and that the vicarage, as computed, was worth twenty pounds per annum.[l]

[i] Cart. Antiq. chap. 349, among the archives of the dean and chapter.

[k] Bacon, Lib. Regis.

[l] Parl. Surveys, Lamb. lib. vol. xix.

CHURCH-

CHURCH OF ORPINGTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
	Hugh de Mortimer, in 1254.[m]
Archbishop of Canterbury.....	*Master Reginald de Brandon*, 1293.[n]
	Thomas Wilkinson, A. M. obt. Dec. 13, 1511.[o]
	Hugh de Mortimer.[p]
	John Bancroft, D. D. obt. Feb. 1640.[q]
	..... *Robinson*, 1640.
	Robert Saye, in 1687.[r]
	Robert Uvedale, LL.D. in 1696.
	Henry Hall, A.M. obt. Oct. 31, 1763.[s]
	Charles Plumptree, D. D. Nov. 1763, obt. Sept. 14, 1779.[t]
The Crown, by lapse.....	*William Backhouse*, D. D. Ap. 1780, resigned 1781.
	William Clarke, A.M. Mar. 30, 1782.

	VICARS.
Rector of Orpington.....	*John Gover*, LLB. obt. Aug. 6, 1522.
	William Wood, obt. June 1620.[u]
	Christopher Monkton, obt. July 1, 1651.[w]
	Henry Stiche, obt. Nov. 1670.
	Benjamin Blackstone, obt. Jan. 1671.[x]
	Robert Bourne, 1671, obt. Nov. 1687.[y]

m Chart. Antiq. Cap. Cantuar. He was provost of Oriel college, Oxford.

n Prynne's Records, p. 592.

o Also rector of Harrow on the Hill, prebendary of Rippon.

p Archives of the dean and chapter.

q Bishop of Oxford. He lies buried in Cuddesdon church. He held this rectory in commendam. Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 433, 553.

r Reg. dean and chapter of Canter.

s He was also vicar of East Peckham, rector of Harbledown, and treasurer of Wells.

t And archdeacon of Ely, and rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London.

u He lies buried in this church.

w And rector of Hayes, where he lies buried.

x He was buried at Chichester.

y He was rector of Hayes, and was buried in this church.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Rector of Orpington	*Thomas Watts*, A. M. 1687. reſigned 1732. *James Whitehouſe*, 1732, obt. *Francis Fawkes*, A.M. reſig. 1755. 1774.[z] *John Till*, A. M. 1774.[a] *J. Pratt*, 1778. Preſent vicar.

[z] He reſigned this vicarage on being preſented to the rectory of Hayes.

[a] He was preſented to Hayes in October 1777.

ST. MARY CRAY

LIES the next pariſh northward. It was anticently called South Cray, as being the moſt ſouthern of thoſe pariſhes in this neighbourhood, which take their name from the river Cray; but ſo early as king Edward I.'s reign it was known by its preſent name of St. Mary Cray, the church of it being dedicated to St. Mary.

This pariſh lies in a valley cloſe to the river Cray, near the weſtern banks of which it has a populous, handſome village, conſiſting of a ſtreet near three quarters of a mile in length, with the church on the caſtern ſide of it. The market was continued to be kept in the market-houſe here till it was blown down, all but the chimney, in the great ſtorm, on Nov. 26, 1703, ſince which it has been diſuſed, to the no ſmall detriment of the place.

In the village are *two ſeats* worth notice, one of which belonged to the Haddons, owners of Godyngton, in Chellsfield, in which name it continued till Alexander Haddon, jun. gent. paſſed it away to Edmund Hodſoll, third ſon of William Hodſoll, gent. of South Aſh. He died in 1711, and was buried in this church, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Thomas Stonehouſe of London, four ſons and ſeven

ſeven daughters; from him this ſeat deſcended to Mr. Edward Hodſoll, banker, of London, who much improved it, and reſided here. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1794, as did his ſon about one month afterwards, unmarried, on which it came to his ſiſter Matilda Hodſoll, ſpinſter, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

The *other ſeat* was the property and reſidence of Benjamin Greenwood, eſq. who, by Philadelphia his wife, daughter of Sir George Mertins of London, left one ſon, George, and a daughter, married to William Cope, eſq. George Greenwood, eſq. reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in 1775, leaving his ſiſter above mentioned his ſole heir, whoſe huſband, William Cope, eſq. paſſed it away to Mr. Whitaker of London; ſince which it has been purchaſed by Gerard Levinge Van Heythuyſen, eſq. who reſides in it, the preſent owner of it.

The houſe in which the Stanhopes are ſaid to have reſided in this pariſh is called the Mount, and by the ruins of walls, foundations, &c. round it, appear to have been a ſeat of ſome ſize and note, but it is now dwindled down to a mere cottage, being at preſent the property of James Chapman, eſq. of Paul's Cray hill.

A fair is holden here on September 10, for toys.

THIS PARISH is within the manor of Great Orpington, to which it is an appendage, which manor is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. of Lullingſtone.

The liberty of the duchy of Lancaſter claims over ſuch part of this pariſh as is not within this manor.

In the 7th year of king Edward I. the prior of Chriſt church, Canterbury, claimed before J. de Reygate, and others his aſſociates, Juſtices Itinerant, the privilege of a market in the town of Crey weekly, on a Wedneſday throughout the year, and all rights belonging to it.[b]

[b] Regiſ. of Chriſt ch. Cart. 283.

ST. MARY LYNG OCKMERE is a manor in this parish, which was formerly two, called the manors of Ackmere and Sentling.

At the time of taking the survey of Domesday, in the reign of William the Conqueror, these manors were part of the possessions of Odo, the great bishop of Baieux, the king's half brother, under the general title of whose lands they are thus entered in it, viz. the former manor by the name of South Cray.

Adam Fitzherbert holds of the bishop (of Baieux) Sud Crai. It was taxed at 1 *suling. The arable land is . . . . In demesne there are* 2 *carucates and* 14 *villeins with* 1 *borderer having* 4 *carucates. There are* 6 *servants, and* 10 *acres of meadow; wood for the pannage of* 10 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth* 6 *pounds, and afterwards* 4 *pounds, and now* 10 *pounds. Toli held it of king Edward.*

And the manor of Sentling as follows:

Hugh, grandson of Herbert, holds of the bishop (of Baieux) Sentlinge. It was taxed at 1 *suling and a half. The arable land is . . . . In demesne there are* 2 *carucates, and* 20 *villeins with* 2 *carucates. There is a church and* 9 *servants, and* 6 *acres of meadow, and* 20 *acres of pasture; wood for the pannage of* 8 *hogs. In the time of Edward the Confessor it was worth* 8 *pounds, and afterwards* 6 *pounds, now* 8 *pounds. Bonde held it of the archbishop.*

After the disgrace of the bishop of Baieux, in the 19th year of the Conqueror's reign, these two manors came into the possession of Jeffry de Peverel, who held them *in capite*, by barony, as of the castle of Dover.

In the 13th of king John, they were in the possession of John de Mares, who held them by the like service, and was descended from Thomas de Mares, who accompanied king Richard I. to the Holy Land, and was with him at the siege of Acon there,[c] in whose

[c] Philipott, p. 260.

name

name they continued in the beginning of Edward I.'s reign, when they paſſed to Gregory de Rokeſle, who in the 9th year of it, obtained the confirmation of a market weekly on a Wedneſday, and a grant of a fair on the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, in his manor of Sentling.[d] Gregory de Rokeſle died poſſeſſed of theſe manors in the 20th year of king Edward I. Reginald de Rokeſle held them at the time of his death, in the 11th year of king Edward III. as appears by the inquiſition then taken, *in capite*, by the ſervice of one knight's fee, and paying beſides to the ward of Dover-caſtle, 16s. 4d. for each week in which he ought to perform ward there, and paying to the manor of Oſpringe one pair of gilt ſpurs, and ſuit to the king's court of Oſpringe; and it was then found that his grandſon Richard, ſon of William de Rokeſle, was his heir. In the 20th year of that reign, John de Rokeſle, parſon of the church of Chellesfield, paid reſpective aid for them, by the names of the manors of Scintlyng and Okemore, alias St. Mary Cray, as one fee, which Roger de Rokeſle before held of the king in Scintlyng and Okemore, the tenants of them always paying to the ward of Dover-caſtle.

They continued in the poſſeſſion of this family till the latter end of king Edward III.'s reign, in the 46th year of which Reginald de Rokeſle died poſſeſſed of them,[e] ſoon after which they became the property of Sir Robert Belknap, chief juſtice of the common pleas, who was attainted and baniſhed into Ireland, in the 11th year of king Richard II. notwithſtanding which, his wife Juliana continued in poſſeſſion of them by grant of parliament, and died poſſeſſed of them in the 2d year of king Henry V. leaving Sir Hamon Belknap her ſon and heir; who, on his petition to parliament, was enabled to ſucceed to theſe

[d] Rot. Pat. anno 9 Edward I. No. 35.
[e] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. Cott. Rec. p. 331, 340.

manors, of which he died poſſeſſed in the 7th of king Henry VI. as did his grandſon Sir Edward Belknap, in the 12th year of king Henry VIII. On his death without iſſue, his four ſiſters became his coheirs; and on a partition of his eſtates among them, theſe manors fell to the ſhare of Anne, married to Sir Robert Wotton of Boćton Malherb, who, in her right, became poſſeſſed of them. By the inquiſition taken after the death of his ſon, Sir Edward Wotton, in the 6th year of king Edward VI. it appears that theſe manors were then held *in capite*; they afterwards deſcended to his grandſon, Sir Edward Wotton, of Boćton Malherb, who in the 1ſt year of James I. was created lord Wotton, baron of Marley in this county.[r] He was ſucceeded by Thomas lord Wotton, his ſon and heir, who died in the 6th year of king Charles I. without male iſſue, on which his four daughters became his coheirs; of whom Catharine, the eldeſt, carried this manor (for both Sentling and Ockmere ſeem now to have been eſteemed but as one) in marriage to Henry lord Stanhope, ſon and heir to Philip earl of Cheſterfield,[s] who died in his father's life time, leaving one ſon, Philip, and two daughters ſurviving.

Catharine, lady Stanhope, on her huſband's death, became again poſſeſſed of this manor in her own right, and carried it in marriage to her ſecond huſband, John Poliander Kirkhoven, lord of Hemfleet, in Holland. She was afterwards created counteſs of Cheſterfield for her natural life, and married, thirdly, Daniel O'Neale, and died in 1667. By her ſecond huſband ſhe had one ſon, Charles Henry, who ſucceeded his father in this eſtate, and was afterwards, on account of his mother's deſcent, created lord Wotton in Kent, baron Wotton of Boughton, anno 2 Charles II. and in 1660, was naturaliſed by parliament. He was likewiſe created earl of Bellamont in the kingdom of Ire-

[r] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 414. [s] Philipott, p. 260.

land,

land, and dying without iſſue,[h] was buried in the cathedral church of Canterbury, in 1683. He died poſſeſſed of this manor of St. Mary Cray, alias St. Mary Okemore, which he deviſed by his will to his nephew, Charles Stanhope, ſecond ſon of his brother Philip before mentioned, then earl of Cheſterfield, with ſeveral limitations and remainders in it.

Charles Stanhope, eſq. above mentioned, changed his name to Wotton, and poſſeſſed this manor, but died in 1703, without iſſue, on which it came, by the above entail, to Philip lord Stanhope, his elder brother, who, on his father's death, in 1713, ſucceeded as earl of Cheſterfield, and died in 1726, being ſucceeded in titles and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Cheſterfield, who paſſed away this manor of St. Mary Lyng Ockmore to Thomas Borrett, eſq. of Shoreham, in this county, late prothonotary of the court of common-pleas. He died poſſeſſed of it in the year 1751, leaving two daughters his coheirs; the eldeſt of whom, Suſannah, married William Glanvill Evelyn, eſq. of Ightham; and the youngeſt, Martha, married her kinſman, Thomas Borrett, eſq. of Shoreham, the ſon of Trevor Borrett, eldeſt ſon of John Borrett, prothonotary, by Elizabeth Trevor, his ſecond wife; which John Borrett, by Anne Partridge, his firſt wife, was father of Thomas Borrett of Shoreham, father of Suſannah and Martha above mentioned. They, in right of their wives, jointly poſſeſſed this manor, in undivided moieties, and afterwards joined in the ſale of it to Herman Berens, eſq. of Kevington, who died poſſeſſed of it, in 1794, and his only ſon, Joſeph Berens, eſq. is now owner of it.

KEVINGTON is a manor and ſeat in this pariſh, now vulgarly called *Kebingtown*.[i] This eſtate was,

[h] Coll. Peerage, laſt edit. vol. iii. p. 270.
[i] Augtn. Off. Parl. Surveys.

for ſome generations, the reſidence of the Mannings, a family of good account in this part of Kent, who took their name from a town ſo called in Saxony,[k] from whence they came very early into this kingdom. In the reign of king Henry IV. John Manning[l] was ſettled in Cowdham, his ſon of the ſame name was alſo of that pariſh, and died anno 14 Henry VI. leaving by Juliana his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Brockhill, relict of William Wallys, one ſon, Hugh Manning, who was of St. Mary Cray, and married the daughter of Sir William Brandon, kinſwoman to Charles duke of Suffolk, by whom he had two ſons, John, who ſettled at Downe, from whom deſcended the Mannings of Downe, Halſted, and Weſterham; and Richard, who continued at St. Mary Cray, and had three ſons; of whom Richard, ſon of Thomas, the eldeſt, is ſaid, in his epitaph, to have been of Manning's-hall, the old family ſeat. He lies buried in this church with the reſt of this family.

The Heraldic Viſitation of Kent, taken in the year 1619, gives the arms of Manning, *Gules, a croſs patonce between four cinquefoils or.* Notwithſtanding which it appears by their monuments and grave ſtones in this church, which was the burial place of the family for many generations, that the Mannings of this pariſh bore the *cinquefoils* in their coat of arms *ſlipt*; thoſe of Weſterham bore, *A chevron between three cinquefoils ſlipt.*

John Manning, gent. the youngeſt ſon of Richard above mentioned, was of Kevington, and had two ſons, Edward, who was bred to the law, and Richard; the former of whom ſucceeded to this manor in 1640.

Edward Manning, great grandſon of Edward, the youngeſt ſon of Edward above-mentioned, ſucceeded at length to Kevington, and married Anne, only

[k] Guillim, p. 138.

[l] Vif. Co. Kent, anno 1619. Pedigree of Manning.

daughter

daughter of Sir Henry Onſlow of Drungwick, in Suſſex, by whom he left ſeveral children. He died in 1703, and was buried in this church; on which Richard Manning, eſq. their eldeſt ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded to this manor, and reſided at Kevington, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1753, without iſſue, and by his will bequeathed it to his nephew, Denzil Onſlow, eſq. of Drungwick, ſon of Denzil Onſlow, eſq. of that place, by Mary his ſiſter; he afterwards reſided at Kevington, and married in 1730, the daughter of Thomas Middleton, eſq. Their ſon, Middleton Onſlow, eſq. after ſome years, paſſed it away by ſale to Hermans Berens, eſq. merchant of the city of London, who reſided here. He married the daughter of Mr. Stephen Riou, merchant of London, and died in 1794, leaving one ſon, Joſeph Berens, eſq. of Hextable, and two daughters unmarried. He was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon above mentioned, who is a director of the South Sea and Hudſon's Bay companies, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate.

HOCKENDEN is a manor, which lies partly in this pariſh, and partly in Paul's Cray and Sutton at Hone.

In the reign of king Edward I. it was in the poſſeſſion of the family of Stangrave, who were owners of Eatonbridge in this county.

Sir Robert de Stangrave was owner of the manor of Hockindenne, in the 24th year of the above reign, for he then releaſed to the prior and convent of Chriſt church, in Canterbury, a piece of land lying hard by their wood at Hockindenne, in conſideration of which they releaſed him from the cuſtom of fencing round their wood. His ſeal, being a *croſs verry*, remained appendant to the deed. In the 28th year of the ſame reign he had a grant of free warren for his manor here,[m] and his deſcendant, Robert de Stangrave, died poſſeſſed of it in the 12th year of king Edward III.[n]

[m] Rot. Cart. ejus anni. No. 13. [n] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.

In later times the family of Feerby, or Ferby, who reſided at Paul's Cray hill, were in poſſeſſion of it; one of them, Sir Leonard Feerby, in 1675, conveyed his manor of Hockenden to Mrs. Anne Yeend, widow, who deviſed it by will to her grandchild, Mary, the eldeſt daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, by Mary her daughter.

Sir Anthony Browne left four daughters, Mary the deviſee above mentioned, who married John Archer, but died without iſſue; Anne, married to Sir John Tyrril, who likewiſe died without iſſue; the third daughter was lady Rawſterne; and the fourth Elizabeth, who married Robert King, by whom ſhe left ſurviving three daughters, her coheirs. On the death of Mary, the eldeſt daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, and deviſee of this manor, without iſſue, Lady Rawſterne, by a decree of Chancery, became entitled to one moiety or three-ſixths of it, which part came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of William Wentworth, earl of Strafford, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1791; ſince which it has paſſed from his heirs by ſale to James Chapman, eſq. of Paul's Cray hill, who is the preſent owner of it.

The other moiety was divided between the iſſue of the fourth daughter Elizabeth, and their huſbands. In conſequence of which two-ſixths of this manor became at length, by deſcent and marriage, the property of Thomas Sergiſon, eſq. who, in the year 1740, conveyed them by ſale to Sir Thomas Dyke, bart. of Lullingſtone.

As to the remaining ſixth part of this moiety, it came at length by deſcent, as well as will, to Elizabeth, the only daughter and heir of Richard Young; and ſhe, in 1747, ſold her intereſt in it to Sir Thomas Dyke, bart. before mentioned, who on this became poſſeſſed of the three ſixth parts, or one full and undivided moiety of this manor.

From him it deſcended to his only ſurviving ſon, Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. who obtaining an act of parliament

A GRAND SELECTION OF

SACRED MUSIC

WILL BE PERFORMED IN THE

Parish Church of Saint Mary's Cray,

ON TUESDAY, 5th. MARCH, 1839.

To commence at One o'clock.

Principal Vocal Performers:

MRS. G. WOOD,

MAST^R BALL, MAST^R SUCH,

M^R JOLLEY, M^R ROBINSON,

M^R J. O. ATKINS,

Assisted by a full Chorus and the Powerful

BAND OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

LEADER, - - MR. MACKENZIE,

ORGAN, - - MR. J. WHOMES.

TICKETS:—Middle Aisle, 5s. Side Aisles, 2s 6d.

MAY BE OBTAINED AS FOLLOWS:

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PART I.

OVERTURE TO "THE MESSIAH."

RECIT.	"Comfort ye my People,"	Mr. JOLLEY.
AIR.	"Every Valley"	
CHORUS.	"And the Glory of the Lord."	
RECIT.	"Behold a Virgin"	Mr. ROBINSON.
AIR & CHO.	"O Thou that tellest"	
RECIT.	"For behold darkness"	Mr. ATKINS.
AIR.	"The People that walked"	
CHORUS.	"For unto us."	
RECIT.	"He was cut off"	Mrs. G. WOOD.
AIR	"But Thou didst not leave"	
QUARTETT.	"Their sound is gone out" - - Mrs. G. WOOD, and Mess. ROBINSON, JOLLEY, and ATKINS.	
AIR	"He was despised".....Mr. ROBINSON.	
RECIT.	"Behold I show you a mystery"	Mr. ATKINS.
AIR.	"The trumpet shall sound"	
CHORUS.	"Hallelujah"	

PART II.

OVERTURE TO "SAUL."

QUARTETT.	Benedictus from Mozart's "Requiem"	Mrs. WOOD, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. JOLLEY, and Mr ATKINS.
RECIT.	"Oh! worse than Death"	Mrs G. WOOD.
AIR.	"Angels ever bright and fair"	
AIR.	"Luther's Hymn".....Mr. ROBINSON.	
TRIO & CHO	"Sound the loud timbrel"	Mrs. WOOD, Mast. BALL, and Mr. ATKINS.
CHORUS		
SOLO.	"Awake up my Glory"..... Mr. JOLLEY.	
CHORUS.		
RECIT.	"For a thousand years"	..... Mr. ATKINS.
AIR.	"The snares of Death"	
AIR.	"With verdure clad"..... Mrs. G. WOOD.	
RECIT.	"In splendour bright" ..... Mr. JOLLEY.	
CHORUS.	"The Heavens are telling."	

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parliament for that purpoſe, paſſed it away by ſale, in 1767, to James Chapman, eſq. of Paul's Cray hill, who by purchaſing the other moiety of the earl of Stafford's heir, as before mentioned, is now become the owner of the whole of this manor and eſtate.

It appears by an inquiſition taken at Hockynden, before the king's eſcheator, in the 2d year of Edward I. that Iſabella de Monte Alto, held in gavelikende of the prior of Chriſtchurch in Canterbury, a meſſuage and forty-two acres in Hokinden, by the ſervice of 10s. 11d. per annum, and by the ſervice of ploughing, mowing, and carrying the produce of certain lands of the prior to his grange at Orpington, and other ſervices, and by making ſuit at the court of the prior there.[o]

WALDEN'S is a reputed manor in this pariſh, which in 1662, was in the poſſeſſion of Caleb Trenchfield, eſq. who lies buried in Eltham church, and died poſſeſſed of this manor; he was the ſon of Thomas Trenchfield, eſq. one of the admirals of the navy in the reign of king Charles I. and left by Judith, his wife, daughter of Edmund Poyntell, eſq. of Cheſilhurſt, a ſon, Caleb Trenchfield, who was a merchant of London. The Trenchfields bore for their arms, *A chevron between three cinquefoils.* He ſold this manor to Ebbutt, whoſe deſcendant, Mr. John Ebbutt, dying a few years ſince, left it by will to his nephew of the ſame name, who is the preſent owner of it, and reſides here.

CHARITIES.

SIR GEORGE HART ordered by his will, 40s. to be given in money to the poor of this pariſh, who do not receive alms, and 3s. 4d. in bread, and 6s. 8d. in money for a ſermon, charged on an eſtate, called Weſted, now belonging to Sir John Dyke, veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens, and of the annual produce of 2l. 10s.

Mr. EDMUND HODSOLL in 1711, gave by his will, the annual ſum of 15s. in money, to be given weekly to the poor, who ſhall

[o] Somner's Gavelkind, p. 184.

be

be aged and impotent, and who come to church to hear divine ſervice and ſermons, charged on a farm, called Hutchin's, in St. Mary Cray, veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens, and of the above annual produce.

Mr. MANNING gave by will, for three poor people, who do not receive alms, a ſum of money yearly, one-third charged on the Kevington eſtate, in St. Mary Cray, the other two thirds on an eſtate, called Patten-grove, in Orpington, now veſted in the owner of the former eſtate.

Mrs. CATHARINE WITHENS, gave by her will, in 1715, for the education of poor children at ſchool, and towards the ſupport of poor aged men and women, who do not receive alms of the pariſh, a ſum of money to purchaſe lands, which were accordingly purchaſed near Eatonbridge, now veſted in the miniſters of Paul's Cray, St. Mary Cray, and Orpington, and in truſtees appointed by them, and of the annual produce of 40l.

Mr. VALENTINE SPARROW gave by his will, in 1726, to be diſtributed in bread for the poor weekly, to the miniſter one guinea for a ſermon on Eaſter Sunday, and to the clerk half a guinea, money veſted in the public funds, of the annual amount of 205l. 16s. 8d. in the names of truſtees, now of the annual produce of 6l. 3s. 6d.

ST. MARY CRAY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter and *deanry* of Dartford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large building, and contains three iſles and a croſs iſle, a large chancel, and two ſmall ones or chapels; the two latter belonging to the family of Hodſoll, of this pariſh. At the weſt end is the ſteeple, in which hang five bells. It is eſteemed as a chapel to the church of Orpington, and as ſuch is in the patronage of the rector of that church, the vicar of Orpington being inſtituted to that vicarage with the chapel of St. Mary Cray appendant to it.

In this church, among other monuments and inſcriptions, are the following. *In the croſs iſle*, at the weſt end, on a grave ſtone, a braſs plate with the figure of a woman in her ſhroud, and inſcription in black letter, for Iſabell Coſſale, and for William Obſon her ſon; on another, near the former, a braſs inſcription, the figure having been torn away, John Morgan, ſen. ob. 1479. *In the middle iſle*, on a grave ſtone, a memorial for Mr. John Abbot of this pariſh, ob. 1759, æt. 69. *In the ſouth iſle*, a braſs plate with inſcription in black letter, the figure torn off, for Alice Lorde, ob. 1515.

ob. 1515. *In the great chancel*, within the rails of the altar, a mural monument for one of the Manning family, the arms at the top are defaced; on the fouth fide, within the rails, an altar tomb, on which are the figures of a gentleman and lady finely engraved in brafs, and over them an inſcription for Richard, ſon of John Manning, gent. who married Rachael, one of the daughters and coheirs of William White of Hempſted, in Middleſex, with whom he lived thirty-nine years, and died in 1904, æt. 63, *ſ. p.* leaving her ſurviving; above are the arms of Manning, Gules a croſs patoncee between four cinquefoils ſlipt or, a creſcent for difference. On the north ſide, within the rails, oppoſite the above, is an altar tomb with a braſs plate, with an inſcription for Richard, ſon of Tho. Manning, who dwelt and died at Manning's-hall, the old homeſtall of this family, he died in 1605, æt. 72. On a grave ſtone, without the rails, a memorial for Edward, ſon of Edward Manning, eſq. who married the only daughter of Sir Henry Onſlow of Drungwick, in Suſſex, by whom he had fifteen children, nine of whom are here buried, and Thomas was then living, ob. 1703, æt. 49; above are theſe arms, quarterly, 1ſt, Manning, as above; 2d, a croſs between twelve croſſets fitchee impaling a feſs between ſix rooks. A memorial for Edward, ſon of Edw. Manning, eſq. and Anne his wife, daughter of Geff. Nightingale, eſq. of Newport Pond, in Eſſex, he died in 1640, æt. 65; ſhe died in 1659, æt. 79. Richard Manning, eſq. died in 1753, æt. 54; above are theſe arms, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Manning; 2d, a bend counterchanged; 3d, a croſs between twelve croſs croſlet. fitchee; at the bottom, in a lozenge, the arms of Manning impaling per pale ermine a role. On a hatchment againſt the ſcreen, on the north ſide, are the arms of Manning, a creſcent for difference, and over them an inſcription, ſhewing, that under a ſtone in this chancel lies buried Thomas Manning, of the exchequer office, gent. of Clifford's inn, ſecond ſon of Edw. Manning, eſq. of this pariſh; he died unmarried in 1704; on the north ſide of the altar is a boarded pannel, ſhewing that the ſame was erected by Stephen Parker and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Onſlow, to the memory of her three children, Edward, Elizabeth, and Anne Manning, who lie buried in this chancel by their father, Edward Manning, eſq. on the ſouth wall is a hatchment with theſe arms, Sable, lion rampant, ermine langued, and armed gules between three croſſes pattee fitchee gules, a creſcent for difference, and an inſcription, ſhewing them to be the arms of Henry, ſon of Robert King, who died in 1659; on the north ſide, another hatchment, with the like arms in lozenge, being thoſe of Anne King, youngeſt daughter of Robert King, gent. ob. 1615. At the entrance into the chancel, a memorial for Philadelphia Greenwood, eldeſt daughter of Benjamin Greenwood, eſq. by Philadelphia his wife, ob. 1751, æt. 18; under the above inſcription, the figure of a woman in braſs, and beſide it a mark

cut

cut in the ſtone, as if intended for another figure, and an inſcription for Mrs. Philadelphia, wife of Benjamin Greenwood, eſq. of this pariſh. She was ſecond daughter to the late Sir George Mertins, of London, ſhe died in 1747, æt. 46 years. On a grave ſtone on the north ſide, before the rails, is a braſs, with the effigies of a man and his three wives, and an inſcription in black letter, for Richard Avery, Johne, Agles, and Elinor, his wives, obt. 1588. *In the ſouth chancel*, on a mural monument, are the effigies in ſtone of a man and his wife, in the dreſs of the age, kneeling at a deſk, with each a book open, and behind him his ſon, and beneath an inſcription for Margaret, wife of Robert Crewes, citizen and grocer of London, who had one ſon buried here by her, ſhe died in 1602, and was the daughter of Francis Haddon, of this pariſh, gent. beneath are the arms of the Grocers Company, and above theſe, or, a bend indented quarterly between 6 eſcallop ſhells, or, impaling Haddon, or, a leg couped at the thigh, azure; on a hatchment, are theſe arms, Hodſoll quarterly, a feſs wavy argent between three ſtone fountains; of the ſecond, impaling argent on a feſs ſable, a leopard's head between two mullets, or, between three falcons with their wings diſplayed azure, armed, jeſſed and belled or, and inſcription, ſhewing, that under a ſtone near it, lies Edward, third ſon of William Hodſoll, of South Aſh, gent. he married Elizabeth Stonehouſe, only daughter of Thomas Stonehouſe, citizen and apothecary of London, by whom he had eleven children, of whom two ſons and two daughters lie in the church of Stanſted, near Wrotham, and two ſons and one daughter in this chancel; he died in 1711, æt. 71. She died in 1725, æt. 77, and were buried in the ſame grave. Mr. Hodſoll purchaſed this eſtate of Alexander Haddon, gent. the younger. A memorial for Jane, wife of Samuel Atwood, rector of Aſh, near Wrotham, youngeſt daughter of Edmund Hodſoll, of this pariſh, gent. obt. 1734, æt. 50; above, a lion rampant between eight acorns impaling Hodſoll. A memorial for Mrs. Helena Hodſoll, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Edmund Hodſoll, late of this pariſh, ob. 1756, æt. 83. *In the north chancel*, on a grave ſtone, the figure of a woman in braſs, and inſcription in black letter, for Elizabeth Cobham, late wife of George Cobham, brother to the lord Cobham, and her firſt huſband, John Hart, gent. father and mother to Sir Percival Hart, ſhe died 1543. At the corners of the ſtone have been four ſhields, the two upper ones only remain, viz. quarterly, firſt and fourth, Hart; ſecond and third, Peche.[p]

[p] See the monuments and inſcriptions in this church at large in Reg. Roff. p. 1217.

By

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that St. Mary Cray was a vicarage, and chapel of eaſe to Orpington, and fitly divided already from it, being worth ſixteen pounds per annum; and that it had neither houſe or glebe land belonging to it.[q] Its valuation in the king's books is included in that of Orpington.

PAUL's CRAY

LIES the next pariſh northward. This place takes its name from the church being dedicated to St. Paulinus, and the river Cray, which runs through it; being in antient deeds uſually written Paulins Cray, and ſometimes Cray Paulins. In the Textus Roffenſis it is called Rodulphs Cray.

This pariſh is but ſmall, being hardly more than two miles and a half in length, from eaſt to weſt, and ſomewhat leſs than a mile and a half in breadth. It lies for the moſt part in the vale, through which the river Cray takes its courſe, and having turned a corn mill belonging to the Paul's Cray hill eſtate, it runs on northward towards Foots Cray. The high road from Orpington and St. Mary Cray paſſes through it towards the Maidſtone road, and thence acroſs it to Bexley and Dartford heath. There is no village; the houſes in the pariſh, about fifty in number, ſtanding diſperſed throughout it. The church ſtands alone, half ſurrounded by tall elm trees, the ſhade of which caſts a pleaſing gloom, and makes a pictureſque appearance to the building, as well as the church-yard around it. It is ſituated near the road through it on the eaſtern ſide, the way to it uſed, till of late, to be through the water, to the great inconvenience of the pariſhioners, but it

[q] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-libr. vol. xix.

is

is now raiſed above it. About half a mile eaſtward from hence, is the ſeat of Paul's Cray Hill; the oppoſite or weſtern boundary is much covered with coppice wood, near which is Paul's Cray common, extending up to Cheſilhurſt, which is ſuppoſed on this ſide to have at times incroached much on the boundaries of this pariſh. The ſoil is chiefly a light dark coloured mould, though on ſome of the high grounds there is a ſtrong loam. It is in general very fertile, pleaſant and healthy, being diverſified with hill and dale, interſperſed with woods, verdant paſtures along the vallies, and on the gentle declivities fertile fields of corn land.

The liberty of the duchy of Lancaſter claims over part of this pariſh, as being within the duchy court of Farnborough, to which ſuch lands holding of it, pay certain annual rents.[r]

Paul's Cray was given by William the Conqueror to Odo, his half-brother, biſhop of Baieux, and earl of Kent; and it is accordingly entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday, under the general title of the biſhop's lands in this county, as follows:

Anſchill de Ros holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Craie. It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is .... In demeſne there is 1 *carucate and* 7 *villeins, with* 6 *borderers having* 1 *carucate. There is a church and* 1 *acre of meadow, and* 3 *acres of paſture.*

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth 4 *pounds, and now* 3 *pounds. Leuric held it of king Edward.*

This place was afterwards part of the poſſeſſions of Sir Simon de Cray; he was lord-warden of the cinque ports in the 3d and 4th years of king Edward I. and his ſons, William and Simon de Crey, attended that king in his victorious expedition into Scotland, and were there knighted.[s] He held it of the honour of Alber-

[r] Parl. Surveys, Augtn. off. [s] Philipott, p. 109, 122.

marle,

marle, by homage and ſervice, and it was again held of him by Peter de Huntingfield and Simon at Broke, as half a knight's fee.

In the reign of king Edward III. this manor was in the poſſeſſion of a family called De Campaigne; one of whom, John de Campaigne, in the 20th year of that reign, paid aid for it as half a knight's fee, which Peter de Huntingfield and Simon ate Broke before held in Crey Paulin of Simon de Crey.

From this name it paſſed ſoon afterwards into that of Scroope; and Henry le Scroope, of Maſham, was poſſeſſed of it in the beginning of the next reign of king Richard II. as he was likewiſe of another half knight's fee in this pariſh, which once belonged to Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham. He was ſon of Geoffry le Scroope, who was poſſeſſed of the manor of Eltham, and was of the ſame family as thoſe of Bolton, in Yorkſhire. In the ſecond year of king Richard II. being then banneret, he was ſent ambaſſador to Charles, king of Navarre;[t] and died in the 15th year of that reign, poſſeſſed of this manor, which was held *in capite*, being worth twenty marcs yearly.[u] He left two ſons, Stephen, his heir, and William, who was afterwards created earl of Wiltſhire.

The eldeſt ſon, Sir Stephen le Scroope, ſucceeded him here that year, and obtained a grant of *free-warren* for his manor of Paulin's Cray. He died in the 7th year of king Henry V. being then poſſeſſed of this manor, and leaving Sir Henry Scroop his ſon and heir. But Margerie, his mother, ſurviving, had for her dower, among other premiſes, an aſſignation of two parts of it.

In the 1ſt year of king Henry V. he was appointed to conclude a peace with the French; a truſt which he ſhamefully abuſed, by treating privily with them, on promiſe of a reward; but before this plot could be

[t] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 658. [u] Ibid. vol. p. 427. Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.

put

put in execution, it was diſcovered; ſoon after which he was tried at Southampton, and was beheaded there. On his attainder this manor eſcheated to the crown. Sir John Scroope, his brother, on his death without iſſue, became his next heir. He wrote himſelf of Maſham and Upſale, where he had two eminent ſeats. In the 2d year of king Henry VI. by the aſſent of the lords in parliament, he obtained a grant from the king of thoſe lordſhips, which came to the crown by the attainder of Henry lord Scroope, his brother, to hold for four years, among which was this manor, of which he afterwards obtained the fee. He died in the 34th year of king Henry VI. being then poſſeſſed of this manor, which deſcended down to Thomas, lord Scroope, who was ſummoned to parliament from the 22d year of Edward IV. until the 7th year of king Henry VII. and died ſhortly after poſſeſſed of this manor, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of John Nevill, marquis Montagu, one ſole daughter, his heir; who carried it in marriage to Henry, lord Scroope, of Bolton; who leaving likewiſe one only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Sir Gilbert Talbot, knight-banneret,* he, in her right, became poſſeſſed of it.

Sir Gilbert Talbot was of Grafton, in Worceſterſhire; and was third ſon of John, ſecond earl of Shrewſbury, by his ſecond wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Butler, earl of Ormond and Wiltſhire, and was anceſtor to the preſent earl of Shrewſbury and the late earl Talbot; and being a great favorer of king Henry VII's pretenſions to the crown, when earl of Richmond, he was by that king, in his 1ſt year, made a privy-counſellor; and being then knight for his majeſty's body, had many rewards of lands conferred on him, and among others the manor of Grafton abovementioned. In the 2d year of that reign, being one of the commanders at the battle of Stoke, near Newark,

* Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 657.

where

where Lambert Simnel, and his followers, were defeated, he was made a knight-banneret; and being a perſon of ſingular wiſdom and valour, was elected knight of the Garter; and was honorably employed, both by that king, and his ſon king Henry VIII. till the time of his death, in the 8th year of that reign. He had two ſons; Sir Gilbert, his heir, and Sir Humphry Talbot, who died without iſſue, in the holy land; and two daughters, Catherine and Jane.[x] By one of theſe daughters the manor of Paul's Cray went in marriage to Danby, deſcended from thoſe of Middleham, in Yorkſhire;[y] in which name it continued ſome years, till it was ſold to Hunt; and from thence again, in the reign, of queen Elizabeth, to Mr. James Smith, of London, gent. who deceaſing without iſſue male, Mary, his ſole daughter and heir, carried it in marriage to Mr. Edmund Waller, of Beconsfield, in Buckinghamſhire; whoſe deſcendant paſſed it away by ſale to James Narborough, eſq. only brother of Sir John Narborough, knight and baronet, admiral of the fleet in the reigns of king Charles and James II. both of whom were unfortunately caſt away, with Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, on the rocks of Scilly, in 1707.

James Narborough, eſq. had ſettled this manor and his other eſtates in this pariſh, on his three nieces Elizabeth, Elhanna, and Sophia, daughters of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. by Elizabeth, daughter of his brother, Sir John Narborough. They carrried this manor and eſtate in marriage to their three huſbands; Elizabeth, being married to the hon. Henry Dawney, clerk, third ſon of Henry viſcount Downe; Elhanna to captain Fitzgerald; and Sophia to William Champneys, eſq. of Boxley, in which ſtate it continued till about the year 1742, when they all joined in the ſale of it to the hon. Thomas Townſhend, of Cheſilhurſt,

[x] Collins's Peerage, laſt edit. vol. ii. p. 425.
[y] Philipott, p. 109.

whoſe ſon, the right hon. Thomas, lord viſcount Sydney, is the preſent proprietor of it.

The quit rents of this manor are ſmall; a court-baron is held for it.

There were ſome lands, part of the manor of Paul's Cray, which, with the advowſon of the church, were alienated, in the reign of king Edward I. by Sir Simou de Crey, owner of them, to Walter de Trailly;[a] and on his death, deſcended to his ſon, of the ſame name; and his deſcendant, John Traylie, died poſſeſſed of them in the 34th year of king Edward III. They came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of Heron, owner of *Kitchin-grove*, another parcel of this manor, which formerly belonged to the family of Crey before-mentioned, and in the 20th year of king Edward III. was poſſeſſed by John de Pulteney, and others, who then paid aid for it as half a knight's fee, as parcel of the manor of Paulin's Crey, called Kechyngrove.

Sir Chriſtopher Heron poſſeſſed theſe premiſes in the reign of king Henry VIII. when he alienated them, with the advowſon, to Walſingham, of Scadbury, in Cheſilhurſt;[a] whence they paſſed, in like manner, by ſale to Betenſon; and from that name to the hon. Thomas Townſhend, of Cheſilhurſt, whoſe ſon, the right hon. Thomas, lord viſcount Sydney, is the preſent proprietor of theſe premiſes, together with the advowſon of the church of Paul's Cray.

PAUL'S CRAY-HILL is a ſeat in this pariſh, which takes its name from its ſituation. It was very early the reſidence of the family of Fereby, or, as they afterwards were called, Ferby, whoſe antient ſeat was at Speldhurſt, where they reſided in the reigns of king Edward II. and III. John de Fereby, of Speldhurſt, in the latter end of thoſe reigns, ſealed with his paternal coat armour, *A feſs ermine, between three goats heads eraſed,*

[a] Reg. Roff. p. 269.
[a] Philipott, p. 109.

as

as appears by the labels fixed to ſeveral of his deeds.[b] One of his deſcendants, ſome time after, removed from Speldhurſt hither,[c] having purchaſed lands, at Hockenden and elſewhere in this pariſh, of John Dynley, who in the 16th year of king Edward III. had licence to build a bridge over the river here, to his demeſne lands at that place.

Andrew Ferby poſſeſſed this ſeat, the manor of Hockenden, and other premiſes in this pariſh, in the reign of king Henry VII. and lies buried in this church, bearing for his arms, *Sable, a feſs ermine, between three goats heads eraſed argent.*[d] In whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Leonard Ferby, eſq. who reſided at this ſeat, which he much improved; one of the gateways belonging to it ſtill bearing the initial letters of his name, and the date, 1632. He was knighted in 1629, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Percival Hart, and then ſettled on her in jointure his ſeat in Paul's Cray, his manor of Hockenden in St. Mary Cray, and his capital meſſuage called Walkins, alias Waklins, and other premiſes in Paul's Cray, and died at Dartford in 1679, after which his grandſons, Maniford Feerby, of Farningham, eſq. and Catherine his wife, and Leonard and John Feerby, his brothers, (ſons of Percival Feerby, eſq.) conveyed this eſtate in 1686 to George Gifford, of Penis, in Fawkham, eſq. whoſe ſon and heir, Thomas Gifford, eſq, dying without iſſue male, his eſtates became, partly by his will, and partly by deſcent, the property of his three daughters and coheirs; Margaret, married to Thomas Petley, eſq. Mary, to John Selby, of the Mote, in Igham, eſq. and Jane, firſt to Finch Umphrey, gent. and afterwards to Francis Leigh, of Hawley, eſq.

In 1718, a partition was made of ſeveral of the eſtates left by his will to his daughters, Mary and Jane,

[b] Philipott, p. 320. [c] Ibid. p. 109.
[d] Viſitn. co. Kent, anno 1619, pedigree of Ferby.

and among others, one moiety of this ſeat and eſtate, was by it allotted to Francis Leigh, and Jane his wife, who were before poſſeſſed of the other undivided moiety of it. They in 1722, by their truſtees, conveyed this eſtate to Mr. William Chapman; on whoſe death his ſon, Richard, poſſeſſed it; but dying, without male iſſue, Eleanor, his daughter, carried it, firſt, in marriage to Mr. Richard Abbot, and then to Mr. James Chapman. She left only by her laſt huſband, one ſon, James, and a daughter, Anne, who married the Rev. Edmund Faunce, late vicar of Sutton-at-Hone.

James Chapman, eſq. the ſon, on his father's death, became intitled to this manor, with the ſeat and eſtate belonging to it, of which he is the preſent poſſeſſor, and reſides here. He married Miſs Mawe, by whom he has three ſons and four daughters, the eldeſt of the ſons, James Chapman, jun. eſq. of the ſecretary of ſtate's office for the war department, married in 1792, Miſs Greenwood, of New Norfolk-ſtreet, London.

By virtue of a *commiſſion of concealments* an inquiſition was taken, anno 19 king Edward IV. in which it appeared that Thomas Sutton, clerk, and others, were poſſeſſed of a fourth part of the *manor of Broke*, in this pariſh; which they conveyed to Thomas Walſingham, eſq. who poſſeſſed it at his death in the 7th year of that reign,[e] when it was held of the king, as of his duchy of Lancaſter, by knights ſervice.

CHARITIES.

ARABELLA KINGSMAN, by will, in 1751, gave towards the putting of children of this pariſh to ſchool, a ſum of money, being now 50l. veſted in the 3 per cent. Bank annuities.

RICHARD CHAPMAN, by will, in 1724, gave a like ſum of money for the ſame purpoſe, veſted in the hands of James Chapman, at the intereſt of 4 per cent.

JOHN FERBY, eſq. in the reign of king Henry VI. by deed in his life-time, founded an alms-houſe in this pariſh, which he ordered by his will, to be regulated in every thing accordingly by it.

[e] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni, No. 78.

This

This pariſh is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Dartford. The church is dedicated to St. Paulinus. It conſiſts of two iſles and a chancel, having a low pointed ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are three bells.

In this church, among other monuments and inſcriptions, are the following:—*In the chancel*, a grave-ſtone and memorial for Mr. Henry Frith, of North Cray, ſon of John, and grandſon of Mr. Roger Frith, ſome time rector of this place, obt. 1697, æt. 78; another for John Aſhley, A. M. rector of this pariſh 41 years, obt. July 18, 1703, æt. 63; and Hannah, his wife, obt. 1691, æt. 44; and two of his children, who died young. On another, a memorial for William Scrafton, A. M. rector of this pariſh 38 years, obt. Jan. 31, 1743, æt. 64; and Frances, his wife, obt. 1738, æt. 78; and for their grandſon, lieut. Thomas Sharpe, who was loſt in the Ramilies, on Feb. 15, 1760, æt. 24. *In the north iſle*, a grave-gone, with a ſmall plate, having an inſcription in black letter, for John, ſecond ſon of James Smythe, of London, gent. obt. 1584; above is his figure in a winding ſheet. *In the upper end of the ſouth iſle*, on a grave-ſtone a braſs plate, with the remains of an inſcription in black letter, for John Feerby, gent. obt. 14 . . under the inſcription were the figures of himſelf and his wife, under him 4 ſons, and under her 2 daughters. Many of the family of Ferby of Paul's Cray-hill, are buried in this church, but the chancel belonging to them in it having tumbled down, continues ſtill a heap of ruins, covering their grave-ſtones and monuments ſo much, as to prevent the diſcovery of any of them. It is ſhut out from the reſt of the church by a wall.[r]

The patronage of it was formerly appendant to the manor of Paul's Cray, and continued ſo till Sir Simon de Crey, lord of that manor, enfeoffed Walter de Trailly in this advowſon, among other premiſes, part of the manor of Paul's Cray, as has been already mentioned. His deſcendant, John Traylie, poſſeſſed them in the 34th year of king Edward III.

In the reign of king Henry VIII. the Herons were patrons of this church, from whence it was alienated to the family of Walſingham, and from them to Betenſon, from whom it paſſed to the hon. Thomas Townſhend,

[r] See the monuments and inſcriptions in this church at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 1001.

of Cheſilhurſt, whoſe ſon the right hon. Thomas, lord viſcount Sydney is the preſent patron of it.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Greypaulir was valued at eleven marcs.[g] It is valued in the king's books at 12l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 5s. 4d.[h] There are twenty-two acres of glebe land belonging to it.

By a *commiſſion of enquiry* in 1650, it was returned, that Paul's Cray was a parſonage, with an houſe, and eighteen acres of glebe land, all worth ſixty pounds per annum; one maſter Snelling preaching there.[i]

CHURCH OF PAUL's CRAY.

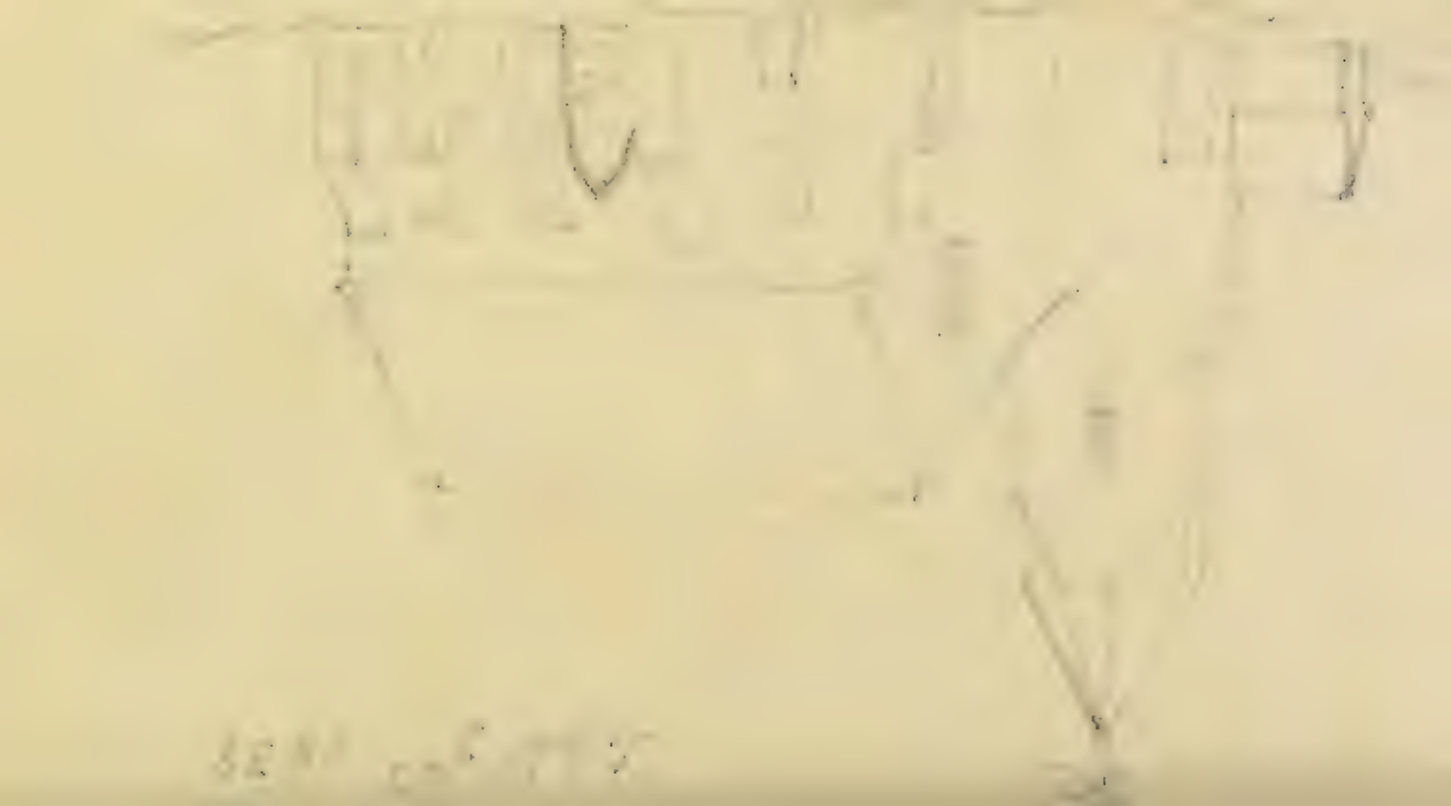
PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Robert de Lodeſdone, in 1316.[k]
	William Hermer, 1453.[l]
	John Seman, 1557.[m]
	Roger Frith.
Sir Thomas Walſingham, knt.	*Laurence Snelling*, deprived in 1637.[n]
	John Aſhley, inſtituted in 1662, obt. July 18, 1703.
	William Serafton, A. M. inſtit. Nov. 19, 1703, obt. Jan. 31, 1743.
Colonel Selwyne.	*Tho. Kingſman*, ob. July 1752.[o]
Hon. Thomas Townſhend.	*Edward Barnard*, D. D. ind. Sep. 28, 1752, obt. Dec. 2, 1781.[p]
	John Symons, ind. May 23, 1782, the preſent rector.

g Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.
h Eſt. Theſ. p. 382.
i Parl. Surveys; Lambeth libr.
k Reg. Roff. p. 113.
l He was canon of Windſor in 1453, and was prebendary of Troll in the church of St. David. Antiq. of Berkſh. vol. iii. p. 250. He died in 1472. Le Neve's Faſti, p. 379.
m Reg. Roff. p. 588.
n He was cenſured and deprived, for not reading the Book of Sports, Ruſhworth, vol. ii. p. 459.
o He and his two predeceſſors were buried in this church.
p Afterwards head maſter of Eaton ſchool; in 1760 canon of Windſor, provoſt of Eaton college, and vicar of Oſpringe in this county.

FOOT's

In the Parish of
Church Lord . Sept 8. 1838
In this Parish are deposited
the remains of Maria Lydia
Second Daughter of Sir
Stephen Lee & Jane his Wife
Born 4 June 1780 Died 26 July
1790 —

Here lie interred the remains
of Mary wife of James Lee
of Parish Cross Hall in
this County Esqr Daughter of
Richard Greenwood Esqr of Hollingden
in the County of Middlesex who
died on the sixth day of Septr
in the year of our Lord 1837
Aged 75 —



In St Paul's Parish
Church Yard Sept 3

In this Parish was interred the remains of James Chapman of Saint Mary Hill in this Parish where he was born on the 27 day of Feb 1730 & departed this life on the 1st day of Feby in the year 1824 -

In memory of Jane wife of James Chapman Esqr of St Mary Hill in this Parish. Daughter of the Revd Robt Marsh late of Rowington in the County of Warwick & Rector of that Parish. She died 24th 1820 in the 81st year of her age -

Near this Spot lie the Body of Mrs Chapman who departed this life the 4th January Anno 1772 aged 78 years -

In this Vault are interred the
remains of Charlotte Hartley
Daughter of James Chatterton
Esqre of Paules Cray Hall in this
Parish & of Jane his Wife, She
was born Sept[r] 29[th] 1774 and
died unmarried the
the Seventh 1829.

Under this Vault are deposited
the remains of Abdy Mores
late major in the army who
departed this Life March 25
[illegible]

Abdy, Ch[illegible] formerly
an in the 19 Reg[t] of Light
Dragoons. Fourth
Son James C[illegible]
St Paules Cray Hall in this P
[illegible] 19 Dec[r] 1[illegible]
[illegible]

FOOT's CRAY.

NEXT to Paul's Cray, northward, lies Foot's Cray, which takes its name from the owner of it in the time of the Saxons, one Godwin Fot, (*Fot* in the Saxon tongue ſignifying the ſame as *Foot* in Engliſh), and from the river Cray which runs through this pariſh. It is alſo frequently written Votes-Cray, and Foets Cray, in old deeds and writings.

The high road which leads through the centre of this county from New Croſs to Wrotham, and thence to Maidſtone, Cocks-heath, and the Weald of Kent, paſſes through this pariſh. Near the eaſt end of which a ſmall ſtreet of houſes built on each ſide of the above road forms the village of Foot's Cray, at the eaſt end of which the river Cray, croſſing that road, and having turned a mill, directs its courſe towards North Cray. Foot's Cray park almoſt adjoins the village, on the north ſide of it, near which the church ſtands. Hence the ground riſes weſtward towards Sidcup, at about half a mile diſtance from whence, towards the weſtern bounds of this pariſh, it is very dreary and unpleaſant, and much covered with coppice wood, and the ſoil is very poor, being much of it either a gravel or cold unfertile clay. It contains about ſevend hundred and fifty acres of land.

At the time of the taking of Domeſday, in the reign of the Conqueror, this place was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, the king's half brother; accordingly it is entered in that ſurvey under the general title of the biſhop's lands:

The ſame William (Fitzoger) holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Crai. It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is . . . . . In demeſne there is 1 *carucate, and* 8 *villeins, with* 1 *carucate and an half, and* 4 *cottagers, and* 1 *mill of* 10 *ſhillings. There is* 1 *ſervant,*

and wood for the pannage of 6 hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth 4 pounds, and afterwards 3 pounds, now 4 pounds. Goduin held it of king Edward.

Fot.

On the biſhop of Baieux's diſgrace in 1084, his eſtates were all confiſcated to the crown.

In the reign of king John Robert de Crevequer held one knights fee in Foot's Cray, and William de Eynesford held it again of him. After which this place was held by the family of Rokeſle. Gregory de Rokeſle died poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Edward I. His ſon Roger de Rokeſle ſeems to have poſſeſſed only a moiety of this eſtate, the other being poſſeſſed by Thomas de Warderoba. Roger de Rokeſle paſſed away his intereſt in it in the 33d year of that reign, to John Abel, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 16th year of king Edward II.[q] his ſon Walter Abel conveyed it to Sir Simon de Vaughan,[r] who paid aid for it in the 20th year of king Edward III. In the book of which it is thus entered.

" Of Sir Simon Vagen, and the prior of St. Mary, " of Southwarke, for one fee in Fotiſcrey, which the " heirs of Thomas de Wardroba, and the tenants of " Robert Crevequer, held of Hamon Crevequer; of " which Simon holds one moiety, viz. that part which " was Robert Crevequer's; and the prior holds the " other moiety, which was the aforeſaid Thomas's, in " the fields called Le Hoke and Craywode, in this " pariſh."

Sir Simon Vaughan died poſſeſſed of the manor of Fotis Crey, who lies buried with his wife under an altar tomb in this church, with their figures at length on it. His deſcendant, Hamo Vaughan, died owner of it in the 18th year of king Richard II. and left an only daughter and heir, Alianore, who carried it in mar-

[q] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni. [r] Philipott, p. 109.

riage

riage to Warner, from whom it deſcended to John Warner, eſq. of Foot's Cray, who was ſheriff of this county in the 20th year of king Henry VI. But this family at length ended in two daughters, and coheirs, one of whom married John Heron, and the other Denham; and on the diviſion of their inheritance, this manor was allotted to the former. His deſcendant, Chriſtopher Heron, eſq. in the 21ſt year of king Henry VIII. paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Edmund Walſingham, whoſe deſcendant, Sir Francis Walſingham, principal ſecretary of ſtate to queen Elizabeth, about the middle of that reign, alienated ſome part of the lands by fine in the 7th and 8th of that reign to John Ellis, and the manor itſelf, with the remainder of the demeſne lands ſome years afterwards to Mr. John Gellibrand, of London;[s] whoſe deſcendant, Mr. Samuel Gellibrand paſſed it away by ſale in 1694 to Mr. George Perkins, gent. of Lambeth, on whoſe death it deſcended to his ſon, John Perkins; who, dying without iſſue male, Mary, his only daughter and heir, carried it in marriage to Mr. Edward Townſend, of Brockley, in Deptford, who joined with his wife in the ſale of part of the demeſne lands to Bourchier Cleve, eſq. to enlarge his poſſeſſions about Foot's Cray Place, and they are now in the poſſeſſion of Benjamin Harenc, eſq.

But the manor of Foot's, alias Votes Cray, with the reſidue of the demeſne lands, deſcended to their three ſons and coheirs; who, in 1764, alienated it to John Calcraft, eſq. of Ingries, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1772, and his eldeſt ſon, by his will, became intitled to it, by whoſe truſtees it was afterwards ſold to Charles Stewart Minſhaw, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

A *court-baron* is held for this manor, which extends over part only of this pariſh. The tenants are all freeholders, and it appears by the court rolls, that ſome of the lands within it are held by heriot ſervice.

[s] Philipott, p. 110. See his life Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 2188.

Foot's

FOOT'S CRAY-PLACE is a ſeat in this pariſh, which was built on that part of the demeſnes of the manor of Foot's Cray, which was ſold by Sir Francis Walſingham by *fine*, anno 7 and 8 queen Elizabeth, to John Ellis; from which name this eſtate paſſed to Limen, and from thence to Smith, in which it remained till the heirs of Mr. George Smith alienated it to Bourchier Cleve, of London, pewterer, who pulled down the old ſeat, and erected, at ſome diſtance northward from it, an elegant manſion of free-ſtone, built after the model, though with ſome few alterations, of the late earl of Weſtmoreland's ſeat at Mereworth, who deſigned it after one of Andrea Palladio, built for a Vincentine gentleman on the bank of the river Bacchiglione, near the city of Venice. At the ſame time he incloſed a park round it, which he embelliſhed with plantations of trees, and an artificial canal, which flows the whole length of the park, at about a quarter of a mile's diſtance from the houſe, ſeeming from thence a natural ſtream, though it is but an artificial cut from the river Cray, which runs juſt by.

He died poſſeſſed of it in 1760, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who, in 1765, carried this ſeat, with other poſſeſſions, in marriage to Sir George Yonge, bart. The anceſtor of whoſe family was Walter Yonge, eſq. who is mentioned in the viſitation of Devonſhire, taken in 1620, to be a younger ſon of the Yonges of Berkſhire, and to have ſettled in Devonſhire in the reign of king Henry VII. Sir John Yonge, on the reſtoration of king Charles II. was advanced to the dignity of a baronet, Sept. 26, 13 king Charles II. from whom deſcended the preſent baronet. They bear for their arms, *Ermine on a bend, between two cotizes ſable, three griffins heads or.* They in 1772 joined in the ſale of Foot's Cray-place, with the reſt of their eſtate in this pariſh, to Benjamin Harenc, of London, eſq. ſheriff of this county in 1777; who now reſides here.

Sir

PLAN
OF THE
FOOTS CRAY PLACE
ESTATE



Sir Thomas Pullocell, or Pullyſon Draper, who was lord mayor in the 26th year of queen Elizabeth, was ſon of William Pullocil, of Foot's Cray.

SIDCUP is a *hamlet* in this pariſh, lying on the Maidſtone road, and was ſo called from a family who formerly poſſeſſed much land in and about it. Thomas de Sedcopp was owner of this eſtate in the 35th year of king Henry VI. as appears by his deed; wherein ſtyling himſelf of Cheſilhurſt, he grants to Bernard Cavell, gent. of the ſame place, a parcel of his land here, called Eſtfeld and Groves. It conſiſts at preſent of a ſmall ſtreet of houſes, among which is an inn of much reſort, and two or three gentlemens houſes, the principal of which is a ſeat which belonged to Chriſtopher Hull, eſq. who reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1790, having married the widow of Mr. Eaſtchurch, of Maidſtone, ſiſter of Lewis Cage, eſq. by whom he had no iſſue. He deviſed his intereſt in it to his nephew of the ſame name, now of London, gent. who is at preſent intitled to his intereſt in it, but it is in the occupation of lady Hardy.

There are no *parochial charities*.

This pariſh is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter and *deanry* of Dartford. The church ſtands at the back of the village on the north ſide, cloſe to the corner of Foot's Cray park. It is a ſmall mean building, conſiſting of two iſles and a chancel, having a low ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end, and is ſeemingly of high antiquity. It is dedicated to All Saints.

In this church, among others, are the following monuments and inſcriptions:—*In the chancel*, a grave-ſtone and memorial for John, the infant ſon of Sir Robert Marſham, and Margaret, his wife, obt. 1682; a grave-ſtone and braſs plate and inſcription in black letter, for Thomas Myton, rector of this church, obt. Jan. 30, 1489; on the ſouth ſide a ſmall monument and inſcription, ſhewing that in the cemetery at the eaſt end of this chancel, is buried William Smith, rector of this pariſh, obt. Aug. 4, 1765. *In the north chancel*, on an altar tomb, under an arch on the north ſide,

ſide, are the figures in ſtone of a man in armour and his wife, with their heads reſting on cuſhions, that of the man is much broken, but the woman is entire, with a dog at her feet; they are very antient, and of rude ſculpture; Philipott ſays they repreſent Sir Simon de Vaughan and his wife, and were entire when Robert Glover made his collections of the Kentiſh monuments. In the eaſt window of the great chancel are theſe arms, very antient, argent, a chevron gules between three mullets pierced ſable, impaling argent a faltier engrailed azure, bearing the arms of Abell.[t]

The advowſon of this church was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Mary Overy in Southwark, ſo early as the reign of king Edward I.[u] and ſeems to have been part of that moiety of this place which the prior paid aid for, in the 20th year of king Edward III. as hath been already mentioned.

The patronage of it continued in the prior and convent of St. Mary Overie till its final diſſolution, which happened in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when the priory, together with the revenues and poſſeſſions belonging to it, were ſurrendered into the king's hands.[v] The advowſon of this church, thus becoming part of the royal revenues, has remained fixed there ever ſince, the king being the preſent patron of this rectory.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this church was valued at one hundred ſhillings.[w]

This rectory is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of 42l. 17s. the yearly tenths of which are 16s. 4d.[x]

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Foot's Cray was a parſonage ſequeſtered, with a houſe and ſeven acres of land, all worth thirty-five pounds per annum, one maſter May preaching there.[y]

[t] See the monuments and inſcriptions in this church at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 954.

[u] Tan. Mon. p. 537.

[v] Stry. Sto. Surv. b. iv. p. 9.

[w] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.

[x] Bacon's Lib. Regis.

[y] Parl. Surveys, Lamb. libr. vol. xix.

CHURCH OF FOOT's CRAY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
Prior and Convent of St. Mary Overy.	*Thomas Myton*, obt. Jan. 30, 1489.
The King.	*John Smith*, in 1557.[z]
	—— *Holt.*
	Adam Wilson, D. D. June 25, 1633, obt. 1634.[a]
	Edward Foliatt, L. L. B. June 9, 1634.[b]
	John Rowlands, M. A. presented June 12, 1734, obt. 1660.[c]
	Isaac Hunt, clerk, 1690.
	John Hancocks, clerk, presented 1691.
	John Whittell, 1720, obt. 1726.
	Richard Lucas, instit. July 26, 1725.
	—— *Uffington*, May 12, 1739.
	William Smith, 1747, obt. Aug. 4, 1765.
	—— *Gwyn*, June 1766.
	Thomas Moore, M. A. 1768. Present rector.[d]

z Reg. Roff. p. 588.

z Vacant by death. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 531.

b Ibid. p. 614. He was presented to Ashmers, in the diocese of Peterborough.

c Ibid. p. 615.

d In 1768 a dispensation passed, for his holding this rectory with that of North Cray.

NORTH CRAY

LIES the next parish north-eastward. It is so called from the river Cray, and from its situation, being the northernmost of the three parishes before mentioned, which take their names from it.

North Cray and Ruxley were formerly two distinct parishes, and continued so till they were united by cardinal Pole, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1557.

This

This parish is exceeding pleasant and healthy, being situated on a gravelly soil, and in a well frequented neighbourhood. The high road from the Crays, which may be stiled *the garden of this part of Kent*, and Orpington to Bexley passes through the village of North Cray, in which is a neat seat called *Wollet-hall*, late belonging to Neighbour Frith, esq. of London, who died possessed of it in 1776, and devised it by his will to his nephew, the Rev. Edward Cockayn, who has since changed his name to Frith, and is the possessor of it, but Mr. Trimmer is the present occupier of it.

The river Cray takes its course on the eastern side of this parish, and having passed the gardens of North Cray-place, Woolet-hall, and Vale Mascall, at which last it forms a beautiful cascade, it flows on to Bexley.

On the south side of this parish is the *manor house of Ruxley*, seated on a fine eminence, just above the 13th mile stone, in the high road to Farningham; and by the foundations, which still may be traced in the farm yard, the antient mansion appears to have been a large pile, suitable to the eminent families who have resided in it. The present building is a neat house, which was enlarged not many years since, and the lands contiguous to it now laid out, and much improved, by Mr. James Bedell, the late occupier of it.

This place was given by William the Conqueror to his half brother Odo, the great bishop of Baieux, and earl of Kent, under the general title of whose lands it is thus entered in the survey of Domesday, taken about the year 1080.

The same Anschitillus de Ros holds of the bishop (of Baieux) another Cray. It was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is . . . . . In demesne there is 1 *carucate, and* 7 *villeins, with* 5 *borderers, having* 1 *carucate. There is* 1 *mill of* 42 *pence, and* 5 *servants. Wood for the pannage of* 7 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and afterwards, it was worth* 4 *pounds, and now three*

three pounds.—Theſe two eſtates were 2 manors in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and now they are in one manor. Alwin held the ſame of Alnod Cilt.

Theſe two eſtates are North Cray and Paul's Cray; the latter of which was in the poſſeſſion of the ſame owner as the former, viz. Anchitillus de Ros; and the deſcription of the latter immediately precedes that of North Cray, above recited in Domeſday. Moſt likely, when the property of them was ſeparated, which happened no long time after, they again became two diſtinct manors, and as ſuch they now remain.

In the reign of king Richard I. North Cray was become part of the poſſeſſions of a family, who were ſeated in the adjoining pariſh of Rokeſle, now called Ruxley, and aſſumed their ſurname from it. Malgerius de Rokeſle was ſeated there at the time of the ſurvey of Domeſday. His deſcendant, Sir John de Rokeſle, accompanied king Richard I. into Paleſtine, and was preſent with that prince at the ſiege of Acon there, with many others of the Kentiſh gentry. He died poſſeſſed of theſe eſtates, and from him they afterwards deſcended to his grandſon, Gregory de Rokeſle, a perſon of no ſmall account in his time, having been lord mayor of London ſeveral times. He was alſo, as appears by the chartularies of London, keeper of the king's exchange there, and aſſay maſter general of the king's mint, and was a good benefactor to the Grey Friars.[e] He died in the 20th of that reign, and was buried in the choir of the church of the friars above mentioned, now called Chriſt church, but his monument has been long defaced.[f] His ſon, Sir Richard de Rokeſle, was a perſon of no leſs reputation, being ſeneſchal and governor of Poictou and Montreal, in Picardy, in the 1ſt year of king Edward II.'s

[e] Philipott, p. 108. Strype's Stow's Survey, book ii. p. 106. Howel's Londin. p. 312. Nich. Hiſt. Lib. p. 254.

[f] Stow, book iii. p. 129, 132. Coll. Aug. Min. part ii. p. 5. Newc. Rep. vol. i. p. 461.

reign.

reign. He is ſaid to have borne for his arms a coat ſimilar to the lord Leybornes, viz. *A feſs gules, between ſix lions rampant*;[g] yet this coat was not borne by all the different branches of it; for John de Rokeſle, grandſon of Gregory before mentioned, who was lord of the manor of Lullingſtone, in this county, bore, *A croſs, and in the dexter quarter a rook*,[h] as appears by his grave-ſtone in that church. Sir Richard, above mentioned, married Joan, ſiſter and heir of John de Criol;[i] he left by her two daughters, his coheirs, of whom Agnes, the eldeſt, married Thomas de Poynings; and Joan, the youngeſt, became the wife of Hugh de Pateſhul; notwithſtanding which, upon his death, the manor of North Cray deſcended to a younger branch of the family of Rokeſle,[k] and in the 20th year of king Edward III. it was held by Roger de Rokeſle, jun. and his coparcenors, who then paid aid for it, as half a knight's fee in Crey. This Roger de Rokeſle it ſeems died without iſſue, and this manor devolved to Poynings, as next of kin, whoſe deſcendant, Robert de Poynings, ſon of Richard de Poynings, by Iſabel, daughter and heir of Robert lord Fitz pain, died anno 25 Henry VI. being then poſſeſſed of the manors of Rokeſle and North Cray,[l] leaving Alianore, the wife of Sir Henry Percy, his couſin, and heir, who had, in her right, poſſeſſion granted of the manors and lands of her inheritance, among which was the manor and advowſon of North Cray; but the manor and advowſon of Rokeſle went to Robert, younger and only ſurviving ſon of the above mentioned Robert de Poynings, as will be hereafter ſhewn. This antient and right noble family of Percy, derive their deſcent from Mainfred de Perci, who came out of Denmark into Normandy.

[g] Camden's Rep. p. 213.
[h] Pat. 1 king Edw. ii. p. 1. Rym. Fœd. tom. iii. p. 19.
[i] Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 771.
[k] Philipott, p. 108.
[l] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.

William

William de Perci, his direct deſcendant, came into England with William the Conqueror. He had the ſurname of Gernon or Algernon, and being much in favour with that king, enjoyed, through his bounty, vaſt poſſeſſions in this realm.[m]

His deſcendant, William de Perci, had four ſons, who all died iſſueleſs, and two daughters, Maud, married to William earl of Warwick, who afterwards died without iſſue; and Agnes to Joſceline de Lovaine, a younger ſon of Godfrey duke of Brabant, who, on their father's death, in the reign of king Henry I. became his coheirs. This Agnes, before ſhe accepted of Joſceline de Lovaine for her huſband, covenanted with him, that he ſhould either bear the arms of Percy, *Azure five fuſils in feſs or*, and omit his own; or continue his own arms, and take the ſurname of Percy to him and his poſterity for ever. He choſe the latter, and continued to bear the arms of Brabant, *Or, a lion rampant, azure*;[n] and from this marriage ſprung the Percys, earls of Northumberland, who afterwards made ſo illuſtrious a figure in the annals of this kingdom. In a direct line from the above marriage was deſcended Henry lord Percy of Alnwick, who being preſent as marſhal of England, at the coronation of king Richard II. was then advanced to the title of earl of Northumberland, and in the 7th year of that reign made a knight of the Garter.

This great earl, who was ſlain in rebellion in the 9th year of king Henry IV. married firſt Margaret, daughter of Ralph lord Nevill, by whom he had three ſons; of whom Henry, the eldeſt, ſurnamed Hotſpur, was ſlain in the battle of Shrewſbury, in his father's life time.

He married ſecondly Maud, ſiſter and heir to Anthony lord Lucy, and widow of Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Angus, by neither of whom ſhe had any iſſue.

[m] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 269, et ſeq. [n] Lel. Itin. vol. viii. p. 6.

She joined with the earl in ſettling a large portion of her great inheritance, in caſe ſhe ſhould die without iſſue upon Henry lord Percy, his ſon and heir, by his firſt wife, on condition, that he and the heirs male of his body ſhould bear the then arms of Percy, that is, of Brabant quarterly, with the arms of Lucy, *Gules, three lucies, argent*, in all ſhields, banners, and ſo forth, whenſoever there ſhould be occaſion of bearing and ſhewing forth their own paternal arms; which agreement was made in the preſence of the king, and by his ſpecial command.

The gallant and high-ſpirited nobleman, Hotſpur lord Percy, left a ſon, Henry, who, upon his humble petition to parliament, in the 2d year of that reign, that the king had enabled him to be earl of Northumberland, notwithſtanding any forfeiture of his anceſtors, and praying a general reſtitution to them in blood, and all their hereditaments, which were intailed, had it then granted to him.[o]

He was ſucceeded in his honours by Sir Henry Percy, lord Percy, his eldeſt ſon, who married, as has been above mentioned, Alianore, daughter of Richard de Poynings, deceaſed, and next heir of his father, Robert de Poynings, baron Poynings, Bryan, and Fitzpain; on whoſe death, in the 25th year of king Henry VI. Sir Henry became, in right of his wife, intitled to the manor of North Cray, with other great inheritance in this county, and elſewhere, of which he had poſſeſſion granted next year. Succeeding likewiſe by this marriage to the above baronies, he was ſummoned to parliament as lord Poynings, the writ being directed, *Henrico Percy Duo de Poynings, chival.* He was ſlain in the 39th year of that reign, fighting on the king's part, at the fatal battle of Towton-field, in Yorkſhire; and the next year, being the 1ſt of Edward IV. an act of attainder paſſed againſt him, king Henry,

[o] Cott. Rec. p. 540, 545.

the

the queen, and others, for the death of Richard duke of York.[p]

Henry lord Percy, his ſon, was in his minority when his father was ſlain, and was kept in the Tower, till the 9th year of that reign, when he was releaſed, and ſwore allegiance; and next year, on the reſignation of the title of earl of Northumberland by John Nevill, who was thereupon created marquis Montacute, had that dignity reſtored to him, and he had ſummons to parliament as earl of Northumberland, in the 12th year of king Edward IV. and the ſame year an act paſſed to reſtore him in blood to that earldom, and all ſuch hereditaments of the late earl, as came to the king's hands, in his 9th year, and the attainder made againſt him was made void.[q] After which he was made K. G. honourably employed by him throughout his reign, and in the 1ſt of king Richard III. he was conſtituted lord high chamberlain; afterwards, repairing with all his ſtrength to the king at the fatal battle of Boſworth-field, he was taken priſoner; but in conſideration of the neutrality which he kept there, he was taken into king Henry's favour, and made one of his privy council, &c.

In the 4th year of that reign, being commanded by the king to levy the aids, which he was extorting from the people, and entering Yorkſhire for this purpoſe, the people conceiving that the earl was the cauſe of it, tumultuouſly roſe and murdered him, near Thriſk, in that county.

Henry Algernon, his eldeſt ſon, became the fifth earl of Northumberland, and was K. G. and in the 12th year of king Henry VII. was one of the chief commanders of the king's forces in the battle of Blackheath, againſt the lord Audley and others, and the year afterwards had poſſeſſion granted of his lands;

[p] Dugd. Bar. vol i. p. 281. Cott. Rec. p. 670
[q] Cott. Rec. p. 681, 689.

and dying in the 18th year of that reign, was buried at Beverly, leaving ſeveral children; of whom Henry, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father in titles; and, in the 19th year of king Henry VIII. had poſſeſſion granted of all the lands which deſcended to him as heir to his father; and having married Mary, daughter of George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, whom his father had cauſed him to marry, to prevent his giving umbrage to the king, by his addreſſes to Anne Bullen, of whom he had been much enamoured. He died without iſſue, in the 29th year of that reign, and was buried in the church there. The year before his death, being poſſeſſed of this manor of North Cray, he that year, by the title of earl of Northumberland, lord of the honour of Cockermouth, baron of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpayne, and Bryan, warden of the Eaſt and Middle marches of Wales, and K. G. granted to the king, whom he ſtiles, *The moſt dread, invincible, and moſt excellent Prince*, Henry VIII. all his manors, caſtles, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the realm of England, though the year before this, an act had paſſed, for aſſuming to the king and his heirs, all the lands and poſſeſſions of this earl, in caſe of failure of heirs of his body.

This manor, thus coming into the king's hands, he granted it in his 36th year to Sir Roger Cholmley, together with the rectory and advowſon of the church of North Cray appendant to the manor, to hold *in capite*.[1]

Sir Roger Cholmeley was the natural ſon of Sir Richard Cholmondeley, or Cholmeley, a younger ſon of the Cholmondeleys of Cheſhire, and in the 27th of king Henry VIII. being then ſergeant at law, was choſen recorder of London, and in the 33d year, one of that city's repreſentatives in parliament, and after-

[1] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni, pt. 3 and pt. 18.

wards

wards chief baron of the exchequer, and then chief juſtice of the king's-bench.[s]

He held this eſtate but two years; for in the 38th year of that reign he alienated this manor and advowſon to Sir Martin Bowes,[t] the ſon of Thomas Bowes, of the city of York, and being of the Goldſmiths-company, was lord mayor of London in the 37th year of the ſame reign. He was buried in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, with his three wives. He bore for his arms, *Ermine, three bowes in feſs erect gules, on a chief azure, a ſwan argent billed and membered gules, having in its bill an annulet or, between two leopards faces of the laſt.*[u]

By the act of the 2d and 3d of king Edward VI. his lands and poſſeſſions were diſgavelled. He died anno 9 queen Elizabeth, and was ſucceeded in this manor of North Cray, with the advowſon of the church of it, by William Bowes, his ſon and heir, who held it *in capite*. He died without male iſſue, leaving two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, married to William Buggin; and Anne, to Sir Edward Fowler, who, in right of their reſpective wives, became joint poſſeſſors of his eſtates;[w] but upon a partition of their inheritance, in the year 1634, this manor, together with the advowſon, became the ſole property of Mr. William Buggin; whoſe deſcendant, John Buggin, eſq. ſold them about the year 1710 to Thomas D'Aeth, eſq. afterwards created a baronet in 1716. He joined with his eldeſt ſon, Narborough D'Aeth, eſq. about the year 1738, in the ſale of both manor and advowſon, the manſion-houſe, called North Cray-place, and other premiſes belonging to them in this pariſh, to Jeffry Hetherington, eſq. who reſided

[s] Coke's Rep. pt. ii. p. 113. Ir. Peer. vol. iii. p. 71. Strype's Stow's Surv. book v. p. 160. Ibid. ſecond Appendix, page 9. Dudg. Orig. p. 86, 88.

[t] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 11.

[u] Strype's Stow's Surv. book ii. p. 161. bk. v. p. 132. Coll. Aug. Min. pt. ii. p. 4.

[w] Philipott, p. 109.

here; and dying unmarried, poſſeſſed of them, in 1767, by his will deviſed them, among his other eſtates in this county, to his only ſurviving brother, the Rev. William Hetherington, fellow of Eaton-college, and rector of Farnham Royal, in Buckinghamſhire; a gentleman, whoſe univerſal benevolence and liberality of mind, gained him the praiſe and admiration of every one. He died in 1778. unmarried, and by his will (his younger brother, Mr. Samuel Hetherington, having died likewiſe unmarried, in 1765) deviſed them, among his other eſtates, to Thomas Coventry, eſq. deſcended of the ſame anceſtors, as the preſent earl of Coventry. He is the preſent owner of this manor and advowſon, and reſides here. Mr. Coventry is a widower; his wife, Mrs. Coventry, died in 1779, without iſſue.

This manor has a court leet and court baron, and the cuſtom of the manor is for the jury in the leet to preſent two perſons to the lord, or his ſteward, for the office of conſtable of the pariſh of North Cray, out of which they appoint one. In the court baron the tenants are all freeholders.

Robert Poynings, carver, and ſword bearer to Jack Cade, after he had been pardoned for being in that rebellion in the 29th year of king Henry VI. raiſed another rebellion in this place, in the 32d of that reign.

ROKESLE, otherwiſe RUXLEY, as has been already mentioned, was a *diſtinct pariſh*, from North Cray, till it was united to it by cardinal Poole, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1557.

This place, as well as North Cray, was given by William the Conqueror to Odo, biſhop of Baieux, his half brother; and it is accordingly thus entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken in that prince's reign under the general title of the biſhop of Baieux's lands.

In Helmeſtrei hundred, Malgerius holds Rochelei of the biſhop (of Baieux). It was taxed at 1 ſuling. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there is 1 caracute and

and an half, and 10 *villeins, with* 10 *borderers, having* 2 *caracutes and an half. There is* 1 *mill of* 12 *ſhillings. Wood for the pannage of* 3 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth* 4 *pounds, when he received it* 3 *pounds, and now* 100 *ſhillings. Alured held it of king Edward.*

This Malgerius, from his poſſeſſion and reſidence at this place, aſſumed the ſurname of Rokeſle, being called Malgerius de Rokeſle,[x] and notwithſtanding the diſgrace and forfeiture of the biſhop of Baieux, continued in the poſſeſſion of Rokeſle, though the fee of it was granted to Hugh de Crevequer, who held it *in capite*, by barony of the king, as of his caſtle of Dover, it making part of the barony of Crevequer. Of him it was held by Malgerius de Rokeſle, by the tenure of performing watch and ward within the caſtle for a certain time, according to his proportion of land. His deſcendant, Sir John de Rokeſle, who attended king Richard I. into the Holy Land, died poſſeſſed of this place; and from him it deſcended to Richard de Rokeſle, who held it in the 7th year of king Edward I.[y]

In the 21ſt year of that reign, John de Rokeſle, was owner of Rokeſle, and then endeavoured to get his lands here exempted from ſuit and ſervice, at the hundred court, but the jury gave it againſt him.[z] He died poſſeſſed of it in the 29th year of Edward I.

In the next reign of king Edward II. this place was held by Sir Richard de Rokeſle, ſeneſchal and governor of Poictou and Montreal in Picardy, who died without male iſſue, leaving by his wife Joan, ſiſter and heir of John de Criol, two daughtets his coheirs, of whom Agnes, the eldeſt, married Thomas de Poynings; and Joan, the youngeſt, married firſt Hugh de Pateſhull, and ſecondly Sir William le Baud,[a] who in her

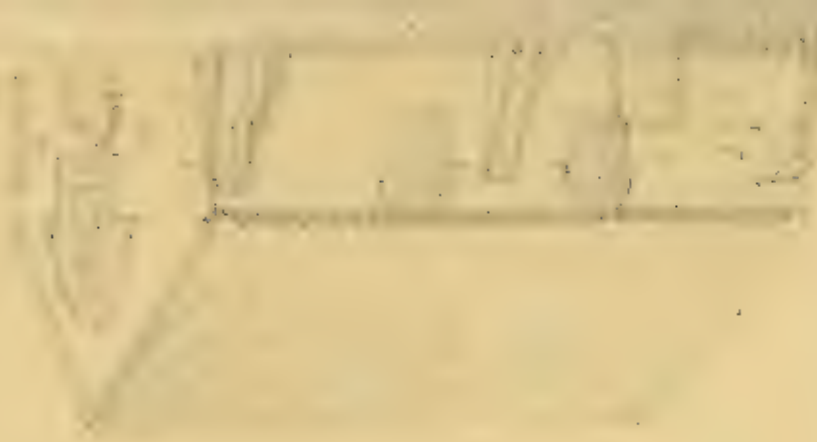
[x] Text. Roff. p. 182.
[y] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.
[z] Harris's Hiſt. Kent, p. 263.
[a] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 771.

right became poſſeſſed of this manor, and died owner of it in the 4th year of king Edward III. In remembrances of which marriages the arms of Baud, *Three chevrons, in chief a label of three points*, impaling Rokeſle, and of Rokeſle impaling Criol, were carved on the roof of the cloiſters at Canterbury; and in St. Peter's church, in Canterbury, were the coats of Rokeſle and of Poynings, ſingle; and of Poynings impaling ſeverally Rokeſle, Talbot, Norwood, and Fitzpain; and of Baud impaling Rokeſle. The arms of Rokeſle were likewiſe in the windows of Sheldwich church.

Their ſon, Sir William Baud, died in the 50th year of king Edward III. poſſeſſed of it, with the advowſon of the church of Rokeſle, holden of the king of his caſtle of Leeds, as of the barony of Crevequer, by homage and fealty, and by the ſervice of paying to the ward of Dover caſtle, Richard de Poynings being his kinſman and next heir,[b] who was the younger brother of Thomas, grandſon of Thomas de Poynings, who married Agnes, the eldeſt daughter and coheir of Sir Richard de Rokeſle, and ſiſter of Joane, mother of the ſaid William le Baud laſt mentioned. He died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in the 11th of king Richard II. holding it by the tenure before mentioned.[c] On his death Iſabel, his widow, daughter and heir of Robert lord Fitzpain, held it in dower, till her death, in the 17th year of that regin; upon which Robert de Poynings, their ſon, ſucceeded to them, and died poſſeſſed of them in the 25th of king Henry VI.[d] His eldeſt ſon, Richard, whoſe daughter, Alianore, married Sir Henry Percy, died in his life time, ſo that Robert de Poynings, the younger and only ſurviving ſon of Robert, became intitled to it, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 9th year of king Edward IV. he was ſucceeded by his ſon, Sir Edward Poynings, a man much in favour, both with king Henry VII. and VIII. be-

[b] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni. [c] Ibid. [d] Ibid.

ing



ing governor of Dover caſtle, lord warden of the five ports, and K. G. who died poſſeſſed of them in the 14th year of the latter reign,[e] having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Scott, by whom he left no iſſue, though he had ſeveral natural children. He died not only without legitimate iſſue, but without any collateral kindred, who could make claim to his eſtates; ſo that this manor and advowſon, among others, eſcheated to the crown, and were afterwards granted by king Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, who, in the 31ſt year of that reign, had, among others, an act paſſed for diſgavelling his lands and poſſeſſions in this county;[f] on whoſe attainder and execution, in the 32d year of that reign, they reverted again to the crown; four years after which the king made a grant of them, among other premiſes, to Sir Martin Bowes, to hold *in capite*, by fealty only.[g] He was ſucceeded in them by William Bowes, eſq. his ſon and heir; after which they deſcended in the ſame courſe of ownerſhip that the manor of North Cray did, to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. who, about 1746, conveyed them to Jeffry Hetherington, eſq. to whom he had, about ſeven years before, ſold the manor, and appendant advowſon of North Cray. He died, unmarried, in 1767, and deviſed them by his will to his only ſurviving brother, the Rev. William Hetherington, who died, unmarried likewiſe, in 1778, and by his will deviſed this, among his other eſtates, to Thomas Coventry, eſq. now of North Cray-place, who is the preſent owner of them.

The antient ſtructure of the church of Rokeſley is ſtill ſtanding, at a very ſmall diſtance from the manor houſe: it has been many years made uſe of as a barn,

[e] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 136.
[f] See an account of Cromwell, Biog. Brit. vol. iii. p. 1538.
[g] Rot Eſch. ejus anni, pt. 16.

for

for the uſe of Rokeſle farm. In the chancel part there yet remains two confeſſionary ſtalls, with mitred arches and ſeats in them, and near them the receptacle for holy water.

Several lands in Cheſilhurſt, Foot's Cray, and Horton Kirby, are held of this manor. It has a court baron held for it.

There was, in 1650, a chief rent of two ſhillings payable from the meſſuage of Ruxley to the manor of Horton, known by the name of *redvelet money*.[h]

Mount Mascall is ſituated in that part of the pariſh of North Cray next Bexley. This ſeat, which ſtands on an eminence, having a double avenue of trees in front of it, down to the road, is built on part of the lands antiently belonging to a manſion which ſtood two fields ſouthward from it, which, though now almoſt unknown, was once of ſome note, being called *Jacket's-court*, from the owners, who reſided in it; and Philipott ſaw an old roll of Kentiſh arms, wherein Jacket, of Jacket's-court, is recorded; but the arms were ſo obliterated by time that he could not diſtinguiſh what they were.

From this family it went by ſale to Switzer, a name of long ſtanding in this neighbourhood, as gentlemen; one of whom, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, conveyed it to Edmund Cooke, eſq. of Leſnes-abbey in this county, the eldeſt ſon of Henry Cooke of that place, ſecond ſon of John Cooke of Broadwater, in Suſſex, who bore for their arms, *Gules, three creſcents and a canton, argent*.[i] By Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Nichols, comptroller of London-bridge, he left two ſurviving ſons, Lambert and George.

Lambert Cooke, the eldeſt ſon, was of Mount Maſcall, but died without ſurviving iſſue. George, the ſecond ſon, was of Bexley, and by Anne, daughter of Sir Timothy Lowe, of Bromley, had two ſons; of

[h] Augm. office, Parl. Surveys. [i] Viſit. Co. Kent, 1690.

whom

whom George, the eldeſt, was of Mount Maſcal, which he paſſed away, together with Jacket's-court, to Sir John Leman, the ſecond ſon of John Leman, eſq. of Gillingham, in Norfolk, who bore for his arms, *Azure, a feſs between three dolphins naiant, embowed, argent.* He was lord mayor of London in 1616; and afterwards alienated them to William Wiffin, citizen of London; whoſe daughter and heir, Hannah, being married to Thomas Bayles, eſq. of the Middle Temple, he became poſſeſſed of this eſtate, and continued owner of it in 1670; after which he paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Thomas Fitch of Eltham, deſcended from the Fitches of Eſſex, who bore for their arms, *Vert, a chevron between three leopards heads, or,* Sir Thomas bore the like *within a bordure gules*; he was made a baronet Sept. 7, in the laſt year of king James II. and died poſſeſſed of both Mount Maſcal and Jacket's-court in 1688.

By Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Comport, gent. of Eltham, who bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron gules, between three torteauxes, as many quarterfoils, or,* which coat was granted to his anceſtor Chriſtopher Comport, of Eltham,[k] in 1663, by Sir Edward Walker, garter.[l] He left Sir Comport Fitch, bart. his only ſon, who was of Eltham, who died in 1720, leaving an only daughter and heir, Alice, to whom the inheritance of both Mount Maſcall and Jacket's-court deſcended. She carried them in marriage, in 1740, to Sir John Barker, bart. of Sproughton, in Suffolk, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1757, leaving one ſon, Sir John Fitch Barker, bart. who died without iſſue.

Lady Barker, on her huſband's death, became by her marriage ſettlement again poſſeſſed in fee of both Mount Maſcall and Jacket's-court, and afterwards remarried with Philip Brooke, eſq. of Nacton, in Suffolk,

[k] Coll. Bar. vol. iv. p. 702.

[l] See the grant, Harl. MSS. No. 1172-44. Guillim, p. 361.

and

and ſurviving her ſon, Sir John Fitch Barker abovementioned, died in 1771, having by her will deviſed this eſtate to Iſabella, Elizabeth, and Thurland, three of the daughters of her huſband Philip Brooke, by his former wife. They joined in the ſale of it to John Maddocks, eſq. one of the king's council, and a bencher both of Lincoln's-Inn and the Middle Temple, who reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1794, leaving his widow ſurviving, who, by the deviſe of his will, now reſides in it, and likewiſe three ſons, John Edward, who married the Hon. Miſs Craven, ſiſter of lord Craven, and reſides at Holly-hill, in Erith; Joſeph; and Eraſmus, who married the daughter of Shovel Blackwood, eſq. of Charlton, in this county. Mount Maſcall had not before been inhabited by the owners of it for ſome years. Sir Robert Ladbroke, an alderman of London, formerly reſided in it, and ſome years ago Sir William Calvert, and before him Sir William Billers, both aldermen of London.

VALE MASCALL is a ſmall ſeat, which ſtands at the end of the avenue of trees leading up to Mount Maſcall, on the oppoſite ſide of the road near the river, which is here elegantly diſpoſed, as well as the grounds adjoining to it.

It was built not many years ſince by Thomas Taſh, eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir John Taſh, late alderman and lord mayor of London, on part of the Mount Maſcall eſtate, belonging to Sir John Barker, bart. on whoſe death, in 1757, by ſome omiſſion in lady Barker's ſettlement, the inheritance of Vale Maſcall and its appurtenances, paſſed to their ſon, Sir John Fitch Barker, bart. who died without iſſue in 1766, and by his will deviſed it to Robert Naſſau, eſq. ſecond ſon of the hon. Richard Savage Naſſau, brother to the earl of Rochford. He ſold it to the late John Maddocks, eſq. whoſe eldeſt ſon, of the ſame name, afterwards reſided in it, till he removed to Erith. It now belongs to this family, but is inhabited by Mr. Burdett.

It

It appears by the eſcheat-rolls, that in the 19th year of king Edward IV. the prioreſs and convent of Dartford were poſſeſſed of lands in North Cray.[m] After the ſuppreſſion, king Henry VIII. in his 36th year, granted to Henry Cooke part of them, called Jordens, alias Joydens, wood, containing one hundred and forty acres, in this and the adjoining pariſhes of Dartford and Wilmington, to hold *in capite*,[n] and in the 5th of king Edward VI. Edward Cooke, his ſon and heir, was found to poſſeſs them.[o]

CHARITIES.

Sir Martin Bowes and William Southwood, in 1557, gave by will a ſum of money, for 12 halfpenny loaves, to be diſtributed every Sunday by the churchwardens to 12 poor people, or houſekeepers, and one to the clerk, amounting to 1l. 6s. ten ſhillings towards the repairs of the church, and 2s. a piece to the churchwardens, in all 40s. payable out of eſtates belonging to the Goldſmith's Company, in which it is veſted, for the wardens to pay the ſame to the miniſter and churchwardens, now of the above annual produce.

A perſon unknown, before the year 1712, gave three tenements, and a ſmall piece of garden, for the uſe of the pariſh poor, who are placed in them by the pariſh officers, the ſame being veſted in the pariſh.

The Rev. William Hetherington, in his life-time in 1771, erected upon the pariſh ground 5 tenements, having ſmall gardens to them, viz. one for a ſchool-houſe, one for the pariſh-clerk, and the other three for 3 poor perſons or families, not receiving alms, the ſame being veſted in the pariſhioners, and at the diſpoſal of the miniſter and churchwardens.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hetherington, of Queen's-ſquare, London, in 1776, gave by will towards a pariſh ſchool, in money, 100l. veſted in the rector and churchwardens, who have placed the ſame in the New South-Sea Annuities, and it is increaſed to 181l. 14s. 9d. being of the annual produce of 5l. 8s. 11d.

The Rev. William Hetherington before-mentioned, gave in 1777, for a fund, to keep the five houſes he had erected in repair, and other purpoſes, at the diſcretion of the miniſter and churchwardens, to be approved of by the pariſhioners in veſtry, 200l. placed in Old South-Sea Annuities, and veſted in the mi-

[m] Tan. Mon. p. 236. [n] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni. pt. 13. [o] Ibid. ejus anni.

niſter

niſter and churchwardens, being 300l. in ſtock, of the annual produce of 9l.

Beſides the above, PETER COLLETT, alderman of London, who lies buried in this church, gave to it 24s. per annum; CHRISTOPHER SMITH ordered by his will that the heirs of CHRISTOPHER TINGEWICK, and AGNES, his wife, ſhould yearly pay out of his meſſuage with its appurtenances, to the churchwardens, 20d. the Sunday next before Eaſter, for ever, with power to diſtrain, &c. EDWARD HARVILL, clerk, gave by will to the poor of this pariſh, 40s. to make them a ſtock, an account thereof yearly to be given by the churchwardens, with SIR MARTIN BOWES's gift.[p]

NORTH CRAY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Dartford. The church is a ſmall mean building, having a low ſpire at the weſt end. It conſiſts of one iſle and a ſmall chancel. It is dedicated to St. James.

In this church are, among others, the following monuments and inſcriptions:—*In the chancel*, on a grave-ſtone, a memorial for Joſias Bull, 24 years rector of this church, obt. Oct. 22, 1656, æt. 54; a ſmall ſtone in the wall, by the altar, and memorial for Charles Weale, and two daughters; he was rector of North Cray, and died May 8, 1701, æt. 51. On the north wall, oppoſite the above, Jonathan Reade, rector, anno 1709; on the north ſide, above the pulpit, a mural monument and inſcription for Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Bowes, wife of William Buggin, obt. 1657, æt. 79. The arms, Buggin and Bowes, and their ſeveral quarterings.[q]

The patronage of the churches of North Cray and Ruxley have ever been appendant to thoſe manors; and as ſuch, the advowſon of the church of North Cray cum Ruxley is part of the poſſeſſions of Thomas Coventry, eſq. lord of thoſe manors, as before noticed.

In the 25th year of king Henry VI. a preſentation to this rectory was exhibited to the biſhop of Rocheſter, who commanded his official to enquire of the right of patronage, by inquiſition, who found that the church

[p] See Cuſtumale Roffen. p. 39.

[q] See the monuments and inſcriptions in this church at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 1006.

of

of North Cray was vacant by the reſignation of maſter Edward Poynings, and that the lord of North Cray was the true patron of it, viz. Sir Henry Percy, and the lord Robert Poynings, lord of the manor; and that their feoffees preſented Sir William Ipever Chaplain; that the church was neither in litigation, nor payed penſion or portion; that the payments out of it were, archdiaconal procurations, five ſhillings; the finding of bread, wine, and lights, which amounted in a year to five ſhillings; and that it was taxed at five marcs; and according to that taxation the rector paid towards the expences of the proctors of the clergy, and other contributions, and thus the true annual value of the benefice one year with another, by their eſtimation, was eight marcs; that the rectory was wholly ruinous, and that the defect had happened chiefly through Thomas Ripple, the rector there, and that twenty marcs would ſcarce ſuffice for the fit reparation of it; and that the laſt rector had received nothing towards the repairing of it; and that Sir William Nittingall, who was then preſented, was in prieſts orders, and of ſufficient age, but whether he was beneficed elſewhere they knew not. The biſhop therefore admitted him to this church, and inſtituted him in it, with all its rights and appurtenances, &c. and the archdeacon was commanded to induct him, &c.[r]

In the year 1557, anno 5 and 6 of Philip and Mary, on the petition of Sir Martin Bowes, patron of the churches of North Cray and Rokeſley, made to archbiſhop Pole, then cardinal Legate, ſetting forth, that the pariſh church of Rokeſley, the profits of which did not exceed by eſtimation the ſum of ſix pounds, as well in the ſteeple as in the roof and walls of it, was much decayed and ruinous; and that there was no one, eſpecially on account of the great ſcarcity of clergy in thoſe parts, who could be conveniently found to ſerve

[r] Reg. Roff. p. 268.

it,

it, inſomuch that a prieſt could not be provided to perform the ſervice there for ſcarce a fourth part of the year, to the great prejudice and inconvenience of the pariſhioners; and praying that the church might be ſuppreſſed and wholly aboliſhed as a pariſh church, and all the goods and rights of it might be appropriated to, and incorporated with, the church of North Cray, which was not diſtant from it above one mile, and had been hitherto well and ſufficiently repaired, and decently furniſhed with bells and other neceſſaries; and that, as far as might be, the ruinous timbers, ſtone, mortar, leads, and whatſoever other materials there were of the church of Rokeſley, or its appurtenances, in building or other neceſſaries, ſhould be aſſigned to the upholding of the church of North Cray; and that the pariſhioners of the church of Rokeſley, who did not in the whole exceed the number of ten perſons, might be added to the cure of the church of North Cray; and that out of the above two pariſhes, there might be made one and the ſame pariſh, under the name, ſtyle, and denomination of the pariſh of North Cray. In conſequence of this petition, an inquiſition was made towards effecting the above union; who found that the church of North Cray, all outgoings being ſatisfied, was well worth ten pounds yearly; and that the church of Rokeſley was worth in like manner eleven marcs.

To which petition the archbiſhop conſented, and by virtue of his legantine power, granted his faculty to the biſhop of Rocheſter that year, for completing this union, according to the above-mentioned petition, and for turning to common uſe the church and churchyard, and for pulling down and removing the building, as far as might be, and the ſeveral materials of it to the end, that out of the price for which they were ſold, the church of North Cray, when it wanted reparation, might be upheld in its buiding, and for aſſigning, appropriating, and incorporating, with the church of North

North Cray, the whole ſcite and precinct, and the tenths, fruits, profits, obventions, rights, and goods of the church of Rokeſley, moveable and immoveable for ever, &c.[s]

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Nordcray was valued at ten marcs, and that of Rokeſley at eight marks.[t] This rectory is valued in the king's books at 13l. 19s. 9½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 7s. 11½d.[u]

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that North Cray was a parſonage, with a barn, and ſome thirty acres of glebe land, worth ten pounds per annum, altogether ſixty-five pounds per annum, maſter Bull then preaching there.[w]

There has lately been a new parſonage-houſe built in this pariſh, for the uſe of the rector, there having been none for a great number of years before. It was built chiefly by the liberality of the Rev. William Hetherington, the patron of it.

CHURCH OF NORTH CRAY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Lords of the Manor of North Cray.	*Thomas Ripple.*[x]
	William Ipever.[y]
	Edward Poynings, reſigned 1445.[z]
	William Nitingall, inſtituted March 27, 1447.[a]
	Roger Frith.[b]
	Edward Hariull.
	Joſias Bull, inſtit. 1532, obt. Oct. 22, 1656.[c]
	Richard Owen, B. D. 1656, obt. Jan. 1683.[d]

s Reg. Roff. p. 588.
t Stev. Mon. vol. 1. p. 456.
u Bacon's Lib. Regis.
w Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-libr.
x Reg. Roff, p. 269. y Ibid.
z Ibid. p. 268. a Ibid. p. 269.
b He was no graduate.
c He lies buried in this church.
d He had been vicar of Eltham, and was there buried.

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Lords of the Manor of North Cray.	*Charles Weal*, obt. May 8, 1701.[e]
	Jonathan Read, obt. 1709.
	Jacob Rice, obt. Sept 1728.
	Hopton Williams, A. M. reſigned 1729.[f]
	William Ayerſt, D. D. inſtituted Dec. 24, 1729, obt. May 9, 1765.[g]
	..... *Hotham*, 1765.
	Thomas Moore, preſent rector.[h]

e He was buried in this church, as was his ſucceſſor.

f See Stourmouth, and Preſton by Wingham.

g See Southfleet.

h And rector of Foots Cray.

BEXLEY

IS the next pariſh northward. It is written in antient deeds *Bekeſley*, and derives its name from the words *Becc*, or *Beke*, which ſignify a ſtream, and *ley*, a paſture. In Domeſday-book it is written *Bix*; in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Bixle*, and now, in general, *Bexley*.

The pariſh of Bexley is very extenſive, being about three miles acroſs each way. There is great variety of country in it, with frequent hill and dale, the whole of it interſperſed with much coppice wood, eſpecially towards the weſt, the ſoils of it are various, but the moſt predominant ones are gravel and a ſtiff clay; great part of it is very poor and barren, (excepting in the vale near the river) and much covered with heath and furze; eaſtward of the village it is very hilly, and near the road there leading to Dartford heath, which is at the bounds of it, there is much ſand; weſtward of it are the ſeveral ſeats of Lamienby, Blendon, and Danſon, and the ſeveral ſmall hamlets of Hurſt, Halfway-ſtreet, Bridgen, Blendon, Upton, and Welling, or indeed,

indeed, more properly, Wellend, (which name was given to it from the ſafe arrival of the traveller at it, after having eſcaped the danger of robbers through the hazardous road of Shooter's hill hither) and among the woods, at the weſtern extremity, that of Blackfen, the manor of which belongs to Mr. Richard Day. At the ſouthern bounds of the pariſh, are the ſeats of Mount and Dale Maſcal; and at the northern, that of Hall-place, beyond which it extends to the hither ſide of the London high road to Dover, which croſſes Bexley heath for a mile in length, along the bounds of it. The ſeveral high roads from the Crays, Dartford-heath, Eltham, and the London road at Bexley heath and Crayford lead through the village of Bexley, which is ſituated in the eaſtern part of the pariſh in the valley, on the banks of the river Cray. From its ſize, and number of inhabitants, it may well be ſtiled the town of Bexley; in it, as well as in the ſeveral hamlets above-mentioned, there are many handſome modern-built houſes, inhabited by genteel families of fortune. The church ſtands at the eaſt end of it, and adjoining to the church-yard. Still further eaſtward is the manor place, which has for many years been made uſe of only as a farm-houſe. Oppoſite the church ſouthward, ſtood the parſonage, a large and curious old timbered building, lately pulled down, but the yard, barns, and other buildings belonging to it are ſtill remaining.

The river Cray flows through the middle of this village, where it turns a corn-mill belonging to the lord of the manor, and then paſſing under a brick bridge, erected a few years ſince by the ſubſcription of the neighbouring gentry, it flows on by the late Mr. Thorpe's gardens to thoſe of Hall-place, a little above which it receives into it on the weſt ſide a ſmall brook, which riſes above Lamienby, and having paſſed through Blendon paddock, croſſes the Eltham road on its way hither, where it joins the river Cray, juſt below Bourne place. Hence the river flows on by Hall-place, and

then by the farm of Wantſum, belonging to Shovel Blackwood, eſq. unto Crayford; and here it may not be improper to obſerve, that the manor of Bexley claims over this river, at the entrance of it, into this pariſh from North Cray, till within one field of Crayford bridge.

Along the edge of the ſandy bank for about a rod, on the ſummit of Park-hill, in this pariſh, and oppoſite the white gate, Mr. Thorpe obſerved growing in patches, that elegant little plant, the ſmalleſt of the fern kind, *Trichomanes* of Parkinſon, 1051, *mas*, Gerarde, 985, *Engliſh black maiden-hair*. Gerarde, in his Herbal ſays, he found it growing in a ſandly lane in Betſum, in the pariſh of Southfleet, which he thinks muſt be the lane leading to Shell-hill there, from Greenſtreet-green, but by miſtake has given the figure wrong. The above plants in Bexley were totally deſtroyed in 1785, in paring down the bank to widen the road, except a few which he tranſplanted on the walls of his garden. Up the lane, by Marle-houſe, he found ſome years ſince the *Moſchetellina foliis fumarid bulboſa, Radix cava Minima Viridi flore*, Gerarde 933, *Tuberous Moſcatell*, ſome of which he tranſplanted to his garden, where they afterwards flouriſhed.[1]

Cenulph, king of Mercia, having made the kingdom of Kent tributary to him, gave to Wilfred, archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the uſe of Chriſt church, in Canterbury, ten plow lands, viz. Bixley, L. S. A.[2] which three letters mean *Libere ſicut Adiſham*; that is, that the lands given by this charter to the church ſhould be granted with the ſame franchiſes, and liberties as Adiſham originally was. In moſt of the Saxon grants to Chriſt church the archbiſhops procured the addition of this franchiſe, if the lands were in this county.

[1] Cuſt. Rott. p. 255. [2] Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 19.

In

In the ſurvey of Domeſday this place is thus deſcribed, under the general title of the archbiſhop's poſſeſſions in this county:

In Helmeſtrei hundred the archbiſhop himſelf holds Bix. It was taxed at 3 ſulings in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and now for 2. The arable land is . . . . In demeſne there are 2 carucates, and 41 villeins, with 15 borderers having 10 carucates. There is a church, and 3 mills of 48 ſhillings, and 8 acres of meadow, wood for the pannage of 100 hogs. In the whole it was worth, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, as well as afterwards, 12 pounds, and now 20 pounds, and yet it pays 30 pounds and 8 ſhillings.

Archbiſhop Walter Reynolds, in the 9th year of king Edward II. procured a market weekly at Bixle, upon a Tueſday, and a fair upon Holyrood-day.[l]

This manor remained part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury till archbiſhop Cranmer, in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. granted it, with all his eſtates in this pariſh, parcel of the archbiſhopric, of the yearly value of 503l. 14s. 5d. over and above all repriſes, excepting ſome annual payments, amounting to 29l. 17s. 2d. per annum, to that king.[m]

The manor of Bexley continued in the crown, till it was granted by king James I. *in fee* to Sir John Spilman, his jeweller, originally deſcended out of Germany, who quickly afterwards conveyed it by ſale to that great antiquary William Camden, eſq. *clarencieux*, king at arms;[n] who, not content with devoting his pen to the ſervice of the learned world, endowed it alſo with the greateſt part of his fortune, by founding *an hiſtorical lecture* in the univerſity of Oxford.

For this purpoſe, he by his deed, in the 19th year of the ſame reign, acknowledged in chancery made

[l] Rot. Pat. ejus anni, No. 49.

[m] Augtn. off. box A. 21. In the taxation of the archbiſhop's temporals, this manor was valued at 83l. 16s. 11d. Batteley's Somn. part ii. ſupplem. p. 30. [n] Philipott, p. 65.

over his right in this manor, with all profits, emoluments, &c. to the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of the univerſity of Oxford and their ſucceſſors, with this proviſo, that the profits of it, which were computed to be of the yearly value of four hundred pounds, ſhould be enjoyed by Mr. William Heather, his heirs and executors, for ninety-nine years, from the death of the donor. During which time the poſſeſſor of it, ſhould pay to the profeſſor of hiſtory in Oxford one hundred and forty pounds per annum, and after the expiration of the above term, that the whole eſtate ſhould be veſted in the univerſity.[o]

Mr. Camden died in 1623, on which the fee of this manor became veſted in the univerſity of Oxford, ſubject to Mr. William Heather's term of ninety-nine years; who parted with his intereſt in it to Sir Francis Leigh, of Addington, in Surry. His great grandſon, Francis Leigh, eſq. of Hawley, was in poſſeſſion of this manor when the above term expired, and had then a leaſe of it granted to him by the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of the univerſity, under their common ſeal, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of one hundred and forty pounds; which has ſince been renewed from time to time, in the uſual method of collegiate leaſes.

Francis Leigh, eſq. above-mentioned, died in 1734, poſſeſſed of this leaſe; as did his ſon, Francis Leigh, eſq. of Hawley, in 1774, without iſſue, and by his will, bequeathed his intereſt in it to his nephew, Richard, only ſon of his brother Richard Leigh, eſq. ſerjeant-at-law, deceaſed, who is the preſent leſſee of it.

Some few copyholds are held of this manor; the reſt are free tenants, and are many in number, almoſt all the lands in the pariſh of Bexley, which is very large, being held of it. At the court-leet two conſtables are elected, one for the town, and the other for the upland liberty of the pariſh, and one aleconner.

[o] Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 1133.

HIGH-

HIGHSTREET-HOUSE is a ſeat, which ſtands in the village of Bexley, adjoining to the church-yard. It ſeems to have been a manſion of note for ſome ages paſt, and was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the family of Goldwell, whoſe arms were carved in ſtone, on ſeveral chimney pieces in it. After which it paſſed into the family of Auſten, of Hall-place. Sir Robert Auſten, bart. of Hall-place, died poſſeſſed of it in 1666, upon which his widow, Lady Ann Auſten retired to this ſeat with her younger children, ſhe built a handſome front to it, and died here in 1687, being ſucceeded in the poſſeſſion of it by her third ſon Edward Auſten, eſq. whoſe ſon John Auſten, eſq. died poſſeſſed of it in 1750, *ſ p.* on which his two ſiſters, Elizabeth and Anne, became his coheirs, and they ſoon afterwards joined in the ſale of it to John Thorpe, eſq. who was deſcended of a family which had been of good repute in this county for ſeveral generations, one of whom, Edward Thorpe, was of Rolvenden, in king Henry VIIth's reign, whoſe deſcendants were afterwards of Weſterham, one of whom, Dr. John Thorpe, M. D. was of Rocheſter, and was F. R. S. a moſt learned and indefatigable antiquary, as the ſeveral works he publiſhed, and the numerous manuſcripts he left behind him, ſufficiently prove. He died in 1750, and was buried at Stockbury, leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Woodhouſe, eſq. an only ſon and heir, John Thorpe, eſq. above-mentioned, the purchaſer of this ſeat. He was F. S. A. and as well as his father a moſt curious ſearcher into the antiquities of this county, and well verſed in antient and natural hiſtory. He rebuilt this ſeat in 1761, and reſided in it till a few years before his death, when, having loſt his wife, he removed to Chippenham, in Wiltſhire, where he died in 1792, æt. 78, and was buried by his own deſire in the church yard of Harden Huiſh, not far diſtant in the ſame county. He bore for his arms, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Azure a feſs dancette ermine*;

ſecond and third, *Azure, three creſcents argent.* By his firſt wife Catherine, only daughter of Dr. Laurence Holker, of Graveſend, (who died before him in 1789, and he remarried the widow of the Rev. Mr. Holland, of Stifford, in Eſſex, who ſurvived him, but by whom he had no iſſue) he left two daughters, his coheirs, the eldeſt of whom Catherina Elizabetha married John Meggiſon, eſq. of Morpeth, in Northumberland, by whom ſhe has living ſix ſons; the youngeſt married Cuthbert Potts, eſq. of Pall-Mall, ſurgeon, by whom ſhe has ſurviving two ſons and one daughter, after their father's death they became jointly intitled to this ſeat among his other eſtates, and afterwards on a partition, by a decree of chancery, Highſtreet-houſe was allotted to Mrs. Potts, whoſe huſband, in her right, is now entitled to it, but it is occupied by the hon. Mrs. Powis.

LAMIENBY, now corruptly called *Lamaby*, is a ſeat in this pariſh, ſituated about two miles weſtward from Bexley church, between the hamlets of Hurſt and Halfway-ſtreet. It once belonged to an antient family, called in deeds *Lamienby*, alias *Sparrow*, who bore, as appears by their ſeals, *three chevrons* for their coat of arms. The laſt of this name was Thomas Sparrow, who died in 1513, and lies buried in this church. He left Agnes, his daughter and ſole heir, who carried this ſeat in marriage to James Goldwell, deſcended from the family of that name in Great Chart.

A good houſe was erected here by him and his heir; which, in memory of them, was called *Lamienby Goldwell*, which at length became the property of his grandſon John Goldwell, in the reign of king Charles I. and he reſided here in 1657.[r] One of his deſcendants ſold this ſeat to James, and John James paſſed it away to Nicholas Warren, eſq. who owned it in 1715, and he conveyed it to Thomas Foſter, who, about the year

[r] Philipott, p. 65.

1744,

1744, paſſed it away by ſale to William Steele, eſq. who rebuilt this ſeat in its preſent form, and laid the ground round it into a park. His ſon dying without iſſue, this eſtate deſcended to his four ſiſters and co-heirs, one of whom, ſome years ago, parted with her intereſt in it to Robert Dingley, eſq. and the other three ſiſters joined in the ſale of their reſpective ſhares to Mr. Michael Lejay, of London, who bequeathed them, by his will, to Anthony Chamier, eſq. who died in 1780, and by his will directed his intereſt in it to be ſold, accordingly his executors alienated it in 1783 to David Orme, eſq. of Great St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London, M. D. Robert Dingley, eſq. the poſſeſſor of the other fourth part, afterwards reſided here. He was deſcended from Sir John Dingley, of Wolverton, in the Iſle of Wight, who lived in king James the Iſt's reign, whoſe anceſtor held lands at Eatonbridge in this county, in king Edward the IIId's reign. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a feſs azure in chief, a mullet of the ſecond between two hurts*, a coat which this branch changed as to its colours, from that borne by the Dingleys of Wolverton, which were *ſable*, inſtead of *azure*.[9] He married firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Thompſon, eſq. of Kerby-hall, in Yorkſhire, by whom he had Suſanna Cecilia, married to the late Richard Hoare, eſq. of Boreham-hall, in Eſſex, and Robert Henry, in holy orders, who married Miſs Hills, of Colcheſter, in Eſſex, and died in 1793. —He married ſecondly, Eſther, ſiſter and heir of Thomas Spencer, eſq. of London, who died *ſ. p.* in 1784. He died in 1781, and lies buried with his two wives, at Charlton, in this county, leaving his intereſt in this eſtate to his ſon, the Rev. Robert Henry Dingley, who, in 1783, alienated his fourth part of it to David Orme, eſq. M. D. the purchaſer of the other three fourths of it as before-mentioned, be-

[9] See a further account of this family under Eaſling.

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came poſſeſſed of the whole of it. He married Miſs Thomas, of Highgate, in Middleſex, and now occaſionally reſides here, having made ſeveral additions and improvements to this ſeat.

BLENDON-HALL, written in old deeds *Bladindon-court*, is a ſeat which ſtands in the hamlet of Bridgen, in this pariſh, and was antiently in the poſſeſſion of Jordan de Bladindon, a name in proceſs of time contracted into Blendon; who, about the 1ſt of king Richard II. paſſed it away to Walſingham, in which family it continued till the latter end of the next reign of king Henry IV. when it was paſſed by ſale to Ferbie, of Paul's Cray-hill, one of whoſe deſcendants, in the beginning of king Henry VI. conveyed it to William Marſhall, who alienated it not long afterwards to Rawlins; in which name it continued for ſome generations, and then, by purchaſe, became the inheritance of May, who, in the reign of king Charles I. conveyed it to Wroth, deſcended from the antient family of that name at Durants, in Middleſex.[1] John Wroth, eſq. was ſeized in fee of Blendon-hall, and the lands belonging to it in 1657, and was created a baronet in 1660, he bearing for his arms, *Argent, on a bend ſable, three lions heads eraſed of the field, crowned or.*[2] He died in 1671, and this eſtate deſcended to his ſon and heir, Sir John Wroth, bart. ſubject to a mortgage term of one thouſand years granted by his father.

In the year 1672, Edward Brewſter became owner of the reſidue of this term; and as ſuch took poſſeſſion of Blendon-hall, and in 1673, convey his intereſt in them to Sir Edward Brett, who was deſcended from the antient family of the Bretts, of Whitſtanton, in Somerſetſhire, and having ſerved in Germany, under Guſtavus Adolphus, was called upon by king Charles I. to aſſiſt him, and received from that king's hand the honour of knighthood, in the open field, on horſe-

[1] Philipott, p. 65. [2] Guill. Heraldry, p. 185.

back.

back. He afterwards commanded in the Netherlands, through favor of the Prince of Orange, and continued his command in the army for ſeveral years after the reſtoration. He reſided here, and dying in 1684, without iſſue, he lies buried in this church. He bore for his arms, *Or, a lion rampant between ſeven croſs-croſlets fitchee gules.* By his will he deviſed his intereſt in this eſtate (the fee of which ſtill remained in Sir John Wroth's heirs) to John, the firſt ſon of Henry Fiſher, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Elizabeth, his own ſiſter. In purſuance of which, John Fiſher, took the name of Brett, and became poſſeſſed of the reſidue of the mortgage term, and reſided at Blendon-hall. In 1731 he purchaſed, of Thomas Troyte and Cicelie his wife, and Thomas Palmer and Elizabeth his wife, the ſiſters and heirs at law of Sir Thomas, ſon of Sir John Wroth, who died *ſ. p.* the fee and inheritance of this eſtate, and dying without iſſue in 1732, deviſed Blendon-hall, and the lands belonging to it, by his will, to Jacob Sawbridge, late one of the South Sea Directors. He died in 1748, and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſecond ſon, Jacob Sawbridge, eſq. of Canterbury, who, about 1763, conveyed it by ſale to the right hon. lady Mary Scott, one of the four daughters of Charles Compton, fourth ſon of George, fourth earl of Northampton. She married firſt, Richard Haddock, eſq. ſon of admiral Haddock, by whom ſhe had one daughter; and ſecondly, in 1751, Arthur Scott, eſq. commiſſioner of Chatham-yard, and a younger ſon of the Scotts, of Scott's-hall. He died in 1756, and left no iſſue by her.

Her two brothers ſucceeding in turn on the death of their uncle, George, earl of Northampton, to that title, ſhe had given her, by ſpecial favor, the rank and precedence of an earl's daughter. She reſided here, and erected on the old ſcite a neat manſion, and much improved the park and grounds about it, and dying in

1782,

1782, was buried at Bexley. She left the poſſeſſion of this ſeat, by her will, to William Scott, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of George Scott, eſq. of Scott's-hall, by his ſecond wife Cecilia, daughter of Sir Edward Dering, bart. and brother of Arthur Scott, eſq. before-mentioned. He reſided for ſome time at Blendon, till he removed, on his ſiſter Mrs. Cecilia Scott's death to her houſe in Canterbury, where he now reſides, and continues the owner of this eſtate, which is occupied by lieut. gen. Pattiſon, who reſides at it.

Near Blendon-hall is a ſeat, called Bridgen-place, from its ſituation in this hamlet, built by William Cope, eſq. who reſides in it.

DANSON-HILL is a manor and ſeat adjoining to the high Dover road, in the northern part of this pariſh, near Welling. It was formerly called the manor of *Dauniſon*, alias *Dauniſington*, and in the reign of queen Elizabeth belonged to Matthew Parker, ſecond ſon of Matthew, archbiſhop of Canterbury; who, dying without iſſue ſurviving, by his will deviſed it to the archbiſhop, his father, to be diſpoſed of as he thought proper, who gave it to his ſon John by deed in 1574,[1] and he, together with Joan his wife, levied a fine of it in the 20th year of that reign; after which this manor came into the poſſeſſion of John Styleman, of London, merchant, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1734, and lies buried in this church with his five wives. He bequeathed, by his will, the moiety of this eſtate (then let to John Selwyn, eſq. who reſided at Danſon) for ever, in truſt for the charities mentioned in it.

This moiety, in which Danſon and the lands round it were included, was afterwards let to Mr. John Boyd, of London, merchant; who, in the 2d year of king George III. in purſuance of an agreement made by him with the truſtees of this eſtate, procured an act for veſting a rent charge of one-hundred pounds per an-

[1] See Strype's Life of abp. Parker, p. 514.

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num in fee ſimple in them, for the benefit of certain poor families deſcribed in the will, in lieu of the moiety of the lands deviſed in it for that purpoſe, and for veſting the moiety in fee ſimple in him and his heirs.

Soon after this, Mr. Boyd erected on an eminence, a quarter of a mile from the old ſeat, a moſt elegant manſion of Portland ſtone, the inſide of which is decorated in a ſuperb and magnificent taſte, and gave it the name of *Danſon-hill*. The original deſign for this ſtructure was given by the late ingenious Mr. Taylor, architect of the Bank, but ſeveral alterations were found neceſſary to be made to it, for the accommodation of a family, whilſt the houſe was building, and two wings were added to it for that purpoſe. Behind the houſe, at a proper diſtance, is a moſt magnificent ſheet of water, ſo contrived as to ſeem a beautiful ſerpentine river, flowing through the grounds. It was deſigned, and with much difficulty formed and ſecured by the noted *Capability* Brown, who likewiſe laid out the adjoining grounds, which are well cloathed with many thriving plantations of different kinds of trees.

On May 20, 1775, he was advanced to the dignity of a baronet. He is the preſent proprietor of this ſeat, and reſides in it. He bears for his arms, *Azure, a feſs chequy or, and gules, three mullets in chief, and a creſcent in baſe, or.*

Brampton-hall is a ſeat at the northern boundary of this pariſh, being ſituated on the oppoſite, or northern ſide of the high London road, which was formerly the property of Auſtin Parke Goddard, eſq. who alienated it to Mr. Peter Warren, of London, wine-merchant. He reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1772, leaving his ſon, Mr. Alport Peter Warren his heir, who ſold it to Mr. Francis Vanhagen, of London, and he reſides in it.

Hall-place is an antient and ſtately manſion, which ſtands in the northern part of this pariſh, next Crayford. It was antiently the inheritance of a family who

who aſſumed their name from it, being called *At-hall*; the laſt of whom was Thomas At-hall, who in the 41ſt year of king Edward III. conveyed it to Thomas Shelle, of Gayſum, in Weſterham; in whoſe name and family it continued down to John Shelley, who reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 20th year of king Henry VI.[u]

His ſon, William Shelley, paſſed away this ſeat in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. to Sir John Champneis, the ſon of Robert Champneis, of Chew, in Somerſetſhire, and being of the Skinners Company, was lord-mayor of London in the 26th year of the above reign. He bore for his arms, *Parted per pale or and ſable, a lion rampant, charged on the ſhoulder with a mullet within a bordure ingrailed, counterchanged.*[w] He had, among others his poſſeſſions in this county, *diſgavelled* by the act of the 31ſt of that reign, and reſided at Hall-place, and dying in the 4th year of queen Mary, lies buried in this church, leaving by Meriell, his wife, daughter of John Barret, eſq. of Belhouſe, in Eſſex, ſeveral ſons and daughters.

Of the ſons, Juſtinian, the youngeſt, became the only ſurvivor, and poſſeſſed this eſtate in the 25th year of queen Elizabeth, being then ſheriff of this county. On his death Richard Champneis, eſq. his ſon, ſucceeded to Hall place, and remained poſſeſſed of it during the reign of king Charles I. ſoon after which he conveyed it to Robert Auſten, eſq. who was made a baronet on July 10, in the 12th year of king Charles II. and was ſheriff of this county that and the next year, bearing for his arms, *or, a chevron gules between three bears paws eraſed ſable.*[x] He left four ſons, of whom John, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him in title and eſtate; Robert, the ſecond ſon, was of Heronden, in

[u] He lies buried, with Joane his wife, in this church.
[w] Strype's Stow's Survey, book v. p. 131. Philipott, p. 65.
[x] See Viſit. co. Kent, 1619. Guill. Her. pt. ii. p. 199.

Tenterden,

HALL PLACE SCHOOL.

A LIST

OF THE

SPEAKERS and SPEECHES

At the MIDSUMMER VACATION,

1802.

ys	Ode to Childhood	
thur	Master Jacky	*G. A. Steve*
per	[illegible]	
mond	The distracted Lover	*Welch*
ngham	The Miseries of human Life	*Thomson*
yner	Summer Evening's Meditation	*Barbauld*
Teer	[illegible]	
Hunt	[illegible]	*Thomson*
ibbon	[illegible]	*Gray*
thur	The Cameleon	*Merrick*
chenez	Ode to Independence	*Thomson*
verby	Henry the 5th to his Soldiers	*Shakespear*
dnar & Page	Le Malade Imaginaire	*Moliere*
unt	Cicero	
ortridge	Telemaque	
dner	London Politician	
unt & Lachenez	L'Avare	*Moliere*
ckworth	Lawyer	*Stevens*
dson	Greek	*Homer*
ick & Clement	Le Medecin Malgre lui	*Moliere*
unt	The Storm	*Hurdis*
ckwood	Elegy on the Death of an unfortunate young Lady	*Pope*
ment	Zanga, in the Revenge	

Printed by J. Galton, Little Eastcheap.

Tenterden, the antient ſeat of the family, which branch afterwards ſucceeded to the title of baronet, on failure of the elder line, and Edward, the third ſon, was of Highſtreet-houſe, in Bexley, as has been mentioned before.

Sir Robert Auſten died in 1666, and was ſucceeded in this ſeat by his eldeſt ſon, Sir John Auſten, bart. who reſided here, as did his eldeſt ſon Sir Robert Auſten, bart. who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of George Stawel, eſq. of Somerſetſhire, by whom he left three ſons, Robert, Sheffield, and John, and ſeveral daughters, and died in 1706.

Sir Robert Auſten, bart. the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father and reſided at Hall-place. He was ſheriff in 1724, and married Rachel, daughter of Sir Francis Daſhwood, bart. of Weſt Wicomb, by whom he had no iſſue. He died at Bath in 1743, and was buried at Church Dane, in Glouceſterſhire, where there is a memorial for him. He was ſucceeded by his next brother, Sir Sheffield Auſten, bart. who reſided in Ireland; and, on his death without iſſue, (his younger brother John being deceaſed ſome time before, likewiſe without iſſue) the title, together with the fee of this ſeat, came to Edward Auſten, eſq. of Boxley Abbey, the grandſon of Robert, ſecond ſon of Sir Robert Auſten, the firſt baronet, as before-mentioned; and on his death likewiſe without iſſue in 1760, they deſcended together to his younger brother, Sir Robert Auſten, bart. of Tenterden, who dying in 1772 without iſſue, the title of baronet became extinct, and he being only tenant for life, the fee of this ſeat and eſtate, by the will of Sir Robert Auſten, bart. who died in 1743, became veſted in Francis lord Le Deſpencer. After the death of Sir Robert Auſten laſt-mentioned, this eſtate had been put under the direction of the court of chancery, on account of the great debts and legacies which he had left charged on it by his will, and there being large jointures on it beſides, which amounted together

gether to the full annual receipts, it is hard to say, whether the succeeding baronets, after his death, ever had possession of it, the fee of it they were certainly entitled to, but none of them resided here.

Francis, lord Le Despencer becoming thus proprietor of the fee of this estate, died possessed of it in 1781, and by his will devised it to Francis Dashwood, esq. who resided at it for a few years afterwards, and he still remains the owner of it, but the mansion has been for some time occupied as a school for young gentlemen.

At a small distance from Hall-place, in the road leading from thence to Crayford, is a small seat called *Mount Pleasant*, built by Richard Simms, esq. of Blackheath, on a part of the Hall-place estate, on his marriage with one of the sisters of Sir Robert Austen, who died in 1743. By her he left an only daughter, who carried her interest in it in marriage to Granado Piggot, esq. on whose death the term in it again became vested in her. It was afterwards sold to Thomas Edsall, esq. who resided here, and laid out much money on the house and premises, but becoming a bankrupt in 1778, the remainder of his term was sold to William Selwyn, esq. one of the king's council, who now resides here; but the inheritance belongs to Francis Dashwood, esq. before-mentioned.

Bourne Place is a small, yet elegant house, standing at no great distance from Hall-place, on the other side of it, near the spot where the bourne or rivulet which comes from Lamienby joins the river Cray. It was erected not many years ago, by Laurence Holker, esq. of London, who, from its situation, named it *Bourne Place*, and afterwards resided in it. He bore for his arms, *per chevron or, and azure, three lions rampant counterchanged*, being descended from an antient family seated at Holker, near Furness Abbey, in Lancashire, whence his ancestor Laurence Holker removed in king Charles IId's time to Gravesend, whose grandson of the same name practised there as a physician, and

BEXLEY,

County of Kent.

We whose Names are hereunder Signed, do agree with Thomas Latham, Esquire, M. D. of the Parish of Bexley, in the County of Kent, Impropriator of the Great Tythes of the said Parish, to give him a true and exact Account in Writing, of all the Lands occupied, or which shall be occupied by us in the said Parish, describing the Names and Contents of each Field; and in case it should be thought incorrectly done, we are willing to Measure them at our own Expence. And we further do agree, that instead of rendering the Tythes in kind, we will pay the Sum of Fifteen Shillings per Acre for the whole of our Lands Cropped or not Cropped (Woodland excepted) and discharge at our Expence every Tax thereunto belonging, Property Tax thereon only excepted. The above Payment to be made Quarterly, viz. the 25th Day of December, the 25th Day of March, the 24th Day of June, and the 29th Day of September, 18 and the above Agreement to commence from the 29th Day of September, 1814 and expire on the 29th Day of September, 18 15 without any Notice being required by either Party.

As Witness our Hands this 29th Day of Sept 1814

The above Agreement may be for One or Three Years

J. Bailey, Printer, 116, Chancery Lane, London.

GREAT TITHES.

Parish of Bexley, in Kent,

29th SEPTEMBER, 1813.

THOSE who are desirous to agree for their Great Tithe for the Year 1814, will send in their Proposals, sealed up, before the 25th of December, 1813, or it will be considered to be taken in kind.—The Agreement to commence from Michaelmas, 1813, to Michaelmas, 1814.

☞ *The Columns to be filled up as undermarked.*

THOMAS LATHAM, *Impropriator.*

Great Tithe.	Name of Field.	How Cropped.	Measure. A. R. P.	Agreement by Acre. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
WHEAT.....		Wheat		1-10-0	
BARLEY				1-1-0	
OATS				1-1-0	
RYE, green or harvested				1-0-0	
PEASE.....				1-1-0	
BEANS				1-1-0	
TARES, green or harvested ..				1-10-0	
SAINTFOIN..				1-0-0	
CLOVER				1-0-0	
LUCERNE, green or made into Hay				1-10-0	
MEADOW GRASS				15-0	
SEEDS				Taken in Kind	
FALLOW .. .					

H. K. CAUSTON, PRINTER, BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL.

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and died in 1738, leaving one ſon, Laurence, the builder of this ſeat as before-mentioned, and a daughter, Catherine, married to the late John Thorpe, eſq. of this pariſh. Mr. Holker was an eminent practitioner of the law, and dying unmarried in 1793, was buried in St. Mary Aldermary church, in Bow-lane. He had deviſed this, among the reſt of his eſtates, to his ſiſter Mrs. Thorpe, but ſhe having died four years before him, her two daughters, his nieces, became, as coheirs, entitled to them, after which, on a writ of partition iſſuing from the court of chancery, this ſeat was allotted to the youngeſt daughter, married to Cuthbert Potts, eſq. of London, ſurgeon, who in her right became intitled to it, but it is at preſent occupied by Alexander Bournſide, eſq.

Mr. Potts bears for his arms, *Azure, two bars ſurmounted by a bend, or.* His firſt wife was Mary Dorothy, daughter, and at length heir of Moſyer Rich, eſq. of Cecil-ſtreet, London, by whom he had no iſſue; by his preſent wife he has ſurviving two ſons and one daughter.

CHARITIES.

AN UNKNOWN PERSON gave, to be diſtributed in rye, from the parſonage, the annual produce of 1l. and another, in bread and cheeſe from the ſame, the annual produce of 10s.

HENRY LANE gave by will, for the uſe of the poor, an annuity of 10s. iſſuing from houſes, and now of that annual product

AN UNKNOWN PERSON gave, for the uſe of the poor, land veſted in the pariſh officers, of the annual produce of 12l.

NICHOLAS FRANKWELL gave by will, for the like uſe, an annuity iſſuing from houſes, veſted in the Waxchandlers company, now of the annual produce of 6l.

WILLIAM KENDALL gave by will, in 1558, for the like uſe, an annuity iſſuing from houſes, veſted in the ſame company, of the annual produce of 2l.

There is paid from certain houſes, included in Greenwich college, an annuity of 6s. 8d. to this pariſh.

WILLIAM FITCHETT gave by will, in 1636, for the uſe of the poor, land how veſted unknown, but of the annual product of 10s.

MRS. SHERMAN gave by will, for the like uſe, money veſted in the pariſh cheſt, being the ſum of 7l. 10s.

ARTHUR POULTER gave by will, to be diſtributed in bread, the ſum of 5l.

LADY ANNE AUSTEN gave by will, for the ſame uſe, money veſted in the pariſh cheſt, being the ſum of 10l.

SIR EDWARD BRETT gave by will, to be diſtributed in like manner, money veſted in the pariſh cheſt, being the ſum of 20l.

HENRY TRAVERS gave by will, for the like uſe, money veſted in the pariſh cheſt, being the ſum of 10l.

FRANCIS MOORE gave by will, in 1684, for the like uſe, money veſted in like manner, being the ſum of 10s.

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON gave by will, for the like uſe, money, unknown how veſted, being the ſum of 50l.

THOMAS SMOULT gave by will, to put children to ſchool and apprentices, certain houſes in the pariſh hands.

THE FAMILY OF AUSTEN, by their wills, gave in money 150l. veſted in Granado Piggot, eſq. and the pariſh, and of the annual product of 6l.

THOMAS COOPER gave by will, in 1714, to be diſtributed in bread, lands veſted in James Crofton, of the annual product of 1l.

ELIZABETH COOPER gave by will, in 1694, money for a ſermon on Good Friday, and on Nov. 4.

The total amount of the charities in money is 252l. 10s. and of the annual product of 132l. 6s. 8d.

N. B. The ſeveral ſums in the pariſh cheſt are of the annual product of 2l.

JOHN STYLEMAN, eſq. bequeathed by his will, in 1732, the moiety of his eſtate in this pariſh, Plumſted and elſewhere, in Kent, then let to John Selwyn, eſq. at 200l. per annum, free of all taxes, to certain truſtees, for erecting twelve alms houſes for twelve poor families of this pariſh, to be nominated by the truſtees, miniſter, and churchwardens; and he ordered, that two guineas ſhould be paid to the miniſter of Bexley yearly, for preaching an annual ſermon on Midſummer-day; and three guineas for a dinner yearly on that day. Since Mr. Styleman's deceaſe, theſe alms-houſes have been completed by his truſtees, on a ſpot of ground lying in the village of Bexley. In the centre, under the pediment, is a white marble, with an inſcription, according to the will of the founder.

BEXLEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter. It is a *peculiar* of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and as ſuch is in the *deanry* of Shoreham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has two iſles, and a large chancel.

The handſome altar piece in it was given by Mr. Benjamin Huntington, vicar, about 1705. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is a confeſſionary, conſiſting of

of three diviſions of pointed arches and a receſs for holy water. On the north ſide are ſeven antient ſtalls of oak, ornamented with Gothic mouldings and carved heads, with other figures; on the oppoſite ſide were a like number of ſtalls, which were a few years ago removed, to make room for ſome pews; on the uppermoſt ſtall was carved an antique ſhield, being *three pikes or piſces lucii, naiant*, the arms of Lucy. Theſe ſtalls ſeem to have been formerly made, as well for the accommodation of the members of the priory of the Trinity of London, appropriators of this church, as ſuch other of the clergy and chantry prieſts as might at any time officiate or be preſent in the church at divine ſervice. At the weſt end is a ſpire ſteeple, covered with ſhingles, with a clock and dial, and a peal of bells formerly but five; but in 1763, when the church was repaired, new caſt into a ſmall peal of ſix; beſides which there is a *ſanctæ* bell. The church is much too ſmall for the pariſhioners, notwithſtanding there is a gallery at the weſt end of each iſle, owing to the large pews in it for the uſe of the family ſeats in it.[y]

In this church, among others, are the following monuments and inſcriptions: *In the ſouth iſle*, a mural monument for John Styleman, eſq. of London, merchant, obt. 1734, æt. 82; and for his four wives. He left by his will, an endowment for twelve alms houſes, for twelve poor people in this pariſh, as has been more fully mentione before. Arms above Styleman, Sable, an unicorn tripping, or, on a chief of the 2d, three billets of the field, in ſeparate ſhields, impaling his four wives. *In the north iſle*, a memorial for John Hater, eſq. ſecretary to the lieut. gen. of the ordnance, obt. 1763. A mural monument for Edward Auſten, eſq. of this pariſh, obt. 1712; third ſon of Sir Robert Auſten, bart. of Hall-place; he left three children by his ſecond wife, John, Elizabeth, and Anne, who ſurvived him; likewiſe for John Auſten, eſq. his ſon above mentioned, obt. 1750; and for Elizabeth, obt. 1755; above, the arms of Auſten. A monument for Sir Edward Brett, who married Barbara, only daughter and heir of Sir John Fleming, deſcended from thoſe of Glamorgan, who died, *ſ. p.* at

[y] See a more particular account of this church and its monuments, in Cuſtumal. Roff. p. 76.

the Hague, in 1674, and was buried at Flushing, in the vault of her ancestors; he died in 1683. Arms, Or, a lion rampant, gules, between seven cross crosslets of the 2d. *In the north chancel*, on the north side, a mural monument, with the effigies of a man and woman, in the dress of the time, kneeling at the desk, with books open, for Sir John Champneis, sometime lord mayor of London, obt. 1556; he married Meriell, eldest daughter of John Barrett, esq. of Belhouse, in Essex, by whom he had surviving only Justinian, the youngest son; underneath, another inscription for Helen Hall, first wife of Justinian Champneis, esq. obt. 1565; also for Theodore, his second wife, one of the daughters and heirs of John Blundell, esq. of Steeple Barton, in Oxfordshire, obt. 1582, by whom he had several children; above, the arms of Champneis, Parted per pale, or, and sable, a lion rampant, gules, charged on the shoulder with a mullet, sable, within a bordure, inverted, counterchanged, of the field, with its quarterings. On the east side, inclosed with iron rails, a handsome monument and inscription, shewing, that in a vault under it, lies buried Sir Robert Austen, bart. who died 1666, æt. 79, who left by a former wife, one daughter, Elizabeth, and four sons; and two daughters by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Muns, esq. merchant, who died, 1687; on a grave stone, near the above, were two shields and a brass plate torn off, but there yet remains a shield of brass with these arms, A cross ingrailed within a bordure, charged with six crowns, embattled; to the above coat is appendant a bugle horn, stringed and garnished, which denotes that the person held under the service, called *Cornage tenure*. *In the south chancel*, a grave stone, with a brass plate, and inscription in black letter, for Matilda, wife of Thomas Heneworth, and afterwards of John Shelley; another like for Margaret, wife of John Bunton, pastor of this church; she died 1585; another like, near the stalls, or north side, for John Shelley, and Joan his wife; he died 1441; separate grave stones adjoining, for John Styleman, esq. and his five wives, with his arms and impalements; a grave stone for Edward Bishoppe, esq. of Evesham, in Worcestershire, obt. 1633; above, on a bend, voided, three besants. On the south side, a mural monument for lady Mary Gerard Cosein, late wife of Sir Gilbert Gerard Cosein, bart. of Yorkshire, sole issue of Charles lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, earl of Falmouth, &c. above these arms, in lozenge, quarterly, 1st and 4th Berkeley, 2d, ermine, 2d and 3d, chevronels, azure. A mural monument for Mr. Benjamin Huntington, vicar of Bexley, with his wife, son, and daughters; having finished this altar piece at his own cost, he left 50l. for the use of the poor; obt. Jan. 1, 1706, æt. 66; above, a fret of eight pieces, in chief three mullets. On the north side, a mural monument for Anne, surviving daughter of Edward Bishope, esq. of Evesham, in Worcestershire, and of the Middle Temple, London, and wife of Henry Travels, gent. of London, obt. 1679;

arms

arms above, a faltier between four gad-bees, impaling on a bend, voided, three befants. A grave ſtone, before the altar rails, for Sir Richard Ford, lord mayor of London in 1671, whoſe mural monument is on the ſouth ſide; he died in 1678, æt. 65; theſe arms above, two bends vaire, on a canton, an anchor impaling three faltiers. On the north ſide of the altar, a ſtone, on which is the figure of a man in braſs, and a label from his mouth, and beneath an inſcription, for Thomas Sparrow, late of Bexley, who died Oct. 21, 1513.[2]

In the church-yard, among others, lie buried the Rev. Nicholas Frankwell, vicar of this pariſh forty-eight years, obt. 1658, æt. 80; a man of rare knowledge in the oriental tongues. An altar tomb for Elizabeth Cooke, ſpinſter, ſole heir of Geo. Cooke, eſq. of Mount Maſcall, by Rebecca, fourth daughter of Sir Henry St. George, garter, &c. and Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Dayrell, of Lullingſtone Dayrell, obt. 1736. There are ſeveral tombs in the church yard, which have been long crumbled into pieces, and whom they are in memory of unknown. In a vault in this church yard, lie buried Mrs. Thorpe, firſt wife of John Thorpe, eſq. who died in 1789, and Mrs. Harris, her mother, in memory of both whom there is a memorial on marble, againſt the church wall.

The church of Bexley was very antiently appropriated to the priory of the Holy Trinity, London, between which and the archbiſhop the right to it was litigated, and afterwards, on an appeal to the pope, in the 29th year of king Henry III. a definitive ſentence was given in favour of the priory, which was confirmed by the bull of Alexander IV.[3]

Archbiſhop Stephen Langton decreed an endowment of this vicarage anew, for there had been before one made by his predeceſſor, archbiſhop Corboil, of the third part of the portion of this church to the vicar, but it being without the conſent of the patrons of it, as ſuch it had not taken effect. By this ſecond endowment, the vicar, who ſhould in future be preſented by the prior, and inſtituted by the archbiſhop, ſhould have all the profits of the church, together with the third of the rents and houſes belonging to it,

[2] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 922. Cuſt. Roff. p. 79. [3] Rym. Fœd. vol. i. p. 539, 640.

excepting the barns and yard, which ſhould ſpecially belong to the religious, and the tithes of ſheaves, and of mills, and hay, which ſhould wholly belong to them, ſo that they ſhould not exact nor have any thing farther from it, and that the vicar beſides ſhould, in future, receive yearly two marks from the chamberlain of the priory, which, if not paid, the vicarage ſhould return to the ſame ſtate it was in before, of the third part of the portion of the church, but that the vicar ſhould anſwer ſmall epiſcopal payments, ſo that the religious ſhould ſuſtain no burthen on that account, which endowment was confirmed by the prior and chapter of Chriſt church.[b]

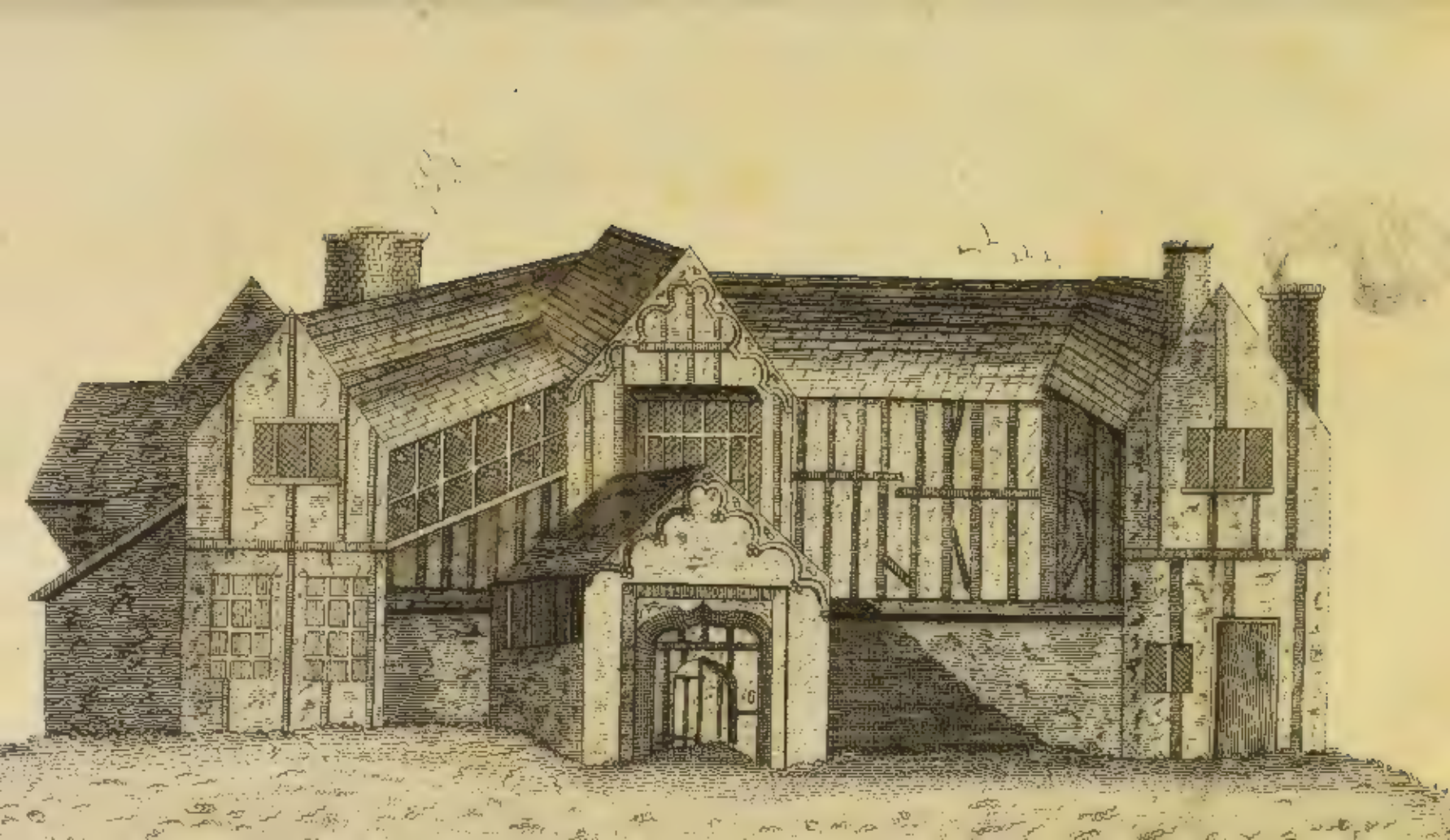
The church of Bexley, with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained among the poſſeſſions of the above mentioned priory till its final diſſolution, in the 23d year of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered, together with its revenues into the king's hands.[c]

Henry Cooke held the rectory and advowſon of Bexley of the king *in capite*, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 5th year of king Edward VI. in whoſe deſcendants the rectory or parſonage continued down to Robert Cooke, eſq. of Mount Maſcall, who married Rebecca, fourth daughter of Sir Henry St. George, garter principal king at arms; ſhe died in 1710. After her death her brother, Sir Thomas St. George, afterwards garter, poſſeſſed it, as did Tho. St. George, eſq. his ſon, who left an only daughter and heir, Eleanor, married to Thomas Dare of Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, one of whoſe deſcendants, the widow of Mr. Henry Emmett, died not many years ſince poſſeſſed of it, and by her will deviſed it to truſtees, for the benefit of the eldeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas Latham, who had married her neice, Miſs Wardlow, in which ſituation it ſtill continues.

[b] Taken from a part of the Regiſter of the priory of the Holy Trinity of London, in the Shelburne lib. MSS. No. 461. Cuſtum. Roff. p. 85. [c] Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 411.

The





The parſonage houſe, which ſtood oppoſite the church, and was one of the moſt antient edifices of the dioceſe, having been for many years inhabited by poor families, was pulled down in 1776, and no other has been ſince erected in its room.[c]

The rectory of Bexley pays a yearly fee farm to the the crown of 1l. per annum. The Rt. Hon. lord viſcount Sydney is the preſent patron of the vicarage.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this church was valued at thirty marcs, and the vicarage of it at ten marcs.[d] This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 13l. 4s. 7d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 5½d.[e]

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* in 1650, iſſuing out of the court of chancery, it was returned, that Bexley was a vicarage, with a houſe and five acres of glebe land, all worth forty pounds per annum, maſter Nicholas Frankwell then preaching there.

CHURCH OF BEXLEY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
	John Bunton, obt. July 1591.
	Wm Luffe, A.M. ob. Nov. 1609.
	Nicholas Frankwell, 1610, obt. Oct. 1658.[f]
	Thomas Smoult, S.T.P. reſigned 1665.[g]
	Benjamin Huntington, 1665, obt. Jan. 1, 1706.[h]
	Robert Huntington, obt. Mar. 20, 1732.[i]
	..... *Knipe*, obt. Nov. 1736.
Honourable Thomas Townſhend	*H. Piers*, A.M. 1743, ob. 1769.
	William Green, 1770. Preſent vicar.

[c] There are two views of it in Cuſtomal. Roff.

[d] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.

[e] Bacon's Lib. Regis.

[f] He lies buried in this church yard.

[g] He lies buried in the church of Barkway, in Herts, to which, on the reſignation of this vicarage, he ſucceeded as rector. He died July 9, 1707, aged 74, and was buried there. Le Neve's Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 131.

[h] He was brother to the learned Dr. Rob. Huntington, biſhop of Raphoe, in Ireland, and was a good benefactor to this vicarage houſe.

[i] Nephew to the former vicar.

THE

HUNDRED

OF

LITTLE AND LESNES

LIES next northward from that of Ruxley. In the general ſurvey of Domeſday it is called the *hundred of Litelai*; which name it retained in the reign of king Edward I. the king being then lord of it.

In the 20th year of king Edward III. on levying forty ſhillings on every knights fee, this hundred of *Litley* anſwered for one knight's fee and a half.

In the reign of king Henry IV. I find it called by its preſent name, of *Little and Leſnes*; the latter being, in fact, no more than the name of one of the two *half hundreds* into which it was divided. Two conſtables have juriſdiction over it.

IT CONTAINS THE PARISHES OF

1. EAST WICKHAM.
2. PLUMSTED.
3. ERITH.
4. CRAYFORD.

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes.

EAST WICKHAM

LIES the next pariſh north eaſtward from Bexley. This place takes its name of Eaſt Wickham, to diſtinguiſh it from the pariſh of Wickham, near Bromley, uſually called Weſt Wickham, and that of Wickham from its nearneſs to the great high road; *Wic* ſignifying, in Saxon, a ſtreet or way, and *ham*, a dwelling.

This

This parish is but small; it contains about seven hundred acres of land, and about thirty-four houses. The southern extremity of it reaches to the high London road, where the soil is level; and there is some land tolerably fertile, but the western and northern parts of it are but poor and barren, being much addicted to gravel and a stiff clay, the former part being much covered with coppice wood. The village through which the road leads to Plumsted and Woolwich, is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, about a mile from the high London road. At the north-east part of it is the court lodge, an old fashioned timbered building, and a little farther eastward, the church, near which was an antient good looking seat, lately pulled down, built seemingly about queen Elizabeth's reign, probably by Sir John Oliffe, soon after his purchasing this manor, by the marriage of whose daughter, it coming into the possession of the Leighs of Addington, was let to the family of Buggin, who resided in it for some time; after which Sir Thomas Leigh (eldest son of Sir Francis Leigh by his second wife, Christian Thynne) resided in it till his death, as tenant to his father; but his son, Sir Francis, removing first to Tring, in Hertfordshire, and afterwards to Hawley, this house continued afterwards uninhabited. About a quarter of a mile northward from this village, near Borstall-heath, is a modern built seat, which was built by Thomas Jones, esq. comptroller of the laboratory at Woolwich, who resided here; after whose decease, in 1766, it descended to his son, by Miss Pelham, Col. Richard Steyner Jones, who died lately in the West Indies, and his eldest son is now entitled to it, but it is at present uninhabited.

The *hamlet* of WELLING is situated at the south-eastern boundary of the parish, on the high road from London to Dover, which divides this parish from that of Bexley, the houses on the southern side of it being in that parish. At the east end of Welling, within this

this pariſh, is a good houſe, which was not many years ſince the reſidence of John, the only ſurviving ſon of Peter Denham, eſq. who died in 1736, and lies buried in Plumſted church, near his wife; he had beſides John, above mentioned, a daughter, married to John Lidgbird, eſq. The Denhams bore for their arms, *Gules, ſix lozenges in feſs, ermine.* John Denham, the ſon, died in 1760, leaving by Joan his wife, daughter of Thomas Willyams, eſq. of Plaiſtow, in Eſſex, an only daughter and heir, Anne, who carried her intereſt in it in marriage to Thomas Cookes, eſq. of Worceſterſhire, who afterwards took holy orders, and was of Hearne, in this county. He ſold it to Mr. Benjamin Winkworth, who reſided in it; as did, after his death, his ſon of the ſame name, who died in 1796, and his widow now reſides in it.

The MANOR of Eaſt Wickham was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Burnell, who were of great antiquity in England, as appeared by an old Martyrologie, ſometime belonging to the abbey of Buldewas, in Shropſhire, in which many of them were recorded; and among others, Sir Robert Burnell, who died in the 20th year of king William the Conqueror, anno 1087. Of this family was Robert Burnell, who was poſſeſſed of this manor in the reign of king Edward I.[k] In the year 1275, he was conſecrated biſhop of Bath and Wells, and was a man of great power in thoſe days; being firſt treaſurer, and then chancellor of England, and always of the privy-council. He died at Berwick in the 21ſt year of that reign, and was buried in the cathedral of Wells.[l] He died poſſeſſed of this manor,[m] and was ſucceeded in it by his nephew and heir, Philip, ſon of Philip, his eldeſt brother, who had poſſeſſion granted of his uncle's

[k] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 60.
[l] Newcourt's Rep. vol. i. p. 156. Le Neve's Faſti, p. 32.
[m] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.

lands

lands, and having married Maud, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, died the year afterwards, leaving by her Edward, his ſon and heir; and one daughter, Maud, firſt married to John Lovel of Tichmerſh, by whom ſhe had one ſon, John; and ſecondly to John de Handloe;[n] which Edward, in the 1ſt year of king Edward II. had poſſeſſion granted of his lands, and was ſummoned to parliament in the 5th of that reign, and died in the 9th year of it, without iſſue, being then poſſeſſed of this manor, and leaving Maud, then the wife of John de Handloe, his ſiſter and heir. Upon which John de Handloe had poſſeſſion granted of all his lands (excepting ſuch as Aliva his widow, daughter of Hugh de Spencer, held in Dower). He had ſummons to parliament in the 1ſt year of king Edward III. and having, together with Maud, his wife, ſettled this manor, in ſpecial tail remainder, to her right heirs; he died in the 20th year of that reign, then poſſeſſed of this manor,[o] leaving two ſons, Richard and Nicholas, of whom the former died in his life time, leaving a ſon, Edmund, who died in his minority, anno 29 Edward III. and two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, afterwards their brother's heirs; the firſt being married to Sir Edmund de la Pole, and the latter to Gilbert Chaſtelein; Nicholas ſurviving his brother, inherited this manor by virtue of the above entail, and in the 22d year of the ſame reign had poſſeſſion granted of his lands, by the ſurname of Burnell, which he from henceforth aſſumed from his mother, in regard ſhe was ſo great an heir.

He had ſummons to parliament in the 24th year of that reign, and afterwards till the time of his death, in the 6th year of king Richard II. being then poſſeſſed of this manor, leaving Sir Hugh Burnell his ſon and heir, who had poſſeſſion granted of his lands;

[n] She died 37 Edward III. Dugd. Warw. p. 543. vol. ii. p. 61.
[o] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.

and

and having married Joyce, daughter of John Botetourt, grand child and heir of Sir John Botetourt, he had poſſeſſion granted of the lands of her inheritance.

In the 10th year of king Richard II. he was conſtituted governor of Bridgnorth caſtle; ſoon after which, being reputed one of the king's favourites, he was, with others, baniſhed the court; but the king getting ſtrength again, he was recompenſed for his loſſes, and on the depoſal of king Richard, became ſo popular, that he was one of the lords then ſent to the Tower of London, to receive his reſignation of the crown; and he afterwards ſtood in ſuch eſteem with king Henry IV. as to have ſeveral important truſts conferred on him; having been ſummoned to parliament from the 7th of king Richard II. to the 8th of king Henry V. in which year he died. He had by Joyce his wife, before mentioned, only one ſon, Sir Edward Burnell, who died in his life time, leaving by Alice his wife, daughter of the lord Strange, only three daughters, heirs to their grandfather.

The iſſue male of the Burnells becoming thus extinct, this manor, by virtue of the entail made by John de Handloe and Maud his wife, in the 18th year of king Edward II. devolved to her right heirs, viz. her deſcendant by her firſt huſband Lovell, in conſequence of which Sir William Lovell of Tichmerſh, lord Lovell, became entitled to it.[r]

The firſt we have any account of, who aſſumed this ſurname of Lovell, was William, ſon of Aſceline Goell, ſon of Robert, lord of Iveri, in Normandy, and Iſabel his wife, natural daughter of William de Britolio, brother of Roger, ſometime earl of Hereford.

Of this family was John Lovell, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Henry III. and was made ſheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and governor of the caſtles of Northampton and Marleberge.

[r] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.

Sir

Sir John Lovell, his ſon and heir, was firſt ſummoned to parliament in the 25th year of king Edward I. whoſe ſon and heir, John, married Maud, the daughter and heir of Sir Philip Burnell, afterwards re-married to John de Handloe, by whom he had John, his ſon and heir, as has been already mentioned, whoſe deſcendant, of the ſame name, in the 47th of Edward III. married Maud, the daughter of Robert de Holand, ſon of Robert de Holand, deceaſed, and heir to her grandfather of the ſame name, having received ſummons to parliament throughout the reign of king Richard II. and to the time of his death, by the title of John Lovell of Titchmerch, chiv^r. He died in the fourth year of king Henry IV. bearing the title of John, lord Lovell and Holand, whoſe grandſon, William, ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of this manor, as before mentioned.

He died poſſeſſed of it in the 33d year of king Henry VI. leaving by Alice his wife, who ſurvived him, John, his ſon and heir; and a ſecond ſon, William, who married Alianore, daughter and heir to Robert lord Morley, by reaſon of which he had the title of lord Morley.[q] John Lovell, the eldeſt ſon, above mentioned, was afterwards knighted; and, in the 30th year of that prince's reign, had ſummons to parliament; before the end of which year, upon the landing of the duke of York and his party, this John lord Lovell, accompanied the lords Scales and Hungerford to London, in hopes to gain the citizens over to king's Henry's intereſt, but failing therein, he was forced to flee to the Tower for refuge; ſoon after which he ſeems to have made his peace with king Edward IV. for he received ſummons to parliament both in the 1ſt and 3d year of that prince's reign, and died in the 4th year of it, leaving Joane his wife, daughter of William viſcount Beaumont ſurviving;

[q] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 561.

and

and Francis, his ſon and heir, an infant, and two daughters. Francis lord Lovell, on his father's death, inherited this manor; and in the 22d year of king Edward IV. had ſummons to parliament by the title of Francis Lovell de Lovell, chiv.[1] and before the end of it, he was advanced to the dignity of viſcount Lovell. Being a great friend and favourer of Richard III. he aſſiſted him in every ſtep he took to obtain the crown, in reward for which he was advanced to the office of lord-chamberlain of his houſehold, made conſtable of the caſtle of Wallingford, and conſtituted chief butler of England; upon which this diſtich was made on him, Ratcliffe, and Cateſby, two other of king Richard's adherents:

"The rat, the cat, and Lovell, the dog,
"Rule all England, under the HOG."

Alluding to king Richard's creſt, which was a *boar*. Having thus entwined his intereſt with that of the king, he was preſent on his part at the battle of Boſworth, where the king being ſlain, and his army totally routed, the lord Lovell made ſhift to eſcape with his life; and at laſt got ſafe into Flanders, to Margaret ducheſs of Burgundy (ſiſter to king Edward IV.) by whom he was ſent with two thouſand men into Ireland, in ſupport of Lambert Simnell (the counterfeit duke of York); from thence he came over into England with John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, and the reſt of that party, and afterwards underwent the ſame fate as they did, being ſlain in the battle of Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, in the 3d year of king Henry VII. In the 1ſt of which an act had paſſed for his conviction and attainder, and of the duke of Norfolk, earl of Surry, and others; as did another for his attainder again in the 11th year of that reign. The Lovells bore for their arms, *Barry of ſix nebuly, or, and gules.*

[1] Cott. Rec. p. 705.

Upon

Upon his death, without iſſue, this manor, by the entail before mentioned, deſcended to Henry Lovell, lord Morley, ſon of William, ſon of William lord Lovell, father of John, lord Lovell and Holand, father of the above Francis, viſcount Lovell, and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 5th year of king Henry VII. holding it *in capite* by knights ſervice.[s]

On his death without iſſue, he being the laſt in the entail of this manor, it became veſted in the crown, where it remained till the 5th year of king Henry VIII. when it was granted by letters patent that year, with many other manors in different counties, in ſpecial tail, to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, to hold by the ſervice of one knight's fee.[t]

This illuſtrious family of Howard derive their deſcent from Sir William Howard, who was chief juſtice of England, in the reign of king Edward I. from whoſe eldeſt ſon, Sir William Howard, in a direct line, was deſcended Sir Robert Howard, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Henry VI. and married Margaret, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir to Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, and couſin and coheir to John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, which marriage was the foundation of all the grandeur and rank, which the family of Howard afterwards attainted to; for by it one moiety of the inheritance of thoſe great families, became at length veſted by her in the family of Howard, and the other moiety by the other coheir in that of Berkeley. By her Sir Robert Howard had one ſon, John, who died in his father's life time,[u] leaving one ſon, Sir John Howard, who began in his youth to diſtingniſh himſelf as a ſoldier, and became one of the moſt illuſtrious noblemen of his time, being employed, during the remainder of the reign of king

[s] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni. [t] Ibid. pt. 20.

[u] Coll. Peer. laſt edit. vol. i. p. 49. Seld. Tit. of Hon. p. 682, 684. Dudg. Bar. vol. ii. p. 265. Coll. Peer. vol. ii. p. 53.

Henry

Henry VI. and throughout that of king Edward IV. in the moſt important truſts, civil as well as military.

In the 12th year of king Edward IV. he was firſt ſummoned to parliament; after which, being then a knight of the Garter, he obtained a grant of conſtable of the Tower of London; and having been thus faithful to the houſe of York during the whole of that reign, he continued no leſs ſtedfaſt to king Richard III. after he had obtained the crown; in recompence for which, and to oblige him the more to his intereſts, he was, in the 1ſt year of his reign, made earl marſhal of England, to hold to him *in tail male*, and on the ſame day advanced to the title of duke of Norfolk; and, in order to the ſolemnity of king Richard's coronation, was conſtituted high ſteward of England for that day, as alſo lord admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitain, for life. But he did not long enjoy theſe great honours and vaſt poſſeſſions, for next year, being placed in the front of the king's army, at Boſworth-field, he was, with the king, ſlain there, and was buried in the abbey of Thetford, in Norfolk. He had been warned by ſome of his friends from going into this battle, by this diſtich, ſet on the gate the night before:

"Jocky of Norfolk, be not too bold,
"For Dickon, thy maſter, is bought and ſold."

Yet he would not abſent himſelf from it, but as he had faithfully lived under the king, ſo he manfully died with him, and for his great worth was lamented, even by his enemies. After which he was attainted in parliament in the firſt year of king Henry VII.

This great duke married two wives; by the firſt, Catharine, daughter to William lord Molins, he had Thomas, his ſon and heir, who was firſt page and then ſquire of the body to king Edward IV. and in the 16th year of that reign was created earl of Surry at the time his father was created duke of Norfolk, by king Richard III. as has been already mentioned; and was elected

elected knight of the Garter. At the battle of Bosworth he was taken priſoner, and committed by king Henry VII. to the Tower; after which he was attainted with his father; notwithſtanding which the king afterwards received him into favour; and in the 4th year of that reign he was in parliament reſtored to the title of earl of Surry, and he remained in ſuch truſt and confidence with the king, that he made him one of the ſuperviſors of his will.

In the 8th year of king Henry VIII. he was made one of the privy council, and had his patent for lord-treaſurer renewed, and the next year was conſtituted earl marſhal of England for life. In the 4th year of that reign he gained a moſt memorable victory over the Scots at Floddenfield, the earl leading the battle himſelf, his two ſons, Thomas and Edmund, the van of the Engliſh army; in which fight the king of Scotland was ſlain, and the Scots entirely routed. For this eminent ſervice the earl of Surry had a ſpecial grant from the king of an honourable augmentation to his arms, to bear *on the bend* in them *the upper half of a red lion, depicted*, as the arms of Scotland are, *pierced through the mouth with an arrow.*

On February 1, following, he was advanced to the dignity of duke of Norfolk;* and by other letters patent, bearing the ſame date, he obtained a grant, in ſpecial tail, of ſeveral manors and lands in different counties, among which was this manor of Eaſt Wickham, as has been mentioned before.

He died in the 16th year of that reign, at his caſtle of Framlingham, and was buried, according to his will, in the priory of Thetford, whence his bones were removed, at the diſſolution, to Framlingham. By his firſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir to Sir Frederick Tilney, widow of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, he had ſeveral ſons and daughters, of whom William was an-

* Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 267. Coll. Peer. laſt edit. vol. i. p. 73.

ceſtor of the earls of Nottingham, now extinct, and the preſent earl of Effingham; and Thomas, the eldeſt ſon, had been, in his father's life time, created earl of Surry. In the ſecond year of the ſame reign, he was elected knight of the Garter, and in the 5th year of it conſtituted lord admiral, in which poſt he ſignalized himſelf with great conduct and valour; in conſequence of which, and of the great ſervice performed by him at Floddenfield, he was on February 1, following, being the day of his father's advancement to the title of duke of Norfolk, created earl of Surry.

In the 16th of that reign, upon his father's death, he had ſpecial poſſeſſion granted of his lands;[y] and among them, of this manor of Eaſt Wickham; and in the 25th of it was conſtituted earl marſhal of England; but notwithſtanding his great and ſignal ſervices, both in the ſtation of a ſoldier and a ſtateſman, through the king's jealouſy of his greatneſs, which was not a little fomented by ſeveral of the nobility, who bore no good will to him, on account of ſome expreſſions of contempt which he had made uſe of concerning them, as new raiſed men, he was, in the 38th year of Henry VIII. ſuddenly apprehended and committed to the Tower; and although he ſubmitted himſelf with all humility to the king's mercy, yet he was, together with the earl of Surry, his eldeſt ſon, attainted by ſpecial bills in parliament. The earl was ſoon afterwards beheaded; and a warrant was ſent for beheading the duke, on Jan. 28, 1546; but the king dying that day, his executors did not chooſe, at that critical juncture, to put his order in execution.

Though by the king's death, the duke's life was preſerved, yet his enemies were ſo powerful, that he was by name excepted out of king Edward's general

[y] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 273. Coll. Peer. laſt edit. vol. i. p. 86. In the 16th, 21ſt, 25th, and 26th years of king Henry VIII. acts paſſed in parliament for the aſſurance of lands to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and his heirs male.

pardon

pardon, and he remained a priſoner in the Tower till Aug. 3, 1553, the day on which queen Mary made her triumphant entry into London; when, without any pardon or reſtitution, he was allowed to be duke of Norfolk, and had ſuch of his lands reſtored to him as then remained veſted in the crown, and had not been granted from it. An act likewiſe paſſed for the repeal of the duke's attainder, by which he was reſtored to all eſtates, poſſeſſed by him at that time; by virtue of which he again became entitled to this manor of Eaſt Wickham.

In the 2d year of queen Mary, being then more than eighty years of age, he retired to his ſeat at Kenning-hall, in Norfolk, where he ſoon after died. By the different inquiſitions then taken it was found, that Thomas, his grandſon, ſon of Henry Earl of Surry, was his heir, and that he was married to the lady Mary, daughter and coheir of Henry Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, lord ſteward of the queen's houſehold.

The duke of Norfolk was twice married; firſt to Anne, one of the daughters of king Edward IV. by whom he left no iſſue; ſecondly, to Elizabeth, daughter to Edward duke of Buckingham, by whom he had Henry, his eldeſt ſon, who bearing the title of earl of Surry, in his father's life time, became not only eminent as a ſoldier, but as an accompliſhed gentleman and a ſcholar. But his great virtues became the cauſe of his ruin, for the king being jealous of him, cauſed him to be accuſed of treaſon, the principal charge being his bearing the arms of king Edward the Confeſſor with his own; upon which, being arraigned and condemned, anno 38 Henry VIII. he was beheaded on Tower-hill, and was firſt buried in the church of Allhallows Barking, near the place of his execution; but his body was afterwards carried to Framlingham, in Suffolk, where it was honourably intombed.

By Frances his wife, daughter of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, he left two ſons, Thomas and Henry,

which latter was, with his three ſiſters, reſtored in blood in the parliament, held in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth; and in the 1ſt year of James I. he was made of his privy-council, and lord warden of the cinque ports, and conſtable of Dover caſtle; after which he was created earl of Northampton, knight of the Garter, and made lord privy-ſeal. He died unmarried in the 12th of king James I. and was interred in the church in Dover caſtle, from whence his body was removed, and placed in the chapel of his hoſpital, commonly called the Duke of Norfolk's college, in Greenwich. He was alſo chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, and founded two other hoſpitals, beſides this at Greenwich.

Thomas, the eldeſt ſon, was earl of Surry, being eighteen years of age, at his grandfather's death, and ſucceeded him as fourth duke of Norfolk.

In the 4th and 5th of king Philip and queen Mary, he had poſſeſſion granted of the lands of his father's inheritance, and among others of this manor of Eaſt Wickham. After the death of queen Mary, he grew much in favor and eſteem with queen Elizabeth; inſomuch, that he was, in the 1ſt year of her reign, elected one of the knights of the garter, at which time he bore for his arms a coat, containing thoſe of Howard, Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, and Maltrevers.

In the 4th year of that reign he alienated this manor to truſtees,[z] who, by his direction, conveyed it that year to John Olyffe,[a] afterwards knighted, and an alderman of London, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1577, and bore for his arms, *Or and ſable, party per pale and chevron, three greyhounds heads, eraſed and coloured, counterchanged.*

On his death, Jane, his wife, became poſſeſſed of a life eſtate in it, and in the 24th year of queen Elizabeth, in 1581, having married John Omſted, he had in her

[z] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 9.
[a] Aubrey's Antiq. of Surry, vol. ii. p. 52.

right

Jam i der

Jord Ham ...

Kn. Fench

Copy of Inscriptions on
Monuments in Addington Church

John Leigh of Addington Esquire
sonne of Nicholas Leigh of Addington
married Joane Daughter
and Heire of Sr John Aleigh
Knight by whome he had issue
Sr Aleigh Leigh Knight, John
Charles, & one Joanne, Eliz-
abeth, & Katherin, he ended
his dayes the 31st of March
1576.

Nicholas Leigh of Addington
Esquire married Anne, sister
of Sr Nicholas Carew of Bedding
ton Knight, by whome he had
issue John Leigh : : Elizabeth
Marie Anne

Here resteth in peace Sr Nicholas

Leigh of Addington Knight who
married Jane Daughter of Sr Thos
Browne of Beckworth Knight
by whom he had his only Son
& Heire he died the day of
March MDCXII, & in memorie
of John Leigh his Father and
Nichola his Grandfather caused
this Monument to be
erected

Copied April 1835
Bisset,
Revd John Coleson, Vica

right poſſeſſion granted of it, to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice.

On her death Sir Olyffe Leigh, ſon of John Leigh, eſq. of Addington, in Surry, became entitled to it, in right of his mother, her ſole daughter and heir, by her firſt huſband, Sir John Olyffe, as will be further mentioned hereafter.

This family of Leigh is deſcended from William a Legh, who lived in the beginning of the reign of king Edward III. His ſon, Robert de Legh held the manor of Eſt-Legh, in this county, of the archbiſhop, by knights ſervice. In the 20th year of king Edward III. Walter a Legh poſſeſſed the above manor of Eſt Legh, or Leigh, and the manor of Sibeton adjoining; of which his deſcendant, Thomas Legh, was poſſeſſed in king Henry the VIth's reign. He left one ſon, John Legh, who was of Addington, in Surry, of which county he was ſheriff in 1469, and dying in 1479, lies buried in that church, his ſon John Leigh, alias a Legh, was of that place likewiſe, and was ſheriff of the ſame county in 1486,[b] and juſtice of the quorum. His deſcendant, of the ſame name, was of Addington, and appears to have been poſſeſſed of good eſtates in Kent and elſewhere, for, by a deed of exchange made by him, with king Henry the VIIIth, in the 35th year of that reign, anno 1543, he paſſed away ſeveral manors in this and other counties, for other lands therein mentioned,[c] bearing for his arms, *Or, on a chevron ſable, three lions rampant argent.* He married Iſabel, daughter of John Harvey, of Thurley, in Bedfordſhire, and ſole ſiſter of Sir George Harvey, by whom he had Nicholas Leigh, eſq. of Addington, who, in conſequence of a bargain made by his father, with the ſame king, conveyed to him the manor of Leigh before-mentioned, in conſideration of which he had granted to him the manor of Addington, and other premiſes there, late be-

[b] Aubrey. Ibid. p. 35, 36. [c] Iurolm. Aug. off.

longing to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, of which himſelf and his anceſtors had been tenants from the time of king Henry the VIth.[d] He married Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, in Surry, by whom he had John Leigh, eſq. of Addington, who died in 1576, having married Joane, daughter and heir of Sir John Olyffe, as before-mentioned, who ſurvived him, by whom he had ſeveral ſons and daughters; Olyffe, the eldeſt ſon, will be further mentioned, and Charles went captain of a ſhip to Guinea, to make diſcoveries in 1604, and died there ſoon afterwards.[e]

The eldeſt ſon, Sir Olyffe Leigh, was likewiſe of Addington, and ſucceeded his mother in this manor as has been before-mentioned. He died in 1611, and lies buried with his anceſtors in Addington church, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth-caſtle, an only ſon Sir Francis Leigh, who was of Addington, and had been ſheriff of Surry during his father's life-time in 1600.[f] He was twice married; firſt to Elizabeth Mitton, alias Morton; and 2dly, to Chriſtian, ſecond daughter of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat. He died in 1644, leaving by his firſt wife a ſon and heir, Wooley Leigh, eſq. who was of Thorpe, in Surry, and by his ſecond wife two ſons, Thomas, who was anceſtor of the Leighs of Hawley, in this county; and William, anceſtor of Thomas Leigh, of Farnham, in Surry.

Wooley Leigh, eſq. married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hare, of Stow Bardolph, in Norfolk, (who ſurviving him, afterwards married Sir John Lowther, of Weſtmoreland).

By her he had Sir Thomas Leigh, who left two ſons, Sir John Leigh, his heir, and Wooley Leigh, eſq. who, left two daughters his coheirs, Mary, married to John

[d] Inrolm. Aug. off.
[e] Naval Chron. vol. ii. p. 287.
[f] Aubrey ibid. p. 40.

Bennet,

Bennet, by whom ſhe had iſſue; and Anne, to Henry Spencer, by whom ſhe had a ſon, Wooley Leigh Spencer,[s] of both whom further mention will be made hereafter.

Sir John Leigh, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas, by Catherine his wife, daughter of John Barton, ſerjeant-at-law, who afterwards married William Walſham, eſq. and lies buried in this church, left Sir John Liegh, his ſon and heir, who was of Addington, and died in 1737, having been twice married; firſt, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Lennard, of Weſt Wickham, bart. and 2dly, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Vade, of Bromley. He had iſſue only by his firſt wife a ſon Francis, who was of Addington, and died without iſſue in his father's life-time, in 1731.

But before I proceed further in the account of this manor, it will be proper to give ſome account of the branch of this family, afterwards ſeated at Hawley, in this county.

Sir Francis Leigh, of Addington, left by Chriſtian Thynne, his ſecond wife, two ſons, as has been already mentioned. Of theſe, Thomas, the eldeſt, reſided in this pariſh, and married Chriſtian Lutterel, by whom he had iſſue Sir Francis Leigh, who firſt ſettled at Hawley, and was knight of the ſhire for this county in the firſt parliament of queen Anne. He firſt ſettled at Tring, in Hertfordſhire, where he married his firſt wife, Sarah Lovell, niece to Henry Guy, eſq. of that place. She died in 1691, and lies buried in Addington church; where his arms, having a creſcent for difference, as a younger branch of Leigh, are impaled with hers, *Argent, a chevron azure, between three ſquirrils gules.* After this he removed into Kent, and ſettled at Hawley, near Dartford, and died there in 1711, leaving by Frances Cheney, his ſecond wife, Francis, his heir, and ſeveral daughters, of whom, Chriſtian married

[s] Stemm. Chich. p. 240, and MSS. pedigree of Leigh.

Francis Iſaac Bargrave of Eaſtry, by whom ſhe had Iſaac Bargrave, eſq. late of Lincoln's-inn-fields, but now of Eaſtry, and Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Robert Bargrave.

Francis Leigh, eſq. the ſon, was likewiſe of Hawley. He died in 1734, and was buried at Sutton-at-Hone church, leaving by Jane his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Gifford, eſq. of Pennis, and widow of Mr. Finch Umphrey, who died in 1766, and was buried at Eyneſford, two ſons; Francis Leigh, eſq. who was of Hawley, and died without iſſue in 1774; and Richard Leigh, eſq. ſerjeant-at-law, who died in 1772, leaving one ſon, Richard, heir likewiſe to his uncle Francis, and a daughter named Elizabeth, who married John Mumford, eſq. of Sutton-at-Hone.

Having thus finiſhed the deſcent of the different branches of this family, I ſhall now return to the account of the manor of Eaſt Wickham.

Sir John Leigh, laſt mentioned above, as of Addington, died in 1737, leaving no iſſue ſurviving, by either of his wives, and poſſeſſed, among other premiſes, of this manor of Eaſt Wickham. By his will he deviſed it with other his lands in Kent to his father-in-law, William Wade, and his lands in Surry to Francis Leigh, eſq. of Hawley, and afterwards made a deed of ſettlement of them accordingly.

On Sir John's death, in 1737, William Wade entered on theſe eſtates in Kent, as did Francis Leigh and others on thoſe in Surry. Two years after which John Bennet, who had married Mary, and Henry Spencer, who had married Anne, the two daughters and coheirs of Wooley Leigh, younger brother of Sir John Leigh, father of Sir John Leigh, the teſtator, and as ſuch his neareſt kin, and heirs at law, in right of their wives, exhibited a bill in chancery, ſetting forth, that the will and ſettlement were obtained by the management of William Wade, and others, and executed by Sir John Leigh, at a time when he was incapacitated, as well by weakneſs of body as of mind, to diſpoſe of his eſtates.

In

In 1742 the lord chancellor decreed, that the deeds of ſettlement were procured by fraud, and ſhould be delivered up to be cancelled; and that William Wade ſhould convey this manor and lands in Kent to the ſaid Mary and Anne, as heirs at law to Sir John Leigh, to hold to them and their heirs, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, and they accordingly took poſſeſſion of them. After which, Francis Leigh, eſq. preferred a petition to the chancellor, that he might make a new defence, but this appeal was diſmiſſed. On which he appealed to the houſe of lords, and the cauſe was heard at the bar of that houſe, on Jan. 28, 1744, when the chancellor's decree was affirmed.

John Bennet and Mary his wife, and Henry Spencer and Anne his wife, being thus confirmed in their right to the inheritance of Sir John Leigh's eſtates, both in Surry, Kent, and elſewhere, continued in poſſeſſion of them, as tenants in common, till the year 1767; when both John Bennet and Henry Spencer being deceaſed, the deviſees of the former joined with Anne Spencer, widow of the latter, in procuring an act of parliament for dividing theſe eſtates. In the partition of which this manor of Eaſt Wickham, among other lands, was allotted to the deviſees of John Bennet; one of whom, the Rev. Wooley Leigh Bennet, rector of Finmore, in Oxfordſhire, died there in 1790, poſſeſſed of it, and his ſon, the Rev. John Leigh Bennet is now the proprietor of this manor.

CHARITIES.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh certain houſes and land, veſted in the inhabitants, and of the annual produce of 2l. 12s.

Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, of Croydon, in 1728 founded a ſchool at this place, for 20 poor children, of Eaſt Wickham and Welling, endowing it with ſome lands at Croydon, now worth about 20l. per annum, as a ſalary for the maſter.

EAST WICKHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Dartford.

The

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, is a ſmall antient ſtructure, conſiſting of a nave and chancel; at the weſt end is a ſmall turret, and a wooden ſpire, having two bells in it. The font is octagonal, ornamented with quaterfoils.

Among other monuments and inſcriptions in this church are the following:—*In the nave*, a mural monument for Catherine, daughter of John Barton, ſerjeant at law, firſt married to Sir John Leigh, of Addington, in Surry; 2dly, to William Walſham, eſq. of the Middle Temple, obt. 1715, æt. 53; and for the ſaid William Walſham, who died 1728, æt. 63. Beneath theſe arms, ſable, a chevron argent between 3 cinquefoils, or, impaling argent 3 boars heads couped, gu. langued, or. *In the chancel*, a grave-ſtone, on which has been a braſs plate, the length of the ſtone, in form of a croſs flory gradated, now torn away, except the effigies of a man and woman at half length, and piece of the inſcription in capitals of the 14th century, for John de Bladicdone and Maud, the reſt obliterated. On the north ſide, on a grave-ſtone, the effigies of a man in braſs, between his three wives. He is repreſented as a corpulent man, with a thick beard, and rough in his uniform, with trunk breeches and ſword by his ſide, having on his breaſt a roſe, ſurmounted by a crown, and under him an inſcription in black letter, for William Payn, yeoman of the guard, and Elizabeth, Joane, and Joane, his wives, he died in 1568, beneath are the effigies of his 3 ſons.[h]

This church was always accounted as a chapel to Plumſted, and as ſuch is not in charge in the king's books.[i]

Being an appendage to Plumſted, it was of courſe included in the gift made of that church and manor to St. Auſtin's monaſtery, near Canterbury, and continued with it till its ſuppreſſion; after which it was, together with the manor, church, &c. of Plumſted, granted by king Henry VIII. in his 30th year, to Sir Edward Boughton, as may be ſeen in the account of that manor as follows.

Sir Edward Boughton died poſſeſſed of the church of Plumſted and this chapel, which he held *in capite*

[h] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 992. [i] Bacon's Lib. Regis.

by

by knights ſervice. He was ſucceeded in it by his ſon, Nicholas Boughton, whoſe ſon and heir Edward, in the 9th year of queen Elizabeth, had poſſeſſion granted, among other premiſes, of that church, with the chapel of Eaſt Wickham, held of the king as aforeſaid. In the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, Edward Boughton alienated the tythes ariſing from all the lands in Welling and Eaſt Wickham, to John Hawkins,[k] who was afterwards knighted in 1588, for his gallant behaviour at the defeat of the Spaniſh armada.

Having founded an hoſpital for poor diſtreſſed mariners at Chatham, about the 36th of queen Elizabeth, he conveyed theſe tythes to the governors of it, for the uſe of his charity there for ever, where the inheritance of them remains at this time.[l] Mr. Chriſtopher Chapman is the preſent leſſee of them.

But the patronage of the chapel of Eaſt Wickham, with the other dues and profits belonging to it, ſtill continue annexed to the vicarage of Plumſted, the vicar of which is preſented and inſtituted to the vicarage of Plumſted, with the chapel of Eaſt Wickham annexed.

PLUMSTED

LIES the next pariſh northward from Eaſt Wickham, on the banks of the river Thames, which is its northern boundary.

This pariſh, which contains about two thouſand three hundred acres of land, lies ſo much expoſed to the damp and foggy air of the marſhes, that it is far from being healthy. The high road to Woolwich paſſes through it, ſeparating the marſhes from the upland; on this road ſtands the village of Plumſted, having the

[k] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni, pt. 2.
[l] See more of Sir John Hawkins, under Chatham.

Plumſted

Plumſted park-houſe nearly in the center of it, and the court-lodge, church, and parſonage to the eaſtward, and a little farther the hamlet of Boſtall, or Boſton, as it is frequently called, and the heath of the ſame name; ſouthward of the village is Plumſted common. The upland or ſouthern part of the pariſh is very hilly, and much covered with coppice woods, not leſs than four hundred acres, reaching up to the high Dover road, and taking into its bounds the whole northern ſide of Shooter's-hill, an account of which, with the buildings on it, has been already given under the deſcription of the adjoining pariſh of Eltham. The ſouthern upland in this pariſh is very poor, being moſtly gravel, or a ſtiff clay. The lower part is more fertile, in which are included ninety acres, uſed for market gardens, of which fifty are for green peas, and about one hundred acres of orchard, chiefly planted with cherries. The more northern part, being the marſh land, which is bounded northward by the river Thames, contains near a thouſand acres, being about a mile and a half acroſs each way; theſe marſhes are very rich and fertile, about one hundred acres of them are annually ploughed up, and bear exceeding great crops of corn. Between Plumſted and Crayford, in a lane leading to the marſhes, is found *Muſcus Palmaris, quatuor geſtans in ſummitate folia ad inſtar Tormentillæ.*[m]

King Edgar, in the year 960, gave to the monaſtery of St. Auſtin, near the city of Canterbury, four plough lands, called Plumſtede, which were afterwards taken away by Godwyn, earl of Kent, who gave them to his fourth ſon Toſtan.

King Edward the Confeſſor reſtored them again to the monaſtery; but on his death, in the year 1066, Toſtan again took poſſeſſion of them. He was ſlain in rebellion againſt his brother king Harold, who ſeized on this among the reſt of his eſtates. After the fatal

[m] Merrett's Pinax, p. 81.

battle

battle of Haſtings, in which king Harold loſt both his kingdom and his life, the Conqueror gave it, among other vaſt poſſeſſions in this county, to Odo, biſhop of Baieux, his half brother, whom he afterwards made earl of Kent; ſoon after which a moiety of this land, at the interceſſion of archbiſhop Lanfrance, and by the intereſt of Scotland, then abbot of St. Auſtin's, who was a Norman by birth, and had been preſented to this poſt by the king himſelf, was reſtored to that monaſtery, and by the conqueror's charter confirmed to it. Odo, biſhop of Baieux, at the ſame time quitting his claim to it, and ſubſcribing this donation. Not long after which Odo, by his deed, anno 1074, made a grant to the abbot and convent of the other moiety of this pariſh of Plumſted, to hold of him as chief lord of the fee.[n]

Accordingly theſe moieties are thus ſeparately entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday, which was taken about the year 1080.

The former, under the title of the land of the church of St. Auguſtine, as follows:

In Litelai hundred. The abbot of St. Auguſtine has 1 *manor, named Plumſtede, which was taxed at* 2 *ſulings and* 1 *yoke. The arable land is . . . . In demeſne there is* 1 *carucate and* 17 *villeins, with* 6 *cottagers, having* 6 *carucates, there is wood for the pannage of* 5 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards it was worth* 10 *pounds, now* 12 *pounds, and yet it pays* 14 *pounds and* 8 *ſhillings and* 3 *pence.*

The latter thus, under the general title of the biſhop of Baieux's lands:

The abbot of St. Auguſtine holds of the biſhop of Baieux, Plumſted. It was taxed at 2 *ſulings and* 1 *yoke. The arable land is* 5 *carucates. In demeſne there is* 1 *carucate and* 17 *villeins, with* 3 *borderers, hav-*

[n] Regiſt. Monaſt. St. Auguſt. Cart. 163 and 200. Dec. Script. col. 1779 and 1787.

ing

ing 4 carucates. There is wood for the pannage of 5 hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth 10 pounds, when he received it 8 pounds, and now as much, and yet he who holds it pays 12 pounds. Brixi Cilt held it of king Edward.

Reginald, ſon of Gervaſe de Cornhill, who lived about that time, releaſed to the abbot and convent all claim in this manor from David de Cornhill, and Robert his brother, who had rented it of them. In 1273 Nicholas de Spina was elected abbot of this monaſtery, and the next year there was a general aid paid to him, as for his palfrey, by the ſeveral tenants of it, thoſe of Plumſted paying him ſeven pounds.[o]

Lora de Ros, lady of Horton, in 1287, quit-claimed to Thomas, abbot, and the convent of St. Auguſtine, all her right to two carucates of land, and fifty acres of wood, in the manor of Plumſted, in conſideration of which, they granted, that ſhe and her heirs ſhould be partakers of the prayers performed in their church, in the ſame manner as their own brothers and domeſtics. It ſeems that Robert, the laſt abbot but one, had recovered a moiety of this manor againſt Richard de Ros, her kinſman, whoſe heir ſhe was; it having been found, by a jury of grand aſſize, that his anceſtors held this land in fee farm of the abbot and convent at the rent of twelve pounds per annum.[p]

In the 7th year of king Edward II. the abbot was ſummoned before Hervy de Stanton, and his ſocieties, Juſtices itinerant in this county, to ſhew by what right he claimed ſundry liberties, as well on the land as the water, in his manor of Plumſtede, and others by them ſpecified; and *free warren* in all his demeſne lands in this manor and others, and a market weekly in his

[o] Ibid. Regiſt. Cart. 247. Decim. Script. col. 1788, 1863. Regiſt. Mon. St. Aug. Cart. 325. Dec. Script. col. 1921.

[p] Dec. Script. col. 1942, 1949. Regiſt. Mon. St. Aug. Cart. 311 and 370.

manor

manor of Plumſted on a Wedneſday, and a fair yearly in it for three days, on the Eve day, and morrow of St. Nicholas; and view of frank pledge, and whatſoever belonged to it in this manor among others; and waif and wreck of the ſea, together with year and waſte, and all cattle, called *weif*, in this manor among others; to which the abbot pleaded, that king Edward I. by his charter, granted to St. Auguſtine, and the convent there, the liberty of ſoke and ſake, &c. as above-mentioned, which charter he then produced. And further, that the then king (Edward II.)—having inſpected the charter of confirmation of the late king Henry his grandfather,[q] in which was contained that of the late king John his father, by which the latter granted and confirmed to the church of St. Auguſtine, and the abbot and monks there, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, for ever, their ſake and ſoke, and breach of the peace, and other privileges, and their toll upon the land and the water, and the cuſtom called *theomas*, upon all their tenants in fee ſimple, which they had had given them, &c.—had confirmed thoſe grants and confirmations of king John and king Henry, to the then abbot and convent. By reaſon of all which he claimed the above liberties, and he further ſaid, that the liberties in the aforeſaid charter of king Edward were allowed in the laſt iter of John de Berewick, and others his ſociates, juſtices itinerant in this county. And as to *free warren*, market, fair,[r] view of frank pledge, and wreck of the ſea, together with all liberties and free cuſtoms, year and waſte, and cattle called *waifs* in the manors of Plumſtede, &c. that all theſe liberties were allowed in the ſaid laſt iter. And that the king had confirmed the ſaid grant and confirmation of king Edward his father, to the then abbot and convent, and their ſucceſſors, as by his charter more plainly appeared.

[q] In the 50th year of his reign. Decim. Script. col. 2271.
[r] Ibid. Cart. 54 Hen. III.

And

And further the abbot pleaded, that the then king, having inſpected the record of John de Berewick, and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant of the late king Edward, in the 21ſt year of his reign, to hold the common pleas in this county, concerning the liberties claimed and allowed in it; for ſome of which the abbot and convent had not as yet had any charter from any of the king's progenitors; therefore, being willing to provide for the ſecurity of the abbot and convent, and their ſucceſſors, and to do them a further favor, the king granted and confirmed to them by his charter, that they ſhould have for ever, in their manors, all the liberties contained in the record, &c. granting likewiſe to them, that although neither they nor their predeceſſors had as yet uſed any of theſe liberties, yet that they ſhould, by virtue of the ſaid charter, fully uſe and enjoy them, and every part thereof, for ever, without any hindrance or impediment from the king or his officers, &c. which charter was dated at Dover, in the 6th year of king Edward II.[5] upon which the whole of theſe liberties was allowed to the abbot and convent by the juſtices itinerant.

King Edward III. in his 5th year, exempted the men and tenants of the manor of Plumſted from their attendance at the *turne* of the ſheriff, heretofore made by the borſholder, with four men of each borough within it, and directed his writ to Roger de Reynham, then ſheriff of Kent, commanding, that for the future they ſhould be allowed to perform it with one man only, and by his charter of *inſpeximus*, in his 36th year, he confirmed to the monaſtery all the manors and poſſeſſions given to it by former kings, among which is that of William the Conqueror granting back this manor of Plumſted to the abbot and convent, with the teſtimony of biſhop Odo to it, releaſing all claim he might have to it. At the ſame time king Edward confirmed to

[5] Dec. Script. col. 2015. Cart. 6 Edw. II. No. 3.

them,

them, by his like charter, the ſeveral grants of liberties and confirmations made by the kings his predeceſſors, among which are thoſe which have been mentioned before.

By a taxation of the temporalities of this monaſtery, in the reign of king Richard II. thoſe at Plumſted were valued at 69l. 10s. 6d.[t] King Henry VI. confirmed the ſeveral liberties formerly granted to this monaſtery.[u]

This manor, together with the church of Plumſted and the chapel of Wickham annexed to it, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery till its final diſſolution, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when this noble abbey, with all its revenues, was ſurrendered into the king's hands by John Eſſex, then abbot, and thirty more members of it.[w]

The manor and church of Plumſted becoming thus veſted in the crown, did not long remain there; for on January 20th following, the king, by deed inrolled in the Augmentation-office,[x] granted, in exchange for other eſtates, to Sir Edward Boughton, of Burwaſh-court, in this pariſh, this manor, and the parſonage late belonging to St. Auguſtine's monaſtery; and all tythes of corn and grain, and other things belonging to the ſame, within the pariſhes and villages of Plumſted, Boſtall, Wickham, Welling, Woolwich, Bexley, Leſneſs, Erith, and Yard, alias Crayford, and the advowſon of the vicarage of Plumſted, and of the chapel of Wickham thereunto annexed, at the yearly rent of four pounds, and next year Sir Edward Boughton, among others, procured his lands and poſſeſſions to be *diſgavelled* by act of parliament; being called in the act, Sir Edward Bowton, as his name was then pronounced.

[t] Dec. Script. col. 2054, 2123, 2129, 2163.
[u] Rot. Cart. de 21 uſq. ad 24 anni ejus regni.
[w] Dec. Script. col. 2293.
[x] Box A. 18. Rolls of Particulars for Fee-farm Rents, temp. Interregni, roll 6-12.

He bore for his arms, *Gules, on a feſs argent, three fleurs de lis azure, between three goats heads eraſed of the third, attired, or.*

King Henry VIII. in his 33d year, made a further grant to him of one hundred and twenty acres of marſh land, then covered with water, in this pariſh, parcel of the manor, adjoining northward to fifty acres of Martin Bowes; and ſeveral parcels of wood in Wickham, and other premiſes in Plumſted, in the poſſeſſion of Martin Bowes, to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice.[y] He died in the 4th year of king Edward VI. poſſeſſed of this manor, with the church, and the chapel of Eaſt Wickham, four meſſuages, and eleven hundred acres of arable, marſh, paſture, and wood, in Plumſted, then held as before-mentioned. In all which he was ſucceeded by his ſon, Nicholas Boughton, eſq. on whoſe death in the 9th year of queen Elizabeth, his ſon and heir, Edward Boughton, eſq. had poſſeſſion granted of this eſtate, then held of the king in the like manner; though among the eſcheat rolls of the reign of king Henry VIII. and the ſucceeding ones, there are many entries of the ſale of lands, parts of this manor, made by Sir Edward Boughton and his deſcendants, to different perſons. His deſcendant, Mr. Boughton, was in the poſſeſſion both of the manor and church of Plumſted, in the year 1656,[z] whoſe heirs in 1685 ſold them to John Michel, eſq. of Richmond, in Surry, whoſe family had been for many years ſeated at Old Windſor, where they had a good eſtate. In the chancel of which church there are many memorials of this family, and in the church-yard, adjoining to the chancel wall, is a vault belonging to them. They bore for their arms, *Azure, three leopards heads, or, a chief embattled, ermine.*[a] Humphry Michel, eſq. was ſurveyor of

[y] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni, pt. 8. [z] Philipott, p. 277.
[a] Aubrey's Antiq. of Surry, vol. v. p. 341 and ſeq.

Windſor-

Windſor-caſtle to queen Elizabeth, and died in 1598, having had two wives; firſt, Catherine Hobbs, by whom he had one ſon, Francis; ſecondly, Frances, daughter and heir of Francis Waller, eſq. by whom he had Samuel, and four daughters. Samuel Michel married Anne, daughter and heir to Iſaac Rudſtone, of Boſton Monchelſey, in Kent, by whom he had two ſons, John and Humphry. She afterwards married William Duke, eſq, of Richmond. Samuel Michel, eſq. died in 1613; John, his eldeſt ſon, died in 1661, leaving a ſon, John; Humphry, the ſecond ſon, died without iſſue, in 1696, and left his nephew, John, ſole heir male of this family. John Michel, ſon of John, by Benet, daughter and coheir of Mathew Read, of Folkeſtone, perfected the endowment begun by him of an alms-houſe at Richmond, where he reſided, and dying unmarried, by his will, in 1736,[b] deviſed this manor of Plumſted, with his marſh land in this pariſh, his manor of Horton-Kirkby, and all his lands and marſh lands in Sandwich and Worde, in this county, and his lands and tenements in Old Windſor, to the provoſt and ſcholars of Queen's college, in Oxford, and their ſucceſſors for ever; to the intent, that out of the revenues of the ſame, eight maſter-fellows and four bachelor-ſcholars might be maintained in the college, with ſuch competent allowances as the income thereof might bear, which, by a moderate computation, would amount to fifty pounds per annum each maſter, and thirty pounds per annum each bachelor; and it was by his will provided, that after the above payments were ſatisfied, there would be a competent fund to anſwer extraordinary occaſions; and that all ſurpluſages, which might ariſe out of the eſtates by fine, improvement of rents, and ſales of timber, &c. ſhould be laid out in the purchaſing of advowſons, or preſentations to livings, above the value of 120l. per annum, to be annexed for

[b] See an account of this bequeſt, Biog. Brit. vol. 6. p. 3740.

ever to theſe fellowſhips, with ſeveral other regulations mentioned in the will.

But the provoſt and ſcholars of queen's college, not thinking themſelves ſufficiently empowered to put this will in execution, procured an act of parliament, in the 25th of king George II. for this purpoſe; and four under graduate exhibitioners were added by another act, paſſed in 1769, in which truſt the inheritance of this manor is at preſent veſted. The court lodge, which is a neat building, is ſituated near the church, being inhabited by Mr. John Budgen, who is the leſſee of the manor farm and demeſnes belonging to it. The manor of Plumſted extends over this pariſh and part of that of Eaſt Wickham. A court leet and court baron is held for it; the quit rents are conſiderable; all the tenants are freeholders. At the court leet a conſtable and ale conner are elected for the pariſh of Plumſted.

The fee farm rent of four pounds, at firſt payable for this manor, by the grant of king Henry VIII. to Sir Edward Boughton, ſtill continues to be paid for it; though by the ſeveral alienations of him and his deſcendants, it is divided into ſeveral proportions, paid by the provoſt and ſcholars of Queen's college, Oxon; Matthew Kenrick, eſq. the heirs of Sir Francis Leigh; the heirs of John Bennet and Henry Spencer, eſq. (in right of their wives, heirs of Sir John Leigh) John Lidgbird, eſq. Mr. Matthew Henderup; the heir of Mr. John Denham; Mr. Thomas Murray; and Mrs. Rachel Hoſkins; for parts of this manor in their ſeveral tenures.

BURWASH-COURT, now commonly called *Burriſh-place*, is a ſeat in this pariſh, lying at the weſtern bounds of it, almoſt adjoining to the town of Woolwich. It formerly was of ſome account, from its being the property of the noble family of Burgherſh, or, as they were commonly called, Burwaſh, who ſettled their name on it.

Bartholomew

Bartholomew de Burgherſh, a man of great eminence in the time of king Edward III. died in the 29th year of that reign, poſſeſſed of this eſtate, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death; and that it was then eſteemed a manor;[c] whoſe eldeſt ſon and heir, of the ſame name, was in ſuch high eſteem with king Edward III. that, on the inſtitution of the order of the Garter, he was made one of the knights companions of it.

He paſſed this eſtate away, with much other land in this county, in the 43d year of that reign, to Sir Walter de Paveley, K. G. in whoſe family it remained until the latter end of king Richard II. and then it was conveyed to Vaux, of Northamptonſhire; in which name it ſtaid till the latter end of Henry VI.'s reign, when it was alienated to John Grene, eſq. whoſe ſon, Sir Thomas Grene, was found, jointly with Matilda his wife, to hold this manor and ſeat of Borowaſhe at the time of his death, in the 4th year of king Edward IV. Thomas Grene, his ſon, being then an infant.

In this family it remained till the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was ſold to Sir Edward Boughton, who made this place his reſidence; and one of his deſcendants, in the reign of Charles I. paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. Rowland Wilſon, of London, who, upon his deceaſe, gave it to his daughter, who firſt married Dr. Criſp, and afterwards Col. Row of Hackney; both of whom, in her right, became poſſeſſed of a life eſtate in it; after which it became veſted in the daughter and heir of Sir Rowland Criſp, who married Nathaniel Macey, eſq. whoſe daughter and heir, marrying James Pattiſon, eſq. he became entitled to it. Their ſon, Mr. Nathaniel Pattiſon, reſided here, and died a few years ago poſſeſſed of this ſeat, leaving two ſons and a daughter,

[c] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. and Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 35.

who married John Martin, eſq. and he now reſides in it.

BORSTALL, or as it is commonly called, *Boſtoll*, is a hamlet in the eaſtern part of this pariſh, which was always reputed a manor.

In the beginning of the reign of king Henry VII. this manor of Borſtal was in the poſſeſſion of John Cutte, gent. of Eſſex, who ſold it, in the 19th year of that reign, to the abbot and convent of St. Peter in Weſtminſter. By an indenture, in the 19th of king Henry VII. between that king and John Iſlippe, abbot of Weſtminſter, and the prior and convent of that monaſtery, the king granted them, on condition of various religious ſervices and charities to be performed in it, during his life as well as afterwards, ſeveral advowſons, and the lands, tenements, and poſſeſſions of them, and in ready money, 5150l. to purchaſe other manors, lands, &c. With this money they purchaſed, among others, this manor of Borſtall of John Cutte, with other lands in Plumſted, Leſnes, Borſtall, and Erith.[d] After which the manor of Borſtall continued in the poſſeſſion of this monaſtery till its final diſſolution, in the 31ſt of king Henry VIII. when it was, with all its poſſeſſions, ſurrendered up into the king's hands by William Benſon, the abbot, and ſeventeen monks, the king placing in their room a dean and prebendaries.

But this eſtabliſhment was ſoon again diſſolved, for the king next year made it an epiſcopal ſee, and this church of St. Peter a cathedral church, conſiſting of a biſhop, a dean, and twelve prebendaries, and conſtituted Thomas Thurlby the firſt biſhop of it.[e] After which, by other letters patent, in the 34th year of his reign, the king granted to the dean and chapter, and

[d] See the account of this indenture at large, in Harl. MSS. No. 1498, where the originals are depoſited.

[e] Newcourt's Rep. vol. i. p. 711.

their

their ſucceſſors, ſeveral manors, lands, &c. particularly ſpecified, ordaining, that they ſhould yearly elect and maintain twenty ſtudents of divinity at the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge. Afterwards, on conſideration of the king's diſcharging them of the maintenance of theſe ſtudents, William Benſon, then dean of Weſtminſter, and the chapter, in the 36th year of that reign, granted to the king, for ever, among others, the manor of Borſtall, with its appurtenances, late in the occupation of John at Deane.[f] Soon after which the king granted it to Jane Wilkinſon, to hold *in capite*; and ſhe next year alienated it to Thomas Bowes, gent. and the heirs male of Martin Bowes his father, to hold of the king in like manner.[g] His deſcendant of the ſame name ſold it to it to Barnes; and in the 17th of queen Elizabeth, George Barnes was poſſeſſed of the manors of Borſtall, alias Boſtall, and Plumſted, alias Acon, held as above mentioned. As to which latter manor, in the 15th year of king Edward III. Thomas, the ſon and one of the heirs of Edmund Lambyn, of London, granted to Sir John de Pulteneye all his right to thoſe lands, which fell to him after his father's death, in Plumſted and Eſt Wickham, of which this manor was part. In the 17th year of that reign Sir John de Pulteney granted to Thomas de Columbers an annuity of ten marcs, iſſuing out of it. He died poſſeſſed of it anno 23 Edward III. as appears by the eſcheat rolls of that year, leaving William de Pulteney his ſon and heir. In the 4th year of king Henry IV. Reginald de Cobham, ſenior, died poſſeſſed of it. Afterwards it became parcel of the poſſeſſions of the hoſpital of St. Thomas of Acon, in Cheapſide, London; whence it became to be called Plumſted, alias Acon; where it continued till the ſurrendry of that hoſpital by Laurence Goſpeller, the maſter of it, in the 30th

[f] Augm. office, box D. 42. Inrolled before Walter Hendley, eſq. on the 10th of that month. [g] Rot. Eſch. eor. annor.

year of king Henry VIII. George Barnes, mentioned above, had afterwards a grant of this manor of Plumſted, alias Acon, held *in capite* by knights ſervice, and ſeveral meſſuages, with thirteen hundred acres of land, in Plumſted, alias Acon, Borſtall, alias Boſtall, and Woolwich, held by like tenure.

John Barnes was in the poſſeſſion of both manors in the 20th year of that reign, when he ſettled the whole of this eſtate, in truſtees, for the uſe of himſelf for life, remainder to Edward Altham, and Elizabeth his wife, who was his daughter.[h] Soon after which it became veſted in the Clothworkers company of the city of London, part of whoſe revenues it remains at this time. Part of theſe lands are ſtill called by the name of Weſtminſter, as having formerly belonged to the abbey there. The company's eſtate here is let out by them in different parcels; one part, which lies near Woolwich, is called Bramblebury, and is occupied by General Sir William Greene, bart. of the corps of engineers.

SUFFOLK-PLACE FARM is an eſtate, ſituated in the hamlet of Boſtall likewiſe, which took its name from its noble poſſeſſor, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in the reign of king Henry VIII who alienated it in the 27th year of that reign to Sir Martin Bowes, from whoſe deſcendant it paſſed away with the above mentioned manors to Barnes, by the female heir of which name it went, by marriage, with them to Altham, and James (ſon of Sir Edward Altham, by his ſecond wife Joan, daughter of Sir John Leverthorp, and grandſon of Elizabeth Barnes) ſold it in 1650, to Sir Robert Joſelyn, by whom it was conveyed in 1665, to the company, for the propagation of the goſpel at Boſton, in New England, in whom it is now veſted.

[h] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 3.

Among

Among the manuſcripts of Roger Dodſworth, in the Bodleian library in Oxford, is a charter of William de Ros, concerning the gift of the HERMITAGE here to the canons of St. Mary Overy's, in Southwark.[i]

In the 11th year of king Henry VI. the abbot and convent of Leſnes exchanged their tenement, called Tang-court, in Cheſilhurſt, for an eſtate in this pariſh, called Fulham's-place.[k]

There is an eſtate in this pariſh, called PLUMSTED PARK FARM, conſiſting of a good houſe, ſituated in the centre of the village of Plumſted, with a large tract of land, called the Park, belonging to it. In 1765, it was the property of Mr. Derbyſhire, by whom it was purchaſed of the heirs of Joſhua Lomax; he that year alienated it to Mr. Curtis, merchant, of London, who ſold it to William Coleman, eſq. as he did to Mr. Richard Bowſer, of Southwark, the preſent poſſeſſor of it,

The *account of the* MARSHES in this pariſh, and the imbanking of them, and the ſeveral accidents which have happened to them, and the other marſhes in the neighbouring pariſhes, adjoining the Thames, may be ſeen fully deſcribed in Dugdale's Hiſtory of Imbanking. The care and management of them is now united under the Commiſſion of Sewers, extending from Lumbard's-wall, a little below Greenwich, to Graveſend-bridge. The firſt mention that I find made of the *inning* of the marſhes in this pariſh, is from the annals of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, which report, that in 1279, anno 8 Edward I. the abbot and convent of Lyeſnes incloſed a great part of their marſh in Plumſted; and that within twelve years after they inned the reſt of it, to their no ſmall benefit.

The firſt mention that there is of theſe marſhes, which border on this part of the river Thames, having

[i] Tan. Mon. p. 537.
[k] Pat. 11 Hen. VI. pt. 1, m. 13. See Cheſilhurſt, p. 15.

been

been put under the care of perſons, authoriſed by the king to take the management of them, is in the 8th year of king Edward II. John Abel and John de Hortone being then, by letters patent, conſtituted commiſſioners for the viewing and repairing the banks, ditches, &c. and for the ſafeguard, from the overflowing of the tide, of thoſe marſhes which lie between Dartford, Flete, and Greenwich. From which time there were commiſſions, year after year almoſt, in the ſeveral ſucceeding reigns, granted to different perſons, to view and repair the ſeveral breaches made by the tides, and the defaults in the walls and ſewers, occaſioned by the neglect of the occupiers and owners of the marſhes, from London bridge as far as Graveſend, and to hear and determine all matters relating to them, according to the marſh law, and according to the law and cuſtom of the realm, and the cuſtom of Romney marſh.[1] Yet notwithſtanding theſe continual appointments, and the care of the commiſſioners in ſeeing them put into execution, ſuch had been the backwardneſs of ſome, that for want of the timely repair of thoſe breaches, which through the violence of the tides were made in Plumſted, Leſnes, and Erith, the marſhes of Plumſted and Leſnes had not only been ſuffered to be drowned, but after ſeveral taxes had been made for regaining them, and for making a new croſs wall, from the Thames to the Upland, for the inning of Plumſted marſh, and a number of acres in the levels and marſhes of Leſnes, defending them from the overflowing water which entered at Erith breach; and for farther maintenance of the old marſh walls by the Thames ſide, from the New Croſs wall, nigh Wolwyche, ſeveral that were aſſeſſed not paying their proportion, theſe marſhes and the level would have been irrecoverably loſt, had not the bailiff of the marſh,

[1] See the ſeveral commiſſions granted, in Dugdale's Hiſtory of Imbanking, p. 59, et ſeq. Lamb. Per. p. 482.

and

and others, by his aſſignment, laid down the money. Therefore, for the recovery of thoſe aſſeſſments, and the better levying of ſuch ſums of money, as had been before employed for the inning and defence of thoſe marſhes, upon complaint made in parliament in the 22d of king Henry VIII. an act paſſed for that purpoſe, as another did in the 37th year of it.[m] But all this care ſeems to have been inſufficient; for ſome time after this, it was repreſented to the parliament, in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, that there were two thouſand acres in the parithes of Erith, Plumſted, and Leſnes, which, in former times, were good paſture grounds and meadows, but by breaches in the walls within thirty years, had been laid waſte by the inundation of the Thames; and that one Jacobus Acontyus, an Italian, ſervant to the queen, had undertaken, at his own charges, their recovery, in conſideration of a moiety of them for his charges; but the lords and owners of them were many, and had ſeveral kinds of eſtates in them, ſo that their conſent could not be procured. It was therefore enacted, that he and his aſſigns ſhould, at their coſt and charges, after the 10th of March, 1562, during the term of four years next following inne, fence, and win theſe grounds or any parcel of them, and that having ſo done, he, his heirs, executors, or their nominees, in conſideration of ſuch recompence, ſhould have one moiety of them, to be parted from the reſt within two years after the winning of them, by four or more diſcreet commiſſioners, to be appointed by the lord chancellor or lord keeper; after which lots were to be caſt for the aſſigning each proportion to the parties. After which queen Elizabeth iſſued out a commiſſion, in her 7th year, to inquire whether Acontius, who undertook the innings of theſe marſhes, had accordingly performed it. Upon which they certified, in the beginning of the next year,

[m] Dugd. Hiſt. of Imbanking, p. 62, et ſeq.

that

that ſix hundred acres were then won and inned, with walls, banks, &c. from the water and flood of the river Thames, according to the tenor of the act; all which was more particularly taken notice of by another act, made in that year, in which it appears, that Jacobus Acontius had won ſome part of them, which was, by the violence of the floods, ſhortly after loſt; and not being able to recover it, he deputed John Baptiſta Caſtilion, one of the grooms of the queen's privy-chamber, with ſeveral others, citizens of London, at their coſts and charges, to inne, fence, and win the ſame, or ſome convenient portion thereof; in conſequence of which they did inne and win a part thereof, containing about ſix hundred acres, of which a diviſion was made, and the one part, called the Eaſt Marſh, was allotted to Acontius and his aſſigns; and the other, called the Weſt Marſh, to the owners, &c. The Eaſt Marſh being aſſigned by Acontius to John Baptiſta Caſtilion and others, as above mentioned, in conſideration of their charge, which amounted to five thouſand pounds; upon which it was enacted, that Caſtilion and the reſt of the undertakers above mentioned, ſhould have their part to them and their heirs for ever, to be held of the chief lord of the fee, by ſuch ſervices as it was formerly held; and further, that they ſhould have power to inne and win the reſt of the ſurrounded grounds, for the next enſuing eight years, and to enjoy a moiety of what ſhould be ſo won, to be divided by lots, as in the former act. And in the 14th year of the ſame reign, another act was made, by which it appears, that the work was not finiſhed; and granting eight years more to Caſtilion, and the reſt of the undertakers, to accompliſh their work in, and to have the moiety ſo won and divided.

After this, in the 23d of that reign, by another act it appears, that ſince the former one, all the parts of the undertaking were come to the hands of John Baptiſta Caſtilion, and of Thomas Smith, George Barnes, Richard

Richard Young, Thomas Fiſher, Ferdinando Pointz, James Guichardine, and Roger James; and as the eight years were fully expired, and the inning thereof having been hindered by floods and tempeſts, it could not be finiſhed without longer time; it was therefore enacted, that it ſhould be lawful for the parties to inne the ſame within two years after the end of that ſeſſion of parliament, and then to enjoy the moiety of ſuch partition, and to take ſuch reed and earth upon the premiſes as they ſhould find needful.[n] And in conſideration of their maintaining the banks one whole year after winning them, that they ſhould have an half of the eighth part of the other half ſo won, to be divided as above mentioned; and further, that in conſideration of the great charges about the ſame, the premiſes ſhould be diſcharged of all tithes whatſoever for the ſeven years next after the inning of them; and that all ſhelves and forelands between the ſaid banks and the river Thames ſhould be kept and maintained at the common charge of the owners and inners, their heirs and aſſigns; and that no earth or reeds ſhould be taken from them, but for the uſe and repair of the banks, upon penalty of five pounds for every ſuch offence, to the inners or owners, who were authoriſed to ſue for the ſame in any court of record. In the 27th year of the ſame reign another act paſſed for the more effectual inning of Erith and Plumſted Marſh. Three years after which, in 1587, there was an inning of one thouſand acres more. The great breach being not then made up, by which about five hundred acres next to Leſnes ſtill continued under water.[o] In the 4th year of king James, upon a petition exhibited in parliament, for the inning and winning of the marſh grounds, lying in the drowned marſhes of Leſnes and Fants, which had been of long time overflowed, it was enacted that William Burrell, gent. of Middleſex

[n] Dugd. Hiſt. of Imbanking, p. 64. [o] Lamb. Per. p. 483.

(who

(who had covenanted with the owners of thoſe ſurrounded grounds, by indentures made between them and him, in 1606, for the conſideration therein expreſſed, to do his beſt endeavour therein) ſhould have power to enter on the work, and to take reed and earth on any part of the drowned marſhes, ſo that he dug not within twenty rods of any wall already made within that marſh. And that immediately after his accompliſhment of it, he, his heirs, and aſſigns, ſhould have one half of all the grounds ſo inned, according to the purport of the indenture; the other moiety to belong to the owners of the marſh grounds, according to the ſeveral proportions of their quantities which they then had in thoſe grounds, to be holden of Edmund Cooke, eſq. his heirs and aſſigns, as of his manor of Leſnes and Fants, in free ſocage, by fealty and one penny rent for every acre, and not in chief or by knights ſervice; and that, in conſideration of the great charges of this work, the inned marſhes ſhould be diſcharged from all tithes and tenths whatſoever, for the term of ſeven years next after the inning, winning, and fencing of them.[p]

The above is the laſt application made to parliament on account of theſe marſhes, from which time they have been ſubject to the ſame orders and method of taxation that the reſt of the neighbouring marſhes have, under the directions of the commiſſioners of ſewers, extending from Lumbarde's-wall to Graveſend-bridge, as before mentioned.

CHARITIES.

JEFFRY SMITH gave, by will, in 1611, a payment of 40s. per annum to the poor of this pariſh, out of a field of ſeven acres in Stratford Bow, the yearly rent of it, in 1718, being 6l. It is now veſted in the miniſter and church wardens, and of the annual produce of 2l.

HANNAH SCOTT, in 1677, gave by will, 100l. for the benefit of the poor, ſince laid out in the purchaſe of freehold lands in

[p] Dugd. Hiſt. of Imbanking, p. 65.

Bromley,

Bromley, veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens, of the annual produce of 7l.

JOHN GOSSAGE, in 1672, gave for the like purpoſe, to be given away yearly, in bread, lands in Plumſted, veſted in the ſame, and of the annual produce of 2l. 10s.

PLUMSTED is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter and *deanry* of Dartford. The church ſtands at the eaſt end of the village, and is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It formerly conſiſted of a nave, two ſide iſles, and a chancel, but in the early part of the laſt century the whole was in ſo dilapidated a ſtate that the roof fell in, in which condition it laid for near twenty years, when it was at length repaired as to the ſouth iſle of it, which now conſtitutes the whole of this church, forming the nave and chancel of it, by the care and induſtry of Mr. John Goſſage, an inhabitant of this pariſh, who died in 1672, and lies buried in it. At the weſt end is the ſteeple, being a handſome lofty tower of brick, embattled at the top, having four bells in it. The ſouth wall of the church ſeems very ancient, having ſome narrow lancet windows in it. The ruined wall of the north iſle yet remains,

Among other monuments and inſcriptions in this church, is a mural monument for Peter Denham, eſq. ob. 1736, leaving John his only ſurviving ſon, and Elizabeth, wife of John Lidgbird, eſq. His anceſtor is recorded by a very large benefaction to this church ſteeple; beneath are his arms, Gules, ſix lozenges in feſs, ermine. Another monument for John Denham, eſq. (only ſon of Peter Denham, eſq. ob. 1760, leaving Anne, his only child, and Jane, his widow, daughter of T. Willyams, eſq. late of Plaiſtow, Eſſex; above, the arms of Denham, impaling argent, a feſs chequy, gules and argent, between three eagles heads, erazed proper, gorged with ducal coronets, or. A grave ſtone for Mr. John Goſſage, who cauſed this church to be repaired, after above twenty years lying waſte and ruinous, ob. 1672. Another for Margaret, wife of Thomas Nugent, eſq. and daughter of Hugh, eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Parker, bart. of Honington, in Warwickſhire, ob. 1748; another for Benj. Barnet, D. D. prebendary of Glouceſter, and vicar of Plumſted, ob. 1707, æt. 57.[q] On the north wall of the

[q] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large in Reg. Roff. p. 989.

nave,

nave, an elegant monument for John Lidgbird, eſq. of Shooter's-hill, ob. 1771. In the church yard are many tombs and memorials, moſtly for the officers of the Artillery and their families; among others, for Col. Tho. Ord, in 1777; Col. John Innes, in 1783; General Goodwin, in 1786; Col. Griffith Williams, in 1790; and Col. Williamſon, in 1794.—The burials in this pariſh are greatly increaſed by the numbers brought hither, to be interred, from other pariſhes, but principally from Woolwich.

This church was very early appropriated to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine by the biſhop of Rocheſter, with the conſent of his chapter, for the uſe of the almnery, and was confirmed to it afterwards by ſeveral popes.[r]

Laurence, biſhop of Rocheſter, again confirmed this appropriation in 1269, by *inſpeximus*, provided, nevertheleſs, that a portion ſhould be aſſigned for the vicar and his ſucceſſors, ſerving in this church, out of the profits of it, in like manner as is provided for in the former confirmations of it, ſufficient for his competent maintenance, and for the decent ſupport of the incumbent burthens of it.[s]

Before this appropriation the abbot and convent of St. Auſtin received an annual penſion of ten ſhillings from the rector of this pariſh, for the like uſe of their almnery, which was increaſed by Richard, biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1236, to ten pounds per annum, or that there ſhould be aſſigned to it, by the biſhop, or his ſucceſſors, a portion of the great tithes of the ſame value, to be employed in pious uſes for ever; which was confirmed by William Prior and the convent of Rocheſter, in 1239.

A diſpute having ariſen between Hamo, prior, and the convent of St. Saviour, Bermondſey, and Sir John Renger, rector of this church of Plumſted, concerning certain tithes ariſing from the demeſne, once belonging to Alexander de Camera in this pariſh, at laſt, in the year 1254, it was amicably adjuſted, and the

[r] Regiſt. Mon. Aug. Cart. 108, 150, 151. Reg. Roff. p. 522.
[s] Reg. Roff. p. 523, 524.

prior

prior and convent releaſed thoſe tithes to the rector and church of Plumſted.

The appropriation of this church, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, continued among the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine till its final diſſolution, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was, together with all its lands and revenues, ſurrendered into the king's hands, where they did not continue long, for they were granted, as has already been mentioned, on the 20th of January following the ſurrendry of them, to Sir Edward Boughton, of Burwaſh-court, in whoſe deſcendants they continued ſome time; after which they appear, about the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, to have been ſeparated, but in 1650, they were again united, being the property of the heirs of one Poole, then lately deceaſed; ſince which the parſonage or tithes of corn and grain have become the property of the family of Denham, Peter Denham, eſq. of Welling, in this pariſh, died poſſeſſed of them in 1736, as did his ſon John, in 1760, whoſe only daughter, Anne, carried his intereſt in them in marriage to Thomas Cooke, eſq. of Worceſterſhire, ſince in holy orders, and he is at this time intitled to them.

The advowſon of the vicarage paſſed from the heirs of Poole into the poſſeſſion of John Michel, eſq. in king Charles I.'s reign, by whom it was ſold ſome years before his death, and afterwards became the property of the families of Hodgſon and Farr, by a daughter and heir of which laſt name it paſſed in marriage to Abbot; ſhe ſurvived her huſband, and in 1763, alienated it to Henry Kipling, eſq. of the Six Clerks office; ſince whoſe death, in 1780, his eldeſt ſon, the Rev. Henry Kipling, vicar of this pariſh, has become the preſent owner of it.

The endowment of the vicarage, dated anno 1292, is entered in a regiſter book of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, now in the library of Sir John Sebright, bart.

The manor farm of Plumſted claims an exemption of great tithes on the uplands, but not on the marſh lands. There are three acres of glebe land belonging to the vicarage.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Plumſted was valued at forty-four marcs, and the vicarage at ten marcs.[t] The vicarage of Plumſted is valued, in the king's books, at 6l. 18s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 13s. 10d.[v]

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry*, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Plumſted and Eaſt Wickham were a parſonage of impropriation, belonging to the heirs of one Poole deceaſed, as an inheritance within the pariſh; that there was a vicarage, conſiſting of Plumſted, with Eaſt Wickham, a chapel, annexed; that the vicarage was preſentative with cure of ſouls, and was worth 140l. per annum, whereof there were two acres of glebe land, and an old houſe, worth 4l. 10s. per annum, Iſaac Sander, then vicar. That the roof of the church of Plumſted was fallen down, and the pariſhioners inforced to get leave to ſet in the chancel of it.[a]

CHURCH OF PLUMSTED.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Abbot and Convent of St. Auguſtine	*Adam.*[w]
	Sir John Renger.[x]

	VICARS.
	William Boughton, ind. 1619.[y]
	Edward Boughton, A. M. June, 1632.[z]
William Clapham, ſenior	*William Clapham*, ind. 1635.[a]
	Iſaac Sander, in 1650.[b]
	John Turner, 1682.
	Iſaac Sanderſon, 1683, 1690.

t Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.
v Bacon's Lib. Regis.
w Parl. Surveys, Lamb. lib. vol. xix.
x Reg. Roff. p. p. 526.
y Regiſt. Abbot Lamb. pt. 2. f. 313.
z By lapſe. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 437.
a Regiſt. Laud Lamb. f. 231.
b Parl. Surveys, Lamb. lib. vol. xix.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
William Clapham, ſenior.....	*Benjamin Barnett*, D.D. ob. Aug. 1, 1707.[c]
	Charles Jones, A. M. inſtituted 1707, ob. 1741.
Rev. Mr. R. Williams, as a truſtee	*Jukes Egerton*, A. M. inducted May 14, 1741, obt. 1772.
Henry Kipling, gent.....	*Henry Kipling*, 1772. Preſent vicar.

[c] He was prebendary of Glouceſter, and lies buried in this church.

ERITH

LIES the next pariſh eaſtward, having the river Thames for its northern boundary. This place was formerly called Leſnes, alias Erith. The former name was, as Mr. Lambarde thinks,[a] miſpelt by the Normans, inſtead of the Saxon word *Leſwes*, which ſignifies paſtures; but I ſhould rather conjecture it to be derived from the old Britiſh word, *leſe*, *paſtures*, and *neſe*, *a promontory* or *cape*, both names being ſuited to the different parts of this pariſh; the former to the weſtern, and the latter to the eaſtern part of it. It was written, in old records, *Hlieſnes*; in the Textus Roffenſis, *Liſna*; and in Domeſday, *Loiſnes*.

The name of Erith ſeems to be derived of the Saxon word, *ærre-hythe*; that is, the *old haven*.[b]

THIS PARISH, which is about three miles acroſs each way, is nearly one half of it marſh land, which is bounded on the north by the river Thames; the weſtern part of it ſeems particularly to have retained the name of Leſnes, as the eaſtern part about the town and haven, did that of Erith. In the upland, or ſouthern parts, the ſoil is very light and barren, having ſeveral heaths in them, as Northumberland-heath, where it joins to Crayford, part of it being in

[a] Lamb. Peramb. p. 478. [b] Ibid. p. 484.

that parish; but on the north side of it, within the bounds of this parish stands Mr. Wheatley's new mansion; westward from hence is West heath, near which is the hamlet of Bedenwell and the parsonage farm; northward from which is Leason, commonly so called for Lesnes heath; and northward from it, near the marshes, the hamlets of Chalkside and Pickerday. On the east side of Lesnes heath is lord Eardley's seat of Belvidere; not far from which, on the east side of the road leading from the heath, towards the church, is a cottage, not improperly so stiled, being upon a very small scale indeed, erected by John Maddocks, esq. late of Vale Mascall, in North Cray, who gave it the name of *Holly Hill*, and resides in it. It is a neat and elegant box, and from it there is a delightful view of the Thames, and of the county of Essex beyond it; about half a mile north eastward from thence, close to the marshes, is the church, standing remote from any other building. In the western part of the parish is the large wood, formerly called Westwood, but for many years past the abbey wood, from its having belonged to the abbey of Lesnes, the ruins of which remain close below, on the north side. In the above mentioned wood there is great plenty of chesnut, both timber and stubbs, and a number of large stools of timber trees of that species formerly felled, but now quite hollow and decayed; one of the many instances in this county, of that tree being the *indigenous growth* of England,

At the north east extremity of the parish lies the town of Erith, consisting of one small street of houses, which leads to the water side, where it lies open to the haven which the Thames forms here.

At the entrance of this village from Crayford, on the west side of it, stands the old manor house. On the Thames opposite this town, the Indiamen, in their passage up the river, frequently come to an anchor, and lay some time to be lightened of part of their burthen,

burthen, that they may proceed with greater ſafety up the river.

This makes a great reſort to Erith, not only of the friends and acquaintance of thoſe who are on board theſe ſhips, but for ſome continuance afterwards, in the carrying on a traffic with the inhabitants and neighbouring country, for the ſeveral kinds of Eaſt India goods, which have been procured from on board. This, together with the ſhipping of goods to and from London, the ſending hither from hence the produce of the extenſive woods in theſe parts (great part of which is firſt piled up upon wharfs built here for that purpoſe) and ſome few fiſhing veſſels, employ the generality of the inhabitants of this place.

Two fairs are kept yearly at Erith, one upon Aſcenſion-day, and the other upon Michaelmas-day, Sept. 29; and another is kept on Whit-Tueſday, on Leaſon-heath, in this pariſh.

Here is an eſtabliſhment of the cuſtoms, of a ſurveyor, and two watermen.

The marſhes in this pariſh, being the northern part of it, contain about fifteen hundred and fifty acres, the whole of which is at times ploughed for corn, and in general more than one thouſand acres yearly, which bear conſtantly the moſt exuberant crops of corn.

In the year 1544, king Henry VIII. being to embark for France, took his journey from his royal palace of Weſtminſter to this place by water, lay here that night, being the 11th of July; the next day he departed hence by water to Graveſend, and there dined; and then took his horſe, and rode that night to Faverſham. The next morning the king rode from thence to the houſe of the lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, called Forde, near Canterbury, and there dined, and then rode the ſame night to Dover.[f]

[f] Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 52.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. there were taken in the river, oppoſite this town, four very large and uncommon fiſhes, of which one was called *mors marina*, another a *ſword fiſh*, and the others were ſuppoſed to be *whales*.[g]

The BOTANISTS have obſerved the following ſcarce plants here:

Alopecuros maxima Anglica paludoſa, *or the great marſh fox-tail, in the ſalt-marſh by the church.*

Plantago marina, *or* ſea plantain, *though it grows in moſt places in England near the ſea, yet it is found eſpecially at Erith.*

Althea ibiſcus, *the common marſh mallow, grows plentifully on the Kentiſh and Eſſex ſhore, along the river Thames, and among other places here.*[h]

In the time of the Saxons this pariſh was poſſeſſed by Azor de Leſneie, who, as appears by Domeſday, had the liberties of *ſac* and *ſoc* for all his lands in the lath of Sutton.

William the Conqueror gave Leſnes, among other great poſſeſſions in this county, to his half brother, Odo, biſhop of Baieux and earl of Kent, under the general title of whoſe lands it is entered in the record of Domeſday as follows:

In Litelai hundred, Robert Latin holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Leſnes. The arable land is 17 *carucates. In demeſne there is* 1, *and* 60 *villeins, with three borderers, having* 15 *carucates. There are* 2 *ſervants, and* 3 *cottages, and* 3 *fiſheries of* 4 *ſulings, and* 30 *acres of meadow; wood for the pannage of* 20 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth* 20 *pounds, when the biſhop received it* 18 *pounds, and now* 22 *pounds, and yet he who holds it pays* 30 *pounds. This manor was taxed in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor at* 10 *ſulings, and now at* 4 *ſulings. Azor held it.*

[g] Lamb. Per. p. 486.

[h] Merrett's Pinax, p. 4. Johnſon's Gerard's Herb. p. 424, 934.

Upon

Upon the diſgrace of the biſhop of Baieux, the king his brother ſeiſed on all his lands and poſſeſſions, by which means the fee of this manor became again veſted in the crown.

Richard de Lucy, juſtice of England, poſſeſſed it in the reign of king Henry II. in the 12th year of which, upon the aid then aſſeſſed for marrying the king's daughter, he certified his knights fees lying in Kent, Suſſex, and Norfolk, of the old feoffment, to be ſeven, and that his anceſtors performed the ſervice of caſtle guard at Dover for them. Among many other acts of piety and religion, as they were then eſteemed, he founded, in the 21ſt year of king Henry II. the abbey at Weſtwood in this pariſh, which he plentifully endowed, and in particular with a moiety of his poſſeſſions in this pariſh, being the weſtern part of it, afterwards ſtiled the *manor of Leſnes*, of which farther mention will be made in the account of this abbey; and the next year, taking upon himſelf the habit of a religious there, he died, and was buried in it.[1] The remaining part of the poſſeſſions of Richard de Lucy, being the eaſtern part of this pariſh, from thenceforth ſtiled the *manor of Leſnes*, alias *Erith*, deſcended to his poſterity; for by Roeſie, his wife, who died before him, and was buried in the abbey of Faverſham, he had two ſons, Geoffry and Herbert, and two daughters, Maud, who married Walter Fitz Robert, whoſe ſon took the name of Fitzwalter; and Roeſie.

Geoffry de Lucy died in his father's life time, leaving Richard his ſon and heir, who died without iſſue, upon which this manor, among the reſt of his inheritance, became veſted in Roeſie above mentioned, his then only ſurviving aunt, married to Fulbert de Dover; and ſhe, in the 7th year of king Richard I. compounded with the king for the poſſeſſion of the moiety of the lands of Richard de Lucy, her grand-

[1] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 566.

father, in England and Normandy, of which Richard her nephew had been poſſeſſed.

Their ſon and heir, as is conjectured, Robert de Dover, died before the 6th of king John, his mother Roeſie ſtill ſurviving; who, in the 9th year of that reign, made an agreement with the king for poſſeſſion of the whole barony, now deſcended to her by the death of both Richard and Herbert de Lucy, without iſſue.[k]

To Robert de Dover ſucceeded Roeſie, his daughter and heir, who married Richard, ſon of Roger de Chilham; and in the 12th year of king Henry III. had poſſeſſion granted of the manor of Leſnes, which ſhe and her huſband had recovered upon trial by battle againſt Robert Fitzwalter. On her huſband's death, befor the 16th year of that reign, ſhe ſhortly after married Richard, a natural ſon of king John, commonly called Richard le Fitzroy; and in the Bodleian library,[l] is an agreement made between Richard, ſon of the king, and Roeſie his wife, and the abbot of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, in the 26th year of king Henry III. concerning lands in Leſnes and Hamme, in Kent; about which time the juſtices of the Jews were prohibited to take diſtreſs upon her manor of Leſnes, for any money lent by them to him, becauſe this manor was aſſigned, in the king's preſence, for her maintenance. After which, in the 35th year of that reign, giving a fine to the king to marry whom ſhe pleaſed, ſhe laſtly became the wife of Richard de Wilton, who was called alſo Richard de Dover, and as well as his wife Roeſie, were found, in the 56th of that reign, to have died poſſeſſed of this manor, held of the king by homage, leaving a ſon, called Rich. de Dover, their next heir, and a daughter, Iſabel. On the death of Richard de Dover, the ſon, without iſſue, John,

[k] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 462. 566. Madox's Exchеq. p. 321.
[l] Catalogue of MSS. 222.

earl

earl of Athol, or, as he was called in Scotland, John de Aſceles, ſon of Iſabel his ſiſter, before-mentioned, by David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, afterwards married to Alexander Baliol, became his heir.[m]

Joane Pecche, widow of the laſt-mentioned Richard de Dover, in the 21ſt of king Edward I. claimed, and was allowed certain liberties in her manor of Leſnes, alias Erehethe, which ſhe then held in dowry, as of the inheritance of John, earl of Athol, aſſize of bread and ale, pillory, and tumbrel, free warren and gallows; all which, as it was then found, his anceſtors had enjoyed beyond memory.[n] The ſame year Joan Pecche, and the abbot of Leſnes, each claimed wreck of the ſea in the Thames, within their reſpective manors of Leſnes. The abbot alledging, that he found this church poſſeſſed of it at his coming to it; but it was given againſt him, it being found, that the anceſtors of John, earl of Athol, had enjoyed ſuch wreck, within their manor of Leſnes, alias Erehethe, beyond memory, &c.

In the 32d year of king Edward I. upon the death of Joane, widow of Richard de Dover, laſt-mentioned, the earl of Athol had poſſeſſion granted of this manor, which deſcended to him from Iſabel, his mother, ſiſter of the ſaid Richard.

Being concerned in the death of John Comin, and the crowning of Robert de Brus, king of Scotland, and being taken in England, he was, by king Edward I. ſentenced to death, in the 34th year of that reign; but in reſpect of his deſcent from royal blood, he was not drawn, as traitors uſually are, but was ſet on horſeback, and hanged on a gibbet fifty feet high, his head was fixed on London-bridge, and his body burnt.

Upon which this manor came into the hands of the crown, and was given by the king that year, to Margaret, queen of England, who appears by the patent-

[m] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 462.
[n] Reg. Roff. p. 319, 328. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 95.

rolls

rolls of that year, to have been in poſſeſſion of it, but it did not continue long with her; for king Edward II. in his 3d year, at the inſtance of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, and Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, made a grant of it to Bartholomew, ſon of Gunceline de Badleſmere, to hold by the ſervice of half a knights fee, during his life, and that of Margaret his wife; and in the 8th year of that reign he obtained of the king the further grant of the fee of this manor.[a] The year after which he obtained, as a reward for his eminent ſervices, ſeveral privileges and liberties to his manors and eſtates; among which was the grant of a market every week, on a Thurſday, at Erhethe; and two fairs yearly, one on the feaſt of the Invention of the Holy Croſs, and the other in Whitſun-week; and a market weekly on the Thurſday, at Leſnes, and two fairs yearly on the ſame days as thoſe at Erhethe; and *free warren* in all his demeſne lands of Erhethe and Leſnes.

In the 15th of king Edward II. having aſſociated himſelf with the earl of Lancaſter, and others of the diſcontented barons, and having with them received a defeat at Borough-bridge, in Yorkſhire, he was taken and ſent to Canterbury, where he was executed, and this manor became forfeited to the crown.

The ſame year the king granted it to David de Strabolgie, ſon of John, earl of Athol, before-mentioned, in regard of his eminent ſervices. He died in the 20th year of king Edward II. poſſeſſed of the manor of Erith, with the paſſage there acroſs the Thames; on which it reverted again to the crown.

Giles, ſon of Bartholomew de Badleſmere, whoſe proceſs and judgment had been reverſed, had his father's manors and lands reſtored to him in the 2d year

[a] See alſo pat. de an. 7 Edw. II. pt. i. Pat. rolls, anno 3 Edw. III. Rot. Cart. anno 8 Edw. III. No. 57. See alſo Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 58.

of

of king Edward III. among which was this manor. He was in ſuch favor with the king, that in the 7th year of that reign, though not then of full age, he had poſſeſſion granted of all his lands, and having been ſummoned to parliament, he died in the 12th year of that reign, being then poſſeſſed of this manor, and the paſſage of the Thames here,[p] leaving his four ſiſters his coheirs. His wife, daughter of William de Montacute, earl of Saliſbury, then ſurviving, who had for her dowry an aſſignation of this manor.[q] She died in the 33d year of the ſame reign, poſſeſſed of the manor of Erith, held of the king, as of his caſtle of Dover, by the ſervice of two knights fees, as was then found by inquiſition.

On her death there was a farther partition made (for there had been one already) of the inheritance of Giles de Badleſmere among his four ſiſters, viz. of her dower, when this manor fell to the ſhare of Elizabeth, then the wife of William de Bohun, earl of Northampton. She died in the 1ſt year of king Richard II. having ſurvived the earl her huſband, and leaving by him one ſon, Humphry, who afterwards, by the deceaſe of his uncle, Humphry, without iſſue, ſucceeded to the earldoms of Hereford and Eſſex, and to the office of conſtable of England; but the manor of Erith deſcended to Roger, her only ſurviving ſon by Edmund Mortimer, her firſt huſband.

This great family of Mortimer derive their deſcent from Roger de Mortimer, founder of the abbey of St. Victor, in Normandy, who was of conſanguinity to William the Conqueror, his mother being niece to Gunnora, wife to Richard, duke of Normandy, great-grandmother to the Conqueror.

Ralph de Mortimer, his ſon, as is ſuppoſed, accompanied William, duke of Normandy, in his expedition

[p] Pat. anno 9 Edw. III. pt. 1. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. ibid. Rot. Eſch. an. 1 Edw. III.

[q] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 59. Ibid. vol. i. p. 395. See Badleſmere.

hither

hither, being one of his chief commanders, and ſhortly after the duke's conqueſt of this realm, one of his moſt puiſſant captains in the further ſubduing of it; he afterwards overcame and took priſoner Edrick, earl of Shrewſbury, who ſtood out againſt the Conqueror, and was rewarded with his vaſt eſtate.

Among his poſſeſſions there are one hundred and thirty-one of his lordſhips, lying in different counties, recorded in the book of Domeſday, beſides the caſtle of Wigmore, which afterwards became the principal ſeat of him and his poſterity.

But theſe great poſſeſſions raiſed his deſcendants to ſuch power, and inflamed them with ſo much ambition, as, joined with their alliance to the blood royal of England, came to be the frequent cauſe of much bloodſhed and trouble in this kingdom, as well as of attainders and executions among themſelves; yet did they perſevere, till at length, after many ſtruggles, in which they made the throne frequently ſhake, his poſterity, in the perſon of king Edward IV. attained to, and died in the peaceful poſſeſſion of the crown of England.

The eldeſt, or principal branch of this family, was diſtinguiſhed by the addition of Mortimer of Wigmore; as the youngeſt was by that of Mortimer of Ricards caſtle.

A direct deſcendant of Ralph Mortimer, who accompanied William the Conqueror, through a ſeries of illuſtrious anceſtors, of the eldeſt branch of Mortimer of Wigmore, was that great, but ambitious Roger Mortimer, of Wigmore; who, after various changes of fortune, became, for his inſolence and haughtineſs, ſo odious to king Edward III. and the nation in general, that the king had him apprehended at the caſtle of Nottingham, where he then was with the queen, and upon the meeting of parliament he was found guilty in particular of conſenting to the murder of the late king Edward II. upon which he was condemned and executed in the 4th year of that reign.

This

This great, but unhappy man left four ſons and ſeveral daughters, of the former, Edmund, the eldeſt, had not the title of earl of March, his father's attainder not being reverſed in his time. He was of Wigmore, and married Elizabeth, one of the four ſiſters and coheirs of Giles de Badleſmere. He died, in the flower of his youth, at Stanton Lacy, in the 5th year of king Edward III. leaving Elizabeth his wife ſurviving, who afterwards married William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, as has been already mentioned before.

Roger de Mortimer, his ſon, in the 28th year of the ſame reign, obtained a reverſal of the judgment given againſt his grandfather Roger, earl of March, as erroneous, and was reſtored in blood;[1] after which he bore that title, and he had then reſtitution of all his other lands, which by that forfeiture came to the crown.

The following year he was made conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the cinque ports; and in the 33d year of that reign, he had poſſeſſion granted of the manor of Erythe, the inheritance of which then deſcended to him, upon the death of Elizabeth, widow of Giles de Badleſmere, and afterwards of Hugh le Deſpencer, he being right heir to the former, being the ſon of Elizabeth, one of his ſiſters and coheirs. He died next year, at Ronera, in Burgundy, where he commanded the Engliſh forces, being then poſſeſſed of the manors of Swanſcombe and Erythe, which laſt he held of the king, as of his caſtle of Dover, by the ſervice of one knights fee.[2] Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, his eldeſt ſon, married Philippa, daughter and heir to Lionel, duke of Clarence, third ſon of king Edward III. by Philippa of Henault, his wife, from which match his deſcendants afterwards claimed the crown, as their juſt inheritance.

[1] Cott. Records, p. 85. [2] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

In

In the 46th year of that reign, he had poſſeſſion granted of his own lands, though he had not then accompliſhed his full age, and in the 1ſt year of king Richard II. he bore the titles of earl of March and Ulſter, lord of Wigmore, Clare, and Connaught, and marſhal of England. In the 3d year of that reign, he was conſtituted the king's lieutenant of Ireland, where, in paſſing a great river near Corke, he caught cold and died there, in the 5th year of that reign, being then poſſeſſed of the manor of Erith, with the paſſage over the Thames there, held *in capite*, by homage, as was found on inquiſition, but by what ſervice was unknown. By Elizabeth, the mother of the lady Philippa his wife, who was daughter and heir of William, ſon and heir of John de Burgh, earl of Ulſter, by Elizabeth his wife, third ſiſter and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, the laſt earl of Glouceſter, he enjoyed the third part of the earldom of Glouceſter, and by the ſaid William the county of Ulſter, and dominion of Connaught in Ireland.[1] He had by her two ſons and two daughters. Roger Mortimer, his eldeſt ſon, was, at his father's death, but eleven years of age; but being a hopeful youth, and every way accompliſhed, he was ſhortly after made lieutenant of Ireland, and in the parliament held in the 9th year of king Richard II. by reaſon of his deſcent from Lionel, duke of Clarence, was declared heir apparent to the crown of this realm. In the 17th year of that reign, he had poſſeſſion granted of all his lands; and being retained in the king's ſervice, then followed him into Ireland, having in his retinue an hundred men at arms, whereof two were bannerets; alſo eight knights, two hundred archers on horſeback, and four hundred on foot; and the next year was conſtituted lord lieutenant of that whole realm, as he was in the 21ſt year of that reign, when he went thither again. But the year following, too much relying on his own bravery, he

[1] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 150.

ventured

ventured too far before his army in an Iriſh habit, and was ſlain at Kenles. He died poſſeſſed of this manor, with the paſſage over the Thames there, which, as was then found, was held *in capite* by knights ſervice.[u]

His ſon, Edmund Mortimer, was the laſt earl of March of this family, and was, by king Henry IV. for ſome time, kept in ſtrict cuſtody, for the king was but too conſcious, that he was right heir to the crown of England, by juſt deſcent from Lionel, duke of Clarence, third ſon of king Edward III. in preference to himſelf, who was deſcended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, the fourth ſon of that king.

Notwithſtanding which, in the next reign of Henry V. he found ſuch favour, that in the 1ſt year of it, he received his ſummons to parliament as earl of March, and was employed throughout that reign in many important ſervices. He died in the 3d year of king Henry VI. without iſſue, upon which Richard, duke of York, ſon of Anne his ſiſter, wife of Richard, earl of Cambridge, was by inquiſition found to be his next heir,[w] being the only ſon of Richard de Coningſborough, earl of Cambridge, the ſecond ſon of Edmund de Langley, duke of York, earl of Cambridge, and lord of Tindall, fifth ſon of king Edward III.

Thus both by his father and mother's ſide, he was deſcended from that king.

On the death of his uncle, Edward, duke of York, who was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt, in the 4th of king Henry V. and died without iſſue, this Richard his nephew was found to be his heir, and in the 3d year of king Henry VI. on the death of his couſin, Edmund Mortimer, the laſt earl of March, without iſſue, he was likewiſe found to be his heir, as has been mentioned before, and as ſuch became entitled to the manor of Erythe; and in the 8th year of that reign, though

[u] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.

[w] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 150, 151. Cott. Records, p. 533.

not

not then of full age, he was made conſtable of England, in the room of John, duke of Bedford. In the 10th year of it, having attained his full age, he made petition to parliament by the title of Richard, duke of York, ſon of Richard, brother of Edward, late duke of York, and couſin to Edmund, earl of March, for the poſſeſſion of the hereditaments of the late duke and earl, which was aſſented to, and the next year he received ſummons to parliament.[x] After which he was appointed lieutenant and captain-general of all France and Normandy; and then conſtituted lord lieutenant of Ireland, but returning from thence, he turned his thoughts ſolely to the recovery of his right to the crown of England, as the lineal heir male to it, and poſſeſſed of a prior right to that claimed by the houſe of Lancaſter.

To effect this, he levied an army, and entering Kent, encamped on Dartford Brent, and the king coming with his forces to Blackheath, there was, by the mediation of ſome of the nobles, a feigned reconciliation made between them, and the duke was, on his ſubmiſſion, pardoned.

Soon after which, the more to ſtrengthen his party, the duke married Cicilie Nevill, the youngeſt daughter of Ralph, earl of Weſtmoreland, and Joane Beaufort his ſecond wife, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter. By which match he became related to moſt of the greateſt nobility in the kingdom, and nearly allied to the numerous and flouriſhing family of Nevill, for ſhe had for her brothers, Richard Nevill, earl of Saliſbury, father of Richard, earl of Warwick, ſurnamed Make King; William Nevill, lord Fauconberg; George Nevill, lord Latimer; Edward Nevill, lord Bergavenny; and Robert Nevill, biſhop of Durham: and to her half-brothers, Ralph Nevill, earl of Weſtmoreland, and Nevill, lord Ouſley. By

[x] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 158. Cott. Records, p. 604, 606.

whoſe

whoſe aſſiſtance he was well enabled to cope with the houſe of Lancaſter for the crown.[y]

Relying therefore on the power of ſo great an alliance, he again raiſed an army, to ſupport his pretenſions to it, againſt king Henry, and after ſeveral battles fought with the Lancaſtrians with various ſucceſs, at one time obtaining the victory and taking the king priſoner, and at another being vanquiſhed, and forced to fly the realm, the duke at laſt, on the queen's raiſing a power againſt him, marched from London northward, appointing his ſon, the earl of March, to follow him, with all his power, and came to his caſtle of Sandale, near Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, on Chriſtmas-eve, anno 38 king Henry VI. Thither the queen immediately followed him; and the duke, though much inferior in number, drew out his forces towards Wakefield; but being overpowered, his little army was ſoon routed, and he himſelf ſlain, and his corpſe being firſt interred at Pontefract, was afterwards carried and intombed in the choir of the collegiate church of Fotheringhay.[z] He died poſſeſſed of the manor of Eryth, as appears by the inquiſition taken in the 3d year of king Edward IV. Notwithſtanding there had paſſed in the 38th year of the laſt reign a long attainder againſt him and others, with the forfeiture of all their hereditaments in fee, or fee tail,[a] on his death it deſcended to his eldeſt ſon Edward, who bore the title of earl of March in his father's life-time, not by any patent of creation, but as his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, by reaſon of his deſcent from the Mortimers, earls of March, though by an heir female, as has been already obſerved.

Being at Glouceſter when his father was ſlain, he immediately raiſed a large army, and routing a numerous party of the king's friends at Mortimer's Croſs,

[y] Sandford's Gen. Hiſt. p. 369.
[z] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 160, 161. [a] Cott. Rec. p. 661, 663.

and being joined by a conſiderable reinforcement, he entered the city of London, great numbers coming to his aſſiſtance from the counties of Kent and Eſſex, and other parts. Upon which he called a great council of the lords, in which it was adjudged, that as king Henry was inſufficient to rule, and therefore fit to be depoſed, they admitted Edward, earl of March, for king; who was accordingly proclaimed by the title of king Edward IV. where I ſhall leave him, with the remainder of his life and actions to our public hiſtorians.[b]

The manor of Eryth, thus becoming part of the royal revenue, continued in the crown till king Henry VIII. in his 36th year, granted it to Elizabeth, relict of George, earl of Shrewſbury, by the deſcription of the manor of Eryth, alias Lyſnes, with all its members and appurtenances, to hold *in capite*, by knight's ſervice.[c]

She was the ſecond wife of George, earl of Shrewſbury, who died anno 33 king Henry VIII. being one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Richard Walden, of this pariſh, and the lady Margaret his wife, who both lie buried in this church.[d] By him ſhe had one ſon, John, who died young, and Anne, married to Peter Compton, ſon and heir of Sir William Compton, who died in the 35th year of that reign, under age.

Elizabeth, counteſs of Shrewſbury, in the 4th year of queen Elizabeth, levied a fine of this manor, with the paſſage over the Thames, and dying in the 10th year of that reign, lies buried, under a ſumptuous tomb, in this church, having her effigies at full length on it.

Before her death this manor, &c. ſeems to have been ſettled on her only daughter, Anne, then wife of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and widow of Peter Compton, as before related, who was in poſſeſ-

[b] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 162. [c] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 6.
[d] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 332.

ſion

ſion of it, anno 9 queen Elizabeth. The earl of Pembroke died in the 12th year of that reign, leaving no iſſue by her.[e] She ſurvived him, and died in the 31ſt year of it, and was buried, with great ſolemnity, in Eryth church, and this manor deſcended to her only ſon and heir Henry, by Peter Compton, her firſt huſband.

This family of Compton was deſcended from Philip de Compton, who lived in the reign of king John; whoſe grandſon of the ſame name, poſſeſſed the manor of Compton Wyniate, in Warwickſhire, which has been the ſeat of his poſterity ever ſince. His direct deſcendant, Sir William Compton, was in ſuch favor with king Henry VIII. whoſe page he had been, when duke of York, that he advanced him to be chief gentleman of his bedchamber; and within three years after, in conſideration of his ſervices, he had a ſpecial grant to him and his heirs, of an honorable augmentation to his arms, out of the king's royal enſigns and devices; viz. *A lion paſſant-guardant or*, as appears by the ſpecial letters under that king's ſign manual. They bore before, *Sable, three helmets argent*, to which this *lion paſſant-guardant or*, was added in the centre; which coat of arms they bear at this time.

He died in the 20th of king Henry VIII. being then of the bedchamber to the king, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon, Peter Compton, before-mentioned; whoſe only ſon, Henry, by the lady Anne, daughter of George, earl of Shrewſbury, on his mother's death, ſucceeded to this manor of Eryth, as has been already related before.

He had been knighted, and was ſummoned to parliament among the barons, by writ, in the 14th year of that reign, as baron Compton, of Compton, in Warwickſhire, and dying in the 32d year of it, was buried at Compton, among his anceſtors. He married

[e] Drgd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 259.

firſt, Frances, daughter of Francis Haſtings, earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had William, his heir, and Thomas, and one daughter, Margaret.[f] His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, widow of William Stanley, lord Mounteagle; by her he had Sir Henry Compton, of Eaſt Grinſted, in Suſſex, K. B. which branch is now extinct.

Henry, lord Compton, above-mentioned, ſettled the manor of Eyrth on Sir Thomas Compton, his ſecond ſon by his firſt lady, on his marriage with Mary, counteſs of Buckingham, relict of Sir George Villars, and mother of George, duke of Buckingham. He died without iſſue, and deviſed it by his will to his great nephew, Sir William Compton, third ſon of Spencer, earl of Northampton, only ſon of William, lord Compton, who was created earl of Northampton, by king James I. in the 16th year of his reign, and was elder brother to Sir Thomas Compton, poſſeſſor of this manor, as before-mentioned.[g] Sir William Compton was a moſt loyal and valiant gentleman, and engaged in the civil wars for king Charles I. in the 18th year of his age, during which he was made governor of Banbury-caſtle, and in 1648 major-general of his Majeſty's forces. Soon after which he conveyed the manor of Eryth to Mr. Lodowick, of London; who quickly ſold it to Nicholas Vanacker, eſq. merchant of that city, deſcended from anceſtors of foreign extraction, who bore for his arms, *or, on a bend gules, three cinquefoils argent.*[h]

He left four ſons and two daughters. Of the ſons, Francis Vanacker, eſq. the eldeſt, will be mentioned hereafter; James died unmarried; Nicholas was a Turkey merchant, and was created a baronet in the 12th year of king William, with remainder to his bro-

[f] Dugd. Warw. p. 423, et ſeq.
[g] Ibid. p. 424. Coll. Peer. laſt edit. vol. iii. p. 144. Phil. p. 142.
[h] Coll. Baronetage, vol. v. p. 89.

ther

ther John, remainder to Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, but he died without iſſue. John, the 4th ſon, was a Turkey merchant, and ſucceeded to the title of baronet, and died without iſſue. Of the two daughters, Suſannah was married to Sir William Hedges, and Judith to Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, whoſe ſon, Samuel, ſucceeded his uncle John, in the title of baronet.

Francis Vanacker, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, on his father's death, became poſſeſſed of the manor of Erith, and was ſheriff of this county in 1675. He married Cornelia, daughter of William Bovey, eſq. of Glouceſterſhire, by whom he left no iſſue. He died in 1686, and was buried in this church. On his death his widow became poſſeſſed of it, and afterwards married William Bateman, eſq. who in her right enjoyed it. She ſurvived him, and dying in 1702, lies buried in this church. She was ſucceeded in this manor by her brother in law, Sir John Vanacker, bart. and merchant of London, the only ſurviving brother, and heir of her firſt huſband, Francis Vanacker, eſq. deceaſed.

Sir John Vanacker, bart. dying without iſſue, this manor came into the poſſeſſion of his kinſman, Sir William Hedges, alderman of London, in right of his wife, Suſanna, ſiſter of Sir John Vanacker, as beforementioned, and he died poſſeſſed of it in the year 1701.

On his death, his ſon, William Hedges, eſq. became poſſeſſed of it, and dying without iſſue in 1734, was buried in this church. He deviſed the manor of Erith to John Wheatley, eſq. who died in 1748, and lies buried with Margaret Saliſbury Wheatley his wife, in this church. He ſeems before his death to have ſettled this manor on his ſon, William Wheatley, who died poſſeſſed of it in his father's life time, in 1745, and was buried here, leaving his widow ſurviving, who afterwards married Mr. William Huſſey, the city ſolicitor, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died in 1777.

He was ſucceeded in it by his only ſon and heir, William Wheatley, eſq. who, in the year 1769, ſerved the office of ſheriff for this county. He is the preſent poſſeſſor of the manor of Erith, alias Leſnes, and reſides here in a new manſion, which he has lately built on the north ſide of Northumberland heath, on a much more elevated ſituation than the old manor houſe which is ſituated in the town of Erith. He married, Mary, daughter of Mr. Randall, by whom he has ſeveral children. He bears for his arms, quarterly, firſt and fourth, *parted per feſs a pale counterchanged, three lions rampant*; ſecond and third, *parted per feſs wavy, three bucks heads caboſhed.*

At the court leet are choſen a conſtable and borſholder for the town, a conſtable for the uplands in this pariſh, and two aleconners.

There are ſome few copyhold eſtates held of this manor, but the principal of the tenants are freeholders, at ſmall quit-rents. The copyholders hold at the will of the Lord, and the cuſtomary fine.

Bedenwell is a ſmall hamlet of houſes, formerly reputed a manor. It was once the inheritance of the family of Burford; and in the 1ſt year of king Edward III. was held of David de Strabolgie, ſon of John, earl of Athol, as chief lord of the fee.[j] Roſe de Burford held this manor at her death, in the 3d of king Edward III.[k] Her ſucceſſor, James de Burford, obtained a charter of *free warren* for his lands at Bedenwell, in the 35th year of that reign, and then held it as half a knight's fee of the heir of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, late deceaſed.[l]

After this family was extinct, which was before the end of king Richard II's reign, it came into the poſſeſſion of Draper, deſcended from an antient family of that name in Nottinghamſhire, the laſt of whom, John

[j] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni. [k] Ibid. No. 52. Philipott, p. 145.
[l] Inq. de fœdis Com. Marchiæ.—MSS. E. H.

Draper,

Draper, dying without male iſſue, his ſole daughter and heir carried Bedenwell in marriage to William Killem, with the proviſoe of his changing his name to Draper, which he and his deſcendants complied with. But in the reign of Charles I. Bedenwell was ſplit into ſeveral parts, one of which was ſold to Turner, another to Gainsford, of Crowherſt, in Surry, who not long after alienated his part to Cholmley, and other parts were ſold to others; which entirely deſtroyed all its rights as a manor; ſince which it has been again divided by different conveyances into many more ſeparate properties and tenements, in which ſtate it now remains.

HERING-HILL is a place in this pariſh, which was antiently the reſidence of a family called Abell, who bore for their arms, *a feſſier engrailed*;[m] of theſe Sir John Abell was among thoſe Kentiſh knights, who attended king Edward I. at the ſiege of Carlaverock, in Scotland, in the 28th year of his reign. He had, by Margaret his wife, two ſons; John, who, as appears by the patent rolls, was one of the barons of the exchequer, in the 5th year of king Edward II. and Walter, who was owner of Foot's Cray.

In the reign of king Henry IV. as appears by the regiſters of the crown office, Edward Abell was in the commiſſion of the peace for this county, and lies buried in this church. His deſcendant, John Abell, died poſſeſſed of Hering hill, about the latter end of queen Elizabeth. His ſon, Samuel Abell, was the laſt of this family here; and, in the 10th year of James I. together with his ſon John, paſſed this eſtate away by ſale to Mr. William Draper, of Drapers place, in this pariſh, a ſeat which afterwards paſſed by ſale to Bateman, and thence to Daſhwood, by marriage, it is now called *Blackhall*, and is almoſt in ruins, being inhabited only by working people. Mr. William Draper's deſcendant, Charles Draper, eſq. died poſſeſſed of Hering-

[m] Philipott, p. 145.

hill in the reign of king George I. and his widow was poſſeſſed of it in the year 1725; ſoon after whoſe deceaſe, this eſtate became divided into moieties, one of which became the property of Theodore Johnſon, of Lincoln's-inn, eſq. cuſtos brevium of the court of king's bench, who died greatly advanced in years, in 1774, and by his will deviſed his intereſt in it to three ſiſters of the name of Smyth, the youngeſt of whom married the Rev. William Diſney, rector of Pluckley, in this county, and they are now entitled to it. The other moiety was veſted in Mr. Edmund Benſon, attorney-at law in Yorkſhire, in which name it ſtill continues.

BELVIDERE-HOUSE ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of Leaſon-heath, about half a mile weſtward from Erith church. It was originally erected by George Hayley, eſq. who, after reſiding in it for ſome time, paſſed it away by ſale to Charles Calvert, lord Baltimore, of the kingdom of Ireland, which title had been conferred on his anceſtor Sir George Calvert, by patent, in the 22d year of king James I. who bore for his arms, *Paly of ſix, or, and ſable, a bend counterchanged*, granted to him by Sir George Norroy, inſtead of their antient family bearing *or, three martlets ſable.*[n] Charles, lord Baltimore, died here in 1751; ſoon after which this ſeat was ſold by his deviſee to Sampſon Gideon, eſq. who reſided at Belvidere, which he greatly improved, and dying in 1762, leaving by Jane his wife, daughter of Charles Ermell, who ſurvived him, one ſon Sampſon, and two daughters, Suſannah and Elizabeth, the latter of whom married lord viſcount Gage. He was ſucceeded in this ſeat and his ample fortune, by his ſon Sir Sampſon Gideon, bart. he having been ſo created in his father's life time on May 21, 1759, being ſtiled in the patent of Spalding, in Lincolnſhire, ſince which in 1789, he has been created lord Eardley, of the king-

[n] See Iriſh Peer. vol. iv. p. 130.

dom

dom of Ireland. He married in 1766 Maria Marow, daughter of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, late chief juſtice of the common pleas, who died in 1794, by whom he has ſeveral children. He bears for his arms, *Parted per chevron vert and or, in chief a roſe; of the ſecond, between two fleurs de lis argent, in baſe a lion rampant, regardant azure.* Lord Eardley has lately rebuilt this ſeat, and makes it his principal reſidence.

This houſe is ſituated on the brow of a hill, and commands a vaſt extent of proſpect over the river Thames, and many miles beyond it. The river and navigation add greatly to the beauty of the ſcene. The grounds and woods around it are judiciouſly laid out, and have many beautiful walks in them. The collection of pictures here, though not numerous, yet is very valuable; containing none but pieces which are originals, by the greateſt maſters, and ſome of them very capital.

The abbey of Weſtminſter was antiently poſſeſſed of lands in this pariſh, bequeathed to it by one Ætſere. King Edward the Confeſſor confirmed this gift, as did William the Conqueror, Vitalis being then abbot of that monaſtery.

Godfrid, biſhop of Wincheſter, who was conſecrated anno 1189, confirmed the gift which his father Richard de Luci had made, in perpetual alms, to Chriſt church, in London, and the canons there, of all the land which Godfry Benum held in his manor of Leſnes.

Richard de Lucy, chief juſtice of England, in the year 1178, founded and endowed an abbey of Canons Regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, at Weſtwood, in his village of Leſnes. The ſcite of the abbey being about a mile and three quarters weſtward from Erith church, at the edge of the marſhes, and adjoining to the large wood before-mentioned, then called Weſtwood, but ſince the Abbey-wood, and he endowed it amply, and particularly with a moiety of his poſſeſſions in this pariſh, being the weſtern part of it, afterwards ſtiled

ſtiled *the manor of Leſnes*, as the other moiety which remained with his heirs, was from its ſituation, as well as to diſtinguiſh it, the manor of Leſnes, alias Erith, of which a full account has been already given before. The next year, quitting his honors, and great preferments, he took upon him the habit of a canon in this houſe, then ſcarce finiſhed, and dying in 1179, was buried under a ſumptuous monument in the choir of his church here, and, as is ſaid, with this epitaph on it:—

> Rapitur in tenebras Richardus lux luciorum,
> Juſticie pacis dilector, et urbis honorum.
> Chriſte ſibi requies tecum ſit ſede piorum;
> Julia tunc orbi lux bis ſeptena nitebat,
> Mille annos C. novem et ſeptuaginta movebat.[o]

This monaſtery, as firſt called from its ſituation, the ABBEY OF WEST-WOOD, which name however was ſoon changed to that of LESNES, was, with the church of it, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, for ſo archbiſhop Becket was called within about eight years after his death. Godfrey de Lucy, a near relation of the founder, biſhop of Wincheſter, was a great benefactor to this houſe.[p] In the 9th year of king Edward I. the abbot of Leſnes had *free-warren* granted to him and his ſucceſſors, for his lands here, at Tong, and at Acolt.[q] And in the 5th year of king Edward III. the abbot and convent of Weſtwude had a confirmation of their foundation-charter, and of their liberties,[r] the foundation and poſſeſſions of which were afterwards confirmed by king John, and king Edward II. and III.[s] In an antient valuation of the temporalities

[o] Weever, p. 356. According to others he was buried in the chapter-houſe of this monaſtery. Tan. Mon. p. 216. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 301, 302.

[p] Dugdale, Tanner, and Weever, ibid.

[q] Rot. Cart. ejus an. No. 85. [r] Ibid. No. 61.

[s] Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 302.

of

of the religious houſes taken in the 15th of king Edward I. thoſe of the abbot of Leſnes, with the paſſage of the water, and the marſh lands, with the revenue of Dartford, Lodeham, and Greenwich, were valued at 22l. 18s. 8d.

The abbot of Leſnes was ſummoned to parliament in the 49th year of king Henry III. and in the 23d year of king Edward I. but when king Edward III. reduced the number of the abbots ſummoned to parliament, this of Leſnes was omitted.[t]

In the 7th year of king Edward I. the abbot claimed ſeveral liberties, for himſelf and his tenants; for that he and his predeceſſors had uſed them, from the granting of them by king Henry to that time.[u] In the 21ſt year of the above reign, the abbot, and Joan Pecche, who held the manor of Leſnes, alias Erith, in dower, as of the inheritance of John, earl of Athol, each claimed to have wreck of the ſea in the Thames, within their manors of Leſnes, as has been noticed before, the former alledging, that he found his church ſeized of it at his coming to it. But it was given againſt him; it being found by inquiſition that the anceſtors of the before-mentioned earl had enjoyed ſuch wreck, within their manor, beyond memory, &c. The ſame year he claimed to have *free-warren* in his demeſne lands in Leſnes, by charter from the then king; which was by the jury allowed him.[w]

The abbot and convent of Leſnes, in the 10th year of king Edward III.[x] granted to the prior and convent of Rocheſter, an annual rent of 4l. 6s. 8d out of their manors of Leiſnes and Akholt, for the performance of certain religious ſervices. In conſideration of which, they received of Hamo, biſhop of Rocheſter, one hundred and ſixty marcs ſterling; which they in great

[t] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 455. Ibid. vol. ii. append. p. 13.
[u] Reg. Roff. p. 328. [w] Ibid. p. 328, 319.
[x] See Anglia Sacra, p. 275, where it is anno 17 king Edw. III.

meaſure

meaſure applied to the reparation of their church, which was by ſudden chance become ruinous; in defence of their lands againſt the Thames, and in aid of the burthen of their heavy debts; by reaſon of which, and the purchaſing the advowſon of the church of Elhethele, in the dioceſe of London, lately appropriated to them; the deficiency of their corn harveſt, and their various ſuits, and other different matters happening to them, they were neceſſitated to make the grant of it.[y]

This abbey continued, without any further occurrence worth mentioning, till the reign of king Henry VIII. when cardinal Wolſey, being deſirous of founding two colleges, one at Ipſwich, and the other at Oxford; obtained a bull of pope Clement VII. in 1524, for the ſuppreſſion of St. Frideſwide's priory, in Oxford, and that year he obtained another from that pope, for ſuppreſſing (with the king's leave) as many ſmall monaſteries as were needful, to raiſe a revenue, not exceeding three thouſand ducats per annum. This the king conſented to, and granted a commiſſion for that purpoſe; whereupon this monaſtery, with ſeventeen other ſmall ones in different counties, were ſuppreſſed;[z] this in particular, on the 20th of July following;[a] when it appears, that the ſpiritualities of it were valued at 75l. 3s. 4d. and the temporalities at 111l. 5s. 8d. in the whole 186l. 9s. per annum.[b]

After which the king, by his letters patent in his 17th year granted the ſeveral ſuppreſſed monaſteries of Leſnes, Tunbridge, Begham, and Calcote, together with all their manors, lands and poſſeſſions, to Thomas Wolſey, cardinal of York, for the better endowment of his college, called the college of Thomas, cardinal

[y] Reg. Roff. p. 324, 330.
[z] Præf. Tan. Mon. p. xxxv. Cardinals bundle in Chancery.
[a] Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 1037. In the Reg. Roff. p. 342.
[b] Tan. Mon. p. 216.

of

of York, and vulgarly, Cardinal college, in Oxford, which letters patent were again confirmed by others that year.

But four years afterward, when that great prelate was caſt in a *præmunire*, all the eſtates of the above college, which for want of time had not been firmly ſettled on it, were forfeited to the king, and became part of the royal revenue of the crown, where this ſuppreſſed abbey did not remain long, for king Henry VIII. in his 25th year, granted to William Brereton, the precinct of the late abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, of Lieſnes, excepting the marſh belonging to the manor, to hold to him and the heirs of his body, by fealty only. But he afterwards engaging in the fatal tranſaction of queen Catherine Howard, in 1542, was attainted and executed, and this, among the reſt of his eſtates, became forfeited to the crown.[c]

King Henry VIII. in his 28th year, granted to Ralph Sadler, gent. afterwards knighted, the late monaſtery of St. Thomas the Martyr, of Leſnes, and the manors of Leſnes and Fants, with their appurtenances, in the county of Kent; and all lands, tenements, &c. in the pariſhes and fields of Leſnes, Fants, Erych, Bexley, Dartford, Plumſted; Higham fields, Fawiſts-garden, Ledayne, Inveynerd, Hakis, Walſtow, Saltland, Ruſfeld, John-hill, and Mansfield, and one marſh called Coldherber, to hold *in capite* by fealty only.

THE MANOR OF FANTS mentioned before, was ſituated within the bounds of this pariſh, and was part of the revenues of the monaſtery of Stratford, in Eſſex, on the ſuppreſſion of which, in king Henry the VIIIth's reign, it had come into the king's hands, whence it was ſoon afterwards granted, with the manor of Leſnes as before-mentioned, to Sir Ralph Sadler, who ſome little time before had had a grant of the tenths of the

[c] Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 156. Rot. Etch. ejus an. pt. i. Philipott, p. 146.

manor

manor of Fants, late belonging to the ſame monaſtery of Stratford, to hold of the king, *in capite*.

In the 32d year of king Henry VIII. Sir Ralph Sadler alienated both the above manors, with their appurtenances (excepting the marſhes belonging to them) to Henry Cooke.[d]

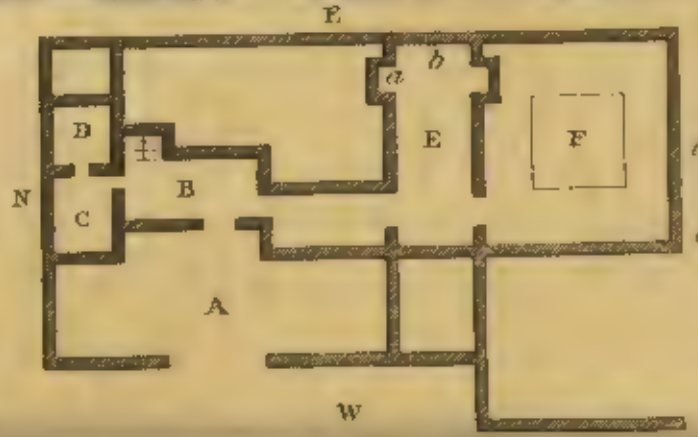
It has been mentioned before, that when the king, in his 25th year, made the firſt grant of the manor of Leſnes to William Brereton, the marſh lands belonging to it were wholly excepted, and they remained it ſeems in the crown till the king, in his 35th year, granted among other lands, all theſe marſhes belonging to the above manor, to Thomas Arderne, of Faverſham, to hold *in capite*.[e]

Henry Cooke died in the 5th year of king Edward VI. poſſeſſed of theſe manors, and the ſcite of the monaſtery of Lyeſnes, held as before-mentioned, and other marſh lands, as well ſalt as freſh, in Leyſnes, Erith, Bexley, Crayford, and Dartford, held *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and ſeveral other lands in theſe parts, as was then found by inquiſition, and that Edmund Cooke was his ſon and heir,[f] who was of Leſnes abbey, and of Mount Maſcal in this county, and died poſſeſſed of both in 1619. His eldeſt ſon, Lambert Cooke, conveyed theſe manors, and the ſcite of this abbey, to Sir John Leman, alderman of London, who ſoon after ſold them again to Sir John Hippiſley. In whoſe time ſome workmen, digging by his order for ſtones in the place where the church of this abbey ſometime ſtood, then overgrown with trees and buſhes, found ſeveral ſtone coffins, and a handſome funeral monument, on which was the full proportion of a man, in his coat armour, cut in free ſtone; his ſword hanging at his ſide in a broad belt, upon which the

[d] Rot. Eſch. eorum anno.
[e] Ibid. anno 5 king Edward VI.
[f] Ibid. ejus anni, pt. iv. See more of this family under North Cray.

fleur





A. *The Court*

B. *Hall*

C. *Parlour*

D. *Kitchen*

E. *Church*

F. *Cloyster*

a. The founders Tomb were the Bay Tree stood.

b. The High Alter.

fleur de lis or *luce*, was engraved in many places, perhaps a device or rebus for the name of Lucy. This figure lay on a flat marble ſtone, which ſerved as a cover or lid to a hollowed tomb of white ſmooth hewen aſheler ſtone; in which, wrapped in a ſheet of lead, lay the remains of an aſhy dry body, whole and undisjointed, having upon its head ſomething like hair. They found likewiſe other ſtatues of men, in like manner proportioned, and of a woman in her attire and habiliments, with many graveſtones and bones of deceaſed perſons; to ſee all which great crowds of people reſorted continually, not only from the neighbouring parts, but even from London.[g]

By the direction of the then owner, the firſt mentioned monument was again covered, and he planted a bay tree over it; when Dr. Stukeley viſited this place, in 1753, he thought this tree the fineſt of the kind he had ever ſeen, but it is ſince wholly withered and decayed. The doctor was of opinion that the farm houſe, ſtanding on the premiſes, was the ori-original manſion or ſeat of the founder, in which he and his ſucceſſors, the abbots, uſed to reſide; it is however certain that all the buildings, uſed by the religious, were ſituated ſouthward of the houſe; whilſt this ſpot was inhabited by the occupiers of the land, the area of the church and cloiſters was uſed as a garden, but the cattle now range over the whole of it. The ruinous north wall of the church, of which the doctor drew a ſketch, is inſerted in the Archæologia, and again in this volume, is much more dilapidated, but the boundaries of almoſt the whole precinct may ſtill be traced.[h]

But to return— Sir John Hippeſley[i] ſold theſe eſtates to Sir Thomas Gainsford, of Crowherſt, in Surry, who, in the reign of king Charles I. ſold them

[g] Weever, p. 42, 777. [h] Archæologia, vol. i. p. 44.
[i] Weever calls him Epſley, p. 777.

to

to Mr. Haws of London; and he dying without iſſue, ſettled them by his will for ever on the mayor and commonalty of London, as governors of the hoſpitals of Bridewell, Chriſt church, and St. Thomas, in whoſe poſſeſſion they continue at this time.

ABBOTS AND PRIORS OF LESNES.

In the 53d year of king Henry III. John de St. Edmund was *prior of Leſnes*, and then reſigning it, was made prior of Biknare, in Eſſex.

In 1269, RICHARD was *abbot* of this monaſtery.

In 1321, ROGER DE DERTFORD was *abbot*. He was deprived by the biſhop in 1341.*

WILLIAM was *abbot* in 1475, in which year he died.

JOHN appears to have ſucceeded him as *abbot* the ſame year.

In 1512, Feb. 22, HENRY BLACKAMORE, *abbot*, reſigned. Thomas Bible then *prior*.

..... March 22, WILLIAM TISEHERST, prior Bilſington, was elected *abbot*.

The names of the canons of this monaſtery, preſent at the above election, were Henry Blackamore, late abbot, Thomas Bible, prior, Robert Hale, ſubprior, John Johns, John Cytingborne, William Brigth, William Copere, Richard Lee. Abſent, John Makyns, John Kynge, and Thomas Lambe; in all eleven; and in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe there is a long and full account of the manner of his election, the confirmation of it, and of his conſecration, by the biſhop of Rocheſter. King Henry VIII.'s licence to the monaſtery, to proceed to election, is dated from Charing, March 4, that year.†

Of the imbanking and draining THE MARSHES, lying on the Thames, between Greenwich and this place, and from thence to Graveſend, at different times, and the breaches and other accidents which

* Newc. Rep. vol. ii p. 206. Reg. Roff. p. 320. Ang. Sacra, p. 362, 374.

† Ang. Sacra, p. 332, et ſeq.

have

have happened to them, the reader will find a particular account in Dugdale's Hiſtory of Imbanking, and ſome account of the inning of part of theſe marſhes in the deſcription of the pariſh of Plumſted; however, it may be proper to take notice here, that in the fourth year of king James I. upon a petition then exhibited in parliament for inning and winning of certain marſh grounds, lying in the drowned marſhes of Leſnes and Fants, which had been of long time overflowed, an act paſſed, that William Burrell, gent. of Ratcliffe (who had covenanted with the owners for this purpoſe, in 1606) ſhould have power to enter on this work for the recovery of the ſame; and that he and his heirs ſhould have one half of the grounds ſo inned, according to that agreement, and the other moiety ſhould belong to the owners of theſe marſh grounds, according to the ſeveral proportions of their quantities, which they had then in them, to be holden of Edmund Cooke, eſq. his heirs and aſſigns, as of his manor of Leſnes and Fants, in free ſocage, by fealty, and one penny rent for every acre, and not in chief nor by knights ſervice.[m]

CHARITIES.

Mary, wife of Wm. Draper, of Crayford, who died in 1652, and lies buried in Crayford church, left by her will, 50l. to the poor of this pariſh.

Thomas Cooper, in 1704, gave by will, 20s. payable out of Birchwood, in Bexley, veſted in Mrs. Payn, and of that annual produce.

John Street, in 1718, gave by will, to be diſtributed in two-penny loaves, 2s. worth every Sunday, for fifteen Sundays, to begin one month before Chriſtmas, payable out of ſix acres of marſh land in this pariſh, of the annual produce of 1l. 10s.

William Turner, in 1739, gave by will a yearly ſum of 5s. worth of bread, to be given for eight Sundays to the poor who receive no alms from the pariſh, payable out of a meſſuage and farm, called Woodcock's, in this pariſh, veſted in lord Eardley, and of the annual produce of 2l.

[m] Dugdale's Hiſt. of Imbanking, p. 65.

RICHARD TURNER, in 1745, gave by will, to be diſtributed to the poor, in bread, payable out of nineteen and fifteen acres of marſh land, the yearly ſum of 20s. veſted in the ſame, and of that annual produce.

FRANCIS CLARK gave by will, 20s. to be given every Chriſtmas to twenty poor people, 7s. worth of bread, to be given every Sunday for three Sundays after, to poor people, veſted in Mrs. Bradford, and of the annual produce of 2l. 1s.

ERITH, alias *Leſnes*, is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Dartford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. It conſiſts of three iſles and two chancels, having a ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are ſix bells.

Among other monuments and inſcriptions in this church, are the following: *In the great chancel*, a monument for Sir John Griffith of Erith, and dame Mary his wife; he died in 1677. Underneath theſe arms, Three eagles diſplayed, impaling parted per chevron flory, three talbots heads, eraſed and collared. A grave-ſtone and braſs plate, with inſcription in black letter, for Anne, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Harman, eſq. of Crayford, and wife of William Draper, gent. of Erith, obt. 1574, leaving two ſons and two daughters. On a grave ſtone, before the rails of the altar, are the marks where have been the effigies in braſs of a man and woman, which, with the inſcription, are loſt; but at the four corners are theſe arms in braſs, on a feſs, three mullets of five points, between three fleurs de lis; 2d, ſhield on a bend, three roſes. *In the ſouth chancel*, on a grave-ſtone, is the effigies of a man between his two wives, and an inſcription in braſs and black letter for John Aylmer, Margaret and Bennet his wives; he died 1511. Adjoining another, having the effigy of a man in braſs, and inſcription for Roger Sencler, formerly in the ſervice of the abbot and convent of Leſnes, obt. 1421. On the ſouth ſide on a grave ſtone, is a large braſs plate, with the effigies of a man and woman, which had labels from their mouths, now loſt, the inſcription in black letter now remains for John Ailmer, ob. 1405, and Margaret his wife. Within the rails, on the north ſide, on a grave-ſtone, the effigies in braſs of a man in armour, and of his wife, and inſcription in black letter, for Edw. Hawte, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife; he died 1537; under have been the figures of three ſons and one daughter, now loſt. Adjoining to the above is another, with the figures of a woman in braſs, and inſcription in black letter, for Emma, wife of John Wode, citizen of London, and merchant of the ſtaple at Calais, daughter of John Walden, ald. of London, and merch. of the ſtaple at Calais likewiſe, ob. 1471; under,

| | | |

SERVICES
IN
BEXLEY CHURCH,
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Prayers and a Sermon at Eleven in the Morning, on Sundays; and at half-past Three from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at Three from Michaelmas to Lady-day.

Morning Prayers on Ash-Wednesday, throughout Passion-Week, and on Ascension-day; and Morning Prayers and a Sermon on the Nativity of St. John Baptist, at Eleven.

Sacraments on Good Friday, Easter day, Whitsunday, Trinity Sunday, Christmas day, and the Sunday after; and Three other Sacraments during the year.

Full Morning Services on Christmas day and Good Friday, and Prayers in the Afternoon.

The occasional Services of Christening, Churching, and Burials will not be permitted, in any instance, to interfere with the Regular Service of the Church.

The Bells to be chimed at Nine; half-past Ten; and at a quarter before Eleven; and tolled Ten Minutes before Eleven; and to stop when the Clock strikes.

The Beadle is to be at the Church at Ten o'Clock on Sunday Mornings; and half an hour before Service in the Afternoons; and not to quit the Church during Divine Service.

THE

MINISTER AND CLERK'S FEES,

BEXLEY.

	MINISTER.			CLERK.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Banns publishing	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Marriage by Banns	..	5	..	..	2	6	..	7	6
Marriage by Licence	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	7	6
Churching of Women	..	1	..	..	1	0	..	2	..
Burial of a Parishioner	..	2	6	..	5	..	..	7	6
Burial of a Stranger	..	10	..	..	10	..	1	..	..
Opening a Vault in Church-yard	1	1	..	..	10	6	1	11	6
Ditto in Church	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
Erecting a Head and Foot Stone	2	2	..	..	5	..	2	7	..
Covering Grave, with Brick or Stone	..	10	6	..	2	6	..	13	..
Erecting a Tomb over a Grave	2	12	6	..	7	6	3	..	..
Vault or Brick Grave, and Tomb over, each lying	7	7	..	..	10	6	7	17	6
Ditto, in the Church, each lying	10	10	..	1	1	..	11	11	..
Small Tablet on Wall	2	2	..	..	5	..	2	7	..
Larger Tablets, in proportion									
Bell for Out Funeral				..	5	..	..	5	..

CHARLES GODDARD, *Vicar.*

HANNIBAL JONES,
JAMES SAUNDERS, } *Churchwardens.*

POCOCK AND CHAPMAN,

PRINTERS, LOWFIELD-STREET, DARTFORD, KENT.

Marriage by Banns	1
Marriage by License	1
Churching of Women	
Burial of a Parishioner	
Burial of a Stranger	
Opening a Vault in Church-yard	1
Ditto in Church	3
Erecting a Head and Foot Stone	2
Covering Grave, with Brick or }	

under, a ſhield in braſs, Walden, being a bend, cotized, between ſix martlets. On a large grave ſtone, are the effigies in braſs, of a man in armour and of his wife, beneath his three ſons, the inſcription and thoſe of the daughters are loſt; over his head, the arms of Walden in braſs. On a grave-ſtone adjoining, are the effigies in braſs of a man in armour, with his tabard of arms, and of his wife. On his tabard are the arms of Walden, as above, but the inſcription and ſhield of arms are gone, which was for Sir Rich. Walden, and is preſerved in Weever. On the ſouth ſide is a noble altar tomb of white marble, for Eliz. counteſs of Shrewſbury, daughter and heir of Sir Rich. Walden, on which is her effigies in her robes and coronet, lying at full length, her head ſupported by a pillar; on the ſides of the tomb are her arms, with a great variety of quarterings, the colours of which are now defaced, as well as the inſcription, which is preſerved in Weever; ſhe died in 1568. On the north ſide is a mural monument for Francis Vanacker, eſq. lord of this manor of Erith, obt. 1686, who left ſurviving Cornelia his wife, and his two brothers, Nicholas and John, merchants of London; above are the arms of Vanackar, or, on a bend, gules, three cinquefoils, argent, impaling ermine, on a bend, gules, three guttee d'or between two ravens, proper; under the above tomb, and over the grave, is an elegant altar tomb of white marble, covered with black. On a grave ſtone, within iron rails, an inſcription for Mrs. Cornelia, widow of W. Bateman, merchant, lady of this manor of Erith, and formerly the widow and relict of Francis Vanacker, eſq. lord of the ſame manor, obt. 1702; and left her brother-in-law, Sir John Vanacker, bart. and merchant of London, the preſent lord of this manor, the only ſurviving brother of her ſaid huſband, Francis Vanacker, eſq. On a grave ſtone, a memorial for Margaret, daughter of John Wheatley, gent. by Margaret his wife; ſhe died 1718, æt. 19; above theſe arms, Wheatley, parted per feſs a pale, counterchanged, three lions rampant; another for Wm. Hedges, eſq. lord of this manor, obt. 1734, æt. 57; above theſe arms, two coats quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, three ſwans necks, eraſed, 2d and 3d, a chevron, ermine, between three lions rampant. A memorial for Margaret Saliſbury, wife of John Wheatley, eſq. and lady of this manor, obt. 1743; for John Wheatley, eſq. obt. 1748; above are theſe arms, being two coats quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Wheatley as above, 2d and 3d, parted per feſs, wavy, three bucks heads, carboſhed, over all an eſcutcheon of pretence, being a bend between three martlets; another for Wm. Wheatley, eſq. lord of this manor, obt. 1745; above are the arms of Wheatley. On a grave ſtone, at the entrance into the ſouth iſle, is a braſs plate with this inſcription in black letter.[a]

" Ellin atte Coke gist icy
" Dieu de sa alme eit mercy."

[a] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 985.

It appears by the Eſcheat Rolls, of 35 Edw. III. that Peter atte Coke poſſeſſed land in Leſnes. In another record he is called Peter de Wenſlingburg, alias Peter atte Coke. In this church lie buried likewiſe Anne counteſs of Pembroke, who died in 1589; and Edward Abell, of Hering-hill, who died in king Henry IV.'s reign, as has been already noticed before.

In the 17th year of king John's reign, Peter, biſhop of Wincheſter, William earl Warren, William earl of Arundel, and Hubert de Burgh, chief-juſtice of England, and conſtable of Dover-caſtle, were conſtituted commiſſioners to treat with Richard earl of Clare, and others, on behalf of the diſcontented barons, in the church of Erith, touching a peace betwixt the king and them, for which the latter had a ſafe conduct.[o]

Richard de Lucy, founder of the abbey, in the reign of king Henry II. gave the church of Leſnes, in perpetual alms, to the church of the Holy Trinity, London, and to Ralph, prior, and the canons in it, together with all the lands and tenths belonging to it; to which grant queen Matilda and many others were witneſſes; which gift was confirmed to them by Godfrid, biſhop of Wincheſter, his deſcendant, by king Stephen, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of that monaſtery, and by ſeveral kings his ſucceſſors, and different popes from time to time.[p] Walter de Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter, and Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, confirmed this church and its poſſeſſions to them. Pope Innocent III. in the 2d year of king John, granted a bull for their protection, and the confirmation of their poſſeſſions, among which the church of Leſnes is mentioned.[q] And another, containing many additional privileges to it, and its lands and poſſeſſions, eſpecially an exemption from their paying tenths, either of their lands which had

[o] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 693. Pat. Rolls, ejus an. No. 45.
[p] Reg. Roff. p. 325, 328. Stev. Mon. vol. ii. p. 86, et ſeq. Rym. Fœd. vol. i. p. 7, 9, 314; vol. ii. p. 192.
[q] Reg. Roff. p. 327. Rym. Fœd. vol. i. p. 122.

never

never before been cultivated,[r] and of which none had ever received tithes, ſo long as they kept them in their own hands, or of the food of their cattle.[s]

In the 10th year of king Edward I. there was ſome diſpute between the above mentioned abbot and convent, and the pariſhioners of the churches of Leſnes and Bexley, then appropriated to it concerning the payment of tenths for certain things, for which they alledged they had never as yet paid any; upon which pope Martin directed his bull to the prior of the Crucerois, or Crutched friars, in London, to adjuſt the ſame between them.

Another matter of diſpute aroſe in the reign of king Henry VI. between the pariſhioners of Leſnes and the prior and convent, proprietors and rectors of this church, concerning the finding ornaments for the uſe of the high altar, and the finding of books by the latter, as by antient agreement between them; which at laſt, by mutual conſent, was referred to the biſhop of Rocheſter, who, in 1432, decreed, that the prior and convent, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould yearly pay ten ſhillings to the pariſhioners, towards the finding ornaments and books for the high altar, with power, in caſe of non-payment, of diſtraining all their tenths and chattels, as well in their demeſne lands as in their rectory or elſewhere, in the pariſh.[t] The church of Leſnes, alias Erith, with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained among the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery till its final diſſolution, in the 23d year of Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered, with its revenues, into the king's hands.[u]

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Erith was a parſonage, which was an impropriation belonging to Sir Thomas Thynne, and that there was in the pa-

[r] Novalia. [s] Reg. Roff. p. 326.
[t] Rym. Fœd. vol. ii. p. 194. Reg. Roff. p. 331.
[u] Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 411. Tan. Mon. p. 303.

riſh a vicarage preſentative with cure of ſouls, which was worth fifty pounds per annum, including the glebe land, which was worth ten pounds.[w]

John Weever, the author of the Funeral Monuments, appears to have been poſſeſſed of this rectory at the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth.[x]

In the 7th year of king James I. Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, was owner of this rectory, with the advowſon of the vicarage. His deſcendant, Sir Thomas Thynne, poſſeſſed them in the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. It afterwards became the property of Sir James Bateman, lord mayor of London, whoſe eldeſt ſon, William, was created viſcount Bateman of the kingdom of Ireland, but he deviſed this eſtate, which conſiſts of the parſonage or great tithes of this pariſh, and an incloſed farm, together with the perpetual advowſon of the vicarage, to his younger ſon, James Bateman, eſq. who was ſeated at Well, in Lincolnſhire. He left an only daughter and heir, Anne, who carried it in marriage to Samuel Daſhwood, eſq. of that county, the grandſon of Sir Sam. Daſhwood, lord mayor of London; on Mr. Daſhwood's death, his widow became entitled to it for the term of her life, and ſhe is the preſent poſſeſſor of it; ſhe had by Mr. Daſhwood a daughter, married to major Carteret of Lincolnſhire, and one ſon, Francis Bateman Daſhwood, eſq. to whom the inheritance of this eſtate now belongs. He married Thereſa, daughter and coheir of Mr. March, of Huntingdonſhire, by whom he has ſix children. He bears for his arms, quarterly, firſt and fourth, Daſhwood, *Argent, on a feſs between two bars gemels, gules, three griffins heads eraſed, or*, ſecond and third, Bateman.

The rectory of Erith and Leaſon pays an annual fee-farm rent of 1l. 10s. to the crown.

[w] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth lib. vol. xix.
[x] Weever, p. 337.

In



In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Leſnes was valued at fifty marcs, and the vicarage at eight marcs,[y] and the temporalities of the priory of the Holy Trinity in Leſnes at 4l. 4s. 4d.[z]

The vicarage of Erith is valued in the king's books at 9l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 19s. 3d.[a] It is now of the value of about 200l. per annum. The abbey lands are exempt from all tithes whatſoever. The parſonage farm pays ſmall tithes to the vicar. There are ſeven acres and a half of glebe land. There is no vicarage houſe.

CHURCH OF ERITH.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Priory of the Holy Trinity, London	*John Stone*, obt. Ap. 18, 1475.[b]
	Edward Harwood, in 1724.
	John White, void by ceſſion, Mar. 8, 1734, ob. 1767.[c]
Samuel Daſhwood, eſq.	*James White*, 1767. Preſent vicar.[d]

y Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 436.
z Ibid. p. 455.
a Bacon's Lib. Regis.
b He lies buried in this church.
c Alſo vicar of Wilmington, and formerly minor canon of Rocheſter.
d Son of the former.

CRAYFORD

LIES the next pariſh ſouth-eaſtward from Erith, having the river Thames and that pariſh for its northern boundary. It appears to have been called, ſoon after the arrival of the Saxons in this iſland, by the name of *Creccan ford*; that is, the *ford* or *paſſage over the water*, then called *Crecca*, now *Cray*.[e] In the time of archbiſhop Dunſtan, who came to the ſee of Canterbury, in 960, it was known by the name of *Erhede*, or *Eard*, and at the conqueſt by that of *Eard*,

e Lamb. Per. p. 484.

alias *Crayford*; by which it continued to be deſcribed in all antient deeds and writings to the time of king Henry VIII.

THIS PARISH is in extent, from north to ſouth, about three miles, and from eaſt to weſt ſomewhat leſs than two. The air is not eſteemed in general the moſt healthy, eſpecially the lower or north-eaſt part of it, near the marſhes. The ſoil of it in the upland parts is much ſubject to gravel and ſand, and the lands are but thin and poor, eſpecially towards Northumberland and Bexley heaths, near which are two parcels of coppice wood, the only ones in this pariſh. The lower parts, nearer the river, and in the marſhes, are very fertile, but the latter, being about five hundred acres, are never ploughed. The high London road croſſes the ſouthern part of this pariſh, in which is the *village*, commonly called *Crayford-ſtreet*, where the ground riſes to the upland or weſtern part of the pariſh, and here the roads branch off, one to Bexley-heath, a ſecond to Woolwich, near which is the church, May-place, and Newbery, and another to Erith, near which is the parſonage, and farther on, the two hamlets of Perry-ſtreet and North-end; and at about three quarters of a mile diſtance from the former, eaſtward, Howbury-farm. The northern parts of the pariſh, being the marſhes, are bounded ſtill further northward by the river Thames.

The high London road paſſed through Crayford-ſtreet, but a few years ago it was turned aſide from it, a new cut having been made, which avoiding the ſtreet, joins the old road again at the eaſt end of the ſtreet, cloſe to the bridge, which has been new built for the purpoſe.

It is a narrow ill-built ſtreet, of near half a mile in length. At the eaſt end of it, near the river, ſtood a large handſome ſeat, which ſeemed of the time of queen Elizabeth, and was called in antient deeds the *manſion-houſe in Crayford*, and afterwards the *old place houſe*,

houſe. It was formerly part of the eſtate in this pariſh belonging to Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, whoſe daughter and coheir, Anne, intitled her huſband, John Blackwood, eſq. to it, on whoſe death, in 1777, his ſon, Shovel Blackwood, ſucceeded to it, and he owns the ſcite of it at this time. It was for many years made uſe of for carrying on the linen manufactory eſtabliſhed here; ſince which it has been let on a long leaſe to an eminent callico printer and whitſter, who pulled it down, and converted the materials into work houſes, &c. for his manufactory.

Here is a fair held on September 8.

The river Cray takes its courſe through the marſhes in this pariſh, nearly north-north eaſt; and after having received into it, on the ſouth ſide, a ſmall ſpring, which riſes at Wantſum-farm, it branches into two parts, both of which croſs the high London road, as does a third ſmall portion of water out of it, granted by the commiſſioners of ſewers in the year 1633, as has been before mentioned.

Two of theſe ſtreams, having ſupplied two large manufactories for the printing of calicoes, and having received the third ſtream again into them, unite about half a mile below, where this river turns an iron mill, antiently made uſe of for the making of plates for armour; and having ſupplied the whiting grounds, it makes ſeveral ſmall windings, and joins Dartford-creek on the weſt ſide of it, about a mile below that town, and then it flows, in one united ſtream with it, into the river Thames.

In the year 457, Hengiſt, the firſt Saxon king of Kent, meeting with the Britons at Crecanford, gave them battle, ſlew four of their chief commanders and four thouſand men,[f] and gave them ſuch a bloody de-

[f] Camd. Brit. p. 223. Lamb. Peramb. p. 486. Rapin's Hiſt. of Eng. vol. i. p. 33.

feat,

feat, that they entirely abandoned this country, and fled with great fear towards London.

There are now to be ſeen, as well on the heaths near Crayford, as in the fields hereabout, many artificial caves or holes in the earth, ſome being ten, fifteen, and others twenty fathoms deep. At the mouth, and thence downward, they are narrow, like the tunnel of a chimney, or paſſage of a well, but at the bottom they are large and of great compaſs, inſomuch that ſome of them have ſeveral rooms or partitions, one within another, ſtrongly vaulted, and ſupported with pillars of chalk. In the opinion of the neighbouring inhabitants, they were formerly dug, as well for the uſe of the chalk, towards building, as for the mending of their lands; but it is moſt probable that ſome of them were made for a farther uſe by the Saxons, our anceſtors, who uſed them as ſecret hiding places for their wives, children, and goods, as well in times of civil wars as of foreign invaſions.

For Tacitus, treating of the manners of the old Germans, the anceſtors of theſe Saxons, ſays, they uſed to dig certain caves under the ground, that when the enemy came and ſpoiled all that was abroad, then ſuch things as were thus hidden, either lay unknown, or by this very means deceived him who ſought after them.[g]

If ſuch as theſe have not been found in other places, it muſt be imputed to the ſoil, which in chalk only is ſuited to this workmanſhip. Many beaſts have tumbled into theſe pits, and the hunters continually miſs their dogs, which have fallen into them; and Mr. Lambarde ſays, in his time, a then late noble perſon, in following his hawk, happened, to the great hazard of his life, to fall into one of them, which was at leaſt twelve fathoms deep.[h]

[g] Tacitus de Moribus Germ. p. 630. Edit. Not. varior.
[h] Lamb. Peramb. p. 488.

The

The Roman road is plainly viſible on Bexley heath, directing its courſe ſouth-ſouth eaſt, and ſo on towards Crayford, which adds ſome ſtrength to the conjectures of thoſe who place the firſt ſtation on it from London, antiently called *Noviomagus*, at or about Crayford. Among theſe are Somner, Burton, biſhop Stillingfleet, and of later times Dr. Thorpe.[1] And although there never have been hitherto any foundations, tiles, urns, or other marks of antiquity, found about this place to confirm its having been a Roman ſtation, yet it has one corroborating circumſtance of no ſmall force in the ſimilitude of its preſent name. The manor of Crayford being at this day called Crayford, alias Newbery, which laſt ſignifies in Engliſh exactly the ſame as *Noviomagus* in Latin, viz. *the new fortreſs or ſtation*. However, in placing this ſtation here there have been made by ſome two principal objections: firſt, the improbability of the marſhes at and about Deptford, being eaſily paſſable in the time of the Romans, which, if they were not, would direct the courſe of the road more to the ſouthward towards Keſton. And ſecondly, that the Watling-ſtreet road, on which this ſtation is ſuppoſed to have been, paſſed through the middle of this county, whereas this, by Crayford on to Rocheſter, and ſo on to Canterbury, directs its courſe near the northern boundary of it; to obviate this, Mr. Robert Talbot, who wrote a comment on the Itinerary of Antonine, tells us, that the Romans had two ſorts of highways; the one, fartheſt about indeed, but through places better inhabited, more level, and altogether more fit for the conducting of the army; the other more direct and compendious, of which latter ſort moſt probably was this Roman road through Crayford.[k]

[1] Burton, p. 175. Somner, p. 13. Reg. Roff. Præf. p. iii.
[k] Burt. Anton. p. 177.

THIS PLACE, in the time of the Saxons, was poſſeſſed by one Elfege, a powerful man, who by his will, made in the preſence of archbiſhop Dunſtan, about the year 970, gave a third part of his eſtates in Erhede, and elſewhere, to Chriſt church, in Canterbury; notwithſtanding which, Leofsune, who had married his nephew's widow, entered on them; but they were recovered from him, in a ſolemn trial, held here by the archbiſhop for this purpoſe. After which, on the diviſion, Erhede ſeems to have been part of the ſhare which was allotted to Chriſt church,[l] and it remained in the hands of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, at the time the general ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, in which it is thus entered:

In Litelai hundred the archbiſhop himſelf holds Erhede. It was taxed at 4 *ſulings. The arable land is* 8 *carucates. In demeſne there are two, and* 27 *villeins, with two borderers having* 8 *carucates. There is a church, and three mills, of* 50 *ſhillings and ſixpence. There are* 5 *ſervants, and* 10 *acres of meadow; wood for the pannage of* 40 *hogs. In the whole, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth* 12 *pounds, and as much when he received it, now* 6 *pounds, and yet it pays* 21 *pounds.*

At the latter end of king Richard I.'s, and in king John's reigns, the MANOR *of* EARDE, *alias* CRAYFORD, was held of the archbiſhop by Adam de Port, the great-grandſon of Hugh de Port, a great baron in the reign of William the Conqueror, who was poſſeſſed of Baſing, in Hampſhire, which he made the head of his barony.[m]

Adam de Port married Mabell, grandchild and heir to Roger de St. John. After which, his deſcendants,

[l] The famous trial for the recovery of the lands given to the churches of Canterbury and Rocheſter is related in the Textus Roffenſis at large. See Obſervations on the above, in Hicke's Theſ. vol. i. Diſſertatio Epiſt. p. 60.

[m] Dugd. Bar. p. 463, et ſeq.

quitting

quitting the ſurname of Port, aſſumed that of St. John. John de St. John, of Baſing, his great grandſon, a man much employed and entruſted by king Edward I. died in the 30th year of that reign, being then poſſeſſed of the manor of Eard.

John, his ſon and heir, was ſummoned to parliament in the 28th of king Edward I. his father then living, by the name of John de St. John, junior, and was in that, and the next reign, much employed in the Scottiſh wars. He died in the 12th year of king Edward II. leaving by Iſabel his wife, daughter of Hugh de Courtney, a ſon named Hugh, being then poſſeſſed of this manor, with the advowſon of the church of Earde. Hugh de St. John, died in the 11th year of king Edward III. being then poſſeſſed of ſixteen knights fees in Kent, among which was included this manor and advowſon.

In the Book of Aid, in the 20th year of the above reign, his deſcendant, Robert de St. John, anſwered for one knight's fee in Earde, held of the archbiſhop, about which time this manor acquired the name of the manor of Earde, alias Newbery, the latter being the name of the manſion belonging to it.

Moſt probably he was guardian, and ſome near relation to Edmund, ſon of Hugh above mentioned, who died in his minority next year;[n] upon which Margaret, the wife of John de St. Philibert, and Iſabel, the wife of Henry de Burſherſh, his ſiſters, became his heirs; and on a partition of the lands of their inheritance, Iſabel had for her ſhare, among other premiſes, ten pounds yearly rent, iſſuing out of this manor,[o] and the reverſion of it, with the advowſon of the church of Earde, after the death of Elizabeth, wife of Edmund, who then held the ſame in dowry, and was remarried to Gerard de l'Iſle.[p]

[n] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.
[o] Dugdale ſays 40l. per annum. Bar. vol. ii. p. 36.
[p] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 465.

This

This Iſabel, after the deceaſe of Henry de Burſherſh, married Lucas de Poynings, a younger brother of Michael lord Poynings, eldeſt ſon to the firſt Thomas lord Poynings, by which he became poſſeſſed of the lands of her inheritance, and by the death of her ſiſter Margaret, and of John her ſon without iſſue, in the 35th year of king Edward III. to her part of it alſo; and the ſaid Lucas de Poynings, having iſſue by his wife, had poſſeſſion granted of her whole inheritance, and among it of this manor.[q]

Archbiſhop Courtney, in the 20th year of king Richard II. procured the grant of a market for this manor, to be held on a Tueſday; and a fair on the vigil, the day of our Lady's nativity, and four days after.[r]

Lucas de Poynings had ſummons to parliament in the 42d and 47th years of king Edward III.[s] His ſon, Sir Thomas de Poynings, ſucceeded him in this eſtate, and bore the title of lord St. John; and in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, ſold this manor to John Kingſton, whoſe deſcendant, Thomas Kingſton, died in the 21ſt year of king Henry VII. poſſeſſed of the manor of Newbery, otherwiſe called Crayford, held of the archbiſhop by knights ſervice, as it was then found by inquiſition, and that John Kingſton was his kinſman and next heir.[t]

From this family it went, in the reign of king Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Liſley, and from him again to William Gorſyn, eſq. who, in the 35th year of that reign, ſold to the king, in conſideration of lands in Berkſhire, Suſſex, and Southampton, among other premiſes, his manor of Newbery, with the advowſon of the pariſh church of Earde, alias Crayford, with all tenements, royalties, &c. in Newbery, and Earde, alias Crayford, of the yearly value of 38l. 10d.

[q] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 465.
[r] Rot. Pat. ejus an. No. 5.
[s] Cott. Records, p. 104, 115.
[t] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.

excepting

excepting the next avoidance of the church, and eight ſhillings payable out of the manor to the lord of the manor of Otford; which indenture was inrolled next year in the court of augmentation.[u]

This manor ſeems to have continued in the crown till the reign of king Philip and queen Mary; who, in their 5th and 6th year, granted it to Thomas and John White, and others, to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice.[w] Queen Elizabeth, in her 7th year, granted it to Henry Partrich, who, in the ſame reign, conveyed it to Henry Apylton, of Marſhal's court, in this pariſh, where this family had been long reſident.

Theſe Apyltons, or Appletons, as their name was afterwards ſpelt, are ſuppoſed to be deſcended from a family of that name, ſeated at Waddingfield Magna, in Norfolk, where many of them lie buried.

Roger Appleton lived in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. and was auditor to both thoſe kings. He lies buried in this church, as does Agnes his wife; Elizabeth their daughter married Henry Elham, eſq. of Elham, in this pariſh, who was likewiſe one of the above auditors, and lies buried with her huſband here. From him deſcended, in a direct line, Henry, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Roger Appleton, who ſucceeded his father in his eſtates in this neighbourhood, and at South Bemfleet, in Eſſex, and purchaſed this manor as before mentioned; and William, the ſecond ſon, who was anceſtor of the family of this name, ſettled at Kettlebaſton, in Suffolk.[x] He died in the 4th year of James I. and Roger his ſon, who ſucceeded him in it, and was of South Bemfleet; he was knighted, and afterwards, in 1611, created a baronet. He died in the

[u] Aug. off. box D. 23, D. 24. [w] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni, pt. 3.
[x] Weever, p. 335, 759. Baronetage, 1ſt edit. vol. i. p. 324. Morant's Eſſex, vol. i. p. 263. Moſt of the monuments and inſcriptions belonging to this family, in the church of Crayford, were deſtroyed by a fire which happened to the fabric.

13th year of that reign, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Mildmay, of Moulſham, in Eſſex, knt. one ſon, Henry, who ſucceeded him in title; and two daughters; Frances, married to Francis Goldſmith, gent. and Mary to Thomas Stanley, eſq. and dying in 1609, lies buried in St. Dionis Back-church, London.[y] He gave both the manor of Newbery and Marſhal's-court, in this pariſh, in dowry with his daughter Frances before mentioned, to Francis Goldſmith, gent. who conveyed the former by ſale (Marſhal's-court being ſold by him elſewhere) in the reign of James I. to Robert Draper, eſq. of May-place, owner alſo of Howbery manor and Ellam, and other eſtates here; on whoſe death theſe manors and eſtates deſcended to William Draper, eſq. his ſon, who reſided at May-place before mentioned. He married Mary, the fourth and youngeſt daughter of Richard Creſheld, ſergeant at law, and one of the juſtices of the common-pleas, in the reign of Charles I. by whom he had one ſon, Creſheld, and two daughters. He died in 1650, poſſeſſed of theſe manors and eſtates, and lies buried in this church. His ſon, Colonel Creſheld Draper, ſucceeded to them, on his father's death, being then in his minority; after whoſe death, about the year 1694, they were ſold by his heirs to Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, together with the capital manſion of May-place.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was born in Suffolk, in 1651, and entered into the ſervice of the royal navy, in which he gradually roſe to the command of the Edgar man of war, in which he ſo ably diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the engagement in Bantry-bay,[z] that he had, for his ſervices there the honour of knighthood confirmed on him, in 1689, and was ſoon after advanced to the poſt of a flag officer, and then to the chief command

[y] Strype's Stow's Survey, book ii. p. 153.

[z] See Rapin's Hiſt. of England, Continuation, vol. iv. p. 29, folio. See his life, Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3687.

of

of the Engliſh confederate fleet; in all which he ſhewed himſelf one of the greateſt ſea commanders of that or any other age.

Having the command of a fleet of the royal navy, he was unfortunately ſhipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, with ſeveral others of his ſquadron, in his voyage from Toulon, on October 22, 1707; and his body being flung on ſhore, and buried with others in the ſand, was ſoon after taken up, and being carried to London, was interred in Weſtminſter abbey, under a monument erected to his memory by queen Anne.

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, who bore for his arms, *Gules, a chevron, ermine, between three creſcents, argent, and a fleur de lis in the baſe*, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hill, eſq. commiſſioner of the navy, who was widow of Sir John Narborough, admiral and commander of the Engliſh navy, by whom ſhe had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. and two ſons, both of whom were loſt with their brave father-in-law. By her Sir Cloudeſley left two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne; the former of whom married firſt Sir Robert Marſham, bart. afterwards created lord Romney; and ſecondly, John lord Carmichael, afterwards earl of Hindford. Anne, the ſecond daughter, married firſt Robert Manſel, eldeſt ſon of Thomas lord Manſel; and afterwards, in 1726, John Blackwood, of Charlton, eſq. in this county.

On the death of the admiral, lady Shovel, his widow, reſided at May-place, and poſſeſſed that ſeat, and the manors of Newbery and Howbery, with marſhal's-court, Ellam, and other eſtates in this pariſh. She died poſſeſſed of them in 1732, and was buried in this church; on which theſe manors and eſtates became veſted in Elizabeth, then widow of Robert lord Romney, who afterwards married John lord Carmichael, and Anne, the wife of John Blackwood, eſq. in undivided moieties, as coheirs of their father, the late Sir Cloudeſley Shovel. Soon after which, on a

diviſion of their inheritance, the manor of Newbery, the manſion of May-place, and Ellam, were alloted to John lord Carmichael and Elizabeth his wife; and Howbery, Marſhal's-place, the iron mills, a farm, called Wantſum, and other lands, were allotted to John Blackwood, eſq. and Anne his wife, as their reſpective ſhares of the ſame.

John lord Carmichael was deſcended of an antient family ſo called, from the lands of Carmichael, in the county of Lanerk, in Scotland, where they ſtill have their chief ſeat. One of his anceſtors, James Carmichael of Hindford, was created a baronet of Scotland by king Charles I. and being of great ſervice to him in the civil wars, he was, in 1647, created baron of Carmichael, in the county of Lanerk.

John, his grandſon, the ſecond baron, being one of the Scots peers, who joined moſt early in the revolution, was recompenſed with ſeveral honourable poſts; and in 1701, was created by king William, earl of Hyndford in the ſame county; whoſe grandſon was John lord Carmichael above mentioned, who married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, widow of Robert lord Romney. He was, in 1742, made knight of the Thiſtle, and went envoy extraordinary to the king of Pruſſia, and then to the empreſs of Ruſſia. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a feſs wreathy, azure and gules.*[a]

In 1737, he ſucceeded his father as earl of Hyndford. Soon after which he joined with his lady in the ſale of this manor of Newbery, the manſion of May-place and Ellam, to Nathaniel Elwick, eſq. who reſerving to himſelf a life eſtate, ſettled them on his only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, on her marriage in 1745, with Miles Barne, eſq. of Sotterly, in Suffolk. She died in 1747, in her father's life time, leaving one ſon, Miles, and a daughter, Elizabeth Elwick Barne.

[a] Scots Compend. p. 359.

Nathaniel

Nathaniel Elwick, eſq. died in 1750, and lies buried in a vault in this church, with his daughter before-mentioned. On his death this manor, with May-place and Ellam, by virtue of the before-mentioned ſettlement, came to Miles Barne, eſq. of Sotterly, whoſe grandſon Miles Barne, eſq. of that place, and member of parliament in the laſt parliament for Dunwich, (the father of Snowden Barne, eſq. now member for that borough) is the preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate.

The manor houſe of Newbery has ſome years ago been modernized, and fitted up as a gentleman's ſeat, and is now occupied by John Symes, eſq.

The manſion of May-place ſeems built about the time of king James the Firſt. It has a very venerable and majeſtic appearance, which has however been much leſſened by an injudicious attempt made within theſe few years to modernize it. Lady Fermanagh now reſides in it.

A court baron is held for the manor of Newbery, which extends over the upper or weſtern part of this pariſh.

MARSHAL'S-COURT is a place in this pariſh, which, though now almoſt unknown, was of ſome note, being in early times the ſeat of a family, who gave name to it; one of whom, John Marſhal, was a good benefactor to the fabric of this church, as he was by his will to the poor of this pariſh. In the reign of queen Elizabeth it was the property of Henry Apylton, the reſidence of whoſe anceſtors it had been for ſome time before.[b] His deſcendant, Sir Roger Apylton, bart. gave Marſhal's-court, together with the manor of Newbery, in dower with his daughter Frances, to Francis Goldſmith, gent. whoſe grandfather, Francis Goldſmith, was of this pariſh, and by Joan, daughter of Clement Newry, of Hadham, in Hertfordſhire, had four ſons, of whom Francis, the eldeſt ſon, was knighted,

[b] Philipott, p. 108.

and having married Catherine, daughter of Edward Oundley, esq. of Catsby, in Northamptonshire, left by her two sons and three daughters. He lies buried in this church. Of these, Francis, the eldest son, possessed this estate as before-mentioned, and died in 1634, leaving a son of the same name, who left an only daughter, Catherine, married to Sir Henry Dacre, of Hertfordshire.[c] They bore for their arms, *Gules, a chevron between three birds argent, on a chief or, a lion passant gules.*[d] But before his death Francis Goldsmith (who had married Frances Appleton as before-mentioned) passed away Marshal's-court, with other lands in this and the adjoining parish of Bexley, by sale, in the 12th year of king James I. to Richard Pix, gent. a younger son of William Pix, of Hawkhurst, in this county, who bore for his arms, *Azure, a fess or, between three cross-crosslets fitchee argent.*[e] He resided at Marshal's-court, which, at his death, descended to Edward Pix, his eldest son, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Leventhorpe Frank, of Albury-hall, in Essex. He sold these estates to Mrs. Mary Towse, of London, daughter of Charles Hoskins, of Surry, and widow of John Towse, of London, grocer, fourth son of Brian Towse, of Barton, in Yorkshire, who bore for his arms, *within a bordure argent, two swords in saltier, or, their points downwards, a mullet in chief for difference.*[f] She settled them in marriage on her daughter Mary, with colonel Wood, of Kingston, upon Thames; who conveyed them by sale to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on whose unfortunate death, they came into the possession of his widow, the lady Elizabeth Shovel; and on her decease, they became vested in her two daughters and coheirs, in undivided moieties. Soon after which, on a division of their inheritance, Marshal's-court, with other estates as before-mentioned in this parish and Bexley, were al-

[c] Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 193. [d] Visitn. co. Kent, 1619.
[e] Ibid. [f] Visitn. of London by St. George, 1687.

lotted

lotted to Anne, the youngeſt daughter, married to John Blackwood, eſq. as her ſhare of it, and he in her right became entitled to them for his life. He died in 1777, poſſeſſed of Marſhal's-court, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Shovel Blackwood, eſq. who continues the preſent poſſeſſor of the ſcite of this antient ſeat, which has been ſome years ſince pulled down.

HOWBERY is a manor in the north-weſt part of this pariſh, near the marſhes, the manſion of which has a moat yet remaining round it. This manor is deſcribed in antient deeds by the name of Hoobery, alias Little Hoo. In the reign of William the Conqueror it was in the poſſeſſion of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is recorded in the ſurvey of Domeſday as follows:

Anſgotus holds Hou of the biſhop (of Baieux) which was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is .... In demeſne there is 1 *carucate, and* 5 *villeins with* 1 *carucate and an half, and* 1 *mill of* 10 *ſhillings. There are* 2 *cottagers and* 1 *ſervant, and* 12 *acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of* 3 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth* 60 *ſhillings, as much when he received it, and now* 4 *pounds. Anſchil held it of king Edward.*

After this it became part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Auberville. William de Auberville owned this manor in king Henry III's reign; at the latter end of which, and in the beginning of the next of king Edward I. it was, as appears by antient court-rolls, and other evidences, the patrimony of the antient family of Northwood; one of whom died poſſeſſed of it in the 13th year of king Edward I.[s] His deſcendant, Sir John Northwood, paid aid for it in the 20th year of king Edward III. as one quarter of a knight's fee, which Henry Northwood held in Littlehoo, as a member of the manor of Stockbery, held *in capite*, to which

[s] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.

this of Hoobery, alias Littlehoo, was afterwards annexed and eſteemed but as one entire manor. It continued in the deſcendants of Sir John Norwood in the reign of king Richard II. but in that of Henry IV. it was become the poſſeſſion of Nicholas Carew, of Surry, and John Cornwallis, of London, who joined, in the 5th year of king Henry V. in the ſale of it to Richard Bryan; and he, in the 1ſt year of Henry VI. paſſed it away to Roger Arpylton, one of the auditors to that prince, as he had been to his father, king Henry V. and Agnes his wife, widow of Thomas Covele, commonly called Cowley, and the reverſion in fee to her ſon, Thomas Covele; to whom, after her deceaſe, this place accordingly deſcended. His grandſon John, ſon of William Cowley, for ſo he then wrote himſelf, conveyed Howbery, in the 19th year of king Henry VIII. to John Judde; whoſe widow, Elizabeth, was in poſſeſſion of this place at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, particularly in the 35th, as appears by ſeveral records and court rolls. Her daughter, Mabilla, carried it into the family of Fane, from whence it was paſſed by ſale, in the 22d year of king James I. to Robert Draper, eſq.[h] after the death of whoſe grandſon, Col. Creſheld Draper, about the year 1694, this manor, with other lands in this pariſh, was ſold by his heirs to Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, whoſe youngeſt daughter Anne, carried it in marriage to her ſecond huſband, John Blackwood, eſq. as has been already related, under Newbery and Marſhal's-court, whoſe ſon, Shovel Blackwood, eſq. on his father's death in 1777, ſucceeded to it, and having next year procured an act of parliament for this purpoſe, alienated it with the Iron-Mills farm in this pariſh, to Harman Berens, eſq. of Kevington, whoſe ſon Joſeph Berens, eſq. of that place, is the preſent owner of both theſe eſtates.

[h] Philipott, p. 107.

It

It appears by the antient court rolls, that many lands in Crayford were held of this manor, the court baron of which was formerly regularly kept, though it has been a long time diſuſed. The manſion of the manor is now made uſe of only as a farm houſe.

On June 7, in the 13th year of king Charles I. it was ordered by the commiſſioners of ſewers, that Howbery marſh, Waſh marſh, and the Brooks, ſhould be taken into the commiſſion, in which they have continued ever ſince.

ELLAM is a place in this pariſh, though now ſunk into obſcurity, the houſe itſelf having been long ſince pulled down, was once the ſeat of a family, who took their name from it, and for many deſcents before they parted with the poſſeſſion of it, were eſteemed in the rank of gentlemen, and bore for their arms, *Argent, a ſword in bend dexter ſable, the point upwards.* Henry Ellam died in the reign of king Henry VI. and lies buried in this church, as does his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Apylton. He was one of the king's auditors, as was alſo John Ellam, who was buried here likewiſe; whoſe inſcriptions were deſtroyed by a fire which happened to this church. The laſt of this name, who was poſſeſſed of this place, was John Ellam, who, in the 16th year of king Henry VII. alienated it to Henry Harman, then clerk of the crown, and bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three ſcalps ſable.*[1] He likewiſe purchaſed an eſtate called May-ſtreet here, of Cowley and Bulbeck, of Bulbeck-ſtreet in this pariſh, in the 20th year of Edward IV. from whom it deſcended to his grandſon, Thomas Harman, eſq. who among others, procured his lands in this county to be diſgavelled, by the act of the 2d and 3d of king Edward VI.

He married Millicent, one of the daughters of Nicholas Leigh, eſq. of Addington, in Surry.

[1] Philipott, p. 108.

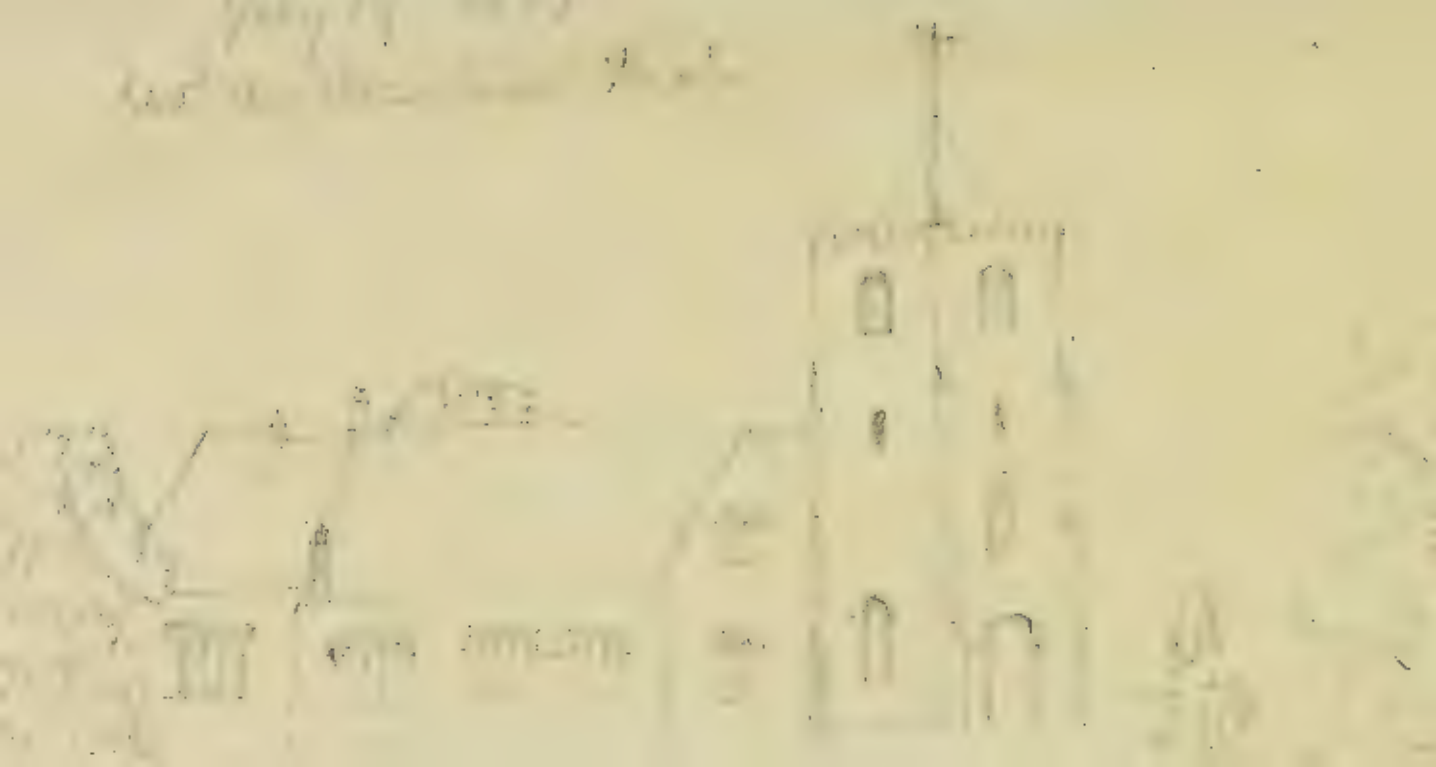
His deſcendant, William Harman, eſq. ſold both theſe places, in the reign of king James I. to Robert Draper, eſq. from whom they deſcended to colonel Creſheld Draper, his grandſon, on whoſe deceaſe, about the year 1694, theſe, with Newbery, Hoobery, the manſion of May-place, and his other eſtates in this pariſh, were ſold by his heirs to Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, whoſe eldeſt daughter and coheir, Elizabeth, then the widow of Robert, lord Romney, on the death of Sir Cloudeſly and his widow, became poſſeſſed of an undivided moiety of both Elham and May-ſtreet. She married 2dly, John lord Carmichael; ſoon after which, on the diviſion of their father's inheritance, theſe eſtates, by the allotment then made, became the ſole property of John, lord Carmichael, and Elizabeth his wife.

In 1737 lord Carmichael ſucceeded his father as earl of Hindford; ſoon after which he, with the counteſs his wife, joined in the ſale of both of them to Nathaniel Elwick, eſq Since which this manor has deſcended in like manner as May-place, Newbery, and his other eſtates in this pariſh, to Miles Barne, eſq. of Sotterly, in Suffolk, as has been already fully mentioned before, and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

There was a family of the name of Marler, who were poſſeſſed of a houſe and lands in this pariſh, on which they reſided for ſeveral generations, with the rank of gentlemen, as appears by the heraldic viſitation of this county, where their arms are deſcribed to have been, *Argent a chevron purpure in the dexter chief, an eſcallop.*[k] Anthony Marler, gent. was of Crayford in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, as was his eldeſt ſon George, who dying *ſ. p.* was ſucceeded in the eſtate he poſſeſſed in this pariſh, in the reign of king Charles I. by his kinſman, Robert Marler,[l] who was living here in the year 1633, as appears by an entry in the books of the commiſſioners of

[k] Viſtn. co. Kent, ped. Marler. [l] Books of Com. of Sewers.

ſewers;



ſewers; wherein mention is made, that there being a watercourſe through Mrs. Picke's yard, into the lands and houſes of Mr. George Marler and Edward Goldſmith, for their reſpective benefits; the commiſſioners, by their order that year, allowed them two catſheads on a piece of four inches each, and four augures of one inch each on a piece, to be ſet up by them for that purpoſe, who ſold them in the year 1636 to Edmund Cotton.

CHARITIES.

JOHN MARSHALL, owner of a tenement and 13 acres of marſh ground in this pariſh, built an iſle adjoining to the church of Crayford, and afterwards by his will deviſed 6s. 8d. part of the rent, for the repair of it,[m] and 10s. yearly to the poor to be diſtributed in bread and cheeſe, and the remainder for an obit for ever in the church; other lands in this pariſh were likewiſe given by divers perſons for obits, and for the relief of the poor of it. But moſt probably theſe donations were ſeized on by the king's commiſſioners in king Henry VIIIth or king Edward the VIth's reigns, as having been given to ſuperſtitious uſes, and the pariſh by that means has been deprived of any benefit from them.

MARY, wife of WILLIAM DRAPER, eſq. of Crayford, who died in 1652, and was buried in this church, left by will 100l. to the poor of this pariſh.

CRAYFORD is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter; it is a peculiar of the archbiſhop, and as ſuch is within the *deanry* of Shoreham. The church ſtands at a ſmall diſtance north-weſtward from the village, and is dedicated to St. Paulinus. It is a handſome building, conſiſting of two iſles and a chancel, with a ſquare tower at the weſt end, in which are five bells. The altar piece in it was given by Sir Cloudeſly Shovel.

Among other monuments and inſcriptions in this church are the following:—*At the weſt end*, are ſeveral memorials of the Cooks of Redriff, and of the Brownes. *In the north iſle*, an elegant mural monument for Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Miles Barne, eſq. of Sotterley, in Suffolk, and only child of Nathaniel Elwick,

[m] Memd. in Augtn. off.

eſq.

eſq. of May-place, who died in 1750, and is interred within the ſame vault; ſhe died in 1747, æt. 24. Beneath are theſe arms, two coats quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Barne azure, 3 leopards heads argent, a creſcent for difference; ſecond and third, argent, a chevron azure between 3 ravens proper membered gules, impaling Elwick argent on a chevron, 3 fleurs de lis, or. *In the great chancel*, on the north ſide, a memorial for Gilbert Crokatt, M. A. miniſter of this pariſh 19 years, obt. April 16, 1711, and for William Fownes Crokatt, eſq. his eldeſt ſon, obt. 1727. Another for Robert Newman, rector of this pariſh, he died Dec. 9, 1626. On the ſouth ſide, within the rails, a grave-ſtone and memorial for Madam Short, wife of Col. James Short, of this pariſh, obt. 1750, and for Col. James Short, obt. 1752. On the north ſide a mural monument for Robert Gardener, A. M. deſcended from Lancaſhire, rector of Ridley, in this county, obt. Aug. 8, 1688, æt. 40; on the ſame ſide is an antient mural monument of alabaſter, with the effigies of a woman kneeling at a deſk, with a book open before her, and inſcription for Mrs. Blanche Marler, deſcended from the antient family of Bury, and married firſt to John Abell, and afterwards to George Marler. *In the north chancel*, incloſed within iron railing, is a fine mural monument, on which lie at full length the figures of a man and woman in the dreſs of the time, at his head is his ſon kneeling, and at his feet his daughter; beneath an infant in a winding ſheet, reſting on a pillow; above, on two tablets, an inſcription for William Draper, eſq. of Crayford, obt. 1650, and of Mary, his wife, 4th and youngeſt daughter of Richard Creſheld, ſerjeant at law, and juſtice of the common pleas; ſhe had an only ſon, Creſheld, and two daughters, Mary and another ſtill born; ſhe died in 1652, having bequeathed 50l. to the poor of Erith, and 10ol. to the poor of this pariſh. Over the firſt tablet, Draper argent on a feſs gules, 3 covered cups, or, between 3 ammulets of the 2d, a file of 3 lambeaux argent for a difference. Over the ſecond tablet, azure, 3 bezants, each charged with 3 ſquirrels, ſeiant gules. On the top of the monument a ſhield, with the arms of Draper, and 9 other quarterings. *In the ſouth chancel*, a handſome monument, being an obeliſk of black marble under a canopy of white, and inſcription for dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, rear-admiral of England, &c. At the top are theſe arms in lozenge, two coats per feſs, 1ſt azure a chief ermine, the other gules a chevron ermine, 2 creſcents in chief argent, and a fleur de lis, or, in baſe impaling gules, a chevron ermine between 3 garbs, or; a handſome mural monument adjoining to the above, for Robert Manſel, eldeſt ſon and heir of Thomas, lord Manſel. He married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, by whom he left ſurviving Thomas, lord Manſel, and died in 1723; on the top of the monument are theſe arms, two coats quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Manſel argent, a chevron ſable

between

between 3 maunches of the 2d; 2d and 3d argent, an eagle displayed sable, over it an escutcheon of pretence, gules, a chevron ermine, 2 crescents in chief argent, and one fleur de lis in base. In a window next the pulpit on the north side, is stained in the glass, Abraham offering up Isaac, and above these arms, gules on a chevron, or a crescent of the 1st between 3 hawks proper jessed and belted, on a chief, or a lion passant gules."

In this church lie buried likewise several of the Abels, Goldsmiths, Ellams, Harmans, and Drapers. The Appletons, Pix's, and others of note in this parish, whose monuments and memorials have been destroyed by a fire which burnt down a part of the fabric.

This advowson of Earde, alias Crayford, seems to have followed the same tract of ownership, as the manor of Earde, alias Newbery, did, till William Gorfyn, esq. in the 35th of king Henry VIII. conveyed in exchange, the above manor and the advowson of this parish church, to that king, excepting out of the grant the next avoydance of the church.

Queen Elizabeth, in recompence to Matthew, archbishop of Canterbury, by letters patent, in her 3d year, granted to him certain rectories and parsonages impropriate, &c. and having taken into her hands several manors, lands, &c. in lieu of them, she certified it to her treasurer and barons of the exchequer two days after, and that she had united and annexed them to the crown, that they should be within the order of the exchequer as the rest of her lands were. In the list of those which were granted in recompence to the archbishop is the patronage of Earde, alias Crayford; but in the letters patent the value of it is not expressed. However, in a roll remaining in the queen's office it is set down of the value of 32l. 2s. and is said to have been in lieu of the parsonage of Penshurst.°

This exchange was a bargain exceedingly prejudicial to the archbishop, who was forced to give up to the queen several manors and lands, to receive in lieu of

" Fol. Christ Church, MSS. ° See the monuments and inscriptions at large in Reg. Roff. p. 996.

them

them rents of aſſize and ſuch like pecuniary munerations, and the tenths of the archbiſhopric, of the cathedral church, and of the dioceſe, which were by no means improveable, chargeable to collect, and often but badly paid.

When the patronage of this church was afterwards alienated from the ſee of Canterbury, I do not find but in the next reign, it was become veſted in the family of Fane, from whence it went to Sir Henry Fermor, created a baronet May 4, 1725. He died without lawful iſſue at Sevenokes in 1734, after which this advowſon became veſted in the truſtees of his will, in purſuance of which it came at length to John Fermor, eſq. who ſold it not long ſince to Francis Motley Auſten, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

In the 15th year of Edward I. the church of Earde, alias Crayford, was valued at forty marcs.[p] It is valued in the king's books at 35l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 3l. 11s. 4d.[q]

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* in 1650, it was returned, that Crayford was a parſonage, which was preſentative with cure of ſouls, and was worth one hundred and forty pounds per annum, whereof the glebe land was worth thirty pounds per annum, David Claſton then incumbent, being put in by the parliament.[r]

The cuſtom of paying tythes in the marſh land is, when fed; by the head of ſtock fed on it; but if mowed; by payment of the tenth cock of hay. The glebe land contains about thirty acres of upland, and the like quantity of paſture land.

The parſonage houſe is a handſome houſe, with proper conveniences of ſtabling, coach-houſe and other offices round it; it is pleaſantly ſituated about a quarter of a mile north weſtward from the church.

[p] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456. [q] Eſt. Theſ. p. 386.
[r] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-libr. vol. xix.

CHURCH

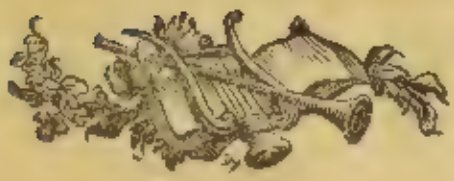
CHURCH OF CRAYFORD.

PATRONS,
Or by whom preſented.

RECTORS.

Robert Newman, obt. Dec. 9, 1626.[s]
Thomas Thorowgood, 1648.
David Claſton, in 1650.[t]
Gilbert Crockatt, A. M. 1691, obt. April 16, 1711.[u]
Richard Collins, A. B. 1723, obt. Dec. 1737.[w]
Philip Twyſden, preſented Dec. 1737, reſigned 1747.[x]
John Fermor, reſigned 1758.
Philip Walter, 1758, the preſent rector.

[s] He lies buried in this church.
[t] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-libr. vol. xix.
[u] He lies buried in this church.
[w] He was alſo vicar of Burham.
[x] Third ſon of Sir William Twyſden, of Eaſt Peckham. In 1747 he was made biſhop of Raphoe in Ireland.



THE



Remains of the Priory, now called the Place, at Lesnes in Kent.

THE HUNDRED OF

DARTFORD AND WILMINGTON

LIES the next eastward from that of Little and Lesnes. This hundred was not in being at the time of the conquest, but has been created long since.

IT CONTAINS THE PARISHES OF

1. DARTFORD, || 2. WILMINGTON.

Both which parishes, in the survey of Domesday, are described a-lying within the adjoining hundred of Axtane.

DARTFORD

LIES the next parish eastward from Crayford, on the high road from London to Dover, about fifteen miles from the former. It was called in Saxon *Derentford*, in Latin *Derenti Vadum*, signifying the *forde* or *passage* over the river Derent.[y] In Domesday it is written *Tarentefort*.

[y] Lamb. Peramb. p. 489.

THIS

DARTFORD AND CRAYFORD SHIP CANAL,

AND

KENT AND ESSEX FERRY.

CAPITAL £65,000.

In **2600** *Shares of* **£25** *each.—Deposit* **£2** *per Share.*

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN, BART., of Tredegar.

HENRY BERENS, Esq., Sidcup.
RICHARD BERENS, Esq., Sidcup.
MUNFORD CAMPBELL, Esq., Sutton Place.
RICHARD LEIGH, Esq., Hawley House.
JAMES CHAPMAN, Esq., Pauls Cray Hill.
CHARLES HUSSEY FLEET, Esq., Dartford.
WILLIAM FLEET, Esq., Hawley.

JOHN TASKER, Esq., Dartford.
WILLIAM TASKER, Esq., Dartford.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Darenth Court Lodge.
MR. CHARLES SWAISLAND, Crayford.
MR. EDWARD STONEHAM, Crayford.
MR. JOSEPH JARDINE, Dartford.

With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.

SIR JAMES ESDAILE & Co. - - - - - London.
MESSRS. SCOTT, HAYWARD & Co - - - - Dartford.

SOLICITOR.

JOHN HAYWARD, Esq., Dartford, and 13, Gray's-Inn Square, London.

ENGINEER.

WILLIAM TIERNEY CLARK, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOSEPH CLINTON ROBERTSON, Esq., 18, Austin Friars, London.

The object of the proposed undertaking will be sufficiently apparent from the following Resolutions, which were adopted, with scarcely a dissentient voice, by a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Dartford and its vicinity, held in the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice, on the 6th November:—

1st. "That in the opinion of this meeting, the local situation of the town of Dartford, with reference to its communication with the River Thames, and the means thereby afforded of an intercourse by water with London and the outports, offers opportunities of great accommodation and advantage to the town of Dartford, and to the trading and agricultural interests connected with it."

2dly. "That these means of communication are at present confined to the navigation afforded by Dartford Creek, which is, in many important respects, highly inconvenient and insufficient, and affords only a very small part of the accommodation of which the local situation, according to the opinion of all experienced and practical men who have turned their attention to the subject, might be made susceptible."

3dly. "That it is highly expedient, with a view to the improvement and prosperity of the town of Dartford and its immediate neighbourhood, that the communication with the Thames should be made as perfect and convenient as circumstances will permit."

4thly. "That the surveys and estimates which have already been prepared by William Tierney Clark, Esq., engineer, under the direction of Messrs. Hall of Dartford, must prove of the greatest advantage towards the promotion of the above object; and that it would be desirable to ascertain, with as little delay as possible, whether the proposed line of canal offers the best line for the object in view."

5thly. "That for this purpose, it is desirable that some eminent civil engineer should confer with Mr. Clark, and that a Provisional Committee be appointed by this meeting, who should state their opinion on the whole subject in a Report, to be submitted to a general meeting of the persons interested, to be called for that purpose."

Agreeably to these Resolutions, Mr. Mylne, the engineer of the New River Company was called in to confer with Mr. Clark, and those gentlemen, after renewed surveys and conferences with persons well acquainted with the locality and experienced in the navigation of the Thames, agreed in a Report, of which the substance is as follows:—

I think there can be no doubt that about a midway point east of the Long Reach Tavern, and the first stile on the saltings, is the best point for the entrance of the proposed Canal; the water at that point being deep and quiet, with good anchorage ground, well sheltered by the high ground at Purfleet.

Presuming, from the evidence already obtained, that the entrance be fixed upon at the point before described, to form a navigable Canal to terminate at a basin on the north side of the town of Dartford, with a suitable river lock at the entrance, for the admission of passage steam-boats and merchantmen, and other vessels, from 300 to 400 tons, up to the basin, the dimensions of the Canal should be as follows:—The width 97 feet 6 inches, when the water in the Canal is on a level with the cill of the Phœnix Flour Mill, that is, 12 feet above low water spring tides. The width of the Canal on the average level of the marsh will be about 110 feet, with a towing path on each side, 10 feet wide, and on the top of the spoil banks, on each side, an accommodation road 15 feet wide. The depth of the water in the Canal will be at all times about 12 feet; and this head of water can be kept up, by turning the course of the waters of the rivers Darenth and Cray into the Canal, without injury to the mill property on either stream, as the weirs and gates will be so arranged, that the water can never be penned up above the level of the cill of the Phœnix Mill, which is twelve feet one inch above the level of low water (spring tides, as before stated); it would be necessary to excavate at the depth of low water, spring tides, for the Canal and Basin; and from the nature of the material in which the Canal and other works will be formed, (the depth of the cutting being about 15 feet below the level of the marsh,) it would not be prudent to assign to the internal slopes of that part of the Canal, formed within the sea wall, an inclination of less than three feet horizontal to one foot perpendicular, and to that portion of the excavation between the sea wall and the river not less than five feet horizontal to one foot perpendicular, unless the soil should prove to be much stronger than is usually found in marshes and saltings similarly situated.

On the above grounds, and for the reasons which I have stated in my further Report, I beg leave to offer my decided opinion, that the line of Canal thus proposed, is the best that can be suggested for the object intended, and that it affords a prospect of easy execution and of great ultimate advantage. In this opinion I have the unqualified concurrence of William Chadwell Mylne, Esq. the civil engineer, who has been appointed by the Provisional Committee to confer with me on this occasion.

W. T. CLARK.

This Report with several details of information on which it was founded, having been submitted to the consideration of the Provisional Committee, was so far approved of by them, that without pledging themselves to adopt the plan as proposed in every part,—they unanimously,

RESOLVED:—That the Report of Messrs. Mylne and Clark should be received as the basis of the proposed works: and that they (the Committee) should accordingly recommend to the General Meeting that measures should be taken for the immediate commencement of the undertaking upon that basis.

The Report and recommendation of the Provisional Committee having been accordingly submitted to an adjourned public meeting held at the Town Hall, Dartford, on Thursday the 19th November, it was with few dissentient voices,

RESOLVED:—That the Report of the Provisional Committee be approved, and that steps be immediately taken for carrying the same into effect.

PROPOSED FERRY.

PLAN
of a
PROPOSED CANAL
from the RIVER THAMES, to the
TOWN of DARTFORD,
IN KENT;
with a Branch to Crayford Creek:
ALSO A FERRY
from the entrance of the Canal
to the opposite Shore at
PURFLEET in ESSEX.

LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS

of the New Cut from the proposed Canal to join Crayford Creek

of the proposed Canal.

Horizontal Scale 10 Chains or 660 feet to an Inch.

From the annexed plan will be seen the present course of the Creek, and the cut or navigation which it is proposed to substitute for it. It will thereby appear, that, although the town of Dartford, is, in a straight line, considerably less than two miles from the Thames, at Long Reach, the line of Creek, from the sinuosity of its course, is more than double that distance, or about four miles. This increase of distance, however, is not the greatest evil belonging to its present state; if the means of navigation which it afforded were in other respects reasonably convenient, its length, though unnecessary, might as in other cases be submitted to; but this is so far from being the fact, that the facilities of water carriage have hitherto been so limited in degree, that a navigation, in the more general acceptation of the term, can hardly be said to exist. The Creek is at present merely navigable by the effect of the tide, that is, during a short period previously and subsequently to high water, when it admits of small craft and barges (purposely constructed to ply on it) to be navigated as far as the wharfs near the town. At spring tides, vessels of rather a larger description can make a passage, but this is always subject to great uncertainty, from the shifting of the mud, and unexpected shoals, so that vessels of ordinary freights have frequently been detained a fortnight, and even empty barges are often kept a whole tide, before they can be floated.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the inconveniences which must necessarily result from such a state of things to a place of growing importance like Dartford, which already possesses very important establishments connected with the town, such as gunpowder, paper, corn and oil mills, also a steam engine manufactory, rolling mills for zinc, &c. and which, there can be little doubt, will be improved and extended, and lead to the establishment of other manufactories, if sufficient accommodation for the transport of heavy goods, can be acquired by means of an improved navigation.

It is sufficiently obvious, also, that the above inconvenience must be peculiarly felt with respect to coals, and other articles of general consumption, for the supply of which, it has been usual to rely upon water carriage.

The only accessible landing places for these and similar articles, are confined to a very limited space occupied as wharfs, on the bank of the River Darenth, at its entrance into the Creek, such wharfs, being wholly private property; and the use of them, being entirely under the control of the Proprietors or their lessees.

The improvement about to be accomplished is so apparent, and the means of execution according to the best authorities, are so comparatively easy, that it is generally a matter of surprise that it should not have been sooner undertaken. It may be added, however, that there are at the present period motives for the undertaking which have not previously existed; the improvements in the means of transport both by land and water, which are projected or in progress, in the immediate vicinity of Dartford, are such, that if that town shall fail to keep pace with those around it, by making the most of its local situation, it is not to be expected, that it should maintain even its present rank with regard to trade.

As a remedy for the inconveniences above referred to, and at the same time as a means of affording great increased facility of trade and accommodation to the town of Dartford, and to the populous and productive country by which it is surrounded, it is proposed to form a Canal according to the plan of which an outline is given in the engineer's Report before extracted, with power to form such additional cuts or communications from the main branch as may be found desirable, and especially a Cut to a point in the immediate vicinity of the town of Crayford and of the great Dover Road.

It will also form a part of the plan to establish a regular and properly appointed ferry and landing place, across the Thames from Purfleet, immediately adjoining the entrance of the Canal; affording the accommodation, which has been so long required, of a direct communication between Dartford and the interior of Kent, with Essex and the adjoining counties, as well as with the north side of London; an improvement which becomes of the greater importance in consequence of the projected Railway to Blackwall, and its continuation to the immediate vicinity of Purfleet.

In calculating the sum required for the completion of the undertaking, it has been studiously endeavoured to carry the estimate to such an extent as would amply cover every expense required for carrying the works into effect in the most complete and substantial manner; comprising the Ship Canal with entrance lock and basin, and all the wharfs, docks, bridges, weirs, &c. including compensation to proprietors and all other incidental charges;—and with this view it has been considered, after the fullest inquiry (the details of which have been carefully examined,) that the sum of £65,000 will be amply sufficient.

This sum it will be observed, is about double the amount of the Estimate which was obtained by the parties who first set on foot the inquiries preliminary to this undertaking, and there is no reason to doubt, that the plan as originally proposed, might have been carried into effect according to that Estimate. This plan however was limited to a straight Canal from the Thames with a Basin and wharfs at Dartford, and did not extend to the Dock or basin at the entrance from the Thames and other works connected with it, nor to the Branch Cut to the town of Crayford, both of which objects have on further consideration been deemed of the highest importance with a view to the general benefit which may be expected from the undertaking. It has accordingly been proposed to raise in the first instance, the sum necessary for the extended plan namely £65,000.

From the disposition which has been found to prevail amongst those, who are friendly to the project there is reason to believe, that the mere object of effecting a great public improvement, the benefits of which must be individually felt by all the proprietors and inhabitants of Dartford and its neighbourhood would go far towards producing the means necessary for carrying that improvement into effect; but,

but it may be added that the undertaking offers a promise of a highly beneficial return to the Subscribers, on grounds as certain and permanent, as can be proposed in any similar project.

Even, if the proposed work be considered in the light of an entirely *new line* of communication, it may be confidently stated in this view, when attention is directed on the one hand, to the shortness of the line of canal, and the comparative facilities offered for its formation; and, on the other, to the immense opportunities of intercourse, it opens both for traffic and passengers,—the prospect of a high return of interest is rendered almost certain; but, at all events, the undertaking has the advantages which are admitted to belong to communications by Canal, as compared with the more prevalent speculations of communications by Railroads.

As a foundation however for a calculation in figures, it may be as well to advert to the amount of tonnage which passes on the present Creek, under all the circumstances of delay and inconvenience which have been already adverted to. This amount has been computed by persons conversant with the subject, at an average of 55,000 Tons annually; it can hardly admit of a doubt, that, when the means of communication shall have become constant, instead of merely occasional; and shall offer every facility of being performed in the shortest possible time, this amount of tonnage will be increased to a degree, which taking the charge for tonnage at the very low average of 7d. per ton for all kind of commodities, would produce a return on the capital to be expended *from Tonnage alone* of at least 6 *per* cent.

In addition however to the returns to be derived from tonnage, it is obvious, that there will be many other means for procuring profit to the subscribers to this undertaking, viz: from steam and other passage vessels, dues from the ferry, wharf and dock dues, rent of surplus ground and water power and from other sources which, it is unnecessary to mention in detail.

The Surveys and Sections of the line have been lodged with the Clerks of the Peace of Kent and Essex, and every other necessary preparation made for applying during the next Session for the necessary Act of Parliament, and it is expected that the Canal will be completed in eighteen months from the commencement of the excavations.

Applications for shares to be made (if by letter, post paid) to the Secretary, Solicitor, or Bankers of the Company.

[Dartford, December the 31st, 1835.

DARTFORD & CRAYFORD

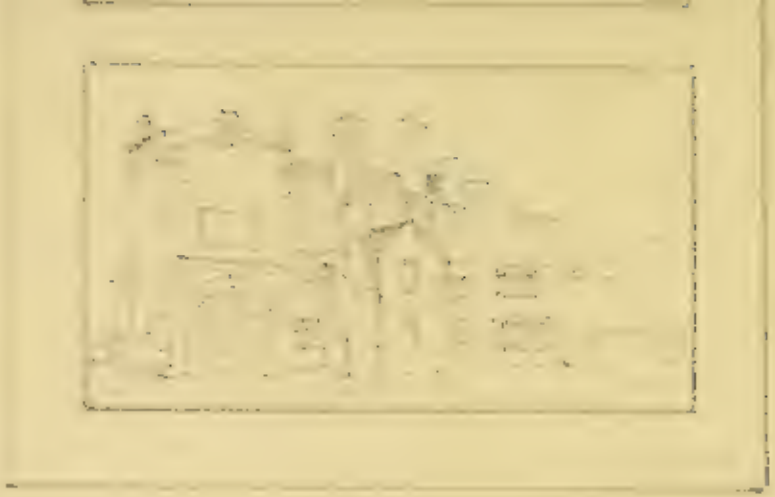
SHIP CANAL

AND

Kent & Essex Ferry.

WOOLSEY AND SON, PRINTERS, DARTFORD AND BROMLEY.





THIS PARISH takes within its bounds almoſt the whole both of Dartford-heath and the Brent. It contains about 4300 acres of land. The town has about four hundred houſes and about two thouſand five hundred inhabitants. The upland parts of the pariſh are but thin and gravelly, the crops of which are greatly increaſed by the culture of turnips; the vallies are a fertile and rich loam, the northern part of the pariſh is marſh land, which reaches to the Thames, containing about eight hundred acres, none of which is ever ploughed. The town of Dartford is ſituated in a valley, between two hills, which riſe ſuddenly and ſteep at each end of it. On that at the weſtern extremity are chalk pits, which have been worked underneath to a conſiderable extent, and have rather a fearful and dangerous appearance to travellers; the oppoſite hill is a deep ſandy loam. Dartford is at preſent a handſome and wealthy town, ſtill increaſing in ſize and inhabitants, the principal ſtreet of which is the great thoroughfare from London to Dover, on which there are built ſeveral good inns. From this ſtreet ſouthward branches off the high road through Farningham to Sevenoke, in which ſtands Horſeman's-place, now uſed, with the gardens, by a public gardener; northward from the high ſtreet is the Water-lane (ſo called from the little ſtream, the Cranford, which riſes about a mile and a half ſouthward of the town, at Hawley, which runs through it) and leads to the wharfs at the water ſide, not far diſtant from which ſtands the Place-houſe, formerly the priory, with the buildings belonging to it, now uſed as a farm houſe and offices, adjoining to which is a piece of land, incloſed with a wall, formerly belonging to the priory, exceeding rich, which has been for many years been made uſe of as a public garden ground. The artichokes growing in it are noted for being the largeſt and beſt flavoured of any brought to the London markets, and are called, for diſtinction ſake, the *Dartford artichoke*.

There

There is a good market for corn and proviſions here on a Saturday, weekly; and a fair yearly, on the 2d and 3d of Auguſt. The old market houſe and ſhambles ſtood very inconveniently in the middle of the high ſtreet, but they were removed ſome years ago, and the preſent market place and ſhambles were built more commodiouſly elſewhere, by public ſubſcription, to the great embelliſhment of the town, and the ſatisfaction of all travellers; at the ſame time the old uneaſy pavement through the town was removed, and a new road of gravel made in its room, with a handſome footway of curbed ſtone on each ſide; near the eaſt end of it ſtands the church, almoſt adjoining to the river Darent, which here croſſes the high road under a handſome bridge. In king Edward III.'s reign there appears to have been no bridge here, the paſſage or ferry over the Darent at this place being valued among the rents of the manor; however, there was one built before the end of king Henry VI.'s reign, but it was one moſt narrow, ſteep, and dangerous for travellers, which continued ſo till not many years ſince it was altered to its preſent more commodious ſtate, at the public charge of the county. A little below this bridge, the Darent becomes navigable for barges; and at the diſtance of about two miles, receiving the Cray into its channel, at a like diſtance empties itſelf into the Thames. On this creek there was formerly a conſiderable fiſhery, as appears by the records before mentioned; for ſo late as king James I.'s reign, the royal manor of Dartford received for the fiſhery ſix ſalmons yearly, a kind of fiſh now unknown here; and the manor of Dartford priory received a yearly rent of fifty pounds for a fiſhery likewiſe here at the ſame time; but no fiſhery at this time exiſts, nor has for many years paſt.

The trade and manufacture carried on by the ſeveral mills on the Darent contribute much to the flouriſhing ſtate this town is in at preſent; for beſides

Preparing for Publication.

IN ONE VOLUME 8vo

Antiquarian, Topographical & Historical

MEMORANDA,

OF

DARTFORD,

AND ITS ENVIRONS,

From the Records in the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, the Exchequer, the Augmentation Office, the British Museum, and other public and private depositaries;

COMPRISING AN ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF

THE PRIORY OF DARTFORD,

AND MANY HITHERTO UNKNOWN PARTICULARS OF ITS ILLUSTRIOUS INMATE THE

PRINCESS BRIDGETT, DAUGHTER OF EDWARD IV,

from the Household Books, Privy Purse Expences, and Letters of her sister, Elizabeth of York, the queen of Henry the Seventh, and various inedited documents;

A DESCRIPTION OF

THE PARISH CHURCH,

Chapels belonging to the different Denominations

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MANUFACTORIES, &c. &c.

BY

JOHN DUNKIN,

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD; BICESTER; &c. &c.

Assisted by the venerable and erudite J. CALEY, Esq. F.S.A. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office, chief Editor of Dugdale's Monasticon; A. J. KEMPE, Esq. F.S.A. Author of the History of the Collegiate Church of St. Martin's le Grand, London; and some of the most eminent literary characters in the United Kingdom.

Subscribers Names and Communications are requested to be sent to Messrs. WHITTAKER, TREACHER and Co. 13 Ave Maria Lane, London: DUNKIN and SON, (late Pocock and Dunkin,) Printers, Lowfield-Street, Dartford; and High-Street, Bromley.

DONATIONS

TO THE

PARISH OF DARTFORD.

Mr. JOHN LANDALE having, at the different periods of his fulfilling the offices of Overseer, Churchwarden, &c. and of collecting the various Rates of the Parish, experienced much unpleasantry and vexation from many parties being Rate Payers, and who were otherwise interested in the Parochial affairs, occasioned principally by those persons being kept almost entirely ignorant of the nature and extent of the various Donations and Bequests to the Church, Poor, Almshouses, and Charities, existing in the Parish; and having frequent complaints, that the Parishioners were not permitted to know how and in what manner the various sums of money arising from the Rents, &c. attached to those Benefactions were applied; and not perceiving any thing unfair or unreasonable in the request that all Parish Proceedings should be made as public as possible, found himself called on (acting as the Public Servant of the Parish, in the capacity of their Churchwarden,) to pledge himself to lay before his fellow Parishioners, a full and fair Account and Exposition of all matters connected therewith.

These requests have been recently renewed, and being now called on to fulfil his promise, he has, with considerable labor and expence, collected and amassed every particular as to the Donations, Legacies, and Bequests—the names of the Donors—the Property charged with sums payable to the Parish—Abstracts of the whole of the Documents, including Wills, Conveyances, Leases, and in fact a description of every legal and other document connected with the matter in question from the year 1284 down to the present day; including the original description of the several Freehold Estates left to the Parish, and where the same are situated—as also where those are supposed to be situate which are lost to, or withheld from the Parish: together with a vast quantity of information not only necessary to be generally known, but some of which consists of matter peculiarly interesting from its antiquity.

The whole is formed from authentic and original Documents now belonging to the Parish.

J. L. therefore, for the reasons before stated, proposes, as the most ready method of diffusing such information, to publish, by way of a pamphlet, a full, clear, and explicit account of the whole subject, but not having himself sufficient time to devote to the object in view, he has taken upon himself to employ for that purpose and obtain the assistance of other persons, who have, with considerable labor, research, and perseverance, ar- and compiled, according to dates and circumstances, the whole of the papers, and embodied the same, preparatory to its going to press, which will take place immediately a sufficient number of names have been entered as Subscribers on the

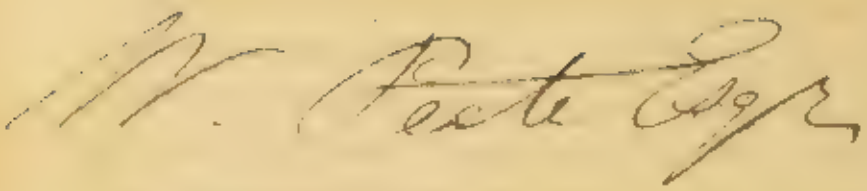
list now ready for signature, and open for that purpose at Mr. THOMAS WARCUP's, where all persons desirous of becoming Subscribers are requested forthwith to call and enter their names.

In order to make the work as complete and intelligible as possible, it is intended to have the Plans of the Parish Estates, now affixed in the Vestry Room, reduced to a small scale, and engraved Plates of the same to accompany the book, exhibiting the situation of the different Properties—for what purpose given —the quantities of Land they contain, as well as the names of the present Tenants, and the Rents now payable.

As considerable expence will therefore be necessarily incurred, the books will be delivered (to Subscribers only) at 5s. each, and at the end of three months from the publication, a Meeting of the Subscribers will be called, when a statement of the expences will be laid before them, and such balance as may be remaining from the sale of the work, (after deducting all such actual expences,) will be distributed to the poor, or in such manner as the majority of such Subscribers may then and there determine.

DARTFORD, November 5, 1828.

G. A. PEACOCK, PRINTER, LOWFIELD-STREET, DARTFORD.



North Front



PHŒNIX OIL MILLS, DARTFORD, KENT.



South Front

PHŒNIX OIL MILLS, DARTFORD, KENT.

MATTHIAS WILKS,

Patentee & Manufacturer of

IMPROVED OIL

for Clothing, Manufacturers' Machinery.



South Front

PHŒNIX OIL MILLS, DARTFORD, KENT.

MATTHIAS WILKS,

Patentee & Manufacturer of

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for Clothing Manufacturers & Machinery.

North Front



PHŒNIX OIL MILLS, DARTFORD, KENT.

ſides the powder-mills, firſt erected by Sir John Spilman as a paper mill, as before mentioned, ſituated a quarter of a mile above the town; there is a paper mill at a ſmall diſtance below it, where there was one ſo early as 1590, erected by one Geoffry Box of Liege, for the cutting of iron bars into rods, being the firſt ſuppoſed to be erected for this purpoſe in England, and for the more eaſy converting of that metal to different uſes; lower down, at the eaſt end of the town, are two corn mills, and farther below bridge the ruins of the mill, employed as a cotton manufactory, which was burned down in 1796, and now lies in ruins. It was before made uſe of as a ſawing mill, and before that as a braſil mill, for the ſlitting of iron bars into rods, nails, &c. being firſt erected for that purpoſe by John Browne, ſoon after the death of king Charles I. Near this is the public wharf, to which hoys and barges come up from the Thames. To this wharf is brought the produce of the woods in this neighbourhood, which are of conſiderable extent, and the manufactures, which are here ſhipped for the London market, as are the goods for the ſubſiſtence of the town and vicinity of it from the metropolis.

In the return of *the ſurvey*, made of the ſeveral maritime places, in this county, by order of queen Elizabeth, in her 8th year, Dartford is ſaid to contain houſes inhabited, 182; perſons lacking habitation, 6; keys or landing places, 4; ſhips and boats, 7; three of three tons, one of ſix, two of ten, one of fifteen; perſons for carriage from Dartford to London, and ſo back again, 14; Sir Thomas Walſingham, ſteward of the town; Mr. Aſteley, keeper of the queen's houſe; John Beer's; the wardens of Rocheſter-bridge.

In the reign of king Henry III. the archbiſhop of Cologne was ſent hither, with ſeveral noblemen, by the emperor Frederick, to demand Iſabella, the king's ſiſter, in marriage, which was ſolemniſed by proxy in this town, and ſhe was then delivered to them, to be

carried over. In 1331, king Edward III. at his return from France, held a famous tornament in this town. In the 5th year of king Richard II. a great commotion of the common people begun at this place, occaſioned by Wat Tyler's having beat out the brains of one of the collectors of the poll tax, on account of his inſolent behaviour to his daughter. The people, who were in general diſcontented, being inflamed by this circumſtance, broke out into open rebellion, and he ſoon found himſelf at the head of one hundred thouſand men.[2]

Thus attended, he marched directly to London, freeing, in the mean time, the priſoners detained in the public goals; among theſe was a prieſt, in the neighbourhood of Maidſtone, one John Ball, vulgarly called John Straw, who, by his ſeditious ſermons, had raiſed the people's fury to the utmoſt heighth, inſomuch that, in conformity to his maxims, they reſolved to deſtroy all the nobility and lawyers in the realm, for he had perſuaded them that all men, being the ſons of Adam, there ought to be no diſtinction; and, conſequently, it was their duty to reduce the world to a perfect equality; in conſequence of which he preached to the people on theſe rhymes:

"When Adam delſe, and Eve ſpan,
"Who was then a gentleman?"

The king, hearing they were advanced as far as Blackheath, ſent to know their demands, to which, returning a moſt inſolent anſwer, they immediately marched towards London, and took poſſeſſion of the borough of Southwark; and the gates of London bridge being thrown open to them by the citizens, they entered the city, where they committed every ſcene of barbarity that could be expected from ſuch a body, guided ſolely by their fury. They then ſeized on the Tower, where they found the archbiſhop and the lord treaſurer,

[2] Lamb. Dict. p. 94. Ruſhworth, vol. viii. p. 1131.

Dear Lady

Daniel Kingston died at Dartmouth
on Friday morning Jan.ry 22. 1847. aged 8



No. 2.

The PARISH HOUSES, OVERY STREET versus The INFANT SCHOOL.

REMARKS, &c.,

ON A

"REPORT OF A PUBLIC VESTRY MEETING HELD IN THE VESTRY ROOM, AT THE CHURCH, DARTFORD."

THE Vestry alluded to, was "held on Thursday, the 10th day of September, 1840," and called "to take into consideration" Mr Story's *noble* offer of a piece of ground to build thereon an Infant School. This *clearly* expressed Notice was, however, it will be seen, only a cloak used by Mr. Tasker, Mr. Smith and others to utter a tirade of slanderous abuse, and get a set of Resolutions passed *quite foreign* to the business of the day.

The maxim hitherto adopted by *upright* Englishmen has been *not* to attack individuals in their absence, or at any rate without apprising *them* of such intention, and *thereby* affording them an opportunity of defence. Yet, in this instance the avowed object was as different to the real design, as light to darkness.

With Mr. Story's offer J. and A. J. Dunkin could have *no* concern, inasmuch as they had been excluded from all previous participation in the formation of the Infant School, therefore they did not feel themselves authorized to attend the Vestry.

J. and A. J. Dunkin would have remained in total ignorance of the scheme of alienating the Houses settled upon the Poor, had not a sanction for such a spoliation been attempted to be wrung from a Vestry called for the purpose of granting a church rate* of eight-pence in the pound. No sooner was the scheme mooted than A. J. D. opposed the motion,† and the plan was left for future consideration.

* That A. J. D. is a supporter of the Church, may be concluded from the fact that he seconded the Church Rate proposed by Mr. Parkhurst.

† Vide West Kent Guardian.

That all parties were unacquainted with the Title by which the premises were held is notorious——Mr. Dunkin senior some years before having gone through the Wills at Rochester met with the bequest, and upon the attempt to sell the building materials by auction preparatory to demolishing the premises, was induced to turn to his memoranda. Averse to depriving the poor of advantages which they had enjoyed for upwards of 300 years, amidst every change of religion or politics, he published his statement. It was mere History, easily proved, and no offence intended towards any one.

That statement produced Mr. Story's offer, which Mr. D. announced in a civil note* to the Vicar and Churchwardens, requesting them to postpone the sale and offering to print the bills for *nothing*:—thus proving he was not in any way actuated by interested motives. The Vicar on receiving his note rushed into the private apartments of Mr. Dunkin‡ and livid with rage, threatened his son and himself in the language previously stated. For what object the following Resolutions were passed and the Report circulated, let the public judge.

The "Report" being sent too late to appear in the West Kent Guardian of Saturday last, and the writer fearing the calumny would get cold if delayed till the following week printed it in Dartford, and circulated it on Monday evening.

Immediately on procuring a copy the following Note was addressed to Mr. Tasker.

"Alfred John Dunkin has just read a paper purporting to be a Report of a Vestry Meeting, and thinks that Mr. Tasker's memory must be exceedingly treacherous as he (Mr. T.) "*never threatened to expose his* (A. J. D's) *conduct*"—for the simple reason that there was *nothing* to expose—and as for the "begging hard for forgiveness, and promising not to offend again," those who are acquainted with A.J.D. will at once set *that* assertion down at its proper value.

* Vide statement, P. 3.

‡ They have been told Mr. Grant denies the family were sitting down to dinner on his entry,—A.J.D was actually carving, and Mr. and Mrs. D. had taken their seats at table; but Mrs. D. arose and left the room.

A. J D. has no hesitation in applying the language of the Resolutions as the most suitable he can use to Mr. Tasker's speech (if it be correctly reported,) as "most disgraceful and flagrant" "both at variance with the character of a" tradesman and a christian and as "calumnious and libellous" as it is false.

Monday Evening.

To this note on Mr. Tasker's speech Mr. Dunkin senior begs to append the most unqualified denial of ever having said to Mr. Callow "that had the printing of the Bills of the Sale been given to him he should not have written the paragraph." He never has had nor expected any Bills of Sale from Mr. Callow, since he refused to take the composition offered to him as one of Mr. C's. creditors.*

The Corn-cutter's slanderous remarks on introducing the following Resolution are too contemptible for notice:

"RESOLVED—That the conduct of Messrs DUNKIN, to the Rev. F. B. Grant, our respected Vicar, has been most disgraceful and flagrant, imputing to him, the utterance of Language, both at variance with the character of a Gentleman and a Minister of the Gospel; Seconded by J. TASKER, Esq."

OBSERVATION—J. D. printed the precise words uttered by Mr. Grant without any comment—the threat was heard by two other members of his family who were at hand, waiting impatiently for his departure,—Mr. Grant was immediately told he had committed himself—and the threat should be made public—Mr. G. remained in their parlour nearly three quarters of an hour in violent altercation.

Proposed by Mr. KERR, and Seconded by Mr. CALLOW:

"RESOLVED—That the Vestry are of an opinion, that the Statement printed and circulated by Messrs. J. & A. J DUNKIN, entitled the 'Parish Houses, Overy Street, *versus* the Infant School,' are both

* There can be no possible foundation for this assertion by Mr. C. unless it arises from a mutual joke between the parties, wherein Mr. C. was charged with taking a seat and constantly attending the Methodist chapel, so long as he was building the School Room or superintending the erection of the Minister's House—then returning to Church when the Infant School was in contemplation. At that time Mr. C. is believed to have retaliated, by making something like the charge in question, but it was never admitted by Mr. D. Verily, joking with Mr. C. is dangerous.

Mr. Callow ought also to have abstained from blackening writers in the newspapers as some of the most severe satires on individuals in Dartford, which have appeared in the Gravesend Journal are commonly believed to have issued from his pen.

calumnious and libellous; as the Committee for the Infant School, never contemplated in the sale of the above Houses, either the extinction of vested rights, or the misapplication of private benevolence."

OBSERVATION—The Statement is already shewn to have been written by J. D. alone, his son not being at that time in Dartford. As an historical account of the Parish Houses in Overy Street, it was easily capable of being proved, or disproved, by consulting the Will of John Morley at Rochester.—Any one who examines the Statute 1. Ed. VI. c. 14. will be at once convinced that had not the property been settled before the Act was passed, the houses, as given for superstitious purposes, would have been seized by the King's Commissioners, as was the case with so many Shops and Tenements, in every street in Dartford.—No person can produce any document, shewing that the poor and infirm did not reap the benefit of the donation during the long period of 300 years —a proof that the churchwardens did their duty during every change of religion. Knowing how difficult it is for poor destitute persons to live, yet at the same time aware that many poor creatures would struggle hard to keep themselves out of the Union house, if they could live rent free, J. D. was anxious to preserve the houses for that purpose. He did hope the churchwardens in whom they are vested, would have listened to his prayer and not suffered them to be demolished. His remarks have not been intemperate—even if injudicious—therefore, let not the widow and destitute be sufferers. He has re-perused his statement, but does not perceive he has outstripped the fair line of argument and therefore unhesitatingly commits it to the judgment of the public, satisfied that it is neither *calumnious* nor *libellous*.

COPY OF NOTE TO MR. LANDALE.

"MR. LANDALE is respectfully informed by A. J. DUNKIN that he [Mr. L] is *not* stated *to be present* "in the newspaper Report of a former vestry" called for granting a church rate to which meeting he is supposed to allude in a speech purporting to be his in a Report just published of a vestry meeting on Thursday last: but that it was simply his Mr. L's and others opinions, "that the poor would thus be choused out of property intended for their benefit time out of mind, by some charitable individuals."

A. J D. has referred to his notes and finds that it was Mr. Tasker who then stated that Mr. Landale had been averse to such an appropriation.

A. J. D. trusts that this reply completely exonerates him from any desire to wilfully mislead by giving garbled reports of any meetings he has the honor to attend, a custom quite foreign to his practice.

Monday Evening, September 14th, 1840.

J. Dunkin and Son, Printers, High street, Dartford.

DARTFORD.

THE PARISH HOUSES, OVERY STREET,

versus

THE INFANT SCHOOL.

"This publication shall do you the greatest injury in your Business—I was preparing a List of the Book Society, which it was your turn to print—but now I have given it to somebody else, and I will in future take care and do YOU ALL THE INJURY IN MY POWER." Threat of the Rev. F. B. Grant to J. Dunkin and Son, Aug. 31, 1840.

In the reign of Hen. VIII. one John Morley, agreeably to the religious practises of the age, charged his tenement and garden in Overy street, Dartford, with providing a 4lb. taper of wax to be set before the Sepulchre in Dartford church at Easter in every year, and settled the same upon Robert Derby, directing that in case the said taper was not provided by him, the Churchwardens of Dartford should enter upon the said premises and hold them. His son was constituted executor of this will. Eventually the Churchwardens did enter upon and retain the tenement, but as the provision of finding a taper was only an incidental charge and not the value as a rental, and as there was no specific appropriation of the remainder of the proceeds, the Churchwardens of that day very properly allotted the premises for the habitation of the poor and destitute in all succeeding ages. At the Reformation this charge of a taper was extinguished, and the estate would have escheated to the crown as lands given for superstitious purposes, (Stat. 1 Edw. VI. c. 14.) had not their appropriation to the relief of the poor prevented their

being seized by the King's Commissioners. For more than 300 years successive generations of the poor reaped the benefit of this provision—and each successive Churchwarden and Parish Officer religiously fulfilled the obligations imposed upon them by their Catholic predecessors— And it was hoped similar fidelity of Trust would continue till the end of time. But alas! a new generation has arisen with new ideas!!!—Mr. Landale had published a book of the Donations to the parish, and unfortunately therein asserted that the donor of this property as well as the object of the donation was unknown*; the same assertion was placarded in gilt letters on a tablet in the church.—Innovators seized upon the assertion, and without further enquiry, as an INFANT SCHOOL was projected in the town, persuaded the officers of the parish to provide the poor widows therein located with other habitations, and allot the site of the premises for building an Edifice thereon for the New Institution. They complied!--and History only records one solitary instance of similar turpitude--and that occurred in the vile reign of Henry the eighth in the case of the Dissolution of Monasteries and Hospitals----Then, as now, the inmates were expelled or removed----their houses seized---and applied to other purposes. But that act has ever been branded as the most barefaced Robbery. In the late vestry, when the Vicar (who ought to have been the last man to despoil the poor of future generations,) proposed this misappropriation of their property—Mr. A. J. Dunkin ‡ was the only person present who lifted up his voice against it. Although the plan has since been sanctioned by a meet-

* Mr. Landale's work only professes to give the Donations specified in the Parish Deeds. But there are numerous other Donations to be found among the Records at Rochester, of which the above is a specimen.

‡ This vestry was called to grant a church rate. One for 8d. in the pound was proposed by Mr. Parkhurst and seconded by Mr. A. J. D.

ing of a few parishioners†, future generations will only regard it as an act of spoliation towards the widow and destitute. It is alledged that the premises are so crazy they must shortly fall down--and there are no funds wherewith to repair. But can it be for a moment credited when such ample sums are raised for this new object, that the inhabitants of Dartford are so unfeeling that subscriptions would be wanting for the preservation of an asylum for the aged and infirm! At any rate the appeal ought to have been made before the destruction of the building was commenced and the robbery perpetrated.

A few copies of the above Statement circulated late on Saturday evening, induced many of the parishioners immediately to take active steps to prevent the demolition of the tenements and sale of the materials announced to take place on the following Tuesday: and Mr. STOREY having made the following most generous and liberal proposal, copies of the annexed letter were forwarded to the vicar and each of the churchwardens.

SIR, Dartford, 31st Aug. 1840.

Mr. Barrell has just called at my house and said, that sooner than the poor shall be deprived of habitations settled upon them for so many hundred years, Mr. STOREY will GIVE A PIECE OF GROUND for the erection of the Infant School rent free for 20 years; or repair the said houses at his OWN EXPENSE.---They are ascertained not to be incapable of repair.

Will it not therefore be advisable to postpone the sale till the opinion of the parishioners is ascertained? I will print the bills gratis.

You are aware the town is in a state of considerable excitement on the subject. Yours obediently,

To the Rev. F. B. Grant. JOHN DUNKIN.

† Notices of Vestries given only in the Church however legal, are very well to convene select party meetings, but totally inadequate to communicate information to the Inhabitants generally. The Notice ought to be affixed to every Chapel door in the parish. Mr. Robins was warranted in his complaint on that point in the late vestry, although it was attempted to run him down.

It was presumed this Note could not have proved offensive to either of the gentlemen addressed; yet the moment it was placed in the vicar's hands he rushed into the private apartments of the writer, just as the family were sitting down to dinner, and in the utmost rage loudly threatened Mr. Dunkin and his son (in the words inserted at the head of this statement,) to make a point hereafter of doing them all the injury in their business in his power!

For the honour of the Christian Ministry, it is hoped Mr. Grant may not act so vindictively.

The sale of the premises in Overy street is postponed.

Domestic Architecture.----The Tenement in question is a fair specimen of the timber buildings of the fifteenth century, inhabited by the substantial yeomen of the county; and by a singular fatality, has undergone little alteration except in the form of the windows. There was no staircase, but the two solars or upper rooms were ascended by a ladder. The chimney seems an appendage of later construction, like that belonging to Mr. Stidolph's house, built by John Groverste on a part of the church yard, and which ancient records say, was the earliest in the town and neighbourhood. Like that also, the upper story overhangs the pathway. The adjoining house and gateway in Overy Street, also belonged to John Morley, and by the same will were directed to be sold on the decease of Denise his wife, and half the proceeds given to John Morley his son, and the other half expended in deeds of charity.

Reg. Test. Ep. Roff. ix. 111.

J. Dunkin and Son, Printers, Dartford.

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IN THE COUNTY OF KENT,

EXTRACTED FROM PARISH RECORDS, REGISTERS, WILLS AND DOCUMENTS OF AUTHENTICITY.

By R. POCOCK, SEN.

Author of "The History of Gravesend and Milton, in Kent;" "Memorials of the Tufton Family, Earls of Thanet;" "Margate and Gravesend Water Companion," &c.

PROSPECTUS.

TOPOGRAPHY commenced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was at that time considered a new, principal, and leading feature in fashionable literature; it has engaged the attention and employed the pens of several eminent writers, from the days of the respected kentish LAMBARDE; the famous CAMDEN; the most useful THORPE; the decorative GOUGH, GROSE, &c. down to the laborious HASTED, with his cotemporaries, DENNE, COOSENS, PARSONS, NOBLE, &c.

The numerous events which have happened in the county of Kent, have caused many topographical publications, and although most of the considerable towns in that opulent and pre-eminent county have been written on and particularly described, yet the much-frequented and thriving TOWN OF DARTFORD has had no peculiar historian to commemorate its various occurrences:—the noble persons who have resided, passed through, or assembled there at different periods, as Warriors, Royal Bowmen, Cricketers, &c. make it a subject well worthy of inquiry:—the Monastery, or Nunnery, with its religious Community; the once royal Palace; its antique Church; its Ministers; one of its singular Cemeteries; its numerous Charities; its extensive Manufactories; Commerce; Traffic; famous Mills; Manors; Descent of Manorial Property; Pedigrees of principal Families; illustrious Passengers; Anecdotes; Biography; Coins and Medals; Heraldic Bearings; Tournaments; Military Stations; Geology; Roman Highway; Antiquities; Natural History; scarce Botany; well-frequented Market; Horticulture; Agriculture; Customs; Sewers; Societies; Chronology; Walks; Recreations, &c. all combine to form materials sufficient for a volume of interesting matter enough

to make above 600 pages; all which departments were by Mr. Hasted, for want of local knowledge, time, or assistance, contracted into only nine pages 8vo! No more perhaps was then requisite, considering the bulk of his great provincial work; but it would be unpardonable in a local historian, did he not extend all the information in his power, by elucidating points in history, which remain obscured, or partially treated with, whilst he finds subjects of either utility or entertainment: particularly on the common talked of Rebellion under WAT TYLER; the origin of Paper-making by SIR JOHN SPILMAN, whose tomb, as such, is daily shewn in Dartford Church, and whose story has been followed, through tradition, from one historian to another, without any one having had the boldness to break the link of error, and set truth in the right path! Therefore the present author has undertaken this desideratum, hoping its contents will frequently be referred to, and that it may be favorably received by the public: if so, it may lead the author to extend his labour to some other part of the county.

Whilst the author flatters himself he has done his duty, with respect to the collection of materials, and introduction of several interesting plates, (the engraving of which come very expensive,) yet he would wish to make a further addition, provided circumstances afforded the means, in order to render the work highly valuable: as such, a few more plates might be judiciously placed, and by some thought requisite; towards which he humbly solicits the nobility and gentry of the town and neighbourhood; besides many ancient records, and much dormant information yet lie hid in our churches, public libraries, and private families: especially with the clergy of the adjoining parishes, whose assistance in this undertaking he humbly requests, by referring to, not only the register, but the churchwardens' account books of their parishes, where many curious memoranda are frequently discovered, which he begs to solicit may be forwarded to the author, (prior to the publication) through the hands of the printer, Mr. G. A. POCOCK, Dartford.

Under the head of "DARTFORD BRENT" (being a principal scene of action) will be given a complete analysis of the differences of the houses of York and Lancaster, an event so important in the national history, that every English reader should have a competent knowledge thereof.

In the departments of BOTANY and NATURAL HISTORY the author has had the kind assistance of two gentlemen of the town of Dartford; one has the honor to belong to the Linnean, and the other to the Zoological Society. Also, with the intelligence communicated by the neighbouring gentry, and most respectable inhabitants, the author has the vanity he shall produce a volume of useful information.

To announce a work of this nature, recourse must be had to advertisements, letters, packets, and many thousands of prospectuses printed and distributed, to gain subscribers. The carriage of a single packet is not an object; but many come expensive (especially when paid by an author not abounding in riches): therefore he humbly entreats early communications and subscriptions may be sent free, or

at as easy a rate as possible, with the mode pointed out by which the book may be conveyed when finished.

The reader must not imagine his perusal will be confined totally to the locality of DARTFORD and WILMINGTON;—many digressions are obliged to be made, and even copious extracts taken, to connect as a prelude to some historical information:—therefore many parts will be found of a general nature to throw light upon certain occurrences, families, and things; besides, prior to and during the progress of printing, other resources will be brought forward and incorporated, to make it well worthy the patronage of its subscribers.

All the diligent and active researches of an individual (for years) are not, perhaps, sufficient to satisfy the amateur of Topography in that ample manner as to proclaim "this is nearly a complete work": therefore he anxiously requests the co-operation of historians and librarians, because there are yet many documents and historic facts in their repositories, and in private hands, which have not come to his knowledge; but that the public may know from whence the present gleanings are derived, and that the topographical friend may not have extra trouble, and send a repetition of what is already obtained, a list of books extracted from is given.

List of Books perused and extracted from towards making the "History of Dartford and Wilmington."

Dartford Parish Registers, 2 vols. MS.
Dartford Parish Book of Charities, MS.
Registrum Roffense, fol.
Edmonson's Heraldry, fol. 2 vols.
Custumale Roffense, fol.
Manuscripts from various persons, &c.
Lambard's Perambulation, 12mo. & 4to.
Kilburne's Survey of Kent, 1659.
Dr. Harris's History of Kent, fol.
Philipot's History of Kent.
Mathew Carter's relation of the Expedition of Kent, Essex, and Colchester,
Stowe's Survey of London, 2 vol. fol.
Rapin's History of England, 2 vols. fol.
Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle, fol.
Palmer's Non-conformists' Memorial.
Morant's History of Essex, fol.
Hughson's Environs of London, 8vo.
Kentish Traveller's Companion.
Chaucer's Poems
History of England, printed in 1713.
Newgate Calendar, 4 vols.
Drake's Anglo-Scotica.
Cox's History of Ireland, 2 vols. fol.
Camden's Britannia, 2 vols. fol.
Domesday Book.
Lingard's History of England, 4to.
Kentish Post News Carrier, 1727, 1728.
History of Rochester, 12mo. and 8vo.
Hasted's History of Kent, vol. 12, 8vo.
Dugdale's Embankment, fol.
Pocock's History of Kent, MS.
Journals of the House of Lords, 1643 and 1641; and House of Commons.
European Magazine, 1808, part 2.
Imperial Magazine, 1820, 1821.
Gentleman's Magazine, 1755, 1782.
Gentleman's Magazine, 1802 to 1827.
Dodd's Ballads of Archery, 12mo.
Longmate's Pocket Peerage, 2 vols.
Lord Bacon's History.
Somner's Forts and Ports in Kent.
Salmon's Modern History, vol. 18.
Tunbridge Wells Guide (by Clifford)
Acta Regia, from Rich. II. to Edw. IV.
Godwyn's Annals.
Life of Fred. Reynolds, 2 vols. 8vo.
Monuments of Westminster Abbey.
Pocock's Memorials of the Tufton Family, Earls of Thanet, 8vo.
Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, 4 vols.
Queen Elizabeth's Progresses.
King James's Progresses.
Brady's History of England, fol.
Southey's Wat Tyler
Pocock's History of Gravesend, 4to.
Wilmington Registers & Charities, MS.
Liber Regis, 4to. &c.

*** Subscriptions received by the Author, Lowfield-street, Dartford.

G. A. Pocock, Printer, Lowfield-street, Dartford.

Prospectus

OF

THE HISTORY

OF

DARTFORD AND WILMINGTON.

J. M. Peete Esq
Dartford

ſurer, whom they immediately beheaded. Upon this the king, dreading the conſequences of ſo powerful a body, repaired to Smithfield, with ſome few attendants, and ſent a knight to Tyler, to come there and confer with him, which this rebel, with much deliberation, at laſt complied with. At this conference he behaved with ſuch inſolence, that William Walworth, lord mayor of London, who attended the king, without conſidering the conſequences that would attend it, diſcharged ſuch a blow at the rebel's head with his ſword, that he inſtantly fell dead at his feet. However, contrary to expectation, the multitude were ſo terrified, that they threw down their arms, and ſued for mercy; and were all, in the ſpace of a few minutes, diſperſed, without the effuſion of any blood, except of their leader.[a]

About a mile ſouth-weſtward from the town is the large plain, called DARTFORD-HEATH, containing about 500 acres of land. It lies high, and on a fine gravelly ſoil; on it there are a great many of thoſe pits and holes ſo frequent in theſe parts. Some of theſe reach below the gravel as low as the chalk, others no farther than the ſand and gravel; many of them have been ſtopped up of late years, to prevent the frequent accidents which happen of men and cattle falling into them. The occaſion of their being firſt dug has been already explained, under the adjoining pariſh of Crayford. This heath has been much noted of late, as being the ſpot choſen by the corps of *Toxophilites*, under the appellation of the *Royal Kentiſh Bowmen*, for whoſe uſe a houſe has been fitted up at the weſtern ſide of the heath, not far from Baldwin's, and is now diſtinguiſhed by the name of *the Lodge*, being the ſcene of their exerciſe and recreation; at which times, on their gala days, butts, apartments, and company, have made the moſt ſplen-

[a] Rapin, vol. i. p. 457.

did and coſtly appearance. It is as delightful and pleaſant a ſpot as any in theſe parts.

Leſs than half a mile eaſtward from the town, the high road to Rocheſter croſſing it, lies another heath, called DARTFORD-BRENT, vulgarly the BRIMPT. This place is famous for the encampment of the army of Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, in 1452, whilſt he waited to obtain a parley with king Henry VI. who then lay encamped on Blackheath. In the year 1648 General Fairfax's army rendevouzed here.

The ROMAN-ROAD ſhews itſelf very conſpicuouſly on the ſouth ſide of the high road between Dartford and the Brent, and when it comes to the latter, it ſhapes its courſe more to the ſouth ſouth-eaſt, leaving the high road at a greater diſtance, on the left-hand, and entering among the incloſures and woods, in its way to a hamlet called Stonewood, it goes on to Wingfield-bank, and thence to Shinglewell, towards Rocheſter.

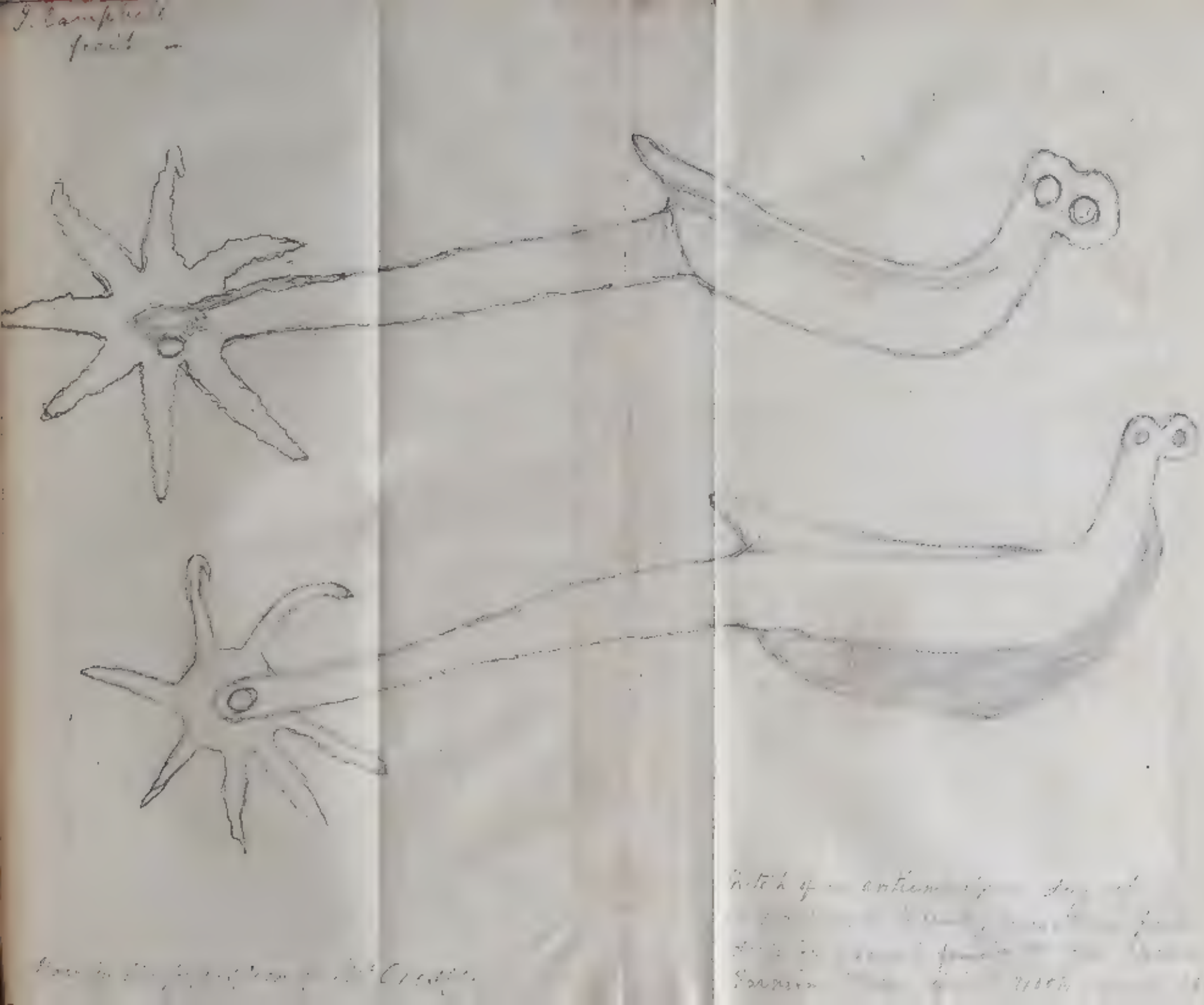
At a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from the Roman-road on the Brent, cloſe to the road to Greenſted-green, are three ſmall barrows, which ſeem to have been plundered of their contents.

The gravel-pit at the entrance of the Brent from Dartford was, whilſt the aſſizes were held in this town, which was frequently, at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, the place for the public execution of criminals; and in 1772, in digging for gravel here, eight human ſkeletons were found, lying contiguous to each other; moſt probably the remains of ſome of thoſe unhappy convicts. This ſpot was likewiſe made uſe of in the reign of queen Mary, for the execution of thoſe who ſuffered for religion.

Our HERBALISTS have taken notice of ſeveral ſcarce plants and herbs found here:

The camæpytis, *herb ivy, or ground pine, not only here, but in the adjoining pariſhes.*

Ruta




PRINTING.
OFFICE.

Ruta muraria ſive ſalvia vitæ, *ſtone rue, or rue maidenhair, on the wall of the church-yard.*

Aphaca, *ſmall yellow fetch, in the corn-fields about this place.*

Buckthorne, *in the hedges of this place.*

The juniper tree *grows in plenty on the downs ſouthward of Dartford-brent.*

Mentaſtrum, *horſe mint*; valde ramoſum flore violaceo rubro.

Orchis ſive tragorchis max. *the greateſt goat ſtones, between Crayford and Dartford.*

Orchis hermaphroditica, *the butterfly ſatirion*; teſticulus vulpinus ſpegodes, *the humble bee orchis*; orchis melittias, *the bee orchis*; orchis myodes, *the fly ſatirion; are found on the downs, ſouthward of Dartford-brent.*

The lizard orchis, *has been found in the lane between Dartford and Darent.*

Several ſorts of the orchis ornithophora *are found in the meadows adjoining the river Darent, ſouthward of this town.*

Trifolium ſtellatum glabrum, *ſmooth ſtarry headed trefoil, in Dartford ſalt marſhes.*[b]

EDWARD, eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Villiers, was, March 20, in the 3d year of king William and queen Mary, created viſcount Villiers of Dartford, and baron Hoo, in this county; and in 1697, earl of Jerſey; which titles are now poſſeſſed by his great grandſon, George Buſſy Villiers, earl of Jerſey, &c.

There was once a family of the name of Row, ſeated in Dartford, who bore for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron, azure, three bezants, between three trefoils ſlipt, parted per pale, gules and vert.* Of which, William Row, who was of Dartford, had two ſons; Reynold, who was of Lyghe, and was anceſtor to thoſe

[b] Johnſon's Gerarde's Herbal, p. 128, 527, 1144, 1250, 1336. Merrett's Pinax, p. 77, 88.

of Penſhurſt, in this county; of Muſwell-hill; and of Shakerwell, in Middleſex; and Robert Row, who was anceſtor to thoſe of Layton, in Eſſex.

THIS PLACE, at the time of the Norman conqueſt, was part of the antient demeſne of the crown of England, and it is according entered under that title in the book of Domeſday, as follows:

The king's land, in the half of Sutton lath, in Acheſtan hundred.—King William holds Tarentefort, which was taxed at 2 ſulings and a half. The arable land is 2 carucates. In demeſne there are 2 carucates, and 142 villeins, with 10 borderers, having 53 carucates. There are 3 ſervants and 1 mill. Of meadow 22 acres, of paſture 40 acres, of wood there are 8 ſmall denns and 3 large; there are 2 hiths, that is, havens. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth 60 pounds, and as much when Hamo the ſheriff received it.

It is now rated by the Engliſh at 60 pounds; but the reve, a Frenchman born, who holds it to ferm, ſays, that it is worth no more than 20 pounds, and 10 pounds; yet he pays from this manor 70 pounds by weight, and 111 ſhillings, in pence 20 in ore[c] and 7 pounds, and 26 pence, by tale. Beſides theſe the ſheriff pays 100 ſhillings.

The tenants of the hundred affirm, that there are taken away from this manor of the king one meadow, and one alder ground, and one mill, and 20 acres of land, and now ſo much meadow as belongs to 10 acres of land, all which were in the occupation of king Edward as long as he lived. Theſe were worth 20 ſhillings; but they ſay that Oſuuard, then ſheriff, let them to ferm to Aleſtan, portreve of London; and now Heltut, the king's ſteward, and his grandſon, hold them.

The above tenants likewiſe affirm, that Hagelei[d] is taken away from this manor; it was taxed at half a ſuling. The

[c] *Ora* was a nominal money among the Saxons. It is often mentioned in Domeſday, as of the value of 20d.

[d] Hawley in Sutton at Hone.

ſheriff

Rules and Regulations

OF THE

Association

For the Protection of Property,

And Detection and Prosecution of Robbers, Thieves and Offenders,

In Dartford and the neighbouring Parishes,

Established the 10th Day of November, 1818.

1.—That there shall be paid out of the Funds of the Association, upon the Conviction of any Offender or Offenders, in the Cases hereunder specified, to any Person or Persons giving any Information, or aiding and assisting in the Apprehension of such Offender or Offenders, the following Rewards, over and above the Rewards allowed by any Act of Parliament, provided such Offence be committed upon or against the Person or Property of a Subscriber to this Association, or in the Case hereinafter specified.

	L.	*S.*	*D.*
Housebreaking, Highway Robbery, stealing any Horse, Sheep, or other Cattle, (not afterwards specified) and Incendiaries - -	10	0	0
Stealing in any Dwelling-House, (not accompanied by breaking) wilfully maiming any Horse, Mare, Gelding, Sheep or other Cattle, stealing any Pig, Ass, or Poultry, or robbing any Mill, Barn, Stable, Granary, Shop, Warehouse, Out-House or other Building -	5	0	0
Stealing any Gate or Plough Irons, and any other Felony not above specified -	3	0	0
Robbing any Garden, Yard, Orchard or Inclosure, or injuring, cutting, pulling or carrying away any Trees, Plantations, growing Corn Turnips or Potatoes, or breaking, cutting, or destroying any Hedge, Pales, Rails or other Fences - - - -	2	0	0

Any other Offence, not above specified, an adequate Reward.

2.—That such Rewards shall be paid and apportioned in all cases as the Committee to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned shall direct.

3.—That the Affairs of this Association be under the management of a Committee of Subscribers, to be chosen annually at the General Meeting to be held as hereinafter mentioned, any three of whom may act; and that Thomas Caldecott, Esq. William Budgen, Esq. Mr. James Swaisland, Mr. Samuel Notley, Mr. James Storey, Mr. James Sharp, Mr. John Finch, Mr. Wm. Nettleingham, Mr. Thomas Sears, Mr. John Peters, Mr. John Colyer, of Crayford, Mr. Thomas Saunders, of Crayford, and Mr. John Jennings, be the Committee for the present Year, with power for them to add to their number till the next General Meeting.

4.—That all Prosecutions, at the instance of any Subscriber, for any Offence committed against his Person or Property, shall be carried on at the joint Expence of the Society, by its Solicitor for the time being, under the Orders of the Committee; but if any Subscriber shall, after any Prosecution shall have been commenced, cause the same to be stopped without the consent of the Committee, then such Subscriber shall pay the Costs thereof himself.

5.—That the Committee shall have power to direct Prosecutions to be carried on at the Expence of the Association for Offences committed against any labouring or other Persons in indigent circumstances, not being Members of the Association.

6.—That the Proceedings of the Society be entered in a Book, to be kept by the Solicitor for the time being, but subject always to be delivered to the Committee when called for.

7.—That upon the Commission of any Offence, application shall be made to the Treasurer or Solicitor who shall convene a Committee forthwith, which Committee shall give such Orders and Directions in the Premises as they shall think requisite; but to prevent delay, the Treasurer or Solicitor may in the first Instance cause Hand-Bills or Advertisements to be published and distributed for the Apprehension of any Offender or Offenders, so that the same be afterwards approved of by the Committee.

8.—That each Member do forthwith pay into the Hands of the Treasurer the Sum of One Guinea towards defraying the Expenses of the Association for the current Year, and the same or a greater or less Sum annually, as circumstances may require, and as shall be ordered at such General Meeting as aforesaid.

9.—That William Budgen, Esq. be the Treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Broadley Fooks the Solicitor to this Association; that all vacancies in either of those Offices shall be supplied either at a General Annual Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting to be convened for that purpose; and that either of those Officers may be displaced for misconduct at any such Meeting.

10.—That a General Meeting of this Association shall be held annually at Dartford on the last Thursday in the Month of May, at such House as the preceding General Meeting shall appoint, at which Meeting every Member shall be required to pay his Subscription, and any Person making default for one Month after Notice of the Amount, shall be excluded the Benefit of this Association, and be no longer deemed a Member thereof; And that the first General Meeting be held at the Bull and George Inn, in Dartford, on the last Thursday in May next.

11.—That fourteen Days' previous Notice of the General Annual Meeting shall be sent by the Solicitor to all the Members.

12.—That at such General Annual Meeting business shall commence precisely at Twelve at Noon, when in the first place a Chairman for the Day shall be chosen by the Majority of the Members present; a Report of the Proceedings of the last Year shall then be produced and read; the Accounts of the Treasurer and all other Accounts relating to the Association shall be examined and passed; the Subscription for the ensuing Year shall be determined on; all new Regulations shall be proposed and decided upon; the Committee for the ensuing Year shall be chosen; and the other General Business and Concerns of the Association be arranged and settled.

13.—That three Shillings for each Member be paid out of the Fund towards the Expence of theAnnual Dinner.

14.—That all Questions at such General Meeting shall be determined by a Majority of the Members present; and the Chairman for the Day shall have the casting Vote in case of an equal Division.

15.—That it shall be lawful for the Committee, whenever they shall see urgent Occasion, to call a General Meeting of the Subscribers at any time, on giving two weeks previous Notice thereof; and that all Acts done and passed at any such Meeting shall have the same effect in every respect as the Acts of the General Annual Meetings.

16.—That the Committee for the time being, as well as the General Meeting, shall have the power of admitting any Persons wishing to become Members of this Association, and that every Member so admitted shall be considered as an Annual Subscriber from the Day of the Annual Meeting preceding his admission, and pay his Subscription thereupon to the Treasurer accordingly.

17.—That Tables of the Rewards hereby agreed upon shall be fixed up in some conspicuous Place in the respective Parishes where the Subscribers reside.

18.—That these Regulations shall be printed, and every Member be supplied with a Copy.

T. CADDEL, PRINTER, GRAVESEND.

3 Charles Street
Manchester Sq.

10th NOVEMBER, 1818.

Rules and Regulations

OF THE

DARTFORD ASSOCIATION

For the Protection of Property, and Prosecution of Offenders.

ſheriff held this land, and when he quitted the ſhrievalty, it remained in the king's occupation, ſo it remained alſo after the death of king Edward; now Hugo de Port holds it, with 54 acres of land more. The whole of this is worth 15 pounds. Of this ſame manor of the king there are now taken away 6 acres of land and a certain wood, which the above named Oſmard, the ſheriff, ſet without the manor to pledge for 40 ſhillings.

The biſhop of Rocheſter holds the church of this manor, and it is worth 60 ſhillings. Beſides this, there are now here three chapels.

In the reign of king Henry II. the ſheriff of Kent accounted at the Exchequer for the rent of DARTFORD MANOR, then in the king's hands, as he did likewiſe in the 1ſt year of king John; ſoon after which it was granted to the earl of St. Paul, a Norman lord. In the 3d year of that reign, Hugh earl of St. Paul, then going to the Holy Land, had the king's licence to mortgage his land at Dartford for three years.[r] King Henry III. in his 14th year, granted to John de Burgo the manor of Dartford, which had been the earl of St. Paul's, and which was then held by Reymund de Burgo, the king's bailiff, to hold till the king ſhould, by compoſition, or at his own pleaſure, reſtore it to the earl's right heirs;[s] and in his 17th year he again granted it to William de Fortibus, earl of Albermarle, and his heirs, for their ſupport in the king's ſervice, and until the king ſhould reſtore it upon treaty or peace to the earl of St. Paul's right heirs; for when Normandy was ſeized by the king of France, many lands became veſted in the crown, by way of eſcheat, or ſeizure, for whilſt England and Normandy were under the obedience of the king of England, the lands of the Engliſh and Normans were common; that is, the Engliſh held lands in Normandy by hereditary right, and the Normans did the like in England. But

[r] Rot. Pat. ejus an. m. 6. [s] Rot. Clauſ. pt. 2. m. 6.

when Normandy was ſeparated from England, the king of France ſeized the lands which the Engliſh held there, and the king of England, in like manner, ſeized thoſe the Normans held here; and theſe lands became veſted in the crown by eſcheat, under the title of *Terræ Normannorum*. After which the king granted all theſe lands, under the above conditions, to Engliſhmen.[g]

William earl of Albermarle died poſſeſſed of this manor, in the 44th year of that reign, holding it of the king *in capite*.[h]

King Henry III. in his 47th year, reſtored it to Guy de Chaſtilian, earl of St. Paul, on whoſe death it reverted to the crown, where it ſtaid till Edward I. in his 9th year, granted it to queen Alianor his mother, for her life;[i] ſhe died in the 20th year of that reign. King Edward II. in his 13th year, committed to Elias de Tyngewick the cuſtody of this place, during the king's pleaſure, in the ſame manner as Robert de Rydgware, the late bailiff, had the cuſtody of it, and for which he paid 30l. yearly, as for the ferm of the royalty and market of it;[k] and in his 15th year, he, by the conſent of parliament, granted to Edmund de Woodſtock, his half brother, whom he at the ſame time made earl of Kent, among other eſtates of great value, the ferme of the royalty and market here, for his life, then valued at thirty pounds, which was confirmed by king Edward III. in his 1ſt year, it being then held of him as half a knight's fee.[l]

He died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in the 4th year of king Edward III. when, by inquiſition, taken after his death, it appears that this eſtate then conſiſted of rents of aſſize of the tenants of Cranſted, Combe, Cheſilhurſt, Cobham, Dartford, Stannel, and Gilde, the paſſage of the Darent, tolls, views of frankpledge, and

[g] Madox's Exchcq. p. 206.
[h] Rot. Eſch. pt. i. No. 26.
[i] Rot. Pat. eor. an.
[k] Sandf. Gen. Hiſt. p. 89.
[l] Mag. Rot. de an. 13 Ed. II. Dug. Bar. vol. ii. p. 94.

perquiſites



perquiſites of courts, &c. and were altogether of the value of thirty pounds; after which this manor went in the ſame ſucceſſion of ownerſhip as that of Cheſilhurſt, which was a member of it, as has been already fully deſcribed before, and to which the reader is referred (excepting that king Richard III. in his firſt year, granted the reverſion of it, being then in the poſſeſſion of the lord Stanley, to John Brooke, lord Cobham, to hold by knights ſervice;[m] but he never came to the poſſeſſion of it, for king Henry VII. on his obtaining the crown, ſecured this reverſion of it to himſelf) until Sir Thomas Walſingham became poſſeſſed of it in king James I.'s reign, by the deſcription of the manor of Dartford, Cobham, Combe, Cheſilhurſt, the wharfs, fairs and markets in Dartford, and the profits of the courts of the hundred and of the manor. He, in the 11th year of that reign, for five hundred pounds, conveyed all theſe premiſes (excepting the manor of Cheſilhurſt, with all its appurtenances and courts in that pariſh, belonging to it) to Sir Robert Darcy of Dartford, in as full a manner as he then held them himſelf; which deed was afterwards inrolled in chancery, at which time the fairs and markets were valued at twenty pounds; and for the fiſhing in the creek, ſix ſalmons yearly, worth forty ſhillings.

Sir Robert Darcy, was deſcended from Thomas lord Darcy, who was beheaded in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. whoſe eldeſt ſon George was reſtored to the title of lord Darcy in the 4th and 5th years of Philip and Mary; which line is now extinct. Arthur, the ſecond ſon, was knighted, and dying in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, left ſeveral ſons, of whom Thomas, the ſecond ſon, left Conyers Darcy, who was created and reſtored to the barony of Darcy; and the third, Sir Edward Darcy, died at the priory

[m] Harleian MSS. No. 433-764. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 282.

of

of Dartford, then called *Dartford-place*, of which he had a leaſe for life, in the 70th year of his age, 1612, and was buried in a vault among his anceſtors, in the church of St. Botolph Aldgate, London.[n] By Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Aſtley, eſq. of Rittle, in Eſſex, he had three ſons, the eldeſt of whom, Sir Robert Darcy, was of Dartford, as above mentioned, and was then poſſeſſed of the manor and ſcite of Dartford priory, and the lands belonging to it, and the manor of Temple's, in this pariſh, of which an account will be given hereafter.[o] He left one ſon and heir, Edward Darcy, eſq. of Dartford-place and Newhall, in Derbyſhire; to whom, on his death, theſe eſtates (excepting the farm, called the Temple farm, which was ſeparated from it, as will be farther mentioned) deſcended. By his firſt wife he had no iſſue; but by his ſecond, the lady Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Stanhope, firſt earl of Cheſterfield, he left three daughters his coheirs—Katharine, married to Eraſmus Phillips, bart. of Picton-caſtle, in Pembrokeſhire; Dorothy to Sir ..... Rokeſby; and Elizabeth, firſt to Thomas Milward, eſq. of Derbyſhire, and ſecondly to Mr. Barnes.

Upon the death of Elizabeth, her third part of theſe eſtates deſcended to her ſon, Tho. Milward, eſq.

In 1699, dame Catherine Phillips, dame Dorothy Rokeſby, and Thomas Milward, eſq. conveyed theſe premiſes, by the name of the manor of Dartford, alias Dertford, alias Dartford priory; (and from this time the manor of Dartford, alias Richmond lands, and the manor of Dartford priory, ſeem by unity of poſſeſſion to have been accounted but as one manor, which at this time is called by the latter name only), to Thomas Gouge, eſq. who died in 1707, leaving a widow and three ſons, Thomas, Nicholas, and Ed-

[n] Strype's Stow's Survey, book ii. p. 16. Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 368. [o] Fine levied Trinity term, 11 king William III.

ward;

D. May 10. 17[illegible]

Dunford about the Year 1680 —

John T. = Mary Turner.

John T. Susan Hatelon
D. 1757.
D. 179[illegible] 2d Anne Sam[illegible]
D. 18

[illegible] = Jane Swift Edmund Tuthbridge Swift Matthew William = Hyn[illegible] John

Jane T. = Christopher Chapman

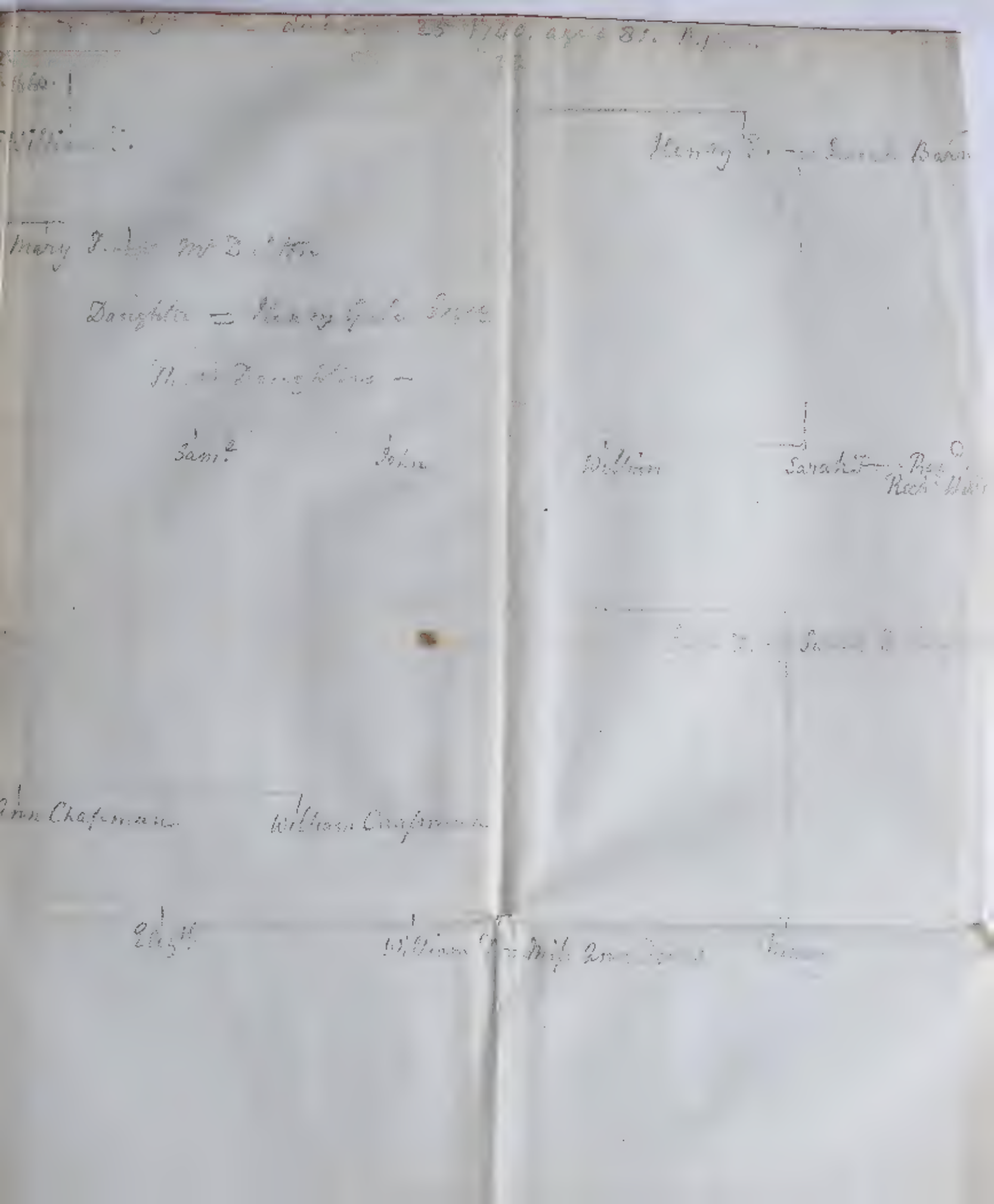
Henry Chapman = Martha Wadsworth Sarah C. Jane Chapman

John T. = 1st Miss Mary Wall[illegible]
Mary Ann T. B. 18[illegible]

Sarah T.

= 2nd Miss Ann [illegible]
John Orne [illegible] T.
B. 1824

= 3rd Miss Hannah Tuttle [illegible]
a Dau[illegible] B. 183[illegible]



ward; and a daughter, married to Mynors, of Hertfordſhire.

Upon the death of Thomas, the father, a diſpute aroſe between the brothers, touching the deſcent of theſe eſtates, which from the time of the conqueſt, had been granted to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice; the two younger brothers inſiſting, that by the act of the 4th of king James, a new ſocage tenure was thereby created, and that the manor and lands ought to deſcend according to the cuſtom of gavelkind, as other lands of ſocage tenure had uſually done; and the eldeſt brother, on the contrary, inſiſting, that a new tenure, created of late years, could not make the lands partake of the nature of gavelkind, which was gained by antient uſage and cuſtom.

However, by the interpoſition of the mother, theſe diſputes ſubſided; and Thomas, the eldeſt brother, enjoyed theſe eſtates till his death, in 1731; when Nicholas, then becoming the eldeſt brother, ſet up, and inſiſted on the ſame right his brother Thomas had done before; and upon a trial at bar in the King's bench, in Michaelmas term, 1734, the judges determined—That if lands were ſubject to gavelkind, nothing can alter the tenure but an act of parliament, expreſsly for that purpoſe; and, on the contrary, if not ſubject to the cuſtom originally, nothing can render them ſubject to it. That there was nothing in the acts of 4 James I. or 12 Charles II. being the act for aboliſhing the court of wards and liveries, which does expreſsly alter the courſe of deſcent of lands throughout England; and therefore they did not apprehend that the tenure, being turned into ſocage, would alter the courſe of deſcent; ſo that the acts before mentioned had not altered the courſe of deſcent here; and it ſeems ſettled, that land held by military tenure, is not ſubject to the above cuſtom;[p] and a verdict was

[p] Robinſon's Gavelkind, p. 46, 51, 68, 92.

found

found for the plaintiff, Nicholas, the eldeſt brother, who enjoyed all theſe eſtates till his death, in 1755, being then rector of Gilling, in Yorkſhire, and prebendary of York and Lincoln.

He died unmarried, and by his will deviſed large ſums to ſeveral public and parochial charities, and theſe eſtates to his only ſurviving brother, Edward, who likewiſe died unmarried about two years afterwards, upon which they, as well as others in Yorkſhire and London, deſcended to his ſiſter's ſon, Robert Mynors, as heir at law, who took upon himſelf the name of Gouge, in purſuance of his uncle, Nicholas's will, for which an act paſſed in the 29th year of George II. He was before this become poſſeſſed of the Temple's farm, a very conſiderable one in this pariſh; which had come to him through the name of Prieſtley, one of which had married a deſcendant of the Darcy's, by whom, as has been mentioned before, it had been ſeparated from this eſtate, to which it thus became again united. He died in 1765, without iſſue, and deviſed theſe manors and eſtates to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Gouge, who afterwards re-married with Charles Morgan, eſq. of Herefordſhire, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1787, and was ſucceeded in it by his brother John; and on his death, in 1792, it came by his will to their brother-in-law, Sir Charles Gould, who took on him the name of Morgan, and was, on October 30, that year, created a baronet; but he holds it by the above will, only *as truſtee*, for his nephew of the name of Van, now in his minority, and he continues the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor.

The fee farm, paid for the manor of Dartford to the crown, is 49l. 1s. 10½d.

The court leet comprehends all the pariſh of Dartford, except the biſhop of Rocheſter's liberty, and that of Temple's manor, and all the pariſh of Wilmington. The high conſtable of the hundred of Dartford and Wilmington, and four petty conſtables

for

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Dartford, holden on Monday, the 22nd Day of March, 1824, pursuant to Public Notice, to take into consideration the Propriety of Establishing a NIGHTLY WATCH in the said Town;---

The Rev. John Currey, in the Chair:---

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED, That it is expedient for the Inhabitants to form an Association for a NIGHTLY WATCH in the said Town, in order to protect their Persons and Properties against the depredations of Housebreakers, Thieves, and other evil-disposed Persons; and that a Committee be appointed, to frame Rules and Orders for carrying the object of the Meeting into effect, and that they have power to make such alterations in the Resolutions from time to time as the Subscribers may deem necessary.

That the Committee do meet the following day, to determine on such Rules and Regulations as they may deem necessary for the above purposes.

THE Committee met on Tuesday, March 23rd, pursuant to appointment, and agreed to the following Rules and Regulations:

1. That not less than Three Inhabitants, with One Peace Officer, shall keep watch in the Town every Night till Sun-rise the following Morning, and that they shall, during the time of Watching, endeavour to prevent all Burglaries, Robberies, and other Felonies, Outrages, and Disorders; and for that end shall arrest and apprehend all Rogues, Vagabonds, and other loose and suspicious Persons, who may be found in the Parish of Dartford, and deliver them forthwith to the Constable.

2. That the High Constable for the time being, or in his absence such of the Petty Constables as he may appoint, shall direct, regulate, and manage the Persons appointed to keep watch each night, and give them timely notice thereof; and if any Person appointed to watch shall neglect or refuse to attend at the time fixed, or to provide a Substitute, to be approved by the Constable, he shall forfeit the sum of Five Shillings. *and that such Substitute be a Householder*

3. That the High Constable shall keep a Book in which the names of all Persons consenting to watch shall be entered; and that such Persons shall be called out in regular order and rotation; and that such Book shall be open at all times for the inspection of the Subscribers.

4. That a proper Room shall be provided for the use of those who may be appointed to watch, and that Candles shall be kept therein during the night, and a Fire in the winter season.

5. That a Subscription be entered into by the Inhabitants, to form a fund to defray the necessary expences of the Association.

6. That Messrs. BUDGEN and JAMES be the Treasurers of the Association.

7. That the High Constable shall receive such remuneration for his trouble as the Committee may from time to time direct; and that all expences of apprehending and conveying offenders before a Magistrate shall also be paid out of the fund at the discretion of the Committee.

8. That the High Constable shall keep a Book or Journal, in which shall be inserted the names of such Persons who may obstruct the Watch in their duty.

G. A. POCOCK, PRINTER AND STATIONER, DARTFORD.

Juniper — Myrtle
Euonymus Buddleia
Mountain Ash Pomegran
Cherry — Kidney B
Guelder Rose Irish
Privet Red Hawthor
Crataegus Smoke Tree
Hop — Sumach
Glastonbury Thorn
Bird Cherry — Sorbus
arbutus — Aucuba japo
Mezereon Erica
Hydrangea Magnolia
Passion Flower Pyracant
Flowering Raspberry
Persian Lilach Tamar

for ſo many ſeveral liberties within this manor; and alſo an aleconner and leather-ſealer for the hundred, are choſen at this leet annually. At it there has been likewiſe choſen a conſtable and borſholder for Temples liberty, which takes in the water-ſide, or Hyth-ſtreet, in Dartford, and all the lands from Temple-hill, on the north-eaſt ſide of the town, down to the river Thames. The tenants of it are all free tenants.

THE MANOR OF TEMPLE in this pariſh, antiently called the *manor of Dartford Temple*, was ſo called from the poſſeſſors of it, the knights templars, which order poſſeſſed lands in this pariſh in very early times.

Nicholas, ſon of Nicholas de Twitham, ſoon after the reign of king John, gave fifteen ſhillings rent to them in this pariſh. King Henry II. gave the knights templars one carucate of land in Dartford, which one Gilbert rented in the 32d year of that reign at twelve marcs. In the 6th year of king Henry III. William, prior of Rocheſter, granted to Alan Martel, maſter of the temple, half an acre of land in Dartford, lying by the ſtream which flowed down from the mill belonging to that brotherhood. In the reign of king Edward II. the wealth and power of the knights templars being thought too great, they were accuſed of the moſt atrocious crimes, and were every where impriſoned, and their eſtates ſeiſed; after which the king, in his 5th year, granted the cuſtody of their lands and tenements in Dartford, to Robert de Kendale, to hold them during his pleaſure, accounting for the profits of them at his exchequer.[q] The next year their order was ſuppreſſed by Pope Clement V. in a general council held at Vienna.

The eſtates of the templars in Dartford remained in the hands of the crown till the 17th year of king Edward II. when their poſſeſſions here and elſewhere within

[q] Dugd. Mon vol. ii. p. 526, 544. Reg. Roff. p. 368. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii. p. 288.

the

the realm were given by act of parliament to the prior and brethren of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, commonly called the knights hoſpitallers, who were poſſeſſed of a manor and lands in Dartford long before the diſſolution of the templars, for Robert Baſing, in the reign of king John, gave his manors of Dertfelde, Sutton, and Halgel, to them ;[1] and it appears by the Teſta de Nevil, which was drawn up in the beginning of king Edward I's reign, that the king gave the lands of Robert Bacun, in Dartford, which had eſcheated to the crown, to the brethren of this order, and in the roll of the 6th of king John, in the tower, entitled *De Terris Normannorum*, Robert Bacun is ſaid to poſſeſs five pound rents in Dertford. In the 14th year of king Edward II. Thomas le Archer, prior of St. John's granted in ferm to one of the family of Cobham, a term in the manor of Dartford,[2] the intereſt in which deſcended down to John, ſon and heir of Henry de Cobham, anno 17 king Edward III. who obtained a charter of *free warren*, within all his demeſne lands within his manor of Dartford.[3] However, I do not find he was poſſeſſed of any land here in fee, ſo that this manor continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of theſe knights till their general diſſolution, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. by an act paſſed ſpecially for that purpoſe, in which this order was ſuppreſſed in England and Ireland, and all their eſtates and poſſeſſions were given to the king.

The manor did not continue long in the hands of the crown; for I find Sir Maurice Dennis, of St. John's, held the court of this manor, by the name of the manor of Temple Dartford, in his own name, long before, and to the time of his death, in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, as his widow, dame Elizabeth Dennis, did

[1] Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 544.
[2] Coll. Peer. laſt edition, vol. vii. p. 363.
[3] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 66.

afterwards.



Now ready for the Press.

Antiquarian, Topographical and Historical MEMORANDA

OF

DARTFORD

AND ITS

NEIGHBOURHOOD.

CHIEFLY COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE SEE OF ROCHESTER, THE RECORDS IN THE TOWER, THE ROLLS CHAPEL, STATE PAPER AND AUGMENTATION OFFICES, MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, &c. &c.

Together with Original Papers kindly furnished by some of the first literary characters in the Kingdom,

BY

JOHN DUNKIN,

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF OXFORDSHIRE, BICESTER, &c.

It is proposed that this work shall contain the following COPPER and WOOD ENGRAVINGS, the latter will be executed by Mr. TIMMS.

1. A restored representation of the Priory of Dartford as it appeared previous to the Dissolution.

   The view of the priory church is copied from the model exhibited on a seal appended to a deed of the Convent, now in the possession of the Leather-sellers Company in London; and the appearance of other portions of the edifice from drawings and engravings made at divers periods—the whole verified by plans and admeasurements of the existing remains, taken for this special purpose.

2. An engraving of the Conventual Seal affixed to the Subscription to the Supremacy of Henry VIII., by the Prioress and Convent of Dartford, from the original in the Augmentation Office.

3. A representation of the ruins of the priory church with part of the tower, as it now stands in Mr. Sears's garden.

4. An external view of Dartford Church as it appeared previous to the alteration of the chancel window, inserted by Bishop Hamo de Heth.

5. An engraving of the High Street, Dartford.

6. A view of the east end of the Church of the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers at St John's, in the parish of Sutton at Hone, taken by permission of Mrs. Mumford, the proprietress.

7. An interior view of the Saxon chancel of Darent church, considered the oldest edifice in this part of the country.

THE LETTER-PRESS WILL COMPRISE

BESIDES A DESCRIPTION OF ST. EDMOND'S CHAPEL—THE CHURCH—HOSPITALS—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—CHAPELS OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS AND MANUFACTORIES OF THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DARTFORD;—

I. A chronological history of the Convent—its several endowments—benefactions—notices of its inmates—interments—dissolution, and subsequent conversion into a Royal Palace.

This article comprises the substance of the whole of the existing documents relative to this religious foundation (for which the writer is chiefly indebted to the late venerable and erudite John Caley, Esq. F.S.A. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office and Chapter House, Westminster.) Particulars of the Princess Bridget, daughter of Edward IV. one of the Nuns; notices of her mother, Queen Elizabeth Woodville.—Interment of Lady Catherine Berkeley, and others.—Incidents of the Lady Anne of Cleves.—Queen Elizabeth, &c.

II. A translation of "*The Rental of Dartford Priory made* 27 *Henry VII., by order of Dame Elizabeth Cressener, the Prioress,* on the oaths of the tenants."

The original document given by the Earl of Arundel to the Royal Society has heretofore remained inaccessible, and its contents are for the first time exhibited to the public in a literal translation.—It is peculiarly interesting, not only to the inhabitants of Dartford, but to all those parishes in which the Convent had Estates, *as it specifies the extent and value of all their lands, the names of their tenants, and the tenure by which they held*;—incidentally establishes the locality of the Chantry and Hospital endowments, as well as those belonging to private individuals and monastic institutions.—It also points out the name, occupation and abode of nearly every individual then resident in the town and neighbourhood, and shews the situation of the greater portion of the edifices therein existing.

III. Copies of, or large Extracts from, the greater part of the Wills of persons living in this neighbourhood, registered in the Archives of the See of Rochester, and entered in the first eleven volumes; viz. from 1440, to the latter end of the 16th Century.*

Access to these valuable and hitherto unknown records has been obtained for the writer through the kindness of the Bishop of Rochester, at whose recommendation Messrs. Essell and Twopenny liberally opened the vast stores in their keeping for his inspection and use.—These Wills occasionally contain references to curious subjects, of which all tradition has perished, and are beyond parallel, the most interestingly illustrative of the parishes of Dartford, Crayford, Bexley, Wilmington, Stone, Darent, Sutton, Horton.

* All the earliest Wills are in Latin, the Extracts are translated.

Farningham, North Cray, Foot's Cray, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Farnborough, Down, Keston, West Wickham, Hayes, Chislehurst, Bromley, Beckenham, &c.—In all of which places, they not only elucidate the descent of families and property, but show with what *Statues of Saints, Altars and Lights,* the piety of individuals then decorated their parochial *Churches* and *Chapels.*—They also specify what number of masses shall be celebrated at each altar for the repose of the testators and all christian souls—name the priest selected to sing the offices—and the sum to be paid for the performance. This prevailed until the alteration of religion by Henry the Eighth.—The Wills made and registered in the reigns of Edward VI. Queen Mary, and until the final establishment of the protestant faith towards the end of the century, convey the most vivid portraiture of the troubled state of men's minds in matters of religion; the majority evidently attached to the ancient faith, seeking by sundry unusual devices, to secure provision for the weal of their departed spirits, without by a breach of law invalidating their Testaments; whilst others animated by zeal for the progress of the reformation, are half afraid to make it manifest, lest another religious revolution should brand them hereticks.—The Wills also show what ceremonies prevailed, and what doles were given at the times of interment—and in the absence of all monumental evidence and family tradition, frequently specify in what part of the church or cemetery the body of the testator was laid, and the reason which made him select the spot.

IV. Notices of the most striking objects in the several parishes referred to.

Here the Author begs to say that he shall feel greatly obliged by communications from any of the resident Clergy or Gentry, particularly if favored by plates, drawings, &c.

*** Many of the Nobility and Gentry of the neighbourhood of Dartford and Bromley having already offered their names as Subscribers, the Author begs to add, that the Work will be put to Press when 170 Copies are Subscribed for, a less number not clearing the expense of printing and engravings.—The impression will be limited to 200 copies.—The price is expected to be about 14*s.* but will not exceed 18*s.*—The manner in which the work will be executed may be judged from the author's OXFORDSHIRE.

Subscriber's Names will be received by Whittaker, Treacher and Co. Ave-Maria Lane, London; J. Dunkin, High-street, Bromley, and by his Son at the Dartford Printing Office.



Remains of Dartford Priory.

after
Drawn in 1824 by



DUNKIN & SON,

afterwards.[a] However, it was again veſted in the hands of the crown in the beginning of the reign of king James I. for that king, in his 4th year, granted it to the earl of Saliſbury, in exchange for Theobalds, and other lands, as will be more fully mentioned below. Since which it has remained under the ſame title of ownerſhip that the manor and priory of Dartford has, and is, with them, now in the poſſeſſion of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. of Herefordſhire, in truſt as before-mentioned.

THE PRIORY OF DARTFORD was founded by king Edward III.[b] who ſeems to have had a different intention at firſt, in the foundation of this monaſtery, than that he afterwards put in execution. His firſt deſign appears, by his patent in his 36th year, to have placed in it twenty-four ſiſters and ſix brothers, to whom he gave two hundred marcs, viz. ten marcs for each, to be received yearly at his exchequer for ever, or until he ſhould otherwiſe provide for them.[c] His patent of endowment bears date in his 46th year, in which he granted to Maud, the prioreſs of the monaſtery of St. Mary and St. Margaret the Virgins, in Dartford, founded there by him, of the order of St. Auguſtine, and under the government of the order of Friars Preachers, among other premiſes in the counties of Suffolk, Surry, Wilts, Hereford, in London, and in Wales, the following in the county of Kent, viz. the monaſtery and ſcite of it, (where the prioreſs and convent then dwelt) the manors of Shipborne and Portebrugge, late Robert Bicknore's; the advowſon of the chapel of St. Edmund the Martyr, in Dartford; all thoſe lands and tenements which the prioreſs and convent lately had, of the grant of John Bronde, chaplain, which were lately William Clapte's, and Joan his wife's, in Dartford, Stone, Wilmington, and Southfleet, and

[a] Court rolls of this manor.
[b] Tanner in his Monaſticon, ſays in 1355, p. 225.
[c] Tan. Mon. p. 226.

ſeveral

ſeveral other houſes, lands and rents, in Dartford and Wilmington, late William de Wilmington's; and others in Dartford, which belonged to the king; and all thoſe which were Alice Perer's, in Wilmington, Stone, Southfleet, and Merſh, in this county; and a plat of ground in Dartford, called the Caſtel-place; and rent in Dartford, late William Morgaunt's; and the manor of Heechesham, in the counties of Surry and Kent.[1]

King Richard II. in his 8th year, gave to this monaſtery lands in Norfolk, for the ſupport of a chaplain, to perform divine offices daily in the infirmary chapel, then lately built, for the benefit of the ſick brothers and ſiſters there.

King Edward IV. in his firſt year, confirmed their poſſeſſions to them, and in his 7th year granted them a new patent of incorporation, on account of ſome imperfection found in their former grants.[2] It ſeems they changed the order they were of at firſt; for at the diſſolution they were dominicans, but under the government of black friars, and thoſe of Langley, in Hertfordſhire, appear to have had that care.

Ladies of ſeveral noble families have been prioreſſes and religious in this houſe. Bridget, fourth daughter of king Edward IV. was a nun here; and at the time of the ſuppreſſion the prioreſs and the ſeveral nuns, as may be ſeen by their names, were of the beſt and moſt antient families in this county. Several women of nobility have been buried here; as the lady Bridget, above-mentioned; the lady Joane, daughter of the lord Scroope, of Bolton; lady Margaret, daughter of the lord Beaumont, both prioreſſes here; and Catharine, widow of Sir Maurice Berkeley, who was buried in our lady's chapel in this priory, in the 18th year of king Henry VIII.[3]

[1] Reg. Roff. p. 136. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 357.
[2] Pat. 1 K. Edw. IV. p. 7, n. 16. Cart. 7, Ed. IV. n. 1 and 5. Lamb. Per. p. 491.
[3] See Weever, p. 335.

Though

Nunnery at Dartford in Kent
A. D. 1355, and committed its
Government to the order of Friar
Preachers. Henry the Eighth pull
up the buildings after the dis
solution as a palace for himself
and his successors. Edward VI
Sixth granted it with the Manor
of Dartford called Wark Mead
to Ann of Cleves in exchange
for lands in Surrey, She ob
tained of them in the 4th of M
when they reverted to the Crown
Queen Elizabeth resided there
two days in the 16th year of h
reign. James the first granted
it with the Manor of Dartford,
Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury
in exchange for Theobalds, wh
conveyed it to Sr Robt Darcy
Some small vestiges of this
building are still extant

Though the prioreſs and convent of Dartford, by their public inſtrument, dated May 14, anno 26 king Henry VIII. ſigned to the act of ſucceſſion, and the king's ſupremacy, yet that did not ſave them from the general deſtruction which ſoon after fell on theſe houſes; and they were prevailed on to ſurrender up their houſe, lands, and poſſeſſions into the king's hands.

This priory was valued at the ſuppreſſion at 380l. 9s. 0½d. per annum, according to Dugdale; or 400l. 8s. according to Speed. Joane Fane, alias Vane, the prioreſs at the time of the ſurrender, had a penſion of 66l. 13s. 4d. per annum; and there were twenty-three nuns, who had penſions from 40s. to 6l. per annum each.[b]

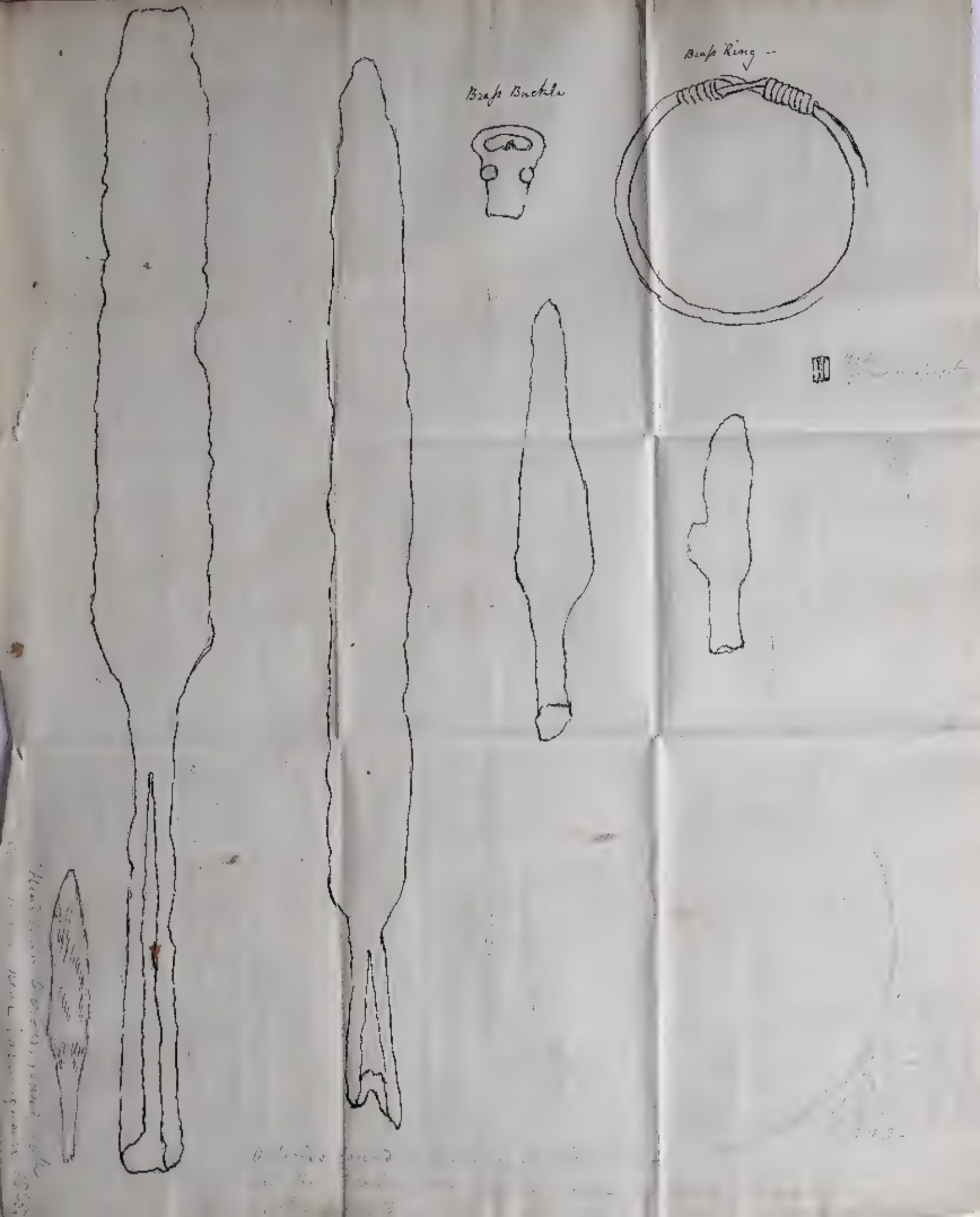
King Henry VIII. kept the ſcite of the priory, the buildings belonging to it, and the gardens and orchards adjoining in his own hands, as a houſe fit for the reſidence of himſelf and his ſucceſſors; and they remained in the poſſeſſion of the crown till king Edward VI. in his 2d year, in conſideration of the ſurrendry of lands in Surry, granted to the lady Anne of Cleves, the repudiated wife of king Henry VIII. his manor of Dartford, with its appurtenances, belonging to the late priory; his park, called Waſhmeade, in Dartford; the ſcite of the late monaſtery or priory of Dartford, together with the houſes, buildings, gardens and orchards belonging to it, with all waters, fiſheries, wears, courts-leet, views of frank-pledge, liberties, warrens, &c. with other premiſes therein-mentioned, to the late priory belonging to him in Dartford, to hold for her natural life, or ſo long as ſhe ſhould reſide within the realm, at the yearly rent of 18l. 16s. 1½d.

[b] Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 490 and 526. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 1041. Speed, p. 1059. Willis's Mitred Abbies, append. p. 13. Of theſe the prioreſs and eighteen nuns remained penſioned in 1553. Ibid. vol. ii. p. 98.

The lady Anne of Cleves died poſſeſſed of theſe premiſes in the 4th of queen Mary; after which they were, next year, granted to the houſe of the friars preachers at Langley, in Hertfordſhire, then reſtored; but on their diſſolution again in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, they once more reverted to the crown, and the queen kept them in her own hands, and reſted in her own houſe here in her return from a progreſs ſhe had made into Kent, in the 16th year of her reign; in which ſtate they remained till king James I. in his 4th year, granted the manor of Dartford, alias Temples, in Dartford, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late priory of St. John of Jeruſalem; the manor of Dartford, ſometime parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late priory or monaſtery of Dartford; the ſcite and manſion of the ſaid late priory, and all the lands in Dartford and Wilmington belonging thereto; and all other the king's lands and poſſeſſions in thoſe pariſhes, among other premiſes, to Robert Cecil, earl of Saliſbury, in exchange for the houſe and manor of Theobalds, in Hertfordſhire, and other lands, to hold of the king, as of his manor of Eaſt Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common ſocage, and not in chief, or by knight's ſervice; yielding and paying to the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for the manor of Temples, 20l. 14s. 5d. and for the manor, ſcite, and lands late belonging to Dartford priory, the rents of which at that time were 307l.[c] per annum; of which the fiſhery was three pounds per annum, and the toll of the market fifty pounds, by which it ſhould ſeem that there were two markets then held here, of which this was by far the moſt conſiderable rent; the other, belonging to the royal manor of Dartford, as appears before in the account of that manor, during the life of Sir Edward Darcy, nothing, and after his deceaſe, forty-nine pounds and two and twenty-pence

[c] Inrolments Augtn. off. Tan. Mon. p. 188. Strype's Annals, vol. ii. p. 314.

halfpenny;


Brass Buckle
Brass Ring --
30

DARTFORD
NATIONAL SCHOOL
REPORT.

1827.

THE COMMITTEE of the National Schools founded at DARTFORD, in the year 1815, for the Education of the Poor of that Town and Neighbourhood, in the Principles of the Established Church, have much pleasure in being able to submit to the Subscribers, the following satisfactory statement of the Treasurer's Account.

It will appear, that the New School Rooms, erected in the autumn of last year, have been paid for out of funds raised for that purpose by the Inhabitants of the Town of DARTFORD, assisted by the grant of £200 from the National Society, and a few other liberal donations; and it is hoped that the liberality of the Public will not permit the benefits which may be derived from such an Establishment to be diminished by any abridgment of their support.

The Committee for Building the Dartford National Schools,

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER,

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To Cash paid Mr. Sanham, as per contract	605	0	0
To do. for wall	28	0	0
To do. extras	39	1	2
To do. Mr. I. Wright, for plans and specifications (not adopted)	3	3	0
To do. Mr. W. L. Pearce, for grates, &c.	7	0	6
To do. for gravelling and levelling the front, and labor at grass plot	6	9	3
Balance due to the Committee	0	15	1
	£689	9	0

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Money belonging to the Schools taken out of the Savings bank	117	12	0
Amount of Subscriptions	361	17	0
Donation from the National Society	200	0	0
Money in the hands of Mr. James	10	0	0
	£689	9	0

The Dartford National School,

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER,

From June 30, 1826, to June 30, 1827. *Dr.*	£.	s.	d.
To Cash paid on account of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw's salary	70	6	9
——— Mr. Wellard's rent	7	10	0
——— Stationery and Printing	7	7	1
——— Boys' Coats and Caps	13	10	0
——— Hair Cutting	0	15	0
——— Coals	2	1	8
——— Shoes for Boys	8	0	6
——— Extras	1	16	6
——— Insurance	1	5	6
Balance in hands of Treasurer	85	0	2
	£197	13	2

From June 30, 1826, to June 30, 1827. *Cr.*	£.	s.	d.
By Balance in hands of Rev. G. Heberden, paid over to the Treasurer	2	0	1
Miss Pettit's donation	30	0	0
Contributions 1826	47	9	0
Ditto 1827	65	17	6
Church Collection, Jan. 1827,	21	8	0
Ditto June 1827,	21	10	0
Mrs. C. Tasker's Legacy	4	19	4
Mr. Randall's ditto	3	14	3
Mr. Chambers' ditto	0	15	0
	£197	13	2

CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS——Boys.....120
Girls..... 70

	Building Fund, 1826.	Annual Subscription, 1827.
Allchin, Mr.	2 0 0	
Allchin, Mr. T.		0 5 0
Allen, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Andrews, Mr.	1 0 0	
Andrewes, Rev. G. T.	25 0 0	2 0 0
Banks, Mr.		
Barrell, Mr.	2 0 0	0 5 0
Booker, Mr.	2 0 0	0 10 0
Boulter, Mr.	1 0 0	0 15 0
Brames, Mr.	2 0 0	
Braund, Mr.	2 0 0	
Budds, Mr.	1 0 0	
Budgen, Mr.	10 10 0	1 1 0
Caldecott, T. Esq.	25 0 0	
Cavell, Mr.	2 0 0	0 10 0
Colyer, Mr.	1 0 0	0 5 0
Cook, Mr. J.	3 3 0	1 1 0
Cook, Mrs. J.		1 1 0
Cresy, Mr.	10 0 0	
Cullen, Mr.	2 0 0	1 0 0
Cann, Mr.	3 3 0	1 1 0
Cann, Mrs.		0 10 6
Deacon, Rev. T.	5 0 0	
Dockery, Mr.	1 0 0	0 5 0
Elcomb, Mr.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Elwin, Mr.	2 0 0	1 1 0
Elliott, Mr.	2 0 0	
Elliott, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Ellis, Mr.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Emery, Mr.	5 0 0	1 0 0
Finch, Mr.	1 0 0	0 10 6
Fleet, Miss		1 1 0
Fleet, Mr.	10 0 0	2 0 0
Fooks, Mr.	10 0 0	2 2 0
Friend, a, (A)	0 10 0	
Friend, a, (B)	2 0 0	
Frame, Mr.	1 0 0	
Featherstonehaugh, Mr.	2 0 0	1 1 0
Fry, Mr.	2 0 0	
Gausden, Mr.	1 0 0	
Hall, Mr.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Hards, Mr.	5 0 0	
Harrison, Mr.	1 0 0	
Hook, Mr.	0 10 0	
Huggett & Vaughan, the Misses	2 2 0	1 1 0
Harris, Mr.	1 0 0	
Harman, Mr.	1 1 0	0 5 0
Hubbard, Mr.	1 1 0	
Humphrey, Mr.	2 0 0	
Hurst, Mr.	5 5 0	2 0 0
Hodsoll, Mr.		0 5 0
Hammond, Mr. G.	2 0 0	1 0 0
Hammond, Mr. S.	2 0 0	1 1 0
Heberden, Rev. G.	20 0 0	2 2 0
Inkpen, Mr.	0 10 0	
James, Mr.	25 0 0	2 0 0
James, Mr. J.	5 0 0	1 1 0
James, Miss		1 1 0
Jardine, Mr.	10 0 0	1 1 0
Jones, Mr.	2 0 0	1 1 0
Kemp, Mr.	5 0 0	1 1 0
King, Archdeacon,	20 0 0	2 2 0
Killick, Mr.	2 0 0	0 10 0
Kingston, Mr.	2 2 0	0 10 0
Knowler, Mr.	1 0 0	
King, Mr.	0 10 0	
Landale, Mr.	10 0 0	
Latham, Rev. H.	2 2 0	1 1 0
Latham, Mrs. H.		1 1 0
Lentall, Mr.		0 5 0
Marsham, Dr.		5 5 0
May, Mr.	0 10 6	
Martin, Mr. S.	2 0 0	0 5 0
Martin, Mr. W.	1 0 0	
Medhurst, Mr.	1 0 0	0 5 0
Messenger, Mr.	2 0 0	0 10 6
Minet, C. Esq.		1 1 0
Parker, Mrs.		1 1 0
Pawsey, Mrs.	1 0 0	
Payne, Mr.	2 2 0	
Pearce, Mr. W. L.	2 0 0	
Peirce, Mr. T.	2 0 0	0 10 6
Pelton, Mr.	2 0 0	0 10 6
Phillips, Miss,		1 1 0
Pocock, Mr. G. A.	1 1 0	0 5 0
Philcox, Mr.	1 0 0	0 5 0
Pittock, Mr.	2 0 0	1 0 0
Potter, Mr.	1 0 0	1 0 0
Quait, Mr.	2 10 0	1 1 0
Sears, Mr. J. Jun.	2 0 0	
Sears, Mr. W.	2 0 0	
Slade, Mr.		0 5 0
Solomon, Mr.	5 0 0	
Spencer, Mr.	1 0 0	
Shephard, Mr.	2 2 0	1 0 0
Shephard, Mr. J.	1 0 0	
Sanham, Mr.	1 0 0	

	Building Fund. 1826.	Annual Subscription. 1827.
Sanham, Mrs.	1 0 0	0 5 0
Sharp, Mr.	5 0 0	1 0 0
Smith, Mr.	1 0 0	0 5 0
Stains, Mr.	2 0 0	
Stidolph, Mr.	2 0 0	
Snowden, Mr.	2 0 0	0 10 6
Snowden, Mrs.		0 5 0
Storey, Mr.	5 0 0	2 0 0
Tasker, Mr. W.	10 0 0	2 0 0
Taylor, Mr.	1 0 0	
Ward, Mr.	1 0 0	
Warcup, Mr.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Whitehurst, Mr.	3 3 0	
Winter, Mr.	1 0 0	
Wright, Mr. I.	2 0 0	
Wakeford, Mrs.	1 0 0	0 5 0
Williams, Mr.	1 0 0	
Wade, Mr.	2 0 0	
Watson, Mr.	2 0 0	0 10 0
Webb, Mr.	1 0 0	0 5 0
West, Mr.	1 10 0	
Wilson, Mr.	2 0 0	
Walker, Mr.	5 5 0	1 1 0
Wilks, Mr.		1 1 0
	£ 361 17 0	65 17 6

THE COMMITTEE beg to acknowledge their obligation to Mr. E. CRESY, for gratuituously affording them the benefit of his professional knowledge in the erection of the Schools.

G. A. POCOCK, PRINTER, DARTFORD.

rk Cathedral
Chronicle
Knaichbull 334
Plantagenet
Knaichbull 213
Plantagenet 311
Conway 256

halfpenny; which exchange was confirmed by act of parliament that year.

By a conveyance, inrolled in the king's bench, anno 10 king James I. the earl of Salisbury, and Sir William Cecil, his son and heir apparent, conveyed these manors, scite, and other premises to Sir Robert Darcy, by one of whose descendants the Temple's farm, which formed a considerable part of this estate, was separated from it, as has been already mentioned, though it has since again become united to it. Since which these manors and estates have continued under the same title of ownership as the other manor, already fully described, has, and is, with that, now in the possession of Sir Cha. Morgan, bart. for the trust above mentioned.

On Sir Edward Darcy's taking possession of this house, he gave it the name of Dartford-place; by which name, and that of the Place-house, it has been called ever since. The present remains of this priory, or Place-house, are built of brick, of about the time of king Henry VII. They consist of a large gate-house, and a south wing adjoining to it, now used as the farm-house. The rest of the scite of the priory was where the farmer's garden and stack-yard now are. It appears to have been a vast pile of building, and doubtless very noble, as appears by the great number of foundations of cross walls, drains, &c. which have been discovered; and which, with its environs, took up a great extent of land. On the north-east side were large gardens and orchards, encompassed with the antient stone wall still entire, and more than half a mile round, inclosing a piece of ground of twelve acres, which has been for some years occupied by a public gardener. It lies about a quarter of a mile northward of the west end of the town of Dartford, the antient road leading to it was, by the turning out of the London road, a little westward of the town, by the present workhouse, through a field still called King's-field, the street from thence called *the water side* now leading to it.

THE MANOR OF PORTBRIDGE, alias BIGNORS, mentioned above to have been given to the priory of Dartford, at its endowment by king Edward III. was, in the earlier part of that reign, in poſſeſſion of the family of Bicknore.[d] In the book for levying forty ſhillings upon every knight's fee, in the 20th year of that reign, John de Bykenore, and his coparceners, anſwered for one fee, which Peter de Aneſham, Roger de Bykenore, John le Clerk, and Reginald le Tanner held in Dartford, of Roger de Leſtchequer, and he again of Warren de Montchenſie. The above charter of king Edward mentions its having lately belonged to Robert Bicknore. King Henry V. in his firſt year, confirmed this manor to the priory, with the addition of ſeveral liberties, as did king Edward IV.[e]

In a rental of the lands belonging to the knights of St. John's in this pariſh, taken in the 1ſt year of king Henry VIII. the manor of Portbrege, otherwiſe called Bykenores, was held by the prioreſs of Dartford, of the manor of Dartford Temple, by the yearly rent of ten ſhillings.

Elizabeth Creffener, prioreſs, and the convent here, by their indenture, under their common ſeal, anno 26 king Henry VIII. let to George Taſſer, of Dartford, their manor of Bignours, their two water-mills, called the Wheat-mill, and the Malt-mill, and ſeveral other premiſes to the manor appertaining, in Dartford, at the rent of twelve pounds. This leaſe, after the diſſolution, came into the hands of William Vaughan, belonging to the king's wardrobe; who had afterwards ſeveral renewals of his leaſe, the laſt of which was in the 12th year of queen Elizabeth.[f] Sir John Spilman had ſoon afterwards a grant of this manor from that queen, and on part of it, being the ſcite of the

[d] With the chapel in Dartford. Rot. Eſch. an. 44 K. Edw. III.

[e] Rot. Cart. de an. 1 Hen. V. p. 1 ma. N. 3. Ibid. de an. 5, 6, and 7 K. Edw. IV. N. 1.

[f] Augtn. off. bundle Kent, 8, 11. Inrolm. ibid. off.

mills

mills before-mentioned, erected a paper-mill, probably the firſt of the kind in England, for the making of writing paper, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1607. He was the queen's jeweller, and in the 31ſt year of her reign, had a licence for the ſole gathering for ten years of all rags, &c. neceſſary for the making of ſuch paper.[s] He is ſaid to have brought over ſea with him in his portmanteau, two lime trees, a tree unſeen before in theſe parts, and planted them here. Theſe trees, which, from their texture, were well worth the obſervation of the curious, ſtood near the dwelling-houſe of the powder-mills, and were cut down within theſe few years.

The manor of Bignors, with the rights belonging to it, after ſeveral intermediate owners, paſſed into the name of Coote, at which time there was a large manufactory of gunpowder carried on at it, by Meſſ. Pike and Edſall, the mills for which were built on the ſcite of the other mills formerly belonging to the priory as before-mentioned. They afterwards purchaſed the freehold of this manor, and on on the death of Mr. Pike, Mr. Edſall became ſolely poſſeſſed of it, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon Mr. Thomas Edſall, who in 1778 becoming a bankrupt, it was ſold by his aſſignees to Meſſ. Pigou and Andrews, who now poſſeſs it, and carry on the above manufacture at it to a very large extent.

Charles is a manor in this pariſh, which was formerly the eſtate of an antient family from which it took its name; one of whom was Edward Charles, who was captain and admiral of the fleet from the Thames mouth northward, as appears by the patent, anno 34 king Edward I. After they had left the poſſeſſion of it, which was about the beginning of king Richard II's reign, Nicholas, ſon of Sir John de Brembre, became proprietor of it; who becoming obnoxious by his attachment to the unwarrantable meaſures adopted by

[s] Harleian, MSS. No. 2269-6 fol. 124.

king Richard II. was attainted in the 10th year of that reign, and forfeited both his life and eſtate. Soon after which this manor was by that king granted to Adam Bamme, eſq. of London, goldſmith, who was twice lord-mayor of London, in the 14th and 20th years of that reign. One of his deſcendants ſold it to William Rothele; whoſe ſon, Roger, died poſſeſſed of it in the 11th year of king Edward IV.[h] In the beginning of king Edward VIth's reign it was come into the poſſeſſion of William D'Aeth, gent. principal of Staples Inn, and anceſtor of the D'Aeths, of Knowlton, in this county;[i] and his grandſon, Thomas D'Aeth, in the time of king James, conveyed it by ſale to Francis Goldſmith, eſq. of Marſhals-court, in Crayford, who afterwards ſold it to Edmund Tooke, gent. fourth ſon of George Tooke, eſq. of Bere-court, near Dover.[k]

This Edmund had a ſon, Edmund, and one daughter, who married Mr. Vernetti, whoſe arms were, *Parted per chevron, in the upper part a mullet, in the lower three trees feſways on a bank proper.* By him ſhe had only one daughter, Anna-Margaretta, who was the wife of Francis Edwards, eſq. Edmund Tooke laſt-mentioned died without iſſue, about 1706; upon which this manor deſcended to his ſiſter's daughter, Anna-Margaretta, above-mentioned; and her huſband Francis Edwards, eſq who bore for his arms, *Parted per bend ermine and ermines, over all a lion rampant or*, he became in her right poſſeſſed of it. By her he had one daughter. On his death it was poſſeſſed in jointure by his widow, who ſurvived him many years; and on her death, in 1765, it came into the poſſeſſion of Gerard-Anne Edwards, eſq. the natural ſon and deviſee of her daughter before-mentioned. He

[h] Rot. Eſch. ejus anni.
[i] Philipott, p. 128, and Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.
[k] Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

married

TO THE

PARISHIONERS OF DARTFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

Two days before I officiated as Organist of the Parish of Dartford, an office which was to become vacant at Midsummer, and from the duties of which Mr. FRY, of CRAYFORD, the Organist, had withdrawn, I was applied to by the VICAR and CHURCHWARDENS, to know whether I would undertake those duties, under the expectation that, if approved in the discharge of them, I should be continued and confirmed in that office—a course which, I understood, had been pursued in the case previous to that of my having been called upon.

On coming to Dartford, on Sunday, the 11th instant, I received the keys of the Organ, and though I had never before touched it, discharged the duties on that and the succeeding Sunday, as I have every reason to believe, to the satisfaction of the Parishioners, my audience; and here I have only to add, that should any further test be required by the Parishioners, I shall be very ready to submit my pretensions and qualifications to the judgment of any professional man or men whatsoever.

of Gravesend, that for these five years I have been wholly occupied in the pursuit of my profession, in teaching and assisting my Father in his Church, and that four years ago I did not hesitate to offer myself for the vacant Organist's place at Deptford, and enter into competition with no less than 35 Candidates, with Testimonials of my competence AT THAT TIME, to fill the office to which I now aspire; and I can, with perfect truth, assure the Parishioners of Dartford, that since that time TO THE PRESENT DAY, I have devoted every hour to my improvement in the profession, and the discharge of its duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

With much respect,

Your devoted Servant,

THOMAS KILLICK, JUN.

Gravesend, May 26, 1828.

G. A. Pocock, Printer, Lowfield-street, Dartford.

Dartford June 3rd 1841

Sir,

Having superstitious fears I am actually printing the History of Dartford advanced beyond the 100th page — If you were so good as to promise your valuable assistance this afternoon I have received a communication from Sir Charles Wetherall to the Society & therein found by him at Park Place & find you saw something of the matter with him he so good as to write me your observations — I should have preferred verbal communication but fear I should not find you at home if I were over — Mr Harpe & Richard have seen one with Drawings taken 1823 —

Yrs obediently Geo Dawson

Candle No 1. "Female Skeleton — remarkable small bones — the hair light brown & "Club'd on top of head — and fastened by a brooch on top through the hair — a "necklace of pearls which to the touch rub'd like soap — also the remains of some "metal ornaments"

J. Candler said these appear'd some relics of the hair which in a few moments fell to dust. — his Mem.d notice nothing further

"The body swathed in coarse linen partly visible at first. The whole [coffin] filled "up with Normandy plaister mixed with ground dilapidated brick or tile — The large "bones had a coating of gum strongly adhered to them of a very aromatic & "pleasant smell."

"The lid was not broken in getting out, but had been but on as fibres "& roots of both we saw in the joint — A copper coin of Constantinople in good "preservation was in the bottom — The stone is of the same sort as the quarries "about Caudebec in Normandie — When first taken out of ground supposed "weight over 2 ton." Length 7 ft. breadth at head 2 ft 10 at foot 2 ft 2 in "

"It was much longer before being worked to form

No 2 In about 1 span and [found] two distinct depositions found besides coral, glass, bits "stone bricks had been burnt from small pieces of charcoal, pottery &c. and the whole burnt "like red bricks from heat at bottom"

"but in no instance at all did it appear as if wood had been used as coffins — the "all laid heads east, with a pair of fine gold colored sand under"

"One was found so large that Dr Peete said on the spot that the man must have "been full 8 ft high — The Butts found on the left — the one that was perfect measured "8 inches the handle iron — the teeth was like the grinders as large as a small fist "brand letters and the above.

Mr Dale will look to the coins from Constantinople when he comes down

No 2 continued - Lewisdale

"On the site where Park place now stands towards the point Sandy Beach
"we came to a foundation between 2 & 3 feet thick chiefly of Normandy Stone
"& various small Gothic foundations as if there had been 3 or 4 cells - one floor
"of plaister was found as stone till exposed to air then became as at first.
"In the cells was a good many pieces of Urns very rude in workmanship.
"Lay earth formed with some pieces quite glazed - in front of the
"Cells was a path of pavd on which the Crucifix was found
"& on the above floor was a coin of Agrippa the size of a pennys piece"

Did Mr Peete see any of these - can he throw any light hereon?

The Lead Coffin found by Thomas Brandon circa 1797 was opened in the
presence of Mr Deane of Wilmington - Was Mr Peete also present? or
does he recollect any of Mr Dennes observations on the subject? -

Does Mr P. know any particulars of the Stone coffin found
by Mr Brandon about 1792?

Did Mr Peete see the graves Urns &c discovered by Washington
about 1833?

Mr Peete will greatly oblige by returning this paper with his
accompanying observations.

Mr Tempest states, in his account of Wilmington Westminster, that more
than 5 bushels of ashes remained in one heap - a proof that the bodies were
usually burnt on one spot. - not in small cells wherein they were afterwards
inurned.

Query - Is the above Normandy Burr-Stone - that is usually called Caen-Stone?

married the lady Jane Noel, ſecond daughter of Baptiſt, earl of Gainſborough, and died in 1774, leaving her ſurviving, and a ſon, Gerard Noel Edwards, eſq. who married the only daughter of Sir Charles Middleton, bart. by whom he has ſeveral children. He is knight of the ſhire for the county of Rutland, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor.

There is a court-baron held, and ſeveral ſmall quit-rents are paid to it, amounting in all to about forty-two ſhillings for houſes and lands in Dartford.

The manor-houſe is now a ſmall mean cottage, occupied by a gardener, and ſtands a ſmall diſtance northward from the preſent manſion-houſe, which is a handſome antient building, of the time of king James I. ſituated on the north ſide of the high-ſtreet, about the middle of the town, but it has been lately much diſfigured by turning the lower part of it into ſhops.

HORSEMAN'S-PLACE is a manſion of ſome note in this pariſh, ſituated ſouthward of the high-ſtreet in Lowfield, cloſe to the little ſtream, called the Cranford. In the 14th year of king Edward II. this houſe, with the eſtate belonging to it, was owned by one Thomas de Luda, between whom and Thomas, abbot of Leſnes, there was a compoſition touching the paſſage of a current of water here. It next ſeems to have come into the family of Shardelow; one of whom, Thomas de Shardelow, poſſeſſed it about the beginning of king Henry V's reign, and on his death left it to his daughter, Margaret, who carried it in marriage to Thomas Horſeman;[1] and he, probably, new built the manſion here, and called it after his own name; on his death, in the beginning of king Henry VIth's reign, without iſſue, Margaret, his widow, became entitled to the poſſeſſion of it, and held it in her own right of the manor of Temple Dartford, in the 9th year of Henry VI.

[1] Philipott, p. 128. Court-rolls of Temples manor.

as appears by the court-rolls of that manor. She died in the 19th year of that reign, and bequeathed it to her kinſman, Thomas Brune, alias Brown; whoſe daughter and ſole heir, Katherine, carried it in marriage to Robert Blage, or Blague, one of the barons of the court of exchequer, who left by her Barnabie Blage; and he, in the 33d year of king Henry VIII. conveyed it by ſale to Mr. John Byer, who rebuilt the manſion and the gate-houſe, as appears by the initial letters of his name, and the date, 1551, on the latter. By his will, in 1572, he founded four alms-houſes in Lowfield, adjoining to his manſion, endowing them out of certain lands mentioned therein; and deviſed his manor or manſion, called Horſemans, or Brunes-place, to his eldeſt ſon, Henry, in tail-general, with remainder to his ſecond ſon, Nicholas.

John Byer, who as well as his deſcendants, were commonly called and written Beer, had by his firſt wife Alice, only daughter and heir to William Nyſell, of Wrotham, three ſons and two daughters. Anne, married to Chriſtopher Twiſleton, eſq. of Barley, in Yorkſhire, and Dorothy. Of the ſons, the youngeſt, Nicholas, (his two eldeſt brothers having died, *ſ. p.*) ſucceeded to this eſtate, and bore for his arms, *Argent, a bear ſaliant ſable, muzzled or, a canton gule quartered with Niſell, three garbs or, a chief ermine.*[m]

After which John Beer, as well as his brother Clement, grandſons of Nicholas above-mentioned, dying without iſſue, Edward Beer, their uncle, became their heir, and poſſeſſed Horſemans-place, which he enjoyed but a ſmall time, and dying without iſſue about 1627, bequeathed it, together with the reſt of his lands in Kent, to his couſin John Twiſleton, grandſon of Chriſtopher Twiſleton, eſq. of Barley, by Anne, his aunt, daughter of John Beer. He was of Drax, in Yorkſhire, and was uncle and heir of Sir George Twiſleton,

[m] Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

bart.

DARTFORD

THE Second Anniversary Meeting c
the Vestry Room, Dartford, on Thursday
be the result of its Transactions since the

Net Amount of Money deposited ...
Returned to Depositors with Interest
Present Amount of Deposits with the
surplus .....
Present Number of Depositors 153
Amount of Deposits at the last Gener
Increase since, being a period of only

TABLE, shewing the Produce of Week
supposing the In

	At 1*s. per week.*	2*s. per week.*	3*s. per week.*	p
At the end of 5 Years	14 1 7	28 3 3	42 4 10	
At the end of 10 Years	31 4 3	62 8 7	93 12 10	1
At the end of 15 Years	52 1 3	104 2 6	156 3 9	2
At the end of 20 Years	77 8 6	154 16 10	232 5 3	3

If a Person wishes to know what 12*s.* 14*s.* 1
8*s.* 9*s.* and 10

And again—11*s.* a week will be
13*s.* Ditto
15*s.* Ditto
17*s.* Ditto
19*s.* Ditto

Printed by the

DARTFORD BANK FOR SAVINGS.

THE Second Anniversary Meeting of the Officers and Committee of this Institution, was held at the Vestry Room, Dartford, on Thursday, the 16th Day of April, 1818, when the following appeared to be the result of its Transactions since the first opening of the Bank, on the 6th of April, 1816.

	£	s.	d.
Net Amount of Money deposited	2451	15	0
Returned to Depositors with Interest	325	4	6½
Present Amount of Deposits with the Interest and Increase by Division of £40 surplus	2255	13	10¾
Present Number of Depositors 153			
Amount of Deposits at the last General Meeting, on 25th September, 1817	905	16	0
Increase since, being a period of only Seven Months	1545	19	0

THIS rapid increase to the deposits affords the most gratifying reflections to the Officers and Committee, and the strongest proof that nothing but a knowledge and understanding of the system was wanting, to convince the industrious classes of its inestimable benefits.

The flourishing state of the Institution has, however, led to a report, that the greater part of the deposits are made by persons not within its objects. This is not the fact; in no instance has any individual deposited more than the Act of Parliament allows, and (except about £100 lodged for children, and a few others not immediately dependant on their own labour, to the number of about twenty-three) the depositors consist entirely of the working and menial classes.

It is pleasing to observe the improving state of the little capitals of those who availed themselves of the first opening of this Bank, and have continued steadily ever since to deposit what they could save from their earnings; many of them now possess sums far beyond what they ever expected to realize in so short a period; and by a perseverance in the same laudable spirit of economy, they will enjoy, when old and past labour, in a happy independance, the fruits of their early industry.

Many gratifying instances have also occurred of the substantial benefits to depositors, who, in the time of unlooked for exigencies, have found a sure resource in their savings thus securely placed; and have been thereby preserved, as they emphatically state themselves, from distress and misery. Thus preserved, they have again, with alacrity, renewed their deposits, which their temporary difficulties had interrupted.

Savings, for the payment of rent or any other family wants, may be deposited with advantage, and will guard against the temptations to spend, which money in the pocket generally leads to.

A shilling deposited weekly, from the birth of a child to the age of fourteen, will produce, by easy and imperceptible means, £49, more than sufficient to put him apprentice to a respectable trade. The apprentice, out of his wages or other perquisites, depositing one shilling and six-pence, or only one shilling weekly, will, at the end of seven years apprenticeship, be master in the first instance of £30, and in the second to £20, to furnish himself with tools and other requisites; and, having thus the means of pursuing his trade, if, as a journeyman, he deposit five shillings a week, he will, at the end of five years, possess a sum of £70, at the end of ten years £150, and so on. See the annexed Table.

The Bank is open for receiving and paying out deposits every day, except Sundays, at the house of Mr. Jardine, near the Church, Dartford; and, for the convenience of persons at a distance, Committees are appointed in the adjacent Parishes, (the Minister being always one) for receiving deposits, which are regularly transmitted to the Depository, at Dartford.

Any sum, not less than one shilling at a time, is received into the Bank, as it can be spared by the Depositor, who is furnished with a book, in which his payments are entered, to be kept by himself; and he is at liberty to withdraw all or any part of his deposits, with the interest, as he may choose.

The Funds of the Bank are, according to a late Act of Parliament, invested in Government securities, at interest. All surplus interest is divided amongst the depositors; and all persons concerned in the management are, by the same Act, prohibited from deriving any benefit to themselves from the Institution.

The Trustees are, Thomas Caldecott, Esq.; the Rev. John Currey; John Tasker, Esq.; Charles Hussey Fleet, Esq.; John Henry Taylor, Esq. Crayford; Thomas Walker, Esq.; and Thomas Broadley Fooks, Esq.; Treasurer, William Budgen, Esq.

JOHN CURREY, *Chairman.*

TABLE, shewing the Produce of Weekly Sums at Compound Interest at 4 per Cent. at certain Periods, supposing the Interest to be added to the Capital annually.

	At 1s. per week.	2s. per week.	3s. per week.	4s. per week.	5s. per week.	6s. per week.	7s. per week.	8s. per week.	9s. per week.	10s. per week.
At the end of 5 Years	£14 1 7	£28 3 3	£42 4 10	£56 6 6	£70 8 1	£84 9 9	£98 11 3	£112 13 0	£126 14 6	£140 16 2
At the end of 10 Years	£31 4 3	£62 8 7	£93 12 10	£124 17 3	£156 1 6	£187 5 10	£218 10 1	£249 14 5	£280 18 8	£312 3 0
At the end of 15 Years	£52 1 3	£104 2 6	£156 3 9	£208 5 0	£260 6 2	£312 7 5	£364 8 8	£416 9 11	£468 11 2	£520 12 5
At the end of 20 Years	£77 3 6	£154 16 10	£232 5 3	£309 13 9	£387 2 2	£464 10 8	£541 19 1	£619 7 6	£696 16 0	£774 4 5

If a Person wishes to know what 18s. 14s. 16s. 18s. or 20s. a week will produce, it will be twice the produce of 8s. 7s. 8s. 9s. and 10s. a week, according to the above Table.

And again—11s. a week will be equal to the produce of 5s. and 6s. a week added together.

12s.	Ditto	Ditto	6s. and 7s.	Ditto	Ditto.
13s.	Ditto	Ditto	7s. and 8s.	Ditto	Ditto.
15s.	Ditto	Ditto	8s. and 9s.	Ditto	Ditto.
17s.	Ditto	Ditto	9s. and 10s.	Ditto	Ditto.

Printed by the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields.

St George and the Dragon

Of Hectors deeds did Homer sing,
and of the sack of stately Troy;
What griefs fair Helena did bring,
Which was sir Paris' only joy:
And by my pen I will recite
St George's deeds, an English knight.

Against the Saracens so rude
Fought he full long and many a day,
Where many giants he subdued,
In honor of the christian way
And after many adventures past
To Egypt land he came at last.

Now as the story plain doth tell,
within that country there did rest
A dreadful dragon fierce & fell,
Which by his power did infest,
Who by his poisonous breath each day,
Did many of the city slay.

The grief whereof did grow so great
throughout the limits of the land
That they their wise men did intreat
To shew their cunning out of hand;
What way they might this fiend destroy
That did the country thus annoy.

The wise men all before the King
Their answer framed incontinent;
The dragon none to death might bring
By any means they could invent:
His skin more hard than brass was found
That sword nor spear could pierce nor wound.

When this the people understood,
They cryed out most piteously
The dragon's breath infects their blood,
That every day in heaps they dye;
Among them such a plague it bred,
The living scarce could bury the dead.

No means there were as they could hear
For to appease the dragons rage;
But to present some virgin clear,
Whose Blood his fury might assuage;
Each day he would a maiden eat,
For to allay his hunger great.

This thing by art the wise men found,
Which truly must observed be;
Wherefore throughout the city round
A virgin pure of good degree
Was by the Kings commission still
Taken up to serve the dragons will

Thus did the dragon every day
Untimely crop some virgin flow'r,
Till all the maids were worn away,
And none were left him to devour:
Saving the kings fair daughter bright,
Her fathers only hearts delight.

Then came the officers to the king
That heavy message to declare,
Which did his heart with sorrow sting,
She is, quoth he, my kingdoms heir:
Let us all be poisoned here
Ere she shou'd die that is my dear.

Then rose the people friendly,
And to the king in rage they went,
They said his daughter dear should die
The dragons fury to prevent:
Our daughters all are dead, quoth they
And have been made the dragons prey

And by their blood we rescued were
And thou hast saved thy life thereby;
And now in sooth it is but faire
For us thy daughter so should die.
O save my daughter, said the king;
And let me feel the dragons sting.

Then fell fair Sabra on her knee,
And to her father dear did say
O father, strive not thou for me
But let me be the dragon's prey
It may be for my sake alone
This plague upon the land was th

'Tis better I should dye, she said,
Than all your subjects perish quite
Perhaps the dragon here was laid
For my offence to work his spite
And after he hath wrought my sorr
Your land shall feel the grief no

What hast thou done, my daughter d
For to deserve this heavy scourge?
It is my fault as may appear
Which makes the gods our state to pu
Then ought I alone to stint the stri
And to preserve thy happy life

Like madmen, all the people cri
Thy death to us can do no good
Our safety only doth abide
In making her the dragons food
Go hence I am, I come, quoth she
Therefore do what you will with m

---

ay stay, dear daughter quoth the King
d as thou art a virgin bright,
d hast for virtue famous been,
let me cloath thee all in white,
d crown thy head with flowers sweet,
n ornament for virgins meet.

d when she was attired so,
cording to her mothers mind
to the stake then did she go;
which her tender limbs they bind,
d being bound to stake a thrall
e bade farewell unto them all:

e well, my father dear, quoth she,
d my sweet mother meek and mild;
e you no thought nor weep for me,
r you may have another child:
ee for my country's good I dye
ath I receive most willingly.

king and queen and all their train
r weeping eyes went then their way,
t their daughter there remain
be the hungry dragon's prey;
t as she did there weeping lye,
hold St George came riding by.

And seeing there a lady bright
so rudely tyed unto a stake,
it's well became a valiant knight,
he straight to her his way did take
Tell me sweet maiden, then quoth he
what caitif thus abuseth thee?

And, lo! by Christ his cross I vow,
which here is fegured in my breast,
wide revenge I on his brow,
and break my lance upon his Chest
And speaking thus whereas he lo
the dragon issued from the wood.

The Lady that did first espy
the dreadful dragon coming so,
unto St George aloud did cry,
and willed him away to go;
Here comes that cursed fiend, quoth she
that soon will make an end of me.

St George then looking round about,
the fiery dragon soon espy'd,
and like a knight of courage stout,
against him did most fiercely ride;
and with such blows he did him greet,
he fell beneath his horses feet.

For with his lance that was so strong
As he came gaping in his face -
In at his mouth he thrust along
For he could pierce no other place:
And thus within the ladys view
This mighty dragon straigt - he slew

The savour of this poisond breath
Could do this holy knight no harm.
Thus he the lady savd from death
And home he led her by the arm;
Which when king Ptolemy did see
There was great mirth and melody.

From Reliques of
Ancient english Poetry
Vol. 3. p. 227. 8vo
Dodsley Pall Mall. 1767.

The ballad is given, with some
corrections, from two antient
black-letter copies in the
Pepys Collection: one of which
is in 12mo the other in folio

Rhodibrass speaking
of St Georges sword says

His sword would serve for battle
or for dinner, if you please,
When it had slain a Cheshire-
man 'twould toast a Cheshire che

---

bart. of Barley, the antient paternal ſeat of the family, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron between* 3 *moles ſable*, which coat was confirmed by Segar Norroy in 1602, anno 45 Elizabeth.[n] His ſon, John Twiſleton, eſq. was of Horſemans-place, and had four wives; by the third of whom, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and coheir of James, viſcount Say and Seale, who died in 1673, and lies buried in Bunhill-fields burying-ground,[o] he left ſurviving an only daughter, Cecil, who married firſt, George Twiſleton, of Wormeſly, in Yorkſhire, by whom ſhe had a ſon and heir; and ſecondly, Robert Mignon. John Twiſleton before-mentioned died in 1682, having bequeathed this manor and ſeat to his nephew, John, eldeſt ſon of his younger brother, Philip, who poſſeſſed them at the time of his death in 1721. He died without iſſue, and by his will deviſed this eſtate to his nephew John Twiſleton, ſon of his brother Thomas, in tail male, (who had likewiſe a daughter, Mary, married to the Rev. Joſias Cockſhutt, who will be further mentioned hereafter) and after divers intermediate remainders, then to Fiennes Twiſleton, ſon of Cecil Mignon, eſq. by her firſt huſband, George Twiſleton before-mentioned.

John Twiſleton, the nephew and deviſee before-mentioned, poſſeſſed this eſtate, and died in 1757, without iſſue, having left his eſtates in Kent by his will to his nephew, Thomas Cockſhutt, of Kegworth, in Leiceſterſhire, clerk. But it being diſcovered, that Horſemans-place, and other parts of the eſtate, entailed as above, had not been barred; John Twiſleton, eſq. of Broughton, the only ſon and iſſue in tail of Fiennes Twiſleton before-mentioned, (all the intermediate remaining being extinct) laid claim to them, and the iſſue was tried at Maidſtone in 1758, when he was adjudged to be entitled to the premiſes ſo entailed,

[n] See Guillim, p. 199.

[o] Strype's Stow's Survey, book iv. p. 55.

among

among which was this ſeat of Horſeman's-place, and that part of the will which related to them was ſet aſide; but the reſt of it was eſtabliſhed in favour of Mr. Cockſhutt, who afterwards took upon him the name of Twiſleton, as will be further noticed hereafter under Wilmington.

John Twiſleton, eſq. of Broughton, died poſſeſſed of Horſemans place, with other eſtates in Dartford in 1763, and left three ſons, John, Thomas, and Francis; the eldeſt of whom having been killed in Germany the year before, his two brothers became entitled to it, as heirs in gavelkind; and on a partition made of all their father's eſtates, this at Dartford fell to the ſhare of the next ſon, Thomas, who was a colonel in the guards, and renewed the claim made by his father in 1733, who had petitioned the houſe of lords to be admitted to the barony of Say and Sele, as heir general of the body, and likewiſe heir at law of Sir Richard Fiennes, created Baron Say and Sele by king James the Iſt, in his firſt year, and although his claim was not allowed, yet colonel Twiſleton now ſucceeded in it, and was ſummoned to parliament as lord Say and Sele, on June 29, 1781, whoſe grandſon, Gregory, is the preſent lord. But to return to colonel Thomas Twiſleton before-mentioned, who in 1768, conveyed Horſemans place, with the reſt of his eſtates in Dartford, to Thomas Williams and Thomas Smith, and they quickly after paſſed this ſeat away to Richard Leigh, eſq. ſerjeant-at-law, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1772, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt daughter of Proſper Brown, of Dartford, one ſon, Richard, and a daughter, Elizabeth. He died inteſtate, and was ſucceeded in the inheritance of this manſion by his ſon, Richard Leigh, eſq. before-mentioned, now of Wilmington, who is the preſent owner of it.

Baldwins is a ſeat and reputed manor, ſituated at the extremity of this pariſh, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Dartford-heath. This place was antiently in the poſſeſſion

Dartford District Society,

IN UNION WITH THE

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

PRESIDENT,

The RIGHT REV. the LORD BISHOP of ROCHESTER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

RIGHT HON. LORD EARDLEY.
SIR THOMAS DYKE, BART.
JOHN MUMFORD, ESQ.
ROBERT TALBOT, ESQ.
REV. PETER RASHLEIGH.
REV. EDWARD BARNARD.
REV. ARTHUR ONSLOW.

SECRETARY,

REV. JOHN CURREY.

TREASURER,

WILLIAM BUDGEN, Esq. *Dartford Bank.*

At the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, held in the Vestry-Room, at Dartford, on Thursday, February 4th, 1819;—

PRESENT,

Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. Rev. Peter Rashleigh, Rev. Edward Barnard, Rev. Edward Winthrop, Rev. J. Currey, Rev. George Rashleigh, John Mumford, Esq. Mr. James Colyer, Mr. John Staples, Mr. John Budgen, Jun.

SIR THOMAS DYKE, Bart. in the Chair;

THE ACCOUNTS WERE AUDITED, AND A REPORT MADE.

REPORT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

From February 5th, 1818, to February 4th, 1819.

TREASURER's ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	*Cr.* 1818.	£.	s.	d.
Balance due, from the Year 1817	26	9	4	Feb. 20, by Cash sent to Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	40	0	0
Subscriptions received	48	0	0	Paid Secretary's Bill	4	2	8
				Dec. 16, Cash sent to Society for promoting Christian Knowledge	20	0	0
				Balance in Hand	10	6	8
	74	9	4		74	9	4

ACCOUNT WITH THE

SOCIETY for promoting CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

District Dr.	£.	s.	d.	*District Cr.*	£.	s.	d.
For Books procured March 13, 1818	31	8	4	Balance due 1817	5	12	9
For Ditto, Jan. 12th, 1819 . .	18	13	1	Feb. 20, 1818, Cash sent . . .	40	0	0
General Donation to Society, being one-third of Sum sent . . .	20	0	0	Dec. 16, Ditto	20	0	0
				Balance due to the Society . .	4	8	9
	70	1	5		70	1	5

Statement of Books procured between February 5th, 1818, and February 4th, 1819, and distributed, or in hand for Distribution.

	£.	s.	d.
96 Bibles			
34 Testaments			
85 Common Prayers			
5812 Other Books and Tracts			
6027			
Cost to the Society .	80	2	6

	£.	s.	d.
For which the Committee paid .	50	1	5
Donation to General Designs of Society, being 1-third of same paid	20	0	0
	70	1	5
Saved to Committee .	10	1	1
	80	2	6

The activity and zeal which every where appears, in promoting the views of the National Society, and the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, must be pleasing to a religious mind.

The Members of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have, during the last three years, greatly increased, and now amount to twelve thousand six hundred; and the whole number of Books distributed on the terms of the Society, and issued gratuitously, from the 24th of April, 1817, to the 16th of April, 1818, is, of Bibles, thirty thousand one hundred and thirty: of Testaments and Psalters, fifty-four thousand and forty-seven; of Common Prayers, eighty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-five; of other bound Books, sixty thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; of small Tracts, half bound, &c. eight hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-five; of Books and Papers issued gratuitously, two hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight: making a total of one million, three hundred and nine thousand, five hundred and eighty-two.

By reports made from schools in union with the National Society, (though reports from all of them have not been received,) the number of children instructed in the principles of true religion, and on whose minds the utility and necessity of moral conduct is impressed, amount, it is supposed, to more than one hundred and fifty thousand.—And the beneficial effects which must accrue to society in general, from the intercourse of so many orderly, well-educated children, among the lower classes, can not be easily calculated.—This consideration, it is hoped, will encourage a continuance of subscriptions, and induce us, as far as individual influence can prevail, to increase the number of subscribers.

The Accounts being audited, and this Report made, it is resolved,

1.—That it be confirmed, and 100 Copies printed.

2.—That a sum of money be sent to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, according to the direction of the Secretary; and that he make application for such Books as may be wanted for distribution.

THOMAS DYKE.

Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. for his attention in the Chair.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

		£.	s.	d.
Adams, Rev. R. H.	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Ashdown, Mr.	*St. Paul's Cray*	1	0	0
Barnard, Rev. Edward,	*Bexley*	1	1	0
Bell, Mr. William,	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Bowdler, Rev. Thomas.	*Ash*	1	1	0
Boys, Rev. Thomas,	*Crayford*	1	1	0
Bradley, Rev. John,	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Brandon, Mrs.	*ditto*	0	10	6
Budgen, Mrs.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Budgen, William, Esq.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Budgen, John, Esq.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Budgen, Mr. John, Jun.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Caldecot, Thomas, Esq.	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Colyer, Mr. James,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Colyer, Mr. Edward,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Cooke, Mr. Richard,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Cresy, Mr. Edward,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Cresy, Mr. Edward, Jun.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Currey, Rev. John,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Curtis, Rev. G. W.	*Sutton-at-Hone*	1	1	0
Dyke, Sir Thomas, Bart.	*Lullingstone Castle*	2	2	0
Davids, Mr. Charles,	*Crayford*	2	2	0
Davids, Miss,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Davids, Miss Sophia,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Davies, Rev. Richard	*Welling*	1	1	0
Deacon, Rev. Thomas	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Eardley, Right Hon. Lord,	*Belvidere*	1	1	0
Eardley, Hon. Sampson E.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Elliot, Mrs.	*Dartford*	0	5	0
Elwin, Mr. Thomas,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Emery, Mr. John,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Fleet, Charles Hussey, Esq.	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Fooks, Mr. Thomas Broadley,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Foxall, Mr. Phineas,	*ditto*	0	10	0
Fuller, Thomas, Esq.	*Farningham* Donation	1	1	0
Green, Mr. Edward,	*Stone*	1	1	0
Hards, Mr. James,	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Hayton, Rev. Amos,	*Swanscomb*	1	1	0
Humphrey, Mr. John,	*Dartford*	0	5	0
James, Mr. David,	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Johnston, Mrs.	*Danson*	1	1	0
Kemble, Rev. John,	*Lullingstone*	1	1	0
Killick, Mr. Thomas,	*Stone*	0	5	0
Knight, Mrs.	*ditto*	0	10	6
Laurence, Rev. Dr.	*Stone*	1	1	0
Mumford, William, Esq.	*Sutton Place*	1	1	0
Mumford, John, Esq.	*St. John's*	1	1	0
Nettleingham, Mr. W.	*Stone*	0	5	0
Notley, Mr. Samuel,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Onslow, Rev. Arthur,	*Crayford*	1	1	0
Parkhurst, Mr. Thomas,	*Stone*	0	10	6
Payne, Mr. George,	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Peete, William, Esq.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Peters, John, Esq.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Pierce, Mrs.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Rochester, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of		2	2	0
Rashleigh, Rev. Peter,	*Southfleet*	1	1	0
Rashleigh, Rev. George,	*Horton*	1	1	0
Rawlings, Edward, Esq.	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Ray, Miss,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Rowlestone, Mr. William.	*Darenth*	1	1	0
Russell, Mr. John,	*Swanscomb*	1	1	0
Sandford, Rev. Benjamin,	*Farningham*	1	1	0
Saxon, Lieutenant Colonel,	*Dartford*	1	1	0
Sears, Mr. John,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Sears, Mr. Thomas,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Sears, Mr. William,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Sheppard, Mr. William,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Simonds, Rev. John,	*St. Paul's Cray*	1	0	0
Snowden, Mr. James,	*Dartford*	0	10	6
Solomon, Mr. Alexander,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Solomon, Mr. Jeremiah,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Staples, Mr. John,	*Swanley*	1	1	0
Staples, Mr. Thomas,	*ditto*	1	1	0
Talbot, Robert, Esq.	*Stone Castle*	1	1	0
Tucker, Rev. S.	*Welling*	1	1	0
Tucker, Mr. J.	*ditto*	1	1	0
Winthrop, Rev. Edward,	*Hawley*	1	1	0
Wright, Mr. Thomas,	*Dartford*	0	10	0

N. B.—The Subscribers who did not attend at the General Meeting, are requested to pay their Subscriptions to the Treasurer at the earliest convenient opportunity.—Subscriptions are considered as becoming due annually at the audit.

T. CADDEL, PRINTER, GRAVESEND.

poſſeſſion of Sir John Baude, a man of an honorable family in this kingdom, of whom it acquired the name of Baudiwins, which it keeps at preſent, the difference of the language of the times only excepted. This place afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of the abbot and convent of Leſnes, who were poſſeſſed of lands in this pariſh as early as king John's reign;[p] they in the 1ſt year of king Henry VIII. held it with other lands adjoining, of the manor of Temple Dartford, by the yearly rent of 2s. 5d. and ſuit of court.

In the 16th year of king Henry VIII. on the ſuppreſſion of this abbey, the revenues of it were granted to cardinal Wolſey, for the better endowment of his college, vulgarly called Cardinal college, in Oxford. But four years afterwards, when the cardinal was caſt in a præmunire, this, among the other eſtates of that college, which for want of time had not been firmly ſettled on it, were forfeited to the king, and became part of the royal revenue, where it did not continue long; for that king, in his 23d year, granted it, by the name of the manor of Baudwyns, and other lands and premiſes thereto belonging, in exchange for other lands, to Eton college, near Windſor, to which the inheritance of this ſeat and manor now belongs.[q]

The Adams's were formerly leſſees of this eſtate under the college, it was afterwards held by Lovelace, and then by Sir Edward Hulſe, bart. who being eminently diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion, as a phyſician, was ſo created in 1739. He was the eldeſt ſon of Edward Hulſe, M. D. by Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Weſtrow, eſq. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Levett, lord mayor in 1700, by her he had three ſons, Edward, who ſucceeded him in title, and ſettled in Hampſhire; Weſtrow, who died before him; and Richard, of whom further mention will be made hereafter; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to John Calvert, eſq.

[p] See Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 302. [q] Tan. Mon. p. 34.

of

of Hertfordſhire. Several years before his death he retired to Baldwins, where he died in 1759, and was buried in Wilmington church-yard, bearing for his arms, *Argent 3 piles, one iſſuing from the chief between the others reverſed ſable*, being the arms likewiſe of the families of this name in Cheſhire, Kent and Berkſhire. At his death he bequeathed his intereſt in this eſtate, with the freehold lands adjoining, to his ſecond ſon, Richard Hulſe, eſq. who reſided here, and added much to the improvements his father had made to this ſeat, and the grounds belonging to it, which he incloſed with paling as a paddock in 1768. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1768, but on his removing to Blackheath in 1783, he ſold his intereſt in it to Arnold Neſbit, eſq. who reſided here, and in 1791 alienated it to Simon Frazer, eſq. a director of the Eaſt-India company, who is the preſent poſſeſſor, and reſides in it. Mr. Fraſer's daughter married Alexander lord Salton, who died here in 1793.

A little more than half a mile north-weſtward from the town of Dartford lies the hamlet of Stanham, antiently called Stoneham, which formerly was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Dartford. Elizabeth Creſſener, prioreſs, and the convent of Dartford, anno 25 king Henry VIII. let to Robert Dove, huſbandman, their capital meſſuage here, with the buildings and ſeveral pieces of land thereto belonging, at the rent of 20l. 14s. After the ſuppreſſion the intereſt in this leaſe was become veſted in William Thynne, eſq. who in the 37th year of king Henry VIII. had a further term granted in it.

Queen Elizabeth in her 11th year, granted to Hugh Cartwright her capital meſſuage, and a houſe called the Dayern-houſe, in Stoneham, at the above rent. This eſtate was lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Smith, a merchant in London, and two Mr. Bucks, of Norfolk, who conveyed it by ſale to Mr. Mark Fielder, of Dartford. He died in 1782, and by will, gave it to his

Barnsford Creek

12

11

10

9

Manor Way

Manor

Lot 1

STONEHAM FARM

Lane

Shepherds Lane

Turnpike

Lot 8 | Lot 9 | Lot 10 | Lot 11

PANTERS

Lot 12

Lot 13

R. Leigh Esq.

Lot 7 | Lot 6 | Lot 5 | Lot 4 | Lot 3 | Lot 2

Mr Budgen

Mr Tucker

Esq

Mr Morgan

Mr Aldersley

Lot 16

Lot 15

Lot 14

Mr Hart

Scale of Chains

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Burntwood Green

Way

Manor

12

11

10

9

8

7a

7

6

5

4

3

2

Lot 1

STONEHAM FIRM

Lane

Shepherds

Lot 8

Lot 9

Lot 10

Lot 11

PASTURES

Turnpike

Durnford

Chalk Pit

Durnford Pound

Durnford Hall

Lot 5

Lot 6

Lot 7

Lot 4

Lot 2

Lot 12

Lot 13

Mr Rudgen

Mr Tasker

Mr C. Morgan

R. Leigh Esq.

Mr Mitchell

Lots to Wheeler

Lot 16

Lot 15

Lot 14

Mr Hart

Mr Hurlock

Mr Hurlock Esq

Manor Hse

Mr E. Rawlings

Lot 11

Scale of Chains

CONSISTING OF

Painter's and Stoneham Farms,

ALSO, EXTENSIVE

CHALK PITS, AND LIME KILNS,

ADJOINING THE TURNPIKE ROAD,

At Dartford.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MESSRS. DRIVER,

At the George & Bull Inn, Dartford,

On SATURDAY, the 26th Day of MAY, 1810,

At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

IN SIXTEEN LOTS.

is nephew, Mr. Mark Callow, the preſent poſſeſſor f it.

John de Fremingham gave and mortyzed his ma- or at Dartford, at the Hythe, to the value of one undred ſhillings, above all repriſes, to the wardens nd commonaltie of Rocheſter bridge. The wharf nd ſome land adjoining, they ſtill poſſeſs; but the anor has been long forgotten.

Sir John Stewart and Maltilda his wife, reſided in eir manſion houſe at Dartford in the 14th year of ing Henry VI. for he then granted to his eldeſt ſon homas, and his heirs, licence to make uſe of his wan-mark, a *little ragged ſtaff*; which mark he took y inheritance after the death of his father, Sir John tewart, to hold the ſame by the delivery of one cig- et yearly at his houſe in Dartford; for it ſeems that one could have a *ſwan-mark* but by the king's au- ority, and who had five marcs freehold eſtate, above l repriſes; and all ſwans ſwimming in open and ommon rivers ſo marked, became then the property f him whoſe mark they bore.[r]

King Henry VI. in his 31ſt year, granted licence John Bamburgh, William Rothele, Roger Jones, nd Thomas Booth, or the ſurvivor of them, to found ere an ALMS-HOUSE, in honour of the Holy Tri- ty, to be an hoſpital for five poor perſons, to be alled the *Trinitees Almes Houſe*, in Dartford, of which he vicar and churchwardens of Dartford, and their ucceſſors, were to be governors for ever; and a cor- orate body, with power of acquiring lands and tene- ents in mortmain, to the value of twenty pounds early, beyond repriſes, for the ſupport as well of the id five poor perſons, as other deeds of charity and ety, according to the direction of the ſaid John Bam- urgh, William Rothele, &c. This hoſpital ſeems af- rwards to have been uſed as a ſpital-houſe for lepers;

[r] Coke's Reports, pt. 7, p. 633.

for

for in a rental of the manor of Temple's, anno 1 king Henry VIII. it is called the *ſpytell-houſe*, where the leprous inhabit and dwell,[s] the ſtreet where it was built being ſtill called Spitel-ſtreet.

There was an *anchorite* or *hermit* at Dartford ſo early as the 20th year of king Henry III. In the 3d year of king Henry V. Henry lord Scrope left to this anchorite by will, 13s. 4d.[t] Theſe anchorites were a kind of religious beggars, who took their ſtations at the end of bridges, or other moſt frequented thoroughfares, to implore the benevolence of the paſſengers. There was one remaining here ſo late as the reign of king Henry VI. whoſe ſtand was at the foot of the bridge here.

There was one of this ſort in almoſt every city and town in England, to whom charitable people generally left ſome remembrance in their wills.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS AUDITOR, alias BARNARD, gave by will, in 1536, an annuity of 3s. to buy peas, to be diſtributed among the poor, in the firſt week in Lent, payable out of four acres of land, called Docklincroft, which bequeſt has not been paid for many years.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN gave by deed, in 1596, a rent, to be diſtributed quarterly to the moſt poor inhabitants of Dartford, out of a houſe and garden, veſted in truſtees, and of the annual produce of 13l. 4s.

JEROME WARRAM gave by will, in 1570, for the uſe of the poor, a houſe and garden, in the occupation of Mrs. Bugden, of the annual produce of 5s.

MRS. CATHARINE BAMME gave by deed, in 1572, among other charitable bequeſts, 20s. to the poor of this pariſh, to be paid out of a meſſuage and lands in Gillingham, veſted in Edward Taylor, of the annual produce of that ſum.

JOHN BYER gave by will, in 1572, for the habitation of the poor of this pariſh, nine alms houſes, in Lowfield, adjoining ſouthward to Horſeman's-place, and endowed them with a barn and ſeveral pieces of land, in the occupation of Mrs. Glover and Mr. Fleet; the former at 17l. the latter at 5l. annual rent, and for the habitation of four poor aged people, and 20d. to be paid quar-

[s] Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 479. Willis's Mitred Abbies, p. 98.
[t] Rot. Pat. ejus an. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix. p. 275.

terly

EASTER MONDAY.

The Churchwardens and Overseers esent their compliments to you, and request favor of your company to dinner on Monday next, at the Bull Inn.

Dinner on Table at Four o'clock.

Tickets, 10s.

(Dinner, Dessert, Bottle of Wine, and Attendants, included,)

To be had at the Bull Inn, or of either of the Officers.

An answer is particularly requested.

Dartford, April 17, 1829.

Pocock, Printer, Dartford.

terly to each of them; now inhabited by paupers; annual produce 1l. 6s. 8d.

JOHN BARTON gave by will, in 1613, the intereſt of 130l. yearly, to be beſtowed on bread, and diſtributed to the poor by the vicar and churchwardens. N. B. With this money, in 1623, the pariſh purchaſed by deed, of Francis Goldſmith and others, thirteen acres of land in Crayford pariſh, and a houſe in Dartford, the former veſted in William Flint and others, at 12l. per annum rent; the latter in William Nettlefold, at 11l. 10s. per annum; on condition that 20s. ſhould be yearly diſtributed to the poor on Shrove Sunday, as his gift, out of the rents of the lands purchaſed of him by Barton's money. He agreed to abate 15l. out of the purchaſe money; annual produce 1l.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS and WILLIAM HARRISON gave by will, in 1623, the intereſt of 50l. and 10l. to be laid out in bread, and diſtributed among the poor every Sunday in the year,

N. B. With theſe two gifts were purchaſed a houſe and piece of land belonging to it, which houſe has been taken down, and four new houſes have been built on the ground, with monies borrowed upon them, which money the rents have diſcharged. The houſes are let to ſeveral tenants, at the yearly rent of 5l. each; 2s. worth of bread have been yearly diſtributed every Sunday, out of the rent of theſe houſes, as was ſtipulated when they were purchaſed; the annual produce 20l. per annum.

ROBERT ROGERS gave by deed, in 1629, rent to be diſtributed among the poor on Eaſter Monday, payable out of a houſe and yard, veſted in Mrs. Catharine Taſker; annual produce 4l.

JONATHAN BRETT gave by deed, in 1629, for the relief of the poor inhabitants of this pariſh, four acres of land, veſted in Mr. George Hardres, of the annual produce of 9l.

THOMAS COOPER in 1629, gave an annuity, to be diſtributed to the poor in bread, payable out of woodland in Bexley pariſh, in the occupation of James Craſter, of the annual produce of 1l.

ANTHONY POULTER gave by will, in 1629, an annuity of 20s. to be diſtributed by the miniſter and churchwardens on Eaſter day, payable out of a houſe in Dartford, occupied by Mrs. Pettit, of the annual produce of 1l.

JOHN TWISLETON, eſq. gave by deed, in 1660, certain rent, to be applied, one-third of it to the alms houſes, and the other two-thirds to be given to the poor, iſſuing out of three acres of land, in the occupation of Edward Rawlins, of the annual produce of 5l. 6s. 3d.

JOHN ROUND, in 1682, gave an annuity, to be diſtributed among the poor on Chriſtmas day, payable out of the Bell inn, in Dartford, in the occupation of John Elliot, of the annual produce of 1l.

THE REV. CHARLES CHAMBERS gave by will, in 1745, the ſum of 50l. veſted in the 3 per cents. the intereſt to be diſtributed

by

by the minister on Christmas day, among twenty-four poor persons, twenty of whom to be widows, annual produce 1l. 10s.

JOHN RANDALL gave by will, in 1771, 200l. now vested in the 3 per cents. the interest to be distributed among poor housekeepers and widows, at 5s. each; annual produce 7l. 8s. 6d. and he gave 100l. since, vested in like manner, the interest to be laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor on Sundays; annual produce 3l. 14s. 3d.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave three houses for poor parishioners, to dwell in, now inhabited by paupers.

A PIECE OF LAND, on part of which the present workhouse was erected in 1728, by voluntary subscriptions; the other part, used as a garden to it, was given by a person unknown.

This land was let in 1720, for the use of the poor at 1l. per ann.

CHRISTOPHER HEATH gave lands to the next of kin of Ellen Sherrington, on condition that they should pay yearly out of them, to the use of the poor, 1l. 6s. 8d. and to the churchwardens and their successors, to the reparation of the church, 1l. 13s. 4d.

JOHN BEALE, of Swanscombe, devised 40s. per annum, towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Dartford, to be paid out of a messuage, called Hamanslay's, in Halsted, formerly occupied by William Watson.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *deanry* of Dartford, and *diocese* of Rochester. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands near the east end of the town, and is a large handsome building, consisting of three isles and two chancels. In 1793, the whole church was repaired and beautified by the parishioners, at the expence of twelve hundred pounds. The pavement within the altar rails, with the painting and gilding over it, was done at the charge of Charles Manning, gent. in 1702. The tower is at the west end of it, in which there is a clock and a good ring of bells; one of which, of the smaller size, used till of late to be constantly rung, as of old custom, at four o'clock every morning, and again at the time of curfew at night.

The church yard formerly surrounded it, but some few years ago that part of it, which was on the southern side, was given to the public to make the road more commodious for passengers. There is another burying-

Charlotte Lyfe &c—

to Darlford, extracted

from Stowell's remembrancer — published

Thorpe's Calendar. Registrum—

John Shirborne —

ad' cum pertinen' in Darlford Johanni

&c. cum condicione &c. unam crucem se-

rem formam factura illius crucis in loco

ti de Swanock &c. lib. 1. fo. 8.

d' liberacione.

remanet' meum in usib' remanc' imper-

um tres lectos' pro pauperibus &c

fo. 46—

John Bowre.

11 acres of arable land lying in South

ad invenend' 7 cereos &c l. 11. fo 326

John Sutham —

d if no heires may be found, I will

aid House and land shall be endowed

with the poor people of the parish

ng as the world standeth, and of 5. viijd

d to the church l. 111. fo. 145—

John Gardner.

my sons dye without heires lawfully be

then I will the said tenement with the

ppurtenances remayne to the monastery of Darlford

ore more l. v. fo. 249

By Rich. Clement

My house in Derry Street, I will that said house be sold into the possession x or xij persons of the Town, the rent profit of the Chauntry preest of Stam for ever. l. v. fo. 301 –

By Dennis Swetseir.

The yearly rent of an acre of la lying in the Spittlefield, I will it be yearly for ever. — l. 5. fo. 310.

By Hugh Seale

a tenement in Derry Street to repa Ws... of St Edmu chappell for ever. fo. 313.

By Eliz Hamond.

a legat to be to the church for ever a house and land to his heires to do l. ix fo. 61.

By Will. Cooke

a little tenement next the Cocke, a little croft in Barling, and an ore to find an obit with the profits, and residue in bread yearly among the and the church wardens for their pai xvj d. for ever, prout &c. l. ix fo.

hn Morley
Paper of iv.li. wax, a tenement in Ovary
- to doe it for ever by his heires; but
f donor, the inhabitaunts to enter &,
the howse &c L ix fo. 110 -

S. Auditor als. Barnard.
roft of land called Doklincroft lying
the parish cont. 4 acres to pay iiij s of money
pearson for poor people, to be distri-
to them the first weeke in Lent forever. L ix. fo. 216

h. Alexander
rement, orchard, and Garden in Crayford
Love, als Bandahon, & his wife, upon
tion to keepe an obit of xiv s. iiij d for
L. xi fo. 5 -

romie Warren
le and bequeath to the poore people of
rd all my house and garden there to
ing, lying and being in Spital Street
ford, that I bought of Mr Conte, forever
to the worlds end, to be alten by the
of Dartford and churchwardens to bee
the said poor people for ever. L xiij fo 50
Almshouse on Dartford Bridge for the
ing of poore people)

lliam Stanley -
. to be employed &c to repaire Schoolhouse
het house at Dartford. L xiv fo 250

By Christopher Heath.

Lands to remain to the next of kin of ... Sherrington, upon condition that they pay ... yearly for ... and of the lands xjs to ... of the poore of Dartford iiij vjs. viij d. ... to the use of the reparation of the church ... xiij s iiij d. Lxv. fo. 104.

By Wm Shearstone

One half of her goods to be indifferently and delivered to vjs of the chiefe inhabitants within the Towne of Dartford for ever ... the relefe of the poore for ever. L. xvi

By Anthony Poulter

To the Poore of Dartford xx s. yearly so long as the world endures, issuing out of my house called the Dolphin, in Eastin Monday xjs - L xx iij fo. 244

burying-ground belonging to this church at ſome little diſtance from it, adjoining the high London road at the top of the hill, eaſtward of the town, of which further mention will be made. It is ſituated on ſo high an eminence, that it overlooks even the top of the tower of the church.

Among other monuments and inſcriptions in this church, are the following: *In the great chancel*, on the north ſide of the altar is a monument for Sir John Spilman, incloſed with iron railing; on it are his effigies in armour and that of his lady, kneeling at a deſk, each with a book open, and over their heads, on a tablet of black marble, with an inſcription in German text for both of them; he died in 1607; on the top of the monument his arms, Or, a ſerpent wreathed in pale azure, creſted, gules, on a mount in baſe, vert, two flaunches, gules, each charged with three lions paſſant, or; beneath, on the tomb, are two coats, Spilman, as above, impaling argent, a man cloathed ſable, with a long cap on, holding in his hand an olive branch proper, and ſtanding on a mount, inverted, gules. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel, an altar tomb, incloſed with rails, and inſcription, for Clement Petit, eſq. of Joyes, in this pariſh, whoſe paternal ſeat was at Dentelion, in Thanet, obt. 1717. Before the rails of the altar, on a grave ſtone, are the figures of a man and woman, in braſs, under a canopy, with labels from their mouths; round the verge of the ſtone is an inſcription in braſs, in part torn away, for Richard Martyn, of Dartford, who died in 14.... ſhe died in 1402. Near it is another ſtone, which had the figure of a man, with a label from his mouth, and an inſcription round the verge, all in braſs, now loſt, but an inſcription in braſs ſtill remains, on a plate, for John Hornſey, S. T. B. who died in 1477. On another adjoining, are the figures in braſs of a woman and ſix children, that of the man is loſt; beneath on a plate, is an inſcription for capt. Arthur Boſcocke, gent. who married Francis, ſecond daughter of Francis Rogers, eſq. he died in 1612. On a grave ſtone, before the ſtep of the chancel, is the figure in braſs, of a woman, and inſcription, for Agnes, daughter of John Appleton, wife of Wm. Heſilt, one of the barons of the exchequer of Henry VI. afterwards of Robert, brother of Sir Tho. Molyngton, baron of Wemme; ſhe died in 1454. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel, a monument for Wm. Burgeſs, late citizen and ſalter of London, obt. 1640; arms, a feſs fret between three rooks. On the ſame ſide, before the altar rails, a memorial for Nicholas Tooke, gent. of Dartford, obt. 1672, æt. 90; arms, Tooke, argent, on a chevron, ſable, three plates of the field between three greyhounds heads eraſed, ſable collared, or; but this is cut here very erroneous. On the north ſide, a memorial for Mr. Mark Fielder, 1753, æt. 91; on

the ſouth ſide, a memorial for Mr. Wm. Taſker, of this pariſh, ob. 1732; and for Wm. Taſker, jun. their ſecond ſon, ob. 1733. *In the ſouth chancel*, a mural monument for John Twiſſleton, eſq. of Horſeman's-place, ſon and heir of John Twiſſleton, eſq. of Drax, in Yorkſhire, who was uncle and heir of Sir Geo. Twiſſleton, bart. of Barley, in that county, the antient paternal ſeat of the family. A memorial for John Twiſſleton, eſq. late of Horſeman's-place, ob. 1721. At the eaſt end an altar tomb, incloſed with wooden rails, and on the ſouth of it an inſcription for John Beer, of Dartford, who had Nicholas, Anne, and Dorothy; for Nicholas, who had Clement and Edward, and for Clement Beer, who had John and Clement, who both died, ſ. p. Edward Beer, their uncle, was their heir, and lived unmarried fifty-nine years, and died in 1627. On the north ſide, an inſcription, ſhewing, that Chriſtopher Twiſſleton, eſq. of Barley, in Yorkſhire, married Anne Beer, by whom he had George Twiſſleton, who had John Twiſſleton, and Edward Beer, dying, ſ. p. gave all his lands in Kent to John Twiſſleton above mentioned, who erected this monument in 1628. On the weſt ſide are two ſhields, one quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, quarterly, a canton ermine; 2d and 3d, on a feſs, three garbs; the other the ſame arms, impaling a chevron. A grave ſtone, having a braſs plate for John Beer, eſq. of Dartford, and Alice and Joan, his wives, and alſo for Henry Beer, his ſon and heir, who married Anne Beer, widow of Rich. Howlett, gent. deceaſed, and had by her a ſon, Wm. Beer, deceaſed, which John Beer died in 1572, and Henry in 1574; above, are two coats in braſs, both, a bear rampant, on a canton, five eſcallop ſhells. On a grave ſtone, the figures of a man and his two wives, with children and their ſhields of arms in braſs, all of which are loſt, excepting the ſecond wife and four children, and a plate with the inſcription, for Wm. Rothele, of Dartford, who died in 1464, and Beatrix and Joane, his wives, and their children. Another on the north ſide, on which were the figures of a man and woman, in braſs, now loſt, but part of the inſcription remains, for Katryn Burlton, who died 1496, and Rich. Burlton, jantilman, her huſband, who died 15... the reſt torn off. A mon[r] for Margaret, relict of John Pitt, eſq. predent of the S. Sea company at Vera Crux, ob. 1731, æt. 49, arms, Pitt impaling a chevron, ingrailed, betw. three eagles heads craſed. *In the middle iſle*, are ſeveral memorials of Manning; a grave ſtone in the ſouth croſs iſle, having the figures in braſs of a man between his two wives, and underneath thoſe of fifteen children, with inſcription in black letter, for Wm. Death, gent. principal of Staple's inn, who had two wives, Elizabeth and Anne, by the former he had ten ſons and ſix daughters, ob. 1590, Elizabeth, 1582; above a ſhield of arms, being death, a griffin paſſant between three creſcents, quartering four other coats." *In the north iſle* are memorials for the Round's, Woodin,

[r] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 974.

Poulter,

is built lye the Remains of the
James Harwood brear of this Parish
parted this life July. 15. 1770 Aged
Also his Children, Anne died July 29
aged 25 - And in memory of the Rev
wood, Died at Lisbon. Oct. 24. 1783, and
buried aged 25 - Charlotte died
20. 1768. aged 6. Mary died Feb 13
aged 12. Frances died May 9th
1. aged 18 years, Also Mrs Rebecca
Harwood wife of the above died June
902. aged 70 years -

a altar tomb within Iron Rails
Mrs Grace Williams, wife of
John Williams of this parish Gent
died the 2nd day of July 1799. aged
44. - on the other side - Underneath
deposited the remains of John
Williams Esqre formerly of this Parish
late of Wolcroft House near Hereford
who departed this life Augt 14 1823. aged
9. years -

on a Grave Stone -
memory of Mrs Eliz. Rawlings, Wife of Mr John
lings late of this Parish who departed this life the
of July. 1786. Aged 54. years -

On a gravestone near this lies interred the
Body of Mrs Lucy Robinson, who died July
21. 1785, aged 64 Years — Also the Body
of seven of her Grandchildren —
On another gravestone, near it
Francis Robinson Esq.r Died Sep.r 28.1
aged 43. Also Margaret, wife of the abo.
Francis Robinson died Feby. 19. 1806. aged

Lower Church Yard.

Dartford

On a Grave Stone. In memory of Mr. John Buc
ingers late of this parish who departed this Li
the 8th of Novr. 1781. aged 66. Also Mr. John Bu
ingers son of the above who died 11th Janry
aged 39.

On a Gravestone. In Memory of Mr. James La
ford, late of this Parish who departed th
life the 13th Septr. 1788 aged 83 years —
Also Mr. James Lawford, son of
the above who died the 23 Octr. 17
aged 31 years —

On a Gravestone. In Memory of
Ann Pennington Metcalf wife of Mr
Thos. Metcalf of this Parish, who died
the 18th of Augt. 1821. aged 68 years —
Note Mrs. M. was a Buckingers her Gran
father Matw Buckingers was born w
hundred & feet, there is an account
of him in Gents Mag. about the yea
1800.

hies the Body of the Revd William
ner. B.D. Rector of Kingsclown near
Bourne, and Fellow of St John's College
ord, whose simplicity of Manners &
rity of Heart, deservedly endeared
to all his acquaintance. He conti-
d for 8 years Curate of this Parish
ch trust he discharged with such
gence and abilities, as gained him
Esteem and good will of the Parish
rs for whom he always retained
nicere regard and made it one of
latest requests that his remains
ght be deposited among them. He
d the 9th of May 1754. aged 32.

---

e are deposited the remains of Finch
phrey Esq.r only son of Finch Humphrey
rnistic at Law, a Gentleman, by his
rane disposition, and universal bene
lence, no less, than antient descent

and liberal Education — To all men j
and honest, to the Poor charitable, to h
friends sincerely kind, To his wife af
ate, devoutly pious in the duties of Re
in the principles of a truly Christian
died July 13. A.D. 1743 Æt. XLIII.
married the only Daughter of John
of this Parish Surgeon, a Man of P
and learning, eminent in his Profes
conversant in most Sciences, knowing
many useful arts in his own exce
skilful, Diligent and careful in h
equally either to the Rich or Poor,
departed this life on the first of Ma
1747. in the 76th year of his Age, a
also interred - As a grateful testimon
her Conjugal and Filial affection t
best of Husbands and tenderest of
this Tomb is erected by Elizabeth Ha

Church Yard, Dartford Kent —

Lyeth interred the Body of Mr John
t Merchant, who departed this Life
3th day of Sept. Anno Dom 1706
42 Yeares — Arms Three Leopards
or Tigers Heads

the Memory of John Pettet Esqr of
Parish who departed this Life
30 day of Augt 1771. aged 66 Years
also Mrs Sarah Pettet sister of the
oveSaid John Pettet who departed
Life the 30 day of Octr. 1772 aged
Years — B 1711
Likewise to the memory of Benjamin
er Brother died July 1793 aged
—
Ann their Sister died Febry 9th
95 — aged 88 — B. 1707
and Mary their Sister died July
1801. aged 85 B. 17
Arms Three Leopards or Tigers Heads
Crest. a Mastiff. —
Mr John Pettet was a Brewer —

on a Flat Stone near the entrance
the Church Yard –

In Memory of James Gibs
Son of Chr. & Sarah Gibson wa
baptized the 13th of Nov. 1704.
the parish of St Mary the Virgi
the Town and Port of Dover, d
residing many years in this P
he dyed on the 26 of Feby. 181
106. year from his baptism –

Ann the Wife of John Par
Gent died July 4. 1787. ag
57 – in 1730

John Pardon Gent, late
Treasurer for the County of
Surry, Died 21st March
in the 70 Year of his age

---

lyeth the body of Capt[n] Arthur Bosvooke Gen[t]
married Frances the second Daughter of
s Rogers Esq[r] and had issue by her two
s, and 4 Daughters and departed this
the 7[th] of July 1613.
a Grave Stone before the Step in the great
el is the effegies of a woman in Brass
this Inscription, in Black Letter
ic jacet Agnes, filia Johannes Appleton,
dam uxor Willelmi Harcill, unius baron
de Scaccario domini regis Henrici sexti
sha uxor Roberti Molyngton, fratris Thome
ngton, militis, baronis de Wenne que
[obiit] xxix°. die Augusti, anno domini M°CCCC
Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen
a Black Marble grave stone the South side
Chancel, this inscription in Roman
tals
Here lyeth the body of William Burges, late
en, and Salter of London, He deceased the
of Aug[t] 1640 Anno Aetatis sue 54. He left
two sonns, and one Daughter.
Vivit post funera Virtus —
re are there Arms, viz A fesse fret between 3

Above are [illegible]
table, between three Moles of the Second
below are 4 Shields —
on a black marble grave stone, under
above monument is this — The Body
John Twesleton Esq^r obiit 4^th day
December 1682, above the inscription
this arms. viz a Chevron between
Moles.

on a black marble grave stone w
touches the former is this —
underneath this Stone lyeth interr
body of Ann Twesleton, wife of John
leton of Horsemans Place in this Par
Esq^r, who departed this life the 19^th d
of November anno Domini 1717.
the 88^th year of her age, over the inscr
tion are the arms of Twesleton as ab
impaling a chevron between three b
horns stringed — on an other black
ble grave stone adjoining is this
Here lies interred the body of John
wesleton, late of Horsemans Place in
Parish Esq^r who departed this life the
of July 1721. in the 72^nd year of his

t the east end is an altar tomb inclosed
wooden rails, and on the South side
tomb is this inscription — (the rails
removed 1825)

n Beer of Dartford had issue { Nicholas, Ann, Dorothy } Beer

holas Beer had issue { Clement, Edward } Beer

ment Beer had issue { John, Clement } Beer both died without issue —

ard Beer their uncle was their
r, and lived ~~on~~ married 59 years, and
d about the 14th of March 1627.
on the North side is this
risopher Twysleton of Barley, in the
nty of York Esqre married with An
r, and had issue George Twysleton; [illegible]
sleton had issue John Twysleton, and
aid Beer, dieing without issue gave
his land in Kent to John Twysleton
erected this Monument in memo
he said Edward Beer in the year 162
n the West side are these two coats ar

[illegible] nearbirly, a Bear rampant, a canton
nine - 2d Ermine on a fesse 3. garbs. 3rd as
2nd 4th as the first - on the North side
arms of Beer, impaling a Chevron, betw
3. Animals like Hogs sable -

On a Grave Stone is a brass plate wr
his inscription in black letter - Hic
[illegible]yeth John Beer sometyme of Dartfo
Esqr and Alyce and Ishane his wyves
and also Henry Beer his Sonne a
heir, who had to wife Anne Beer,
one wife to Richard Howlet Gent de
and had a sonne named William Be
deceased which said John departed
[illegible]ranty lorry lyfe the 25 day of Apri
1572, and the said Henry died the 2
day May 1574 - Over the Inscription
two coats in Brass both alike viz,
Bear rampant, on a canton five esc
balls -

On a grave-stone were the effigies
man, and his two wives, with chil
and three escutcheons in brass, which
are lost - On the plate is this inscrip

...scription in Black letter —
...jacent Willelmus Rothela de Dertford
...biit primo die mensis Augusti
...o domini Millesimo C.C.C.C. LXIIII. Nec
...Beatrix et Johanna uxores ejus, ac
...orum corundum, quorum animabus
...ceatur Deus. Amen.
...a grave stone on the North side wer
...figies of a man and woman in brass
...lost (1796) but part of the inscription
...remains in black letter — Epytaphe
...for concerning erthly sepulture of
...ryn Burlton, subtreasurer of IX daye
...yn June thousand IIIIC LXXXXVI yere
...rient; with Rychard Burlton, jantilman
...s to the Katryn ..... expyred thowte
..... with hyer thus cumant, ask Cries
... grant that ingent, wher thorow her
...y our of theys tuves schall be be Sa
...ur —
...a grave stone of black marble near
...former in this —
...ere lyeth the body of Prosper Brow
...e of Hoxmond Place in this Parish who

deceased this life Sept. 20 1739 aged
56. years — Above are three arms
on a band colized three Lions passant
impaling a chevron colized betwe
three Pelicans heads erased —
On a grave stone of black marble
on the side is this —

Here lies interred the body of
Margaret Pitt, relict of John Pitt
late President to the Honorable Soci
Company at Bencoolen, who dec
22 of Feb.y. 1731. in the 49th year of
age Above are these Armes, viz. a
chuchy between three besants, in
a chevron ingrailed between three
heads erased —

On a grave stone near the former were
figures of a man and woman and fo
escutcheons in brass, that of the man a
two of the coats are yet remaining. Ro
the verge of the stone is this inscripti
in brass in black letter, the former part

is broke away.

- - - - - dominii millesimo quingentesimo
o, et Eleanor uxor ejus, quæ obiit
to die mensis Februarii anno dom
ni x x x vii°. Quorum animabus propitietur
. Amen - There is evidently a letter D
ost in the date. (In 1825. The whole of the
o inscription is gone except one figure of
e characters between each word of the above
ption are somewhat singular, such as a bell
leaf, rose, trefoil slipped, dog, mullet, leopard
, crescent, cross formee, horses head &c. and
only designed as ornamental points. The
escutcheons are per Parted per chevron,
e first, eight-cropper formee, the second
the same impaling a chevron three
and, head in chief -

In the midde Isle

three adjoining gravestones are three
ptions. Here lyeth interred the body of
ry Manning who departed this life
day of Octr 1725 aged 72 years.
Here lyeth the body of Sarah Manning wife
nry Manning who departed this life

the 16. of Dec. 1718. aged 58 years.

Here lyeth the body of ---lan Mennying w
departed this life May 12th 1679. aged 54 y.

On a grave stone in the South Crosse isle a
ffigure of a man in brass between two wi
and beneath them fifteen children with
inscription in black letter

Here under lyeth buryed the bodye of
Wyllyam Death, gentylman, prynsipall of
Staple Inne, and one of the Attorneys of the C
mon pleas at Westmynster, who had two wy
Elizabeth and Anne, and had yssue by Eliz
beth ten sonnes and six doughters; which
Wyllyam beynge of the age of sixty three
years deceased the fyrste of March 1590 an
Elizabeth beinge of the age of xl. years, d
ceased the xiii of Aprylle. 1582, unto wh
soules almyghty God graunt a joyful
resurrection.

Above are the arms in brass of six co
quarterly viz, 1st A Gryffin passant between
3 crescents - 2d A chevron between three
[illegible] header couped at the shoulde

afraid about the arches, with the Arms
es - 3rd Richmond, 4th not now discernable
ree lions rampant. 6th as the first.

In the North Isle

Grave Stones are the following

scriptions -

Here lyeth buried the body of John
nd late of Dartford in Kent Gent. Who
ended this life the 25th of Augst 1701
d 53. years & 3 months -

nd also lyeth the body of Sarah Wood
who departed this life the 12 of March
3. aged 71. years.

re under lyeth interred the body of
e Round, Daughter of Thos Round of Hi
rk by Joana his Wife. She departed
life the 10th of Decr 1632. and in the
4 year of her Age. -

Here lyeth the body of Israell Round
departed this life the 24 of Augst
92. in the 37th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Anthony
Clerk departed in July the
d -

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Roune
wife of the aforesaid Anthony Rouse who
ied this life the 7th of Jan. 1681. in the
of her age -

Here lyeth interred the body of Dame [illegible]
son of Mr Henry Woodin of this Parish
departed this life Augst 13. Anno Domini
1716 aged 41. years —

Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Cha[illegible]
late of this parish Gentn who dyed the
of Octr in the year of our Lord 1685.

Also the body of Mary his first wife dau
of Sam.l Dalling of Westerham in the C
of Kent Gentleman —

And the body of his second wife Eli
Daughter of Richard Porter of Crayfo
Crayford, in the same County Gent a
his Daughter Mary whom he had
his first wife.

The above inscriptions in Dartford
Church are copied from the Monume
Inscriptions inserted in the Appendix to
Mr Thorpe's Registrum Roffense p. 974 to

Also of Sam.l Fielder who died 13th
1760 aged 47.

Likewise Mr Martha Fielder who died
May 10th 1782. aged 76.

Likewise Mr Henry Fielder who died
May 10 1782 also Mary Henley, who died 5 July 1799
aged 80 years —

a Plain White Marble oval Mural Tablet
from
the East end of the Chancel is this inscrip

Sacred to the Memory of the
Revd James Harwood, M.A. Rector of Chff-
ford of this Parish twenty two years who
d Feby 15. 1778 aged 63. and also of his
aged Daughters Charlotte, Mary and
ces whose remains together with his
interred in a Vault on the West of the
the upper burying Ground
the Righteous shall be had in everlasting
membrance. —

On the South Side of the Great Chancel
the Communion Table is a Monumen
cted to the Memory of Revd John Carvey by
of the Inhabitants of the Parish with his
cription —

Sacred to the Memory of the
Revd John Carvey A.M. Forty seven years Vicar of
Parish, Rector of Longfield, and formerly
ow of St Johns College Cambridge, who depar
this life on the 18th day of Octr 1824, Aged 89
rs, and lies buried in Northfleet Church
a perpetual remembrance of his Virtue
record the deep sense of his worth
and their heartfelt sorrow for their loss
Parishioners have caused this Monument
ct to be erected —
saw in him Benevolence tempered with

Devotion, Dual controlled by sober Piety adorned with a simplicity approaching almost, to that of the Apostolic Age.

Below are the arms, Gules, a cross Sa. in chief a Rose, Crest a Rose —

The supported Head of Hamo de Hethe has been placed against the wall within two feet of this Monument, —

In the South Chancel, within a Niche has lately (1825) been placed a Tablet of White Marble on which is the following inscription

Sacred to the Memory of John William Hurdis Esqre. of this Place and late of Wibtoft in the County of Warwick Esqre. who having through the early period of life, ever assiduous, and intelligent, successfully pursued his profession of the Law, and having with acquired, an hereditary affluence, in retirement and amidst his Family, during the remainder of the days allotted to him, been long occupied in the pursuits of Agriculture, and distinguished by acts of Benevolence and Charity which soften bodily infirmity, but sapped by Christian faith religious hope and rational piety, closed an active and useful life on the 14th day of Augt. 1823. Aged 69.

he arts could weep, they wd
have wept for John Stanley
in silence on that earth
wh he is buried. He was
ten in ye seven liberal
- Prudent & chaste, &
ceptable for his bounty. Then
ighty Bachelor in second
nity: he was always loved
ell at Oxford. He excelled
counsel, he knew how to
dvise. He sacred scriptures
ow were to learn how
ined men. He was
ved to ye poor, whom he

known to be fit Objects. He was
perfect in study, & sober.
Remarkable for his moral
principles in every virtue.
For so great merits his Spirit
occupies a Station in ye
Skies. ———

ve the vaults of the Communion
le in Dartford Church is a grave
which had the effigies of a
n with a label from his mouth
an inscription round the verge
e stone now lost (1769), but on
rass plate still remaining, in the
wing inscription in black letter

Hic jacet Johannes Hornley, Theologie
cal .... qui obiit 1477.

erat artis, Hornley tacuisse Johannem,
jacent isla, qui tumulatur humo.
tem juvat liberalibus ille magistris;
dens, et castus, maximus atque fide.
rime sacre tunc baccalaureus ingens.
nie cunctis semper amatus erat.
lio valuit, sermones pandere sacros
erat, et doctos semper amare viros.
ubus largus fuerat, quos noverat aptos,
studiis faciens, sobrius atque fuit.
ius insignis cuncta virtute refulgens
tantis meritis spiritus astra tenet.

on a grave stone of black marble on the
north side of the Chancel

Here lieth the body of Mr Mark Fiddes
who dyed the 1st of May 1753. aged 91

on a black marble grave stone on the South
side —

Here lyeth the body of Mr Wm Tasher
of this parish who departed this life the
10th day of May 1732 in the 72. year of his
B. 1660

Here also lyeth the body of Mrs Elizabeth
Tasher wife of the above named Wm Tasher
who dyed Octr. 25 1740 in the 81st year of her
B. 1659

age

Here also lyeth the body of Wm Tasher
junior, second son of the above said Wm
Tasher, who departed this life the 27th day
of March 1733 aged 35 years —

on the South side of the Chancel next
the Communion table is an altar tomb
inclosed with rails and this Inscription

Here lies interred the body of Clement
Petit esqr of Jersey in this parish
whose paternal seat was of Dentelion, in
the isle of Thanet in this County who
departed this life the 23d of March anno
domini 1717. aged 70 years.
B. 1647

[illegible] Monument [illegible]
[illegible] fair monument of alabaster and
[illegible]ch marble for S[illegible] John Spilman kne
[illegible]ered with iron rails, on which is his
[illegible]ures in armour, and that of his lady
[illegible]ling at a desk, with each a book open
[illegible]fore their heads on a tablet of
[illegible]he marble are inscriptions in
[illegible]man text & gilt letters —
[illegible] ruhet in Christo selig Frau Elisa
[illegible] K. Nicolai Mengels Burgers, und
[illegible] Raths der Stadt Nürnberg. Tochter
[illegible]hann Spilmans Ritters. ehliche Haus
[illegible]w welche nach dem sie mit ihrem
[illegible]n from gottesfurchtig, und gebrauw 35
[illegible] gelebet, endlich in abnehmung ihres
[illegible] seliglich entschlaffen. Ihres alters
[illegible]har den 10 May anno 1607.
[illegible]den the above are the following in
[illegible]n Capitals.
[illegible]icuit pro te conjunx extrema subire,
[illegible]que tuam mortem, morte piane mea
[illegible] licuit feci, tumulus lachrimaque secutæ
[illegible]icquid et mariti continet alma fides.
[illegible] Von Landow am Bodensee

over

For that was not God's Will, dear wife
What must be is, that this tomb will
Declare my love and duties still

Mein lieb leben, lieus weib hett ich,
Gern geben umb Zuerzetten dech;
Weils so must sein Soll doch diss gra
Thundt thuen mein trenw gmuet reich

M. Johan. Spilman Ritter hatt dieses
seyner lieben Hausfrauw Zue gue
gedechtnus, aufrichten lassen 160

On a male sable between two escutcheo
on the base of the tomb is this in Roman cap

Auf. den 31 dag Jni anno 160- ist in Ge
verschaiden der junge gesell hans Burscha
v. lindow am Bodensee —

On the tops of the monument are these arms
Or, a serpent wreathed in pale azure, crested g
on a mount in base vert, two flaunches gules
each charged with three lions passant Or. Or
a wreath wreathed about the temples and
loins with ivy the Motto, Arte et fortuna

Beneath on the tomb are two coats, viz. the arms
Spilman as above impaling argent a man clo
sable with a long cape on, holding in his hand a
olive branch proper, and standing on a mount
in enchekie gules —

[illegible]mural monument in the Chancel
[illegible]ford Church, commemorative Sir
[illegible] Spielman, a German, who first
introduced the manufacture of Paper
this Kingdom in the Reign of Queen
She granted him the Subordinate
[illegible]r of Portbridge or Bychenora in
[illegible]ord, which had previously been
[illegible]ppendage to the Priory. In the
[illegible] 2. Eliz. who Knighted him, and
[illegible]om he was also, [illegible]. he obtain
[illegible]eave for the sole gathering for Ten
[illegible] of all Rags &c, necessary for the
[illegible]ing of such paper. He died in 1607
[illegible] age of 55. his Effigies with
[illegible] his Lady are exhibited on the
[illegible]ment kneeling at a desk.

Hughsons London V. 5. p. 158.

Before the Rails at the Communion table on a grave stone are the effigies a Man and Woman in brass under a canopy or screen, with this label his mouth in black letter —

Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit in novissimo die ..... and on his label the following, Et in carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum,

Round the verge of the Stone is the inscription in brass, in part torn away

Hic Jacet Ricardus Martin de Dover qui obiit undecimo die mensis [illegible] anno domini millesimo, quadringentesimo ..... XVIII°. die mensis Februarii anno domini millesimo, quadringentesimo secundo. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen —

the Church of Bamford Church
monument is inscribed on it
to Memory of Joseph Jardine
died March 14th 1832, aged

wife Jardine died Dec 17. 1816
49 -
they lived in Grateful rememb
, they died in Peace
a tribute of filial affection
faithful wife, Mrs Sons can
this tablet to be erected

Dartford National Schools.

RULES to be observed by the Parents.

1.—The Parents are to take care that their Children shall be regularly sent to the School at Nine in the Morning, and at Two in the Afternoon.

2.—They are also to take care that on Sundays their Children shall be regularly sent to the Church at the same Hours.

3.—They are also to take care that their Children shall appear at the School and at the Church perfectly clean and neat.

4.—The Parents are desired not to suffer their Children to stay away from the School or from the Church, at any time, without leave from the Master or Mistress, except in case of sickness, when they are to take care that the Master or Mistress shall be informed of the circumstance.

5.—The Parents are not to interfere in any respect with the Management of the School.

6.—The Parents are desired to teach their Children to observe diligently all the Rules of the School, and to submit to any Punishments, which the Master or Mistress may find it necessary to inflict.

7.—The Parents are to take care that their weekly Subscriptions for the Education of their Children shall be regularly paid every Monday Morning.

If the Parents do not observe these Rules, their Children will be dismissed from the School.

T. CADDEL, PRINTER, GRAVESEND.

Poulter, Dalling, and Chambers, all of this parish. There are many more memorials and tombs of respectable inhabitants of this populous town and parish, as well in the church as the two church yards, but they are by far too numerous for insertion in this place.

In the 7th year of king Edward III. Thomas de Woldham, bishop of Rochester, caused a new window to be made in the chancel of the church.

William the Conqueror confirmed the gift which Hamo his steward had made of the church of Tarentford, in the king's manor, to the church of St. Andrew of Rochester;[w] which king Henry I. confirmed, with the churches appendant to it, and the tithes of this parish in corn, pannage, cattle, money, and in all other things, in like manner as St. Austin held the church of Middleton, with the tithes of that parish, in the time of his father,[x] and also the tithes of his mills in Darenteford.

Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, who was elected to that see in the reign of the Conqueror, having recovered the manors and possessions of his church, which had been dissipated and made away with, separated his own maintenance from that of the monks, in which division he allotted this church, among others, to the support of the almonry, belonging to the convent.[y] The monks did not continue long in the possession of it, for bishop Gilbert de Glanvill, who came to the see in 1185, on pretence that his predecessor had impoverished the see by his too large donations to the priory, divested them of all right to this church, which he restored to the see of Rochester; however, he reserved and confirmed to the monks their antient pension from it.[z]

[w] Ang. Sac. p. 372. ps. 1 ma. Text. Roff. p. 158. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 30.

[x] See the confirmations of king Henry II. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 4. Reg. Roff. p. 45. of abp. Anselm and of abp. Boniface, in Dugd. vol. iii. p. 2. [y] Reg. Roff. p. 35. Dugd. vol. iii. p. 1.

[z] Reg. Roff. p. 53, 687. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 435.

Laurence, biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1253, reſerving the tithes of ſheaves, and of every kind of hay, demiſed this church, and all the ſmall tithes, oblations, and obventions, and the tithes of ſheaves ariſing in gardens and curtileges not being ploughed, to the convent of Rocheſter, at the rent of thirty-eight marcs per annum, on condition that they ſupplied the cure, and they were to deduct their penſion of ten marcs, paid by the rector, out of it.[a] He afterwards obtained pope Innocent IV.'s leave to appropriate this church, during his life, to the uſe of his table, which he complained was ſo ſlenderly provided for; that he and his family had not at times common neceſſaries for food; the clear receipts for the biſhop's table being but five hundred marcs, which were not more than ſufficient for half the expence of it, and the receipts from his manors not exceeding ſixty marcs per annum.[b] This was confirmed to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors by pope Alexander IV. and again by Clement IV. Biſhop Laurence, on the appropriation, endowed the vicarage of this church, with the ſmall tithes of it, excepting hay, with two acres of arable, and one of meadow; and alſo with the tithes of ſheaves growing from land dug up with the foot, as well for the ſupport of the vicar, as the diſcharge of the ordinary burthens of his vicarage, and the payment of the above penſion to the monks, the profits of the vicarage being then found by a jury to be worth forty marcs ſterling per annum, *communibus annis*; which endowment being loſt, biſhop Thomas de Woldham, in 1299, confirmed it; and as the vicar had no houſe belonging to his vicarage, he granted him one ſtanding on the ſoil belonging to the church, as a vicarage houſe for himſelf and his ſucceſſors; and further, the tithe of twenty-one acres of meadow, called King's-marſh, in Dartford, heretofore taken by the

[a] Reg. Roff. p. 291, 295, 303, 338. [b] Ibid. p. 66.

biſhop

DARTFORD
GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Scale of Charges per Light, per Annum.

Description of Burner.	FOR SIX DAYS ONLY.											
	Burning till 9 o'Clock.			Till 10 o'Clock.			Till 11 o'Clock.			Per hour per annum afterwards.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Large Argand or Batswing	3	10	0	4	2	0	4	14	0	0	12	0

If burnt on Sundays one-sixth more.

Arrangements may be made to suit irregular times and hours of burning, and for private Street Lights.

Gas may be taken by Measure at 15*s.* per thousand cubic feet.

On Saturdays the Lights will be allowed to burn one hour extra; and a quarter of an hour extra allowed each night for closing shops, &c.

Every Argand Burner to be used with a Glass—and it is particularly recommended that the Flame should not exceed three inches, affording at that height the greatest degree of brilliancy, free from all impurity.

The Service Pipe will be laid, at the Company's expense, to the front wall of the Building, but the internal Fittings are to be done at the expense of the Consumer.

Payments to be made quarterly. The Light cannot be taken for a shorter period than twelve months, nor discontinued except at one of the quarter days, of which seven days notice must be given.

Any Persons burning the Gas beyond the hour agreed for, will subject themselves to an additional charge.

No Burners to be used but such as are approved by the Company.

Some trouble and expense would be saved, by persons, who are desirous of taking Lights, applying to the Clerk previously to the Main Pipes being laid.

By Order of the Directors,

THOMAS BROADLEY FOOKS,
CLERK.

Dartford, November 1, 1826.

G. A. Pocock, Printer, Dartford.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers for Shares in the Dartford Gas Light Company, held at the Bull Inn, Dartford, the 12th day of August, 1826;—

Present,—Messrs. John Tasker, William Tasker, John Landale, Joseph Jardine, James Barrell, James Sharp, John Hall, Jun. William Philcox, William Allen, Charles Messenger, Richard Quait, Robert Kemp, Nicholas Sharp, Thomas Brocklesby, William Warcup, Thomas Broadley Fooks, and Charles Henry Strutt;—

Mr. JOHN TASKER, in the Chair;

The Heads of the Deed of Settlement were read and approved of, and it was Resolved, that the Deed be forthwith prepared for execution.

The following Gentlemen were appointed Directors for the ensuing year:

MR. JOSEPH JARDINE, SEN.
JOHN HALL, SEN.

MR. CHARLES HUSSEY FLEET
THOMAS BROCKLESBY

Mr. JOHN TASKER and Mr. JOHN LANDALE were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. THOMAS BROADLEY FOOKS was appointed Solicitor.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Fooks be authorized to agree for the purchase of the piece of Land in Duck's Orchard, on the terms offered.

RESOLVED, That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. MATTHEW BACON, for his trouble in attending the Meeting, and for the information communicated by him.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Meeting be printed, and distributed to the Shareholders.

(SIGNED) *JOHN TASKER, Chairman.*

The Chairman having left the Chair, the Thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to him.

G. A. Pocock, Printer, Dartford.

Dartford, March 16, 1830.

Sir,

The Rev. W. N. Jackson having discharged the important duties of his sacred office during his residence in this parish, with credit to himself, and, we trust, benefit to the inhabitants, we are desirous of shewing him our high sense of his labor and merits, by such public testimony thereof as may be given, by making him their guest, at the Bull Inn, on Thursday, the 25th inst. at five o'clock.

an early application will oblige, that proper arrangements may be made by the 20th inst.

Rev. F. B. Grant
Thomas Calthcott, Esq.
Isaac Minet, Esq.
John Tasker, Esq.
Charles Hussey Fleet, Esq.
Thomas Broadley Fooks, Esq.
Mr. Harris
Mr. John Sims

} Committee of Management.

PEACOCK, PRINTER, DARTFORD

biſhop and his predeceſſors, and he decreed, that the vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhould keep and maintain the books, veſtments, and other ornaments of the church, in a proper ſtate and order, and ſhould ſuſtain and acknowledge all other ordinary burthens of it.

Archbiſhop Robert Winchelſea further endowed this vicarage with the tithe of hay, to the value of forty ſhillings, in ſatisfaction of which the whole tithe of hay, ariſing from the great ſalt marſh in Dartford, (excepting to the biſhop of Rocheſter for the time being, the yearly ſum of four ſhillings, due from the Knights Hoſpitallers to the biſhop, as rector of this church) was decreed to the vicar, by the definitive ſentence of Walter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1315, as an augmentation of his endowment.

Thomas de Woldham, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the above year, granted in mortmain, to Robert Levee, vicar of Dartford, and his ſucceſſors, a meſſuage, with its appurtenances, in Overe-ſtreet, in Dartford, which the biſhop had purchaſed of Robert de Levee, of Frindſbury.[c] At the diſſolution of the priory of Rocheſter, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. the above penſion of ten marcs, or 6l. 13s. 4d. was, by the king, in his 33d year, granted, among other premiſes, to his new erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, who continue poſſeſſed of it at this time. The parſonage and advowſon of the vicarage ſtill remain part of the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Rocheſter.[d]

In the antient valuation of the biſhop's revenues, this church was valued at 40l. and the biſhop's mill and rent here, at 100s. In the 15th year of king Edward I.'s reign, the church was valued at forty-five marcs, and the vicarage at 100s. In the 33d of king Edward III. the church was valued at the like ſum.[e]

[c] Reg. Roff. p. 294, 305.

[d] In 1613, the parſonage was valued at 160l. per annum, and was then let to Francis Rogers, gent.

[e] Reg. Roff. p. 61, 129. Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry*, in 1650, it was returned, that Dartford was a vicarage, with a houſe and glebe, all worth, with the privy tithes, ſeventy pounds per annum, maſter Charnock then incumbent.[f] It is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of 45l. 5s. 10½d. the yearly tenths of which are 1l. 17s. 1½d.[g]

This vicarage was, in 1736, augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty; at which time the Rev. Mr. Charles Chambers, vicar of Dartford, contributed one hundred pounds for that purpoſe.[h]

Biſhop Laurence de St. Martin ſeems to have purchaſed, in the reign of king Henry III. ſeveral of the rents which now conſtitute the greateſt part, if not the whole of the MANOR OF DARTFORD RECTORY, from Robert and Richard de Ripa, John Badecock, William de Wilmington, and others.[i]

This manor extends over both ſides of the High-ſtreet, in Dartford, from the ſcite of the old market-place to the church, and ſouthward, in Lowfield, as far as the houſe of correction; all which is called the *Biſhop's liberty*. At the leet of this manor, a conſtable and a borſholder are annually choſen for the liberty. There are ſeveral tenants which hold of it in ſocage, at ſmall quit-rents.

In the 21ſt year of king Edward I. on a *Quo warranto*, the jury found that the biſhop was ſeiſed, in right of his church, of view of frank pledge, and aſſize of bread and ale of his tenants in Dartford and Stone; and that the biſhops, his predeceſſors, had been poſſeſſed of the ſame beyond memory.

There were TWO CHANTRIES, founded for divine ſervices, in this pariſh; that of St. Edmund the Martyr, and of St. Mary, otherwiſe called Stampit. The former ſtood in the upper burial ground of this pariſh,

[f] Parl. Surv. Lamb. lib. vol xix.
[g] Ecton, Theſ. p. xxiii.
[h] Bacon's Lib. Regis.
[i] Reg. Roff. p. 284, et. ſeq.

which



which was a cimetary to it, and under this building was a charnel houſe. This chapel was ſuppreſſed at the ſame time with all other ſuch endowments, and preſently fell to ruin; but the cimetary was granted to the pariſh, as a place of burial for the pariſhioners, and continues ſo at this time. The advowſon of this chantry was granted to the prioreſs and convent of Dartford priory, in the 46th year of king Edward III. at their firſt endowment.

John Bykenore endowed this chapel with five marcs, payable out of lands and tenements in Dartford, for the ſupport of the chaplain of it. This chapel was under the juriſdiction of the archdeacon of the dioceſe.

The latter *chantry of the Bleſſed Virgin St. Mary* was ſubject to the official of the dioceſe.[k] It was founded by Thomas de Dertford, alias Att Stampett, vicar of this pariſh, in 1338, for one chaplain, to celebrate divine offices daily in the pariſh church of Dartford, in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, and for the health of his ſoul, &c. and he appointed Ralph de Felthorpe the firſt chaplain of it, and endowed it with ſeveral lands and tenements, to the amount of one hundred and twenty acres,[l] in Dartford, the chaplain paying twelve pence yearly to the vicar of Dartford and his ſucceſſors; and he gave the patronage of it, and the nomination of a chaplain to it in future, to the biſhop of Rocheſter and his ſucceſſors; which was confirmed by the biſhop and the prior and chapter of Rocheſter the ſame year.[m] In the year 1553, Robert Bacon, incumbent of this chantry, had a penſion of ſix pounds per annum.

CHURCH OF DARTFORD.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Prior and Convent of Rocheſter	*Peter de Rupibus*, in Henry II.'s reign.

k Reg. Roff. p. 136, 295, 314.
l Willis's Mitred Abbies, vol. ii. p. 104. Rot. Eſch. cor. an. pt. 9, 10.
m Reg. Roff. p. 309.

PATRONS, &c.

The Prior and Convent of Rochester
Bishop of Rochester. .....

RECTORS.

Ralph de Wingham, obt. 1176.[n]
Thomas Chewte.[o]
Laurence de St. Martin, in 1245.[p]

VICARS.

Walter, 1299.[q]
Robert Levee, 1308.[r]
Thomas de Dertford, alias *Stanpit*, 1338.[s]
Richard Wich.[t]
John Hornley, obt. 1477.[u]
Richard Turner, 1565.[v]
John Browne, in 1587.[w]
John Denne, 1eq. 1642.[x]
Vavasour Powel, reſigned Jan. 7, 1646.[y]
..... *Price*, 1685.
Thomas Price, 1718.[z]
Charles Chambers, A. M. inſt. Sep. 30, 1718, obt. Feb. 22, 1746.[a]
John Lewis, A. M. reſig. 1755.[b]
James Harwood, A.M. 1755, ob. 1778.[c]
John Currey, A. M. April 1778. Preſent vicar.

[n] On the death of Ralph de Wingham the patronage being diſputed between the biſhop and the convent, the biſhop collated Roger, his nephew, from which the monks appealed; but out of reſpect to the biſhop they preſented the ſame perſon to the church. Reg. Roff. p. 2.

[o] Reg. Roff. p. 291.

[p] Afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter.

[q] Reg. Roff. p. 305.

[r] Ibid. p. 297. [s] Ibid. p. 309.

[t] Afterwards vicar of Hanſworth, in Middleſex, and burnt on Tower-hill, June 17, 1440.

[u] He lies buried in this church.

[w] See Life of Archbiſhop Parker, by Strype.

[x] Cuſtum. Roff p. 38.

[y] White's Century, p. 31.

[z] Vavaſour's Examen et Purgamen, p. 11.

[a] Son of the former.

[b] He augmented this vicarage.

[c] Afterwards dean of Oſſory, in Ireland.

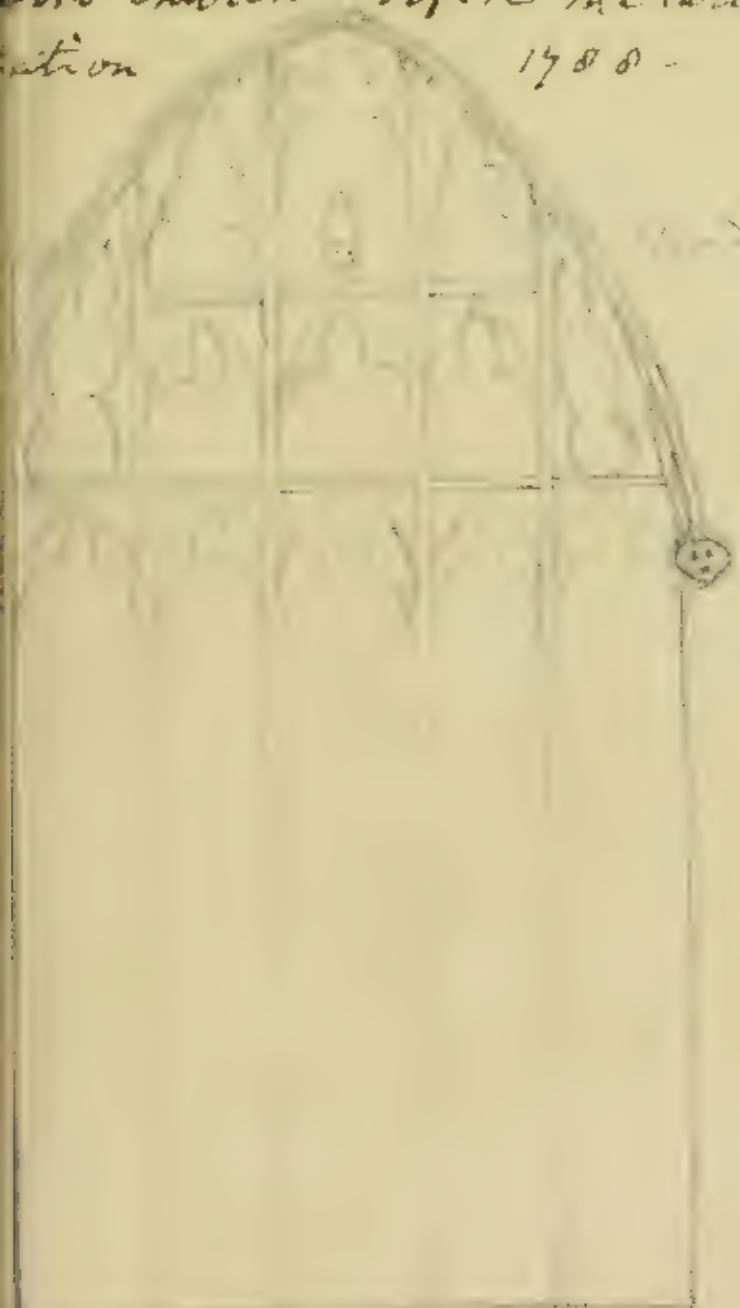
[d] In 1755, a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding this vicarage with the rectory of Cliff-at-Hoo.

WILMINGTON

LIES the adjoining pariſh ſouthward from Dartford. In the *Textus Roffenſis* it is written *Wilmentuna* and *Wilmintune*.

THIS

Window of the Chancel in
ford Church before the late
ition 1788.



Window was made by
hop Hamo de Hethe

THIS PARISH may be well ſaid to be aptly ſituated both for pleaſure and health, the quantity of cherry-grounds which encircle the village contribute much to the pleaſantneſs of its appearance, and in the ſpring, when the trees are in bloſſom, it ſeems a continued range of gardens. Though it has much hill and dale in it, yet it is in general high ground, and has pleaſing proſpects from it over the neighbouring country; the ſoil of it is dry, and much inclined to gravel mixed with loam. It contains about 1500 acres of land and wood, and 94 houſes. It extends eaſtward beyond the road from Dartford and Farningham, which leads through this part of it, over ſome meadows to the river Darent, from thence the ground riſes weſtward up the hill, on the ſummit of which the church ſtands, near which there is a *handſome houſe*, which with the eſtate adjoining to it, was once part of the poſſeſſions of Dartford priory, and at the diſſolution of it, became part of the poſſeſſions of the crown. King Henry VIII. ſoon afterwards granted it to John Byer, or Beer, of Horſeman's place, in Dartford; from whom it deſcended, in the ſame manner as that ſeat, to John Twiſleton, eſq. who died in 1757 without iſſue, and by his will deviſed this eſtate, with other lands in Wilmington, to his nephew, Thomas Cockſhutt, of Kegworth, in Leiceſterſhire, ſon of his ſiſter Mary, by the Rev. Joſias Cockſhutt. John Twiſleton deviſed the whole of his eſtates in Dartford, Wilmington, and Sevenoke, to his nephew; but the greateſt part of them in the former pariſh being found to be entailed, the will only took place as to thoſe in the two latter, and one farm in Dartford, as was adjudged at the aſſizes held at Maidſtone in 1759. He took upon him the name of Twiſleton, and afterwards paſſed this eſtate away by ſale to Mr. Thomas Williams, of Dartford, who ſome few years ago alienated it to Mr. John Taſker, of Dartford, who has improved and made great additions to this houſe, in which he now reſides.

At

At a little diſtance weſtward from thence, is the village, in which ſtands the vicarage, being a neat genteel houſe, built on a well conducted plan by the preſent vicar Mr. Denn, who reſides in it.

A little to the ſouthward of the village is a hamlet, called BARN END, where there is a good houſe called Mount Pleaſant, built by Mr. Stephen Perry, of London, who, at his death in 1736, deviſed it with the lands belonging to it, and a capital farm called SHERE-HALL, with the lands belonging to it, to his nephew Stephen Perry. The latter eſtate in 1724, had belonged to Thomas Bennet, eſq. maſter in chancery, and was then on his marriage with Hannah, daughter of Stephen Martin, afterwards Leake, ſen. ſettled on the iſſue of that marriage. But anno 12 George I. it was, by act, veſted in truſtees, who ſold it to Stephen Perry, ſen. by whom it was deviſed as before-mentioned, on the death of his nephew Stephen Perry, and afterwards of his widow. In 1765, their ſon, Mr. John Perry, became entitled to it. He conveyed Shere-hall to Francis Auſten, eſq. of Sevenoke, whoſe ſon, Francis Mottley Auſten, eſq is the preſent poſſeſſor of it; but he died owner of the ſeat, called Mount Pleaſant, ſoon afterwards without iſſue, and by his will deviſed it to be ſold, which it accordingly was to Mr. Thurſton Ford, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1776, without iſſue, and by his will deviſed it to his brother, Gilbert Ford, whoſe ſon Thurſton Ford now owns the inheritance of it, but Duncan Campbell, eſq. reſides in it, who has greatly enlarged this ſeat.

About three quarters of a mile from the church weſtward, adjoining to Dartford-heath, is Wilmington common, on which there ſtands a good houſe, which was built in 1743, by Edward Bathurſt eſq. of this pariſh, at the ſame time that he pulled down the antient ſeat belonging to this eſtate, ſituated at Barn-end; the ruins of which ſtill remain there. He was the only ſon of Mr. William Bathurſt, gent. who became

Bedford 31st January 1826

Sir

I beg to inform you that a Meeting of Commissioners for this Division will be held at the Black Lion Inn on Friday the 4th February next at eleven oclock to hear and determine Objections against the Highway Rates

I am, Sir

Your most obt Servt

Jno Meeker

B. 1615. D. 1677. Aged 62 —

1663

m. 1st Hannah Smith
B. 1661. D. 1711. Aged 50 —

m. 2nd Mary ?
B. 1672 D
B. 1675. D. 1729. Aged 54 —

Margaret youngest ch
m. John Burdett
B. 1703.

a Son?

B. 1720 D. 1737. Aged 19.

m. 1st Sarah John Jackson

B. 1690. D 1744. Aged 54 —

m. Lane
B. 1. Muggeridge

m. Wm

Jane Lane

m. Th. Williams
B. about 1720. D. 1806. Aged 8
no issue —

m. d. —

m Creed

2 dau?

3 dau?

B. 16[illegible] ? D. 1685 ?

B. 166[illegible] D. 1720 ?

John B. 1700. d. 1760. ?

William Poole Esq^r

Deceased.

came poſſeſſed of this eſtate, in right of his wife Anne, widow of Lancelot Bathurſt of this pariſh, gent. a younger brother of Sir Edward Bathurſt, of Franks. Edward Bathurſt, eſq. before-mentioned, having removed to Goudhurſt, in this county, conveyed this ſeat to Thomas Motley, eſq. of Beckingham, whoſe daughter carried it in marriage to Mr. Francis Auſten, of Sevenoke, and his ſon, Francis Motley Auſten, eſq. clerk of the peace for this county, is the preſent owner of it. Almoſt adjoining to Wilmington-common weſtward, is Dartford-heath, a ſmall part of which is within the bounds of this pariſh; the ſouth-weſt parts of which riſe to very high ground, are a poor chalky ſoil, and are much covered with coppice wood, among which are the two hamlets of Hook-green and Stanhill.

In Joydens wood, on the weſtern ſide of this pariſh is an hollow way, formerly a high road, which has not been made uſe of for more than an hundred years as ſuch. There are yet remains of its continuance from hence, in a field or two belonging to Ruxley farm, towards the turnpike road from Farningham to Foots Cray, which it appears to have joined at a very ſmall diſtance eaſtward from the gate near Ruxley farm. In the woods hereabout, there have been found quantities of bricks and other materials of buildings, perhaps the remains of depopulation, occaſioned by the wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.

The following SCARCE PLANTS plants have been obſerved by our herbaliſts in this pariſh:

Polygonatum, *or Solomon's ſeal.*[e]
Centaurium luteum, *or yellow centory.*
Flos adonis flore rubro, *the adonis flower, with red flowers.*
Elleborine minor flore Albo, *wild white Hellebore.*

[e] Johnſon's Gerarde's Herbal, p. 903. Merrett's Pin. p. 24, 39, 60, 83.

Nidus

Nidus avis ſive ſatyrium abortivum, *bird's neſt, plentifully all on Rowehill.*

THIS PLACE is not mentioned by name in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, but is included in the account of the antient demeſne of the king's manor of Dartford, of which it was an appendage, that manor extending itſelf over the whole pariſh of Wilmington at this time, as may be ſeen more at large in the preceding account of that manor.

THE MANOR OF GRANDISONS, alias WILMINGTON, was the inheritance of the noble and illuſtrious family of Grandiſon, written for ſhortneſs in old deeds and writings Grauntſon. Otho de Grandiſon, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king Henry III. and king Edward I. poſſeſſed this manor;[f] on whoſe death, without iſſue, William de Grandiſon, his brother, ſucceeded to it, to whom, and Sibilla his wife and their heirs, king Edward I. gave a rent iſſuing out of the manor of Dartford, in exchange for lands in Suſſex. He left ſeveral ſons and daughters, of the latter Agnes, married Sir John de Norwood, who afterwards in her right became intitled to it.[g] After which Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, held it and died poſſeſſed of it in the 21ſt year of king Richard II.[h] Richard Nevill, the great earl of Warwick, ſurnamed the King-maker, held it in the reign of king Henry VI. He was ſlain at the battle of Barnet, endeavouring to replace king Henry on the throne, in 1471, after whoſe death the vaſt inheritance of the Warwick family was taken from his widow, by authority of parliament, as if ſhe had been naturally dead, and much of it was given to her two daughters; but this manor was granted by king Edward IV. to Sir William Stanley, who bore for his arms, *Argent, on a bend azure three bucks heads caboſhe or, a chief gules,* being next brother to Thomas lord

[f] Philipott, p. 334.
[g] Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 67.
[h] Philipott, p. 334.

Stanley,

Stanley, to whom the king had granted the manor of Dartford. It ſtaid with him till he was attainted, and loſt his head in the 10th year of that reign, under pretence of his having been engaged in the conſpiracy of Perkin Warbeck,[i] when it became again veſted in the crown, where it remained till king Henry VIII. in his 2d year, granted it to Sir Thomas Howard, afterwards created earl of Surry, and the lady Anne his wife, one of the daughters of king Edward IV. to hold to her in tail male, by knights ſervice.[k] She died without iſſue, on which it came again to the crown, and was preſently after granted to Margaret Plantagenet, wife of Sir Richard, ſon of Sir Jeffry Pole, K. G. This lady, as being only ſiſter and heir of Edward, earl of Warwick and Saliſbury, and daughter of Iſabel, daughter and heir of Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick and Saliſbury, by George Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, and brother to king Edward IV. was, on her petition, reſtored by parliament in the 5th year of king Henry VIII. to the dignity of counteſs of Saliſbury. But after the king's marriage with Anne Bullen, loſing his eſteem, ſhe was, on ſeveral pretences, attainted in parliament in the 31ſt year of that reign. In her misfortunes ſhe behaved with great reſolution, notwithſtanding ſhe was ſeventy years of age; and though ſhe could not be perſuaded to confeſs any thing prejudicial to herſelf, yet ſhe had ſentence of death paſſed upon her, without ever being heard; and two years after, without arrangement or trial, had her head cut off in the tower, in the 33d year of the ſame reign. She left by Sir Richard Pole four ſons, Henry, who in the 21ſt of king Henry VIII. had been ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord Montague, and was afterwards attainted and beheaded; Jeffry, of whom hereafter; Arthur, who was attainted,

[i] In the Viſitation of 1619 is a pedigree of Stanley, of Wilmington. [k] Augtn. off. Inrolments.

and

and Reginald, who was the cardinal, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury.

King Henry VIII. in his 35th year, granted this manor of Grandiſons, late parcel of her poſſeſſions, to Sir Jeffry Pole, her ſecond ſon before-mentioned, together with other lands in Dartford, Stone, Wilmington, Crayford, Chiſelhurſt, and Sutton at Hone, to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice.[l] Next year he alienated this manor, and the lands before-mentioned, and certain annual rents called Grandiſons Rents, iſſuing from ſeveral lands in thoſe pariſhes, to Sir Thomas Moile;[m] who, in the ſecond year of queen Elizabeth, ſettled this manor in marriage with his youngeſt daughter and coheir Amy, on Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh.[n]

After his death, in the 15th year of queen Elizabeth, Katherine, his eldeſt daughter and coheir ſeems to have had ſome intereſt in this manor and Grandiſons Rents. However that may be, it was ſoon after conveyed by ſale to Sir Chriſtopher Heron, who, in the beginning of king James I's reign, paſſed it away to George Cole, eſq. of the Middle Temple, London, and he, in the 16th year of it conveyed it to Sir Thomas Smith, of Sutton at Hone, ſecond ſon of Cuſtomer Smith, of Weſtenhanger, who likewiſe purchaſed the manor of Rowe-hill, in this pariſh, and his great grandſon, Robert Smythe, eſq. died poſſeſſed of both theſe manors in 1695, leaving Katherine his wife ſurviving; and two ſons, Henry and William, to whom theſe manors deſcended as heirs in gavelkind.

In the 10th year of king William, the ſaid Katherine, as guardian to her two infant ſons, obtained an act of parliament for veſting theſe manors in truſtees to ſell them, who accordingly, with her and Henry Smythe, her eldeſt ſon, in 1699, conveyed them, with the ma-

[l] Sandford's Gen. Hiſt. p. 416, 417.

[m] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 24. [n] Ibid. pt. 9. anno 12 Eliz. John Mabbe was a truſtee for this manor for particular uſes. See Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 9.

nor

nor of Sutton, and other premiſes in theſe parts, to Sir John Lethieullier, of London, whoſe grandſon, John Lethieullier, eſq. of Sutton-place, died poſſeſſed of them in 1760 without iſſue, and, by his will, deviſed them to his ſecond wife Anne, who ſurvived him; and after ſome litigation in the court of chancery, ſhe, with Mary Browne, who had conteſted her right to theſe manors, but had compromiſed the ſame, by their deed, in 1766, conveyed them to Nathaniel Webb, eſq. of Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, who ſold this manor to John Mumford, eſq. of Sutton at Hone, the preſent owner of it.

The manor of Rowehill, as it is now called, though the proper name of it is Ruehill, was, in the reign of king Edward I. in the poſſeſſion of the family of Gyſe; as eminent for their illuſtrious extraction, as they were for the largeneſs of their eſtates. In the very beginning of the above reign Anſelm de Gyſe was owner of this manor, who having likewiſe the manor of Elmore, in Glouceſterſhire, by the gift of John de Burgh, ſon of Hubert, chief juſtice of England and earl of Kent, bore the ſame coat of arms as that great earl did.[o]

This Anſelme de Gyſe had a charter of free warren granted to him and his heirs for his lands in Wilmington and Sutton, near Dartford, in the 22d year of king Edward I.[p] and died the next year, whoſe great grandſon John Gyſe, ſold it to Simon Franceys, a wealthy citizen and mercer of London, who was lord-mayor in the 16th year of king Edward III. He died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 32d year of that reign.[q]

The next proprietor of it was Nicholas, ſon of Sir John de Brembre,[r] who becoming obnoxious by his attachment to the arbitrary meaſures of Richard II.

[o] Philipott, p. 366. Atkins's Glouc. p. 325.
[p] Rot. Cart. ejus an. No. 27. [q] Ibid.
[r] Philipott, p. 366.

was,

was, in the 10th of that reign, attainted, and forfeited both his life and eſtate. This manor being thus veſted in the crown, king Richard II. in his 14th year, granted it to Adam Bamme, eſq. of London, goldſmith, in whoſe poſterity it remained ſeveral generations, till one of his deſcendants ſold it to Brett; whoſe ſucceſſor paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Thomas Smith, of Sutton at Hone before-mentioned. Since which this manor has had the ſame owners as the adjoining manor of Grandiſons, alias Wilmington, being with it ſold by Nathaniel Webb, eſq. of Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, to John Mumford, eſq. of Sutton at Hone, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

There is a large conſpicuous hill, covered with wood, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Dartford-heath, called Rowehill-wood, part of the demeſne of this manor; on the ſouth ſide of which, at the extremity of it, ſtood the Court-lodge, a mean farm houſe, which being burnt down about thirty-five years ago, has not ſince been rebuilt.

THE MANOR OF STANHILL, alias WARDENDALE, antiently belonged to the priory of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter, the manor-houſe ſtill bearing the name of the Court-lodge. At the diſſolution of the priory, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. this manor came to the crown, and was, next year, granted to the new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, who poſſeſs the inheritance of it. The preſent leſſee is William Player, eſq. of Greenwich.

King Henry VIII. in his 36th year, granted to John Wroth, land in Weſtbrockall, in Wilmington, together with other lands there, called Eſtbrockall, near Dartford heath, late parcel of Dartford priory, to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice.[s] They were afterwards ſold to Humphry, and thence again in the 2d year of king Edward VI. to Sir Maurice Denys;[t] on his death

[s] Rot. Eſcn. ejus an. pt. 6. [t] Ibid.

lady

Bank for Savings,

FOR

THE TOWN OF DARTFORD & ITS VICINITY.

At a numerous and very respectable Meeting of the principal Inhabitants of the Town of Dartford, and its Vicinity, held at the Church in Dartford, on Saturday, the 16th Day of March, 1816, for the Purpose of taking into Consideration a Plan for the Establishment of a Provident Bank for this Town and Neighbourhood,

Sir THOMAS DYKE, Bart. in the Chair.

IT WAS RESOLVED,

FIRST, That the establishment of a Provident Bank, affording a secure deposit for the savings' of the manufacturing and labouring classes of Dartford, and the adjacent parishes, under the patronage, management, and security of the most respectable persons of the town and neighbourhood, would be highly beneficial, as well to the individuals making such deposits as to the public in general.

SECOND, That such Bank be established under the following regulations for its management and conduct.

REGULATIONS.

I. That the Institution be under the management of a President, Vice-President, seven Trustees, and a Committee, with the addition of certain Depositors, as hereinafter-mentioned, each of whom shall have a vote on all questions, and that five shall constitute a quorum competent to act on all occasions.

PRESIDENT,

SIR THOMAS DYKE, BART.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN MUMFORD, ESQ.

TRUSTEES,

THOMAS CALDECOTT, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. CURREY.
JOHN TASKER, Esq.
CHARLES HUSSEY FLEET, Esq.
JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, Esq.
THOMAS WALKER, Esq.
THOMAS BROADLEY FOOKS, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

DARTFORD.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Esq.
WILLIAM PEETE, Esq.
JOHN BUDGEN, Esq.
The Rev. JOHN BRADLEY.
Mr. JAMES COLYER.
Mr. JOHN EMERY.
Mr. JAMES HARDS.
Mr. JOSEPH JARDINE.
Mr. DAVID JAMES.
Mr. THOMAS WARTON.
Mr. THOMAS SEARS.
Mr. JOHN PETERS.
Mr. JOHN HALL.
Mr. SIMMONDS HAMMOND.
Mr. RICHARD WILKS.
Mr. GEORGE PAYNE.
Mr. RICHARD COOKE.
Mr. EDWARD CRESY.
Mr. JOHN SEARS.
Mr. JOHN JENNINGS.

CRAYFORD.

The Rev. ARTHUR ONSLOW.
Mr. CHARLES RUPERT DAVIDS.
Mr. WILLIAM TAGG.
Mr. EDWARD STONEHAM.
Mr. JAMES BUTLER.
Mr. —— POOLEY.

Rev. Mr. DAVIES. ‖ JAMES PAGE, Esq.
JOHN PAGE, Esq. ‖ Mr. MOSES GRATWICK.

BEXLEY.

The Rev. Mr. BARNARD. ‖ Mr. WILLIAM MATTEN.
WILLIAM EDMEADS, Esq. ‖ Mr. JOHN DANN.
CHARLES FRANCIS, Esq. ‖ Mr. HADARESER STONE.

FARNINGHAM

The Rev. Mr. SANDFORD. ‖ Mr. CHARLES COLYER.
The Rev. Mr. POWELL. ‖ Mr. HENRY COX.
Admiral WILLIAM BLIGH. ‖ Mr. WILLIAM JESSUP.
THOMAS FULLER, Esq. ‖

EYNSFORD.

The Rev. Mr. THOMPSON. ‖ Mr. THOMAS HASSELL.
Mr. JOHN FELLOWS. ‖ Mr. THOMAS PLUMMER.

KINGSDOWN.

MUMFORD CAMPBELL, Esq. ‖ Mr. DIVE.

ASH.

The Rev. Mr. BOWDLER. ‖ Mr. ROBERT OLIVE.
Mr. JAMES WADE. ‖ Mr. CHARLES WHITEHEAD.

HORTON KIRBY.

The Rev. Mr. CURTIS ‖ Mr. WILLIAM ANDRUS. ‖ Mr. NICHOLAS SHARPE.

SUTTON AT HONE.

The Rev. Mr. FOUNTAIN. ‖ Mr. JOHN STAPLES.
The Rev. Mr. WINTHORP. ‖ Mr. JOHN NEVILL.
WILLIAM FLEET, Esq. ‖

DARENTH.

THOMAS FLEET, Esq. ‖ Mr. WILLIAM ROWLSTONE.
Mr. THOMAS CHAPMAN. ‖ Mr. THOMAS MUGGERIDGE.

STONE.

The Rev. Dr. LAURENCE. ‖ Mr. SAMUEL NOTLEY.
The Rev. Mr. HALL. ‖ Mr. JOHN SHARPE.
ROBERT TALBOT, Esq. ‖

SWANSCOMB.

The Rev. Mr. HAYTON. ‖ Mr. THOMAS FORREST.
JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. ‖ Mr. SAMUEL BAYLEY.
WILLIAM COLYER, Esq. ‖

SOUTHFLEET.

The Rev. Mr. RASHLEIGH. ‖ Mr. THOMAS COLYER.
Mr. JOHN COLYER. ‖ Mr. —— BARGROVE.

LONGFIELD.

Mr. —— MARTIN. ‖ Mr. MORDECAI ANDRUS.

WILMINGTON.

The Hon. and Rev. Dr. MARSHAM. ‖ Mr. THOMAS HARMAN, Jun.
CHRISTOPHER CHAPMAN, Esq. ‖ Mr. WILLIAM KILLICK.

HARTLEY.

Mr. ROBERT MONK. ‖ Mr. WILLIAM BENSTED.

EAST WICKHAM.

The Rev. Mr. TUCKER. ‖ —— JONES, Esq. ‖ Mr. BENJAMIN STONEX.

II. That WILLIAM BUDGEN, Esq. be Treasurer to the Institution.

III. That the Officers and Committee shall have power to fill up any vacancies that may occur, and to add to the number of the Committee as they may see necessary, giving seven days previous notice of a meeting for any such purpose.

IV. That proper books be provided by the Officers and Committee for keeping the accounts and entering the other transactions of the Institution.

V. That the Officers and Committee shall meet on the third Thursday in the months of April, July, October, and January, in every year, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, in the Vestry-room, Dartford, when the books of the Institution shall be produced and examined, and if approved signed by the Chairman.

VI. That the President, Vice-President, or any two of the Trustees or Committee, may convene a meeting at any time, giving seven days' previous notice.

VII. That any Depositor who shall have had £ 20 or upwards in the Bank for more than one year shall be entitled to attend the general meetings, and to vote upon any questions relative to the Institution.

VIII. That the acts of all meetings regularly convened shall be valid, although none of the Officers be present; and that, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, the Trustee standing first, of those present, on the list, shall be Chairman; that all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality the Chairman shall have an additional or casting vote, but no person shall be entitled to vote upon any question concerning his own conduct.

IX. That the Officers and Committee present at any meeting, held according to the fifth article, shall have power to alter or add to these regulations in any manner not inconsistent with their original spirit and intention.

X. That the Officers and Committee shall elect a Clerk, and pay him such salary at the end of the year as they shall think proper, having regard to his trouble and time.

XI. That any Clerk, Officer, Treasurer, or Committeeman, misconducting himself, may be removed by the Officers and Committee present at any meeting as aforesaid.

XII. That the Bank shall be opened for receiving deposits, of not less than one shilling at a time, from Manufacturers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Servants, Labourers, and other industrious persons, on Saturday the sixth day of April next, and on every subsequent Saturday, between the hours of six and eight o'clock in the evening, at the house of Mr. Jardine, in Dartford, or at such other convenient place as shall be appointed by the Officers and Committee, of which due notice shall be given, when the Committee, or some one or more of them, according to a rota to be settled between them, shall attend to receive deposits and pay money out.

XIII. That the deposits shall bear interest at four per cent. as often as they shall amount to 12s. 6d. to be computed by entire calendar months, from the first day of the month next after the deposit shall amount to that sum, but no interest is to be allowed for any fractional part of 12s. 6d. or of a month.

XIV. That the deposits (except in the cases provided for by the XVIth article) shall be entered in the books of the Institution at the time they are made, in the presence of the Depositor and one of the Officers or Committee, and that a similar entry shall be made in a small book to be provided at the expense of the Depositor, which must be brought again upon every subsequent payment, that the principal and interest account of each Depositor shall be made up in the books of the Institution, and the entry book of the Depositor, to the end of each year, and the sum total carried on to a fresh account, bearing interest for the subsequent year.

XV. That the Depositors shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw the whole, or any part, of their principal and interest, on personal application at the weekly meeting mentioned in the XIIth article, or by order in writing, witnessed by the officiating Minister, or one of the Churchwardens of their respective parishes.

XVI. That for the convenience of persons residing out of the town of Dartford their deposits may be received by any one of the Officers, or Committee, of their respective parishes, with all the advantages of these regulations; and the person receiving the same shall pay the amount to the depository in Dartford, at one of the aforesaid weekly meetings, or to the Treasurer, before the end of every month, when the same shall be entered in the books, and a duplicate of the payments delivered for the Depositor, as in the XIVth article.

XVII. That on every Monday morning at nine o'clock the money collected the preceeding Saturday shall be paid over to the Treasurer who shall allow interest for the same at the rate of four per cent. and shall be debited accordingly in the ledger.

XVIII. That whenever the money in the hands of the Treasurer shall amount to the sum of £100 (or such other sum as the Committee shall think proper with a view to a floating capital necessary to answer current demands) one half thereof shall be invested in the names of three of the Trustees in some of the public funds, and that upon the death, resignation, or removal of either of such three Trustees another shall from time to time be substituted by the Committee in his room, and the funds transferred into his name jointly with the survivors or others of the said three former Trustees, so as always to keep the funds standing in the names of three Trustees.

XIX. That as often as the deposits of any individual shall amount to £ 25 either the same shall be withdrawn, or a part of the stock in the funds, standing in the names of the Trustees, equivalent to that sum, at the then price of stocks, shall either be transferred at the Bank of England into the name of the Depositor by the Trustees, or be carried to his or her account in the books of the Institution, at his or her option, and that in the latter case the Depositor shall be at liberty at any time to call for a transfer of the stock so carried to his or her account, and shall have credit in the mean time in his or her account at this Bank for the half-yearly dividends thereof as they shall be received, and in either case such Depositor shall be at liberty to commence a new deposit and interest account with the Institution.

XX. That all orders upon the Treasurer for payment be signed by one of the Committee.

XXI. That the Officers and Committee shall be at liberty to return the amount of the deposits of any of the Depositors, with interest to the time of paying the same, on giving one months previous notice whether such Depositor shall be desirous of withdrawing the same or not.

XXII. That no emolument shall be received by the Officers or Committee for their services.

XXIII. That on the death of any Depositor his money in the Bank, with interest up to the time of payment, shall be paid to his Executors or Administrators only, unless where the same shall not exceed £ 10, in which case, if there shall be no will or administration produced within three months, the money may be paid to the next of kin of the deceased, in the discretion of the Committee; but if there shall be no claim within seven years the money shall be applied for the benefit of the Institution, as in the next article.

XXIV. That if any benefit shall accrue to the Institution, beyond the stipulated interest and the attendant expenses, the same shall accumulate, and either be applied in the increase of the interest to the Depositors, or be divided amongst them, as the Officers and Committee present at any General Meeting, to be convened on a months notice for that purpose, shall direct.

XXV. That each Depositor shall sign these regulations.

XXVI. That donations shall be received from persons desirous of promoting this establishment, which shall be considered as an auxiliary fund, in the first place, to meet the expenses of the Institution, and the surplus, if any, to be applied by the Officers and Committee according to the XXIVth article.

RESOLVED, That these regulations be printed, and a sufficient number sent to each of the Officers and Committee, and otherwise distributed as the Committee shall see expedient.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir Thomas Dyke for his attention to their wishes in taking the chair, and his conduct therein.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Thomas Broadley Fooks, Esq. for the very able manner in which he has brought this business forward.

THOMAS DYKE, CHAIRMAN.

RESOLUTIONS OF MEETING
AND
GENERAL REGULATIONS
OF
Dartford Bank for Savings.

Printed by the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields.

lady Elizabeth Denys, his widow, poſſeſſed them, and in Eaſter term, anno 17 queen Elizabeth, levied a fine of the manor of Eſtbrockall, which is now wholly unknown both as to its ſituation and owner.

On her death, Elizabeth, her only daughter and heir, married to Vincent Randyll, then deceaſed, had that year poſſeſſion granted of theſe lands before-mentioned, and three hundred acres of wood in Wilmington, holding them *in capite* by knights ſervice.[u]

CHARITIES.

The poor have a preſcriptive right to 1 buſhel of wheat, and 12 buſhels of peas, payable yearly out of the parſonage of Sutton and Wilmington, which is diſtributed at the parſonage barn at Sutton, on St. Thomas's day.

John Lake, ſen. of Stone, by will in 1604, gave 6s. 8d. payable out of a piece of land, called Longacre, in Wilmington, that is one half on All Saints Day, and the ſame on Good Friday, to be diſtributed in bread by the churchwardens, to the poor, where moſt need ſhould be, veſted in Francis Motley Auſten, eſq.

Thomas Round, of Wilmington, by will in 1631, gave 10s. a year, payable out of two meſſuages, and ſeveral parcels of land in this pariſh, in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral different owners. It is diſtributed to the poor in bread.

Anthony Poulter, of Dartford, by will in 1635, gave 13s. 4d. payable yearly out of a piece of land, called Deane, in Wilmington, to be diſtributed in bread to the poor on Rogation Sunday, veſted in the heirs of John Pettit, eſq. and of that annual produce.

Mr. Henry Blaithwaite, and Anne his wife, by will in 1652, and Mr. Lancelot Bathurst, by deed in 1670, and different contributions from the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this pariſh, gave different ſums, with which were bought a meſſuage, barn, and 7 acres of land, now of the annual value of 5l. 10s. of which 2l. 10s. is diſtributed in bread to the poor, 2l. diſtributed to them in money on St. Thomas's day, and 20s. is reſerved for repairs, veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens.

George Langworth, of St. Thomas Apoſtles, gent. by will in 1708, gave 20s. a year, payable out of an eſtate in Wilmington, which belonged to him, to be diſtributed to the poor on Chriſtmas day, in money, veſted in Mr. Thomas Plummer, of London, woolſtapler, of 1l. per annum produce.

[u] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 6.

ANTHONY POULTER, of Dartford, by will in 1637, gave 20s. to be paid yearly on Eaſter-day, out of his lands and tenements in Wilmington, to be diſtributed to the poor of this pariſh, but the legacy, for what reaſons is unknown, has never been paid, though it ſeems to be the ſame perſon as has been already mentioned before.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, by will in 1621, deviſed in truſt for ſeveral charitable uſes to the Skinners Company, ſeveral different tenements in London, and in the laſt clauſe in his will, declared that when by the expiration of the leaſes, the revenues of them ſhould be increaſed, it ſhould be diſtributed among the poor of the pariſhes, therein particularly named, or any other in which he ſhould have lands at the time of his deceaſe; Wilmington is one of the pariſhes particularly named, and from the return of benefactions made to the archdeacon in 1712, it appears that, till the fire of London in 1666, 5l. had been annually given to the poor of this pariſh by the above company, which has not been paid to it ſince.

WILMINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Dartford.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel, having a ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end, which ſtanding on the knoll of the hill, is an object for many miles round. There are three bells in it.

Among other monuments and memorials in this church, are the following:—*In the iſle*, on the ſouth wall, a hatchmet, with the arms of Bunce, impaling, or 3 wolves heads eraſed gules, and inſcription for Mary, wife of Mr. James Bunce, of London, ſon of Sir James Bunce, bart. of this county. *In the chancel*, are ſeveral monuments and inſcriptions for the family of Bathurſt, of this pariſh; near which is a grave-ſtone, on which has been the figure in braſs of a man, and a coat of arms above, all which, as well as the inſcription are loſt, but the ſtone has been purloined for another purpoſe, and there is a modern braſs plate on it for Oliver Godfrey, eſq. obt. 1610, who had 10 children. Beſides which there are buried in this church ſeveral of the family of Stanley, of this pariſh, and of Weſt Peckham, in this county.*

In the church yard is a monument for Sir Edward Hulſe, bart. M. D. who lies buried, with his lady, &c. in a vault underneath, and another for Edward Fowke, eſq. and Heſter his wife. There are likewiſe vaults for the families of Hobbes, Perry, and Neve,

* See the monuments and inſcriptions at large in Reg. Roff. p. 991.

and

and ſeveral decayed tombs for the family of Langley, which has been extinct here for many years, one of them was a benefactor to the poor of this pariſh.

The church was at firſt only a *chapel* to the church of Sutton at Hone, the adjoining pariſh to Wilmington. Henry I. granted the church of Sutton, with the chapels of Wilmington and Kingſdown, to the priory of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter; which gift Henry II. confirmed, as did Henry, biſhop of Rocheſter.[y]

Biſhop Gundulph, who was elected to that ſee in the reign of the Conqueror, having divided the revenues of his church between himſelf and his priory, allotted the church of Sutton, and theſe chapels, to the ſhare of the monks.[z]

Biſhop Gilbert de Glanvill, in the reign of king Richard I. on the compromiſe of the great diſpute, which he had with his priory, concerning the gifts which his predeceſſor, biſhop Gundulph, had made to it, in prejudice of his ſee, granted the church of Sutton, with this chapel of Wilmington, towards the ſupport of the almonry of the convent, and ordained, that Gilbert, then rector of it, ſhould be perpetual vicar of the above mentioned church and chapel, paying to the monks, as parſons of it, an annual penſion of four marks, and that the perpetual vicar of Wilmington ſhould have the cure of ſouls in the ſaid chapel, and, in the name of a vicarage, ſhould take for his maintenance all the altarage, as well in ſmall tithes as in oblations, and all obventions belonging to the church, with the alms land which then belonged to it, or which any one ſhould give in future to it: and he further ordained, that the cellarer of the priory ſhould ſuſtain all the burthens of theſe churches, as well in reſpect to the biſhop as the archdeacon, except ſynodals, which the vicars ſhould pay.[a] But it does not

[y] Reg. Roff. p. 45, 59.
[z] Dugd. Mon. p. 53.
[a] Text. Roff. p. 153. Reg. Roff. p. 2, 3, 6.

appear that this appropriation ever took place; it was conditional, as may be seen by the decrees of the archbishops Hubert and Richard.[b]

Bishop Laurence, in the year 1253, appropriated and confirmed to the priory the church of Sutton, with the chapels of Wilmington and Kingsdown, toward the support of the almonry of the convent, saving, in all things, his episcopal right, and that of the archdeacon of Rochester, provided that the cure of souls in the above-mentioned church and chapels should be served, and in no wise neglected, by a proper vicar, who should be from time to time provided by the bishop and his successors in the church of Sutton, and by proper vicars in those chapels, to be presented to him and his successors by the prior and convent. This was confirmed to the priory by John bishop of Rochester, in 1478.

In consequence of the above appropriation, the parishes of Sutton and Wilmington continued one parsonage, with two distinct vicarages, which, at the general dissolution, were surrendered into the hands of the crown, and two years after, anno 33 Henry VIII. were settled on the new erected dean and chapter of Rochester, where the inheritance of them still remains.

Thomas bishop of Rochester, in 1436, confirmed the antient endowment of this vicarage, which was of four quarters of corn, viz. one of wheat, one of rye, one of barley, and one of peas, of the value of sixteen shillings, a pension of two marcs, the altarages and oblations, and the tithes of wool, lambs, pigs, geese, hemp, fruits, honey, wax, cows, calves, milk-meats, wood, mills, and conies, and in other small tithes, and in twelve acres of arable, which in the whole were worth 4l. 8s. 6d. at that time, beyond reprises; and he further augmented it with the annual sum of four marcs and four shillings, to be paid quarterly, out

[b] Dugd. Mon. p. 69, 105.

of

of the profits of the parſonage, and two buſhels of wheat, to be delivered half yearly at the parſonage barn, or ſixteen pence in money, in lieu of the two buſhels, at the option of the prior and convent, who he decreed ſhould continue to diſcharge all burthens, ordinary and extraordinary, belonging to this church, the bread and wine for the uſe of the altar, and the repair of the vicarage houſe only excepted.[c]

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry* in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Wilmington was a vicarage, and had eleven acres of glebe land, with the compoſition money of 5l. 1s. 4d. per annum from the parſonage, and was worth, if the tithes were truly paid, 28l. per annum, maſter John Killey then inbumbent of it.[d]

It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 17s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 13s. 9d.[e]

The vicar claims all tithes except corn and grain, which belongs to the appropriation; and he ſtill receives the antient penſion of 5l. 1s. 4d. together with an augmentation of 10l. per annum ſoon after the reſtoration, both paid by the dean and chapter of Rocheſter.

There is a certain *portion of tythes* in this pariſh, called Stanhill and Strodeland tithes, which was granted to the hoſpital at Strode, by biſhop Gilbert de Glanvill, being the *decimæ novalium* of lands in Dartford and Wilmington, which the canons of Leſnes had then firſt cultivated, to which Gilbert, then parſon of Sutton, conſented; which gift was confirmed by Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by king Richard I.[f]

At the diſſolution of the hoſpital, this portion of tithes was granted to the dean and chapter of Ro-

[c] Reg. Roff. p. 138, 654, 689.
[d] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth lib. vol. xix.
[e] Bacon, Lib. Regis. Lambeth Queries.
[f] Reg. Roff. p. 688.

chester, who now demise it to Mr. William Mumford, their lessee of the parsonage of Sutton.

CHURCH OF WILMINGTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Rochester....	*John Wells*, obt. 1477.[g]
	Thomas Botelere, in 1557.
	William Boyden, inst. 1604.
	Martin Watson, A.M. instituted 1606.
	Robert Warburton, inst. 1635.
	Jeremiah Clayton, A. M. inst. 1642.
	Robert Hartley, in 1652.
	Robert Bedle, B. A. inst. 1661, obt. 1695.[h]
	John Percival, A. B. inst. 1695, obt. Nov. 1725.
	John White, A.M. inst. 1726, ob. April 29, 1767.[i]
	Samuel Denne, A. M. inst. May 12, 1767. Present vicar.[k]

[g] He was buried in the chancel. Cust. Roff. p. 105.

[h] Buried in this church, as was his successor.

[i] Vicar of Erith. He lies buried in this church yard.

[k] Second son of Dr. John Denne, archdeacon of Rochester, by the daughter of bishop Bradford; also vicar of Darent, and a good benefactor to this vicarage—a gentleman to whom literature in general, and the editor of these volumes in particular, is highly indebted for his liberal communications.





THE

HUNDRED OF AXSTANE

LIES next ſouth-eaſtward from that of Dartford and Wilmington. It is called in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, *Acheſtan*, and in ſome antient writings, *Clackſtone*; in the 7th year of king Edward I. it was called by its preſent name, the king and the archbiſhop being then lords paramount of it.

In the 20th year of king Edward III. *this hundred* anſwered for fourteen knights fees and a half, and the fifth and the fortieth part of a knight's fee.

IT CONTAINS THE PARISHES OF

1. SUTTON-AT-HONE.
2. DARENT.
3. STONE.
4. SWANSCOMBE.
5. SOUTHFLEET.
6. LONGFIELD.
7. FAWKHAM.
8. HARTLEY.
9. RIDLEY.
10. ASH.
11. KINGSDOWN, *excepting* WOODLAND.
12. HORTON KIRKBY.
13. FARNINGHAM.
14. EYNSFORD, *and*
15. LULLINGSTONE.

And the churches of theſe pariſhes, and part of COWDEN, but not the church, which is in another hundred.

SUTTON-AT-HONE

LIES the next pariſh ſouth-eaſtward from Wilmington, and was once ſo conſiderable, as to give name to the whole lath. It was called in Latin, *Suthtuna*, from its ſituation ſouth of the town of Dartford, and had the addition of *At-Hone*, from its lying low in the valley.

THIS PARISH contains about 3100 acres of land, of which 250 are wood. It is pleaſantly ſituated as to the

the eaſtern part of it in the vale, through which a branch of the river Darent runs at the eaſtern boundary of it, near which the turnpike road from Dartford to Farningham, and ſo on to Sevenoke, leads through it, paſſing through Hawley and the village of Sutton; near it are moſt of the gentlemen's ſeats in it mentioned below, the parſonage, and vicarage. Hence the ground riſes weſtward to the hill, having the church ſtanding at one field's diſtance from the above road, ſtill higher to Gilton-hill and Swanley, at the weſtern boundary af the pariſh, at Birchwood corner, adjoining to the high road from Foot's Cray to Farningham. The ſoil of this pariſh is in general light, ſtony, and much inclined to gravel, though there is a good deal of chalk in ſeveral different parts of it; and there is ſome fertile lands in the ſouthern part, adjoining to Horton; the weſtern part, adjoining to the Farningham road, is very poor indeed, and ſuch of it as is not coppice wood is moſtly covered with heath and furze, eſpecially about that part called the Warren.

Our HERBALISTS have taken notice of the following SCARCE HERBS and PLANTS in this pariſh, viz.

Ocymum ſylveſtre, *or wild baſil, found in plenty near St. John's.*[1]

Millefolium flare rubro, *red flowered yarrow, in the Hollydeans.*

Ebulus, ſive ſambucus humilis, *dane wort, or dwarf elder, in the grounds near St. John's, and in the Netherway there.*

Tapſus barbatus, *mullein, or bigtaper, grows likewiſe in plenty near St. John's.*

That curious naturaliſt, Abraham Hill, eſq. lord of the manor of St. John's, about the year 1670, planted in an orchard, adjoining to his manſion here,

[1] Johnſon's Gerarde's Herbal, p. 677, 1072, 1426.

the

the moſt curious fruits from Devonſhire and Herefordſhire, both apples and pears, uſed in thoſe counties for making cyder and perry, with the intent of introducing them among the orchards of this county, many of which are ſtill remaining here; among which are many trees of that ſcarce fruit, called *the Kentiſh pippin.*

In the book of Domeſday, Levenot de Sudtone is ſaid to have had the privileges of *ſac* and *ſoc* within the lath of Sutton.

Robert Baſing, in the reign of king John, gave to the Knights Hoſpitallers the MANORS *of* SUTTON-AT-HONE *and of* HALGELL, now HAWLEY, in this pariſh.

Elen de Saukevile, daughter of Ralph de Dene, gave all her land of Lageham, in Penſhurſt, to the manor of Sutton. Ralph de Penſhurſt gave more lands and rents there to this manor. Nicholas, ſon of Nicholas de Twytham, gave rents, with their appurtenances, in the pariſh of Sutton; and Gilbert, ſon of William Helles, gave more lands and rents to it. In the firſt year of king Edward, the prior of St. John had a confirmation of his liberties for his lands in Sutton-at-Hone,[m] &c. This manor ſeems, by the antient rentals of it, to have been formerly accounted but as an appendage to that poſſeſſed by the knights in Dartford, which was conſtantly ſtiled, *Manerium de Derteford cum Sutton-at-Hone*; which, beſides the pariſhes of Dartford and Sutton, extended into thoſe of Aſh, Penſhurſt, Edenbridge, Chelsfield, and Nockholt, and into Limpsfield, in Surry.

The manor of Sutton continued part of the poſſeſſions of the Knights Hoſpitallers, who had a *commandery* eſtabliſhed here. This was a convenient manſion, of which they had ſeveral on their different eſtates, in which there was a ſociety of theſe knights

[m] Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 544. Tan. Mon. p. 220.

placed,

placed, who were to take care of their rents and lands in the neighbourhood of it. They were allowed proper maintenance out of the revenues under their care, and the remainder was accounted for to the grand prior at London;" in which ſtate it remained till their diſſolution, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. when by an act, paſſed ſpecially for that purpoſe, all their lands and poſſeſſions were given to the king; who, that year, granted the office of receiver-general of the revenues of the late diſſolved hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, in England, to Sir Maurice Denys, deſcended of a good family in Glouceſterſhire, who bore for his arms, *Gules, three leopards heads, or, jeſſant fleurs de lis azure, over all a bend engrailed of the third*; and he, from this grant, and having the grant of ſeveral of theſe poſſeſſions afterwards, acquired the addition of St. John's to his name. In like manner all other great eſtates and poſſeſſions, as well of the late monaſteries as of attainted perſons, were ſought after by the courtiers and great men, who firſt begged the offices of bailiffs and receivers of them, to be more certainly acquainted with their value, and then got the grants of them in fee; after which, in his 35th year, he granted to Sir Maurice Denys St. John's, among other premiſes, this manor of Sutton-at-Hone, alias St. John's, the chapel of Sutton, and other lands and premiſes belonging to it, to hold *in capite*, by knights ſervice.

Anno 4 queen Elizabeth, Sir Maurice Denys levied a fine of this manor, and two years after died poſſeſſed of it, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death. Lady Elizabeth Denys, his widow, who had been firſt the wife of Nicholas Stathan, mercer, of London, by whom ſhe had no iſſue, then became poſſeſſed of it, and died in the 19th year of it; and by her will gave this manor to her only daughter,

" Tan. Mon. p. 28.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, the widow of Vincent Randyll, eſq. and their two daughters, Catherine and Martha, who, on their mother's death, became poſſeſſed of it in undivided moieties. Martha Randyll carried her moiety in marriage to Thomas Cranfield, eſq. of London, who bore for his arms, *Or, on a pale azure, three fleurs de lis of the firſt*; on whoſe death it came to their ſon, Sir Randyll Cranfield, who, in the 7th year of king Charles I. executed a *writ of partition* of this manor with Sarah counteſs of Leiceſter, and her ſon Sir John Smith, owners of the other moiety of it; and each of them poſſeſſing part of the demeſnes, as well as part of the ſervices, each moiety became a ſeparate manor.

That which was allotted to Cranfield retained the name of ST. JOHN'S, *alias* SUTTON MANOR, and included the *antient manſion and chapel* of the knights here; and to this manor was allotted the court leet, uſually held for it. Sir Randyll Cranfield, by his will, in 1635, gave this manor of St. John's, alias Sutton, to his ſon, Vincent Cranfield, eſq. who, by deed and fine, laid in 1649, conveyed it to Mr Thomas Hollis, merchant, of London; and he, with Elizabeth his wife, in 1660, paſſed it away, by deed and fine levied, to Abraham Hill, eſq. merchant of London, who did not get poſſeſſion of it till the year 1667. He afterwards reſided at St. John's, where he died in 1721, and was buried in Sutton church. He was deſcended of a good family, who had been for ſome generations ſeated at Shilſton, in Devonſhire; one of whom, Robert Hill, eſq. was ſheriff of that county in the 7th year of king Henry VI. and repreſentative in parliament for it in the 26th of that reign, and bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three water bougets, ſable.* One of his deſcendants, and fifth ſon of Robert Hill, eſq. of Shilſton, ſeated himſelf at Truro, in Cornwall, whoſe ſon Richard was an alderman of the city of London. He died in 1659, and was buried

ried with much pomp in the church of St. Dionis Backchurch, London, leaving by Agnes his wife, a ſon, Abraham Hill, eſq. before mentioned, who was a moſt ingenious and learned man, one of the firſt encouragers, and a fellow of the Royal Society, at the firſt inſtitution of it. By his firſt wife Anne, daughter of Sir Bulſtrode Whitlock, he left a ſon, Richard, and a daughter, Frances.

Richard Hill, eſq. ſurvived his father but a few weeks, and dying without iſſue, this manor devolved to his ſiſter, Mrs. Frances Hill, who reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it, in 1736, unmarried, and lies buried in the ſouth iſle of Sutton church, with the reſt of her family, having a moſt remarkable and ſingular epitaph on her monument and grave ſtone; ſhe by her will gave it, as well as her other Kentiſh eſtates, near Tunbridge, to her kinſman, William Hill, eſq. of Carwythinick, in Cornwall, who in the latter end of 1780, ſold it to Mr. John Mumford, of Sutton place, who died in 1787, and by his will deviſed this manor to his eldeſt ſon, William Mumford, eſq. of this pariſh, the preſent owner of it; and the manſion of it to his youngeſt ſon John Mumford, eſq. who was ſheriff in 1796, and now reſides in it. Of the manſion the north ſide only remains, which was formerly the chapel belonging to it: this has long ſince been converted into the dwelling-houſe, and was almoſt rebuilt in the year 1755.

The OTHER MOIETY of the manor of St. John's, alias Sutton-at-Hone, ſince known by the name of SUTTON MANOR, was carried in marriage, by Catherine, the other daughter of Vincent Randyll, to Robert Wrote, eſq. whoſe ſon, Francis Wrote, eſq. of Gunton, in Suffolk, in the 10th year of king James, conveyed it to Sir William Swan, of Southfleet; and he, in the 14th year of the ſame reign, paſſed it away to George Cole, eſq. of the Inner Temple, London, who, two years after, ſold this moiety, together with the

the moiety of the chapel of the late priory of St. John's, with all tithes, oblations, &c. belonging to it, and other lands in Sutton and Wilmington, to Sir Thomas Smith, ſecond ſon of Cuſtomer Smith, of Weſtenhanger, who was a great navigator, and entruſted in many weighty matters relating to the trade of this kingdom. He had been ambaſſador to the emperor of Ruſſia, and afterwards reſided at Brooke-place in this pariſh, where he died in 1625, as is conjectured, of the plague, which raged greatly here at that time. He bore for his arms, *Azure, a chevron engrailed, or, between three lions paſſant guardant of the ſecond*; which he quartered with thoſe of Judde, Chiche, Criol, Creveceur, Averenches, Chichele, and Stafford; having by will left many charitable benefactions to ſeveral pariſhes in this county, and entruſted them to the care of the Skinner's company, who pay them yearly. He lies buried in this church, under a moſt coſtly monument, having his effigies at full length recumbent on it. He left by his third wife, Sarah, daughter and heir of William Blount, eſq. who was the next year married to Robert Sidney earl of Leiceſter; a ſon, John, afterwards knighted, who, together with his mother, Sarah, counteſs of Leiceſter, owners of one moiety of the manor of St. John's, executed their writ of partition of it with Sir Randyll Cranfield, owner of the other moiety, in the 7th year of Charles I. as has been already mentioned.

THAT PART, allotted to the counteſs of Leiceſter and her ſon, thus becoming a ſeparate manor, with a court baron appendant to it, acquired the name of the *manor of Sutton*, and after the counteſs of Leiceſter's death, came, with Brook-place, into Sir John Smith's poſſeſſion. He died poſſeſſed of Sutton manor and Brook-place, with much other land in this county, leaving by the lady Iſabella, daughter of the earl of Warwick, one ſon, Robert, and a daughter, Iſabella, married to John lord Robartes, of Truro.

Robert

Robert Smythe, eſq. was of Bounds, in Bidborough, and of Sutton, and married the lady Dorothy Sidney, relict of Henry earl of Sunderland, by whom he had one ſon, Robert Smythe, eſq. of Sutton-at-Hone, who was governor of Dover caſtle, and died in 1695, poſſeſſed of this manor and Brook-place, leaving Catherine his wife, daughter of William Stafford, of Blatherwick, in Northamptonſhire, ſurviving, and two ſons, Henry and William,[o] to whom this manor and ſeat deſcended, as heirs in gavelkind.

In the 10th year of king William, ſhe, as guardian to her two infant ſons, obtained an act of parliament for veſting this manor and ſeat, among others, in this county, in truſtees to ſell the ſame, who accordingly, in 1699, conveyed them to Sir John Le Thieullier, of London.

This family of Le Thieullier appears to have been of good account in France, as well as Germany, for ſome generations before they ſettled in England, which is ſuppoſed to have been in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when they fled hither, to avoid the perſecution in thoſe parts on account of religion. Among the names of ſuch French as fled to Rye, in Suſſex, upon the maſſacre of the Proteſtants in France, in 1572, are the names of Le Tellier, and Tellier; and in a liſt of others, in 1576, is that of Gyllam Tulyer. John de Thieullier was a merchant of London, and died at Lewiſham, in 1679, leaving by Jane de la Forterie, his wife, eight children; of whom John le Thieullier, the eldeſt ſon, was a wealthy merchant of London, and ſerved the office of ſheriff there in 1674, when he was knighted. He was the purchaſer of this eſtate, and dying in 1718, was buried in a vault in Greenwich church-yard, over which there is a monument erected to his memory; on which are his arms, *Argent, a chevron, gules,*[p] *between three parrots heads,*

[o] See Bidborough. [p] Strype's Stow's Surv. book v. p. 301.

couped

couped vert; having, by his will, been a good benefactor both to Chriſt's and St. Thomas's hoſpitals. He left by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir William Hooker, alderman, and afterwards lord mayor of London, two ſons, John Lethieullier, eſq. of Alderſbrooke, in Eſſex; and William Lethieullier, eſq. of Beckenham and of Sutton-place, and three daughters. William Lethieullier, the ſecond ſon, poſſeſſed Sutton manor; he left by his firſt wife, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Manning, a Hamburgh merchant, John, afterwards of Sutton-place; Manning, of Lewiſham; Mary, who married Thomas Scrimpſour, gent. and William, who was of London, citizen and grocer. His ſecond wife was Mary Sarkeld, of Cumberland, by whom he had one ſon, Samuel, of Beckenham; and two daughters, Letitia, married to Tho. Clerke, counſellor at Law; and Leonora to Mr. Holden.

John Lethieullier, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, on his father's death, in 1733, became poſſeſſed of this manor and ſeat. He married twice, but had iſſue by neither of his wives; and dying in 1760, gave, by his will, all his eſtates and effects to his wife, Anne, who ſurvived him; and ſhe, after ſome litigation in chancery, together with Mary Browne, who had conteſted her right to theſe manors and eſtates, but had compromiſed the ſame by their deed, in 1766, conveyed them to Nathaniel Webbe, eſq. of Taunton, in Somerſetſhire; who, the next year, parted with Sutton-place, and other lands belonging to theſe eſtates, but the manor of Sutton continued ſome time longer in his poſſeſſion, and till it was ſold to Mr. John Mumford, of Sutton-place, who died in 1787, and by his will bequeathed it, after his wife's death, to his ſecond ſon, John Mumford, eſq. of St. John's, the preſent owner of it.

The manor of St. John's, and the manor of Sutton, each pay a yearly fee farm rent of 1l. 7s. 2d. to the crown.

SUTTON-

SUTTON-PLACE, formerly called *Brook-place*, was, in the reign of king Henry VIII. the inheritance of Nicholas Statham, gent. after whoſe death Elizabeth, his widow, carried it in marriage to Sir Maurice Denys, on whoſe death, in the 6th year of queen Elizabeth, it came to his brother and heir at law, Sir Walter Denys, of Durham's, in Glouceſterſhire; who, with Richard Denys, eſq. his ſon, in the 7th year of that reign, ſold it to Rowland Hayward, alderman of London, and he paſſed it away to Martin Bowes, eſq. who, in the 13th year of that reign, conveyed it to Anne Haddon, widow of Walter Haddon, eſq. principal maſter of the Queen's court of requeſts, who afterwards married Sir Henry Brook, alias Cobham, fifth ſon of George lord Cobham. She ſold it to George Cole, eſq. of the Inner Temple; who, in the 20th of king James I. ſold it by the name of Sutton-place, alias Brook-place, heretofore in the poſſeſſion of Sir Henry Cobham, and late in the tenure of the counteſs, widow of George, late earl of Cumberland, together with the moiety of the manor of St. John's, and other lands and premiſes, to Sir Thomas Smith, who much improved and augmented this magnificent pile of building, which had been firſt erected by Sir Maurice Denys. The manſion remained in Sir Thomas Smith's deſcendants, as has been already mentioned, till Catharine, widow of Robert Smythe, eſq. and Henry Smythe, their ſon, in 1699, conveyed it to Sir John le Thieullier, who being informed (for he never ſaw it) that this manſion was, from its ſize, too great an incumbrance to the eſtate belonging to it, ordered part of it to be pulled down, which was done moſt injudiciouſly, inſomuch that the magnificence and beauty of it was, in great meaſure, deſtroyed. From Sir John le Thieullier it paſſed, in like manner, with Sutton manor, to Anne, widow of his grandſon, John Lethieullier, eſq. who, with Mary Browne above mentioned, ſold it in 1766, to Nathaniel

Nathaniel Webb, eſq. and he, next year, conveyed Sutton-place, with other lands in Sutton, Darent, &c. to Mr. John Mumford, who having pulled down part of it, modernized the reſt, covering it with white ſtucco; and having thus improved the houſe, as well as the gardens and grounds belonging to it, he afterwards reſided in it. He died in 1787, leaving two ſons and three daughters; William, now of Sutton place, who married a daughter of Mr. Fleet, of Woolwich, by whom he has no iſſue; and John, of St. John's, in this pariſh, ſheriff of this county in 1796; who married firſt the daughter of Dr. Naſh, of Sevenoke; and ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Sergeant Leigh, by neither of whom he has had iſſue. Of the daughters, Mary married to Duncan Campbell, eſq. of London; Anne died unmarried; and Elizabeth married Richard Leigh, eſq. of Wilmington.

Mr. Mumford, by his will, bequeathed this ſeat to his widow for her life, who now reſides in it, with her eldeſt ſon, William Mumford, eſq. to whom, after her death, he deviſed this ſeat.

HAWLEY is an hamlet, ſituated in the northern extremity of this pariſh, adjoining to Wilmington. It was antiently called Hagelei, and was eſteemed as part of the manor of Dartford, the king's antient demeſne; but before the taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, it had been ſeparated from it, as appears from the deſcription of the manor of Dartford in that record, as follows:

The tenants of the hundred likewiſe affirm, that Hagelei is taken away from this manor (of Dartford). It was taxed at half a ſuling. The ſheriff held this land, and when he quitted the ſhrievalty, it remained in the king's occupation; ſo it remained alſo after the death of king Edward; now Hugh de Port holds it, with 54 *acres of land more. The whole of this is worth* 15 *pounds.*

Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux, had then got it into his poſſeſſion, as appears by the before mentioned ſurvey; where, among the lands of that prelate, it is in another place thus entered:

In the lath of Sudtone, in Acheſtan hundred, Hugh de Port holds of the biſhop of Baieux Hagelei. It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there are 2 carucates, and 14 villeins, with 3 borderers having 4 carucates. There are 3 ſervants, and 12 acres of meadow, and 1 mill of 20 ſhillings, and 1 den of wood ſufficient for the pannage of 5 hogs. The whole manor is worth now 15 pounds, of 20 pence in an ore.—In this manor one tenant holds 20 acres of arable land, worth 5 ſhillings per ann. He is called Uluret. He neither belongs to this manor, nor can he have any other lord but the king.

This place, on the diſgrace of the biſhop of Baieux, about four years after taking this ſurvey, moſt probably reverted to the crown. After which it ſeems to have come into the poſſeſſion of Henry de Port, for he, in the year 1108, being the 8th year of king Henry II. with the conſent of Hawis his wife, and Hugh his ſon, gave in perpetual alms, to the church of Rocheſter, all his tithes of Hagelei, of which that church poſſeſſed one moiety before of his gift.[q] After which it appears to have been owned by the family of Baſing; one of whom, Robert Baſing, in the reign of king John, gave the manor of Sutton, and this manor of Halgell,[r] to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, commonly called the Knights Hoſpitallers, with whom it continued till their diſſolution, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. It has long ſince been merged in the manor of Sutton-at-Hone, now poſſeſſed by John Mumford, eſq.

There was a ſubordinate manor in Hawley, formerly known by the name of HAW SAWTERS, *alias* SAPTERS, which, in the reign of king Edward III.

[q] Text. Roff. p. 195. [r] Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 576.

was

was in the poſſeſſion of the noble family of Haſtings. Laurence de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke, died poſſeſſed of it in the 22d year of king Edward III.[1] whoſe grandſon, John de Haſtings, was unfortunately killed at a tournament at Woodſtock, anno 13 king Richard II. and dying without iſſue, left Philippa his wife, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, ſurviving; who, having re-married Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, he had this manor in dowry with her. She ſurvived her laſt huſband ſome years, and on her death, anno 2 king Henry IV. this manor, by virtue of an entail made by John Haſtings, earl of Pembroke, in the 43d year of king Edward III. in caſe he died without iſſue, devolved to his couſin, William de Beauchamp, baron of Bergavenny, younger ſon of Thomas earl of Warwick, by Catharine Mortimer, ſiſter of Agnes his mother. He died in the 12th year of king Henry IV.[2] and was ſucceeded by Richard Beauchamp, his ſon and heir, who, in the 8th year of king Henry V. was made earl of Worceſter; ſoon after which he was ſlain in France, leaving by Iſabel his wife, ſiſter and heir of Richard le Deſpencer, one ſole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, afterwards married to Edward Nevill, a younger ſon of Ralph, earl of Weſtmoreland, who had poſſeſſion granted of the lands of her inheritance, and was afterwards, in the 29th year of king Henry VI. ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord Bergavenny. He ſurvived his wife, and died anno 16 Edward IV. poſſeſſed of this manor of Sawters. How long it continued in this family I do not find; but in the 1ſt of of king Henry VIII. John Poulter was in poſſeſſion of it; deſcended of a family originally of Loughborough, in Leiceſterſhire, in the time of king Henry II. and afterwards ſettled at Hitchin, in Hertfordſhire, who bore for his arms, *Argent, two bendlets ſable, in chief*

[1] Philipott, p. 334. [2] Dug. Bar. vol. p. 576. Rot. Eſch.

a Cornish chough proper.[y] His daughter, Anne, carried it in marriage to Thomas Mayo; and his eldest son, Thomas Mayo, was possessed of Hawly with Sawters, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign. From him it descended to his son, Dionise Mayo, whose heirs, in the beginning of king James's reign, sold Hawley-house, with the reputed manor of Sawters, to Edmund Hunt, esq.[z] and he died possessed of it in 1609. After which it came into the possession of Mr. William Hewson, who died in 1637, and lies buried with his wife in Sutton church. His son, of the same name, soon after the death of king Charles I. transmitted Hawley-house, with the estate belonging to it, for the manor of Sawters, was now quite obliterated, to Edward Badby, esq. son of Benjamin Badby, of London, gent. sixth son of John Badby, gent. of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk.[a] He died in 1682, and his heirs sold it to the hon. John Stafford Howard, whose estate becoming forfeited for his adherence to king James II. king William, in 1695, granted this seat, with the estate belonging to it, to Sir Francis Leigh, of Tring, in Hertfordshire, who removed hither, and was knight of the shire for this county, in the first parliament of queen Anne. After which, Hawley-house descended at length to his grandson, Francis Leigh, esq. who died possessed of it in 1774, without issue, and by his will bequeathed it, with the lands belonging to it in Hawley, to his fourth and surviving wife, for her life, who now resides in it; but the inheritance of it he gave to his nephew and heir at law, Richard, only son of his brother, Richard Leigh, esq. serjeant-at-law, deceased, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Mumford, of Sutton-place, by whom he has two sons and one daughter. They bear for their arms, *Or, on a chevron sable, three lions rampant argent*, with the coats of *Olyffe*, *Lovel*, and *Gifford*, quartered with them.[x]

[y] Chaunc. Herts. [z] Sutton court-rolls. [a] Heralds Off. D. 18.
[x] See the pedigree of Leigh, under East Wickham.

There

There are two other houſes in Hawley of ſome account, the one nearer Dartford, built by Mr. Holland, whoſe daughter Heſter brought it in marriage to Edward Fowke, eſq who died in 1789, *ſ. p.* and deviſed it to his brother, Mr. Francis Fowke, who now owns it, but Mr. Adam Callow reſides in it.

The other ſeat is nearer Sutton, and was rebuilt by Samuel Percival, eſq. on whoſe deceaſe it become the property of rear-admiral Robert Robinſon, eſq. of Eltham, who married his only ſurviving daughter and heir; after which it was ſold to Thomas Frazer, eſq. who now owns it, but Huſſey Fleet, eſq. reſides in it.

The mill, mentioned in the ſurvey of Domeſday, is ſtill in being, and adjoins the gardens of the laſt-mentioned houſe, being now uſed for the manufacture of paper, and the preſſing of oil.

HIGHLANDS is a manor in this pariſh, which lies weſtward from Hawley, adjoining to Wilmington, and was ſo called from its high ſituation.

This manor ſeems, from the earlieſt times, to have had the ſame poſſeſſors as the adjoining manor of Rowehill, in Wilmington.

Anſelm de Gyſe had a charter of *free-warren*, granted to him and his heirs, for his lands in Wilmington and Sutton, in the 22d year of king Edward I.[y] and died the next year. His great grandſon, in the 8th year of king Edward II. ſold it to Simon Franceys, a wealthy citizen of London, and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 32d of king Edward III. as appears by the eſcheat-rolls of that year.

How to find the intermediate owners I know not; but in the reign of king Henry VIII. it was in the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Moyle, who gave it in marriage with his youngeſt daughter and coheir, Amy, to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, on whoſe deceaſe it came to his eldeſt ſon, Sir Thomas Kempe, and he

[y] Rot. Cart. ejus an. No. 27.

conveyed this manor to his brother, Mr. Reginald Kempe,[2] who ſold it in the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Lancelot Bathurſt, alderman of London, and of Franks in this neighbourhood, in whoſe deſcendants it continued to Francis Bathurſt, eſq. of Franks, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1738, leaving an only daughter and heir, Beronice, married to Mr. Joſeph Fletcher, of London; and their only daughter and heir, Suſan, carried it in marriage to John Taſker, eſq. who ſurviving his wife before mentioned, ſold it, in 1766, to John Calcraft, of Ingries, eſq. on whoſe death in 1772, it became by his will, the inheritance of his ſon, John Calcraft, eſq. who ſold it to John Mumford, eſq. of this pariſh, the preſent owner of it.

This manor is held of the manor of Lewiſham. A *court baron* is held for it, and ſeveral lands in the weſtern part of Sutton are holden of it.

GILDEN-HILL, now called *Gilton-hill*, lies weſtward of Sutton-ſtreet, and ſeems formerly to have been accounted a manor, great part of it belonged to the priory of Dartford, and, at the diſſolution of it in king Henry VIIIth's reign, came into the hands of the crown. After which, that king, in his 32d year, granted to Sir Percival Hart, among other premiſes, all the manors and lands formerly in the tenure of Henry Humphry, and afterwards of John Waller, in Giklen-hill and Swanley, in Sutton, to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice;[3] on whoſe death, in the 22d year of queen Elizabeth, they deſcended to George Hart, eſq. his ſon and heir. In the next year of king James I. Sir Oliver Boteler, of Teſton, poſſeſſed this farm and lands of Gilden-hill, and his deſcendant, Sir Philip Boteler, of Teſton, bart. died poſſeſſed of them in 1772, and by his will deviſed one moiety of his eſtates to Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, of Chart Sutton, and the other moiety to Elizabeth, viſcounteſs dowager Folke-

[2] Philipott, p. 366. [3] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 5.

ſtone,

ſtone, and William Bouverie, earl of Radnor; and on their partition of theſe eſtates, this farm and lands at Gilden-hill fell to the ſhare of the lady viſcounteſs dowager Folkeſtone, who died in 1782, and was ſucceeded in them by her only ſon, the Hon. Philip Bouverie, who has ſince taken the name of Puſey, and he is the preſent owner of them.

SWANLEY is a conſiderable hamlet in this pariſh, lying at the ſouth-weſt extremity of it, at the northern part of which there is a ſeat called Hackſtaple, but formerly Exſtapull in old records.

Roger Rothele, of Dartford, died poſſeſſed of this ſeat in the 11th year of king Edward IV.[b] Sir John Wiltſhire poſſeſſed it in the beginning of the reign of king Henry VIII.[c] It was afterwards owned by the Killingworths, from whom it went, with Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of George Killingworth, in marriage, to Chriſtopher Eglesfield, gent. about the end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, one of his deſcendants, Francis Eglesfield, of London, gent. deſcended from a family who bore for their arms, *Or, three eagles diſplayed gules.*[d] He paſſed it away by ſale ſoon after the death of king Charles I. to Mr. Chriſtopher Searle, whoſe deſcendant of the ſame name conveyed it, about 1733, to Mr. Charles Egerton, of London; on whoſe death, in 1747, this ſeat and eſtate came to his eldeſt ſon, John Egerton, eſq. of Hadleigh, whoſe widow is the preſent owner of it, but Dr. David Pitcairn now reſides in it.

The priory of Bermondſey, otherwiſe called St. Saviour's, in Southwark, poſſeſſed certain lands at Gilden hall, called Bermondeſey-lands, Monkyns, or Monkſlands, in Sutton, Ferningham, and Eynsford.

CHARITIES.

FOUR ACRES of land were given for the repair of the church.

THOMAS TERREY, yeoman, of Shoreham, in 1628 gave by will, a houſe and land at Dean in Horton, to the poor, now of the annual produce of 3l. 5s.

[b] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. [c] Sutton Court-rolls, [d] Guillim. p. 312.

Mrs. KATHERINE WROTE built, and gave to the uſe of this parith, an alms-houſe, containing 4 rooms on a floor, with ſeparate gardens. On the front of theſe houſes is this inſcription: Theſe alms houſes were erected by Kath. Wrote, widow, late wife of Robt. Wrote, eſq. A. D. 1597. And theſe two coats of arms: Three piles azure, on a chief of the 2d, a griffin paſſant; and, on a faltier azure, 5 ſwans impaling on a bend 3 birds. And ſhe left by will a houſe, barn and garden, adjoining the north end of the above houſes, for the repair of them, now of the annual produce of 3l. 10s.

SIR THOMAS SMITH gave by will in 1625, the yearly ſum of 5l. 10s. for ſix loaves of good bread, of 4d. each, to be given every Sunday to ſix of the pooreſt and moſt honeſt inhabiting houſeholders of this pariſh, to be paid by the Skinners Company.

Mrs. CATHERINE BAMME, of Gillingham, gave by her deed in 1572, 20s. per annum for the uſe of the poor, to be paid out of a farm, called Darlands, in Gillingham, veſted in lord Vere.

The tenant of the parſonage is bound, by his leaſe from the dean and chapter, to give 20 buſhels of peas, and two buſhels of wheat yearly to the poor.

ABRAHAM HILL, eſq. and his heirs, as lords of the manor of St. John's, on the ground of which the alms-houſes before-mentioned were built, have the right of nominating a poor perſon to the ſouthernmoſt of them; he having, in 1720, built two more houſes on the garden-ground of that houſe. His daughter, Mrs. FRANCES HILL, allotted a ſmall field adjoining, for gardens and other uſes of thoſe houſes.

THOMAS HARRIS, eſq. in 1769, by will gave 5l. per annum to the poor, to buy linen cloth for the term of 50 years, veſted in the heirs of John Mumford, eſq. and now of that annual produce.

SUTTON-AT-HONE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *deanry* of Dartford, and *diocefe* of Rocheſter. The church is a handſome building, conſiſting of two iſles and a chancel, with a tower-ſteeple at the weſt end, containing three bells. It is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt.

It was, on April 27, 1615, burnt down, by a perſon's firing off a gun in the church at a bird, that had taken ſhelter in it. From which time till April 21, 1617, all baptiſms were ſolemnized at Darent.

Among other monuments and memorials in this church are the following:—*In the chancel*, a memorial for Thomas Gifford, M. D. obt. 1669, arms, a lion paſſant guardant on a chief, three ſtirrups;

ſtirrups; under the raiſed part of it, on which the altar ſtands, is a vault, in which ſeveral of the vicars and their families are buried. *At the weſt end of the ſouth iſle*, near the door, are memorials for the Staceys of Deptford, buried in a vault underneath, arms, on a feſs 3 fleurs de lis between 3 birds. Againſt the ſouth wall, a monument, with the figure of a woman in white marble, half length, in alto relievo, for Mrs. Frances Hill, daughter of Abraham Hill, eſq. great grand daughter of William, lord Willoughby, of Parham, obt. unmarried 1736, æt. 78; arms, Hill. *In the ſmall ſouth chancel*, at the eaſt end, a mural monument for Abraham Hill, eſq. of St. John's, in this pariſh, the ſon of Richard Hill, eſq. deſcended out of Devonſhire; he was twice married, 1ſt, to Anne, daughter of Sir Bulſtrode Whitlock, by Frances, daughter of William, lord Willoughby, of Parham; 2dly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Pratt, eſq. by the former he left Frances and Richard. He died 1721, æt. 88; arms, Hill, impaling azure a chevron ingrailed, between 3 falcons, or, and again impaling Pratt. Another monument for Richard Hill, eſq. before-mentioned. He married Frances Eyres, and died in 1722, *ſ. p.* and ſhe re-married in 1723, Francis Bathurſt, eſq. of Franks, in Horton. On the ſouth ſide is a moſt ſtately monument, on which, under an arch richly ornamented, lies the figure of a man at full length in his robes, his head reſting on a cuſhion, the whole finely executed, and over him an inſcription for Sir Thomas Smith, of Sutton-place, in this pariſh, governor of the Eaſt-India and other trading companies, treaſurer of the Virginian plantation, prime undertaker in 1612, of the diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage, and ſome time ambaſſador to the emperor and great duke of Ruſſia and Muſcovy, &c. &c. obt. 1625; at the top, on each ſide, a celeſtial and terreſtrial globe, and between them a large ſhield of arms, being Smith, azure a chevron ingrailed between 3 lions paſſant, guardant, or, quartering 8 other coats. A memorial for Henry Smith, eſq. ſon and heir of Robert Smith, eſq. great grandſon of Sir Thomas Smith beforementioned. The ſaid Henry left by Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. John Lloyd, prebendary of Windſor, an only child, Sydney Stafford Smith. He died in 1706, æt. 29, leaving his widow ſurviving. Above, the arms of Smith impaling Lloyd, at the entrance to this chancel are 2 ſmall antient folding doors of oak carved with gothic work, on the upper part of which are ſcrolls, and on each door a full face, carved with a tongue, through a buckle hanging out of the mouth, being an alluſion to an antient family in this pariſh of the name of Puckletongue; under the pew in the north iſle, belonging to Hawley-houſe, is a vault, in which lie ſeveral of the owners of that ſeat, eſpecially of the family of Leigh, to the preſent time. *In the church yard* is a vault and monument for John Lethieullier, eſq. of Sutton-place, and his two wives; he died *ſ. p.* in 1760; and on the north ſide a tomb,

tomb, and under it a vault for the Percivals, of Hawley, in this parish; and on the south side are vaults for the Saundersons, of Gillingham, and the Searles, of Hackstable.[e]

King Henry I. granted the church of Sutton, with the chapels of Kingsdown and Wilmington, with the tythes of them in corn, cattle, pannage, mills, and all other things, to the priory of St. Andrew, in Rochester.[f]

Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, who was elected to this see in the time of the Conqueror, having divided the revenues of his church between himself and his convent, allotted this church, with the chapels belonging to it, to the share of the monks, which was confirmed by king Henry II. and afterwards by Henry, bishop of Rochester.[g]

Bishop Gilbert de Glanvill, in the reign of king Richard I. on the compromise of the great dispute, which he had with the priory, concerning the gifts which bishop Gundulph, his predecessor, had made to it, granted this church, with the chapel of Wilmington, to the priory, towards the support of their almonry; and ordained, that Gilbert, then rector, should be perpetual vicar of it, paying to the monks, as for the tithes of corn, four marcs yearly; and that, after his decease, or resignation, the perpetual vicar of Sutton should have cure of souls, and in the name of his vicarage, take for his maintenance, all the altarage, as well in small tythes as in oblations, and all obventions belonging to it, except the tythe of corn; and further, that he should possess the alms-land then belonging to it, or which any one might in future give to it, excepting the court-lodge, with the buildings and the meadow belonging to the monks there. And he further ordained, that the cellarer of the priory should sustain

[e] See the monuments and inscriptions at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 969

[f] Text. Roff. p. 153.

[g] Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. Reg. Roff. p. 6.

all

all the burthens of it, as well in reſpect to the biſhop as the archdeacon, except ſynodals, which the vicar himſelf ſhould pay. It appears by the decrees of archbiſhop Hubert and Richard, that this appropriation was merely conditional; and it ſeems never to have taken place;[h] for in the year 1253, Laurence, biſhop of Rocheſter, appropriated and confirmed to the priory this church, with the chapels of Kingſdown and Wilmington, towards the ſupport of the almonry, in recompence for their giving up their right in the churches of Frindſbury and Dartford, which he got appropriated to his own ſee,[i] provided that the cure of ſouls in the ſaid church and chapel ſhould be ſerved, and in no wiſe neglected, by a proper vicar, who ſhould be from time to time provided by the biſhop, and his ſucceſſors, in the church of Sutton; and to proper vicars in the ſaid chapels, to be preſented to him and his ſucceſſors, by the prior and convent. This appropriation was confirmed by John, biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1478.[k]

In conſequence of the above appropriation, the paparifhes of Sutton and Wilmington continued one parſonage, with two diſtinct vicarages; which were, at the general diſſolution, ſurrendered, together with the other poſſeſſions of the priory of Rocheſter, into the hands of the crown, and were two years afterwards, anno 33 king Henry VIII. ſettled, by that king on the new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, part of whoſe poſſeſſions they ſtill remain.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Sutton was valued at thirty-five marcs, and the vicarage at one hundred ſhillings.[l]

Walter, prior, and the convent of Rocheſter, in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. demiſed for the term of eighty-five years, to Nicholas Statham, gent. this

[h] Reg. Roff. p. 53, 69, 105.
[i] Reg. Roff. p. 138, 654.
[k] Ang. Sacra, vol. i. p. 359.
[l] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.

parſonage,

parſonage, with the preſentation to the vicarage, at the yearly rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. and three buſhels of wheat, at Ladytide, to the poor of Sutton and Wilmington; the ſaid Nicholas to repair the premiſes, and to find ſtraw for thatching the churches of Sutton and Wilmington.

By the ſurvey taken by order of the ſtate in December 1649, of the manor and rectory of Sutton, parcel of the then late dean and chapter of Rocheſter, it appears, that it then conſiſted of the ſcite, containing two large barns, a ſmall granary, and barn-yard of two roods of land; all which were eſtimated at two pounds per annum, and the tythes belonging to it at ſeventy-eight pounds per annum. All which were let, by the dean and chapter, anno 14 king Charles I. to the truſtees of Ambroſe Beale, for twenty-one years, at 13l. 11s. 8d. The leſſee was bound to repair the chancel, and to make the uſual payment to the vicar of Sutton, of twenty buſhels of peas annually, and two buſhels of wheat; to the vicar of Wilmington, of wheat, rye, barley, peas, one quarter each, and twenty ſhillings and eight-pence in money; the vicarages of the churches being excepted out of the leaſe.

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Sutton at-Hone was a vicarage, worth ſixty pounds per annum; maſter Robert Hazelwood then enjoying it.[m]

This vicarage was augmented by the dean and chapter, ſoon after the reſtoration, with the annual ſum of ten pounds, beſides which the vicar receives an old penſion of four nobles, and four quarters of grain, viz. of wheat, rye, barley, and peas, one quarter of each, out of the parſonage; and two ſhillings annually from Sir Thomas Smith's charity.

[m] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-libr. vol. xiv. xix.

The



The demeſne lands belonging to the manor of St. John's, claim an exemption from tythes when in the owner's occupation, as having part of the revenues of the knights hoſpitallers, concerning which exemption a decree was made confirming it, anno 10 Elizabeth.[n]

There are twenty-four acres and a half of glebe land, widely diſperſed in ſmall pieces, belonging to this vicarage. It is valued in the king's books at ten pounds, and the yearly tenths at one pound.[o] The preſent value of the parſonage is near four hundred pounds per annum, and the yearly out-goings about fifty pounds. Thomas Harris, leſſee of this parſonage, who died in 1769, built near the yard, on part of the glebe, a ſmall but neat parſonage-houſe, in which Mr. William Mumford, the preſent leſſee of it, till lately reſided.

The court antiently held for the manor of this rectory, has been diſuſed for a number of years.

There was an agreement concerning tythes entered into between the monks of Rocheſter, and the brotherhood of the knights of St. John's, in 1217; after much altercation, and an appeal to the pope, by which it was ſettled, that the monks ſhould take the tythes of ſheaves in the demeſne lands, which the brotherhood poſſeſſed in Sutton, who were allowed a right to take all other tythes whatſoever ariſing therefrom.[p]

CHURCH OF SUTTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Prior and convent of Rocheſter	*William de Litchfield*, laſt rector, in 1253.[q]
	VICARS.
	John at Chaſtle, Jan. 8, 1326, obt. 1338.
	John Billock, deprived July 7, 1347.[r]

n See Dyer's Reports, p. 278.
o Bacon's Lib. Regis.
p Reg. Roff. p. 655.

q Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 351.
r Convict fornicatione.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Prior and Convent of Rochester ...	*Robert Warham*, alias *Bringhandon*, resigned 1400.[s]
	John Fysher, 1403.
	Roland Baxter, 1508, resigned 1510.
	Ralph Smaller, 1510, obt. 1518.[t]
	Robert Whittingham, 1518, resigned 1520.
	William Statham, 1530, obt. 1536.
	Maurice Griffith, 1536, resigned 1543.[u]
Dean and Chapter of Rochester....	*Robert Styddyl*, S. T. P. 1543, resigned 1553.
	Richard Bee, 1553, obt. 1553.
	William Fanower, 1559.
	Nicholas Bennet, 1566, deprived 1570.
	Ralph Sheers, inducted May 27, 1581, obt. 1610.[w]
	William Harris, 1610, obt. 1610.
	Ralph Hatfield, 1610.
	Francis Dee, S. T. P. 1620, resigned 1622.
	Robert Hazlewood, 1622, obt. 1665.
	William Hopkins, 1665, resigned 1665.[x]
	George Stradling, S. T. P. 1666, resigned 1670.[y]
	William Hopkins, 1670, obt. 1685.[z]
	John Chadwick, 1685, obt. 1705.[a]

s He was vicar before of Eastchearh.

t Sept. 4, 1518, cæmiterium reconciliat. ob. sang. effus.

u Afterwards bishop of Rochester.

w He seems to have held it by sequestration till this time. He lies buried in Sutton chancel, as does his successor.

x And rector of Swanscombe. He lies buried in Sutton chancel.

y Prebendary of Westminster, dean of Chichester, and also rector of Cliffe.

z The same as before, being again presented to it. He built the present vicarage-house in a better situation than the old one.

a And vicar of Darent, and afterwards rector of Longfield. He lies buried in Sutton chancel.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Rochester.....	*Edmund Barrell*, A. M. 1705, reſigned 1762.[b] *Edmund Fenner*, A. M. 1762, obt. July 1787.[c] *Robert Fountaine*, A. M. Jan. 1787, the preſent vicar.[d]

[b] This reverend worthy divine, whoſe moſt amiable character endeared him to all who knew him, was a younger ſon of Francis Barrell, eſq. of Rocheſter, and was firſt made prebendary of Norwich in 1722, which he reſigned for the like preferment in the church of Rocheſter, three years afterwards. He next year preſented to this vicarage, and in 1720 to that of Boxley. He reſided at his vicarage houſe here with the moſt liberal hoſpitality till his death, which happened in 1765. He was buried in Rocheſter cathedral.

[c] Grandſon of the former.

[d] He reſigned the vicarage of Frindſbury for this of Sutton.

DARENT.

EASTWARD from Sutton lies Darent, ſometimes ſpelt *Darenth*, and uſually called *Darne*.

The name of this pariſh is ſpelt, in ſome antient writings, *Darente* and *Deorwent*; and in Domeſday, and ſome others, *Tarent*. It takes its name from the river Darent, which runs through it. This place was ſometimes called North Darent, to diſtinguiſh it from the neighbouring pariſh or hamlet of South Darent.

This pariſh, as to its ſoil, is not very fertile; great part of it is light and chalky, and much covered with flint ſtones, and it may be ſaid to be more healthy than it is pleaſant. The river Darent takes its courſe in its antient and proper channel, along the weſtern boundaries of it, but great part of the waters of it having been turned, for the ſake of private intereſt, along another ſtream, through the adjoining pariſh of Sutton, the old river has been neglected, and at the paſſage acroſs it here, is not only in a moſt filthy ſtate, but is frequently dangerous to travellers. Near the eaſtern banks of it is ſituated the village of Darent;

rent; at the northern part of which is a houſe, which was for ſome time poſſeſſed and inhabited by the family of Taylor, but it has been for ſome years occupied calico printers; a little higher up, on the ſide of a hill, having the church oppoſite to it, is a ſeat, which was rebuilt by William Lee, eſq. ſurveyor of the navy in queen Anne's reign. He reſided here, and having married Catharine, daughter of William Johnſon, eſq. died, *ſ. p.* in 1757; he deviſed this ſeat to his kinſman, rear admiral Ward, of Greenwich, whoſe daughter, ſome years ago, ſold it to Edward Fowke, eſq. and he ſold it to Mr. Nathaniel Hodges, in whoſe aſſignees it is at preſent veſted. Behind the church, ſouthward, ſtands the court lodge, being a good old timbered farm houſe, occupied by the leſſee of the manor. Hence, towards the eaſt, the hill riſes, extending quite acroſs the pariſh; on it, ſouthward, is the manor houſe of St. Margaret's, with the ruins of the chapel belonging to it. In the valley, on the oppoſite ſide of the hill, is a long common, called Green-ſtreet green, of more than a mile in length, having houſes interſperſed along the whole of it, eſpecially at the ſouth end, where they form a hamlet, in which there is a manſion, commonly called the CLOCK-HOUSE, which, at the latter end of the laſt century, was the property and reſidence of Edmund Davenport, eſq who kept his ſhrievalty for the county here, in 1694, and was a good benefactor to the church of Darent, where he lies buried. He was ſucceeded here by a family of the name of Bedford, the laſt of whom, Joſeph Bedford, eſq. ſold it to Sir Timothy Waldo, of London, ſince deceaſed; whoſe daughter married George Medley, eſq. and his heirs are now intitled to it.

A little to the northward of the Clock-houſe, on the green, are the remains of ſeveral ſmall *barrows* or *tumuli*, and near them the remains of ſeveral breaſt-works thrown up. Perhaps this might be the place

where

where the battle was fought, near the banks of the Darent, by Vortimer and his Britons with his Saxon enemies; and there is a fortification thrown up, in the wood, about three quarters of a mile eaſtward from this place, where it is probable the Saxons lay, expecting this rencounter.

At the oppoſite or northern end of the green, towards Dartford brent, ſtands a houſe, called THE GORE, formerly a gentleman's reſidence, once belonging to William Lee, eſq. above mentioned, who left it to rear admiral Ward, and it is now the property of his ſon, Edward Vernon Ward, eſq. A little beyond is Trundle-down, or, more properly, Tyrling-down, which was formerly the eſtate of the Cobhams, as appears by the Eſcheat rolls of the 38th year of king Edward III.[e]

There was a younger branch of the family of Dixon of Hilden, in Tunbridge, for ſome generations, ſettled in this pariſh, as appears by the Heraldic Viſitation, anno 1619; they held lands of St. Margaret's manor.

ATHELSTANE, king of England, gave the perpetual inheritance of Darent to duke Eadulf, who, in the year 940, with the king's conſent, gave it to Chriſt church, Canterbury, in the preſence of archbiſhop Wlfelm, free from all ſecular ſervice and regal tribute, excepting the *trinoda neceſſitas*, of repelling invaſions, and the repair of caſtles and highways.[f] Soon after this, whilſt Ælfſtane was biſhop of Rocheſter, who came to the ſee in 945, and died in 984, one Birtrick, a rich and potent man, who then reſided at Meophum, deviſed his land at Darent, with the conſent of Ælfswithe his wife, by his will and teſtament (a moſt curious record of the cuſtoms of thoſe times,) to one Byrware, for his life, and afterwards to the priory of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter, for the good of

[e] Rot. Eſch. m. 12. [f] Dec. Script. p. 2220.

himſelf and his anceſtors. This eſtate ſeems to have been wreſted from the church of Rocheſter, in the troubleſome times which followed ſoon after.[s] But the *manor of Darent* remained, according to duke Eadulf's gift, among the poſſeſſions of Chriſt church at the conſecration of archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the 4th year of the Conqueror's reign; who, among many other regulations which he made, after the cuſtom of foreign churches, for the benefit of his monaſtery, ſeparated the manors of his church (for before this, the archbiſhop and his monks lived together, as one family, and had their revenues in common) allotting one part for himſelf and his ſucceſſors in the archbiſhopric, and the other to the monks, for their ſubſiſtance, cloathing, and other neceſſary uſes of the monaſtery.

In this partition, Darent fell to the ſhare of the archbiſhop, and it is accordingly thus entered in the record of Domeſday, under the title of, *Terra Archiepi' Cantuarienſis*, i. e. land of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In Acheſtan hundred the archbiſhop of Canterbury holds Tarent in demeſne. It was taxed at two ſulings. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there is one carucate, and 22 villeins, with 7 cottagers, having 7 carucates. There are ſix ſervants, and two mills of 50 ſhillings. To this manor belong five burgeſſes in Rocheſter, paying ſix ſhillings and eight-pence. There are eight acres of meadow, wood for the pannage of 20 hogs. In the whole value, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth 14 pounds, when he received it, 10 pounds, now 15 pounds, and 10 ſhillings, nevertheleſs, he that holds this manor pays 18 pounds.

Archbiſhop Hubert, in the year 1195, anno 7th king Richard I. with that king's conſent, and for the mutual benefit of the churches of Canterbury and Rocheſter, exchanged, for the manor of Lambeth,

[s] See the will. under Meopham.

with

with its appurtenances there, in Southwark and in London, then belonging to the monks of St. Andrew's priory, in Rocheſter, his manor of Darent, with the church and the chapel of Helles, with all liberties and free cuſtoms, and all other things belonging to the manor, ſaving to the archbiſhop, and his ſucceſſors, all ſpiritual juriſdiction in the church of Darent, until he or they ſhould, of their mere bounty, grant it to the biſhop of Rocheſter, ſo that the monks ſhould poſſeſs it to the uſe of their refectory, in the ſame manner as they before had the manor and church of Lambeth, ſaving to the biſhop of Rocheſter, in this exchange, the right he before had within the manor of Lambeth. And it was declared, that the manor of Lambeth ſhould continue unalienable from the archbiſhopric, as well as the manor of Darent, and other premiſes ſo exchanged, from the church of Rocheſter.[h]

The manor of Darent after this appears to have been part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Rocheſter; but biſhop Gilbert de Glanvill, who came to the ſee in 1185, diſputing with his monks for the recovery of ſeveral manors and poſſeſſions, formerly belonging to the ſee of Rocheſter, which biſhop Gundulp, his predeceſſor, had given them, claimed this manor and church, with its appurtenances, as having been given in exchange for Lambeth; notwithſtanding which, the prior and convent ſtill continued in poſſeſſion of them.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this manor was valued at 16l. 8s. In the 21ſt year of king Edward I. a *Quo warranto* was brought againſt the prior, on account of certain liberties which he claimed, when he

[h] Rym. Fœd. vol. i. p. 89, 90. This exchange was confirmed the ſame year by king Richard I. Reg. Roff. p. 271. And by king John, in his 1ſt and 2d years. Tan. Mon. p. 202. Prynne's Records, p. 3.

was allowed to have, in this manor, view of frank pledge, and all of right belonging to it; *infangthefe*; and in conſequence of that, gallows, chattels of condemned perſons and fugitives, and amerciaments of his tenants, a fair and toll, and weif, as appurtenances to it; he alſo claimed to have free warren here, but the jury did not allow it him.

King Edward I. in his 23d year, granted them free warren in their demeſne lands of this manor, among others.[i]

The manor continued part of the poſſeſſions of the priory and convent of Rocheſter, till the diſſolution of the priory, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered into the king's hands, and was two years afterwards ſettled by that king on his new erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it remains at this time.

A court leet and court baron is held yearly for this manor.

In 1649, there was a ſurvey taken, by order of the ſtate of the manor of Darenth, with the rectory or parſonage appendant to it, belonging to the late dean and chapter; which latter, with the ſcite and demeſnes of the manor, had been let, anno 16 king Charles I. by the dean and chapter, to Elizabeth and Helen Harvey, daughters of William lord Harvey, at the yearly rent of 20l. 8s. but were returned to be worth together, over and above that rent, 169l. 13s. 6d. per annum.[k] They continued many years in the family of Harvey, till George earl of Briſtol, about thirty-five years ago, ſold his intereſt in them to the occupier, Mr. William Farrant, ſince the death of whoſe ſon of the ſame name in 1788, Mr. Chriſtopher Chapman is become the preſent leſſee of them.

[i] Reg. Roff. p. 53, 108, 110, 275, 388. Rot. Cart. ejus an. No. 7. Cuſtoms of this manor, in Cuſtumal. Roff. p. 5.
[k] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth lib. vol. xiv.

Jeffry

Jeffry Haddenham, about the year 1300, bought lands in Darent, and gave the rents of them to the uſe of the altar of St. Edmund in Criptis, which he had lately made in the church of Rocheſter.[1]

About a mile ſouth-eaſtward from Darent church is the HAMLET of Helles St. Margaret, commonly called ST. MARGARET HILLS. This appears by the court-rolls of it, to have been once a pariſh of itſelf, to which belonged the hamlets of Gills, Greenſted-green, and South Darent. How it came to be annexed to Darent, will be mentioned in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate of this pariſh. St. Margaret's, with the above mentioned hamlets appendant to it, are thus deſcribed in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, under the title of the lands of the biſhop of Baieux, who was at that time owner of them.

Anſchil de Ros holds Tarent of the biſhop (of Baieux). It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is one carucate and a half. In demeſne there is one, and four villeins, with four borderers having one carucate. There are three acres of meadow, and two mills of 18 *ſhillings. Wood for the pannage of three hogs. The king has from this manor, lately given him by the biſhop, as much as is worth* 10*d. The whole manor was, and is worth* 100 *ſhillings. Aluric held it of king Edward.*

And a little farther, in the ſame record, under the like title:

In the ſame pariſh, the ſame A. (viz. Anſchitill de Ros) holds one manor of the biſhop (of Baieux). It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is one carucate and an half. There are 5 *villeins, and* 5 *borderers, and one mill of* 20 *ſhillings. There are* 3 *acres of meadow, and* 1 *ſervant. The whole manor was worth* 60 *ſhillings, and now* 70. *Oſgot held it of king Edward the Confeſſor.*

This manor afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of a family called Hells, who had much land beſides at

[1] Reg. Roff. p. 125.

Dartford and Aſh, near Sandwich; and from them this place acquired the additional name of Hells, or more vulgarly called Hilles. One of theſe, Thomas de Helles, had a charter of free warren granted to him and his heirs, for his lands here, and at Dartford, in the 17th year of king Edward I.[m] One of his deſcendants, Richard Hills,[n] for ſo the name was then ſpelt, about the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, was poſſeſſed of this manor. He left one ſole daughter and heir, Anne, who carried it in marriage to Henry Melhard, and he left two daughters and coheirs, Alice and Joane, who divided it between them.

Theſe moieties having afterwards continued ſeparated in the hands of different owners, for ſome length of time, became at laſt united in the perſon of Mr. Thomas Rolt, who was become poſſeſſed of the entire manor a few years before the reſtoration of king Charles II. He married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Perye, gent. and died in 1661, leaving her ſurviving, who ſold the manor of St. Margaret's to George Gifford, of Fawkham, eſq. on whoſe death, in 1704, it came to his ſon, Thomas Gifford, eſq. whoſe three daughters and coheirs, viz. Margaret, married to Thomas Petley, eſq. Mary to John Selby, eſq. and Jane married firſt to Finch Umfrey, gent. and afterwards to Francis Leigh, eſq. of Hawley, poſſeſſed this manor in undivided thirds, till 1718, when they agreed to a partition of this eſtate. About the year 1722, Francis Leigh and Jane his wife joined in the conveyance of their intereſt in it, in which was included the manſion houſe, to John Hayward, eſq. of Woolwich, who next year purchaſed a ſecond third part of Thomas Petley, and Ralph his only ſon.

In 1725, John Hayward, who was then poſſeſſed of two-thirds of this manor, and John Selby, and Mary his wife, who were the poſſeſſors of the other third

[m] Rot. Cart. ejus an. No. 3. [n] Evidences of this manor.

part

part of it, joined in the conveyance of the whole of it to John Lane, leatherſeller, of London, who reſided here for ſeveral years; he left two ſons, John and Richard, and a daughter, married to Richard Hamman, and at his death deviſed this manor, with the manſion and part of the demeſne lands, to his two ſons, and a ſmall portion of the latter to his daughter and her huſband; the former part became again divided, ſo that three fourths of it became veſted in Mr. Richard Lane, ſon of Richard above mentioned, who in 1788, alienated his intereſt in it to Mr. Chriſtopher Chapman, who having purchaſed the other fourth part, now poſſeſſes the whole of it, and reſides in the manor houſe.

A court baron is held for this manor, and ſeveral lands in the hamlets of Hills, Greenſted, Gills, and South Darent, are held of it. The manor is held of the manor of Darent, by the yearly rent of 1l. 18s.

There is an eſtate in Darent, which, though now of little account, was once reputed a manor, called CLEYNDON; which, in early times, had proprietors of its own name, but in the reign of Edward III.[o] was owned by the family of Haſtings. John de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke, died poſſeſſed of it in the 49th of that reign, and was ſucceeded by John de Haſtings, his ſon, who was unfortunately killed at a tournament at Woodſtock, in the 13th of king Richard II. On his death, without iſſue, his wife, Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, poſſeſſed Cleyndon, as ſhe did at the time of her deceaſe, which happened in the 2d year of king Henry IV. In the 11th year of king Edward IV. Roger Rothele, of Dartford, owned this eſtate;[p] who ſold it to Thomas Crephedge, in the 22d year of that reign; and his grandſon, John Crephege, conveyed it by ſale to Sir Robert Blage, one of the barons of the exchequer;

[o] Cuſtumal Roff. p. 5, 7. [p] From St. Margaret's court rolls.

his widow carried it again in marriage to Sir Richard Walden; at her death, in the 35th of Henry VIII. her ſon, by her former huſband, Robert Blage, eſq. poſſeſſed it, as he did land in Darent and Dartford, late parcel of the chantry of Stampitts, and late in the tenure of John Rogers, of Dartford, holding it of the king, *in capite*, by knights ſervice.[q] On his death, in the 5th year of king Edward VI. his ſon, Henry Blage, poſſeſſed both theſe eſtates, and ſold them, in the 24th year of queen Elizabeth, to Richard Burden, yeoman; who, the next year, parted with the land, late belonging to Stampitt's chantry, to Thomas and Andrew Aſhley, and afterwards conveyed Cleyndon to Robert Filmer, eſq. who left it at his death, in 1585, to his ſon, Sir Edward Filmer, and he gave it to his ſecond ſon, Edward Filmer, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of king Charles I. His heirs ſold it to Mr. Leigh,[r] who was the owner of it in 1691; but I can find nothing of it ſince, who owns it, or where it is ſituated.

CHARITIES.

Sir Thomas Smith, by will, in 1621, gave 4l. 6s. 8d. per annum, payable out of ſeveral tenements in London, deviſed to the Skinners company for divers charitable uſes, to be diſtributed weekly in bread, by the miniſter and churchwardens, unto five poor reſident houſekeepers, and in the laſt clauſe of his will, he directed, that on the expiration of the leaſes and the increaſe of the revenues, the diſtribution among the poor ſhould be increaſed likewiſe among the poor of thoſe pariſhes ſo named, or of any other pariſh wherein he ſhould have lands at the time of his death. Darent is one of thoſe pariſhes expreſsly named in it.

..... Ellis gave by will 12s. per annum to the poor; and Bernard Ellis, eſq. by his will, in 1713, confirmed his father's gift above mentioned, to be paid out of a meſſuage, called the Cock, in Dartford, and he added to it a further gift of 12s. to be annually paid to the vicar and churchwardens, for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh, in like manner as his father had directed his gift to be paid; the above meſſuage having ſince been converted into three private tenements belongs to the heirs of John Mumford, eſq. who diſtribute in bread yearly both the above ſums.

q Rot. Eſch. an. 5 Edw. VI. r Ibid. and St. Margaret's court rolls.

Darent





The pedestal is a round excavated ve
of the same work of stone with the bowl, and
rim is a Pipe for drawing off the





DARENT is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter. It is a *peculiar*, of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and as ſuch is in the *deanry* of Shorcham.

The church, which is a ſmall building, is dedicated to St. Margaret. It conſiſts of two iſles and a chancel, both which ſeem very antient, eſpecially the latter, which terminates with three ſmall lancet windows, and is with reſpect to its conſtruction perhaps *unique* in this dioceſe. The ſteeple, which is pointed, ſtands at the weſt end of the ſouth iſle; there are three bells in it. The chancel is divided into two parts of different widths, by ſteps, the upper one is vaulted, and is paved with black marble of the gift of Mr. Edmund Davenport, in 1680, who gave ſome ſilver plate likewiſe for the altar. The lower chancel is not, but the two iſles are ceiled, the church was new pewed in 1737. The font bears high marks of antiquity, it is a ſingle ſtone rounded and excavated, compoſed of eight compartments, with columns alternately circular and angular, and ſemicircular arches, the figures and objects on the compartments are in high relief, and are rudely carved; ſome of the figures appear to be chimerical, and others ſymbols of the ſacraments and other religious offices.*

* Among other monuments and inſcriptions in this church, are the following: On the ſouth ſide, a monument and inſcription, ſhewing, that in a vault underneath, lies Catherine, late wife of John Elliſton, of London, merchant, obt. 1729; arms, per pale gules and azure, an eagle diſplayed argent, impaling gules, three ſalmons naiant, argent. *In the chancel*, on the ſouth ſide, a ſmall monument and inſcription, ſhewing that in the church yard lies John Weaver, eſq. of North Luffenham, in Rutlandſhire, obt. 1728; on the north ſide, a mural monument for Catharine, wife of Wm. Lee, eſq. ob. 1746, ſhe was daughter of Wm. Johnſon, eſq. M. P. for Aldborough, in Suffolk; above the arms of Lee, Gules, a croſs or, between four unicorns heads, eraſed of the ſe-

* See a more particular account of this pariſh and church, with the chapel of St. Margaret Hilles, and views of the eaſt end of the church, the font and Margaret's chapel, in the Cuſtumale Roff. p. 90, and ſeq.

cond,

cond, impaling Johnſon or, a water bouget ſable, on a chief ſable three torteauxes or. A memorial for Humphry Taylor, rector of Ifield and Nutſted, ſon of the Rev. Rich. Taylor, vicar of this pariſh, obt. Dec. 12, 1732, and for others of this family. A memorial for Mrs. Dorothy Johnſon, one of the daughters of Wm. Johnſon, eſq. M.P. obt. 1763, æt. 78. Another for Mrs. Catharine Lee, for whom the monument mentioned above is erected; another for Wm. Lee, eſq. of this pariſh, huſband to Catharine above mentioned, ſurveyor of the navy, in the reign of queen Anne, ob. 1757, æt. 87, ſ. p. A ſtone within the rails for Rich. Taylor, vicar of this pariſh, obt. Aug. 29, 1712, æt. 57. On the upper ſtone ſtep, next the rails, before the altar, which, together with the pavement, was the gift of Mr. Davenport, are theſe words, Ex dono Edmund Davenport, 1680. On the ſouth wall is a braſs plate and inſcription for Mary, the wife of Andrew Bridges, parſon of Nutſted fifteen years; ſometime the wife of Henry Farbrace, vicar of Farmingham, and parſon of Halſted, and firſt parſon of Ightham, daughter of Simon Clarke, ſometime parſon of Murſton, and one of the ſix preachers of the church of Canterbury, obt. 1617; another very antient braſs plate, placed in the ſouth iſle againſt the wall, but formerly over the remains of John Crepehege, and Jane his wife, of this pariſh, who lived in the reign of king Edward III.[1]

The church of Darent was exchanged with the manor, as has been mentioned before, by Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, with the monks of Rocheſter, for the manor of Lambeth, in 1195. and was ſoon afterwards, by the archbiſhop, appropriated to their uſe, Nicholas, then parſon of it, reſigning it into the archbiſhop's hands for that purpoſe.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Darent was valued at ten marcs, and in the reign of king Richard II. at the ſame.

The prior and convent of Rocheſter, in the year 1290, augmented this vicarage by the donation of half an acre of land, called Muriel Land, formerly belonging to John, ſon of Edward le Bedle; eighteen days work of land, formerly Ancell de Snodland's; one rood of land, formerly Stacy the cook's; and five days work

[1] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large in Reg. Roff. p. 987. And ſee Cuſtumale Roffen. p. 101.

of

of land, called Cottland, which had eſcheated to the prior and convent on the death of Bartholomew Fitz Eaſtrilde, lying according to the bounds deſcribed in the inſtrument. After a long diſpute between Elias, vicar of this church, and the prior and convent, concerning the portions with which this vicarage was endowed, and the burthens to be borne by it, both parties agreed to leave the deciſion of it to John Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury; who, in 1292, decreed, that the prior and convent ſhould take for the future the tythe of all ſheaves, as well of land dug with the ſpade, as ploughed, within this pariſh, and alſo the tythe of hay as their portion, and the tythe of lambs, pigs, calves, geeſe, pidgeons, mills, fiſheries, ruſhes, herbage, cheeſe, milk, flax, hemp, and all other tythes whatſoever, great and ſmall, ariſing from their own demeſne lands, becauſe they had poſſeſſed peaceably, and without interruption, all tythes of this kind in their demeſnes in Derenth, and elſewhere, where they had lands in demeſne for ſixty years and more, as had legally been made to appear by the diligent enquiries of creditable perſons, examined for that purpoſe, in the archbiſhop's viſitations.

The archbiſhop decreed likewiſe, that the burthen of procurations due to the dean of Shoreham, and alſo the finding of ornaments, veſtments, and books, which were not found by the pariſh, and the reparation of them, if it exceeded in one year the ſum of two ſhillings, and the building and repairing of the chancel of the church, when neceſſary, ſhould belong to the ſaid religious, and that the tythes of lambs, calves, pigs, geeſe, pidgeons, fiſheries, mills, ruſhes, herbage, cheeſe, milk, flax, hemp, and all other ſmall tythes, except in the demeſnes of the religious, the oblations and obventions belonging, or accruing in any kind whatſoever, to the ſaid church, and not aſſigned as above to the religious, ſhould belong to the vicar and his ſucceſſors in future, and he decreed, that the ſmall pieces of land,

and

and the manſion, which then or before had been aſſigned by the religious to the uſe of the vicarage, and the whole burthen of the repair and maintenance of the houſes and manſion of the vicarage, and of the books, veſtments, and ornaments, to be maintained by the religious, ſo far as the repairing and maintaining them did not exceed the ſum of two ſhillings, and alſo the providing bread and wine, and other neceſſaries for divine rites, ſuch as were not provided by the pariſhioners of the church, or mentioned before, ſhould belong to the vicar and his ſucceſſors, and that the vicar for the time being ſhould find two chaplains to celebrate, one in the church of Darent, and the other in the chapel of Helles,

In this ſtate the church and vicarage of Darent continued, till the general diſſolution of monaſteries, in the reign of king Henry VIII. in the 32d year of which the priory of Rocheſter, and the poſſeſſions of it, were ſurrendered into the king's hands; who, two years after, ſettled the church with the vicarage of Darent on his new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, whoſe inheritance it now remains.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the dean and chapter of Rocheſter, having refuſed the payment of the old accuſtomed ſtipend payable yearly by them to the vicar of this pariſh, he commenced a ſuit againſt them in the archbiſhop's conſiſtorial court, in 1564, and had a decree pronounced in his favor. The dean and chapter made a pretence of appealing from this ſentence, but did not proſecute it; on which the decree was confirmed two years afterwards, with 8l. 10s. coſts, and the archbiſhop granted his letters teſtimonial of the ſame.[u]

The ſurvey of this parſonage, by order of the ſtate in 1649, has been already mentioned in the account of the manor of Darent. There was one made likewiſe

[u] Reg. Roff. p. 272 to 278, 108, 455.

of



of the vicarage, by virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry*, in 1650, out of chancery, in which it was returned, that Darenth was a vicarage, having an old houſe, and two acres of glebe land, worth thirty pounds per annum; that maſter Cockett then enjoyed it, who preached and taught every Lord's day, but to little edification."

Darent is a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly value, as returned, of forty-five pounds. The yearly tenths were 19s. 10½d.[x]

The hamlet of St. Margaret Hilles ſeems, from ſeveral antient evidences and court rolls, as to its temporal juriſdiction, to have been once a pariſh of itſelf, diſtinct from that of Darent, having, within its bounds, the ſeveral hamlets of Hilles, Grenſted, South Darent, and Gills. However, as to its eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, it was always accounted but as a chapel to Darent, having the above hamlets within its precinct.[y]

By the decree of archbiſhop Peckham, mentioned before, the vicar of Darent was to find one chaplain to celebrate divine offices in this chapel of Helles. In the reign of king Henry VIII. there was a compoſition entered into between the vicar of Darent, and the inhabitants of the precinct of this chapel, which was confirmed by archbiſhop Warham in 1522, in which it was decreed, that the vicar of Darent ſhould celebrate divine offices, either himſelf or by ſubſtitute in it, at certain times, and in manner as is therein mentioned, the inhabitants nevertheleſs reſorting to the pariſh church of Darent on certain days therein ſpecified; that he ſhould adminiſter extreme unction, and the holy ſacrament if deſired, to the ſick inhabitants of this precinct within it; that he ſhould bury the bodies of the

[w] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-libr. vol. xix.

[x] Bacon's Lib. Regis.

[y] See the exchange made by apb. Hubert, before-mentioned. The chapel of Hilles antiently paid 4d. chriſm.-rent to the mother church. Text. Roff. p. 231.

deceaſed

deceaſed inhabitants either in this chapel, or the yard belonging to it, and baptize the children, and church the mothers of them within the chapel, and to prevent the inconveniencies that might ariſe from carrying the ſacrament ſo far to the ſick, the archbiſhop decreed, that it ſhould be kept for the future in a decent pyx, to be provided by the inhabitants for that purpoſe in this chapel; who ſhould bear and ſuſtain all the burthens of the chapel: and alſo the payment of the reparation and maintenance of the pariſh church of Darent, and all other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary, in common with the reſt of the pariſhioners of Darent, according to their abilities; and laſtly, that all the inhabitants of the precinct of this chapel ſhould pay yearly to the vicar of Darent, for the time being, all tythes accruing, and howſoever ariſing, within the precinct of it, as well real as perſonal, and all oblations whatſoever due of right or of cuſtom, and ſhould acknowledge the pariſh church of Darent as their own pariſh church.[z]

Notwithſtanding this decree, the chapel of St. Margaret ſoon afterwards became neglected, and fell to decay; inſomuch, that cardinal Pole, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1557, united the precinct of St. Margaret to the pariſh of Darent. And the chapel of it being thus deſecrated, fell into immediate ruin, the only remains of it at this time being part of the tower of the ſteeple, which ſtands amidſt a large heap of rubbiſh and ſtones, on an eminence in a field a ſmall diſtance ſouth-weſtward from the manſion of the manor: in the remains of this building there are many Roman bricks, and part of an arch is turned entirely with them.

[z] Reg. Roff. p. 276.



The N.W. View of the Remains of the Chapel of St Margaret Hilles.

CHURCH OF DARENT.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
The Prior and Convent of Rochester	*Nicholas*, last rector in 1197.[a]
	VICARS.
	Elias, in 1292.[b]
	Richard Staple, in 1522.[c]
Dean and Chapter of Rochester ...	*Richard Fanne*, in 1564.[d]
	Richard Buckley, A. M. ind. 1605, 1608.[e]
	John Basinthwaite, ind. 1608, obt. 1627.
	Robert Warburton, ind. 1627, 1643.[f]
	John Larken, A. M. ind. 1643.
	John Cacot, A. M. ind. 1645, 1661.
	John Davis, 1661, obt. 1669.
	John Chadwick, A. M. initit. 1669, resigned 1685.[g]
	Richard Taylor, ind. 1685, obt. Aug. 29, 1712.
	Robert Hodges, B. D. ind. 1713, resig. 1714.[h]
	John Taylor, ind. 1714, obt. 1758.[i]
	Thomas Thompson, A. M. induct. 1758, resig. July 1759.[k]
	Thomas Frank, A. M. L. L. B. ind. 1759, resign. 1766.[l]
	Samuel Denne, A. M. ind. 1766. Present vicar.[m]

a Reg Roff. p. 272.
b Ibid.
c Ibid. p. 276.
d Ibid. p. 278.
e Before vicar of Kemsing and Seale.
f And vicar of Wilmington.
g He resigned this vicarage for Sutton-at-Hone.
h Afterwards rector of St. Mary Hoo.
i Son of the former vicar.
k He resigned this for Hoo vicarage.
l He resigned this for Stockbury vicarage.
m And vicar of Wilmington.

STONE NEAR DARTFORD.

NORTH eaſtward from Darent lies Stone, which takes its name from the ſtony ſituation of it; Stane in Saxon ſignifying a ſtone. It is called in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Stantune* and *Stanes*; and in the ſurvey of Domeſday, *Eſtanes*.

This pariſh contains about 2700 acres of land, of which 250 are wood, and about 320 marſhland. It is about ſeventeen miles from London, and two from Dartford; the high London road croſſes it. At a ſmall diſtance northward from which is the village, ſituated, as well as the church, on the ſide of a hill, which riſes from the bank of the Thames; weſtward from hence, about a half a mile, is the parſonage, and below it the marſhes, bounded by the river. The pariſh conſiſts of continued hill and dale, the views of the Thames, and the oppoſite county of Eſſex, are beautiful as you paſs the high road, where is the hamlet of Horns-croſs. The ſoil is a gravel, and not far from hence, on the northern ſide of it, is a great range of chalk pits, and wharfs on the bank of the river for the exportation of it. Hence the ground riſes, having Stone caſtle about two fields from it, the proſpects from which over the river are beautiful; behind which it ſtretches over hill and dale a long way ſouthward, over a good ſtrong ſoil of land in general. The great tract of woodland which reaches almoſt to Greenſtreet-green, adjoining to Darent, along the northern boundary of theſe woods, runs the antient Roman road to Rocheſter, and not far from it the two ſmall hamlets of Bean and Stonewood. On the hill above Greenſtreet-green, among the woods, are the remains of a camp and fortifications, thrown up in antient times, but now ſo overgrown with wood and rubbiſh, as to be impenetrable.

Near

Pl. 20. Fossil Shells found near Winchester; fig. 1



1



2

Fig. 18. p. 251.



Near the ſouth-eaſt boundary of this pariſh, at half a mile up the road leading from Greenſtreet-green to Betſham, on the left hand ſide of the ſhort hill there, is *Cockleſhell-bank*, ſo called from the great number of thoſe ſhells there obſervable; juſt before you come to the pond on the ſame ſide, about three feet below the top of the bank, they appear very viſible, lying cloſe and thick together, of a pure white, and for the moſt part whole, forming *a ſtratum* of a foot in depth. As they are waſhed down the banks by rains and froſts, they become rotten and diſcoloured by the earth, which is a kind of reddiſh loam, and crumble into ſmall pieces. The *ſtratum* appears to have extended to the oppoſite bank by the fragments of ſhells, likewiſe on that ſide, although not ſo viſible by the deep road interſecting it. Theſe bivalve ſhells are in depth about three-fourths of an inch, and the ſame in breadth, with rays running tranſverſely very ſmall and cloſe, contrary to thoſe of the common cockle, which are longitudinal and deep furrowed. In the *Cuſtumale Roff.* p. 254, is inſerted a letter from Dr. John Latham, F. R. S. author of the General Synopſis of Birds, and other curious ſubjects, concerning theſe ſhells, and another *ſtratum* of the turbinated kind, at a ſmall diſtance from the other. A ſpecimen of the latter from his muſeum is inſerted in the above book.

Strata of ſhells appear to run at ſome diſtance from the places before mentioned, and to extend towards Greenhithe, for in the fields, behind the large farm-houſe in this pariſh, on the north ſide of Greenſtreet-green, belonging to Sir John Dyke, according to information, the plough turns up a great quantity of their fragments. In the back yard belonging to a houſe on the ſouth ſide of the green, was a large maſs of ſtone of ſome hundred weight, full of ſhells, which was brought from a field above that houſe, and was made uſe of as a bridge, or ſtepway in the yard. *Strata* of theſe marine *exuviæ*, have been obſerved in ſeveral

other places, as in ſome ground belonging to the manor of Baldwins, in Dartford, and at Bexley, in digging a well at Mr. Cope's ſeat at Bridgen, where, at the depth of twenty feet, they came to a *ſtratum* of ſhells, chiefly of the turbinated kind, which continued about two feet in depth, and then diſappeared, before they got to the ſprings; ſpecimens too of the like kind have been frequently met with down Park-hill, by the woodſide, towards Gadbridge.[n]

There is a fair held in the village of Stone on Aſcenſion-day, for pedlary, &c. Matthew Paris, in his Hiſtory of England, p. 725, relates a ſtrange ſtory of a miracle which happened in this pariſh in 1252, of a boy, named William Crul, who, at two years old, cured all diſeaſes, by making the ſign of the croſs upon the patients who flocked to him on this account, from all the neighbouring parts, not long after which he died.

ETHELRED, king of England, in the year 995, gave *Stantune* and *Litlebroc* to the church of St. Andrew, and Godwyn then biſhop of Rocheſter.[o]

After the conqueſt, this place, as well as many other poſſeſſions belonging to the church of Rocheſter, were ſeized on by Odo, biſhop of Baieux, the king's half-brother; but he did not enjoy them long, for archbiſhop Lanfranc recovered them again in a ſolemn aſſembly of the whole county, held on this occaſion, by the king's command, in 1076, at Pinenden-heath.

The archbiſhop having thus recovered this place, with the church belonging to it, and Littlebroc, out of Odo's hands, immediately reſtored them to biſhop Gundulph, and the church of St. Andrew; which gift was confirmed by archbiſhop Anſelm, in 1101, as it was afterwards by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors.[p]

[n] Cuſtumale Roffenſe, p. 254.
[o] Text. Roff. p. 153. Reg. Roff. p. 5.
[p] See Eadm. by Seld. p. 197. Reg. Roff. p. 442.

In

In the record of Domeſday, Stone is thus deſcribed, under the title of the land of the biſhop of Rocheſter:

The biſhop of Rocheſter holds Eſtanes. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was taxed at 6 *ſulings, and now at* 4 *ſulings. The arable land is* 11 *carucates. In demeſne there are* 2, *and* 20 *villeins, with* 12 *borderers, having* 11 *carucates. There is a church, and* 4 *ſervants, and* 72 *acres of meadow, and one mill of* 6 *ſhillings and* 8 *pence, and* 1 *fiſhery of* 3 *ſhillings and* 4 *pence. Wood for the pannage of* 60 *hogs. In the time of king Edward, and afterwards, it was worth* 13 *pounds, and now* 16 *pounds, and yet it pays* 20 *pounds and* 1 *ounce of gold and* 1 *marc. Richard de Tunbridge holds of this manor as much wood as is worth* 15 *ſhillings.*

In the ſame book, Eduuard de Eſtan is ſaid to have the liberties of *ſac* and *ſoc* in the laths of Sutton and Aylesford.

In an antient valuation made of the manors of the biſhop of Rocheſter, by inquiſition in the reign of king Henry III. the manor of Stone was eſtimated to contain two hundred and thirty-ſix acres of arable land, each worth three-pence; fourteen acres in the marſh, worth ſix-pence an acre; the mill there ten ſhilllings per annum; and the annual rents to amount to 20l. 12s.[q] And in another, taken at the latter end of that reign, on the oaths of Thomas de Mepeham, ſacriſt of the church of Rocheſter, and others, concerning the manors appropriated to the biſhop of Rocheſter's table, it appeared, that there were two ploughs in this manor, though there were not in reality two plough lands in it;[r] for though they were generally eſtimated as ſuch, yet there was not ſo much arable land within the manor, as each *carucate*, or plough-land ought to contain, ac-

[q] Reg. Roff. p. 63.
[r] In orig. Carucæ. Ibid. Carucatæ.

cording to the cuſtom of this part of the country; one hundred and eighty acres. That they were worth, with the marſh and paſture, ſixty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly; that the annual rent, in money, and in hens, eggs, plough-ſhares, wood, and in the ſtream, was worth 26l. 13s. 7½d. and that there was one mill there, which paid forty ſhillings per annum.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this manor, with the hamlet here, was taxed at 33l. 6s. 8d. and in the 33d of king Henry III. at the ſame.[s]

The biſhops of Rocheſter frequently reſted here on their journeys to and from London. Biſhop Gilbert de Glanvill, who came to the ſee in 1185, rebuilt the houſe and buildings, which had been burnt down. Biſhop Hamo de Heth, when he was here in 1333, gave orders for the building a new wall againſt the Thames; and in 1337, he repaired the buildings of this manor, at a great expence.[t] In their ſucceſſors, biſhops of Rocheſter, this manor has continued ever ſince, being at this time part of the poſſeſſions of the right reverend the biſhop of this dioceſe.[u]

The manor-houſe is ſituated near the church-yard. It has long been inhabited by the farmer of the demeſne lands, the only remains of the antient manſion, which ſeems never to have been dignified with the name of a palace, is the great chimney in the centre of the preſent building; lord Romney is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

LITTLEBROOKE is a manor and hamlet in this pariſh, which, in antient charters, is ſtiled *Littlebroc*, and *Lyttanbroce*. It was once an appendage to the manor of Stone, as has been mentioned above, and different lands were given in it, at times, to the church of Rocheſter.[w]

[s] Reg. Roff. p. 65. Stev. Mon. v. i. p. 454. Reg. Roff. p. 129.
[t] Reg. Roff. p. 11. Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 372, 374.
[u] Sir John Young was tenant for three lives to the biſhop of Rocheſter in Stone, anno 1660.
[w] Text. Roff. p. 124, in orig. Manſa.

King

King Ethelred's gift to that church ſeems to have conſiſted of one carucate or hyde of land.

In the time of archbiſhop Dunſtan, who came to the ſee of Canterbury in 959, one Ælfege, a rich man, gave two-thirds of his lands in Littlebroc, and other places, in the preſence of the archbiſhop, to the churches of Canterbury and Rocheſter, which was afterwards withheld by one Leofsune, who had married the widow of Eadric, Ælfege's nephew; but the archbiſhop recovered it to the churches of Chriſt and St. Andrew, in a ſolemn trial held at Erhede, now Crayford, in this county.[x]

The manor of Littlebrooke, in the reign of king Edward III. was held of the biſhop by Laurence Brooke, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 3d year of king Edward I. Roger Northwood was owner of it at his deceaſe, in the 13th year of that reign; Sir John de Northwood died poſſeſſed of it anno 38 king Edward III.[y] In the 3d year of king Henry IV. John Loffwyke owned this manor;[z] ſoon after which it came into the poſſeſſion of the Apyltons.

Thomas Apylton was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Henry VII. His grandſon, Henry, was of this county, and of South Bemfleet, in Eſſex, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 38th year of king Henry VIII. holding it of the biſhop of Rocheſter, by knights ſervice. In whoſe deſcendants, ſeated at South Bemfleet, in Eſſex, this manor continued down to Sir Henry Appleton, bart. for ſo the name was now ſpelt, who, on his father Sir William's death, became entitled to the inheritance of Littlebrooke, and died in 1709, as did lady Appleton his mother in 1719. This branch of the family ſeated in this county and Eſſex, bore for their arms, *Argent, a feſs engrailed* (originally *plain*)

[x] Text. Roff. p. 118. See Crayford, p. 268, where the whole form of trial is ſet forth.

[y] Rot. Eſch. eor. ann.

[z] Court-rolls of Dartford cum Sutton manor.

ſable, between three apples, leafed and ſlipped proper. Thoſe ſeated in Norfolk bore, *Three apples gules, the leaves and ſtalks vert.* And thoſe in the weſt of England, *Or, a feſs between three apples vert.* Soon after which this manor was conveyed by ſale to Stone, who ended in two daughters and coheirs, Mary, who married William Lownds, whoſe ſon William, afterwards by act, anno 27 and 28 George II. took the name of Stone; and Anne, who married Thomas, ſecond ſon of archbiſhop Potter; the latter of whom, in his wife's right, became poſſeſſed of Littlebrooke. He had by her two daughters, and died in 1758, leaving his widow ſurviving, who afterwards poſſeſſed this manor; ſince whoſe deceaſe, as well as of her two daughters, *ſ. p.* it came into the poſſeſſion of Thomas Potter, eſq. of Bedfordſhire, who now owns it. This eſtate was for more than a century occupied by a wealthy family, named Ward. Mr. John Ward uſed it during the troubleſome times after the death of king Charles I. and being a ſtedfaſt loyaliſt, his ſtock, which at that time amounted to five thouſand pounds, was ſeized on and ſequeſtered for the uſe of the ſtate. His deſcendant, Mr. Thomas Ward, is now leſſee of it.

STONE-CASTLE is an antient caſtellated ſeat in this pariſh, ſtanding on an eminence, a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from the high road from London to Dover. The ſquare tower at the eaſt end of it is the only part that bears the appearance of its ever having been a fortreſs. It had once the reputation of a manor, as appears by the book of aid in the 20th year of king Edward III. when Sir John de Northwood anſwered for the manor of Stone-caſtle as half a knight's fee, which Henry de Northwood before held in Stone of the biſhop of Rocheſter.

It afterwards came to a family of the name of Bonevant, or Bontfant, one of whom, Richard Bontfant, mercer of London, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Henry VI. and died owner of it anno 37 king Henry

Henry VI. Nicholas Bonevant, died in 1516, and lies buried, with Agnes his wife, in Swanſcombe church.[a] From this name this ſeat paſſed into that of Chambley, and thence again, in the latter end of the reign of king Henry VIII. to Robert Chapman, of London, merchant-adventurer, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1574, and was buried in this church. His ſecond wife, Ellen, by whom he had no iſſue, ſurvived him, and held this ſeat for her life; and being afterwards remarried to John Preſton, he, in her right, became poſſeſſed of it, but on her death it devolved to Anne, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Chapman, of London, eldeſt ſon of Robert, by his firſt wife Winifred, who was married to William Carew, eſq. of London, and he, in her right, became poſſeſſed of it; whoſe arms, *Three lions paſſant in pale*, points him out to have been deſcended of the antient and noble family of the Carews, of Devonſhire; as does his epitaph, which ſays he was an eſquire, deſcended by birth and blood.[b] He died in 1588, and his grandſon, Mr. Henry Carew, continued owner of it in 1656. From this name it ſoon after paſſed to Atkins, and thence to Dr. Thomas Plume, archdeacon of Rocheſter, who died in 1704, and was buried in Longfield church-yard. He deviſed by his will about eighteen thouſand pounds, to be laid out in lands, for the maintenance of a profeſſor of aſtronomy and experimental philoſophy, in Cambridge; which money was accordingly laid out,[c] and he bequeathed Stone-caſtle, with the eſtate belonging to it, and a farm at Tudeley, in this county, to certain charitable uſes, in the *feoffees* of which it now remains. The preſent leſſee of Stone-caſtle is John Talbot, eſq. who reſides in it.

This charitable deviſe of Dr. Plume did not take place till ſome years after his death, owing to a ſuit in

[a] Weever, p. 333. [b] Philipott, p. 323.
[c] See Harl. MSS. No. 2263-35.

chancery, carried on by the truſtees with his executor and heir at law, which was heard in 1710, when this charity, by the decree then given, was put under proper regulations, and the truſtees as appointed in the doctor's will (twenty clergymen of the dioceſe of Rocheſter) were made perpetual feoffees. The firſt feoffment was dated in 1722, by which the truſt of this charity was veſted in the twenty truſtees by name, and the ſeveral uſes of it declared, but many difficulties ſtill ariſing, nothing further was done in it till 1734.

The uſes of this truſt were, for the preaching of twenty-ſix ſermons, in the ſummer half year, every Wedneſday, alternately at Dartford and Graveſend, the expence of which, together with other neceſſary coſts and charges, incidental to the eſtate, being deducted out of the annual profits of it, the remainder of the rents and profits was directed to be laid out by the truſtees towards the augmentation of ſuch poor parſonages and vicarages within the dioceſe of Rocheſter, as were under ſixty pounds per annum, to be paid to ſuch incumbents of them as the truſtees ſhould ſee beſt to deſerve, and have moſt need of it; but it was provided, that no living ſhould have above ten pounds in one year, and that Town Malling ſhould always be one.

Cotton is a manor here, which was once in the poſſeſſion of a family of the ſame name. John atte Coten poſſeſſed it in the reign of king Edward I.[d] Jeffry de Cotton, ſon of Hugh, and his coparceners, were owners of it in the 20th year of king Edward III. at which time they paid aid for it, in the book of which they are charged for one fourth part of a knight's fee, which John de Cotton, of Stone, held in Stone of the biſhop of Rocheſter. Theſe Cottons bore for their arms, *A chevron between three griffins heads eraſed*, which is the ſame coat as is borne by

[d] See Reg. Roff. p. 630.

the

the antient family of that name, of Lanwade, in Cambridgeſhire, and makes it probable they were deſcended of the ſame anceſtors.

About the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. this manor was become the eſtate of the Killingworths; one of whom conveyed it to Sir John Wiltſhire, comptroller of the town and marches of Calais. He died in 1526, and lies buried with Margaret his wife in this church, bearing for his arms, *Party per chevron azure and argent, on the former eight croſſes formee or.* He left one only daughter and heir, Bridget, who carried it in marriage to Sir Richard Wingfield, K. G. the 12th ſon of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, in Suffolk, where his anceſtors were ſeated in the reign of king Edward II. in the church of which pariſh, as well as in Donington, many of them lie buried, with their ſhields of arms over them, being, *Argent on a bend gules, between two cotizes ſable, three pair of wings joined in lewer of the firſt.* He was nobly deſcended from the lords Montfitchet and Bovile, Glanvile earl of Suffolk, and the lord Scales.[e] He was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, and of the bedchamber to king Henry VIII. who gave him Kimbolton caſtle, where he afterwards reſided, made him of his privy council, and ſent him ambaſſador to Spain, where he died, and was buried at Toledo.

The manor of Cotton was demiſed anno 5 queen Elizabeth, but by whom I do not find, for the term of one thouſand years, to William Cecil lord Burleigh, and Sir Thomas Walſingham, who parted with their intereſt in it to Heron, as he did again to Harrington,[f] who conveyed his title to it to Edward Carſon and Thomas Woodward; and they, in the 8th year of king James I. ſold it to John Manning, citi-

[e] Weever, p. 755 and 759. Cooke's Bar. MSS.
[f] Philipott, p. 323.

zen

zen and ſkinner, of London. His ſon, John Manning, eſq. was of Warbleton, in Suſſex, and died without iſſue; on which his two ſiſters became his coheirs; Anne, married to Sir Thomas Lawley, bart. and Elizabeth, firſt to Robert Cæſar, eſq. and ſecondly to Francis, ſecond ſon of Thomas lord Coventry, lord keeper of the Great ſeal; and they, in right of their wives, poſſeſſed this manor in undivided moieties. Sir Thomas Lawley was ſucceeded by Sir Francis Lawley, bart. his eldeſt ſon, who in 1685, ſold his moiety to Francis Coventry, eſq. (ſon and heir of Francis, and Elizabeth his wife, above mentioned) who then poſſeſſed the whole of it, and died unmarried in 1686; upon which it deſcended to his ſiſter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Wm. Keyt, bart. of Ebrington, in Glouceſterſhire, who was ſucceeded by his grand ſon William, eldeſt ſon of his ſon William, who died in his life time. He conveyed the manor of Cotton, in 1716, to Lancelot Tolſon, gent. of the Middle Temple, London, who deviſed it by his will to John Simpſon, eſq. of Canterbury, who died in 1748, and was buried in the cathedral there. Theſe Simpſons bore for their arms, *Per bend ſiniſter or and ſable, a lion rampant gules, double tailed and counterchanged.* He gave it by his will to his wife, Mrs. Mary Simpſon, of Canterbury, who died in 1777; and this eſtate is now in poſſeſſion of the heir of her deviſee, Baptiſt Simpſon, eſq.

STONE-PLACE is an eſtate here, which for many generations was the reſidence of families of good account. It was in antient times poſſeſſed by the family of Norwood, owners likewiſe of Stone caſtle and Littlebrooke, in this pariſh. It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Sir John Wiltſhire, who rebuilt the manſion of it. His only daughter and heir, Bridget, carried it in marriage, with the manor of Cotton, in this pariſh, to Sir Richard Wingfield, as has been already mentioned.

It

It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of the Dudleys, who reſided here; by an only daughter and heir of which name, it went in marriage to Henry Parker, gent. of Northfleet, deſcended from Edward Parker, of Whitchurch, in Cheſhire, who bore for his arms, *Ermine, a buck's head caboſhed, gules.*

From this name it paſſed to Evans, and thence, by the heir general of it, to Maſſingbeard, one of which antient family owned it in 1656; from theſe it went next to Maniford, one of whom ending in a ſole daughter and heir Martha; ſhe carried it in marriage to Mr. William Howe, who ſold it to Malines, and his widow marrying with Mr. John Sedgwick; he poſſeſſed it in her right. Soon after which it was ſold to Thomas Tryon, eſq. of Cheſilhurſt, after the death of whoſe widow, her aſſignees ſold it to Mr. Wm. Tuckey, of Greenhithe, the preſent owner of it.

The gate-houſe to this ſeat is ſtill ſtanding; the buildings appear to have been large and ſtately; the cielings of ſeveral of the rooms are well finiſhed with oak wainſcot. Over the gate houſe, and on a ſtone chimney-piece in the parlour, are carved the arms of Wingfield, as above mentioned.

CHARITIES.

JOHN BOKLAND gave 13s. 4d. payable yearly out of certain marſh land, to the poor of this pariſh for ever.[z]

JOHN LAKE gave by will, in 1657, to be diſtributed among day labourers, houſekeepers, and poor people, inhabitants, a rent charge, out of lands in this pariſh, lately veſted in John Amherſt, eſq. of the annual produce of 5l.

Dr. THOMAS PLUME gave by will, in 1704, to be diſtributed among the poor of this pariſh, a rent charge out of lands in it, veſted in the truſtees of the Stone caſtle charity eſtate, of the annual produce of 5l.

ANNE BOSSE gave by will, in 1740, to the like purpoſe, a rent charge, out of lands, in Swanſcombe, veſted in the heirs of Bonham Hayes, eſq. of the annual produce of 1l.

[z] Cuſtom. Roff. p. 42.

STONE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocefe* and *deanry* of Rocheſter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a beautiful ſtructure, conſiſting of a nave, with two ſide iſles and a chancel; it is ſpacious and lofty, the windows large and regular, and for ſymmetry and proportion, it may juſtly be eſteemed the fineſt piece of Gothic architecture in the dioceſe. It has a large ſquare tower at the weſt end of it, in which hang five bells. It had formerly a ſpire ſteeple on it, which was ſo far damaged by lightning, in 1638, that is was taken down. The chancel has a double roof, and though now of great height, ſeems once to have been ſtill higher; it is ornamented on both ſides with antient ſtalls, curiouſly carved, and is adorned, as well as the church, with pilaſters of brown marble. The whole has been lately, at a great expence, new cieled, and the different parts of it repaired and ornamented. At the eaſt end of the north ſide was once a handſome veſtry, which has been long ſince in ruins. The north door is curiouſly wrought with *zig-zag* ornaments and mouldings. Adjoining to the church was a beautiful chapel, built by Sir John Wiltſhire, of Stone-place, which has lain in ruins for upwards of ſeventy years; about which time, a large paſſage was broke, through the midſt of the pavement, into the vault underneath, wherein were the remains of the coffins of Sir John Wiltſhire and his lady, with the bones ſcattered about. Their monument, which was moſt coſtly and curious, was erected againſt the north wall of it, near the eaſt end.

In this church, among other monuments and inſcriptions, are the following: *In the chancel*, a mural monument for Rob. Talbot, A. M. rector of this pariſh, and Anne his wife, daughter of John Lynch, eſq. of Groves, in this county, and Mary their daughter; Robert Talbot died May 12, 1754, æt. 59; arms, gules, a lion rampant or, impaling Lynch. On a grave ſtone, a braſs plate, and inſcription in black letter, for Wm. Carew, eſq. free of the Drapers company; he had eight children by Anne his wife, obt. 1588;

ry of Epitaphes in Stone Church

emory of the Rev.d Thomas Heathcot
. second Son of Sr. Thos. Heathcote
t. of Hursley Lodge in the County
uthampton, He was collated to
Rectory of Stone by Zachary
e, Lord Bishop of Rochester
th day of Jan.y 1772, and Died
the Parsonage House in this Pari
13.th day of July 1811. aged 63 Yea
lso of Letitia his Wife the youngest
ghter of the Right Honorable
d Chief Baron Parker by Mar
his second Wife, daughter and
ir of Edw.d Strong Esq.re of St
en wich. Letitia was herself
ir to with Martha Countess of

St. Vincent. her only Sister, an
died the 20th day of July 1802.
57. Years, The above. Thos. and
Letitia were buried in the Mann
at Hursley —

— 1751 —

Here lies interred Mary the Si
ter, and the wife of Robt Tal
Rector of Stone — Also the Van
Robt Talbot —

— R. T. 1754 —

Sacred to the Memory of Sarah
beloved wife of Lt Col. Boothe
and Daughter of John Talbot Esq
of Stone Castle, who departed
Life the 5th Augt 1801. Aged
Years, her death was as ca
and resigned as her life was

and virtuous, and is truly
mited by her affected Husband
Children. Left issue, Agnes
h & Anna, likewise their in
Son, died July 1st 1801, aged
months —

---

re lyeth buried the body of
e Carew late of Stone Castle
ouse, who deceased the 15 day
arch, Anno Domine 1598

e lyeth the Body of Wm
ew, Gent. eldest sonne of Wm
Esq.re he departed this life the
ay of Nov.r A.D. 1625, being
t the age of 35 years he was
er of Stone Castle —

---

memory of John Talbot of
Castle Esq.re who departed
life on the 20 Sept.r 1805 E.72
and Ann his Wife who died

the 13 the 15 day of March in
same year Æ 71. years - Also
Robert Talbot Esq.re of Stone
Eldest and only surviving Son
the said John & Anne Talbot
departed this life on the 11.th
of April 1830 Æ. 59 years -
also Eliz.a Elizabeth Sophia wife
Robert Talbot and Daughter
J. T. Savary Esq.re of Greenwich
who died 18.th Nov.r aged 20 -

To the Memory of the Rev.d Rob.t
Talbot A. M. Rector of this Par.h
and Ann his Wife, Daughter of
John Lynch Esq.re of Groves near
Sandwich in the County and of
Mary their Daughter who are
interred near this place - Rob.t
died Sept.r 26. 1751. in the 53.rd yr
of his Age - Ann Talbot died

1751. in the 53. Year of her age
y died Sept. 25. 1749. in the
year of her age — John Talbot
nly son of the said Robt and
, and survivor of the family
ed this Monument to be erected
. 1758 —

. Mary Southern, Spinster, Late
Stone Castle, died Nov^r 2. 1760
. 63. years —

---

re lieth the body of John
ley Wall, Son of the Rev^d John
Eliz^th his Wife, who died the
March 1787, in the ninth year
his age —

---

herewith lieth the Body of the
. Wall, Father of the above who
Oct^r 18^th 1812. aged 59. years

Sacred to the Memory of Wm. Eliz.
Rufell wife of Wm Edwd Rufell
this Parish, who departed this life
5. 1803. aged 64 years - Likewise
aforesaid Wm Edwd Rufell who
parted this life May 20. 1809.
69. Years - Also Wm. Eliz. Pank
wife of Mr John Pankhurst, of D.
Essex, and Daughter of the afore
died June 18. 1825. aged 52 Yea
Likewise Wm Benj. Farmer of D.
stone who died Jan. 9th 1826.
66. Years. Also the aforesaid Mr
Pankhurst, who died Jan. 20 th
in the 50 year of his age -

In memory of Thomas Warde
late of this Parish who departed th
4th May 1779. Aged 84 Years.
Francis his Wife who died 5. D
1753. aged 56 Yrs

1588; at the corners of the ſtone were four ſhields of arms, in braſs, the 1ſt is loſt, which was Carew, three lions paſſant in pale; the 2d Chapman, parted per chevron, argent and gules, a creſcent counterchanged. On a graveſtone in the middle, before the ſteps, is a braſs plate of curious work, repreſenting a croſs flory, mounted on four ſteps, in the centre of the flower is the figure of a prieſt, with a label in his mouth, and inſcription round the bordure of the flower, on the body of the croſs and ſteps, an inſcription for John Lumbarde, rector of Stone, obt. March 12th, 1408; on each ſide was a ſhield of arms, now loſt. On a grave ſtone, next the former, on the north ſide, is a braſs plate, with the figure of a prieſt, as large as life, at half length; above him, two ſhields with a lion rampant; the inſcription gone, but Weever has recorded it for John Sorewell, rector of this church, who died Dec. 30, 1439. On another, adjoining, is a braſs plate, and inſcription, for Anne Carew, widow, late of Stone caſtle, obt. 1599; above is a ſhield of arms, Carew in chief, a martlet charged with another, as a difference, for a fourth brother of the fourth houſe, impaling Chapman. Over the door of the chapel, on the north ſide, is a mural monument, with the figures of a man and his wife, kneeling at double deſks, with books open, behind him are two ſons, behind her are eight daughters, and beneath an inſcription for Robert Chapman, eſq. of London, merchant adventurer, and free of the Drapers company; he died at Stone caſtle, 1574, æt. 65; he married firſt dame Wynifred, and had by her ten children; and 2dly dame Eliyn; above are the arms of Chapman as above, Chapman impaling quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, on a bend ingrailed three ..... 2d and 3d, a moor's head couped, between three fleurs de lis; 3d as the former, in a lozenge; the colours of them are gone. On a grave ſtone, near the door of the chapel, is a braſs plate, and inſcription in black letter, for Rob. Chapman, eſq. owner of Stone caſtle above mentioned, who died in 1574; at the corners of the ſtone are four ſhields, 1ſt Chapman, 2d arms of the merchant adventurers, 3d the Drapers company, 4th Chapman, impaling quarterly, as on the monument. On a grave ſtone is an inſcription for William Carew, gent. eldeſt ſon of William Carew, eſq. obt. 1625, being owner of Stone caſtle; above, the arms of Carew. In Weever's time were the following memorials, on braſs plates, but ſince deſtroyed. One for Rich. Bonttant, mercer of London, owner of Stone caſtle, obt. 1459; another for Matilda, wife of Wm. Laken, ſergeant-at-law, obt. 1408, and Joane her daughter, who died the ſame year; and another for Roger Payname, obt. 14.... another for Wm. Banknot and Anne his wife, ann. 1400. In the chapel, now in ruins, as mentioned above, there ſtill remains againſt the north ſide, the fine altar tomb of the founder of it, under an arch of ſtone, richly ardorned with Gothic work, on the front of which are three ſhields of arms, 1ſt parted per chevron, eight croſſes formee, 2d

as

as before, impaling a bend between two mullets of six points, within a bordure nebulee; third as the impaled coat; on the tomb was a brass plate, with the figure of a man, with a label in his mouth, now lost, as well as the inscription, which, as Weever has preserved it, was for Sir John Wiltshire, and Margaret his wife; he died 1526.[h] Thomas, sixth son of Thomas lord Berkeley, anno 26 Henry VIII. lies buried in this church.[i]

This church, being an appendage to the manor, it was given, as has been mentioned above, in 925, to bishop Godwin, and the church of Rochester, since which it has remained to this time part of the possessions of that see.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Stone was valued at thirty marcs, and the vicarage at seven marcs.[k]

By virtue of a *commission of enquiry*, issuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Stone was a parsonage, having a good house, and eight acres of glebe land, worth in the whole 170l. per annum; that one master Thomas Martyn enjoyed it, as a sequestration of Mr. Richard Chase, clerk.[l] It is valued in the king's books at 26l. 10s. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 13s.[m]

John Boulman, by his will, devised his lands, called Chaundlers, containing eleven acres and a half, and the profits of it, to the parish church of Stone for ever.

CHURCH OF STONE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
Bishop of Rochester.....	*John Lumbard*, obt. May 1408.[o] *John Sorewell*, obt. Decem. 30, 1439.[o] *Nath. Gifford*, A. M. in 1607.[p]

[h] See the monuments and inscriptions at large in Reg. Roff. p. 1052.
[i] Atkins's Glouc. p. 139.
[k] Stev. Mon. vol. 1, p. 456.
[l] Parl. Surv. Lamb. lib. vol. xix.
[m] Bacon's Lib. Regis.
[n] He lies buried in this church. See Weever, p. 333.
[o] He lies buried in this church.
[p] Collect. J. Lewis.

PATRONS,






White Hart Tavern
GREENHITHE, KENT.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Biſhop of Rocheſter	*Richard Tilleſley*, B. D. 1613.[q] *Charles Lemitary*, A. M. *Richard Chaſe*, in 1650, ſequeſtered.[r] *William Pierce*, 1654, 1657. *Henry Price*, 1657, ejected 1662.[s] *William Thornton*, A. M. 1702, obt. Sep. 25, 1707. *Tho. Spratt*, ob. June 12, 1720.[t] *William Savage*, D. D. Oct. 13, 1720. *Robert Talbot*, M.A. ind. Oct. 1, 1736, obt. May 12, 1754. *Edmund Lewin*, D. D. 1754, ob. Aug. 1771.[u] *Thomas Heathcote*, 1772. Preſent rector.[v]

q He was alſo rector of Cookſtone, prebendary and archdeacon of Rocheſter, and died in 1621, and was buried in Rocheſter cathedral.

r Parliamen. Surveys, Lambeth lib. vol. xix.

s Walk. Suff. Clergy, pt. 2. p. 219. See alſo Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 287.

t He was alſo vicar of Boxley, and prebendary of Wincheſter, Weſtminſter, and Rocheſter, of which laſt he was archdeacon. He was ſon of the biſhop of Rocheſter.

u Chancellor of the dioceſe of Rocheſter.

v Second ſon of Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart.

SWANSCOMBE.

EASTWARD from Stone lies Swanſcombe, ſo called from the camp of Swane, king of Denmark, who having ſailed up the Thames, landed at Greenhithe; and marching from thence, encamped at this place; Combe and Compe in Saxon, being derived from *campus* in Latin, ſignifying a camp.[w]

It is written in ſome records *Swegenſcomp*, *Swaneſkampe*,[x] and in Domeſday *Suineſcamp*.

w Camb. Brit. vol. i. p. 224. Lamb. Peramb. p. 472.

x Text. Roff. p. 230.

The

The high road from London to Dover croſſes the northern part of this pariſh, which reaches up higher a long way to the ſouthward, among a large tract of woodland. It contains in the whole 2300 acres of land, of which 600 are wood, and 250 marſh land. On the north ſide of the above road there is a large range of chalk pits, and lower down the hamlet of Greenhithe, (called in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Gretenerſce*[y]) cloſe to the ſhore of the river Thames. Here there are ſeverall wharfs for the landing and ſhipping of corn, wood, coals, and other commodities, but the greateſt traffic ariſes from the chalk and lime, from the above chalk pits, the range of which continues with ſmall intermiſſion from Stone to Graveſend, within a very ſmall diſtance of the ſhore. Hence not only the city of London, but the adjacent counties, and even thoſe of Suffolk and Norfolk, are ſupplied with this commodity. There is a ferry here acroſs the Thames into Eſſex, for horſes and cattle only, which antiently belonged to the priory of Dartford; at the ſuppreſſion of which, in king Henry the VIIIth's reign, it was granted to John Bere for a term of years,[z] and afterwards by queen Elizabeth in her 2d year, with the manor of Swanſcombe to Anthony Weldon, in fee, ſince which it has continued with the poſſeſſors of the manor to the preſent time.

There was a chapel formerly in this hamlet, founded by John Lucas, of Greenhithe, who, in the 19th year of king Edward the IIId. obtained the king's licence to aſſign over a piece of ground here, and twenty acres of paſture in this pariſh, to a chaplain, to celebrate divine offices daily in the chapel, to be erected on it here, in honor of the bleſſed Virgin Mary. This chapel was ſuppreſſed with others of the ſame ſort in king Edward the VIth's reign, ſome of the walls of it are re-

[y] Text. Roff. page 230. [z] Augtn. off. Inrolm.

maining,

A Motto for the outer Gate of the
New Chapel Greenhithe

This is the House for Proselytes
Was built by Sir Ys scrafe
A rendezvous for Hypocrites
For Ignorance a Preface
Th' Time commits its ravages
On Mortals; yet this place
Instead of growing cabbages
Will raise sweet sprigs of Grace

another for the new Chapel Door

norance the world your sins confess
ile greatest gain afford
d Slothful be in business
hat you may serve the Lord

from ye Rock, this House appro...

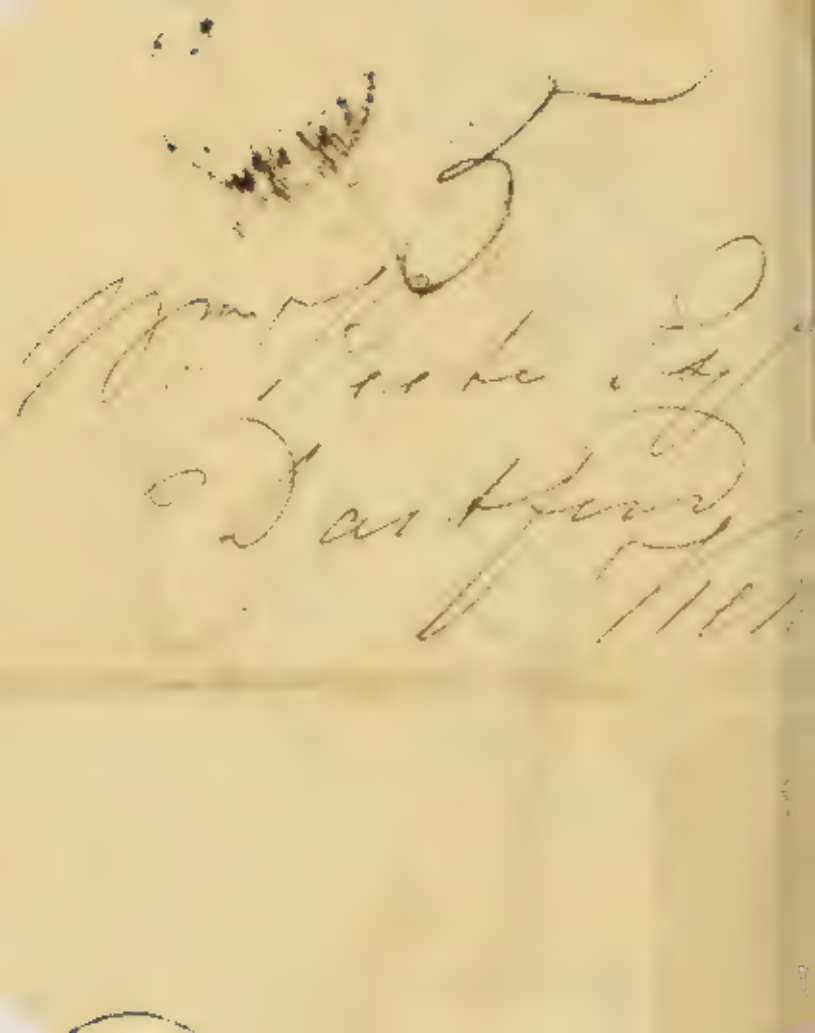
The Pencil starts at Eleven

To drive the opposition Back

which flys as swift as Heaven



Door of Stone Church 1832



maining, but being converted into a tenement, there is ſcarce any outward appearance of it left.

At the eaſt end of this hamlet is the ſeat of Ingreſs, ſituated cloſe under the chalk cliffs, on the bank of the Thames, along which it has a moſt pleaſing view, the extenſive pleaſure grounds of it are for the moſt part formed over the remains of a range of old neglected chalk pits, which form an inequality of ground for the purpoſe, beyond what any art or preſent expence could perhaps eaſily attain to. Above the London road, on the ſouthern ſide, is a neat modern houſe, called Knockholt, built by one of the family of Hayes, of Cobham, the laſt of whom Mr. Bonham Hayes left it by will to Mr. Butler, of Deal, who now owns it; near it are two ſmall hamlets, called Milton-ſtreet and Weſton-croſs.

From the above road the ground riſes ſouthward to the village of Swanſcombe, at the weſt end of which is the manſion of the manor, much of which has within theſe few years been pulled down, and it is now uſed as a farm houſe; and a little further the parſonage and church. Round the village there is ſome tolerable good land, though rather inclined to gravel, and ſome orchard ground; even ſo early as the 36th year of king Henry VIII. mention is made in a grant of it of an orchard here, called the cherry-garden, belonging to the manſion of the manor. Above the village the ground riſes ſtill higher, being covered with a large tract of woodland, the ſoil of which is a ſtiff cold clay. Theſe woods ſtop the current of the air, and occaſion the fogs and noiſome vapours ariſing from the marſhes to hang among them, and then to deſcend on the village and low lands again, which renders this pariſh exceedingly unhealthy. Part of theſe woods within the bounds of this pariſh is known by the name of Swanſcombe park, in which and other parts near it there are ſeveral mounts of earth thrown up, ſeemingly the works of very antient times. They all lie very high, ſome of them have a hollow at the top, and none of them

them are above thirty or forty yards over. The old Roman road runs along the ſouthern part of this wood. Dr. Thorpe ſuppoſed that Swanſcombe was the *vagniacæ* of the Romans, and that their ſtation here was at the head of the fleet, which parts this pariſh and Northfleet, on which ſubject the reader will find further hereafter under Southfleet. A few years ago a copper coin of Nero was grubbed up out of a hedgerow in this pariſh, and another of Severus was turned up by the plough; a ſufficient corroboration that the Romans had intercourſe in or near this place.

William the Conqueror, as is commonly reported, was met in his way through this county, immediately after the battle of Haſtings, by the Kentiſhmen at Swanſcombe, headed by archbiſhop Stigand, and Egelſine, the abbot of St. Auguſtines, each man having a bough in his hand; ſo that the whole multitude ſeemed at firſt a moving foreſt; when throwing down their boughs, at the ſound of the trumpet, they appeared with their arms prepared for battle. This at firſt ſomewhat alarmed the duke; but his ſurprize ceaſed, when he found it was the people of Kent, who, as he was told, by the archbiſhop and abbot, were come to aſſure him of the ſubmiſſion of the county, and withal to demand the confirmation of their antient laws and privileges. The duke received them very graciouſly, and not ſo willingly, as wiſely, granted their requeſt.

This tale is repeated by William Thorne, monk of St. Auguſtine's, Canterbury, from a MSS. hiſtory of that abbey, drawn up by Thomas Sprot, and others, chroniclers there, who in all probability invented it, to magnify the valour of their archbiſhop and abbot, and of their countrymen. All our writers, except Mr. Lambarde, who ſeems loth to give it up, have looked upon this ſtory as a mere fiction. Mr. Somner, in particular, calls it a *commentitious fable*; he ſays, it is mentioned only by Sprot, who lived in the reign of king

Amount of Bill	£	s d
1826		18 9
1827	3	9 2
1828	3	8 9
1829	4	0 6
1830	4	6 1
1831	5	6 4
	£ 21	9 7

a Vault near this Monument
deposited the remains of George
in Gent. who departed this
the 5. of May 1810. Aged 82
s, Also Mary Sharp his Wife
d 86. years —

— —

e likewise Lieth the Body of
hn Wall Son of the Revd John
e & Elizth his Wife who died
30. 1797. in the 14th year of his
— Here also lieth the Body
mma Wall, Dr of the Revd John
e and Eliz. his Wife who died
28th of Novr. 1799. aged three
s —

— — — — — —

y Tasker wife of John Tasker Junr
& 2nd Daughter of the late Revd John
e & Elizth his Wife died 19th March
, aged 37. years —

Received of Mr Arnold by the hands
of Mr Gilpin the Sum of Twenty One
Pounds Nine Shillings & Six pence —
the Amount of Bills from 1826 to
Christmas 1831
£21 9 6

John Knowles

king Edward I. and ſuch others as of latter times have written after his copy; for before him, and in that interim of more than two hundred years, between the conqueſt and the time he wrote, no publiſhed ſtory, no chronicle, no record of any kind, Kentiſh or other, is found to warrant the relation; and yet, a matter ſo remarkable as this, was not likely to eſcape all our hiſtorians pens that were before him, eſpecially thoſe about the time of the conqueſt. Among which the ſilence of Ingulphus is the more ſtrange, ſince he is ſo particular and punctual in relating and recording the Conqueror's oppugners and their proceedings. Theſe reaſons, with others, he offers to the more literate and judicious only, for the ſtory being ſo univerſally ſwallowed by the generality of people, he dares not enter into a diſpute with them about it, as deſpairing of ſucceſs in diſengaging them from the belief of it, though he was to uſe the moſt convincing arguments for that purpoſe.[a]

Our herbaliſts have taken notice of the following SCARCE HERBS and PLANTS to be found within this pariſh:

Iſchæmon vulgare, *cocksfoot graſs, which Johnſon ſays was moſt probably* gramen dactiloides radice repente, *cocksfoot graſs with creeping roots*; *Gerarde found it near Greenhithe.*

Palma Chriſti, maſ. & fæmina, *the male and female ſatyrion royal*; *in Swanſcombe wood.*

Rheſeda Plinii, *Italian rocket*; *upon the upgrounds above Greenhithe.*

Cynocrambe, *dogs mercury*; *about Greenhithe and Swanſcombe.*

Virga aurea, *the golden rod*; *in Swanſcombe wood.*

Pneumonanthe, *Calathian violet*; *upon the chalk cliffs near Greenhithe.*

[a] Lamb. Dict. p. 329. Somner's Gavelkind, p. 62 et ſeq.

Speculum veneris minus, *codded corn violet; in the corn-fields near Greenhithe.*

Trachelium majus, *blue Canterbury bells*, Trachelium minus, *small Canterbury bells, are both found not only in this parish, but in many other places in this county.*

Centaurium parvum luteum lobellii, *yellow centorie; upon the chalky cliffs about Greenhithe.*

Lathyrus major latifolius, *everlasting pea; in Swanscombe wood.*[b]

I have myself also found on the waste upground above Greenhithe the *butterfly* and the *fly satyrion*, the humble-bee and the *bee-orchis*.

In the reign of king William the Conqueror, Swanscombe was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, the king's half brother, and it is accordingly entered, under the general title of his lands, in the survey of Domesday, as follows:

Helto holds Snineſcamp of the bishop (of Baieux.) It was taxed at 10 *sulings. The arable land is* 14 *carucates. There are* 3 *in demesne, and* 33 *villeins, with* 3 *borderers, having* 13 *carucates. There is* 1 *knight, and* 10 *servants, and* 40 *acres of meadow, wood for three hogs, and* 5 *fisheries of* 30 *pence, and a sixth which belongs to the hall, and* 1 *hith of* 5 *shillings and* 4 *pence; of the wood of this manor, Richard (de Tunbridge) holds in his lowy as much as is worth* 4 *shilling.*

The whole manor was worth 20 *pounds . . . . and it is now worth* 32 *pounds.*

On the disgrace of bishop Odo, in 1084, his possessions were confiscated to the king's use, and this manor as part of them. After which the manor of Swanscombe came into the possession of the family of Montchensie, called in Latin *De Monte Canisio.*

William, son of William de Montchensie, who died in the 6th year of king John, owned this manor. It

[b] Johnson's Gerarde's Herbal, p. 28, 220, 277, 334, 429, 439, 449, 450, 547, 1229.

appears

appears that he lived but a few years afterwards; for Warine de Montchenſie (probably his uncle) in the 15th year of that reign, for a fine of two thouſand marcs, had poſſeſſion granted of his whole inheritance. He married Joane, the ſecond daughter of William Mareſchal, earl of Pembroke; and in the 7th year of king Henry III. being in the expedition then made into Wales, he had ſcutage of all his tenants by military ſervice in Kent, and other counties. He died anno 38 king Henry III. being then reputed one of the moſt noble, prudent, and wealthy men in the kingdom, his inventory amounting to two thouſand marcs. He bore for his arms, *Or, three eſcutcheons vairy, argent and azure, two bars gules*; which coat is among the quarterings of the preſent earl of Shrewſbury. He left William, his ſon and heir, and a daughter Joane, who had married, by the king's appointment, William de Valence, the king's half brother. Valence bore for his arms, *Barry of ten, argent and azure*; *eight martlets gules, three, two, and three*, though ſometimes they were placed in *orle*. His arms are in Woodneſborough church, as quartered by Haſtings, and they are on the roof of the cloyſters of Canterbury cathedral. Theſe arms were quartered by the late Marchioneſs de Grey, and the earl of Shrewſbury.

William de Montchenſie, two years after, as ſon and heir to his father, had poſſeſſion granted of all his lands lying in Kent, and other counties. Not long after which he took part with the diſcontented barons, and, in the 48th year of king Henry III. was one of the chief commanders on their part, in the battle of Lewes, where the king was made priſoner; and next year, when they ſummoned a parliament in the king's name, he was one of the chief of thoſe barons that ſat in it.[e] After being taken at Kenilworth, in the ſurpriſe made by the forces of prince Edward, a little before the

[e] Dugd. Bar. vol. i, p. 561.

battle of Eveſham, his lands, and among them this manor, were ſeized, and given to William de Valence, before-mentioned. However, he had ſoon after ſuch favor ſhewn him for his ſiſter's ſake, that William Valence freely reſtored them to him again. After which, in the 6th year of king Edward I. he obtained a full pardon, with other favours granted to him, and in the 8th year he had reſtored and granted in fee, *view of frank pledge*, and the courts belonging to it in all his lands.[d] But in the 17th year of that reign, marching with the earl of Cornwall (then governor of the realm in the king's abſence) into Wales againſt Rees ap Griffith, then in the caſtle of Droſſelan, and endeavouring to demoliſh it by undermining it, he was, with many others, overwhelmed in the fall of it.[e] He left one daughter and ſole heir, Dioniſia. Notwithſtanding which next year William de Valence, and Joane his wife, aſſerted their claim in parliament to the inheritance of her father's lands, pretending, that this Dioniſia was a baſtard; but after much diſpute, it being proved that William de Montchenſie acknowledged her, whilſt he lived, as his lawful daughter publicly, and becauſe the biſhop of Worceſter, in whoſe dioceſe ſhe was born, had given ſentence therein accordingly, ſhe was allowed to be legitimate.[f] She was ſhortly afterwards married, through the king's means, to Hugh de Vere, third ſon of Robert, earl of Oxford, who in the 25th year of the ſame reign, in conſideration of his ſervices in the wars of France, had poſſeſſion granted of the lands of her inheritance.[g]

In the 1ſt year of king Edward II. he was ſummoned to the king's coronation, as was Dioniſia his wife, by whom it ſeems he had no iſſue; for on her death, in the 7th year of that reign, it was found, that

[d] Pat. Rolls, anno 8 Edw. I.
[e] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 562.
[f] Ibid. 776. Prynne, p. 403.
[g] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 562.

ſhe

ſhe died poſſeſſed among others, of this manor of Swanſcombe, which ſhe held *in capite*, by homage and ſervice, and that Adomar de Valence, ſon of Joan and William de Valence before-mentioned, was her next heir,[h] who afterwards ſucceeded in the earldom of Pembroke, whoſe three ſiſters were Anne, firſt married to Maurice Fitzgerald, and next to Hugh Baliol, and laſtly to John de Avennes; Iſabel to John de Haſtings, of Bergavenny; and Joane to John Comyn, of Badenagh. Adomar, or Aymer de Valence before-mentioned, on his two brothers death without iſſue, became earl of Pembroke. But in the 17th year of that reign, attending the queen into France, was murdered there, in revenge, as it is ſaid, for the death of the earl of Lancaſter, being one of thoſe who had given ſentence of death upon him at Pontefract two years before, and his body being brought into England was buried in the abbey church of Weſtminſter, at the head of Edmund, earl of Lancaſter.[i] He left no iſſue, though he was thrice married, upon which John, ſon of John de Haſtings, by Iſabel his wife, the earl's ſiſter, and John, ſon of John Comyn, of Badenagh, by Joan, the other ſiſter of the earl, were found to be his coheirs, and next of kin.[k]

John de Haſtings, the ſon, died without iſſue next year, leaving Joane, wife of David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, and Elizabeth Comyn, her ſiſter, his couſins, and next heirs.

Elizabeth Comyn, being likewiſe one of the couſins and heirs of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke before-mentioned, on the partition of his eſtates, had for her ſhare, among others, the manors of Swanſcombe and Milton, in this county; but being ſeized on by Hugh le Deſpencer, earl of Wincheſter, Hugh his

[h] Collins's Coll. p. 226. Rot. Eſch. ejus an. No. 51.
[i] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 778.
[k] Ibid. vol. i. p. 576, and 686.

ſon, and others, at Kenynton in Surry, ſhe was kept a priſoner by them for more than a year; during which ſhe was compelled, through fear of being put to death, to paſs away many manors and lands of her inheritance to him, among which the manor of Swanſcombe ſeems to have been one; for the king, in his 18th year, confirmed it to Hugh le Deſpencer, earl of Wincheſter, and his ſon Hugh, in fee. The former of whom, in the 19th year of that reign, on the queen's coming to Briſtol from abroad, with a powerful force, was brought before the prince, and thoſe barons then attending him, though at that time ninety years of age, and received judgment of death; firſt to be drawn, afterwards to be beheaded, and then hanged on a gibbet; all which was accordingly executed, on which Hugh Deſpencer, the younger, immediately fled, but being taken priſoner not long afterwards in Wales, was brought in the moſt ignominious manner to Hereford, where he was condemned to a cruel and ſhameful death, which was accordingly executed on him, the gallows being fifty feet high, on St. Andrew's Eve, in the 20th year of king Edward II. and being then quartered, his limbs were ſent to four different places, and his head to London-bridge. Upon this the manor of Swanſcombe eſcheated to the crown, where it remained till the 1ſt year of king Edward III. when, in conſideration of the good ſervices performed by Edmund of Woodſtock, earl of Kent, and partly in ſatisfaction of the deficiency of lands which his father king Edward had appointed him to have, the king granted to him ſeveral manors, which by the forfeitures of Hugh Deſpencer, earl of Wincheſter, the father, and of Hugh the ſon, had eſcheated to the crown, among which was this manor.[1]

This Edmund married Margaret, widow of John Comyn, of Badenagh, and in the 3d year of king Edward III. had poſſeſſion granted of her dowry.

[1] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 93. vol. ii. p. 93, 94.

Being

Being accuſed of treaſon, he was arreſted at a council held at Wincheſter, in the 4th year of that reign, upon which he ſubmitted to mercy; but by the malice of queen Iſabel, he was adjudged to ſuffer death for high treaſon, in plotting the delivery of the late king. Which ſentence was accordingly executed on him. He died poſſeſſed of this manor with the church belonging to it, among others in this county; holding it, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, in fee-tail of the king *in capite*, as of the honor of Rocheſter-caſtle, by the ſervice of paying yearly to the caſtle, at the feaſt of St. Andrew the Apoſtle, 4l. 4s. and at the king's exchequer 8s. 3¼d. for all ſervice. After the earl's death, this manor ſeems to have reverted to its right owner again, in Elizabeth, ſiſter and coheir of John Comyn, of Badenagh, couſin and heir of Aymer, earl of Pembroke, then married to Richard Talbot, of Goderich-caſtle, in Herefordſhire, who was anceſtor of Talbot, viſcount Liſle, Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, and the Talbots of Grafton and Longford, Richard Talbot's great-grandfather, who died anno 2 king Edward I. bore for his arms, *Bendy of ten pieces argent and gules*, being the paternal coat of Talbot. He married the daughter and heir of Rheſe Ap-Griffith, prince of Wales; and their deſcendants diſcontinued the bearing of their paternal coat, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, in reſpect to her, and took the arms of the ſaid Rheſe and his anceſtors, princes of Wales, viz. *Gules, a lion rampant or, within a bordure engrailed of the ſecond.* He paid aid for this manor as half a knight's fee, in the 20th year of that reign. He was a man of experienced valour, much entruſted and employed by the king in his wars, eſpecially in Scotland; and having been ſummoned to parliament from the 4th to the 29th years of the ſame reign incluſive, he died in the 30th year of it, being then poſſeſſed of this manor, held *in capite*.[m]

[m] Rot. Eſch. anno 31 king Edward III.

It

It appears that he held this manor only for life; for on his death, it came into the poſſeſſion of Roger, lord Mortimer, who was owner of it at his death, which happened in France, anno 34 king Edward III. holding it of the honor of Rocheſter-caſtle, by the ſervice before-mentioned.[n]

From him it deſcended to his great grandſon, Edmund Mortimer; on whoſe death without iſſue, in the 3d year of king Henry VI. Richard, duke of York, ſon of Anne his ſiſter, was by inquiſition, found to be his couſin and next heir.

Being, both by his father's and mother's ſide, deſcended from king Edward III. he aſpired to the crown; but in the 37th year of king Henry VI. the army, which he and his friends had raiſed for this purpoſe, having, upon the king's proclamation of pardon deſerted him, he fled to Ireland, and the king cauſing a parliament to meet at Coventry, this duke, his ſon Edmund, earl of March, and all their adherents, were attainted in it; upon which this manor became forfeited to the crown, and was that year granted to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth-caſtle, in Surry, treaſurer of the king's houſhold, who had then a grant of a fair to be held at this place yearly, on the Tueſday in the week of Pentecoſt.[o] However, it ſeems, as if on the turn of fortune, which happened ſoon afterwards to the duke of York, that he regained the poſſeſſion of this manor, of which he died poſſeſſed, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, in the 3d year of king Edward IV. After which his widow, Cecilie, ducheſs of York, the king's mother, continued in poſſeſſion of it to the time of her death, in the 10th year of king Henry VII.[p], when it reverted to the crown, where it ſtaid till king Henry VIII. ſettled it on his queen, Jane Seymour; on whoſe death, in the 29th year of that

[n] Rot. Eſch. No. 52, ps. 1 ma.
[o] Rot. Cart. ejus an. [p] Philipott, p. 307, errata.

reign,

reign, it came again into the king's hands, where it remained till queen Elizabeth, in her 2d year, granted it in fee, with the ſcite of it, the cherry-garden, and the ferry of Greenhithe, to Anthony Weldon, eſq. who had a leaſe of it, both from king Henry VIII. and Edward VI. for a term of years, to hold of her *in capite* by knights ſervice. He was deſcended from Bertram de Weltdone, who was of the retinue of Walther, earl of Northumberland and biſhop of Durham, at the time of the conqueſt. His deſcendant, Robert de Weltden, was lord of Weltden, in Northumberland, in the reign of king Richard I. whoſe deſcendant, Simon Weltden, was of Weltden, and flouriſhed in the time of king Henry VI. He had by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Denton, eſq. of Denton, in Northumberland, two ſons; Chriſtopher, who ſucceeded his father at Weltden, and was anceſtor of the branch of this family who ſettled there; and Hugh Weltden, who was ſewer to king Henry VII. and left four ſons, Hugh Weltden, who was anceſtor to the Weltdens, of Shotteſbrooke, in Berkſhire; Edward Weltden, the ſecond ſon, whoſe deſcendants ſettled in Kent, bearing for their arms, *Argent a cinquefoil pierced gules, on a chief of the ſecond, a demi lion rampant of the field*; Thomas Weltden, the third ſon, who was cofferer to king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, whoſe deſcendants remained at Cookham, in Berkſhire; and William Weltden, the fourth ſon, whoſe deſcendants ſettled at Thornby, in Northamptonſhire.

But to return to Edward, the ſecond ſon, who was ſervant to king Henry VII. and maſter of the houſhold to king Henry VIII. He was of Swanſcombe, and left by his wife, daughter of Roo, Anthony Weldon, eſq. before-mentioned, clerk of the ſpicery, and afterwards promoted to the board of green-cloth, to whom queen Elizabeth, in her 2d year, granted this manor of Swanſcombe in fee. He died in the 16th year of that

that reign,[s] being then clerk of the green cloth to that princeſs.

Ralph Weldon, his eldeſt ſon, had poſſeſſion granted of this manor, the ferry, and other lands before-mentioned, that year, holding them *in capite* by knights ſervice.[t] He was knighted, and was clerk of the kitchen to queen Elizabeth, afterwards clerk comptroller to king James, and died clerk of the board of green cloth. He died in 1609, leaving, by Elizabeth, daughter of Leven Bufkin, eſq. four ſons, Anthony, clerk of the kitchen to king James, Henry, Levin, and Ralph, and ſeveral daughters.

Anthony Weldon, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him in this manor, was afterwards knighted, and in the 10th year of king James, obtained a grant of the caſtle of Rocheſter, with all its ſervices annexed. He married Elinor, daughter of George Wilmer, eſq. by whom he had ſeveral children, of whom Ralph Weldon, the eldeſt ſon, on his father's death inherited this manor and the caſtle. His ſon was Anthony Weldon, eſq. of Swanſcombe, whoſe ſon, Walker Weldon, eſq. died poſſeſſed of theſe eſtates in 1731, preſently after whoſe death, his heirs conveyed them by ſale to Thomas Blechynden, eſq. who died owner of them in 1740, leaving, by Lydia his wife, two ſons, his coheirs, whoſe truſtees, under the direction of the court of chancery, conveyed them to Samuel Child, eſq. of Oſterly park, an eminent banker in London, and he died poſſeſſed of them in 1752, leaving two ſons, Francis and Robert, of whom the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father in theſe eſtates; but dying without iſſue in 1763, this manor, with the ſcite of Rocheſter-caſtle, as well as his other eſtates, devolved to his brother and heir at law, Robert Child, eſq. late of Oſterly-park, and a banker in London, who married the eldeſt daughter of Gilbert Joddrell, eſq. of Ankerwyke, and died in 1782, and his

[s] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. [t] Ibid.

widow

widow Mrs. Child, with the other truſtees under her huſband's will, then became poſſeſſed of them, and ſhe, in 1791, carried her intereſt in them, in marriage to Francis, lord Ducie. She died in 1793, ſince which they have again become veſted in the truſtees of her firſt huſband's will, and remain ſo at this time.

The manor of Swanſcombe, as well as that of Combe in this pariſh, holden of Rocheſter-caſtle, owed ſervice towards the defence of it, the owner of Swanſcombe being, as it were, one of the principal captains to whom that charge was antiently committed, and there were ſubject to this manor ſeveral knights fees, as petty or ſubordinate captains, bound to ſerve under his banner there.[s]

Theſe ſervices have been long ſince turned into annual rents of money. The following is a liſt of thoſe manors and lands which held by *caſtle-guard*, and now pay rents in lieu of it:

Luddeſdown manor.
Ryarſh manor.
Delce Magna.
Addington manor.
Norton manor.
Cobham Eaſtcourt, and
Aldington Eaſtcourt.
Stockbury manor.
Little Delce.
Hamwold-court manor.
Farnborough-court manor.
Boughton Monchelſea manor.
Midley and Little Caldecott.
Goddington manor.
Padleſworth manor.
Bicknor manor.
Fraxingham manor.
Wootton manor.
Eecles manor.
Part of ditto.
Sholden manor in Surry.
Lands in Weſtborough farm, in Surry.
Dairy farm, in Higham.
Mickleham manor, in Surry.
Barrow-hall manor, in ditto.
Ingraſt, Harringfield, Eaſt Harringfield, and Weſt Horden, in Eſſex.
Great and Little Borſtable manors.
Widford manor, in Eſſex.
Alchardin, alias Combes manor, and part of
North-court.

Theſe rents are paid on St. Andrew's day, old ſtyle, and the cuſtom has been held, that if the rent is not

[s] Lamb. Peramb. p. 530.

then

then paid, it is liable to be doubled, on the return of every tide in the Medway, during the time it remains unpaid. This cuſtom was very near being brought to a legal deciſion ſome years ago; for Sir Thomas Dyke, bart. owner of Farnborough-court manor, and Thomas Beſt, eſq. owner of Eccles manor, having made default in the payment of their caſtle-guard rents, Mr. Child, owner of Swanſcombe manor, and the caſtle, required the penalty of their being doubled; which diſpute was carried ſo far, that ejectments were ſerved on the eſtates, and a ſpecial jury was ſtruck, to try the matter. But by the interpoſition of friends, the diſpute was compromiſed, and a ſmall compoſition was accepted, in lieu of the penalty, though it was entered in the court-rolls of Swanſcombe manor, with the conſent of all parties, in ſuch a manner, that the cuſtom of this payment might not be leſſened in future by it.

The MANOR *of* COMBES, called likewiſe *Alkerdyn*, alias *Combes*, in the reign of Edward III. was in the poſſeſſion of Sir Richard Talbot, who, in the 20th year of that reign, paid aid for it, holding it as the 10th part of a knight's fee, which Hugh de Vere held before of the king.

This place afterwards gave name to a family, who poſſeſſed it for many generations, called from it At-Cumbe, and Combe. One of theſe, John de Combe, held it as the fifth part of a knight's fee of the earl of March, lord of the manor of Swanſcombe. From this family it went, in the next reign of Edward IV. to Swan of Hook-houſe, in Southfleet, whoſe deſcendant, Mr. Thomas Swan, died poſſeſſed of it, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, holding it of the queen, as of her manor of Swanſcombe, by knight's ſervice;[t] his ſon and heir, William Swan, ſold it to Lovelace; and he, not long after, paſſed it away to

[t] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

Carter,

Carter, who alienated it to Hardres; from whom, at the latter end of that reign, it was ſold to Fagg, and he conveyed it to Hudſon, whoſe deſcendant, in the reign of king Charles I. conveyed it to Mr. Richard Head, of Rocheſter,[u] who was advanced to the dignity of baronet in 1676; his great grandſon, Sir Francis Head, bart. died poſſeſſed of this manor in 1768, leaving three daughters, Mary Wilhelmina, married to the Hon. Harry Roper, eldeſt ſon of Henry lord Teynham; Anne Gabriel, married firſt to Moſes Mendes, eſq. and 2dly to the Hon. John Roper, ſecond ſon of Henry lord Teynham above mentioned; and Elizabeth Campbell, married to the Rev. Dr. Lill, of the kingdom of Ireland.

On Sir Francis Head's death this manor came to the Honorable Harry Roper, by virtue of the ſettlement made by Sir Francis on his marriage; he afterwards ſucceeded to the title of lord Teynham, and died poſſeſſed of it, but without iſſue, on which it devolved, by the above ſettlement, to his other two daughters and coheirs. Soon after which it was ſold to Mr. William Levett, who conveyed it to Mr. Bonham Hayes, who died in 1794, and his heirs ſold it to David Powell, eſq. of London, merchant, the preſent owner of it.

INGRESS is a ſeat, built on the bank of the Thames, adjoining to the hamlet of Green-hithe. It was once accounted a manor, and formerly belonged to the priory of Dartford, and was poſſeſſed by it at the ſuppreſſion of that houſe in the reign of Henry VIII. by which means this eſtate, among their other poſſeſſions, came into the hands of the crown; at which time Robert Meriel, of Swanſcombe, huſbandman, had a leaſe from the prioreſs and convent, at the yearly rent of ten pounds, of their farm, called Ingreſs, late in the tenure of Richard Grove, and all their chalk

[u] Philipott, p. 308.

cliffs;

cliffs, called Downe cliffs; which leaſe Martin Meriel, his ſon, afterwards had renewed, from Edward VI. in his 5th year.*

The fee of this eſtate remained in the crown till queen Elizabeth, in her 5th year, granted it to Edward Darbyſhire and John Bere, who not long after conveyed it to Jones; who, in the latter end of king James I.'s reign, alienated it to Whaley, and he ſettled it on his kinſman, Mr. Thomas Holloway, who conveyed it to Shires;† whoſe wife Mary ſurvived him, and with her two ſons, Edward and Robert Shires, eſqrs. of the Inner Temple, in 1649, conveyed the manſion-houſe, manor, and farm, called Ingreſs, and the ſeveral lands belonging to it, chalk cliffs, lime-kiln, wharf, ſalt and freſh marſh, to Capt. Edward Brent, of Southwark, who by his will, in 1676, gave this eſtate to Chriſtian his wife, for her life, with remainder to Edward Brent, eſq. their ſon, who became poſſeſſed of Ingreſs at his mother's deceaſe, and reſided at it; and in the year 1689, conveyed it, with the lands belonging to it, in Swanſcombe, among other premiſes, by way of mortgage, to John Smith, eſq. of Camberwell, Surry, who by his will, in 1698, gave his intereſt in it to his two ſons, Nathaniel and Jonathan Smith, who, in 1710, purchaſed the fee of this eſtate of the heirs of Brent. Nathaniel and Jonathan Smith above mentioned, both reſided here; but in 1719, Capt. Nathaniel Smith conveyed his ſhare in Ingreſs to his brother-in-law, Jonathan, ſheriff in 1721, who bore for his arms, *Argent, on a feſs vert three bezants, between three demi griffins ſable.* In the year 1737, he alienated it to John Carmichael, earl of Hyndford, afterwards made a knight of the Thiſtle, and appointed envoy extraordinary to Pruſſia and Ruſſia; and he, in the year 1748, alienated Ingreſs, with the grounds belonging to it, to William

* Augment. Off. Inrol. † Philipott, p. 308.

viſcount

viſcount Duncannon; who, in 1758, on his father's death, ſucceeded him as earl of Beſborough, in Ireland, and baron Ponſonby, of Syſonby, in this kingdom. He greatly improved this ſeat and the grounds belonging to it, with much elegance and taſte, and reſided here, with his lady (Carolina, eldeſt daughter of William duke of Devonſhire) and family till her death, which happened in 1760, but loſing ſeveral of his children here likewiſe, he became ſo diſguſted with the place, that he immediately ſold it to John Calcraft, eſq. late an agent for the army, who purchaſed ſeveral eſtates, at different times, contiguous to Ingreſs, into which he extended the plantations and gardens, which lord Beſborough had begun, and continued making ſuch additions to it, that, had he lived, Ingreſs would, moſt probably, have been one of the greateſt ornaments of this county. He died in 1772, being then M. P. for Rocheſter, and deviſed this, among his other eſtates, to his eldeſt ſon, John Calcraft, eſq. and he ſold it in 1788, to John Diſney Roebuck, eſq. who reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1796; and his ſon, Henry Roebuck, eſq. now poſſeſſes it.

CHARITIES.

MARTIN MERIEL, of Greenhithe, by his will in 1563, deviſed 20s. yearly, to be paid out of his houſe and lands, called Daniel's, in Swanſcombe, to be applied, 18s. towards the relief of the poor of this pariſh, on Good Friday, and 2s. to the churchwardens, in conſideration of their pains.

JOHN BERE, gent. in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by will, appointed that James Vaughan and others, and their heirs, enfeoffed by him by deed, in three tenements and gardens, ſituated in Greenhithe, ſhould ſtand ſeiſed of them, for the purpoſe, that three aged poor men or women ſhould for ever be placed in them, by the clergymen and churchwardens, they being inhabitants, and to enjoy the ſame *gratis* during their lives.

ANTHONY POULTER, as is ſuppoſed, gave by will, in 1635, 20s. yearly, to be diſtributed by the churchwardens to the poor, at Chriſtmas, which money is paid by Mrs. A. Pettit, of Dartford.

LADY SWAN gave, by will, in 1721, three meſſuages in Greenhithe, to the churchwardens and overſeers, the yearly rents of them, to be diſtributed among the pooreſt inhabitants of this pariſh as they ſhould think fit, or to permit ſo many ſuch to dwell

in them *gratis*, the fame now veſted in the churchwardens; a part of the premiſes was let to the late Mr. Richard Forreſt, for ninety-nine years, and occupied by him at 3l. per annum; another ſmall part is in the occupation of James King, at 5s. per annum, and the remainder is turned into a workhouſe.

ONE PIECE of land, called the Poor Acre, and other lands belonging to B. Hayes, eſq. pays 1l. 5s. to the churchwardens, for the uſe of the poor of the pariſh yearly, the donor unknown.

SWANSCOMBE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* and *deanry* of Rocheſter. This church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels, having a ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end.

In this church, among other monuments and inſcriptions, are the following. *In the iſle*, are ſeveral graveſtones, with memorials, for the Tuckeys, Acortes, Wallis's, and other inhabitants, of this pariſh. A mural monument, on the north iſle, for Mr. John Sloman, obt. 1706, æt. 21, only ſurviving ſon of Mr. Anthony Sloman, of London; he left his fortune to his ſole executor, Mr. Jonathan Smith, younger ſon of John Smith, eſq. (his grandfather by his mother's ſide) by a ſecond marriage. *In the great chancel*, a memorial for the wife of Anthony Weldon, eſq. obt. 1759; above theſe arms, a cinquefoil, on a chief a demi lion. Another within the rails, for the Rev. John Watts, obt. Jan. 12, 1670. A memorial for John Taylor, clerk, B. D. rector of this pariſh, obt. Sep. 2, 1757, æt. 60, arms, ermine on a chief indented, three eſcallop ſhells, impaling a chevron ermine between three garles. Another for Martin Barnes, B. D. rector of this pariſh, ob. Sep. 27, 1759, æt. 59. On the ſouth ſide a mural monument, with the figure of a woman finely executed, and kneeling at a deſk, with a book open before her, and an inſcription for dame Ellinor Weldon, daughter of George Wilmer, eſq. and wife of Sir Anthony Weldon, by whom he had ſix ſons and four daughters living, obt. 1622. On the ſouth ſide of the rails, a mural monument, with a like figure of a man, kneeling at a deſk, with a book open before him, and inſcription, for Anthony Weldon, who died, clerk of the greencloth to queen Elizabeth, and brother of Sir Ralph Weldon, who died in the ſame office to king James I. himſelf being clerk of the kitchen both to queen Elizabeth and king James I. who reſigned the ſame place to his nephew, Anthony Weldon, then clerk of the kitchen, in the 2d year of that king's reign, obt. 1613, arms, Weldon. *In the ſouth chancel*, a monument for Elianor, relict of Wm. Say, eſq. ob. 1678; above, a ſhield with three chevrons, impaling Weldon. Another for Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Hart, eſq. obt. 1677; above, theſe arms, a lozenge, Hart, impaling Weldon; another for Anne,

relict

relict of Sir Percival Hart, of Lullingſtone, obt. 1712. A memorial, at the eaſt end of the ſouth chancel, for Thomas Blechinden, eſq. lord of this manor, obt. 1740, æt. 31, and for his widow, Mrs. Lidia Blechingdon, obt. 1743, æt. 31; above are theſe arms, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, a feſs nebulee between three lions heads eraſed; 2d and 3d, a chevron between three eagles heads eraſed, impaling a feſs ermine between three cinquefoils. At the upper end of the ſouth ſide, a ſtately monument of alabaſter, on which are the figures of a knight in armour and his lady, at large, reſting on pillows, at his feet a ſon cumbent, and at her's, a daughter; and in front, under two tablets, are three ſons and five daughters, kneeling, in the dreſs of the age; between them is a deſk, with a book open on each ſide, being for Sir Ralph Weldon, erected by his wife, lady Elizabeth Weldon; he was chief clerk of the kitchen to queen Elizabeth, afterwards clerk comptroller to king James, and died clerk of the green cloth, an. 1609, having had by the ſaid Elizabeth, daughter of Leven Buffkin, eſq. four ſons; Anthony, clerk of the kitchen to king James, Henry, Lever, and Ralph; and ſix daughters. On another tablet, an inſcription, ſhewing that his grandfather, Edw. Weldon, ſerved king Henry VII. and was maſter of the houſehold to king Henry VIII. whom likewiſe Thomas Weldon, his uncle, ſerved, and was cofferer to king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth; Anthony Weldon, his father, ſerved queen Elizabeth, and died clerk of the Greencloth; on the top, theſe arms, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Weldon; 2d, ermine, a lion rampant, his tail forked azure, crowned or; 3d, argent, on a chevron azure, three beſants between three trefoils, parted per pale gules and vert; on the left ſide a ſhield, being Weldon, impaling on a bend ermine, three boars heads couped, between two bendlets or; on the right, Weldon, impaling Buffkin. In the upper window of the ſouth chancel are theſe arms, very antient, in coloured glaſs, 1ſt quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, argent, a chevron between three rooks proper; 2d and 3d, per pale indented, quarterly and azure, a lion rampant or, impaling chequy or and azure, a feſs gules.[r]

This church, in former times, was much reſorted to by a company of pilgrims, who came hither for St. Hildeferth's help, who by his picture, which was in the upper window of the ſouth ſide, appears to have been a biſhop, to whom ſuch as were diſtracted came to be cured of their infanity.[s]

From the earlieſt account of time it was eſteemed an appendage to the manor of Swanſcombe; although, in the reign of king Henry III. there aroſe a diſpute between the prior and convent of St. Mary's,

[r] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 1002. [s] Lamb. Peramb. p. 530.

in Southwark, and Warine de Monchenſie, concerning the advowſon and right of preſentation to it; but the prior and convent allowed it to belong to Warine de Monchenſie, ſaving to the prior and his ſucceſſors, the annual ſum of five marcs ſterling, to be paid by the rector of it.[a]

The church continued appendant to the manor till Edward VI. Dec. 4, in his 6th year, granted the advowſon of the rectory of it, with other premiſes, in exchange, to Edward lord Clinton and Say, and Henry Herdſon.[b]

In king James I.'s reign, the advowſon belonged to Mr. George Gardiner. In 1650, it was the property of the Rev. Mr. Betts, who was likewiſe rector of this church. It has been, for many years paſt, part of the poſſeſſions of the maſter and fellows of Sidney college in Cambridge, the preſent proprietors of it.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the rectory of Swanſcombe was valued at thirty marcs.[c]

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, it was returned, that Swanſcombe was a parſonage, with a houſe, and about twenty acres of glebe land, all worth 120l. per annum, maſter Betts enjoying the ſame, who had the advowſon.[d] About which time there was a ſuit between the lord of the manor and the rector of this pariſh, relating to tithes, which was determined in the exchequer in favour of the latter, of which there is a curious memorandum inſerted in the Regiſter.

It is valued in the king's books at 25l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 11s. 4d.[e]

[a] Reg. Roff. p. 657.
[b] Augmentation Off. Inrolments, box H. 2.
[c] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.
[d] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth lib. vol. xix.
[e] Bacon's Lib. Regis.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF SWANSCOMBE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The King.....	*Edm. de London*, preſented 1331, obt. 1332.[f]
	Reginald Thomas, LLB. obt. 1494.[g]
The Queen.....	*Ambroſe Lancaſter*, A. M. Nov. 8, 1566.[h]
	James Iken, A.M. in 1627.
	..... *Betts*, in 1650[i].
	William Hopkins, in 1661, obt. 1685.
	Henry Boyce, in 1695.
	..... *Hope*, obt. 1708.
	..... *Boyce*, in 1718.
Maſter and Fellows of Sidney college Cambridge.....	*John Taylor*, B. D. obt. Sept. 2, 1757.[k]
	Martin Barnes, B.D. 1757, obt. Sep. 27, 1759.[l]
	John Lawſon, 1760, B. D. Nov. 1779.[m]
	Edward Oliver, 1781. Preſent rector.

[f] He had the king's licence May 18, 1331, to exchange the church of Halſtow, in Lincoln dioceſe, with W. Cres for this church. He was likewiſe archdeacon of Bedford, and prebendary of Brightling. Newc. Rep. vol. ii. p. 598.

[g] He lies buried in this church.

[h] Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 666.

[i] And vicar of Sutton-at-Hone.

[k] [l] They both lie buried in this church.

[m] He was buried at Cheſilhurſt, of which parish he was curate.

SOUTHFLEET.

ADJOINING to Swanſcombe ſouthward, lies Southfleet, called in Domeſday, *Suthfleta*, and ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from Northfleet. It is called in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Fletis* and *Fleotis*,[n] which name it acquired from its ſituation cloſe to the fleet, or arm of the Thames, which now flows under Northfleet

[n] Text. Roff. p. 190, 193.

bridge, and formerly came up as high as this parish, and was probably then navigable a great way up. These parishes taking their names from it, at least shews it to have been a water of no small consequence.

THIS PARISH is rather an unfrequented place, nor is it much known, there being no public thoroughfare or high road through it; and the gentlemens' seats in it, of which there were several, having been greatly neglected, and suffered to run to ruin, some of them have been pulled down, and the remaining ones being inhabited only by the occupiers of the lands, the roads in it have been likewise neglected, and there are none to it now, but for waggons and carts of husbandry; otherwise it is situated very pleasant and rural, the air is very healthy, and the lands more level and fertile, and less covered with flints, than those of the neighbouring parishes. The village is situated nearly in the middle of the parish; in the centre of it is a space called Hook-green, having Hook-place on it, now used as a farm-house, and the church and free school on the north-west side of it, and the parsonage at a small distance southward. The antient seat of Scadbury stands at a small distance northward from it, being now converted into a farm house, and excepting the rector, there is not a gentleman residing in the parish, though the farmers in it are very respectable and opulent. About a mile northwest from the village is the hamlet of Betsham, formerly called Bedesham, through which the roads lead from Greensted-green to Wingfield-bank, where it meets the antient Watling-street or Roman highway, which having passed through Swanscombe-park wood, runs with the present road along the northern side of this parish, towards Shinglewell, and thence on to Cobham-park and Rochester.

On the remains of this road, about half a mile westward of Wingfield-bank, near adjoining to Springhead, in the land now called Barkfields, in this parish, some

ſome years ago, a ſtone was diſcovered, which, when dug up, was judged to be a *Roman milliare*, or *mile ſtone*. It ſtood nearly upright, the top of it about ſix or ſeven inches below the ſurface of the ground, ſo that it has been much furrowed by the paſſing of the plough over it. It meaſured two feet and a half long, two of its ſides were ſixteen inches, the other two fourteen. The corners of it were chiſelled, but its faces were ruſtic; on one ſide there was a croſs or figure of tin, deeply cut, which was undoubtedly to ſhew that it ſtood that diſtance from ſome particular ſtation.



Somner and ſome others have placed the ſtation of the Romans, called VAGNIACÆ, at Northfleet, not far diſtant, but the objection to this is, that the valley between Northfleet-hill, leading to the bridge, and the oppoſite hill weſtward from it, was at that time a broad fleet of water, the Thames then flowing up to near Southfleet, as it would now, was it not hindered by the obſtruction formed by the main road and the bank along ſide of it; therefore it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that to avoid this water, the Romans ſhaped their courſe more to the ſouthward, towards Southfleet, where it was more narrow, and where they had the benefit of a fine ſpring, which riſes there, ſtill known by the name of Spring-head, near which the

ſtone above mentioned was diſcovered, and a great number of their coins, ſome of ſilver, and many of copper, have at times been turned up by the plough, one was of the empreſs Fauſtina, very fair, and among theſe there has been found parched corn, ſuch as wheat, and other grain.[a] Dr. Thorpe conjectured, that hereabouts was the above mentioned ſtation, this ſpot anſwering to the numeral croſs on the mile ſtone, being about ten Italian miles from the Medway at Rocheſter.

Gerarde, the herbaliſt, ſeems to have viſited this place very frequently, on account of the aptneſs of the ſoil for ſimpling, which accounts for his obſervations being ſo numerous here.

The FOLLOWING PLANTS and HERBS he has taken notice in his Herbal as peculiar to this pariſh.

Iberis cardamantica ſciatica creſſes.
Thlaſpi vulgatiſſimum, *mithridate muſtard*
Argemone capitulo torulo, *baſtard wild poppy.*
Ophris bifolia, *twaiblade.*
Virga aurea, *golden rod.*
Helleborine, *wild white hellebore.*
Trachelium majus, *blue Canterbury bells*; and Trachelium majus Belg. ſive giganteum, *giant throatwort.*
After atticus, *ſtarwort*; and after Italorum, *Italian ſtarwort.*
Chamæpitys, *ground pine, ſeveral ſorts of which grow here and in this neighbourhood.*
Aſcyron, *St. Peter's wort.*
Ptarmica, *ſneeze wort.*
Lithoſpermum majus and minus, *great and ſmall gromell.*
Anagallis, *pimpernell of ſeveral ſorts.*
Veronica fœmina fuchſii ſive elatine, *the female fuellin*; and elatine altera, *ſharp pointed fuellin.*
Tragoriganum, *goats marjorum.*
Trichomanes maſ. *the male maiden hair.*

[a] Cuſtumale Roff. p. 249.

Cannabis

Cannabis ſpuria tertia, *ſmall baſtard hemp, here and in general in the road towards Canterbury.*

Lathyrus major latifolius, *peas everlaſting.*

Helianthemum Anglicum, *the Engliſh ciſtus, here, and moſt part of the way to Dover.*

Colutea minima ſive coronilla, *the ſmalleſt baſtard ſenna, here and towards Dover.*

Rhamnus ſolutivus, *the buckthorne.*

Sorbus, *the ſervice tree, in great plenty here and in this neighbourhood.*

Lantana ſive viburnum, *the wayfaring tree.*

Satyrium abortinum ſive nidus avis, *bird's neſt.*

Rheſeda plinii, *Italian rocket*; and reſeda maxima, *crambling rocket.*

Cynocrambe, *dogs mercury.*

The MANOR *of* SOUTHFLEET, *with the church*, ſeems to have been given to the church and priory of of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter, by ſome of the antient Saxon kings, and their eſtate here was afterwards increaſed by the gift of one Birtrick, a rich and potent man, who at that time reſided at Meopham, and gave, with the conſent of Alfswithe, his wife, his land here and in other places to that church and priory; but their whole property here was wreſted from them in the troubleſome times which ſoon afterwards followed, and they continued diſpoſſeſſed of their eſtate here till the time of the Conqueror, when it was reſtored to the church of St. Andrew again, by the famous trial of Pinenden. This appears by a confirmation of this manor, among others, to the church of Rocheſter, by archbiſhop Boniface, in which it it mentioned, as having been the gift of the antient kings of England, and to have been taken away, and reſtored as above mentioned; and it continued part of the poſſeſſions of the above mentioned church at the time of the taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, anno 1080,

1080, in which it is thus deſcribed, under the general title of *the lands of the biſhop of Rocheſter.*

The biſhop of Rocheſter holds Sudfleta. It was taxed at ſix ſulings. The arable land is 13 *carucates. In demeſne there is one carucate and* 25 *villeins, with nine borderers, having* 12 *carucates. There are ſeven ſervants, and* 20 *acres of meadow; wood for the pannage of* 10 *hogs. It is now taxed at five ſulings. There is a church. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth* 11 *pounds, now* 21 *pounds, and yet it pays* 24 *pounds, and one ounce of gold.—Of this manor there is in (the lowy of) Tunbridge as much wood and land as is rated at* 20 *ſulings.*

Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, who was elected to this ſee, in the reign of the Conqueror, having divided the revenues of his church between himſelf and his convent, allotted this manor, and the church appendant to it, to the ſhare of the monks, for the uſe of their refectory.[p]

King Henry I. king Stephen, and king Henry II. confirmed Southfleet, with its appendages, to the church of Rocheſter, and the monks there, as did ſeveral of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, from time to time.[q]

On biſhop Gilbert de Glanvill's coming to the ſee in 1185, there aroſe a diſpute between him and the monks, the biſhop claiming ſeveral of the poſſeſſions given to them by biſhop Gundulph, among which was the manor of Southfleet, which he alledged belonged to the ſee of Rocheſter. At laſt the monks were obliged to ſubmit; but though he reſtored ſeveral manors and churches to his ſee, yet it appears that he left them in the quiet poſſeſſion of this manor.

In the 7th year of king Edward I. the biſhop claimed certain liberties, by the grant of Henry I. in

[p] Ad Victum. See Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 1.

[q] Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 29. Reg. Roff. p. 38, 44, 46. Dugd. Bar. vol. iii. p. 4.

all

all his lands and fees, by antient cuſtom, in the lands of the priory of Frendſbury, Stoke, Denyſtone, Woldham, Southfleet, and in all other lands belonging to his church; he likewiſe claimed gallows, aſſize of bread and ale, tumbrell, pillory, chattels of fugitive and condemned perſons, with year and waſte of thoſe lands, and all amerciaments of the tenants of his church, all which were allowed him by the jury.[r]

In the 21ſt year of king Edward I. upon a *Quo warranto*, the prior of Rocheſter claimed that he and his predeceſſors had, in Woldham, Stokes, Frendſbury, Denington, and Southfleet, view of frank pledge, and a fair in Southfleet, from the time beyond memory, and that theſe liberties had been uſed without interruption; all which were allowed by the jury.

And as to free warren, he claimed it by the grant of king Henry I. and ſaid, that he and his predeceſſors had uſed it in all theſe pariſhes, from the time of that grant; but the jury found to the contrary, therefore it was adjudged, that they ſhould remain without that liberty.[s]

Two years afterwards, king Edward, in his 23d year, granted to the prior and convent free warren in all their demeſne lands of Southfleet, Frindſbury, Darent, Woldham, and Stokes, ſo that no one ſhould enter thoſe lands to hunt in them, or to take any thing which belonged to warren, without the leave of the prior and convent, on penalty of forfeiting to the king the ſum of ten pounds.[t] On a *Quo warranto*, anno 6 king Edward II. biſhop Thomas de Woldham claimed, and was allowed the before mentioned liberties in this manor,[u] belonging to the prior of Ro-

[r] Reg. Roff. p. 86. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 2.
[s] Dewarrennatæ. Reg. Roff. p. 110.
[t] Ibid. p. 388.
[u] Ibid. p. 86. See the cuſtoms of this manor in Cuſtumale Roff. p. 1.

cheſter,

cheſter, which were confirmed by *inſpeximus* in the 30th year of king Edward III.

In a taxation of the manors, &c. of the prior and convent of Rocheſter, anno 15 king Edward I. the manor of Southfleet was valued at 16l. 12s. per ann.

In the 5th year of king Henry VIII. it was worth as appeared by the account of William Freſſell, the prior, in the whole 40l. 19s. 4d.

At the ſuppreſſion of the priory of Rocheſter, this manor came, among the reſt of its poſſeſſions, into the king's hands, who, two years after, ſettled it on his new erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, where it did not ſtay long, for he required it from them again ſoon afterwards, by way of exchange; in conſequence of which the dean and chapter, in the 36th of that reign, granted it to him, with all its rights and appurtenances, and had in lieu of it a grant of the rectory impropriate and advowſon of the vicarage of Shorne, in this county.[y] By which means the original tenth, payable by the dean and chapter, on their foundation, to the king, being 115l. was advanced for, as Shorne was eſteemed worth 9l. 6s. more than Southfleet, that ſum was added to it, and they now pay 125l. 6s.

The next year the king granted the manor of Southfleet, with its appurtenances, to Sir William Petre, to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice.[z] Sir William Petre was a man of great eminence in his time, of approved wiſdom, and exquiſite learning. He was firſt taken notice of by king Henry VIII. as a man fit for his purpoſe, in managing the diſſolution of the religious houſes, and was put into the commiſſion by Thomas Cromwell, the viſitor-general, in order to gather matter ſufficient to found their ruin on; in which buſineſs he behaved ſo well to the king's liking, that he ever after employed him in ſtate affairs, and made

[y] See Tan. Mon. p. 203. [z] Rot. Eſch. pt. 2.

him

50
15
35



Sr Charles Sedley
Bart

him chief ſecretary of ſtate, and of his privy council. Sir William knew ſo well how to accommodate himſelf to the humour even of thoſe fickle times, that he found means to continue in favour, and in his office of ſecretary, during the reigns of king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. But in queen Mary's reign, diſcerning that the reſtoring the Roman religion would deprive him of thoſe vaſt grants of abbey lands, which he had ſo induſtriouſly acquired, he got a ſpecial diſpenſation from the pope for retaining them; affirming, that he was ready to employ them to ſpiritual uſes. His only ſon John, by his ſecond wife, in the 1ſt year of king James I. was made lord Petre of Writtle, in Eſſex.[y] Sir William Petre ſold this manor the ſame year in which it was granted to him to William Gerrard, or Garret, as ſome called him, citizen and haberdaſher of London, and afterwards knighted, and lord-mayor in 1553;[z] who was the ſon of John Gerrard, alias Garret, of Sittingborne, and bore for his arms, *Argent on a feſs, ſable, a lion paſſant of the field.* He died in the 14th year of queen Elizabeth, and was ſucceeded here by his ſon and heir, William Gerrard, who was afterwards knighted. He died in the 22d year of that reign. His ſon, Sir John Gerrard, lord-mayor in 1601, paſſed it away to Sir William Sedley, of the Friars, in Aylesford,[a] created a baronet on May 22, 1611. From him it deſcended down to his grandſon, Sir Charles Sedley, bart. ſo much noted for his wit and gallantry; who by Catharine, one of the daughters of John earl Rivers, left one only daughter, Catherine, created by king James II. in his firſt year, counteſs of Dorcheſter and baroneſs of Darling-

[y] Collins's Peer. vol. vi. p. 584. Camb. Brit. in Eſſex; and Hollinſhed's Chron. See his Life, in Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 5340.
[z] Strype's Stow's Survey, book v. p. 133. Ib. book ii. p. 175.
[a] Philipott, p. 329.

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ton for life.[b] Sir Charles died in 1701, on which the title became extinct, and this eſtate came by ſettlement to Sir Charles Sedley, of St. Giles's, who was, next year, created a baronet, and reſided at Scadbury, now called Scotbury, the antient ſeat in this pariſh belonging to this family. This branch of the family bore for their arms, quarterly five coats, 1. *Sedley, azure, a feſs wavy argent, between three goats heads eraſed of the ſecond*; 2. *Jenks*; 3. *Grove*; 4. *Darell*; *and* 5. *Savile*.

The family of Sedley was poſſeſſed of Scadbury ſo high as the year 1337, as appeared by a pannel of wainſcot in the dining room of this houſe; on which there was carved the arms of the Sedleys, *A feſs wavy between three goats heads eraſed*, and underneath the letters, W. S. and the above mentioned date.[c] John Sedley was of Scadbury in the reign of Henry VII. and one of the auditors of the exchequer to that prince. He died in 1500, and left by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Roger Jenkes, of London, two ſons; William, of whom hereafter; and Martin Sedley, who was of Morley, in Norfolk, from whom deſcended the Sedleys of that county.

William Sedley, the eldeſt ſon, was of Scadbury. He was ſheriff of this county in the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. and married Anne, daughter and heir of Roger Grove, of London, by whom he left three ſons and two daughters; of the former, John, the eldeſt, was of Scadbury, of whom hereafter; Robert was the ſecond ſon; and Nicholas, the third ſon, left one ſon, Iſaac Sedley, bart. of Great Chart, the father of Sir John Sedley, bart. of St. Clere's, in Ightham.

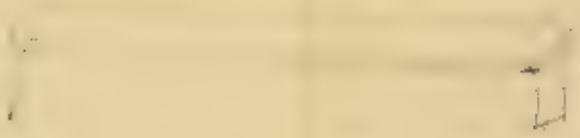
[b] Viſit. co. Kent, anno 1619, with additions. Kimber's Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 2. et ſeq. See his life, Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 3603, 3661, et ſeq.

[c] Philipott, p. 330.

John



F. 2
Length . . . 4. 1.
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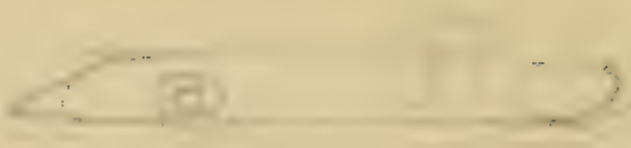


F. 1.
Length . . . 4. 6
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F. 1.
Length. 6. 2.
Width. 4. 5.
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John Sedley, of Scadbury, eldeſt ſon of William, was ſheriff in the 8th year of queen Elizabeth, and having married Anne, daughter of John Culpeper, eſq. of Aylesford, died in 1581, leaving three ſons; of whom William was of Aylesford, and was created a baronet in 1611, as has been before mentioned in the account of him and his deſcendants. John died, *ſ. p.*[d] and Richard was of Southfleet, and afterwards of Digonſwell, in Hertfordſhire. By an ordinary of arms, belonging to the gentry of this county, in 1595, the arms of Sedley, of Southfleet are given, *Per pale azure and ſable, a feſs chequy argent and gules, between three goats heads eraſed argent, attired or*; which, I ſhould imagine were thoſe of this Richard Sedley, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dareil eſq. of Calehill, by whom he had William Sedley, eſq. who died in 1658, leaving by his ſecond wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Honywood, of Charing, a ſon, named Charles, who was knighted in 1688, and died in 1701.[e] His ſon Charles, after the death of Sir Charles Sedley, bart. of Aylesford and Southfleet, became poſſeſſed both of the manor of Southfleet and the ancient family ſeat of Scadbury, and was created a baronet on July 10, 1702, being the 1ſt year of queen Anne. He died in 1727, leaving by Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, bart. one ſon, Charles, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married in 1739, to Sir Robert Burdet, bart. of Bramcote, in Warwickſhire.[f]

Sir Charles Sedley, bart. the ſon, married in 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of William Frith, eſq. by whom he became poſſeſſed of the eſtate and ſeat at Nuthall, in Nottinghamſhire, where this family afterwards reſided. He died in 1730, leaving Sir Charles Sedley, bart. of Nuthall, his only ſon and heir, who ſome

[d] Viſit. co. Kent, an. 1619.
[e] Le Neve's Monaſt. Ang. vol. iii. p. 33.
[f] Kimber's Bar. vol. iii. p. 4, et ſeq.

few

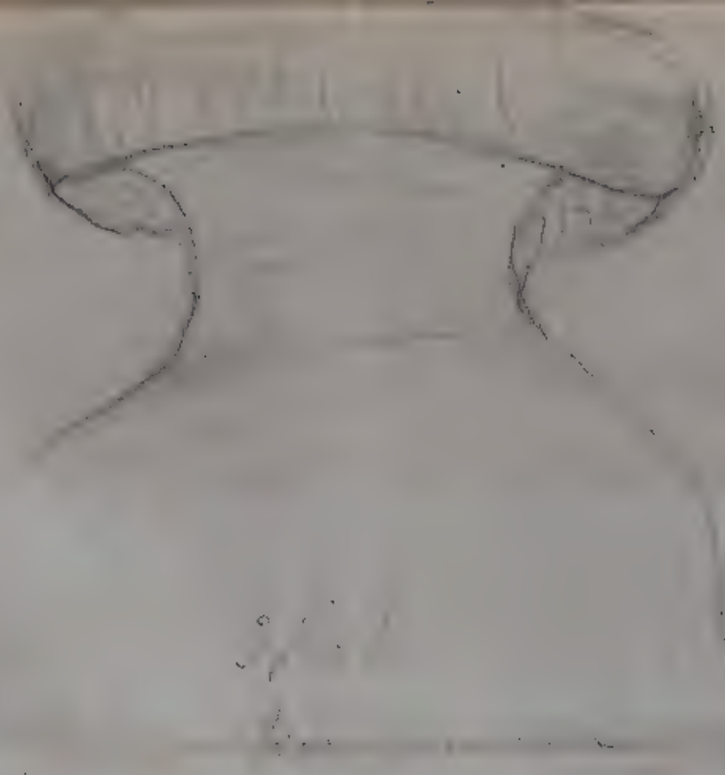
few years ago exchanged the manor of Southfleet, Scadbury, and the eſtates belonging to them, for other lands, with the Rev. Mr. Thomas Sanderſon, of Haſlemere, in Surry; and his daughter, Mary Anne, is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

Among the antient contributory lands, towards the repair of Rocheſter bridge, is this manor; the owner of which, as well as thoſe of Halling, Trotteſclive, Malling, Stone, Pinenden, and Fawkham, and likewiſe the biſhop of Rocheſter, are bound, when neceſſity requires, to repair the third pier of that bridge.[g]

Pole or Pool, is a manor here, which was antiently eſtimated at one ſuling or plough-land. It formerly was the inheritance of a family, called Bereſe; one of whom, Richard de Bereſe, gave the tithes of his lands[h] in Southfleet to the church of Rocheſter; and they were allotted, by biſhop Gundulph, to the ſhare of the monks of his priory. It afterwards gave name to a family who were poſſeſſors of it; and it appears by the book of Knights Fees, taken in the reign of king Edward I. and now remaining in the exchequer, that Sarah de Pole was owner of it in that reign, holding it in dower, as two parts of a knight's fee, of the biſhop of Rocheſter. In the reign of king Edward III. this manor was part of the poſſeſſions of Sir John, ſon of Henry de Cobham, of Cobham, the eldeſt branch of that noble family; who, in the 17th year of that reign, obtained a charter for free warren within this his lordſhip of Pole among others.[i] In the 20th year of that reign, he paid aid for it, as two parts of a knight's fee, which Sarah de Pole before held in Southfleet of the biſhop of Rocheſter. Sir John de Cobham died, full of years, in the 9th year of king Henry IV. being then poſſeſſed of this manor,[k]

[g] Lamb. Peramb. p. 416, 421.
[h] Cuſtumale Roff. p. 12. Reg. Roff. p. 47.
[i] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 66.
[k] Rot. Eſch. No. 10. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 66, 67.

leaving



Roman urn found at Mr Th. Colyer
Belton —

leaving Joane his grand daughter his next heir, the wife of Sir Nicholas Hawberk. She afterwards married Sir John Oldcaſtle, who, on that account, aſſumed the title of lord Cobham, and died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 5th year of king Henry VI.[l] though ſhe is ſaid to have had five huſbands; one of whom, John Harpden, died poſſeſſed of Pole in his wife's right, in the 12th year of king Henry VI. yet ſhe had iſſue only by her ſecond huſband, Sir Reginald, ſecond ſon of Sir Gerard Braybrooke, one ſole daughter and heir, named Joane, who became the wife of Sir Thomas Brooke, of Somerſetſhire, who was, in his wife's right, lord Cobham, though he never received ſummons to parliament. He had by her a numerous offspring, and died anno 17 king Henry VI.[m] poſſeſſed of this manor, which deſcended from him to his great grandſon, Sir Thomas Brooke, lord Cobham, who gave it in marriage with his third daughter, Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Wyat, of Allington-caſtle; who, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. exchanged it, together with all his other lands in Southfleet, with that king, for the monaſtery of Boxley and other premiſes; after which it remained in the hands of the crown till queen Mary, in her 2d year, through her bounty, granted it to the lady Jane, the widow of Sir Thomas Wyat, who had been the year before attainted and executed for high treaſon, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice.[n] Their ſon, George Wyat, was of Boxley-abbey, and was reſtored in blood in the 13th year of queen Elizabeth, by act of parliament. On his death, in 1624, this manor deſcended to his eldeſt ſon, Sir Francis Wyat, of Boxley-abbey, who died in 1644, leaving Henry his ſucceſſor in this manor; and Edwin, afterwards made a ſergeant-at-

[l] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

[m] Rot. Eſch. His ſon Edward died ſeiſed of it anno 4 king Edward IV.

[n] Rot Eſch. No. 4. pt. 6.

law; and Elizabeth, married to Thomas Boſvile, eſq. of Little Mote, in Eynsford.

Henry Wyat, the eldeſt ſon, was of Boxley-abbey, and poſſeſſed Pole manor. He left by Jane his wife, an only daughter, Frances, who married Sir Thomas Selyard, bart. and he, in her right, took poſſeſſion of it; but her father's brother, Mr. Sergeant Wyat, above mentioned, claimed, and ſoon afterwards recovered at law, the whole of the manor itſelf, with a moiety of the farm and demeſne lands, as his right.

Sir Thomas Selyard died poſſeſſed of the farm and demeſne lands, after which the lady Selyard, his widow, paſſed it away by ſale to Fiſher, by a female heir, of which name it is now by marriage become the property of Mr. John Colyer, who is the preſent owner of it.

The manor, with the other moiety of the farm and demeſne lands, poſſeſſed by Mr. Sergeant Wyat, after his death continued ſome years in his family, till, by the death of the laſt of that name, it became veſted in Robert Marſham, lord Romney, great grand ſon of Elizabeth, ſiſter of Mr. Sergeant Wyat, who married Thomas Boſvile, eſq. above mentioned, and his ſon, the Rt. Hon. Charles lord Romney, is the preſent owner of it.

The TITHES of this place were given to the church of Rocheſter by the owner of it, Richard de Bereſe, as above mentioned, and were, by biſhop Gundulph, who came to the ſee in 1076, allotted to the ſhare of the priory there; which donation, biſhop Henry de Sandford, in the reign of Henry III. biſhop John Ruſſel, in the reign of Edward IV. and others, confirmed.

William, prior of Rocheſter, and the convent of the ſame place, in the 7th year of king Henry VI. let to ferm to William Waltham, rector of Southfleet, theſe tithes, at the yearly rent of 8s. 4d.[o] This portion of tithes continued part of the poſſeſſions of the

[o] Reg. Roff. p. 58, 117, 138, 607.

priory

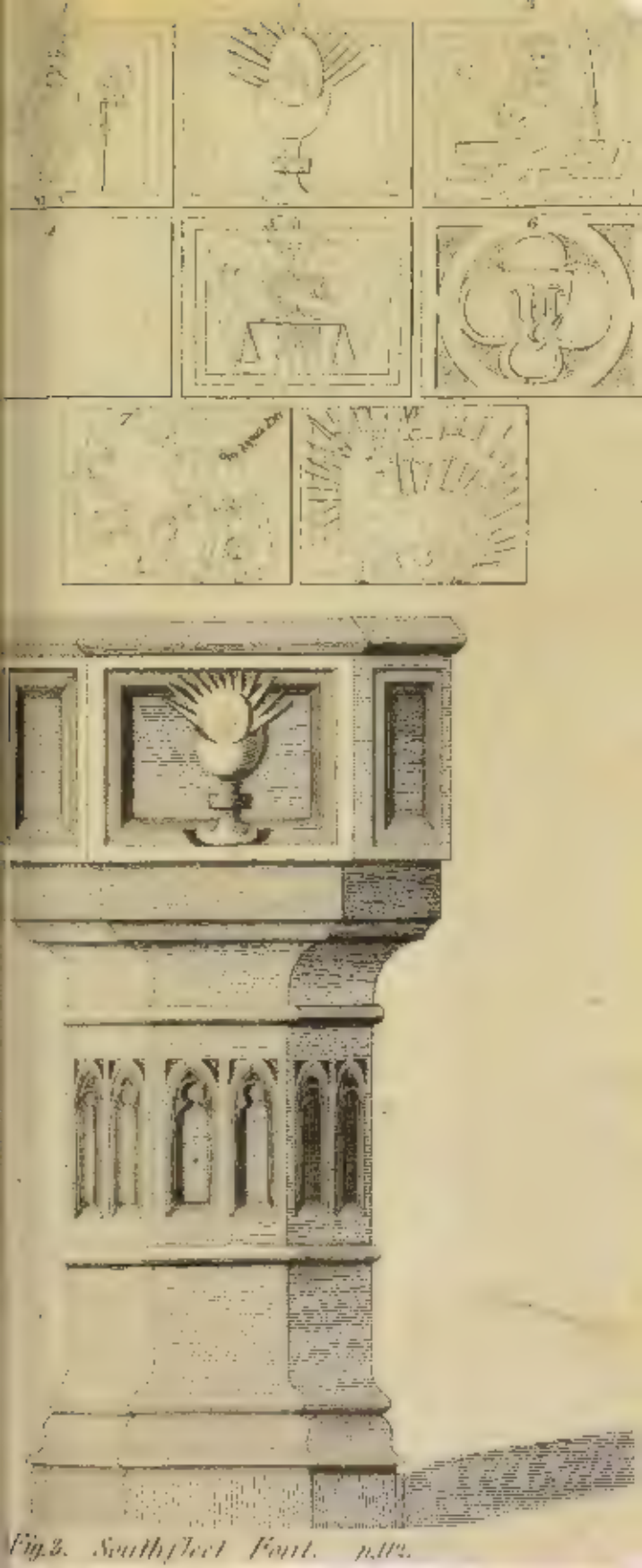


Fig 3. South Door Font. p.112.

priory of Rochester, till the dissolution of it in the reign of king Henry VIII. when being surrendered into the king's hands, it was settled by him in the 33d year of his reign, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Rochester, whose inheritance it still remains, the present lessee being the right honourable Charles lord Romney.

HOOK-PLACE is a seat in Southfleet, which was for some centuries the seat of a family named Swan, who, as early as the reign of king Richard II. wrote themselves *gentlemen*, as appears by their own deeds. Sir William Swan possessed it in the reign of James I. and dying in 1612 lies buried in this church, as does Hester lady Swan, his mother, who died the beginning of that year, his grandson Sir William Swan was likewise of Hook-place, and was created a baronet in 1666. He left Sir William Swan, bart. who conveyed this seat, with the estate belonging to it, to Harrington, who bore for his arms, *sable fretty, or, semee of fleurs de lis gules*, and Aaron Harrington, esq. died possessed of it in 1739, and lies buried in this church, as does Sarah his sister, who married Mr. Samuel Russel, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who, as devisee under her uncle Harrington's will, carried it in marriage to Joseph Brooke, esq. late recorder of Rochester, who by his will devised it, after his wife's decease, to the reverend John Kenward Shaw, now of Town-Malling, who has taken the name of Brooke, and is the present owner of it.

CHARITIES.

SIR JOHN SEDLEY, bart. gave by will in 1637, the sum of 500l. to found a free school for the use of this parish, which money is vested in the rector and churchwardens, and MRS. ELIZABETH SEDLEY, his daughter, gave by will in 1639, the sum of 400l. to maintain the school, charged on the manor farm, vested in the same, and of the annual produce of 20l.

SIR CHARLES, son of SIR JOHN SEDLEY before-mentioned, was likewise a benefactor to this school.

ROBERT MARSHALL gave by will an annuity of 4l. for the benefit of the poor of this parish, charged on land vested in the minister and churchwardens, and of the above annual product.

This parish is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* and *deanry* of Rochester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is spacious, consisting of three isles and a chancel, it contains some curious brass plates, monuments, and remains of fine painted glass, in the windows, particularly in the great east window, which is very full, and there were some figures of bishops in the windows of the north isle, but they have been lately destroyed. In the chancel there is an antient tomb or stone coffin, with a cross on it, and at the sides six antient stalls for the use of the monks of Rochester, when they visited this place, and for the clergy in general, who for distinction sake always sat in the chancel. The pavement before the altar, till lately, was laid with small red tiles, ornamented with yellow, on them were these arms, *within a bordure ingrailed 7 mascles 3, 3 and 1, two fesses in chief 3 bezants, and old France and England quarterly.* These tiles have lately been removed and replaced with plain red ones. The whole chancel was repaired and beautified in 1768 by the then rector. The south chancel belonged to the Sedleys The font is curious, being an octagon ornamented with carve work in each compartment.[p] The tower is at the west end, in which is a good peal of six bells.

Among other monuments and inscriptions in this church are the following:—*In the chancel*, a grave-stone, with the figures of a man and woman, and inscription for John Urban, esq. who died in 1420, and Joane his wife, daughter of Sir John Reskymmer, of Cornwall. Another, with the figure of a man, and inscription for John Tubney, rector of this church, archdeacon of St. Asaph, and chaplain of John Lowe, bishop of Rochester. *In the south isle*, a stone, with an inscription in brass, for Joane Urban beforementioned, with her little ones, she died in 1414; on an altar monument, east of the former, are the figures of a man and woman with two labels from their mouths, and likewise of three sons and

[p] See a description of this font, and an engraving of it in Cust. Roff. p. 113.

two

two daughters, and round the verge of the ſtone an inſcription, all in braſs, for John Sedley, one of the auditors of the exchequer, and Elizabeth his wife, he died in 1500; on the ſame monument a braſs plate and inſcription for John Sedley, eſq. of Southfleet, and Anne his wife, daughter of John Colepeper, eſq. of Aylesford, he died in 1581. On the ſouth wall is a large and beautiful monument, with the figure of a man, lying at full length in armour, and an inſcription for John Sedley, eſq. obt. 1605, æt. 44. Sir William Sedley, knight and baronet, erected it; on it his arms, azure a feſs wavy between three goats heads erafed argent, a creſcent for difference, and two other ſhields with impalements, and above his banners, creſt, &c. a memorial, with the figure of a man, and inſcription in braſs for Thomas Cowell. *In the north iſle*, a memorial for Heſter lady Swan, obt. 1712, and for Sir William Swan, bart. her ſon, who died a few weeks after her in the ſame year, arms, azure a chevron ermine between three ſwans proper, with the arms of Ulſter impaling argent a feſs ingrailed between three griffins heads, couped ſable. A memorial for Cecilie lady Peyton, on a braſs plate, fixed to the ſouth wall of the belfry, is an inſcription, ſhewing that maſter John Swan, William Swan, and Richard Swan, his brothers, and maſter Thomas and William Swan, his grand-children, gave the biggeſt bell to this church.[q]

This church, being an appendage to the manor of Southfleet, was given with it to the church of Rocheſter, and by biſhop Gundulph to the priory there, as has been already mentioned; with whom it ſtayed till the time of biſhop Gilbert de Glanvill; who, on the compromiſe of the quarrel between him and them, concerning the manors and churches, which biſhop Gundulph had given them, decreed, that whenever any of the churches (excepting Wilmington and Sutton-at-Hone) belonging to the church of Rocheſter, and within the bounds of that biſhopric, ſhould become vacant, the biſhop, without aſking their conſent, of his own proper authority, ſhould freely inſtitute a parſon to them; ſaving, nevertheleſs, to the monks the penſions uſually payable to them. By which decree, this church again returned to the ſee of Rocheſter; part of the poſſeſſions of which it remains at this time.

[q] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large in Reg. Roff. p. 757.

Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1091, granted, with the aſſent of archbiſhop Anſelm, to the monks of St. Andrew's, that they ſhould have and retain the tythes, ariſing as well from the food of their cattle, as from their agriculture within their manors, ſituated within his dioceſe; viz. in Frendeſbury, Denton, and Southfleet, and in others, to the uſe of their refectory. Which was confirmed by archbiſhop Theobald, Ralph, prior, and the convent of Canterbury; by Walter and Gilbert, biſhops of Rocheſter, and others.

Henry, biſhop of Rocheſter, confirmed to them the ſmall tythes, together with the other tythes, ariſing from their manors and demeſnes within his dioceſe; in Frendeſbury, Southfleet, and in their other manors, according to former cuſtom before his time; all which was confirmed by Richard, biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1280; who at the ſame time, at the inſtance of the prior and convent of Rocheſter, made a ſolemn inquiſition, in an aſſembly of both clergy and people of the neighbourhood, whom he had called together; that by them he might be more fully certified concerning the retention of the above tythes, and in what manner the monks uſed to retain tythes in their manors, and in what manner they uſed to impart them to the pariſh churches. Theſe perſons, being ſworn to the truth, depoſed, that in the manor of Southfleet, the pariſh church took, in the name of tythe, the ſixteenth ſheaf of wheat and rye, and the fifteenth ſheaf of barley, oats, and peas, with vetches only; but of the ſmall tythes, nor of the mills and hay, in this as well as the reſt of their ſaid manors, the pariſh church did not, nor ever uſed to take any thing. And he decreed, that the pariſh church ſhould be content with the ſaid ſixteenth ſheaf of wheat and rye, and the ſaid fifteenth ſheaf of barley, oats, and peas, together with vetches only; and that the monks ſhould have and retain for ever, all other tythes, both great and ſmall, by whatever names they were called, in all their manors and places within his dioceſe, the tythes of ſheaves, &c. in each of the ſame, as particularly

larly mentioned in his inſtrument, only excepted. All which were confirmed to them (as well as the former grants of the biſhops Walter, Gilbert, and Henry) by John, archbiſhop of Canterbury, by his letters of *inſpeximus* in the year 1281.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this church was valued at thirty marcs.[r] It was returned by the *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of livings in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, that Southfleet was a parſonage, having a houſe and five acres of land, worth 160l. per annum; Mr. Richard Simons enjoying the ſame, a ſequeſtration of maſter Elizeus Burgis, archdeacon of Rocheſter.[s]

The parſonage houſe is one of the moſt antient edifices of the kind in the dioceſe. It is built of ſtone, the windows large with pointed arches, and ſtone munions, much reſembling thoſe of a church. The porch is with a ſtrong arch, and the whole has a moſt venerable and eccleſiaſtical appearance, and had much more ſo till the front of it was lately plaiſtered over and white-waſhed, and the gothic windows altered and faſhed, which has taken much from the antient beauty of it. Some of the windows on the ſouth ſide next the yard ſtill retain their old form.[t]

It is valued in the king's books at 31l. 15s. and the yearly tenths at 3l. 3s. 6d.[u]

Henry Stace, in 1442, gave a tenement and four acres of land to the churchwardens for the uſe of this church for ever.

CHURCH OF SOUTHFLEET.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Biſhop of Rocheſter	*William Warde*, 1425.[w]
	William Waltham, 1428.[x]

[r] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 436.
[s] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-library, vol. xix.
[t] Cuſt. Roff. p. 248 is an engraving this houſe in its former ſtate.
[u] Eſt. Theſ. p. 385.
[w] He was alſo remembrancer of the king's exchequer. Reg. Roff. p. 571. See more of the names of the antient rectors in Reg. Roff. p. 260, 128, 434, 31, and 528.
[x] Reg. Roff. p. 607.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Biſhop of Rocheſter	*Laurence Horewode*, in 1441.[y] *John Tubney*, June 10, 1453, obt. 1457.[z] *Thomas Candour*, May 10, 1457. *Elizeus Burgis*, S. T. P. in 1628 and 1650.[a] *Daniel Hill*, in 1720. *William Geekie*, S. T. P. July 1729, obt. 1767.[b] *John Darby*, 1767, obt. Oct. 6, 1778.[c] *Thomas Bagſhaw*, A. M. 1778, obt. 1788.[d] *Peter Raſhleigh*, A. M. 1788, the preſent rector.

y He lies buried in this church. He was chaplain to biſhop Lowe, and archdeacon of St. Aſaph. Reg. Roff. p. 510.

z See Cuſtum Roff. p. 236.

a A diſpenſation paſſed June 17, 1628, for his holding St. Nicholas, Rocheſter, with this rectory. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 56.

b He was alſo prebendary of Canterbury, archdeacon of Glouceſter, and rector of Woodchurch.

c He reſigned Norton on being preſented to this rectory. He was one of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral, and was buried at Bromley.

d And curate of Bromley, where he lies buried.

LONGFIELD.

THE next pariſh ſouthward is Longfield, called in old writings *Langefeld*, and in Domeſday *Langafel*.

LONGFIELD is a ſmall pariſh, long and narrow; there is no coppice wood in it, excepting ſhaves round the fields; the land in it is but poor, being very hilly; the ſurface is moſtly chalk, and much covered with flint ſtones. It is an obſcure place, the road from Green-ſtreet-green to Troſley-hill goes through it, along the valley. At the weſt end of it, cloſe to the road, is the church, and above it the court lodge. At the eaſt end of it is Longfield-green, where there are ſome houſes, which, with a few others ſtragling about, are the only ones in the pariſh.

There



FREEHOLD ESTATES

situate in the Parishes of

Fawkham, Farningham & Horton

IN THE COUNTY OF

KENT;

belonging to the late John Williams Esq:

For Sale, October 29th 1823.

by

E. & G.N. DRIVER.



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There was in this parish an antient dwelling called Longfield-house, which was the property and residence of the Burrow family as early as queen Elizabeth's reign, ancestors of those of Holwood-hill, and Sterborough-castle. It has been pulled down about fifty years since.

This place was given, whilst Ælfstane was bishop of Rochester, who came to the see in 945, and died in 984, by Ælfswithe, wife of Birtrick, of Meopham, who confirmed it by his last testament, to the priory of St. Andrew, in Rochester, as two plough lands;[e] and being wrested from that church in the troublesome times which soon after followed, by reason of the Danish wars, it was recovered again at the solemn assembly, held at Pinenden, in 1076, and was immediately restored by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, to bishop Gundulph and the church of St. Andrew; which was confirmed by archbishop Anselm, in 1101, as it was afterwards by several of his successors.[f]

GERARDE, the herbalist, found the Clenopodium vulgare, *common basil, growing in great plenty at Longfield downs.*[g]

LONGFIELD seems to have been appropriated to the archdeaconry of Rochester, immediately on its being restored to that church. At the time of the taking the survey of Domesday, anno 1080, it was in the possession of Anschitill, then archdeacon there. Accordingly it is entered as follows, under the general title of the lands of the bishop of Rochester in that record:

The same bishop (of Rochester) holds Langafel and Anschitill the priest of him. It was taxed at one sulling. The arable land is . . . . . In demesne there is

[e] See the will of Birtrick, under Meopham.
[f] Reg. Roff. p. 442, et seq. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 2.
[g] Johnson's Gerarde's Herbal, p. 677.

one

one carucate and nine villeins, with ſeven borderers, having two carucates. It was worth 70 *ſhillings, and now* 100 *ſhillings.*

The temporalities of the archdeacon of Rocheſter, in Longfield, in the 15th year of king Edward I. were valued at 3l.[h] After which the manor and court lodge of Longfield, with the lands belonging to it, continued part of the eſtate belonging to the archdeaconry; and Dr. Manning Griffith, who ſucceeded to this preferment in 1533, and became afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter, ſeems to have been the firſt archdeacon who demiſed this manor, which he did for eighty years, and before that term was ended, a concurrent leaſe was granted for ſixty years more; and it afterwards continued to be leaſed out, from time to time, but archdeacon Spratt, who ſucceeded to this dignity in 1704, ſuffered the leaſe of it to expire, for the benefit of his ſucceſſors, ſince which it has been held under leaſes for twenty-one years, at the old accuſtomed rent, renewable in like manner as other eccleſiaſtical eſtates. The Rev. Mr. Samuel Denne, of Wilmington, is the preſent leſſee of it.

The court lodge ſtands almoſt adjoining to the church-yard. It is a ſtrong antient building, with arched doors and windows of hewn ſtone, and was once probably made uſe of by the archdeacons, as a houſe of retirement.

CHARITY.

Dr. Plume gave by his will, in 1704, the ſum of 5l. 8s. yearly to the repairs of his tombſtone and the rails in the church yard, the overplus of which is always given among the poor of this pariſh, veſted in the truſtees of his will, and of the above annual product.

Longfield is in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* and *deanry* of Rocheſter.

[h] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 455.

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The church, which is a ſmall mean building, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel, having a low pointed ſteeple at the weſt end, in which hangs one bell. In it, among other monuments and inſcriptions, in the north chancel are ſeveral memorials for the Burrows of Hartley; and, adjoining to the ſouth wall of the church, on the outſide, is an altar tomb, incloſed with wooden rails, for archdeacon Plume, who died Nov. 20, 1704, æt. 74, as has been already mentioned, as well as his charities, under the deſcription of Stone near Dartford.[i] This church is of the ancient patronage of the biſhopric of Rocheſter, part of the poſſeſſions of which it continues at this time. This rectory is now a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly value, as certified, of 30l. the yearly tenths being 11s. 9d.[k]

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Longfield was a parſonage, having neither houſe nor barn; that it had ſix acres of glebe land, and was worth 30l. per annum, maſter Thomas Stanſall enjoying it, and preaching there.[l]

This rectory has been twice augmented; the firſt time by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, by which a ſmall farm in Hoo, conſiſting of twenty-four acres, was purchaſed. The ſecond augmentation was from Mrs. Urſula Taylor's legacy, paid by Sir Philip Boteler, to be applied for the augmenting of ſuch ſmall livings as ſhould be named by himſelf, of which this was one; with the money a few acres of land were purchaſed in this pariſh.

[i] See an account of Dr. Plume, in Hiſt. Eſſex, vol. v. p. 275.
[k] Bacon's Lib. Regis.
[l] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth library, vol. xix.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF LONGFIELD.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Biſhop of Rocheſter.	*Thomas Stanſall*, in 1650. *John Chadwick*, in 1669, obt. 1705.[m] *Thomas Barnett*, inſt. Dec. 24, 1705, obt. Oct. 13, 1731. *John Lambe*, A.M. inſt. Jan. 26, 1731. *Francis Iveland*, 1740, ob. 1774. *John Derby*, A.M. preſent. Dec. 7, 1774, obt. Oct. 6, 1778.[n] *John Currey*, A. M. 1779. Preſent rector.[o]

[m] He was alſo vicar of Sutton-at-Hone, where he lies buried.

[n] And rector of Southfleet.

[o] Vicar of Dartford.

FAWKHAM.

SOUTHWARD from Longfield lies Fawkham, vulgarly called Fakeham. In Domeſday it is written Facheſham; in the *Textus Roffenſis*, Falcheham and Falkenham;[p] and in Birtrick's will, Fealcanham.

THIS PARISH is a lonely unfrequented place, and contains about one thouſand acres of land, of which about two hundred and fifty are wood, having no public high road through it. It lies on high ground, among the hills; the ſoil is much inclined to chalk, and is very flinty and barren, but though it is poor, yet this, as well as the neighbouring pariſhes in a like ſituation, is in ſome meaſure recompenſed by being exceedingly healthy. There are two hamlets in it called Fawkham-green and Fawkham-ſtreet. The church ſtands near the northern boundary of it. The ſeat of Pennis is ſituated in the middle of the pariſh, adjoining to a large wood, which extends quite acroſs it.

[p] Text. Roff. p. 139, 230.

FAWKHAM



FAWKHAM was part of the poſſeſſions of Birtrick, of Meopham; who, whilſt Ælfſtane was biſhop of Rocheſter, who came to the ſee in 945, and died in 984, deviſed it, with the conſent of Ælfswithe his wife, by his laſt teſtament, to Byrware for his life, and then to St. Andrew's church, in Rocheſter, for the ſoul of Ælfric and his anceſtors.[q]

This place had been wreſted from the church of Rocheſter during the confuſion of the Daniſh wars, and was given by the Conqueror, at his coming hither, among other poſſeſſions of this church, to Odo, biſhop of Baieux, his half brother; but archbiſhop Lanfranc recovered them again in the ſolemn aſſembly, held at Pinenden-heath, in 1076, and immediately reſtored them to biſhop Gundulph and the church of St. Andrew, which gift was afterwards confirmed by ſeveral of the archbiſhops of Canterbury.[r]

In the ſurvey of Domeſday, Fawkham is thus deſcribed, under the title of the biſhop of Rocheſter's lands:

The ſame biſhop (of Rocheſter holds Facheſham. It was taxed at two ſulings. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there is one carucate, and 15 villeins, with three borderers, having four carucates. There is a church, and three ſervants, and two mills of 15 ſhillings, and four acres of meadow; wood for the pannage of 30 hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards it was worth ſeven pounds, and now eight pounds.

This place was, ſoon after the Conqueror's reign, in the poſſeſſion of a family, who took their name from it, and held it by knight's ſervice of the biſhop of Rocheſter. Robert de Falkeham held it in the reign of king Henry I. as appears by the red book in the exchequer. Walleran de Faukeham held it in the reign of king Henry II. and bore for his arms, *Argent*,

[q] See this will, under Meopham.

[r] Text. Roff. p. 142. Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 2. Reg. Roff. p. 442.

a feſs

a feſs gules, in chief two torteauxes, as they remain in the windows of this church. Soon after which this eſtate ſeems to have been ſeparated into two parts, one of which was held by Roſe de Faukeham of the biſhop of Rocheſter, and was ſtiled the manor of *Old Faukeham*, alias Aſhe Faukeham, and the other was held of the biſhop by one William le Clerk, and was called *New Fawkeham*.

In the 8th year of king Edward III. Nicholas Malmains held the former, and Gilbert de Kirkby the latter.

In the 20th year of that reign, Otho de Grandiſon, who had married Beatrix, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Malmains, and the above mentioned Gilbert de Kirkby paid aid for the manor of Old Fawkeham, with New Fawkeham, as one knight's fee and a half, which they held of the biſhop of Rocheſter.

Sir Otho de Grandiſon died poſſeſſed of the MANOR of FAWKEHAM, alias OLD FAWKEHAM, in the 33d year of king Edward III.[s] He left Sir Thomas Grandiſon his ſon and heir, who, doing his fealty, had poſſeſſion granted of his father's lands. He died, without iſſue, poſſeſſed of this manor, and others in this neighbourhood, in the 50th year of that reign.[t] In the 22d year of the reign of king Richard II. this manor was become the inheritance of Philippa, grand daughter and heir of Sir Guy Bryan, and widow of John Devereux, who that year married Sir Henry le Scrope, of Maſham. She died anno 8 king Henry IV. being then poſſeſſed of this manor, and others in theſe parts, and leaving Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lovel, her ſiſter and next heir.[u]

Robert Poynings, younger ſon of Robert lord Poynings, afterwards poſſeſſed it by grant from the crown, and died owner of it anno 9 king Edward IV.[w] leaving Edward, his ſon and heir, who was a famous ſoldier in

[s] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. No. 41.
[t] Ibid. No. 36.
[u] Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 659.
[w] Ibid. vol. ii. p. 130.

his

his time; and having been faithful to Henry earl of Richmond, in his diſtreſſes, he was, after that earl's attaining the crown, choſen one of his privy council, and made governor of Dover-caſtle, knight of the Garter, and lord warden of the five ports. He died in the 14th year of king Henry VIII. leaving no legitimate iſſue; on which his eſtates eſcheated to the crown,[x] whence this of Fawkham was the next year granted to James Dyggis, eſq. who that year ſettled it on his ſon, John Dyggis and Mildred his wife, daughter of Sir John Scott, in tail male.

From this name it paſſed by ſale to Thomas Barham, of Barham-court, in Teſton, whoſe ſole daughter and heir, Anne, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, carried it in marriage to Sir Oliver Boteler, of Sharnbrook, in Bedfordſhire, who removed from thence to his father's ſeat at Teſton above mentioned. His deſcendant, Sir Philip Boteler, bart. died without iſſue in 1772, poſſeſſed of this manor, and by his will, deviſed one moiety of his eſtates to Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, of Chart Sutton, and the other moiety to Elizabeth, viſcounteſs dowager Folkeſtone, and William Bouverie, earl of Radnor; and, on an agreement made between them for the partition of theſe eſtates, this manor of Fawkham fell to the ſhare of the lady viſcounteſs dowager Folkeſtone, who died in 1782, on which it came to her only ſon, the Hon. Philip Bouverie, who has ſince taken the name of Puſey, and is the preſent owner of it.

The foundations of the antient manſion houſe are yet viſible; they take up great part of the garden of a public houſe, for the repairs of which the ruins have been, from time to time, pulled down; what remains of the building ſeems to have been the walls of the chapel.[y]

[x] Dudg. Bar. ibid. See Goddington, in Chelsfield.

[y] See an engraving and account of it in Cuſtumal Roff. p. 116.

The

The *other part* of this manor, or NEW FAWKHAM, was, after the family of Kirkby was extinct here, part of the poſſeſſions of the Rokeſles, and after that of the Percys earls of Northumberland, of whom Henry Algernon, fifth earl of Northumberland, was owner of it in the 17th year of Henry VIII. and died the next year poſſeſſed of it. Henry the eldeſt ſucceeded him in titles, and the 19th year of that reign had poſſeſſion granted of all the lands which deſcended to him, as his heir. In the 27th year of that reign, an act paſſed for aſſuming to the king and his heirs all the lands and poſſeſſions of this earl, in caſe of failure of heirs of his body; and the earl, by his deed, next year, granted to the king all his manors, caſtles, lands, &c.[z]

This manor came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of White, and his heirs ſold it, in queen Elizabeth's reign, to Thomas Walter, gent. who rebuilt the manſion of it, called Pennis, in which he afterwards reſided. He left by Alice, daughter of John Kettle, of Darent, ſeveral children, of whom John Walter, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſed this eſtate on his father's death, and reſided here. He married Dorcas, eldeſt daughter of Humphry Michel, eſq. of Old Windſor, in Berkſhire; but died, *ſ. p.* in 1625, and by his will bequeathed ſome charitable legacies to the poor of this pariſh, Aſh, and Hartley, in which his lands lay. He bore for his arms, *Azure, a feſs dancette or, between three crowns embattled of the ſecond.* His heirs ſold this eſtate to George Gifford, eſq. who reſided at Pennis, on whoſe death, in 1704, it came to his ſon, Thomas Gifford, eſq. He, by Anne, his wife, left three daughters and coheirs, and they poſſeſſed this eſtate in undivided thirds till the year 1718, when they agreed to make a partition of their inheritance. In which diviſion this eſtate, with Pennis, and the lands belonging to it, were allotted to John Selby, in right of Mary his wife, one of the

[z] See North Cray, p. 153.

daughters

daughters and coheirs. He left two ſons, William, who ſucceeded him at Ightham; and John, to whom he deviſed Pennis, with this eſtate at Fawkham, after the death of Mary his wife. She ſurvived him ſome time, and at her deceaſe left the poſſeſſion of it to her ſon, John Selby, who reſided here, and after a few years conveyed it to his elder brother, William, before mentioned; on whoſe death, in 1773, it came to his only ſon and heir, Wm. Selby, eſq. of Pennis, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1777, leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, Borough Selby and his widow ſurviving, the former died under age, in 1781, and the latter in 1788; on which this, with his other eſtates, devolved to John Brown, eſq. who has ſince taken the name of Selby, and reſides at the Moat in Ightham, and he is the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

JOHN WALTER, eſq. of Pennis, who died in 1625, deviſed by his will, to two of the pooreſt men of each of the three pariſhes of Fawkham, Aſh, and Hartley, large coats of ruſſet cloth; and to two of the pooreſt widows in each of them a gown of the ſame yearly, on Dec. 25, when they were to repair to his dwelling houſe in this pariſh, in the morning, whence they were to proceed to church, where he appointed a ſermon, for which he bequeathed to the miniſter of this church 10s. a year. After ſermon they were to return to his houſe, and receive a plentiful dinner; for the due performance of which, he bound certain lands for ever.

FAWKHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICION of the *dioceſe* and *deanry* of Rocheſter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a ſmall building of one iſle and a chancel, with a very low pointed ſteeple, in which is one bell, and appears to be of deep antiquity; over the weſt door is a curious painted window, ornamented with a rich bordering, within which, in one compartment, is the figure of Wm. de Fawkham, lord of this pariſh, the donor of the window, habited as a pilgrim, holding in his right hand a Bible, underneath him is his wife, kneeling, her hands conjoined in prayer, the lower part of the figure is loſt; to ſupply which defect there have been placed two ſhields, with the arms of Grandiſon, *Or, a croſs gules charged, with five cotizes of the*

the 1ſt, between four trefoils ſlipt, iſſuing from as many turfs proper; theſe were in a window on the north ſide of the body, but through ignorance of the glazier they are here inſerted ſideways. In the middle compartment are the arms of Fawkham, *Argent a feſs gules in chief three roundels of the ſecond*, which arms are likewiſe in the north window, but the colour faded; the other figures in this window are thoſe of the Virgin Mary and Jeſus, the back ground and other parts of it are richly ornamented. In the body of the church, in a window on the ſouth ſide was this ſhield, *Azure, ſix ſtars of ſix points*, 3, 2, *and* 1; and in the eaſt window the arms of England.[a]

Among other monuments and inſcriptions in it are the following: *In the iſle*, memorials for John Scudder and his wife; he died 1704; arms above, on a feſs three cinquefoils, a chief; a ſtone, with a braſs plate and inſcription for Thomas Walter, gent. ſecond ſon of Thomas Walter, gent. obt. 1601. *In the chancel*, on the north ſide, a ſtone and inſcription on braſs, for Richard Meredith, eſq. clerk of the catry to Q. Elizabeth and K. James, ob. 1607, leaving Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Humphrey Michell, eſq. and four ſons; above, a ſhield, being a lion rampant gorged, with a collar and chain affixed to it, reflecting over his back, charged on the ſhoulder with a mullet. On the ſouth ſide, within the rails, a ſtone and braſs plate, with inſcription, for Dorcas Walter, eldeſt daughter of Humphry Michell, eſquire, of Old Windſor, widow of John Walter of this pariſh, obt. 1630. On the ſouth ſide, a mural monument for Bennet, widow of capt. Ambroſe Ward, eſq. of Hythe, by whom ſhe had four ſons, John, William, Ambroſe, and George, and three daughters; ſhe was daughter of Thomas Turney, eſq. of Brockwell, in Saltwood, ob. 1641; above, azure a croſs patee or, impaling Turney. On the eaſt ſide, a mural monument, with the figures of a man and woman, in the dreſs of the time, kneeling at an altar, beneath them an inſcription for John Walter, eſq. of this pariſh, juſtice of the peace and quorum; he married Dorcas, eldeſt daughter of Humphry Michell, eſq. of Old Windſor; he bequeathed by his will a bountiful legacy to the poor of this pariſh, Aſh, and Hartley, for ever (as mentioned among the charities in thoſe pariſhes); he died in 1625; above, are theſe arms, azure a feſs dancette or, between three crowns embattled of the 2d, impaling azure, three leopards reverſed, jeſſant fleurs de lis or, a chief crenelle ermine.[b]

The patronage of the rectory of Fawkham has ever been an appendage to the manor; and as ſuch has

[a] See a fine engraving of this window and deſcrip. of it in Cuſt. Roff. p. 114.
[b] See the monuments and inſcrip. in this church in Reg. Roff. p. 992.

been

Salem Church

No 26. 824



In Memory of William Son of Israel and Ann Cooper.
and Brother to Israel and Mary Ann Cooper who died the
th of May 1814, Aged Eleven Years —

Short was my days long is my rest,
The Lord took me when he thought best,
I little thought my blooming years they would have been so mar
The Lord received my tender soul and laid my limbs all fair
I'll plant the flower of Innocence, and plant it with great car
and when I have planted it, I'll water it with tears.
Weep no more dear friends for me, nor think upon my fatig
The Lord received my drooping soul, and laid my limbs all straight
O, dear Saviour what ailed thee this heart sure it is a stone;
That never will smart nor yet relent this death on me.
Death alone can ransom me, could I behold my pains so great,
My Dying pains my colding sweat could I put forth such strong
For thee and thou a wicked Sinner, nor drop one tear for me
Now I am dead and in my grave and all my bones are rotten
When this you see remember me, when I am quite forgotten
My good Friends all dont grieve for me, because I died so young
For a good child can never go too soon
My good Friends all leave your lives like me
Then you will enjoy the powers above, and the blessed Heaven
For Heaven high I always strove to fly, and there I rest in plenty
My dying pains I bore so patiently, but still my dearest friends
Could not stop to comfort me, Tender Father & Mother I have
Left in sorrow, and all the world to frown on them
I have left them there and here I still remain —

In the same Stone

Mary Cooper Obt 1st Oct 1822. Æt. 83 —

Mr. Wm. Reed
Smyrna.

9

been preſented to alternately by the owners of the manor of Old Fawkham, and thoſe of New Fawkham, or Pennis, as it now called; the laſt preſentation being made by Sir Philip Boteler, bart. in 1738. In the 15th of Edward I. this church was valued at 8 marcs.

It was returned by the *commiſſion of enquiry*, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, that Fawkham was a parſonage, with a houſe and one acre of land, all worth 40l. per annum, maſter Aſhboule enjoying it, and preaching there, being put in by the parliament.[e] It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 9s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 12s. 11½d.[f]

Sir William de Fawkham, in 1274, founded a chantry in this church, in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and for the good of the ſouls of himſelf and his ſucceſſors; which he endowed with five marcs of yearly rent, in pure and perpetual alms, to be paid out of land in Southfleet and Herthone, and with a houſe in Fawkham. This was confirmed by John, biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1278. There is mention made in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe of the chantry of St. Catherine in this church.

CHURCH OF FAWKHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Warinus, in 1316.[g]
	Wm. Baker, A. M. 1619.
	..... *Aſhboule*, 1650[f]
	..... *Wallis*, 1700.
Mr. Gifford's Heirs	*Thomas Knipe*, preſ. 1712, reſig. 1720.
	Edmund Barvell, A. M.[g]
	Richard Taylor, obt. 1712.
	John Taylor, obt. 1758.[h]
Sir Philip Boteler, bart.	*Edmund Marſhall*, A. M. preſ. 1758. Preſent rector.[i]

e Parl. Surv. Lamb. lib. vol. xix.
f Bacon's Lib. Regis.
g Reg. Roff. p. 113.
f Parl. Surv. Lamb. lib. vol. xix.
g He reſigned this vicarage for that of Boxley. See Sutton-at-Hone.

h Son of the former, and alſo vicar of Darent.
i Afterwards preſented to Charing, which he had a diſpenſation to hold with this rectory.

HARTLEY.

NEXT adjoining ſouth-eaſtward lies Hartley, called in Domeſday, *Erclei*, in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Herdei*.

This pariſh, which is but little known or frequented, contains about twelve hundred acres, part of which is a large wood, called Hartley-wood, containing one hundred and fifty acres, at the northern boundary of it; the ſoil of it is chalky, light, and much covered with flints. The church ſtands on the hill, round which there is no village, though here, and at Hartley-green, about a quarter of a mile northward from it, there are ſeveral ſtragling houſes. The weſtern part of this pariſh lies in the valley, called Hartley-bottom, along which the road leads to Wrotham and Troſley.

This place, at the taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, was part of the vaſt poſſeſſions of Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux, and half-brother to the Conqueror; under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus deſcribed there.

Ralph Fitz Turald holds Erclei of the biſhop (of Baieux.) It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is . . . . . In demeſne there are 2 carucates and 9 villeins, with 6 cottagers, having 3 carucates. There are 3 ſervants, and wood for the pannage of 10 hogs. The whole manor was worth 3 pounds, and now 100 ſhillings; a certain woman held it.

In the ſame record, a little further on, under the ſame title of the biſhop of Baieux's lands, is this entry:

Ralph Fitz Turald holds Erclei of the biſhop (of Baieux.) It was taxed at 1 ſuling. The arable land is half a carucate, and there are now 30 acres of arable. In demeſne there is 1 carucate and 6 villeins, having half a carucate.

a carucate. There are are 12 *acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor and afterwards, it was* 40 *ſhillings, now* 4 *pounds. Hunef, held it of earl Harold.*

On the diſgrace of the biſhop of Baieux, which happened about four years after the taking this ſurvey, all his lands and poſſeſſions became forfeited to the crown.

THE MANOR OF HARTLEY, ſoon after the Conqueror's reign, became part of the poſſeſſions of the noble family of Montchenſie,[k] one of whom, Warine de Montchenſie, was owner of it in the reign of king John. In the 37th year of king Henry III. he obtained a charter of *free-warren* for this manor, and died next year, being then reputed one of the moſt valiant, prudent, and wealthy men in this kingdom. He left a ſon and heir William, and a daughter Joane, who had married William de Valence, the king's half brother. William de Montchenſie, two years after, had poſſeſſion granted of all his father's lands; not long after which, he took part with the diſcontented barons; and when the king was made priſoner at the battle of Lewes, in the 48th year of his reign, and the barons had ſummoned a parliament in his name, he was one of the chief of thoſe that ſat therein.[l] Notwithſtanding, he was afterwards taken at Kenilworth, a little before the battle of Eveſham, and his lands ſeized, yet he had ſoon after ſuch favor ſhewn him, for his ſiſter's ſake, that they were freely reſtored to him again; and in the 6th year of king Edward I. he obtained full pardon, with other favors afterwards, among which was that of the view of frank-pledge, and the courts belonging to it in all his lands. He was killed at the ſiege of Droſſelan-caſtle, in Wales, in the 17th year of that reign, leaving one daughter and ſole heir,

[k] See more of the Montchenſies, under Swanſcombe.
[l] Philipott, p. 181. Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 561.

Dioniſia, who was ſhortly afterwards married, through the king's means, to Hugh de Vere, third ſon of Robert, earl of Oxford, who in the 17th year of it had poſſeſſion granted of the lands of her inheritance. In the 1ſt year of king Edward II. he was ſummoned to the king's coronation, as was Dioniſia his wife, by whom it ſeems he had no iſſue; for on her death, in the 7th year of that reign, it was found that ſhe died poſſeſſed of this manor of Hartley, among others, holding it of the king *in capite*, and that Adomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, ſon of Joane and William de Valence before-mentioned, was her next heir.[m]

Aymer, earl of Pembroke, was greatly favored and employed both by king Edward I. and II. but in the 17th year of the reign of the latter, attending the queen into France, he was murdered there, in revenge, for the death of the earl of Lancaſter, this earl being one of thoſe who had paſſed ſentence of death upon him at Pontefract two years before.[n] He left no iſſue, though he had three wives. Upon which John, ſon of John de Haſtings, by Iſabel his wife, the earl's ſiſter, and John, ſon of John Comyn, of Badenagh, by Joane his other ſiſter, were found to be his coheirs and next of kin, but Mary de St. Paul, his widow, ſurviving him, had next year for her dowry an aſſignation of this manor, among others. She died poſſeſſed of it in the 51ſt year of king Edward III.[o] Upon which it came to John de Haſtings, great grandſon of John de Haſtings before-mentioned, who was found to be coheir, and next of kin to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke.

John de Haſtings before-mentioned, was then an infant, and at the coronation of king Richard II. being not quite five years old, claimed to carry the great golden ſpurs; and ſhewing ſufficient evidence of his right

[m] Coll. Hiſt. Coll. p. 225. and Rot. Eſch. No. 51.

[n] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 778.

[o] Ibid. Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

to

to do that ſervice, it was adjudged to him, and a deputy allowed him for that purpoſe, by reaſon of his non-age. He was afterwards unfortunately killed at a tournament at Woodſtock, anno 13 king Richard II.[p] having married Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, by whom he left no iſſue. Upon his death Reginald, lord Grey, of Ruthyn, was found to be his couſin, and next heir of the whole blood, as deſcended from John de Haſtings and Iſabel his wife, one of the ſiſters and heirs of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke.

Philippa, counteſs of Pembroke, ſurvived her huſband; and having afterwards married Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, (to whom ſhe was ſecond wife) he had this manor in dowry with her.

The earl was fined for this marriage four hundred marcs to the king, in conſideration of which he was pardoned. Some time after which, obſerving the dangerous tendency of the times, and the implacable hatred that reigned in the king's breaſt againſt him, he retired into the country, having obtained a ſpecial diſpenſation from attending the parliament, or any other public employment. Notwithſtanding which, the king fearing him, ſoon afterwards got him into his power by fair words, and then ſent him to priſon, and quickly after brought him to his trial; and though he pleaded the king's promiſes and charter of pardon, he received a moſt ſevere ſentence, to be drawn, hanged, quartered, &c. The rigour of which was ſomewhat ſoftened, for he only loſt his head at London, the king himſelf being a ſpectator of the execution. After his death his widow Philippa ſtill kept poſſeſſion of this manor, of which ſhe was poſſeſſed at the time of her death, in the 2d year of king Henry IV. ſhe then bearing the title of counteſs of Pembroke.[q]

[p] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 578.
[q] Ibid. p. 319. Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

On this, Reginald, lord Grey, of Ruthyn, became entitled to it, as next of kin, and heir of Aymer, earl of Pembroke, and as ſuch at the coronation of king Henry IV. he carried the great golden ſpurs. Great quarrels ariſing between this Reginald, who had large poſſeſſions in Wales, and Owen Glendower, they had recourſe to arms, and in the ſequel Reginald was taken priſoner by the latter in Wales, and was obliged to give ten thouſand marcs for his ranſom; to raiſe which king Henry IV. in his 4th year granted licence to Robert Braybrooke, biſhop of London, and others, then feoffees of ſeveral of his lordſhips, to ſell the manor of *Hertelegh*, among others, towards raiſing that ſum.[r] They ſold it to John Urban, of Southfleet, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 8th year of king Henry V.[s] as did his ſon John in the 4th year of king Henry VI.[t] on which it came to his ſiſter Emma Penhale, who died next year,[u] and left it to her ſon, and he held it in the 2d year of king Edward IV. as appears by the book of Dover in the exchequer.

In the 13th year of king Henry VII. William Creſſel, eſq. died poſſeſſed of the manor of Hartley, which he held of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice.[w] His ſon, Richard Creſſel, in the beginning of the next reign, ſold it to Draper; who paſſed it away to Ballard; and he conveyed it to William Sedley, eſq. of Southfleet, at the latter end of the reign of king Edward VI.[x] in whoſe deſcendants it continued, in the ſame manner as the manor of Southfleet did, down to Sir Charles Sedley, bart. of Nuthall, in Nottinghamſhire, who, in 1770, ſold it to William Glanvill Evelyn, eſq. of St. Cleres, in Ightham, the preſent owner of this manor.

[r] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 717.
[s] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. He lies buried in Southfleet.
[t] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.
[u] Philipott, p. 204. Rot. Eſc. ejus an.
[w] Ibid. p. 181.
[x] See more of this family under Southfleet.

CHARITY.

CHARITIY.

JOHN WALKER, eſq. of Fawkham, who died in 1625, by his will bequeathed a coat, and a gown of good ruſſet cloth, to two of the pooreſt men, and two of the pooreſt widows of this pariſh; to be delivered on Chriſtmas-day yearly to each. After which they were to attend the ſervice in the church of Fawkham, and then return to his manſion-houſe there, where they were to have a plentiful dinner.[y]

HARTLEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* and *deanry* of Rocheſter. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is a ſmall building, conſiſting of one iſle and a chancel, having a pointed ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are two bells.

Among other inſcriptions in this church, on the north ſide is a memorial for James Burrow, gent. of Kingſdown, obt. 1728, æt. 53; and for Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Cox, gent. of Stanſted, obt. 1729; above, theſe arms, azure three fleurs de lis ermine impaling ſable a chevron argent, between three attires of a ſtag fixed to the ſcalp of the ſecond.

It is a rectory, and was formerly of the patronage of the Talbots, earls of Shrewſbury; to whom it came from their anceſtor, Gilbert Talbot, who on the death of Mary de St. Paul, widow of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, in the 51ſt year of king Edward III. was found by inquiſition to be her heir, and next of kin. It was lately in the patronage of the earl of Plymouth,[z] afterwards of the reverend Thomas Blomfield, and ſince of his ſon, Thomas Blomfield, eſq. who ſold his intereſt in it to Richard Forreſt, eſq. who died in 1796. Since which it has been ſold by the truſtees appointed by his will, to the reverend Mr. Bradley, rector of this pariſh, who married Mr. Forreſt's daughter, and he is now owner of this advowſon.

[y] See Fawkham, p. 449.

[z] Bacon's Lib. Regis.

In

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this church was valued at twelve marcs. By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry*, iſſuing out of chancery in 1650, it was returned, that Hartley was a parſonage, with a houſe, and eight acres of glebe land, all worth ſixty pounds per annum; one maſter Eves enjoying it, and preaching there.[a] It is valued in the king's books at ſeven pounds, and the yearly tenths at fourteen ſhillings. It is now of the value of about two hundred guineas per annum.

CHURCH OF HARTLEY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	George Eves, in 1658.
	..... *Prieſt*, 1700.
	John Nichols, 1730.
	Samuel Dunſter, reſig.
	Thomas Blomfield.
Thomas Blomfield, eſq.	*Richard Clarke*, 1771.
Richard Forreſt, eſq.	*Thomas Bradley*, A. M. 1776, the preſent rector.

a Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-libr. vol. xix.

RIDLEY.

THE next pariſh ſouthward from Hartley lies Ridley, written in antient records *Redlegh*, and in Domeſday *Redlege*.

This pariſh is ſituated upon the chalk hills, much like that of Hartley laſt deſcribed, and the ſoil much the ſame. There is no village, the church ſtands in the ſouthern part of it, having the court lodge and parſonage near it. It contains about eight hundred acres, of which nearly one hundred are wood; there are about eight houſes and forty inhabitants. The high road from Longfield through Hartley-bottom to Bery's Maple, and ſo on to Wrotham, and Troſley runs

runs along the valley at the weſtern boundary of this pariſh, which otherwiſe is but little known or frequented.

This place, at the taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, half-brother to William the Conqueror; accordingly it is thus entered under the general title of the biſhop's lands:

Adam Fitzhubert holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Redlege. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is .... In demeſne there are two carucates, and 6 villeins, with 5 borderers, having 2 carucates. There are 5 ſervants, and half an acre of meadow, and 1 den of wood, which Richard de Tonebridge holds. The manor was worth 3 pounds, and now 4 pounds and 10 ſhillings; Siward held it of king Edward the Confeſſor.

On the diſgrace of the biſhop of Baieux, about four years after taking the above ſurvey, the king his brother ſeized on all his lands and poſſeſſions, and among them this manor. How long it continued in the crown, I don't find; but Roger de Leyborne, who flouriſhed in the reign of king John, was in the poſſeſſion of it. He was lord warden of the cinque ports in the next reign of king Henry III. in the 55th year of which he made a grant of this manor, with its appurtenances, excepting the advowſon, to Bartholomew de Watton, to hold of his manor of Leyborne. On what terms this grant was made, does not appear; but William de Leyborne, ſon and heir of Roger before mentioned, had afterwards ſome power left over it; for after his father's death, on his founding a chantry in the church of Leyborne, he endowed it, among other rents, with five marcs, to be paid yearly out of this manor, by the hands of Bartholomew de Watton, for the ſupport of one chaplain there, in perpetual alms for ever.[b] After the family of Watton was extinct here, it came

[b] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 14. Reg. Roff. p. 474.

into

into that of Waleys; Auguſtine Waleys, who was deſcended from Henry Wallis, or de Galeis, a capital merchant of the city of London, lord mayor ſeveral times in the reign of king Edward IV. and bore for his arms, *Five bars, and over them a bend*,[c] paid aid for it in the 20th year of king Edward III. as one knight's fee, late Bartholomew de Watton's. He obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his manor of Ridley in the 22d year of that reign, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 28th year of it,[d] then holding it *in capite*, and by ſuit to the king's hundred of Axſtane.[e]

In the reign of king Richard II. it was become the eſtate of Sir William Rikhill, a juſtice of the king's bench.[f] He died in the reign of king Henry IV.[g] and by his will deviſed this manor to his eldeſt ſon, William Rikhill, eſq. who, about the 16th year of king Henry VI. conveyed it by deed to Thomas Engham, eſq. of Engham, in Woodchurch, and he again in the 19th year of the ſame reign paſſed it away by fine to Robert Savory;[h] from which name it was ſold not many years after to Fitz; one of whom, Walter Fitz, died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 21ſt year of king Henry VII. holding it of the abbey of Tower-hill, London, as was then found by inquiſition. He left his ſon and heir, John Fitz, a minor; the wardſhip of whom was granted by the abbot and convent, anno 23 king Henry VII. to Piers Bevil.[i] He conveyed this manor, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. to William Sedley, eſq. of Southfleet, in whoſe deſcendants it continued, in the ſame manner as Southfleet did, to Sir Charles Sedley, bart. of Nuthall, in Nottinghamſhire, who, about the year 1770, ſold it to William

[c] Strype's Stow's Survey, B. v. p. 106, 273.
[d] Philipott, p. 280.
[e] Inquiſ. anno 31 king Edward III.
[f] Dugd. Orig. p. 54.
[g] See Cott. Records, p. 393. Coke in his Inſtitutes, pt. i. p. 377.
[h] Philipott, p. 280.
[i] Aug. off. Conventual leaſes, bundle 307.

Glanvill

Glanvill Evelyn, eſq. who ſold it to Multon Lambard, eſq. of Sevenoke, the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

RIDLEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* and *deanry* of Rocheſter. The church, which ſtands in the ſouthern part of the pariſh, is dedicated to St. Peter. It is very ſmall, having only one iſle and a chancel, but without either tower or ſteeple, and much overgrown with ivy.

In this church, *in the chancel* before the altar, is a memorial for John Lambe, obt. April 24, 1740, above a chevron between three holy lambs, with ſtaves and banners.

The patronage of the church of Ridley, as well as the manor, belonged to Roger de Leyborne, who, though he granted away the manor, reſerved the advowſon to himſelf, as has been already mentioned. His deſcendant, Thomas de Leyborne, left an only daughter, Juliana, heir to her grandfather, William de Leyborne, who poſſeſſed this advowſon among her other inheritance, and not leaving any iſſue by either of her huſbands, her eſtates, on her death, in the 43d of Edward III. eſcheated to the crown, there being no one found who could claim them as heir to her. After which this advowſon remained in the hands of the crown, till that king, in his 50th year, granted the advowſon of this church, with other premiſes, to the abbey of St. Mary Grace, on Tower-hill, then founded by him; who quickly afterwards demiſed it to Sir Simon de Burley, for a term of years, which becoming forfeited by his attainder, king Richard II. in his 12th and 22d years, granted and confirmed it to them, in pure and perpetual alms for ever.[k]

The advowſon of the church of Ridley remained with this abbey till the diſſolution of it, in the 30th

[k] See Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 14. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 943. See more of this foundation under Leyborne.

year

year of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered into the king's hands, who ſoon afterwards granted it to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, with whom it ſtayed but a ſhort time, for the archbiſhop regranted it again to the king, in the 37th year of that reign, and the king quickly afterwards granted it to Sir Edward North, and he alienated it to Robert Goſnold, gent. who gave it, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, with other premiſes, held of the queen *in capite*, to Robert Godden, and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 17th year of that reign.[l] His ſon and heir Thomas, paſſed away this advowſon by ſale to John Sedley, eſq. of Southfleet, ſince which it has paſſed in the ſame chain of ownerſhip with the manor, to William Glanvill Evelyn, eſq. who ſold it to Multon Lambard, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this church was valued at nine marcs.[m] In the return made to the *commiſſion of enquiry* in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it appeared, that Ridley was a parſonage, with a houſe and thirty-ſix acres of glebe land, all worth fifty pounds per annum.[n] It is valued in the king's books at 3l. 19s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 7s. 5¼d.[o] It is now of the value of about 120l. per annum.

CHURCH OF RIDLEY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Godfrey de Rainham, in 1353.[p]
	John Harewold, adm. Mar. 12, 1354.
	Robert ..... 1433.
	Thomas Maxfield, obt. Sept. 12, 1605.[q]
Family of Sedley	*Henry Stacey*, A. M. 1627.

l Rot. Eſch. ejus an.
m Strev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.
n Parl. Survey's, Lambeth library, vol. xix.
o Bacon's Lib. Regis.
p Mar. 14, 1354, he exchanged this church with John Hareſwold, for that of Moreton, in Eſſex.
q He was alſo rector of Aſh, where he lies buried.

In the chancel under the rail before the Communion Table is a grave ſtone of Black Marble with this inſcription —

Hic jacet Johannes Lambe obt Sept 24 1748 anno ætatis ſuæ 54 —

Near a ſmall grave ſtone adjoining is this

Lionel Lambe —

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Family of Sedley.....	*Robert Gardiner*, A.M. ob. Aug. 8, 1688.[r]
	John Ratye, 1714.
	John Lambe, A.M. 1719, obt. April 24, 1740.[s]
	David Lambe, A.M. ob. 1771.[t]
William Glanvill Evelyn, esq. ...	*J. Ward Allen*, A.M. 1772.[u] Present rector.

[r] He lies buried in Crayford church.
[s] He lies buried in this church.
[t] Also rector of Lullingstone, which he had a dispensation to hold with this rectory, in 1748.
[u] Also vicar of Cowdham.

ASH NEAR WROTHAM.

ADJOINING to Ridley, westward, lies Ash, called in the Textus Roffensis, *Æisce*; and in Domesday, *Eisse*.

Ash is situated on high ground among the hills. The soil of it is mostly chalk, and the greatest part of it unfertile, and much covered with flints. It contains about three thousand acres of land, of which about six hundred are wood. It has about eighty houses and four hundred inhabitants. There are two hamlets in it, Hodsoll-street and West Yoke. At the north-east boundary of it is Idley farm, belonging to Thomas Coventry, esq. of North Cray. It is shaped very irregularly, and bounds to no less than nine parishes. The church stands by itself, nearly in the centre of the parish, and about a mile southward from it, the manor and hamlet of South Ash. On the eastern side of the parish, on the decline of the hill, towards the valley, it is covered with coppice wood. It is not much frequented, and has nothing farther worth mention in it.

At the time of taking the general survey of Domesday, this place was part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Baieux, the king's half brother; accordingly

ingly it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of that prelate's lands:

Hugo de Port holds Eiſſe of the biſhop (of Baieux). It was taxed at three ſulings. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there is one carucate, and 12 villeins, with eight borderers, having three carucates. There is a certain knight having eight (carucates) among his ſervants, and maid ſervants, and arable land ſufficient for one plough.

Beſides this, Hugo has two tenants holding half a ſuling, who could, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, remove wherever they pleaſed, without leave; one land is called Didele, and the other Soninges. The arable land there is ſufficient for one plough, and is rated at 20 ſhillings. The whole manor was rated at ſeven pounds, and the like now. What Richard held of (his lowy of) Tunbridge is rated at 40 ſhillings. The king has from thence two pennes, which are taxed at ſeven ſhillings. Godric held it of king Edward.

On the diſgrace of biſhop Odo, about the year 1084, the king ſeized on all his lands and poſſeſſions, after which this place was granted to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent.[x]

In the reign of king Henry III. this pariſh ſeems to have been ſeparated into THREE DIFFERENT MANORS, which is in ſome meaſure pointed out in the above deſcription in Domeſday, one of which, being the moſt capital, was called the MANOR OF ASH, *alias* NORTH ASH, and in that reign was in the poſſeſſion of Henry Pencombe. In the 20th year of king Edward III. the heirs of Robert Pencombe held it, as the 12th part of a knight's fee, of the heirs of William de Eynsford, and he of the heirs of Ralph Fitzbernard, and he of Mabilia de Torpel, and ſhe of Roger de Moubray, and the heirs of the ſaid Robert Pencombe, then paid aid for it.[y]

[x] Robinſon's Gavelkind, p. 57. [y] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

Sir

Sir Thomas de Grandiſon, ſon of Otho, died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 50th year of that reign. In the 22d year of the next reign of king Richard II. it was become the inheritance of Philippa, granddaughter and heir of Sir Guy Brian, and widow of John Devereux, who that year married Sir Henry le Scrope, of Maſham. She died in the 8th year of king Henry IV. being then poſſeſſed of this manor of Aſh, and others in theſe parts, and leaving Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lovel, her ſiſter and next heir.

James Boteler, earl of Wiltſhire, ſon and heir of James, fourth earl of Ormond, afterwards poſſeſſed it. He had been, in conſideration of his faithful adherence to the Lancaſtrians, in the 27th year of king Henry VI. raiſed to the title of earl of Wiltſhire, and afterwards made lord-treaſurer and knight of the Garter, being in the battle of Towtonfield, in Yorkſhire, fought on Palm Sunday, anno 2 king Edward IV. wherein the Yorkiſts obtained the victory, he was taken, and afterwards beheaded at Newcaſtle; and being attainted in parliament that year with Jaſper, earl of Pembroke, and others, for procuring foreign princes to invade the realm, he was adjudged to forfeit all his lands, upon which this manor came to the crown,* and was granted from thence, by Edward IV. in his 14th year, together with other eſtates of the earl of Wiltſhire attainted, to Henry viſcount Bourchier, earl of Eſſex, in conſideration of his ſervices, to hold to him, and Iſabel his wife, the king's aunt, and the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten. In the 13th year of king Henry VI. he bore the title of earl of Ewe; and in the 25th year he was ſummoned to parliament by the title of viſcount Bourchier; and anno 1 king Edward IV. he was created earl of Eſſex. He died in the 23d year of that reign,

* Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 659. Ib. vol. ii. p. 235. Cot. Rec. p. 671. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 129.

being then poſſeſſed of this manor, as his widow Iſabel was at her deceaſe, anno 2 king Richard III.[y] He left Henry Bourchier, his grandſon, his next heir, who, in the 9th year of king Henry VII. had a ſpecial poſſeſſion granted of all the lands which he was heir to, or which of right deſcended to him.[z]

He ſeems to have paſſed away this manor to Sir Edward Poynings, a famous ſoldier in his time, who having been faithful to Henry earl of Richmond, in his diſtreſſes, was much careſſed by him, after he attained the crown by the title of Henry VII. being made of his privy-council, governor of Dover-caſtle, knight of the Garter, and lord warden of the five ports. He died poſſeſſed of it in the 14th year of king Henry VIII. as appears by the inquiſition taken that year after his death, when leaving no legitimate iſſue, his eſtates eſcheated to the crown.[a] King Henry VIII. granted this manor to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, on whoſe attainder and execution, in the 32d year of that reign, it reverted again to the crown, where it ſtaid but a ſhort time; for that king, in his 36th year, granted it, among other premiſes, to Sir Martin Bowes, knt. to hold *in capite* by fealty only.[b] His lands were diſgavelled by the act of the 2d and 3d of king Edward VI. he died in 1566, and was ſucceeded by William Bowes, his ſon and heir, who died without male iſſue, leaving two daughters and coheirs, of whom Elizabeth married William Buggin, and Anne was the wife of Sir Edmund Fowler,[c] who, in right of their reſpective wives, became joint poſſeſſors of this manor; but on a parti-

[y] Rot. Eſch. and Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 130.
[z] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 130.
[a] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 136, 235.
[b] Rot Eſch. ejus an. pt. 16. See more of the family of Bowes, under North Cray, vol. i. p. 149.
[c] Philipott, p. 54. In the 1ſt year of queen Anne, an act paſſed to confirm this partition.

tion

tion of their inheritance, in 1634, it became the ſole property of Sir Edmund Fowler, whoſe family was of Iſlington, of whom Sir Thomas Fowler, by Jane Charlet his wife, had two ſons; Sir Thomas Fowler, who was, in 1628, created a baronet; which branch is extinct; and Sir Edmund Fowler above mentioned. Several of this family lie buried in Iſlington church, where are their arms, *Azure on a chevron argent, between three fowls or, as many croſſes formee gules.* He died in 1645, and by his will, deviſed it to his only ſon, Nich. Fowler, eſq. whoſe ſon, Edmund, leaving an only daughter, ſhe, in 1718, carried it in marriage to Multon Lambard, eſq. afterwards knighted.

He died in 1758; without iſſue, leaving his widow ſurviving, who poſſeſſed this manor for her life, and died in 1780; upon which it became veſted in Multon Lambard, eſq. of Sevenoke, the preſent owner of it. There is a court baron held for this manor.

The MANOR OF HALYWELL, alias HODSOLL, took the former of thoſe names from the Benedictine nunnery of Halywell, near Shoreditch; and the latter, moſt probably, from the family of Hodſoll, once leſſees of it under the priory. In the 14th year of king Edward II. the prioreſs of this nunnery had certain liberties granted for this eſtate in Aſh.[a] On the diſſolution of this houſe, in the reign of king Henry VIII. the eſtates belonging to it came into the king's hands, who granted this manor to Sir Martin Bowes, ſince which it has had the ſame owners as the manor of Aſh above mentioned, the preſent poſſeſſor of it being Multon Lambard, eſq. of Sevenoke. There is a court leet held for this manor.

The MANOR OF SOUTH ASH, the hamlet of which is ſituated about a mile ſouthward from Aſh church, was formerly held by a family who took their name from it. In the 20th year of king Edward III. John

[a] Tan. Mon. p. 307. Philipott, p. 55.

de Southeſshe was owner of it, and then paid aid for it, as two parts of a knight's fee, holding it of the manor of Kemſing and Seal, as that was again of the earl of Leiceſter.

After this family was extinct here, it came into the poſſeſſion of the Huddyſholes. William Huddyſhole, alias Hudſoll, poſſeſſed it in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. Mr. John Huddyſhole was owner of it in the reign of king Henry VII. and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon of the ſame name, as he was by his ſon, Mr. William Hodſoll, gent. who died in 1585, and lies buried in this church, as do many of his deſcendants. The Hodſolls bear for their arms, *Azure, a feſs wavy, betw. three ſtone fountains* or *wells argent*, which *feſs* was not borne antiently by them. Philipott ſuppoſes that the three wells in their arms allude to the name of Halywell, or Holywell; perhaps they might take it from their being tenants to that priory, for their eſtate of Halywell in this pariſh. From Mr. William Hodſoll this manor, as well as Hodſoll-ſtreet, in this pariſh, continued in an uninterrupted ſucceſſion to his deſcendant, William Hodſoll, gent. of Dartford and South Aſh, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1776, without iſſue, and by his will deviſed them (after his widow's deceaſe) to his couſin, Mr. Charles Hodſoll, of Aſh, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.[f]

There is a court ſtill held for this manor, which is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaſter.

There was antiently another manor in this pariſh, called the *manor of Aſh* likewiſe, and in later times, Ash, alias St. John's Ash, from its becoming the property of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, who united it as an appendage to their manor of St. John's, in Sutton-at-Hone.

This was once the eſtate of the family of Latimer; one of whom, William de Latimer, ſenior, obtained

[f] See Philipott, p. 55.

a grant

a grant in the 30th year of king Edward I. of a market on a Thurſday at this manor of Aſh, and a fair on the feaſt of the apoſtles Peter and Paul, and free warren within all his demeſne lands of it.[s] He died poſſeſſed of it in the 1ſt year of king Edward III. His grandſon, William de Latimer, held it in the 20th year of that reign, and then paid aid for it, as the fourth part of a knight's fee, held of Roger de Mowbray, who held it again of the king.

This manor came into the name of Creſſel, in the reign of king Richard II. ſoon after which it was given to the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem; who, as appears by their rentals, united it as an appendage to their manor of Sutton-at-Hone, in this neigbourhood, after which it ſeems never to have had a ſeparate court held for it, ſo that it ſoon loſt all name and diſtinction of a ſeparate manor. On the diſſolution of theſe knights, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII. their lands and poſſeſſions became veſted in the crown; ſince which this eſtate has had the ſame ſucceſſion of owners as the manors of St. John and Sutton, mentioned above; in the partition of which, made in the 7th year of king Charles I. between Sir Randyll Cranfield and Sarah counteſs of Leiceſter (which is ſaid to be of the manors of St. John, alias Sutton-at-Hone, and of Aſh *juxta* Kingſdowne) the quit-rents of it in this pariſh were divided, as is mentioned therein, between the coparceners; and as ſuch they are now become the property of William and John Mumford, eſqrs. lords of the ſeparate moieties of that manor.

Scotgrove was very antiently the eſtate of a family named Torpel, and was once accounted a manor. In the reign of king Henry III. William de Faukeham held this eſtate of Mabilla, widow of John de Torpel, who had granted it to him and his heirs, in

[s] Rot. Pat. ejus an. No. 21. Rot. Eſc. Dug. Bar. vol. ii. p. 31.

frank fee, to hold by the ſervice of the fourth part of a knight's fee; which ſervice and grant was afterwards confirmed by that king, under his ſeal. His ſon and heir, Jeffry de Faukeham held it in like manner by knight's ſervice, and enfeoffed Richard de Gatewyk in it, who left three ſons; of whom John, the eldeſt, died before the 6th year of king Edward II.

There was a remarkable ſuit commenced before the Kentiſh judges itinerant in the above year, by Richard and William de Gatewyk, ſons of John above mentioned, for their reaſonable parts of the inheritance of their father in Aſh, againſt Catherine and her two ſiſters, upon the plea that no one could change gavelkind (as theſe lands were before the grant of Mabilla de Torpel) into frankfree, but the king and archbiſhop of Canterbury; and that only for ſuch lands as were held immediately of them. This ſuit, from the nicety of the matter, was removed into the common pleas; and, notwithſtanding the king directed his writ to the judges, informing them of his prerogative to change the tenure and deſcent of gavelkind lands, yet there is nothing further appears on the roll, though the continuances were entered for two years or more. However, it is plain, by the time taken to conſider of the matter, that the information given by the king's writ, to the court, did by no means ſatisfy their doubt. Richard de Gatewyk was found to have releaſed his right as to his purparty; upon which judgment was given againſt him, and the ſuit was carried on by his brother William, for his ſhare only of the inheritance.[h]

In the 20th year of king Edward III. William de Warren paid aid for the manor of Scotgrove (as it is called in the book for collecting it) as one fourth part of a knight's fee, which John de Gatewyk held in Aſhe, at Scotgrove, of Roger de Moubray, and he

[h] Robinſon's Gavelkind, p. 55.

of

of the king. In the reign of king Richard II. the Frankenhams were lords of the fee, who before the end of king Henry V. were extinct here, and it then came into the poſſeſſion of the Culpepers, in whom it continued till Jocoſa, daughter and heir of Nicholas Culpeper, carried this manor, then held of Sir Edward Poynings, as of his manor of Aſh, by knights ſervice, in marriage to Walter Lewknor, who was ſeated at Warbleton, in Suſſex, and was the fifth ſon of Sir Thomas Lewknor, of Goring, in Eſſex, who bore for his arms, *Azure, three chevronels argent.* He died poſſeſſed of it in the 13th of Henry VIII. and left it to Humphry Lewknor, eſq. his ſon and heir; who conveyed it by ſale to Thomas Fane, gent. of London, the third ſon of John Fane, eſq. alias Vane, of Tunbridge, who died in the 24th year of king Henry VIII. and by his will bequeathed his eſtates in this pariſh to his ſon Thomas Fane; from which name it went, after ſome time, to Walter;[1] and thence to Lambarde, in which family it ſtill continues, the inheritance of it being now veſted in Multon Lambard, eſq. of Sevenoke.

There was once a chapel belonging to this eſtate, the foundations of which are ſtill viſible in a wood, called Chapel-wood, in this pariſh; where there are other foundations of buildings near it, and a well now covered over.

CHARITIES.

JOHN WALTER, eſq. of Fawkham, who died in 1625, by his will bequeathed a coat and a gown, of good ruſſet cloth, to two of the pooreſt men and two of the pooreſt widows of this pariſh, to be delivered to each of them yearly, on Chriſtmas-day, for ever; after which they were to attend the ſervice in the church of Fawkham, and then return to his manſion houſe there, where they were to have a plentiful dinner.

WILLIAM WARREN gave by will, in 1568, for the poor of this pariſh, rent iſſuing out of land, veſted in Sarah Upton, of the annual produce of 1s. 8d.

[1] Rot. ejus an. Philipott, p. 55. See Cuſtumal Roff. p. 64.

RICHARD MILLER gave by will, in 1670, for the uſe of the poor, a yearly rent, payable out of land, veſted in Wm. Goldſmith, of the annual product of 16s.

NICHOLAS COURTNEY gave by will, for the like uſe, one tenement and half an acre of land.

SAUL ATWOOD, A. M. gave by will, in 1735, a ſum of money towards the eſtabliſhing a free ſchool, for the benefit of the children of the poor of this pariſh, the ſame being payable out of land veſted in John Frend, of the annual produce of 20l. and for pens, ink, and paper, for the ſchool, a yearly ſum, iſſuing out of land, veſted in Richard Gee, and of the annual produce of 1l. and for the entertainment of the truſtees, at the annual meeting, a yearly ſum, veſted in the ſame, and of the annual product of 10s. and for bread, to be given yearly to the poor on Good Friday, a yearly ſum, iſſuing out of land veſted in the ſame, and of the annual produce of 1l.

THOMAS COMPORT, as antient people affirm, gave a benefaction of 20s. per annum, and the piece of ground, bound for the payment of it, is called Sandy Croft, lying at the upper end of a field, called Whitecroft. It is now veſted in the heirs of Joſeph Coxe, and land tax deducted, is of the annual produce of 16s.

ASH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* and *deanry* of Rocheſter. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It conſiſts of three iſles and three chancels, having a ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are three bells. The altar piece was erected at the coſt of the Rev. Mr. Atwood, formerly rector of this pariſh.

Among the monuments and inſcriptions in it, are the following: *In the chancel*, a grave ſtone, with the figure of a man in braſs, and inſcription, for Richard Galon, rector, ob. Feb. 14, 1465. On the ſouth wall, a monument, and under it a grave-ſtone, and inſcription on braſs, for Thomas Maxfield, S.T.P. rector of this church and Ridley, obt. Sep. 12, 1605, arms, vert a croſs ingrailed ermine; on the north ſide a ſtone and like inſcription for Joan his wife. *In the nave*, a ſtone, and inſcription on braſs, for Wm. Hodſoll, gent. of South Aſh, ob. 1586; arms, three ſtone fountains; on another, cloſe to it, for Wm. Hodſoll, gent. of South Aſh, ob. 1616. *In the chancel*, belonging to the family of Hodſoll, and lying north of the rector's chancel, among others, a memorial for Wm. Hodſoll, gent. of South Aſh; ob. 1663; he married firſt Heſter, daughter of Mr. Henry Sylyard, of Ightham; 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Grawick, gent. of Suſſex; arms, a feſs wavy, between three ſtone fountains, impaling three rundles, each charged with a fret; another for

for capt. John Hodſoll, of South Aſh, ob. 1683; arms, Hodſoll impaling a chevron ermine, between three leopards paſſant; another for Wm. Hodſoll, eſq. of South Aſh, ſon of the above, obt. 1699. A memorial for John Hodſoll, gent. eldeſt ſon of Wm. Hodſoll, gent. late of South Aſh, obt. 1720. *In the Fowler's chancel*, ſouth of the rectors, on a ſouth wall, is a marble monument and inſcription for lady Anne, ſecond wife of Sir Edward Fowler, of this pariſh, daughter of Sir Edward Brabiſon, baron of Ardey, ſiſter of William earl of Eſtmeath, and widow of Samuel Alymer, eſq. of Suffolk, by whom ſhe had three ſons and two daughters, of whom Anthony Alymer, the third ſon, married Anne, the daughter of Sir Edmund Fowler aforeſaid. Alice, the ſecond daughter, was then the wife of Nicholas Fowler, eſq. the only ſon and heir of the aforeſaid Sir Edmund Fowler, who, as well as the lady Anne his wife, died in 1645.[k]

The church of Aſh, from very early times, belonged to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, the prior and brethren of which received from it an annual penſion of ten marcs ſterling.[l] At the diſſolution of the priory, in the 32d of king Henry VIII. this church, with other poſſeſſions belonging to it, were given to the king; and he, in the 36th year of his reign, granted it, among other premiſes, to Sir Martin Bowes; ſince which it has paſſed, in the ſame manner as the manor of Aſh, to Multon Lambard, eſq. of Sevenoke, who is the preſent patron of it.

King Henry VIII. in his 36th year, granted to Jane Wilkinſon, widow, among other premiſes, the above mentioned penſion of 6l. 13s. 4d. from the rectory of Aſh, late belonging to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice. In 1650, this penſion belonged to the poor of the pariſh of Barking, in Eſſex, who are at this time intitled to it.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this church was valued at twenty marcs.[m]

[k] See the monuments and inſcriptions in this church, at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 779.

[l] Reg. Roff. p. 126, 128. Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 20.

[m] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456. Parl. Surv. Lamb. lib. vol. xix.

By

By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry*, iſſuing out of chancery, by order of the ſtate, in 1650, it was returned, that Aſh was a parſonage, with a houſe, and eleven acres of glebe land, all worth 120l. per annum, one maſter Thomas Morris enjoying it, and paying out of it 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum to the poor of Barking in Eſſex. The rectory is valued in the king's books, at 9l. 18s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 19s. 10d.[n]

CHURCH OF ASH.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Gregory, in 1242.[o]
	Henry Beaufitz, anno 25 Ed. I.[p]
	Richard Galon, obt. Feb. 14, 1465.[q]
	Thomas Maxfield, D. D. obt. Sep. 12, 1605.[r]
	William Baker, A. M. in 1626.
	Thomas Morris, in 1650.[s]
	William Noakes, eject. in 1662.[t]
	Edward Chriſtmas, in 1715.
	..... *Raty*, reſigned.
	..... *Clements.*
	Samuel Atwood, A.M. ob. 1701.
	Samuel Atwood, A.M. inſtituted March 14, 1701, obt. April 24, 1735.[u]
	John Pery, D. D. 1735, obt. 1768.[w]
Lady Lambard.....	*John Pery*, M.A. 1768, reſigned 1777.[x]
Multon Lambard, eſq.....	*William James*, ob. Dec. 1779.[y]
	Charles Whitehead, A.M. 1780.[z]
	Thomas Lambard, A. M. 1784. Preſent rector.

n Bacon's Lib. Regis.
o Reg. Roff. p. 344.
p See Prynne, p. 709.
q He lies buried in this church.
r Alſo rector of Ridley. He was buried in the chancel of this church. Wood's Ath. vol. i. Faſti, p. 155.
s Parl. Surveys, ibid.
t By the Bartholomew act.
u Son of the former. He gave the altar-piece now remaining in this church.
w Alſo vicar of Farningham.
x Son of the former.
y He was buried at Lee.
z Feb. 1780, diſpenſation for him to hold the rectory of Aſh, with Eaſt Grinſted, in Suſſex.

KINGSDOWN NEAR WROTHAM.

NEXT to Aſh, ſouth weſtward, lies Kingſdown, called in antient records *Kingledune*, and *Kingesdune*.[a]

This pariſh is near two miles and a half in length, from north to ſouth, and about a mile in width. It lies among the hills, on high ground in general, the ſoil of it is moſtly very thin and poor, conſiſting either of chalk or a dark red earth, covered with a rotten kind of flint ſtones; it has in general a very unpleaſant and dreary appearance. The village of Kingſdown is ſituated about twenty-one miles from London, on the high road from London through Farningham, towards Wrotham and Maidſtone. The church ſtands by itſelf, very remarkably, in the midſt of a wood of near eighty acres, about a quarter of a mile from the village, and about half a mile ſouthward from it is the eſtate of Woodland. At the eaſtern boundary of the pariſh is Hever, with a large wood eaſtward of it, and on the oppoſite ſide of the high road, at the foot of the hills, Mapleſcombe, with the ruins of the chapel.

It appears, by the certificates of knights fees, delivered into the exchequer, in the reign of Henry II. that Reginald de Cornhill, who reſided at Minſter, in Thanet, and was ſheriff of this county during the greateſt part of the reign of king John, held one knight's fee in Kingſdown, of William Fitzhelt, who held it of the king *in capite*.[b]

The family of St. John, of Baſing, next held this manor, immediately of the king, of whom it was again held by the Fitzbernards. In the reign of Henry III. John Fitzbernard held this manor of Kingſdown, of the king *in capite*, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 55th

[a] Text. Roff. p. 153. Reg. Roff. p. 3, 653, &c.

[b] Lib. Rubr. Scacc.

year

year of that reign,[c] ſoon after which this eſtate ſeems to have been divided into moieties; and Philipott *ſays*, there were two manors, called North-court and South-court, which made up the eſtate held here by the Fitzbernards; the names of which I never yet met with in any records; though if there were ſuch, it is moſt probable theſe were the names given to the ſeparate moieties on this diviſion. However that may be, one of the above moieties deſcended to Ralph, ſon of John Fitzbernard before-mentioned, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 34th year of king Edward I.[d] He left a ſon Thomas, and a daughter Margaret, married to Guncelin de Badleſmere; which Thomas died without iſſue, in the 6th year of king Edward II. and Bona his wife held it in dower; on whoſe deceaſe, two years after, it was found that the reverſion belonged to Giles, ſon of Bartholomew, the ſon of Guncelin de Badleſmere, and Margaret Fitzbernard before-mentioned. He died in the 12th year of Edward III. without iſſue, leaving his four ſiſters his heirs; Maud, wife of John de Vere, earl of Oxford; Margery, wife of William lord Roos. Elizabeth, wife of William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, but before of Edmund Mortimer; and Margaret, wife of Sir John Tibetot, or Tiptoft.

But to return to the other moiety, which ſeems to have continued in the name of Fitzbernard, for Sir John Fitzbernard paid aid for it in the 20th year of king Edward III. as half a knight's fee, which Robert Fitzbernard before held of John de St. John, and he of the king.

Sir John Fitzbernard died poſſeſſed of this part of Kingſdown manor, in the 35th year of that reign, without iſſue,[e] on which it devolved to the four ſiſters

[c] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. No. 5.
[d] Ibid. anno 34, No. 54.
[e] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

of

of Giles de Badleſmere, as his heirs, and next of kin, and they then poſſeſſed the whole of this manor as one knight's fee.

In the diviſion of it among them, it does not ſeem that Maud, wife of John, earl of Oxford, had any part of it.

Margery, wife of William lord Roos, became entitled to a fourth part of this manor, held *in capite*, by knight's ſervice, which her great grandſon Thomas, being attainted in the 1ſt year of king Edward IV. for ſupporting the cauſe of the houſe of Lancaſter, forfeited with his life to the crown.[3]

This family of Roos bore for their arms, *Gules*, 3 *water bougets argent*; which coat remains in many places in and about the cathedral of Canterbury, as well in the windows as ſtone-work. The Ros's of Horton Kirkby were of a different family, and bore, *Or*, 3 *roſes*, *gules*.[4]

Elizabeth, wife of William Bohun, earl of Northampton, became poſſeſſed of two other parts of a moiety of it,[5] which continued in her deſcendants, by Edmund Mortimer, her firſt huſband, down to Anne, only ſurviving ſiſter of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, on whoſe death, *ſ. p.*[6] ſhe intitled her huſband Richard, earl of Cambridge, to the poſſeſſion of his intereſt in it, whoſe ſon Richard, duke of York, father of king Edward IV. who was ſlain exerting his endeavours to ſecure the crown, to his poſterity, was ſlain in the battle of Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, in the 30th of king Henry VI.

He died poſſeſſed of the above two parts of this manor, as was found by the inquiſition, which, by reaſon of the confuſion of thoſe times, was not taken till the 3d year of king Edward IV. when the king was found to be his eldeſt ſon, and next heir.

[3] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 59.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 186.
[6] Ibid. p. 151, Rot. Eſch. See more of the Mortimers under Erith.

Margaret,

Margaret, the youngeſt ſiſter and coheir of Giles de Badleſmere, wife of Sir John Tibetot, had for her ſhare the remaining fourth part of this manor. Their ſon and heir, Sir Thomas Tibetot, died poſſeſſed of it anno 46 king Edward III.[k] leaving three daughters his coheirs; of whom the youngeſt Elizabeth, married Sir Philip le Deſpencer,[l] and he, in his wife's right, poſſeſſed this part of the manor of Kingſdown, for his life, and died in the 2d year of king Henry VI. the inheritance of it then belonging to Margery, their daughter and heir, the wife of Roger Wentworth, eſq.[m] her firſt huſband having been John, lord Roos, of Hamlake, great grandſon of Margery, by William lord Roos, before mentioned. She ſurvived both her huſbands, and died in the 18th year of king Edward IV. poſſeſſed of this fourth part of this manor, which then eſcheated to the crown, but by what means, I do not find.

The whole manor of Kingſdown, being again thus united in the hands of the crown, remained there till king Henry VIII. in his 36th year, granted it, together with certain woods here, containing one hundred and eighty ſix acres, and other premiſes elſewhere, to Jane Wilkinſon, widow, to hold *in capite* by knights ſervice;[n] and ſhe, the next year, alienated this manor, with the other premiſes in Kingſdown, to Thomas, ſon of Martin Bowes, to hold of the king in like manner.[o] He paſſed it away by ſale to colonel Richard Lovelace, of Hever, in this pariſh, who was afterwards knighted, and was of Lovelace-place, in Betherſden. He died in 1658, and was buried in St. Bride's church, London. His anceſtor Launcelot Lovelace, was of Bayford, in Sittingbourne, and purchaſed the manor of Hever, in this pariſh. By the daughter and heir of

[k] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 161. Rot. Eſch. ejus an.
[l] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii p. 40.
[m] Rot. Eſch.
[n] Ibid. ejus an. pt. 20.
[o] Ibid. pt. 8.

Eynſham

Eynſham he left three ſons; Sir Richard, of Betherſden, who was marſhal of Calais, and died without iſſue in the 1ſt year of king Henry VII. William, of whom hereafter; and John, who was anceſtor to Sir Richard Lovelace, created by king Charles I. in his 3d year, baron Lovelace, of Hurley, in Berkſhire; which branch is now extinct.

William, the ſecond ſon of Lancelot, died in 1501, leaving two ſons; John, whoſe deſcendants ſettled at Bayford, in Sittingbourn; and William, whoſe ſon William was a ſerjeant-at-law, and reſided at the White Friars, in Canterbury, who died anno 1576, and was buried in Chriſt-church, Canterbury, leaving iſſue Sir William Lovelace, of Betherſden, who by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Aucher, eſq. of Biſhopſborne, had Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, who was killed at the Grill. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Barnes, of Woolwich, by whom he had four ſons; Richard, of Hever, in this pariſh, before-mentioned; Francis, William, and Dudley Poſthumus Lovelace. This branch of the family, ſeated in Kent, bore for their arms, *Gules, on a chief indented argent, 3 martlets ſable.* The lords Lovelace bore the *chief ſable and the martlets argent.*[p]

But to return to colonel Richard Lovelace, who left an only daughter and heir Margaret, who carried it, together with Hever, and a moiety of Chipſted, both in this pariſh, in marriage to Henry Coke, eſq. of Thurrington, in Suffolk, fifth ſon of the lord chief juſtice Coke, who was deſcended from William Coke, of Doddington, in Norfolk, mentioned in a deed dated the 8th year of king John, bearing for his arms, *Party per pale gules, and azure, 3 eagles diſplayed argent.* Henry Coke before-mentioned had, by Mar-

[p] Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigr. Lovelace. Coll. Peer. edit. 1735, vol. iv. p. 217. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 228. Granger's Biog. Hiſt. vol. ii. p. 493.

garet

garet his wife four ſons; of whom only Richard, the eldeſt, and Ciriac were married; but from the latter there is no iſſue remaining.

Richard Coke, eſq. was of Thurrington, and on his father's death poſſeſſed theſe eſtates in Kingſdown. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Rous, bart. of Suffolk, by whom he had one ſon, Robert Coke, eſq. who, on the death of John Coke, eſq. of Holkham, in Norfolk, (the youngeſt and only ſurviving ſon of John the fourth ſon of the chief juſtice) who died unmarried, became poſſeſſed of that ſeat, and the greateſt part of the lord chief juſtice Coke's eſtate.

His grandſon Thomas Coke, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of Edward, in 1728, was created baron Lovell, of Minſter Lovell, in Oxfordſhire; and in 1744, viſcount Coke, of Holkham, in Norfolk, and earl of Leiceſter. He married the lady Margaret Tufton, third ſurviving daughter and coheir of Thomas, earl of Thanet, by her he had an only ſon, Edward, viſcount Coke, who married the lady Mary, youngeſt daughter and coheir of John, duke of Argyle and Greenwich, but died without iſſue in his father's life-time in 1753. The earl of Leiceſter died in 1759, leaving his lady ſurviving; to whom he by his will bequeathed this manor of Kingſdown, Hever, the moiety of Chipſted and Mapleſcombe, and his other eſtates in this pariſh, for her life. Upon whoſe death they came, by the earl's will, to his nephew Wenman Roberts Coke, eſq. ſon of colonel Philip Roberts, by Anne his ſiſter. He was M. P. for Norfolk, and died in 1776, leaving two ſons, Thomas William, and Edward, and two daughters. He was ſucceeded accordingly by the earl's entail of theſe eſtates, by his eldeſt ſon, Thomas William Coke, eſq. who in 1784 ſold them to Duncan Campbell, eſq. of London, merchant, the preſent owner of them.

THE MANOR OF HEVER was part of the poſſeſſions of the antient family of Hever, frequently written in old

17 Jacob's Island Bermondsey

March 18 1825

Dear Sir

By desire of my Uncle Sir Astley Cooper Bart I take the liberty of requesting you to ascertain the correctness of the following statement which he has given me, to introduce into the Surgical Lectures, which I am (at his desire) publishing

Account on a tombstone near Dartford in Kent.

Miss Ann Mountford of Sutton Place near Dartford died of Dropsy in the 23d year of her age. She was tapped 153 times - 465 gallons of water were taken from her, which is near 7 x ½ hogsheads. She projected a good appetite, was cheerful, and a few days before her death she walked a few miles to see some friends. She died in June 1778

Should any part of this statement be incorrect, I hope

hope you will not think me troublesome, in requesting you to correct it, and return it to me at your earliest convenience.

Believe me
Yours very truly
Fred[k] Symmes.

Copy of Tombstone
in Sutton Burying Yard —

Here lies the Body of Anna Mumford Daughter of
Peter Mumford Esq[r] of Sutton who was
[illegible] by a Dropsy for about [illegible] in the 45th
[illegible] years & ten months, she was [illegible]
and fifty four years — Died the 14th of May 1778 in the
23[d] year of her Age —

[illegible] Peter, Forbidden to Rest

old records *Evere*, who were of Hever-caſtle, in this county, from whom this place took its name. William de Hever was owner of it in the 4th year of king Edward III. ſoon after which he died without male iſſue, leaving two daughters his coheirs; of whom Joan married Reginald de Cobham, and Margaret was the wife of Sir Oliver Brocas. On the diviſion of their inheritance, Reginald de Cobham became entitled to this eſtate. He was called of Sterborough, from his reſidence at that caſtle in Surry, and was a younger ſon of the Cobhams, of Cobham, in this county.[q] He was ſucceeded here by his ſon Reginald, who died poſſeſſed of Hever in the 35th year of king Edward III. leaving Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley, ſurviving, who likewiſe died poſſeſſed of it in the 43d year of that reign.[r] One of their deſcendants ſold Hever to John Urban, whoſe ſon John poſſeſſed it at his death in the 4th year of king Henry VI. on which it came to his ſiſter, Emma Penhale, who died the next year, and left it to her ſon; and he conveyed it to Mr. Lancelot Lovelace, who by will, anno 1465, gave it to William, his ſecond ſon, as he did in 1501 to his ſecond ſon of the ſame name, whoſe direct deſcendant, colonel Richard Lovelace, ſon of Sir William, who was killed at the Grill, in Holland, leaving an only daughter and heir Margaret, ſhe carried it, with other eſtates here, in marriage to Henry Coke, eſq. of Thurrington, in Suffolk, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down, with the manor of Kingſdown, and his other eſtates in this pariſh, as has been already related, to Thomas Coke, earl of Leiceſter, who died in 1759. After which it at length deſcended by his will to his nephew Wenman Roberts Coke, eſq. whoſe ſon Thomas William Coke, eſq. in 1784 ſold it, with the reſt of the late earl's eſtates in this pariſh, to Mr. Duncan

[q] See more of them under Chiddingſtone.
[r] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 66, 67.

Campbell, of London, merchant, the preſent poſſeſſor of it. The arms of Lovelace, together with the ſeveral quarterings borne by this family, were in the windows of the antient chapel belonging to this ſeat, now made uſe of as a farm-houſe, which chapel has been pulled down not many years ſince.

CHEPSTED is another manor here, which in the reign of king Edward I. was held by William de Mowbray and William de Chepſted, as the twentieth part of a knight's fee, of the heirs of Ralph Fitzbernard, who again held it of the king.[s] In the 20th year of king Edward III. the heirs of John de Chepſted paid aid, for the twentieth part of a knight's fee here, which Iſabella, widow of Stephen de Kingſdown, before held, of the manor of Swanſcombe. Adam de Chepſted died poſſeſſed of this manor, in the 41ſt year of that reign.[t]

John Martin, one of the juſtices of the common pleas, was owner of this manor in the beginning of king Henry VI's reign; his ſon, John Martin, in the 33d year of that reign, alienated it to Thomas Underdown, of Dartford; who not long after gave it to Mr. Richard Thatcher, of Warbilton, in Suſſex; and he, in the 19th year of king Edward IV. ſold it to William At-Wode; whoſe ſon, Robert Wood, alias At-Wood, in the 13th year of king Henry VIII. demiſed one moiety of Chepſted to Nicholas Taylor; whoſe ſon William paſſed it away, in the 1ſt year of queen Mary, to Sir John Champneis, of Bexley. He died poſſeſſed of it in the 4th year of that reign. Of whoſe ſons, Juſtinian, the youngeſt, became the only ſurvivor.[u] He conveyed this moiety by ſale to colonel Richard Lovelace; whoſe daughter and ſole heir Margaret, carried it in marriage to Henry Coke, eſq. of Thurrington, ſince which this moiety of Chepſted,

[s] Book of Knights Fees in the Exchequer.

[t] Rot. Eſch. No. 16.

[u] See Bexley, p. 174.

called

called for diſtinction *Chepſted Hever*, continued with the manor of Kingſdown, Hever, &c. in this pariſh, as has been already related, in his deſcendants, to Thomas Coke, earl of Leiceſter, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1759, after which it deſcended by his will, at length to his nephew Wenman Roberts Coke, eſq. whoſe ſon Thomas William Coke, eſq. before-mentioned, in 1784 ſold it to Mr. Duncan Campbell, of London, merchant, the preſent owner of it.

The *other moiety* of Chepſted was demiſed by Robert Wood, alias At-Wood, in the 22d year of king Henry VIII. to Sibill, of Littlemote, in Eynsford, from which name it was carried in marriage by Anne, daughter of Lancelot Sibill, to Mr. John Hope, who, in the reign of king Charles I. paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. William Hodſoll, anceſtor of Mr. William Hodſoll, of South-Aſh and Dartford, in this county, who died poſſeſſed of one third of it in 1776, and by his will deviſed his intereſt in it to his widow for her life, who afterwards enjoyed it; but the property of it, on her death, became by his will, veſted in his couſin, Mr. Charles Hodſoll, of Aſh. The other two thirds of this moiety are the property of the heirs of the late Mr. Edward Hodſoll, of St. Mary Cray, and of Richard Gee Carew, eſq. of Orpington.

MAPLESCOMBE, written in the *Textus Roffenſis Mapeldreſkampe*,* and now called Mapſcumbe, is a manor, which was formerly accounted a pariſh by itſelf, though it has long been united to Kingſdown. It had antiently a good ſeat on it, the eſtate belonging to which lay partly in the pariſh of Kingſdown, and partly in that of Eynsford.

This place, at the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half brother. It was then divided into two ſeparate eſtates, which are thus

* Text. Roff. p. 229.

deſcribed in that record, under the general title of the biſhop of Baieux's lands.

Anſgotus de Rocheſter holds Mapledeſcam of the biſhop (of Baieux) for half a ſuling. The arable land is . . . In demeſne there is 1 *carucate, with* 1 *villein, and* 4 *borderers, and* 4 *ſervants. There is* 1 *acre of meadow, and wood for the pannage of* 8 *hogs, and* 16 *pence more. It was worth* 4 *pounds . . . . and now* 110 *ſhillings. Euſtan held it of king Edward the Confeſſor.*

And a little further, in the ſame record, as follows:

Wadard holds Mapleſcap of the biſhop (of Baieux). It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is two carucates. There are . . . . with 1 *villein, and* 4 *borderers, and* 5 *ſervants, and* 1 *acre and a half of meadow; wood for the pannage of* 8 *hogs, and* 16 *pence. It was worth* 3 *pounds, and now* 6 *pounds. Ultan held it of Harold.*

After the diſgrace of this great man, the king his brother confiſcated all his poſſeſſions, part of which were afterwards diſtributed to certain knights for the defence of Dover-caſtle, under the command of John de Fienes; one of theſe knights was William de Arſick, whoſe lands, given to him on this account, made up what was called the barony of Arſick, in which one of theſe eſtates before-mentioned was at leaſt included, being held of it as one knight's fee as of the caſtle of Dover, to which it owed ſervice. In the 32d year of Henry II. Alan de Valoins, then ſheriff of this county, was allowed fifty ſhillings, for eight oxen and two cart-horſes, and 18s. 4d. for thirty-ſeven ſheep, with which he had ſtocked this manor, then in the king's hands.[x]

In the reign of king Edward I. William de Valoins held of the king *in capite* a moiety of the manor of Mapleſcomp, by the ſervice of finding an halfpenny for the king's offering, whenever the king ſhould come

[x] Mad. Excheq. p. 643.

to

to hear maſs at this place.[y] In the 18th year of king Edward I's reign, Roger de Mereworth obtained for himſelf and his heirs *free warren* in his demeſne lands here.[z] His deſcendant, John de Mereworth, died in the 39th year of king Edward III. poſſeſſed of certain tenements at Mapleſcompe, together with the advowſon of the church of the ville, holding the ſame of the king as of his caſtle of Dover, by the ſervice of paying to the guard of Dover-caſtle, and of making ſuit to the king's lath of Sutton twice in a year, and of ſuit to the king's hundred of Greenſtreet. He died poſſeſſed of them anno 44 of that reign,[a] without iſſue, and John de Malmains, of Malmains, in Pluckley, was found to be his heir, who ſold his intereſt here, two years afterwards, to Nicholas, ſon of Sir John de Brembre, who becoming obnoxious by his attachment to the unwarrantable meaſures adopted by Richard II. was attainted of high treaſon, in the 10th year of that reign, and forfeited both his life and eſtate.[b] Soon after which, king Richard, in his 13th year, granted this eſtate to John Hermenſthorpe, who not long after paſſed it away to Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, lord treaſurer and admiral of England; whoſe ſon, Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, dying without iſſue, in the 4th year of king Henry V. his three ſiſters became his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, ducheſs of Norfolk, then the wife of Sir Gerard Vſſlete; Joane, late wife of William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny; and Margaret, wife of Sir Rowland Lenthall.[c]

On the diviſion of their inheritance, one moiety of this eſtate of Mapleſcombe became the property of Joane, the ſecond of them, late wife of William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, on whoſe death, in the 13th year of king Henry VI. it deſcended to her ſon and

[y] Blount's Tenures, p. 29.
[z] Rot. Cart. ejus an. No. 21.
[a] Rot. Eſch.
[b] Philipott, p. 45.
[c] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 321.

heir, Richard Beauchamp, earl of Worceſter, and lord Abergavenny, who poſſeſſed it at his deceaſe next year. He left one ſole daughter and heir, married afterwards to Edward Nevill, fourth ſon of Ralph Nevill, earl of Weſtmoreland; who, doing his homage, had poſſeſſion granted of the lands of her inheritance, and was afterwards, in the 29th year of Henry VI. ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord Bergavenny.[d] He died in the 16th year of Edward IV. and was ſucceeded here by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, by his firſt wife, Sir George Nevill, lord Abergavenny, whoſe ſon of the ſame name and title, conveyed this eſtate, which then appeared to be the moiety of the manor of Mapeſcombe, to John Lovelace, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of William Lovelace, ſecond ſon of Lanceſot, who purchaſed the manor of Hever, in Kingſdown, and he being in poſſeſſion of the other moiety, which he had before purchaſed of Chickſend, as will be further mentioned hereafter, became owner of the whole manor.

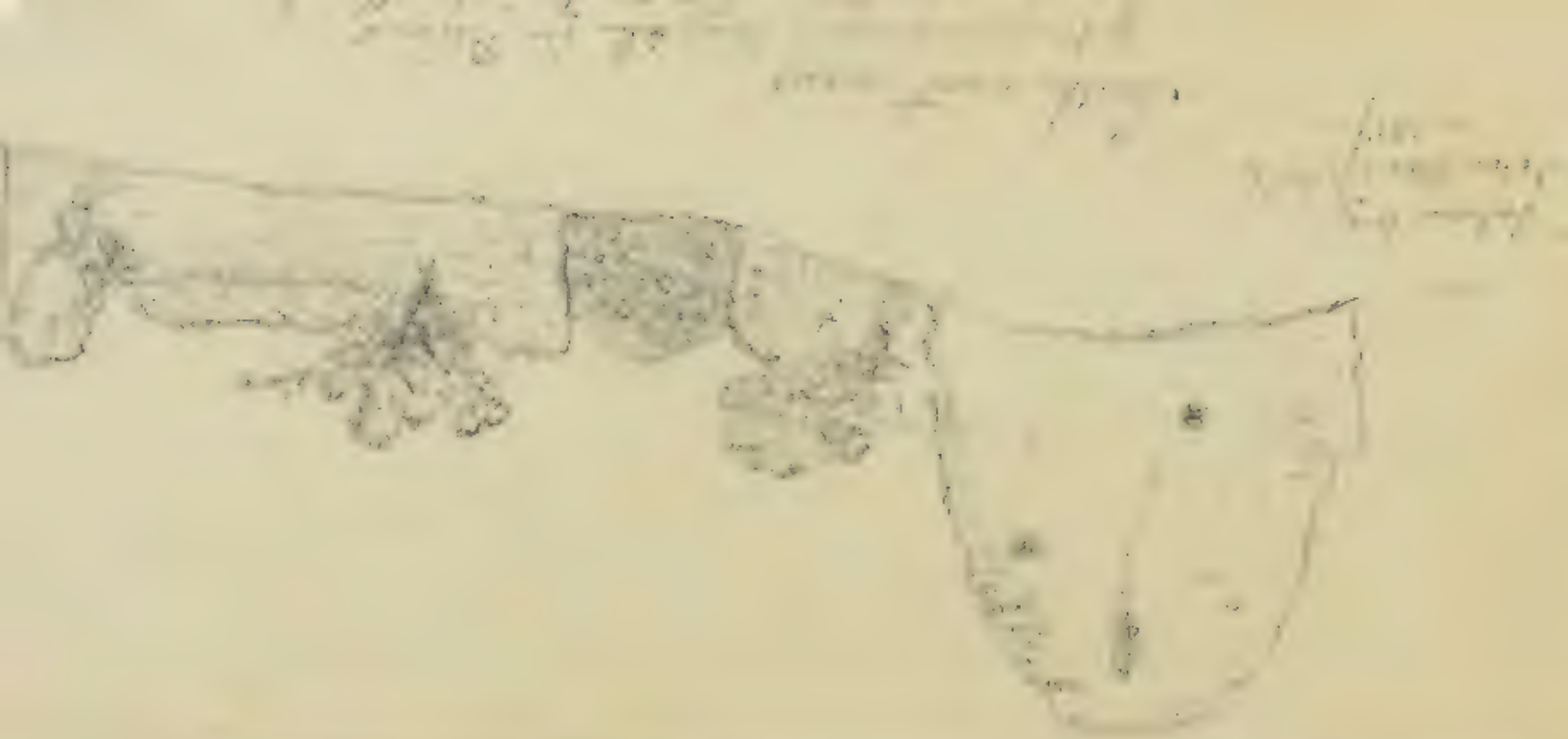
This *moiety laſt-mentioned*, appears by the record called *Teſta de Nevil*, to have been, in the 20th year of king Henry III. in the poſſeſſion of William de Chellesfield, from which name it afterwards paſſed to Adam de Shoveholt, and from him to the family of Rokeſle. In the 20th year of king Edward III. Roger, ſon of Thomas de Rokeſle, paid aid for it as one knight's fee, which Adam de Shoveholt before held in Mapleſcombe of Richard de Ros, and he of the heirs of Robert Arſick, and he of the king.

Joane, wife of Thomas de Rokeſle, died poſſeſſed of it in the 40th year of that reign, ſoon after which it came into the poſſeſſion of Sir John Wilham, who made a feoffment of this eſtate to John Peche, citizen of London, and Ellen his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. He was afterwards knighted, and died poſ-

[d] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 309, 310.

ſeſſed





ſeſſed of it in the 4th year of king Richard II. leaving Sir William Peche his ſon and next heir.[r]

How long this part of Mapleſcombe continued in this family I do not find, but it afterwards paſſed into the name of Chickſend; one of whom, in the latter end of the reign of king Henry VIII. conveyed it by ſale to John Lovelace, eſq. owner of the other moiety of this place, as before-mentioned, who died poſſeſſed of this manor, and five hundred acres of land, in Mapleſcombe, Farningham, and Eynsford, in the ſecond year of king Edward VI. holding it of the king as of his caſtle of Dover, by knight's ſervice. Thomas Lovelace being his ſon and heir,[s] who, in Hilary term, in the 4th year of queen Elizabeth, levied a fine of this manor, as he and Leonard Lovelace did again, in Michaelmas term, anno 15th of that reign; ſoon after which it paſſed into the younger branch of this family ſeated at Betherſden, in this county, and owners of the manor of Kingſdown, and much other lands adjoining, in which it continued till colonel Richard Lovelace, leaving an only daughter and heir, Margaret, ſhe carried it in marriage to Henry Coke, eſq. of Thurrington, in Suffolk, in whoſe deſcendants it remained till Thomas Coke, earl of Leiceſter, dying without iſſue in 1759, bequeathed it to his widow Margaret, counteſs of Leiceſter, for life, and ſhe died poſſeſſed of it in 1775, after which it came at length, in manner as before-mentioned, by the earl's will, to Thomas William Coke, eſq. who ſold it in 1784 to Mr. Duncan Campbell, of London, merchant, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

The church of Mapleſcombe has been a long time in ruins. In the 15th year of Edward I. it was valued at 100s. The remains of it are ſituated in a corn field, in a very deep valley, about half a mile from the antient ſeat, now a farm-houſe, and the neareſt dwelling

[r] Inquis poſt. mort. [s] Petit's Fœdary Book of Kent.

to it. In ploughing near the walls, particularly on the ſouth ſide, where perhaps was the cemetery, human bones are at times turned up; the walls are of a great thickneſs, and the windows, as appears by the remains, were turned with ſemicircular arches, on which, from the inſide of the eaſt end of the chancel, part is rounded off. The pariſh of it was united to Kingſdown in 1638, the following is a liſt of ſome rectors of it:

JOHN WYCKHAM, adm. March 17, 1394, reſig. an. 1400.[g]
JOHN STOCKWOOD, obt. 1610.
RICHARD HARVEY, ind. Nov. 29, 1610.[h]

The *fee-farm* now paid to the crown, for the manor of Mapleſcombe is 1l. 1s. 8¾d.[i]

WOODLAND, alias WEEK, is a manor here, which, as to it civil juriſdiction, is part of the pariſh of Kingſdown, though it was once a ſeparate pariſh of itſelf. It lies in the hundred of Codſheath, and the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of it is within the *deanry* of Shoreham, as having been united to Wrotham, in the 15th year of queen Elizabeth;[k] ſince which the church of it has been in ruins.

Woodland, called in the *Textus Roffenſis, Watlande*,[l] formerly belonged to the great family of Crevequer, called in Latin, *De Crepito Corde*. Hamon de Crevequer, who flouriſhed in the reigns of king John and king Henry III. died poſſeſſed of this place in the 47th year of king Henry III.[m]

In the 9th year of king Edward III. John, ſon of John St. Clere, enjoyed it, as appears by inquiſition taken after his death.[n] Thomas St. Clere was poſſeſſed of it at his death, in the 4th year of king Henry IV.

[g] He exchanged this rectory for the vicarage of Selmenſtone, in Suſſex.

[h] See an engraving of the remains of this church in Cuſt. Roff. p. 122.

[i] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.

[k] Lamb. Peramb. p. 367.

[l] Text. Roff. p. 229.

[m] Rot. Eſch. No. 33.

[n] Ibid. No. 48.

whoſe



whoſe deſcendant, about the latter end of Henry VII's reign, paſſed it away to Pett, of Pett-houſe, in Sevenoke, whoſe ſucceſſor, John Pett, ſold it, in the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, to William Rowe, of London, from which name, by a female heir, it was carried in marriage, in the reign of king James I. to Jenny of Norfolk, who, in king Charles I's reign, ſettled it on his daughter, married to Thomas Norton, eſq. of Coventry;[o] ſince which it has paſſed into the name of Bowles, in which it continued down to Charles Bowles, eſq. of North Aſton, in Oxfordſhire, who died in 1780, on which it came to Oldfield Bowles, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

A court baron is held for this manor, and the tenants of it pay a *heriot* on every death, &c.

The church of Woodland antiently paid ninepence *chriſm. rent* to the mother church of the dioceſe.[p] It ſtood in a field near the manor-houſe, after it was defecrated it lay neglected and in ruins, in which ſtate it continued, till a few years ago, when it was totally pulled down, and the ſtones carried away, but the foundations are ſtill viſible. In the 15th year of king Edward I. it was valued at ſeven marcs.[q]

The rector and vicar of Wrotham receive all eccleſiaſtical emoluments within the diſtrict of the chapel of Woodland, which they poſſeſs only, till a chapel ſhall be built for the uſe of the inhabitants of it. There are twenty acres in it poſſeſſed by the rector of Wrotham, as part of his glebe.

Reginald, ſon of Gervas de Cornhill, ſheriff of this county, &c. gave one acre of his land in Kingeſdune, &c. to the monaſtery of St. Auſtin, near Canterbury, and time confirmed to it all the tythes of his land, which king John had granted to him in Kingeſdune.[r]

[o] Philipott, p. 205.
[p] Text. Roff. p. 229.
[q] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.
[r] Regiſt. of St. Auſtin's Mon.

The

The hoſpital of St. John, of Jeruſalem, was poſſeſſed of ſome demeſne lands in this pariſh, and others held by rent, and ſuit of court, to their manor of Sutton-at-Hone belonging to that hoſpital.

KINGSDOWN, excepting the manor of Woodland, is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* and *deanry* of Rocheſter. The church, which is dedicated to St. Edmund the King, is a ſmall mean building with a low tower and ſhingled ſpire, in which is one bell. It conſiſts of only one iſle and a chancel, there is only one grave-ſtone, which is in the iſle near the pulpit, on which were the figures of a man and woman, with their children, all now loſt, but the inſcription in black letter remains, for John Lovelace, eſq. and Mary his wife, he died in 1500. The ſhield of arms is loſt. There are good remains of painted glaſs; in the ſecond window on the north ſide is the Virgin, with a crown on her head and a flower in her hand. In the third window is our Saviour ſitting on an an altar tomb, with his hands and feet extended, as on the croſs; theſe figures are very antient.[a]

In the church yard are two yew trees, the leaſt of which is twenty-two feet and a half in girt.

In the windows of Hever-houſe, in this pariſh, the arms of Lovelace in coloured glaſs yet remain, and in the windows of the chapel now pulled down, were originally theſe arms, *Lovelace, gules on a chief indented ſable, three martlets argent impaling azure on a ſaltier, ingrailed argent, five martlets ſable*; ſecond coat, *quarterly of two coats as above, impaling azure three chevrons argent*; above the arms, 1548, and on the ſides of the ſhield are theſe name, *Lovelace, Lewknor*; third coat, *Lovelace impaling Clement*, 1549, the names on each ſide; fourth coat, *Lovelace impaling Harman*, 1548, the names on each ſide; fifth coat, *Lovelace quarterly*; ſixth coat, *Peckham*.

[a] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large, Reg. Roff p. 1026.

This

This church was antiently eſteemed but a chapel to the church of Sutton-at Hone, in this neighbourhood. King Henry I. granted the church of Sutton, with the chapels of Kingſdown and Wilmington, and the tythes of the ſame, in corn, cattle, pannage, mills, and in all other things to the priory of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter.[t]

Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, who was elected to that ſee in the time of the Conqueror, having divided the revenues of his church between himſelf and his convent, allotted the church of Sutton, with the chapels belonging to it, to the ſhare of the monks.[u] But biſhop Gilbert de Glanvill, in the reign of Richard II. on the compromiſe concerning the gifts which biſhop Gundulph, his predeceſſor, had made to the priory, greatly to the prejudice of the revenues of his ſee, decreed, that this church of Kingſdown ſhould be at the diſpoſal of the biſhops of Rocheſter; ſaving to the monks their accuſtomed penſion of ſixteen ſhillings from thence.[w]

Benedict, biſhop of Rocheſter, granted and confirmed to the church of St. Andrew, and the monks there, the church of Kingſdown, being a chapel to Sutton, to their own proper uſes to the ſupport of their almonry; ſaving a vicarage for a vicar, to whom he allotted all alterages and obventions, and all the land belonging to the church, except the chief meſſuage, and its appurtenances, as the ſame were then parted off by a ditch; which was to remain to the almoner of the priory. He ordained likewiſe that the vicar ſhould receive yearly two ſeams of corn at the hands of the almoner, before Chriſtmas; one of wheat, and one of barley; and that the vicar ſhould ſuſtain all the burthens of right belonging to the church, excepting the

[t] Text. Roff. p. 153. Reg. Roff. p. 2.

[u] Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 1.

[w] Reg. Roff. p. 53, 54.

accuſtomed

accuſtomed penſion of ſixteen ſhillings, for the uſe of the dormitory, and of twelve-pence payable yearly to the cellarer, as from the church of Sutton; both which penſions the almoner was to pay.

Before which, there had been much controverſy between the priory of Rocheſter and Ralph Fitzbernard, concerning the right of preſentation to this church, which was now accommodated, by the prior and convent's acknowledging the right of it to belong to him; upon which he granted to their church in *free and perpetual alms*, to the ſupport of the almonry there, his right and title to it.

Biſhop Thomas Brown, in 1436, made a new endowment of this vicarage, the former proviſion for the vicar being too ſmall for his ſupport and maintenance; in which he decreed, that the vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhould have all tythes, real as well as perſonal; and all profits and emoluments whatſoever, as well to the church of Kingſdown, as to the vicarage of it, in any wiſe, then or in future belonging, ſaving to the prior and convent, 6s. 8d. yearly to be paid to them in the cathedral church there, out of the fruits and profits of the vicarage; which endowment was confirmed by the prior and convent the ſame year.[x]

This church, together with the penſion before-mentioned, was ſurrendered into the hands of the crown, with the reſt of its poſſeſſions, at the diſſolution of the priory in the reign of king Henry VIII. and was two years afterwards, ſettled by that king on the new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, part of whoſe poſſeſſions the advowſon of this church, which has for many years been accounted a rectory, and the above penſion, ſtill remain.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this church was valued at ten marcs.[y]

[x] Reg. Roff. p. 653.
[y] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.

By



By virtue of a *commiſſion of enquiry* in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Kingſdown cum Mapleſcumbe was a parſonage, with a houſe and glebe land, all worth ninety pounds per annum, one maſter Edward Maſters enjoying it, put in by the parliament.[z]

The church of Kingſdown, with Mapeſcombe annexed, is now valued in the king's books at 9l. 1s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 18s. 2d.[a]

CHURCH OF KINGSDOWN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter ...	*Francis Inman*, A. M. in 1626. *Edward Maſters*, interreg. ..... *Aſhpool*, in 1680. *John Wyvil*, obt. 1704.[b] *John Gillman*, A. M. obt. Nov. 17, 1710.[c] *John Grant*, D. D. 1710.[d] *Walter Hodges*, D. D. obt. Jan. 1757.[e] *Erajmus Saunders*, D. D. 1757, obt. Dec. 30, 1775.[f] *John Clarke*, D. D. 1776, obt. 1781.[g] *Charles Coldcall*, A. M. Dec. 1781, obt. 1793.[h] *Thomas Willis*, D. D. 1793, the preſent rector.[i]

z Parl. Surv. Lambeth-lib. v. xix.

a Bacon's Lib. Regis.

b He was prebendary of Rocheſter.

c He was prebendary of Rocheſter, and lies buried in Rocheſter cathedral. He was alſo vicar of St. Nicholas, Rocheſter.

d Prebendary of Rocheſter, and provoſt of Oriel college, Oxford.

e Prebendary of Rocheſter.

f He reſigned a canonry of Windſor in 1756, for a prebendary of Rocheſter, and the vicarage of St. Martin in the Fields. In 1757 he had a diſpenſation to hold this rectory with St. Martin's. He was buried in Bath cathedral.

g Provoſt of Oriel college, Oxford. He reſigned the vicarage of Woodnetborough near Sandwich on being preſented to Lamberhurſt, as he did that for this rectory, which he held with Purley, in Eſſex.

h In January, 1781, a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding the vicarage of Aſhburnham with this rectory.

i And prebendary of Rocheſter.

HORTON KIRKBY.

NORTHWARD from Kingſdown lies Horton Kirkby.

THIS PARISH contains about three thouſand acres of land, of which four hundred are wood. It extends about two miles caſtward up to high grounds on the hills, among which, near the boundaries of it, are the two hamlets of Pinden and Deanbottom. The ſoil here is much inclined to chalk, and being much covered with flints, is but poor and barren; but lower down, in the valley, near the village, and towards the Darent there are a few fields much more fertile.

The river Darent runs along the eaſtern ſide of the pariſh; on the bank of it ſtands Horton caſtle, of which there are large ruins ſtill remaining, and part of it is now fitted up, as the court lodge or farm houſe of the manor; and near it the church. At about half a mile diſtance northward lies the hamlet of South Darent, once eſteemed as a pariſh, and of much greater account than it is at preſent, the pariſh of Darent being frequently ſtiled, in antient writings, North Darent, in oppoſition to it; and in the Textus Roffenſis, in the liſt of the pariſhes in this dioceſe, mention is made of South Darent, as paying chriſm. rent to the mother church of the dioceſe.

This hamlet lies partly in Darent and partly in Horton; in the latter there are ſtill remaining the flint walls of an antient building, moſt probably formerly the church or chapel of South Darent, now made uſe of as a malt houſe. Near which is a large corn mill, and a little farther a handſome modern houſe, almoſt rebuilt, within theſe few years, by Mr. Thomas Williams, who now reſides in it.

At a ſmall diſtance northward from the church is the village of Horton, cloſe to the banks of the Darent,

South Dare
His wife died 1[illegible]

Henry m Amey
His Will Sept 10th
dated 1705 Wife
lives in
Isle of Wight, near
South Hampton

William
[illegible] to Chi[illegible]
a Reversion of Land
[illegible] in 1663 between
him and Henry

Ignatius, the only
Daughter — Rich[d] Turner
of Erith

[illegible]
Henry

Diana

John
Died
[illegible]
D. [illegible]?
A 83.

Esther Amey
m
[illegible]

Mary, m
John [illegible]

[illegible]
m
[illegible]

Sarah
m
Thos. Hopkins

Elizabeth
m
Thos. Hopkins

Emily
m
[illegible] Pole

Catherine
m
Geo. Dawnay

[illegible]
m
[illegible]

Mary ce. B. 1784. D. 1864.
m
Lt. Col. [illegible] Prince
Relict of John Prince
of Bradford
m 2nd
Thos. Williams

Elizabeth
m
[illegible]

[illegible]
m
Rafael

[illegible]
m
[illegible]

Mary [illegible]
m
John Burdett

rent, and a little beyond it the venerable manſion of Franks, and the parſonage. At the ſouth end of the village is Kirkby-houſe; and on the riſe of the hill above it Reynold's-place, now principally occupied as a farm houſe.

THIS PLACE, ſoon after the conqueſt, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half brother, of whom it was held at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, by Anſchitillus de Ros, who held many eſtates in theſe parts of the biſhop.

In the above ſurvey Horton is thus entered under the general title of the lands of the biſhop of Baieux.

Anſchitillus (de Ros) holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Hortone. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is three carucates, and there are four borderers, and one mill of five ſhillings, and ſix acres of meadow. There is a church, and wood for the pannage of three hogs. The king has lately given him by the biſhop as much wood of this manor as is worth five ſhillings. The whole manor was worth four pounds, and now ſix pounds. Godel de Brixi held it, and could turn himſelf over with his land wherever he would.

The ſame Anſchitillus holds of the biſhop in the ſame manor half a ſuling. The arable land is one carucate, and there is in demeſne ..... and eight villeins, with ſix borderers, having one carucate. There is one mill of 15 ſhillings, and nine acres of meadow, wood for the pannage of five hogs. The whole manor was worth 40 ſhillings, and now 60 ſhillings. Ording held it of the king (Edward the Confeſſor).

The ſame Anſchitillus holds of the biſhop in the ſame manor one ſuling. The arable land is three carucates. In demeſne there is one carucate, and eight villeins, with two carucates. There is one ſervant and eight acres of meadow, and half a mill of five ſhillings, wood for the pannage of fifteen hogs. The whole manor was worth four

four pounds, and now 100 *ſhillings. Award held it of (king) Herald. Theſe four manors are now as one manor.*

To which is added, that the king had all forfeitures of *Hamſoca*, *Gribridge*, and *Foriſtel*, in Hortune, and that Ordine de Hortune had the privileges of *ſac* and *ſoc* for his land within the lath of Suttone.

Upon the diſgrace of the biſhop of Baieux, about the year 1084, the king his brother ſeized on all his lands and poſſeſſions. One knight's fee, part of the biſhop's lands in this pariſh, was afterwards held of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and another knight's fee and an half, and the fourth part of the fifth of one was held of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, as of the honour of Newberry.

The manor of Horton, notwithſtanding the forfeiture of Odo, continued to be held by the family of Ros, called in Latin, *Rubitonenſis*, who bore for their arms, *Or, three roſes gules*, being a different family from thoſe of Hamlake, who bore, *Gules, three water bougets argent*; one of whom built Horton-caſtle, the ruins of which remain at this time. A deſcendant of this family was Alexander de Ros, who was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, or juſtices of the Great Aſſize, an office of no ſmall eminence at that time. In the firſt year of king John, William de Ros held one knight's fee in Horton and Lullingſtone.[k] One of his deſcendants, Richard de Ros, in the reign of Henry III. left an only daughter and heir, Lora, who, from her poſſeſſions here, was ſtiled, *The Lady of Horton*, who carried her intereſt in this place, in marriage, about the 20th of king Edward I. to Roger de Kirkby, ſon of Sir John de Kirby, deſcended of the family of that name, ſeat at Kirkby-hall, in Lancaſhire. They were before poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh, called after their own name, the manor of Kirkby-court, where they reſided.

[k] Philipott, p. 192.

Roger

Roger de Kirkby, at the inthronization of archbiſhop Robert Winchelſea, in the 23d of Edward I. made claim before Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, high ſteward and chief butler to the archbiſhop, to ſerve him on that day with the cup at his dinner, and to have the cup, as his fee, by reaſon of the manor of Horton, by Farningham, which he held of the archbiſhop, and the earl admitted his claim; but as he was not a knight, as he ought to be, who ſhould perform it, therefore the earl, as ſteward, nominated Sir Gilbert Owen to ſerve for him, who, after dinner, had the cup, &c.[k]

He re-edified Horton-caſtle, and new-built the manſion of Kirkby court; and ſo conſiderable was his property become in this place, from the above mentioned match, that the pariſh itſelf had the addition of his name to it, having been ever ſince called Horton Kirkby, as well in regard to him, as to diſtinguiſh it from other pariſhes of the ſame name in this county. His ſon, Gilbert de Kirkby, held this eſtate in the 20th year of king Edward III. and there is a large grave ſtone in the ſouth croſs of this church, with the portrait of a man in long robes, in braſs, the inſcription torn off; but at the north corner of it theſe arms remain, *Quarterly, firſt and fourth*, Kirkby; *ſecond and third*, Ros, which is moſt probably his grave ſtone; but at the latter end of the next reign of king Richard II. a female heir of this name carried Horton caſtle, and theſe manors, which now by unity of poſſeſſion were become one, together with Kirkby-court, in marriage to Thomas Stonar, of Stonar, in Oxfordſhire; in conſequence of which the Stonars, as deſcended from the heir general of the Kirkby's, quartered their arms, being *Six lions rampant, on a canton a mullet*, with their own.[l] His grandſon, Sir Wil-

[k] Somn. Cant. by Batteley, part ii. Append. p. 21.
[l] Camd. Rem. p. 214.

liam, ſon of Sir Thomas Stonar, by Anne, one of the daughters, and at length coheir of John Nevill, marquis Montacute,[m] held this manor, and the water-mill belonging to it, in the reign of king Henry VII. He had one ſon, John, who died without iſſue, and a daughter, married to Sir Adrian Forteſcue, by whom he had one daughter and ſole heir, Margaret, married to Thomas lord Wentworth; and, by Anne her mother, was heir to her grandfather, Sir William Stonar, and had a ſpecial poſſeſſion granted of all the lands which by her death deſcended to her.[n] He died anno 5 king Edward VI. and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, leaving Thomas lord Wentworth his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded him here, and in the next reign of king Philip and queen Mary, conveyed theſe premiſes, by fine and recovery, to Robert Rudſton and Thomas Walſingham; which laſt, in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, conveyed the whole of his intereſt in Horton-caſtle and manor to the former, and had the whole property of Kirkby-court confirmed to himſelf.

In the reign of king James I. Anne, daughter and ſole heir of Iſaac Rudſtone,[o] eſq. of Boughton Monchelſea, carried the caſtle and manor of Horton, in marriage, to Samuel Michel, of Old Windſor, who died within a few years, leaving Anne, his wife, ſurviving, and two ſons, John and Humphry. She, after her huſband's death, anno 15 king James I. ſettled this eſtate on her two ſons, ſucceſſively in tail, and died in 1669, being ſucceeded in it by her grandſon, John, the only ſon and heir of her eldeſt ſon, John Michel, who died in her life time.

He was of Richmond, in Surry; and at his coming of age, in the 35th year of king Charles II. by a

[m] Philipott, p. 192. Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 308.
[n] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 320.
[o] See more of the Rudſtons, under Boughton Monchelſea.

fine



Plans of **FREEHOLD ESTATES** situate

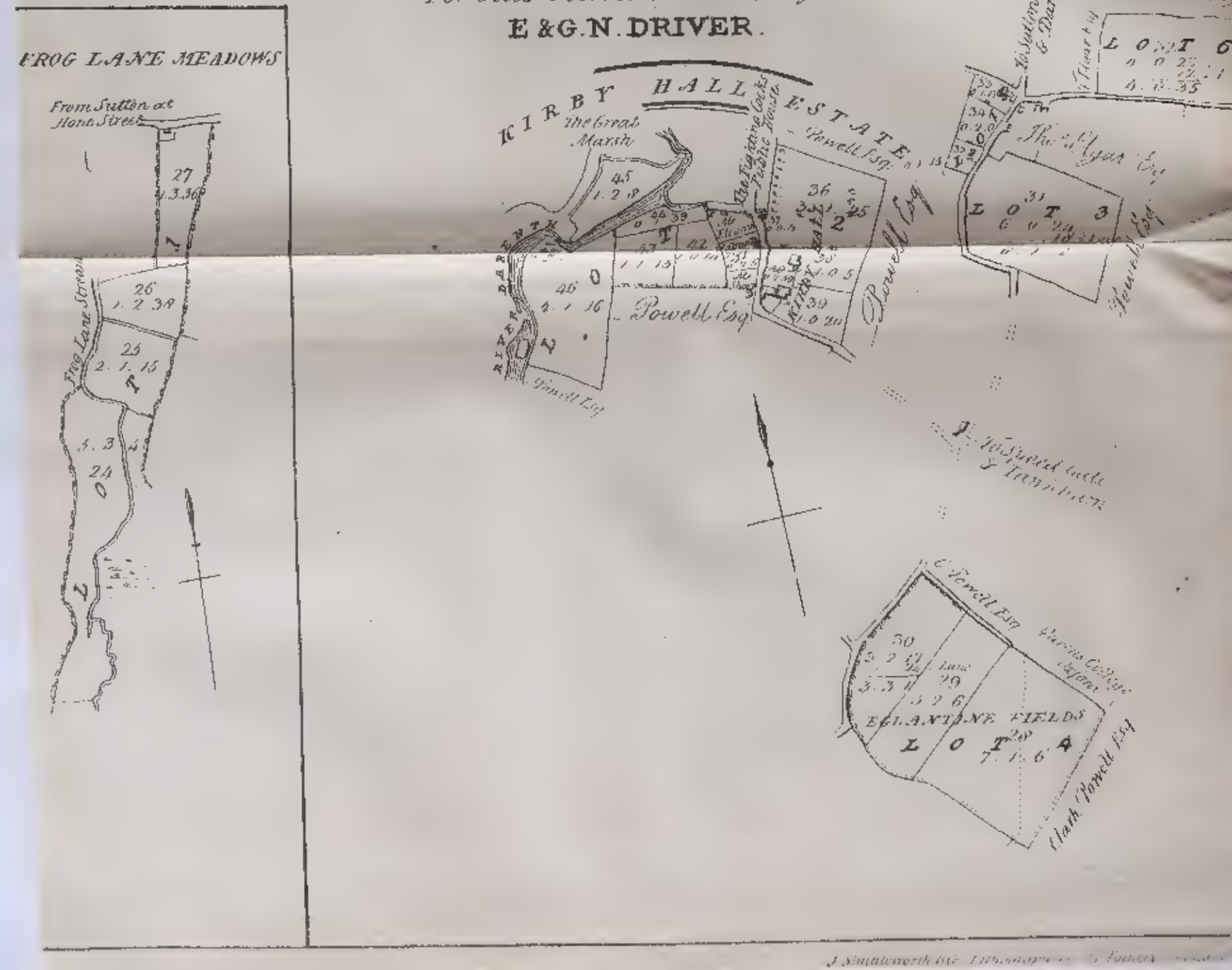
in the Parishes of ***HORTON, DARENTH & SUTTON*** *in the County of*

KENT:

belonging to the late John Williams Esq.

For Sale October 29th 1823. by

E & G.N. DRIVER.



fine and recovery, barred the intail created by his grandmother. He died unmarried, and without iſſue; and, by his laſt will, in 1736, deviſed this caſtle and manor, the manor of Plumſted, and other eſtates in this county, &c. to the provoſt and ſcholars of Queen's college, in Oxford, and their ſucceſſors for ever, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, as has already been fully deſcribed under the manor of Plumſted; and in them the preſent poſſeſſion and inheritance of this caſtle and manor is now veſted.

At the court leet of this manor, a conſtable and aleconner is appointed for the pariſh of Horton Kirkby. Moſt of the lands within this pariſh are held of the manor, at ſmall yearly quit rents.

The MANSION *of* KIRKBY-COURT paſſed from Sir Thomas Walſingham in the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to Cuthbert Hacket, alderman of London, grandſon of Tho. Hacket, of Dartford, and afterwards knighted, and lord mayor in 1626, who bore for his arms, *Three fleurs de lis, between two bendlets, a creſcent for difference.* He lies buried in St. James's, Garlick-hith.[r] His heirs paſſed away this ſeat, with the lands belonging to it, to Payne, in which family it continued to John Payne the elder, who, together with Rhodee his wife, ſettled it on Joel Payne, their ſon, on his marriage with Alice Alingham; and they, in 1681, conveyed it to John Collett, whoſe daughter, Elizabeth, in 1698, paſſed it away by ſale to John Arnold; and his ſon, William Arnold, brewer, of Deptford, in 1730, conveyed this eſtate to Thomas Polhill, eſq. on whoſe death, in 1732, it deſcended to his three daughters and coheirs, and their heirs, viz. one-third to Mr. Thomas Baldwin, in right of his mother; one-third to Richard, David, and Thomas Collins, in right of thier mother; and one-third to Elizabeth Polhill, in her own right.

[r] Strype's Stow's Survey, book iii. p. 10; book v. p. 142.

In the year 1738, Richard and Thomas Collins, in whom the ſole property of this ſeat was then veſted, conveyed it to Richard Hornſby, eſq. ſheriff of this county, in 1749, who reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it, leaving his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Hornſby, ſurviving, and ſeveral daughters his coheirs; ſhe afterwards poſſeſſed this ſeat, and died in 1791, the year after which it was ſold by her heirs to Mr. Edward Homewood, who now reſides in it.

FRANKS is an eminent ſeat in this pariſh, ſituated on the banks of the river Darent, and near the ſouthern bounds of Horton, towards Farningham. In king Henry III.'s time, this ſeat was in the poſſeſſion of a family, who came hither out of Yorkſhire, and wrote their names, as appears by antient deeds and evidences, Frankiſh, and bore for their arms, as appears by their ſeals, *A ſaltier engrailed.*

After this family became extinct here, this ſeat paſſed by ſale into the family of Martin. John Martin, judge of the common-pleas, died poſſeſſed of it in the 15th year of king Henry VI. whoſe grandſon John, by his will, anno 1480, gave it to his ſecond ſon, William, who was ſucceeded in it by his only ſon, Edward, who reſided at Franks; and in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign alienated it, with other lands in this neighbourhood, to Lancelot Bathurſt, alderman of London, who rebuilt this ſeat, as it is at preſent,[s] on the oppoſite ſide of the river to where it ſtood before, and died in 1594. He was citizen and grocer of London, and lies buried in the church of St. Mary Bothaw; being the grandſon of Laurence Bathurſt, citizen of Canterbury, who held lands there, and in Cranbrooke, in this county, and left three ſons; of whom Edward, the eldeſt, was of Staplehurſt, and left Lancelot above mentioned, whoſe deſcendants

[s] By the date, 1596, over the porch at the entrance, it ſeems he did not live to finiſh it.

will

will be mentioned hereafter. Robert, the ſecond ſon, was of Horſemonden, whoſe deſcendant, John, became poſſeſſed of the manor of Letchlade, in Glouceſterſhire, where his deſcendants ſettled, being baronets; which branch, in 1623, procured an alteration in their arms, *Azure two bars or, in chief three croſſes formee of the ſecond*; creſt, *on a wreath, a bay horſe, ſtanding on a mount vert.* Paul, the ſecond ſon, was of Bathurſt-ſtreet, in Nordiam, and by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Horden, became poſſeſſed of the manor of Finchcocks, in Goudhurſt, where his deſcendants ſettled, of whom further mention will be made, under the deſcription of that manor. Robert, above mentioned, by his ſecond wife, left two ſons, Timothy and John, from which latter the Bathurſts of Richmond, in Yorkſhire, are deſcended.

Lancelot Bathurſt, the builder of this ſeat, had by Judith, his wife, daughter of Bernard Randolph, of London, remarried to Edward Kynaſton, ſeveral ſons and daughters. Randolph, the eldeſt, was of Franks; Edward reſided at Hawley; and George, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Edward Villiers of Howthorpe, in Northamptonſhire, had twelve ſons and four daughters; of whom Sir Benjamin Bathurſt, LL.D. was father of Alan earl Bathurſt, whoſe eldeſt ſurviving ſon was Henry earl Bathurſt, chancellor of Great Britain; of Peter Bathurſt of Clarendon park, in Wiltſhire; and of Benjamin Bathurſt of Lidney, in Glouceſterſhire.

Randolph Bathurſt, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of Lancelot, the builder of this ſeat, before mentioned, was of Franks; and bore for his arms, *Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th*, Bathurſt; *ſable, two bars ermine, in chief three croſſes patee or*; *ſecond and third*, Randolph, *gules on a croſs humette argent, five mullets pierced of the firſt*; and for his creſt, *on a wreath, a dexter arm in mail, embowed, and holding a club with ſpikes, all proper*; as are now borne by earl Bathurſt, and the other deſcendants of George Bathurſt, fourth ſon of Lancelot be-

fore mentioned. In his deſcendants it continued down to Francis Bathurſt, eſq. who was of Franks, and had four wives, but left iſſue only by the firſt of them, Suſannah Hubert, of the kingdom of France, one ſole daughter, Beronice, who, on her father's death, in 1738, became his ſole heir, and carried Franks, with his other eſtates in this neighbourhood, in marriage, to Mr. Joſeph Fletcher, of London; whoſe only daughter and heir, Suſan, carried it in marriage to John Taſker, eſq. of Dartford; and he, on her death, in 1757, became ſole poſſeſſor of this ſeat, in which he reſided. He married, ſecondly, Anne, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Faunce, eſq. of Sutton-at-Hone, but had iſſue by neither of them. He bore for his arms, *Per pale argent, and gules, three ſaltiers counterchanged*; and died in 1796, leaving her ſurviving, who now poſſeſſes this ſeat, and reſides in it.

In the windows of this manſion are painted the arms of Bathurſt, with their impalements and quarterings; of the Grocers company; the arms of France and England quarterly; and the creſt of Bathurſt.

REYNOLD'S-PLACE lies a very ſmall diſtance eaſtward from Kirkby-court, and was in antient times the ſeat of a family of the name of Reynolds, in which it continued down to the reign of Edward IV. when it was paſſed away by ſale to Sir John Browne, lord-mayor of London, in 1480, who bore for his arms, *Azure, a chevron or, between three eſcallops of the ſecond, a bordure engrailed gules.*

This Sir John Browne, otherwiſe called John de Werks, mercer, was ſon of John Browne of Okeham, in Rutlandſhire. He died in 1497, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, in Milk-ſtreet, London,[r] leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of Belwood, of Lincoln's-inn, one ſon and heir, William, likewiſe lord-mayor of London, and knighted in 1547. He

[r] Strype's Stow's Survey, book v. p. 124, 175.

died

died in the year of his mayoralty, having, by his will, bequeathed this ſeat to his ſecond ſon, John Browne, eſq. who was ſheriff of this county in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, and held his ſhrievalty at this place; and in the windows of this houſe, among the remains of much painted glaſs are the arms and creſt of Browne very frequent. In his deſcendants it continued till, at length, it was paſſed away by ſale, in the reign of king Charles I. to Sir John Jacob, who was eldeſt ſurviving ſon of Abraham Jacob, eſq. of Gamlingay, in Cambridgeſhire, and Bromley, in Middleſex.

Sir John Jacob, continuing firm to the king during the troubles of thoſe times, had this eſtate ſequeſtered, and was otherwiſe a great ſufferer, inſomuch that he was obliged to part with much of his property;[s] though after the reſtoration of Charles II. he was, in 1664, advanced to the dignity of a baronet, which his deſcendant, Sir Hildebrand Jacob, poſſeſſes at this time; he bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron gules, between three tigers heads, eraſed proper.* Among other eſtates, he paſſed away this ſeat, with the eſtate belonging to it, to Sir Harbottle Grimſtone, bart. whoſe father, Sir Harbottle Grimſtone of Bradfield, in Eſſex, deſcended of a family long ſeated in Yorkſhire, had been created a baronet in 1612.[t]

King Charles II. had ſo juſt a ſenſe of the merits and endeavours of Sir Harbottle Grimſtone, the ſon, to promote the reſtoration, that at his return to the throne, he made him of his privy-council, and maſter of the rolls; before which, as one who meant well to the king, he had been elected ſpeaker of the houſe of commons.

He ſold this eſtate to Sir John Beal of Farningham, who left two daughters, Jane, married to Sir George

[s] See Kimber's Bar. vol. ii. p. 310.
[t] Iriſh. Peerage, vol. iii. p. 268.

Hanger, of Driffield, in Glouceſterſhire; and Elizabeth, married to William Emmerton, eſq. of Chipſted; and on the partition of their inheritance, Reynold's-place, fell to the ſhare of the former. He left two ſons, William and Gabriel; the former of whom dying without iſſue, Gabriel his brother ſucceeded him in it, and in 1761, was created lord Coleraine of the kingdom of Ireland.[u] He died in 1773, and by his will deviſed this eſtate, with others in this neighbourhood, to his ſecond ſon, the Hon. William Hanger, who, in 1774, having procured an act of parliament for that purpoſe, conveyed it by ſale to Mr. David Powell, of London, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

This houſe was built by one of the Browne's, of the ſame model as Franks, but much larger. It was greatly damaged by the violent ſtorm which happened November 26, 1703; after which Sir Geo. Hanger pulled moſt of it down, and left only ſufficient for a farm houſe.

PINDEN is a hamlet in this pariſh, ſituated about a mile and a half ſouthward from Horton church, It was formerly of much greater account than it is at preſent; and in the general ſurvey of Domeſday it is thus deſcribed, under the general title of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux.

The ſame Malgerius (de Rokeſle) holds in Pinnedene half a ſuling of the biſhop (of Baieux). The arable land is ſeven oxgangs. There is one plough, with ſix villeins, and ſix acres of meadow. It was, and is now worth 16 *ſhillings. Aluret held it of king Edward the Confeſſor, and could turn himſelf over wherever he would.*

This place has long ſince been ſeparated into many different eſtates, inſomuch that the continuing a ſeries of the owners of them would afford no entertainment to the reader. After biſhop Odo's diſgrace, in the reign of the Conqueror, the biſhop of Rocheſter

[u] See more of this family under Farningham.

ſeems

ſeems to have had ſome property in this eſtate; for among the lands, contributary towards the repair of Rocheſter-bridge, the biſhop is bound to repair and make the third pier of that bridge, as holding Pinendene, among other lands in theſe parts.*

CHARITIES.

ANTHONY ROPER, eſq. gave by will, about the year 1594, to the poor of this pariſh, at the diſcretion of his truſtees, the rents of certain houſes and lands in Eaſt Greenwich, veſted in the ſame, the average value of which, for twelve years, has been of the annual produce of 6l. 18s.

ANNE BURREL gave by will, in 1611, to the poor of this pariſh, a rent charge, iſſuing out of lands in this pariſh, veſted in Iſaac Parry, gent. of Deptford, and of the annual produce of 1l.

THOMAS TERRY of Shoreham, gave by will, in 1628, to the poor belonging to this pariſh, who do not receive the common alms, a houſe, barn, garden, outlet, and ſix acres of land, veſted in the vicar and churchwardens, and of the annual produce of 6l.

WM. TURNER of Erith, gave by will, in 1729, to be diſtributed in bread, to ſuch poor as moſt uſually frequent divine ſervice, and do not receive common alms, a rent charge, out of lands in this pariſh, veſted in the heirs of John Talker, eſq. of the annual product of 2l.

HORTON KIRBY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *deanry* of Dartford, and *dioceſe* of Rocheſter. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is built in the form of a croſs, with a ſpire ſteeple in the centre of it, in which hangs a peal of five bells.

Among other monuments and inſcriptions, in this church, *in the chancel* are ſeveral for the Bathurſt family of Franks, in this pariſh; among them one for Sir Thomas Bathurſt, ſon of Sir Edward, obt. 1688. *In the nave*, a memorial, with the figures of a man and woman in braſs, and theſe arms, a chevron between three eſcallops within a bordure engrailed, impaling Bathurſt, for John Brown, eſq. ob. 1595, æt. 28; on another theſe arms, two bars lancette, and a chief, the inſcrip. loſt. *In the high chancel* is an arched receſs in the wall, ornamented with Gothic carved work, and underneath it a tomb, moſt probably for one of the Ros's, lords of this place, and patrons of this church; moſt likely if not the

* Lamb. Peramb. p. 416.

founder,

founder, yet a good benefactor to it. On the gallery, under the fteeple, are the arms of Bathurſt and Browne carved in wood; *in the ſouth croſs* were ſome remains of painted glaſs, but on the repairing the windows, ſome years ago, it was wholly removed.[x]—*In the church yard* are vaults for the Taſkers and Lanes.

Sir John de Cobham, with the conſent of Simon Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the 1ſt year of king Richard II. gave the church of Horton to the maſter and chaplains of the chantry of Cobham, founded by him, and their ſucceſſors,[y] and procured the appropriation of it to them. The bull of pope Gregory XI. for this purpoſe, bears date that year, in the 6th year of his pontificate; and this was confirmed by Thomas biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1378, who, by his decree, then endowed the vicarage of this church, ſaving to himſelf and his ſucceſſors, the accuſtomed penſion of one marc per annum due from it, as follows:

That the vicar of it, for the time being, ſhould have of the profits of the church, a competent habitation, in the name of a portion, to be aſſigned by the biſhop; viz. that which the vicars there were accuſtomed of old to inhabit, with all its rights whatſoever; and that he ſhould have all oblations, made in the church or elſewhere, within the pariſh, and the obventions and offerings that ſhould be made at the altar of the church; and that the tithes of flax, hemp, milk, butter, cheeſe, cattle, calves, wool, lambs, geeſe, ducks, pigs, eggs, wax, honey, apples, pears, pidgeons, fiſheries of ponds, rivers, lakes, fowling, merchandizing, trade, herbage, paſture and feedings, *ſilva cædua*, mills, all the herbage of the church-yard, and all other ſmall tithes whatever, ariſing within the pariſh, of whatever ſort they be, entirely and wholly, for his, and his vicarage's entire and whole portion

[x] See the monuments and inſcriptions in this church at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 786.

[y] Reg. Roff. p 431. 3 Rich. II. Tan. Mon. p. 227.

for

for ever, without any deduction or diminution, all which he then taxed at ſeven marcs. And that the vicar ſhould ſuſtain the burthens, entirely at his own proper coſts and expences, of the procurations of the archdeacon, bread, wine, and the neceſſary repair of the buildings of his vicarage, and all other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary, whatſoever, which the vicars of the church for the time being had been before that time accuſtomed to undergo and take upon themſelves, and which might happen to the church in future, of what ſort ſoever they might be, excepting the reparation of the chancel, and the parſonage of this church, whenever there ſhould be occaſion for the ſame.*

In this ſtate the church of Horton remained till the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when the college of Cobham was diſſolved, by the act then paſſed for the ſuppreſſion of all abbies, religious houſes, and hoſpitals, and for giving their lands and poſſeſſions to the king; but there was a proviſo in it, that nothing contained in it ſhould be prejudicial to George lord Cobham, and his heirs, to whom the king had given licence by his word, to purchaſe and receive, to him and his heirs for ever, of the late maſter and brethren of the college or chantry of Cobham, all their hereditaments and poſſeſſions. Upon which this church, thus coming into the hands of the lord Cobham, in the 32d year of that reign, he granted to the king the parſonage of Horton, ſubject to the yearly payments of 13s. 4d. to the biſhop of Rocheſter, and 9s. 6d. to the archdeacon, together with the church and advowſon of it. How long it ſtaid in the crown I know not; but in the reign of queen Elizabeth it was part of the poſſeſſions of Lancelot Bathurſt, eſq. of Franks; after which it continued in the ſame owners as Franks

* Reg. Roff. p. 432. Reg. Fiſher, fol. 79. Reg. Subd. fol. 12. MSS. Lamb. Augm. Off. Box A. 41.

till

till John Taſker, eſq. poſſeſſor of the parſonage, ſold the advowſon of this church ſome years ago to Mr. Thomas Williams of Dartford, and he is the preſent owner of it; but Mr. Taſker died poſſeſſed of the parſonage in 1796, and his widow is now poſſeſſed of it.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Horton was valued at thirty marcs, and the vicarage at ſeven marcs.[2]

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry*, taken in 1650, it was returned, that Horton was a vicarage, with a houſe, and four acres of glebe land, worth twenty pounds per annum, Mr. Weller Collins enjoying it, and preaching there.[3]

Horton is a diſcharged living, in the king's books, of the clear yearly value, as certified, of 39l. 1s. 3d. the yearly tenths being 10s. 9d.

The vicarage has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty; in conſequence of which an eſtate at Brockhull, in this pariſh, has been purchaſed for the benefit of it.

There was a PERPETUAL CHANTRY founded in the pariſh church of Horton, which was ſurrendered and given up to the king by the acts of the 37th of king Henry VIII. and the 1ſt of king Edward VI. By the ſurvey of this chantry, now in the augmentation-office, it appears, that the clear yearly revenues of it were 62s. 8½d. the whole being a yearly annuity of 3l. 6s. 8d. payable from the late monaſtery of Boxley, which had been paid ever ſince the diſſolution of that houſe; that there was a rent out of it, payable yearly to the lord of Horton manor, of 3s. 11½d. that the founder of the chantry was not known, but the profits and annuity above mentioned had been employed to find a prieſt, to celebrate divine

[2] Stev. Mon. vol. p. 456.
[3] Parl. Surveys, Lamb. lib. vol. xix. Bacon's Lib. Regis.

ſervice

ſervice in the pariſh church of Horton for ever. This rent was ſold by Sir Walter Mildmay, one of the general ſurveyors of the court of augmentation; and Robert Kelway, eſq. by virtue of a commiſſion under the great ſeal, anno 2 king Edward VI. to Thomas Frend.[b]

CHURCH OF HORTON KIRKBY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
	Baldwin de Caundell, anno 25th Edward I.[c]
	John Alchin, in 1589.[d]
	John Gerry, in 1557.[e]
	Chriſtopher Dale, B. D. Feb. 15, 1627.[f]
	Francis Cornwall, February 19, 1627.[h]
	Weller Collins, 1650.
	Thomas Grei, 1690.[i]
	John Goheir, 1691.[k]
Francis Bathurſt, eſq.	*William Hopkins*, 1698, ob. Oct. 1, 1742[l].
Lord Bathurſt.[m]	*Vincent Hotchkys*, induct. April 15, 1743, obt. Nov. 1763.[n]
John Taſker, eſq.	*Edmund Faunce*, A. M. induct. Mar. 16, 1764, reſig. 1770.[o]
Mr. Thomas Williams.	*Richard Williams*, 1770. Preſent vicar.

[b] Augm. Off. Surv. of Chantries.

[c] Prynne, p. 710.

[d] And rector of Nutſted. Cuſtom. Roff. p. 38.

[e] Reg. Roff. p. 588.

[f] Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 998. There are only three days between the dates of this and the following preſentation, which are both alike, are ſaid to belong to the king, for that turn, by lapſe.

[h] He was rector of High Halſtow, and on Aug. 30, 1628, a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding Hoo with it.

[i] Horton Regiſter.

[k] Ibid.

[l] He lies buried in this churchyard.

[m] He purchaſed this turn of preſentation.

[n] He lies buried in this church.

[o] Alſo vicar of Sutton at-Hone.

FARNINGHAM

LIES the next pariſh ſouthward from Horton. It is called in Domeſday, *Ferlingeham* and *Ferningeham*; and afterwards, in antient deeds and writings, *Freningham*; which ſignifies a village near the running ſtream.

The high road from London through Footſcray, towards Wrotham and Maidſtone, croſſes this pariſh eaſtward, along which it extends near five miles, the average breadth is about a mile and a quarter; the river Darent meanders its ſilver ſtream acroſs the pariſh northward, in the midſt of a valley of fertile meadows, whence the hills riſe both towards the eaſt and weſt. As you approach it from theſe hills on either ſide, it forms the moſt beautiful and pictureſque landſcape that can be imagined. The village of Farningham is ſituated on each ſide of the above road, in the midſt of the valley cloſe to the Darent, over which here is a handſome brick bridge of four arches, built within theſe few years at the public charge of the county; the former one being found inſufficient for ſo large a thoroughfare. Near it the river turns a corn mill, built on a moſt expenſive mechanical conſtruction; not far from it ſtands the manſion, now belonging to Mr. Fuller, and a little beyond it the church and vicarage, with other genteel houſes interſperſed throughout it, and two capital inns, forming altogether a ſituation remarkably healthy and pleaſant, and exceedingly convenient for its accommodations in every reſpect. On the weſtern hill, adjoining the high road, is Petham-place, and on the oppoſite one the houſe of Chartons and Chimbhams farm; on the ſame hill to the northward is Eglantine, and on the hill oppoſite to it the eſtate called *the Folly*. The pariſh of Eynsford to the ſouthward comes up very near the back of the village. There are about four thouſand

thouſand acres of land in this pariſh, of which one hundred and forty are wood; eighty acres very fertile meadow, and the reſt arable. The ſoil is chiefly chalk, excepting near Kingſdown, where it is a ſtrong heavy tillage land, of which kind is the land of Petham-place farm likewiſe, only not ſo much covered with flint ſtones.

The liberty of the duchy of Lancaſter claims over this pariſh.[p]

In the year 1728 there was a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake felt in theſe parts, at which time a piece of ground in a meadow in Farningham fell in, ſo as to leave a pit eight or ten feet over, and near as deep, and being on a level with the river it was ſoon filled with water, within three or four feet of the top. This piece of ground was ſo ſound before as to bear carriages over it.[q]

GERARDE ſays, *perfoliata vulgaris*, or *common throw waxe*, grows ſo plentifully in the fields, on the top of the hills here, as to become a nuiſance to the cultivation of them, and that *Rhamnus ſolutivus*, or *Buckthorne*, grows much on the waſte grounds about this place.[r]

ARCHBISHOP ALPHEGE, in the year 1010, gave Farningham to Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, for the cloathing of the monks there; and endowed it with the ſame liberties and privileges as their manor of Middleton was endowed with, which is expreſſed by the letters L. S. M. *Libere Sicut Middleton*; though in Dugdale, vol. i. p. 21, it is L. S. A. *Libere Sicut Adiſham*, which was the moſt uſual expreſſion in grants to Chriſt-church within this county.[s]

In the reign of William the Conqueror, Anſgotus de Ros held this eſtate of the archbiſhop by knights

[p] Kilb. Surv. p. 360.
[q] Phil. Tranſ. vol. xxxv. No. 399.
[r] Johnſon's Gerarde's Herb. p. 526, 1337.
[s] Somn. Cant. appen. p. 39.

ſervice,

ſervice, and the monks of Chriſt-church received only an annual ſerm of four pounds out of it, towards their cloathing.

Accordingly it is thus entered in Domeſday, under the title of *Terra Militum Archiepi*; that is, lands held by knights ſervice of the archbiſhop:

Anſgotus (de Ros) holds of the archbiſhop Ferningeham. It was taxed at 1 *ſuling. The arable land is . . . . In demeſne there are* 2 *carucates, and* 13 *villeins, with* 5 *borderers, having* 3 *carucates and an half. There are* 6 *acres of meadow, wood for the pannage of* 20 *hogs, and Richard de Tonebrige has as much of the ſaid wood in his lowy. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor this manor was worth* 7 *pounds, and now* 11 *pounds; of theſe the monks of Canterbury have* 4 *pounds, towards their cloathing.*

Beſides the before-mentioned eſtate, Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux, was poſſeſſed of conſiderable ones in this pariſh; which are entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday, under the general title of his lands, as follows:

Malgerius (de Rokeſle) holds (of the biſhop of Baieux) 2 *yoke of land in Ferlingeham. The arable land is* 3 *oxgangs. There are* 2 *oxen, with* 1 *borderer, and* 2 *acres of meadow. It was, and is now worth* 15 *ſhillings. Bruneſune held it, and could turn himſelf over, with his land, where he pleaſed.*

And ſoon after thus:

Wadard holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) half a ſuling in Ferningeham. The arable land is three carucates. In demeſne there are 2 *carucates, with* 1 *villein, and* 2 *cottagers, and* 5 *ſervants. There is the half of a mill of* 5 *ſhillings value,* 4 *acres of meadow, wood for the pannage of* 5 *hogs. Beſides this half ſuling, Wadard holds half a yoke in the ſame pariſh, which was never taxed to the king. In the whole it was worth* 4 *pounds, and now* 6 *pounds. Eſtan held it of king Edward the Confeſſor, and could turn himſelf over wherever he pleaſed.*

And

And afterwards, under the ſame title,

Ernulf de Heſding holds Ferninghame. It was taxed for three yoke. The arable land is 2 carucates. There are now 6 oxgangs, with 2 villeins, and 3 borderers. There is 1 mill of 10 ſhillings value, and 8 acres of meadow. Paſture for 100 ſheep, wood for the pannage of 10 hogs, and 14 pence. The king has of the wood of this manor as much as is worth 8 ſhillings. The whole manor was worth 3 pounds, and now 40 ſhillings. Dering held it, and could turn himſelf over wherever he pleaſed.

The eſtate before-mentioned held of the archbiſhop by Anſgotus de Ros, ſeems to have been that which is now called Chartons, and the others held of the biſhop of Baieux that which was afterwards ſtiled

THE MANOR OF FARNINGHAM, which on the diſgrace of the biſhop of Baieux, was by king William confiſcated with the reſt of his poſſeſſions; after which great part of them in this pariſh, as will be ſeen hereafter, were granted to William de Arſick, and together with others made up the barony of Arſick, being held as of the caſtle of Dover *in capite*, by barony. Of him thoſe before-mentioned in this pariſh were again held under the notion of one knight's fee, by the family of Ros; one of whom, Jordan de Ros, anno 2 king John, gave forty marcs to the king, to have ſeiſin of the land of Lullingſton and Farningham, of which he was evicted by his nephew, whoſe father never had been poſſeſſed of it, but died before his eldeſt brother, who had ſeiſin, and to whom Jordan ſucceeded in his inheritance. In the next reign of king Edward I. Alicia de Ros held three quarters of one knight's fee, in Farningham, in dower of Richard de Ros, and he of the heirs of Robert Arſick, and he of the king; and William de Ros then held one quarter of a fee here of the ſaid Alicia, and ſhe of the heirs of Robert de Arſick as aforeſaid.[t]

[t] Book of Knights Fees in the Exchequer.

Of the Ros's this eſtate, which ſeems then to have been eſteemed as a moiety of the manor of Farningham, was again held by a family called De Iſield, as it was ſoon afterwards by another, who took the name of De Fremingham, from their poſſeſſion of this place. Ralph de Fremingham obtained a weekly market on a Tueſday, and a fair yearly, to continue for four days, the *vigil*, the day of St. Peter, and two days after; and the grant of *free warren* to this manor, in the 55th year of king Henry III. He left a ſon John, and a daughter Joane, married to Roger Iſley; which John de Fremingham held it in the reign of king Edward II. in which he was ſheriff of this county ſeveral times. His ſon, by Agnes Stafford his wife, was Sir Ralph de Fremingham, who held this manor in the 20th year of king Edward III. when he paid aid for it as three parts of one knight's fee, which John de Iſield before held in Farningham, at which time he paid a further aid for one-fourth part of one knight's fee, which he likewiſe held in this place. He was ſheriff of Kent in the 32d year of king Edward III. and died next year. His ſon, John de Fremingham, was of Loſe, in this county, and was ſheriff in the 2d and 17th years of king Richard II. He had the grant of this manor made to his anceſtor confirmed in the 7th and 18th years of that reign.[n] He was ſheriff of London anno 3 king Henry IV. and bore for his arms, *Argent, a feſs gules, between 3 Coruiſh choughs proper*,[o] which arms are ſtill remaining on the roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury. He died in the 13th year of king Henry IV. and left by his will lands, to find two chaplains to celebrate at the altar of St. Stephen, in the monaſtery of Boxley; before which altar John Fremingham, of Loſe, was afterwards buried; and where Alice his wife, Sir Ralph his father, and the lady Katherine his mother, then lay buried. Leaving no iſſue by Alice his wife, this ma-

[n] Philipott, p. 151.
[o] Strype's Stow's Survey, Book v. p. 116.

nor

nor came to Roger Iſley, of Sundridge, whoſe deſcendant, Thomas Iſley, of that place, died poſſeſſed of it in anno 11 king Henry VIII.[x] when it was found to be held of Dover-caſtle, by caſtle-guard rent, and was eſteemed as one knight's fee. He was ſucceeded in the poſſeſſion of it by his ſon, Sir Henry Iſley, who, by the act of the 2d and 3d of king Edward VI. procured his lands in this county to be diſgavelled.

Being concerned in the rebellion raiſed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the firſt year of queen Mary, he was then attainted, and executed at Sevenoke, and his lands were confiſcated to the crown.[y] Queen Mary, by her letters patent, anno 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, for one thouſand pounds granted to William Iſley, eſq. and his heirs, all the manors and lands then remaining in her hands, and which came to her by the attainder of his father, Sir Henry Iſley, among which premiſes were Freningham Upper and Lower Court, and the moiety of the manor of Charton in Freningham,[z] and he, by deed enrolled in chancery, paſſed away the abovementioned eſtates, in exchange, to William Roper, eſq. of Eltham, who bequeathed them, with Petham-place, and other lands in theſe parts, to his younger ſon, Sir Anthony Roper, of Farningham. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cotton, of Lanwade, in Cambridgeſhire, and dying in 1597, was buried in this church.

It appears that a very ſingular complaint was exhibited in the Star Chamber anno 1636, 10 Charles I. by John Philipott, eſq. againſt this Sir Anthony Roper, for, that he being poſſeſſed in fee of ſeveral farmhouſes here, whereto a great ſtore of land was commonly uſed in tillage, and ſeveral ploughs kept and maintained thereon, took all the ſaid farms into his own occupation, and converted all the lands into paſture, and de-

[x] Rot. Eſch. See more of the Iſleys under Sundridge.

[y] Philipott, p. 151.

[z] MSS. penes Dom. Dacre.

populated and pulled down three of the farm houſes, and ſuffered the other two to run to ruin, and lie uninhabited, although he might have had as great, and greater rents for them, than he had before; and that he had pulled down, and ſuffered to go to decay, and be uninhabited, a water corn-mill here, which before uſed to grind ſtore of corn weekly; in all which he had had reſpect merely to his own intereſt, without any regard to the good of his king and country; as from each of the ſaid farms fifty quarters of wheat, beſides other grain, uſed yearly to be ſent to London; many poor men and women uſed to be employed; twenty men fit for the king's ſervice; ſeveral carts for the carrying of timber for the royal navy, &c. That one of the farms, Petham-place, was a great defence and ſuccour for travellers, who paſſed that way; which, ſince the above, had been a harbour for thieves, and many robberies had been there committed. Which depopulation being clearly proved, their lordſhips told him he was a great offender, and fit to be ſeverely puniſhed; for that it was a growing evil, and had already ſpread itſelf into many parts of the kingdom, which, if not prevented, might grow very prejudicial and dangerous to the ſtate and commonwealth. They therefore ſentenced him to pay a fine of four thouſand pounds to the king, and ſtand committed to the Fleet; that he ſhould acknowledge his offence in open court at the next aſſizes for the county; and the decree to be there publicly read, as a forewarning to others. That he ſhould pay one hundred pounds to the proſecutor, whom they much commended for his care and diligence in this affair, beſides his coſts of ſuit. To the miniſter of Farningham one hundred pounds, and the like ſum to the poor there, in recompence of what they muſt have ſuffered by the above; and laſtly, he was ordered, within two years, to repair and build again all the farm-houſes, with their out-houſe, and the corn-mill, and make them fit for habitation and uſe,

uſe, as formerly; and to reſtore the lands formerly uſed with them, being upwards of ſix hundred acres of land, to the ſaid farm-houſes, and let the ſame at ſuch reaſonable rents as the county would afford.[a]

But to return, Sir Anthony Roper was ſucceeded by Anthony, his eldeſt ſon, who was afterwards knighted at the coronation of king James I. He deviſed his eſtates in Farningham, by his will, to Sir John Cotton, of Lanwade, in truſt, to be ſold for the payment of his debts, and other uſes, though Mr. Henry Roper, (the only ſurviving brother of Sir Anthony) commenced a ſuit at law with Sir John Cotton, for the poſſeſſion of them; but on a trial, the jury gave their verdict in favor of the latter. Sir John Cotton paſſed away Farningham manor, in which Upper and Nether Court, which latter ſtood on the ſcite where Mr. William Hanger built his new houſe, on the north ſide the road, oppoſite the preſent ſeat, late Fullertons, were included, to Sir John Beale, who had been created a baronet in 1660, and had been ſheriff of this county in 1665. He bore for his arms, *Sable, on a chevron or, between three griffins heads eraſed argent, three ſtars of ſix points gules.* He was of a merchant's family in London, and had firſt ſettled at Maidſtone, whence he removed hither, and dying in 1684, lies buried here, leaving, by Jane his wife, two daughters and coheirs; of whom Jane married Sir George Hanger, of Driffield, in Glouceſterſhire; and Elizabeth married William Emmerton, eſq. of Chipſted, and on the partition of their inheritance, this manor fell to the ſhare of the former.

His ſon, William Hanger, new built the manor-houſe on the old ſcite, which was burnt down in 1740, before it was quite finiſhed, and it has not ſince been rebuilt. Upon which he purchaſed, of John Fullerton, eſq. the ſeat oppoſite to it, on the ſouth ſide of

[a] See Ruſhw. Coll. vol. ii. p. 270, vol. iii. append. p. 106.

the road, for his reſidence, and died without iſſue and inteſtate, whereby this ſeat and eſtate came to his brother, Gabriel Hanger, eſq. of Driffield, in Glouceſterſhire, who, in 1761, was created baron of Colraine, in the kingdom of Ireland. He died in 1773, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Bond, of Hereford, ſeveral children.

He deviſed his eſtates in this county to his ſecond ſon, the Hon. William Hanger, with divers remainders over; who, in 1774, having procured an act of parliament for that purpoſe, ſold Upper Court, with a parcel of the demeſne lands lying eaſtward of the ſcite of Nether Court, called Court Gardens, as he ſoon afterwards did the ſeat before-mentioned, with the reputed manor of Farningham, (there having been no court held for a great number of years paſt) to Mr. Thomas Fuller, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart. a direct deſcendant of Sir John Cotton, who was truſtee for Roper, ſome years ago, on the pretence that the manor itſelf was not conveyed by his anceſtor to Hanger, claimed the royalty and pound of Farningham; but on its being left to the arbitration of council, they determined it in favor of Hanger; whoſe heirs and aſſigns have ever ſince enjoyed the reputation of it.

CHARTONS is a reputed manor in this pariſh, which was antiently called *Farningham parva*, and ſeems to have been once eſteemed as a moiety of the manor of Farningham.

This eſtate was held, at the time of the ſurvey of Domeſday, by Anſgotus de Ros, of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. From this family it went into the name of Ceriton, alias Charton, who probably might fix their own name on it. In the 20th year of king Edward III. Waleran de Ceriton held one knight's fee in Farningham, of the archbiſhop, and accordingly paid aid for it as ſuch that year, ſoon after which this manor ſeems to have been ſeparated into moieties, one of which,

which, called Chartons, alias Farningham Parva, being poſſeſſed by the Freminghams, was given, by the will of John de Fremingham, who died anno 13 king Henry IV. to Roger Iſley, who left two ſons, John, who died without iſſue, and William, who ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of this moiety of Chartons, of which he died poſſeſſed in the 4th year of king Edward IV. as appears by the inquiſition taken that year, when it was found, that he held this moiety of Chartons, which was worth five marcs beyond all repriſes, of the prior of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, by ſervice and rent in lieu of all ſervices. From him this moiety deſcended in the ſame tract of ownerſhip that Farningham manor did, to Sir Anthony Roper, the ſon; who, by his laſt will, gave it, with his other eſtates in Farningham, to Sir John Cotton, of Cambridgeſhire, in truſt for the payment of his debts, and other uſes. He conveyed this eſtate to Mr. Benjamin Cracker, whoſe two ſons, Benjamin and Joſeph, parted this moiety of Chartons between them.

Benjamin had allotted to him the manſion-houſe of Chartons, which ſtands on the hill about a quarter of a mile eaſtward from the village of Farningham, with half the land neareſt to it; and Joſeph had for his ſhare the farm called Eglantine, and that part of the land lying in the village near the river.

Joſeph Cracker, on his deceaſe, was ſucceeded in this ſeat and eſtate belonging to it, by his eldeſt ſon, Mr. Benjamin Cracker, attorney-at-law, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1770; upon which it came, by virtue of a family ſettlement, to his nephew, Mr. Cabbinell, whoſe ſon in 1784 alienated it to Mr. Joſeph Coxe, of this pariſh, yeoman, whoſe widow is the preſent owner of it.

As to *the other half of this moiety*, Mr. Benjamin Cracker, brother of Joſeph, ſoon after the above diviſion, built on part of it a good ſeat in the village of Farningham, adjoining to the bridge there, which he afterwards

afterwards ſold, together with Eglantine, and the reſt of his lands in this pariſh, to John Fullerton, eſq. who about 1742 alienated the ſeat, with the land adjoining to it, to William Hanger, eſq. The truſtees of whoſe nephew the honourable William Hanger, in 1774, conveyed it with his other eſtates in this pariſh in manner as before-mentioned, to Mr. Thomas Fuller, the preſent owner of it. Charles Milner, eſq. who married Harriet, the youngeſt daughter of Sir John Dyke, bart. is the preſent occupier of this ſeat.

The remaining part of this eſtate, conſiſting of Eglantine farm, the Folly, and other lands adjoining to it, together with the leaſe of the parſonage, was ſold by John Fullerton, in 1756, to Bourchier Cleeve, eſq. of Foots Cray-place, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1760, leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Sir George Yonge, bart. late of Eſcott, in Devonſhire, whoſe truſtees are at preſent poſſeſſed of theſe eſtates.

As to *the other moiety* of the manor of Chartons, alias Farningham Parva, much of the land belonging to which ſeems to lie to the north of Farningham, between Eglantine-farm and Franks. I find, by the regiſter of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, that Henry de Scheneholt was bound to the prior of Chriſt-church in an annual rent, for a moiety of the manor of Freningham Parva, which was once Sir Walter de Ceritone's; which moiety was, ſometime afterwards, held by Robert, ſon of Sir Robert de Scotho. After which this eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Groveherſt; one of whom, Richard Groveherſt, dying in the reign of king Henry IV. without male iſſue, his three daughters, married to Richard Hextall, Richard Tickhill, and John Petit, became his heirs; and they, in right of their reſpective wives, became entitled to it; and in the beginning of king Henry VI's reign, conveyed their moiety to John Martin; whoſe deſcendant, Edward Martin, ſold it, with Franks, in Horton Kirk-

by,





by, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Lancelot Bathurſt, alderman of London. Since which it has had the ſame owners that Franks has, and as ſuch, became the property of John Taſker, eſq. of Franks,[b] who died in 1796, and his widow is now poſſeſſed of it.

PETHAM, or PEDHAM-PLACE, as it is ſometimes ſpelt, is ſituated about half a mile weſtward from Farningham, on the ſouth ſide of the high road leading from thence to London. It was once the eſtate of a family of that name; one of whom, William Petham, died in 1517, poſſeſſed of this place, and Petham-court, which, though in Eynsford pariſh, lies adjoining to it. It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of the Iſleys; from whom it paſſed by ſale to the Ropers; and thence again, by the will of Sir Anthony Roper, to Sir John Cotton; who conveyed it to Sir Edward Bathurſt, of Franks, in Horton Kirkby. After which it deſcended, in the ſame manner as that ſeat, to John Taſker, eſq. who, in 1766, conveyed this, with other eſtates in this neighbourhood, to John Calcraft, eſq. of Ingreſs, who at his death, in 1772, deviſed it, by his will, to his ſon, John Calcraft, who ſold it to Sir John Dyke, bart. the preſent owner of it.

CHIMBHAMS, vulgarly called *Chimmans*, is another manor, ſituated at the eaſtern bounds of this pariſh, next to Kingſdown. It antiently gave name to a family, who were owners of it in the reign of Henry III. John de Chymbeham held this place of Alexander de Eaſthall; and his deſcendant, Laurence de Chymbeham, paid aid for it, in the 20th year of Edward III. After which it came into the poſſeſſion of the Fremingham; from whom it paſſed to Iſley, in the ſame manner as their other eſtates in this pariſh did. In which family this manor remained, till the reign of king Henry VII.[c] when Thomas Iſley, eſq. paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Sibill, eſq. who died poſſeſſed of it

[b] See Franks, p. 500.

[c] Philipott, p. 151.

in

in 1519, and lies buried in this church. His deſcendant, Nicholas Sibell, died poſſeſſed of it in the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. holding it of the king, as of the honour of Otford, by knights ſervice, Thomas Sibell being his ſon and heir.[d] From this name the manor of Chimbhams went, by a female heir in marriage, to Hide; who in king Charles I's reign, ſold it to Mr. James Bunce, alderman of London, afterwards knighted by king Charles II. and his direct deſcendant, James Bunce, eſq. of Kemſing, in this county, ſold it a few years ago to Mr. Whitaker, of Wrotham, who left it to his nephew John Cooper, of Riverhead, whoſe widow is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

William Fitzhelt, in 1143, anno 9 king Stephen, gave to the monks of St. Saviour's, in Bermondſey, the mill of Frenynham; which was afterwards, in 1224, let to John Scot, for ever, at the yearly rent of forty ſhillings and ſix-pence.[e] This corn mill is now the property of Mr. Henry Colyer, who occupies it himſelf.

CHARITIES.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave certain lands and tenements in Eaſt Greenwich and Eynsford, the rents to be diſtributed among the poor of this pariſh, who do not receive alms regularly of it; theſe in the former pariſh conſiſt of marſh land and a moiety of ſeven houſes, being of 19l. clear yearly produce upon an average of twelve years, that in the latter being a mark yearly, payable out of an eſtate belonging to Sir John Dyke, bart. annual produce 13s. 4d.

HENRY FAREBRACE, vicar of this pariſh gave by his will, in 1601, to the poor of it, 10s. yearly for ever.

FARNINGHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and being a *peculiar* of the archbiſhop, it is as ſuch in the *deanry* of Shoreham. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel, with a tower at the weſt end, in which there is a good

[d] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.
[e] Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 640.

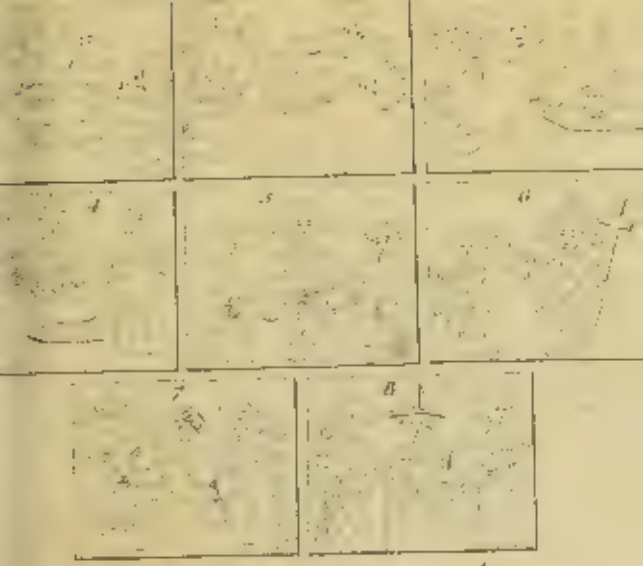
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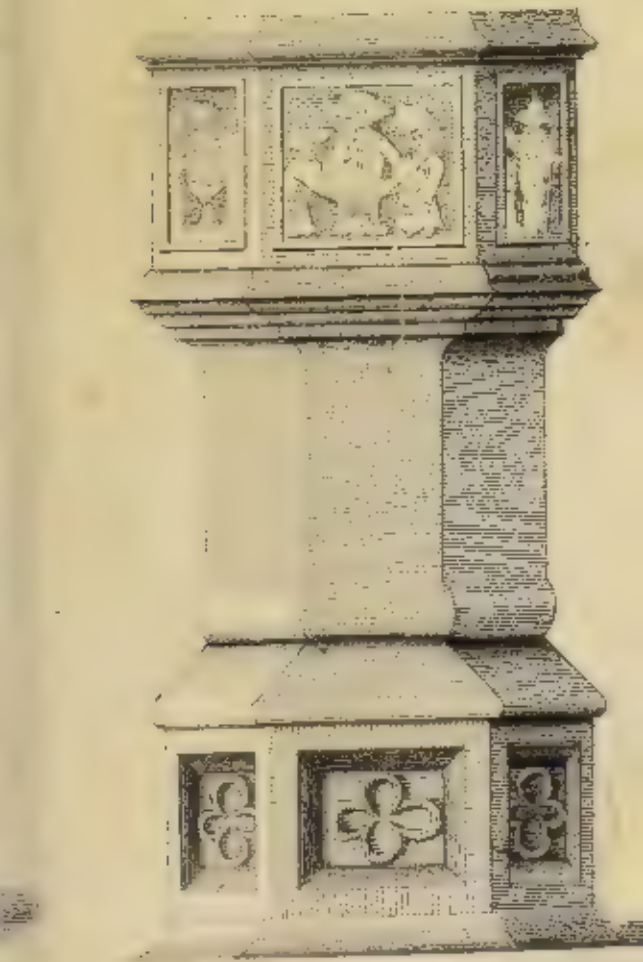
S.L. Gazette Dec. 25.

FARNINGHAM.—THE STOCK MARKET.—On Wednesday last, a friendly show of stock took place here in connection with the market, when prizes were awarded as follows:—For the best pen, of three sheep under two years old, fed by the exhibitor for at least six months, £3, to Messrs. G. and D. Mandy Eynsford; 2nd prize, £2, to Mr. W. Dray, Farningham. For the best pen of ten lambs, fed by the exhibitor since 1854, £3, to Messrs. R. and J. Russell, Farningham; 2nd, £2 to Mr. J. Russell, Pelham court. It is said to be intended to have a more general show next year, in order to contribute to the encouragement now bestowed on the breeding and feeding of improved stock by farmers generally.

THE WEATHER.—Notwithstanding the rapidity of the river Darenth at this place and at Eynsford and Horton, the stream on Friday and Saturday last was completely frozen over; a circumstance which has not previously occurred for many years. On Friday a large number of boys were sliding on the surface, and in the afternoon a fire was made on the ice, near Eynsford, and a red herring toasted at it to the great delight of a crowd of juveniles

knowledge. Should it be said — [illegible] a
reply might be, Knowledge is a telesco
which objects at a great distance are bro
the purposes of examination. Knowledge
compared to a microscope, which render
which would otherwise have escaped obse
like the fairy cap and shoes, which enabl
one to see anything they desired, and oft
like the wind. Knowledge soon became
infant mind, and it had been very jus
Lord Brougham, that a child of ordina
tained more knowledge during the 5 firs
istence, than during the remaining 15 or
sweetmeats and toys taught it to discri
vegetable and mineral substances, whilst
being dissolved by water, and other such a
circumstances, in reality taught the fir
chemistry. Much, however, depended u
ter of those from whom children obtaine
pressions. Children might be likened to
for a race. They all started equal and fro





ring of five bells. Near the weſt end ſtands an antient octagon ſtone font, with emblematical figures carved in each copartment; ſeven of theſe ſeem to repreſent the ſeven ſacraments of the church of Rome; but the whole has been lately ſo daubed over with thick paint, that the beauty of it is entirely ruined.[1]

Among other monuments and inſcriptions in this church, in the chancel is a grave ſtone, with the figure of a man and inſcription in braſs, for Sir William Gylborne, vicar, ob. July 15, 1451; another like for Henry Farebrace, A. M. rector of Itham, and vicar of Farningham, a benefactor by his will to the poor of both pariſhes, obt. Feb. 21, 1601. A graveſtone for John Pendleberry, thirty-five years vicar here, obt. Dec. 19, 1719, æt. 66. A memorial for Elizabeth, daughter of William Emmerton, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Beale, bart. obt. 1689; above, on a bend, three lions paſſant; another for lady Jane Beale, obt. 1676; another for Sir John Beale, bart. obt. 1684. On the north wall are the figures of a man, his wife, three ſons, and two daughters; over him a ſhield, parted per feſs azure and argent, a pale counterchanged, three roebucks heads eraſed or; over her, ſable a chevron, between three griffins heads eraſed argent; then others with different quarterings of Roper, for Anthony Roper; on this monument has been another inſcription, but now wholly defaced, and there are yet remaining the arms and quarterings of Cotton, but ſo high and ſmall that they are not perceptible. In the nave, a ſtone with the figure of a woman, in braſs, for Alice Taillon, obt. 1514; another with the figures of a man and woman, in braſs, and an inſcription, the four ſhields of arms are gone, for T. Sibill, eſq. and Agnes his wife; he died in 1519; another with the figure of a man (that of the woman is loſt) and inſcription in braſs for William Petham and Alice his wife; he died in 1517. In the north window, next the pulpit, is the following imperfect inſcription, *Orate pro animabus ..... Sybbely, uxoris ejus.* In the church yard is a coſtly mauſoleum, erected by Thomas Naſh, eſq. merchant and citizen of London, who died at Paris in 1778, and whoſe remains are, with others of his family, depoſited in it.

This church ſeems to have been given, in 1010, to the church of Canterbury, by archbiſhop Elphege.

In the year 1185, anno 32 king Henry II. pope Urban III. confirmed ſix pounds rent out of Farning-

[1] See an engraving and particular deſcription of this font in Cuſtumal. Roff. p. 110.

ham,

ham, and the tythes of the manor to Chriſt-church, Canterbury.[g] Stephen Langton, archbiſhop in 1225, confirmed and appropriated this church to the almonry of that priory,[h] by a decree, in conſequence, of a diſpute which had ariſen, whether the church of Farningham was a chapel of the church of Eynsford, or not?

By this decree, which was made with the conſent of all parties, the archbiſhop ordained, that the rector of Eynsford, and his ſucceſſors, ſhould poſſeſs the church of Eynsford entirely, with all its tythes, great and ſmall, &c. as he did before; and that the almoner of Chriſt-church, and not the monks, (who affirmed, that by a decree of Henry, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the third part of the great tythes of the church of Farningham, of allowed right, belonged to them, as this church was a chapel to the church of Eynsford), ſhould have and poſſeſs, to the uſe of their almonry, the chapel of Farningham, excepting the vicarage, which conſiſted of all the ſmall tythes of the chapel, as well as of oblations, lands, rents, and all other things belonging to it; but that the monks ſhould only have the tythes of corn, and of the other produce of the fields, and the meſſuage in the eaſt part of the garden, which contained ſix days works and a half of land, from which, however, they were to pay the vicar one hundred ſhillings yearly; and that the rector of Eynsford ſhould, on a vacancy, preſent to the vicarage of that church, and that further than this, neither ſhould intermeddle, or claim a further right in the above premiſes. This decree was the next year confirmed by pope Gregory IX. in the firſt year of his pontificate.

After which, there were ſeveral compoſitions entered into between the prior and the vicar of this pariſh, and

[g] Regiſt. of Chriſt-church, Canterbury.

[h] Somn. Cant. append. p. 41.

the

the portion assigned to the latter was ratified by John archbishop of Canterbury in 1348.[i]

The church of Farningham continued appropriated to the almonry of Christ-church till the dissolution of that priory, in the reign of king Henry VIII. when it was, together with the vicarage of it, among the rest of the possessions of the priory, surrendered into the king's hands, and he, by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, settled this church and vicarage on his new-erected dean and chapter there, part of whose possessions the rectory still remains; but the advowson came soon afterwards into the possession of the archbishop of Canterbury, in whose patronage it now continues.

In the year 1384, anno 8 king Richard II. this church was valued at ten pounds, and the vicarage at 66s. 8d. In 1622 there was a decree of the court of exchequer in favour of the dean and chapter against Sir Anthony Roper, for a pension of twelve pounds per annum, issuing out of the manor of Chartons.[k]

In the survey of the possessions of the late dean and chapter of Canterbury, in 1650, it was returned, that in Farningham there was a parsonage, or rectory, consisting of a small dwelling-house, a large barn, and other out offices, a little orchard, and two closes of arable, containing seven acres; which, with the tythe of corn and other profits, was worth one hundred pounds *coibs annis*. All which were let by the dean and chapter, anno 16 king Charles I. for twenty-one years, to Richard Bailey, at the rent of two pounds to the dean and chapter, and of five marcs, or 3l. 6s. 8d. one quarter of wheat, and one quarter of barley, to the vicar; and the lessee was likewise bound to provide

[i] Archives of the dean and chapter of Canterbury among which is a schedule of the boundaries between the parishes of Eynesford and Farningham. See Ducarel's Rep. edit. ii. p. 179.

[k] A copy of it is among the charters miscellaneous in Lamb. libr. vol. vi.

entertainment

entertainment for the dean and his officers for one day, or pay twenty ſhillings yearly. The leaſe of this rectory, or parſonage, was ſome time ago, in the poſſeſſion of Robert Thorpe, who died in 1730, and lies buried in a vault in the chancel of this church. It afterwards came into the hands of John Fullerton, eſq. who, in 1756, ſold his intereſt in it, with lands in this pariſh, to Bourchier Cleeve, eſq. whoſe only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, carried it in marriage to Sir George Yonge, bart. late of Eſcott, in Devonſhire, whoſe truſtees are now in the poſſeſſion of it.

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry*, made in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Farningham was a vicarage, with a houſe, and nine acres of glebe land, worth forty pounds per annum, maſter Browne enjoying it, and preaching here.[l]

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 9l. 5s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 18s. 7d.[m]

CHURCH OF FARNINGHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
	Wm. Gilborne, ob. July 15, 1451.[n]
	..... preſented in 1464.
Prior and Convent of Chriſt-church Archbiſhop of Canterbury	*Henry Farebrace*, A. M. obt. Feb. 21, 1601.[o]
	Thomas Browne, 1684.
	John Pendleberry, 1684, obt. Dec. 9, 1719.[p]
	..... *Fuller*, 1723, ob. Jan. 1738.
	John Andrews, A. M. 1744.
	John Perry, D. D. 1754, obt. 1768.[q]
	John Saunders, 1768. Preſent vicar.[r]

l Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-library, vol. xix.

m Bacon's Lib. Regis.

n He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

o He lies buried in the chancel. He was before rector of Ightham; to the poor of which pariſh, as well as of Farningham, he was a benefactor. He reſigned Ightham for Halſted.

p He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

q Alſo rector of Aſh near Wrotham.

r Alſo vicar of Newington by Sittingborne; and a ſix preacher of Canterbury cathedral.

EYNSFORD.

EYNSFORD.

SOUTHWARD from Farningham lies Eynsford, ſometimes written Aynsford, ſo named from a noted *ford* here over the river Darent.

THIS PARISH extends about four miles from eaſt to weſt, and about three miles from north to ſouth; on the north ſide it reaches almoſt up to the village of Farningham, near to which ſtood the antient manſion of Sibell's; and towards the weſt, over the hills, by Weſted-farm and the obſcure and little known hamlet of Crockenhill, both within its bounds, among a quantity of woodlands. The ſoil is in general chalky, except towards the weſt, where there is ſome ſtrong heavy land. The village of Eynsford, through the eaſtern part of which the high road leads from Dartford through Farningham, and hence towards Sevenoke, is ſituated near the ſouth-weſt bounds of the pariſh, in the valley on the banks of the Darent; over it there is a bridge here, repaired at the public charge of the county. At the north end of the village, near the river, are the remains of Eynsford caſtle,* and at the ſouth end of it the church; beyond which this pariſh extends ſouthward, on the chalk hills, a mile and an half; where, near the boundaries of it, is Aſton lodge.

THIS PLACE was given to Chriſt church, in Canterbury, in the time of archbiſhop Dunſtan, who came to the ſee in 950, by a certain rich man, named Ælphege; after whoſe death one Leofſune, who had married the widow of Eadric, Elphege's nephew, retained this land as his own, notwithſtanding this deviſe of it. Upon which the trial of it was appointed

* See an engraving of the remains of this caſtle, in Cuſtumale Roffenſe.

at

at Ærhede, before Uulfi, the prieſt *ſcir-man*, or judge of the county, in preſence of archbiſhop Dunſtan, the parties themſelves, the biſhops of London and Rocheſter, and a multitude of lay people; and there, in the preſence of the whole aſſembly, the archbiſhop taking the croſs in his hand, made his oath upon the book of the eccleſiaſtical laws to the *ſcir-man*, who then took it to the king's uſe, as Leofsune himſelf refuſed to receive it, that the right uſe of theſe lands was to Chriſt church; and as a farther confirmation of it to future times, it had the ratification of a thouſand of the choiceſt men out of Suthex, Weſtſex, Middleſex, and Eaſtſex, who took their oaths alſo on the croſs to the truth of it after him.[t]

At the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, Eynesford was held of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, by knight's ſervice, and accordingly it is thus entered, under the general title of *Terra Militum Archiepi*, in that record.

Ralph Fitz Unſpac holds Eusford of the archbiſhop. It was taxed at ſix ſuling. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there are five carucates and 29 *villeins, with nine borders, having* 15 *carucates. There are* 2 *churches and nine ſervants, and two mills of* 43 *ſhillings, and* 29 *acres of meadow; wood for the pannage of* 20 *hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth* 16 *pounds, and now it is worth* 20 *pounds.—Of this manor Richard de Tonebridge holds as much wood as* 20 *hogs may go out from, and one mill of five ſhillings, and one fiſhery in this lowy.*

In the reign of king Henry II. a family of the name of Eynsford was in the poſſeſſion of this place, one of whom, William de Eynesford, was ſheriff of London in that reign.[u] They bore for their arms, *A*

[t] See Crayford, p. 268..

[u] In the reign of king Henry II. William de Eynesford was ſheriff of London. Strype's Stow's Survey, b. v. p. 369.

fretty

fretty ermine, which coat is carved on the roof of the cloiſters, at Canterbury. William de Eynesford, whether the ſame as above mentioned does not appear, held the MANOR and CASTLE of Eynsford of the archbiſhop, at which time archbiſhop Becket, having given the church of Eynsford to one Laurence, William de Eynesford diſpoſſeſſed him of it, for which he was excommunicated by the archbiſhop, which offended the king exceedingly;[w] another of the ſame name poſſeſſed this manor and caſtle in the 12th and 13th years of king John.[x] In the reign of king Edward I. this eſtate was become the property of the family of Criol, in the 21ſt year of which, as appears by the Tower records, John de Criol and Ralph de Sandwich claimed the privileges of a manor here; Nicholas de Criol, a deſcendant of this John, died poſſeſſed of it, anno 3 king Richard II.[y] after which it paſſed by ſale to the Zouches, of Harringworth. William Zouche died poſſeſſed of it in the 5th year of that reign, and left three ſons, Sir William le Zouche of Braunfield, Edmund, and Thomas; which laſt had this caſtle and manor, of which he was poſſeſſed at his death, anno 6 king Henry IV.[z] After which it paſſed into the name of Chaworth; and Elizabeth, wife of William Chaworth, was found to die poſſeſſed of it in the 17th year of king Henry VII. Soon after which, it was conveyed by ſale to Sir Percival Hart, of the body of Henry VIII. His ſon, Sir George Hart, died anno 22 queen Elizabeth poſſeſſed of this caſtle and manor, with the mill, called Garſmill, holding them of the king, as of his manor of Otford, by knights ſervice;[a] ſince which they have deſcended in the ſame manner that Lullingſtone has, to Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

[w] Dec. Script. col. 711.
[x] Lib. Rub. Scacc.
[y] Rot. Eſch.
[z] Ib. and Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 691.
[a] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

There are large ruins ſtill remaining of Eynsford caſtle. The walls, which are built of ſquared flint, are near four feet thick, being entire for near forty feet in height. The circuit of theſe walls are of a very irregular form, and contain about three quarters of an acre of ground, in the middle of them is a ſtrong keep or dungeon. It ſtands at a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from the river Darent, between which and the caſtle, as well as for the ſame ſpace about it, there is much rubbiſh and foundations of buildings, and there are remains of a broad moat round it, now quite dry.

Many lands in Eynsford are held of this manor by annual quit rents. A conſtable is choſen at the court leet, held for it, for the liberty of Eynsford, which extends over the pariſh of Eynsford, and great part of the ſouth ſide of Farningham-ſtreet.

SOUTH-COURT is a manor here, which was anciently part of the eſtate of the family of Eynesford, already mentioned, and was formerly parcel of Eynſford-caſtle. John de St. Clere poſſeſſed this manor in the 20th year of king Edward III. at which time he paid aid for it. In the reign of king Henry VII. it was come into the name of Dinham; and John Dinham died poſſeſſed of the manor of South-court, with its appurtenances, in Eynsford, which he held of the archbiſhop, as of his manor of Otford, by knights ſervice, in the 17th of king Henry VIII.[b] From Dinham it paſſed by ſale to Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington-caſtle, from which family it was ſold to Hart; and Sir John Hart, ſon and heir of Sir Percival Hart, knight of the body to king Henry VIII.[c] died poſſeſſed of it in the 22d year of queen Elizabeth, holding it of the queen, as of her manor of Otford, by knight ſervice.

Since this unity of poſſeſſion, the ſtyle of theſe manors has been, the caſtle and manor of Eynsford cum

[b] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 691. [c] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

South-



Southcourt; by which title they have deſcended, in the ſame manor as Lullingſtone, to Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

The MANOR *of* ORKESDEN, the manſion of which is now called, by corruption, ASTON-LODGE, was antiently poſſeſſed by a family, who took their ſurname from their reſidence here. William de Orkeſden, in the 12th and 13th years of king John's reign held half a knight's fee in Eynsford, by knight's ſervice of the archbiſhop. He was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, or juſtices of the Great Aſſize.[d]

In the reign of king Edward III. Reginald de Cobham was become poſſeſſed of this manor; in the 14th year of which he obtained a charter of free warren in all the demeſne lands within his lordſhip of Orkeſdenne; and in the next year he obtained licence to caſtellate his houſe here. He was ſon of Reginald de Cobham, who was ſon of John de Cobham of Cobham, by his ſecond wife, Joane, daughter of Hugh de Nevill.[e]

This Reginald de Cobham was a great warrior; and in the 18th year of king Edward III. was conſtituted admiral of the king's fleet, from the Thames mouth weſtward. In the 20th of king Edward III. he paid aid for one quarter of a fee in Orkeſden, which he held of William de Eynesford, as of his manor of Eynsford. He died of the peſtilence in the 35th year of that reign poſſeſſed of this manor, leaving Reginald his ſon and heir, and Joane his wife, daughter of Sir Maurice de Berkeley ſurviving, who poſſeſſed this manor at her death, anno 43 king Edward III.[f] Her ſon, Reginald, was lord of Sterborough caſtle, in Surry, from whence this branch of the Cobhams was henceforward called, Cobhams of Sterborough-caſtle.[g]

[d] Lib. Rubr. Philip. p. 45.
[e] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 67. MSS. pedigree of Cobham.
[f] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.
[g] See more of theſe Cobhams under Chidingſtone.

His grandſon, Sir Thomas Cobham, left a ſole daughter and heir, Anne, who carried this manor in marriage to Sir Edward Borough, who ſurvived him, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 20th year of king Henry VIII. then holding it of the lord Zouche, as of his manor of Eynsford, by knights ſervice.[h]

Thomas, their ſon and heir, was ſummoned to parliament, as lord borough, anno 21 Henry VIII. He left Thomas his ſon and heir, who bequeathed this manor of Orkeſden to his youngeſt ſon, Sir William Borough; and he, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, paſſed it away by ſale to Francis Sandbache, eſq. who ſold it to John Lennard, eſq. *cuſtos brevium* of the court of common-pleas, who purchaſed it for his ſecond ſon, Samuel Lennard, who was afterwards knighted, and was of Weſt Wickham, in this county. On his death, in 1618, he was ſucceeded here by his ſon, Sir Stephen Lennard, who was created a baronet in 1642; he ſold it to Richard Duke, eſq. from whom it paſſed to Nathaniel Tench, eſq. who died in 1710, and was buried at Low Leyton, in Eſſex. His only ſurviving ſon, Fiſher Tench, was created a baronet in 1715,[i] and died poſſeſſed of Orkeſden manor in 1736; ſoon after which it was conveyed by ſale to Percival Hart, eſq. of Lullingſtone, whoſe grandſon, Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. is the preſent owner of it.

Many lands in Eynsford, Lullingſtone, and Sevenoke, are held of this manor by ſmall annual quit rents.

On the weſtern ſide of this pariſh, next to St. Mary Cray, lies the HAMLET *of* CROCKENHILL, which, as appears by a writ, *Ad quod damnum*, brought againſt the prioreſs of Dartford, in the 11th year of king Edward IV. was in the poſſeſſion of that prioreſs and convent; with whom it ſtaid till their ſuppreſſion, in the reign of king Henry VIII. when their lands and

[h] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. [i] Morant's Eſſex, vol. i. p. 25.

revenues

revenues were ſurrendered into the king's hands; all which were confirmed to him and his ſucceſſors by the general words of the act of the 31ſt of his reign, the year after which the king granted to Percival Hart, eſq. among other premiſes, the manor of Crekenhill, alias Crokenhill, with its appurtenances, to hold of him *in capite* by knights ſervice.[k] His ſon, Sir George Hart, of Lullingſtone, died poſſeſſed of it, being then ſtiled Crokenhill, alias Court-hawe, in the 22d year of queen Elizabeth, holding it by the above tenure. Since which it has deſcended, in the ſame manner as the reſt of his eſtates in this pariſh, to Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

This manor pays a yearly fee-farm rent to the crown of eleven ſhillings and five-pence.

LITTLE-MOTE and PETHAM-COURT are two manors, ſituated at the two oppoſite ſides of this pariſh; the former being at the north eaſt corner of it, near Farningham; and the latter at the north-weſt corner of it, near adjoining to Crokenhill and St. Mary Cray. Theſe manors were, for many generations, part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Sibell, who reſided at a manſion, called after them Sibell's, ſituated in Little or Lower Mote, and bore for their arms, *Argent, a tiger gules, viewing himſelf in a glaſs* or *mirror, azure.* Their eſtate here was much increaſed in the reign of king Henry VIII. by one of them marrying the female heir of Cowdale. Theſe Cowdales bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron gules between three cows heads caboſhed ſable*; which coat, both impaled and quartered with Sybill, Philipott ſays was remaining in the manſion here, both in painted glaſs and carved work, in his time.[l]

One of this family, John Sibell, died in the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, poſſeſſed of theſe eſtates, and alſo of the demeſne lands of the manor of Hilteſ-

[k] Rot. Eſch. an. 32 Henry VIII. pt. 5. [l] Philipott, p. 46.

bury;

bury; all which were held of the manor of Eynsford. He left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, and Jane his wife ſurviving, who held theſe eſtates for her life, and afterwards married Francis Hart, eſq.

Elizabeth Sibell, the daughter, in the 24th year of queen Elizabeth, married Robert Boſevile, eſq. afterwards knighted, the younger brother of Henry Boſevile of Bradborne, and ſon of Ralph Boſevile, of that place, clerk of the court of wards; and he, on her mother's death, became, in her right, poſſeſſed of Sibell's, with the manors of Littlemote and Petham. His deſcendant, Sir Thomas Boſevile, was of Littlemote, and had been a colonel in the king's army, and knighted by king Charles I. at Durham, in May 1642. He died the next year, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Oxford.[m] By Sarah, his wife, who afterwards married Col. Richard Crimes, he had a ſon, Thomas, who poſſeſſed theſe manors and Sibell's on his father's death. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Francis Wyat, of Boxley-abbey, and died in 1660, leaving an only daughter and heir, Margaretta, who carried the manor of Petham-court in marriage to Sir Robert Marſham, bart. of Buſhey-hall, in Hertfordſhire; and his great grand ſon, the Right Hon. Charles Marſham, lord Romney, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

But the manor of Littlemote, with Sibell's, became the property of Sir Henry Boſevile, who died in 1702,[n] without iſſue, and deviſed this manor and eſtate to his kinſman, Robert Boſevile, eſq. of Staffordſhire, whoſe family was originally of Ardeſley, in Yorkſhire, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, a younger branch of them ſettled in Kent, at Bradborne, in Sevenoke, and here at Eynsford; and a younger branch of theſe again in Staffordſhire; they bore for

[m] See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. Faſti, p. 7.

[n] The Boſeviles all lie buried in the S. chancel of this church.

their

their arms, *Argent, a feſs lozengy gules, in chief three bears heads eraſed ſable.*

His ſon of the ſame name, in the year 1755, ſold it, in ſeveral parcels, to different perſons, ſince which it has been of no conſequence worth mentioning, and the old manſion of Sibell's has been pulled down ſome years ago, and two tenements have been erected on the ſcite of it.

CHARITIES.

PERCIVAL HART, eſq. gave by will, for the benefit of the poor, an annuity out of lands, veſted in Sir John Dyke, bart. and of the annual produce of 2l.

AN UNKNOWN PERSON gave for the like uſe, a houſe, let by the pariſh to Philip Weller, and of the annual value of 4l.

SIR ANTHONY ROPER and ..... HATCLIFF, eſq. (as is ſuppoſed) gave for the benefit of the ſame, lands and houſes in Greenwich, the rents to be divided, to the pariſh of Farningham three-fifths, to Horton Kirkby one-fifth, and to this pariſh of Eynſford one-fifth, the annual produce being to this pariſh, on an average, 7l.

EYNSFORD is in the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and being a *peculiar* of the archbiſhop, it is as ſuch in the *deanry* of Shoreham. The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, is ſituated at the ſouth-eaſt end of the village.

It ſeems from the form of it to be one of our early Norman ſtructures, and coeval with the caſtle. It is built in the form of a croſs, with two large wings or ſide chancels; that on the ſouth ſide belonged to the Sibell's, and afterwards to the Boſevile's, many of whom lie buried in it, ſeveral of whoſe graveſtones and inſcriptions are now ſo covered with filth and rubbiſh that they are illegible; and the place itſelf, through continued neglect, is haſtening to a total ruin. The north chancel is kept in good repair, and is filled with pews and a neat veſtry room. In this chancel, according to Weever, was a ſtone, on which was engraved, in wondrous antique characters, *Ici gis ..... la famme de la Roberg de Eckisford*, perhaps it may have been ſo

ſo ſpelt for Einesford, or one of his miſtakes for it, and if ſo, this chancel might belong to the Eynesfords, lords of this manor and caſtle; the ſtone is now hid by the wooden flooring over it. At the weſt end of the church is a ſpire ſteeple, underneath which is a curious circular door way of Saxon or very early Norman architecture.[o]

Among other monuments and inſcriptions in this church, *in the chancel*, a graveſtone, arms, a lion paſſant guardant, in chief three ſtirrups, for George Gilford, eſq. obt. 1704, æt. 85; another for Thomas Gifford, eſq. obt. 1705, æt. 59. *In the chancel*, on the ſouth ſide of the church, a graveſtone for lady Sarah Boſevile, wife of Col. Richard Crimes, obt. 1660; another for Tho. Boſevile, eſq. of Littlemote, in Eynsford, only ſon of Sir Thomas Boſevile; he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Francis Wiat of Boxley-abbey, by whom he left Margaretta, his ſole daughter and heir, obt. 1660; another, arms, five lozenges in feſs, in chief three bears heads eraſed, impaling two bends engrailed, and a canton, for Sir Henry Boſevile, of Littlemote, and dame Mary his wife; ſhe died 1693, he died 1702. On the ſouth wall, a monument with the above arms, for Mrs. Margaret Boſevile, only daughter and heir of Sir Henry Boſevile, of Littlemote, ob. 1682, æt. 26.[p]

William de Eynesford, lord of this pariſh, gave the church of Eynsford to the monks o Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, when he became a monk there; which was confirmed by William de Enysford, his grandſon.[q] Archbiſhop Richard, in the reign of king Henry II. appropriated this church to the almonry of Chriſt church.[r] In the time of Stephen Langton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, there was a diſpute, whether the church of Farningham was a chapel to the church of Eynsford or not?

[o] See Cuſtum. Roff. p. 94, 106, where there are engravings of the eaſt end of the church, and of this door way.

[p] See the monuments and inſcriptions at large, in Reg. Roff. p. 784.

[q] Regiſt. of Chriſt church, Canterbury, Cart. 1372.

[r] Somner's Canterbury, p. 112.

In

In conſequence of which, the archbiſhop, by his decree, made with the conſent of all parties in 1225, ordained, that the rector of Eynsford and his ſucceſſors, ſhould poſſeſs entirely the whole church of Eynsford, with all its tythes, as well great as ſmall, houſes, lands, gardens, and all other things belonging to it, which the rector of it was wont to have before; and that the almoner of Chriſt-church, and not the monks, ſhould poſſeſs, to the uſe of the almonry, the chapel of Farningham, with its appurtenauces, &c. belonging to it, as is therein mentioned; and that the rector of this church of Eynsford ſhould, on a vacancy, preſent to the vicarage of this church; and that further than this, neither ſhould intermeddle, or claim a right in the above premiſes.[s]

Thus this rectory became a *fine cure*, the parſon of this church from that time having preſented to the vicarage, the incumbent of which has had the cure of ſouls, in which ſituation the rectory ſtill remains, being eſteemed as a donative of the patronage of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In the 15th year of king Edward I. this church was valued at thirty marcs.[t] In 1575, Henry Withers, clerk, parſon of the pariſh church and benefice of Eynsford, leaſed this rectory to Thomas Dunnoll, yeoman, at 12l. 6s. 8d. per annum. In 1633, John Gifford, D. D. rector, let the ſame to Thomas Gifford, his ſon, at forty pounds per annum rent.

By virtue of the *commiſſion of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, iſſuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Eynsford was a donative, with a houſe, and one hundred acres of glebe, and the great tythes, worth altogether one hundred and ten pounds per annum, then in the poſſeſſion of George Gifford, eſq. that the vicarage had a houſe, but no glebe land,

[s] Regiſt. Chriſt Church, Cant. Cart. 155.
[t] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 456.

and

and was worth thirty-five pounds per annum, one maſter Heriot enjoying it, and preaching there.[u]

Francis Porter, rector in 1674, let to George Gifford, eſq. of Pennis, this rectory, or parſonage of forty pounds per annum, and of twenty pounds to the vicar, Edward Tilſon, which laſt ſum is mentioned to be an augmentation made in purſuance of the king's letters recommendatory, which leaſe was confirmed in 1707, in purſuance of like letters of queen Anne.

George Gifford, eſq. of Pennis, continued leſſee till his death, in 1704, when his intereſt in it devolved to his ſon, Thomas Gifford, who died the next year, and left three daughters and coheirs, viz. Margaret, married to Thomas Petley; Mary to John Selby, and Jane to Finch Umfrey; this parſonage being let by them at one hundred and forty-five pounds per annum.

The intereſt of this leaſe paſſed by ſale from them to Percival Hart, eſq. of Lullingſtone, whoſe grandſon, Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. a few years ago, ſuffered the leaſe to expire.

The rectory of Eynsford is valued in the king's books at 12l. 16s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 5s. 8d. the vicarage at twelve pounds, and the tenths at 1l. 4s.[w]

CHURCH OF EYNSFORD.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Laurence, about 1165.[x]
	Henry, in 1225.[y]
Archbiſhop of Canterbury	*John Lynton*, col. 1391.[z]
	Henry Withers, in 1575.
	John Bowles, D. D. vacat. 1629.[a]
	John Gifford, D. D. Feb. 18, 1629.[b]

[u] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-library, vol. xix.

[w] Bacon's Lib. Regis.

[x] Decim. Script. col 711.

[y] Regiſt. Chriſt-church, Canterb. Cart. 155.

[z] He was then rector of Tunſtall. More's Hiſt. of Tunſtall, p. 53.

[a] Made biſhop of Rocheſter in 1629.

[b] Preſented by the lord-keeper. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 146.

PATRONS,





PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury	*Francis Porter*, in 1677. *Paul Colomeiz*, 1691. *Peter Taſcher*, 1699. *John Lynch*, D. D. Oct. 1731, obt. 1760.[c] *George Secker*, D. D. 1760, reſigned 1763.[d] *John Fowel*, D. D. 1763. Preſent rector.[e]
	VICARS.
Rectors of Eynsford	..... *Heriot*, in 1650.[f] *John Bedle*, in 1661. *Edward Tilſon*, in 1674.[g] *Edward Tilſon*, 1726, obt. 1748.[h] ..... *Herring*, preſented in 1748. *Benjamin Longley*, preſented 1750, obt. 1783.[i] *Thomas Perrier Alkin*, April, 1780, obt. Jan. 20, 1784.[k] *James Andrew*, LL.D. 1784, ob. March 7, 1791.[l] *H. M. Davis*, 1791. Preſent vicar.

c Afterwards dean of Canterbury, &c. &c.

d And prebendary of Canterbury: both which he reſigned on being made reſidentiary of St. Paul's.

e Rector of Chartham and Biſhopſborne.

f Parl. Surveys, Lambeth-library, vol. xix.

g Rector of Lullingſtone.

h Ibid. Son of the former.

i Curate of Alh, near Sandwich, and vicar of Tong.

k He had been before vicar of Lenham, which he reſigned.

l Formerly prebendary of Rocheſter, and vicar of Alhford.

LULLINGSTONE.

ADJOINING to Eynsford ſouthward lies Lullingſtone, called in the *Textus Roffenſis*, *Lullingeſtou*, and in Domeſday, *Lolingeſtone*.

This

This parish is but small, it has no village, there being but two houses in it besides Lullingstone-house. Nearly the whole of it is the property of Sir John Dyke; this seat stands in the valley at the eastern boundary of the park, on the western bank of the river Darent, a situation too low and damp to be either pleasant or healthy; almost adjoining to it on the north side is the church, hence the chalk hills immediately rise, both to the east and west, where, though more barren, it yet becomes more healthy. Through this park, close by the antient gateway to Lullingstone-house, is a public and acknowledged road leading from Eynsford to Shoreham.

THIS PLACE, at the time of taking the survey of Domesday, was part of the vast estate of Odo, bishop of Baieux, half-brother to William the Conqueror; and it is accordingly thus described in it, under the general title of that prelate's lands:

Godfrey de Ros holds of the bishop (of Baieux) Lolingestone. It was taxed at 1 *suling. The arable land is . . . . In demesne there is* 1 *carucate, and* 4 *villeins, with* 1 *cottager, having* 2 *carucates. There are* 7 *servants and* 6 *acres of pasture; wood for the pannage of* 20 *hogs. When he received it, it was worth* 60 *shillings, now* 100 *shillings. The king has in his hand what is worth* 10 *shillings. Brixi Cilt held it of king Edward the Confessor.*

Malgerius holds of the bishop (of Baieux) Lolingestone. It was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is . . . . In demesne there is 1 *carucate, and* 3 *villeins, with* 1 *borderer, having* 1 *carucate. There are* 5 *acres of meadow.*

And a little afterwards:

Osbern Peyforer holds Lolingestone of the bishop (of Baieux) for half a suling. The arable land is . . . . . In demesne there is 1 *carucate, and* 3 *villeins, with* 1 *borderer, and* 1 *servant, having* 1 *carucate. There are* 5 *acres of meadow, wood for the pannage of* 5 *hogs,*

and

and 1 *mill of* 15 *ſhillings, and* 150 *eels. The king has a wood of a late gift of the biſhop, and it is worth* 3 *ſhillings. The whole manor was worth* 60 *ſhillings, now* 77 *ſhillings. Sewart Sot held it of king Edward the Confeſſor, and could turn himſelf over with his land whenever he would.*

The former of theſe eſtates being thus held by the family of Ros, acquired from them the name of the manor of Lullingſtone Ros, as the latter did from being owned by that of Peyforer, the name of Lullingſtone Peyforer. In the beginning of the reign of king Edward I. they were both in the poſſeſſion of the family of Rokeſle. Gregory de Rokeſle held them in the 7th year of king Edward I. being then lord-mayor of London; and that year he obtained a grant to himſelf and his heirs of *free-warren* for his lands in Lullingſtone.[m] In the 20th year of king Edward III. his grandſon, John de Rokeſle, rector of the church of Chelsfield, paid aid for it as one knight's fee, viz. the manors of Lullingſtone Roſſe, Fokyſparfrere, and Cokerhurſt,[n] which William de Rokeſle before held in Lullingſtone of Margery de Rivers. John de Rokeſle died in 1361, and lies buried in this church. His arms, as on his grave ſtone, were, *A croſs, in the dexter quarter a rook.* His feoffees conveyed all his eſtates in this pariſh to Sir John Peche, deſcended from Gilbert de Peche, who was ſummoned to parliament in the 13th year of king Edward II.[o] He had two ſons, Sir William Peche and Sir Robert Peche, who both accompanied king Edward I. in his victorious expedition into Scotland, in the 28th year of his reign, and aſſiſted at the ſiege of Carlaverock in that kingdom, for which ſervice they, with their company, received the honour of knighthood.

[m] Philipott, p. 227. Rot. Car. ejus an. No. 2.

[n] Cokerhurſt is ſituated juſt without the pales on the ſouth ſide of Lullingſtone park.

[o] Cott. Rep. p. 5.

Sir

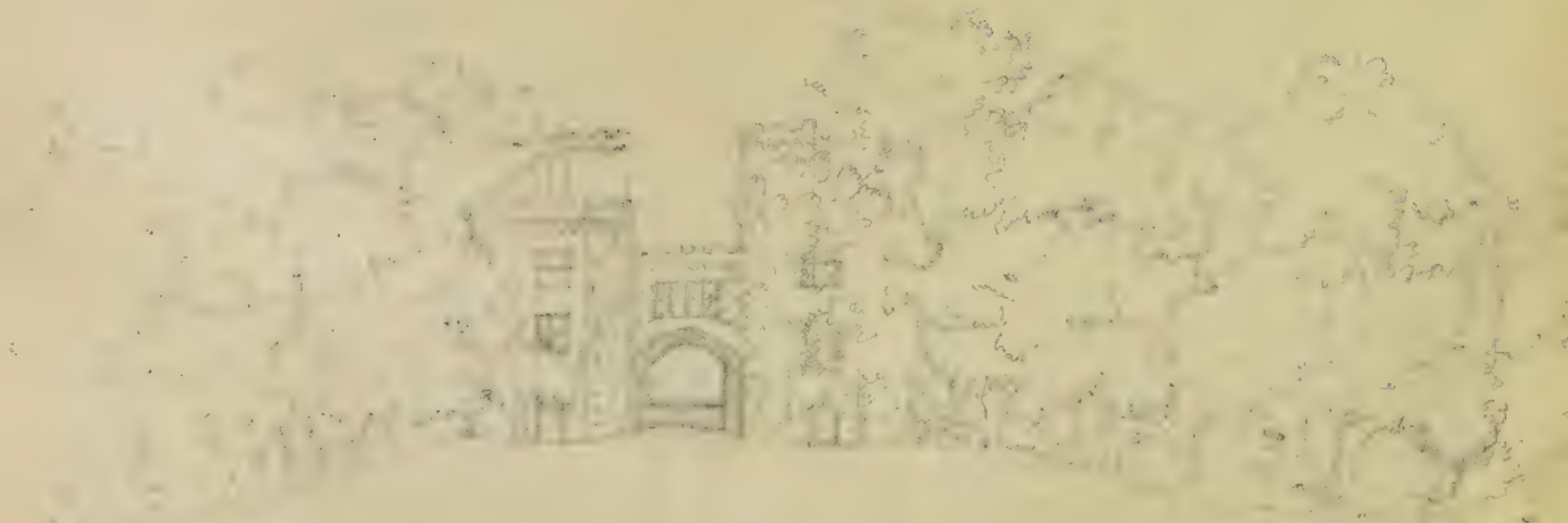
Sir John Peche, the ſame year that he bought Lullingſtone, obtained a charter of *free-warren* to his lands here, which was the next year again confirmed to him.[p] He died in the 4th year of king Richard II. poſſeſſed of Lullingſtone, when it was alſo found, by inquiſition, that he was then poſſeſſed jointly with Mary his wife, of a meſſuage, with divers lands, woods, and rents of aſſize, in Lullingſtone and Peyfrere, of the feoffment of John Conſtantyn, Edmund de Cleye, and Richard Peche, which premiſes were held of the king as of the honor of Ledes, as the fourth part of one knight's fee, by the ſervice of one pair of gilt ſpurs, of the price of ſix-pence.[q] He was ſucceeded in his eſtates here by his ſon, Sir William Peche, whoſe widow, the lady Joan, died poſſeſſed of them in the 11th year of king Henry IV. and lies buried in St. Mary Woolnoth church, in London.[r] Their ſon was Sir John Peche, ſheriff of Kent, anno 8 Henry VI. whoſe figure habited in his ſurcoat of arms, and kneeling on a cuſhion, with his hands joined in a praying poſture, and his head uncovered, was formerly pictured in one of the windows of Aſhford church. He left a ſon, Sir William Peche, ſheriff of this county in the 2d and 3d years of king Edward IV. who at his death in 1487, was found to die poſſeſſed of the manor of Lullingſtone Roſſe, and Lullingſtone, Payſrere, and Cokerhurſt, with their appurtenances, which were held of the king as of his duchy of Lancaſter.[s] He left a ſon, Sir John Peche, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Hart, eſq.

Sir John Peche was a man of great reputation at that time, being created a knight banneret, and made lord deputy of Calais. He was ſheriff in the 10th year of king Henry VII. in which year, when the lord Audley

[p] Philipott, p. 227.
[q] Rot. Eſch.
[r] Ibid. Inquiſ. poſt mort.
[s] Augt. Off. Among the conventual leaſes there.

and

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and the Corniſh men, who had riſen in ſupport of Perkin Warbeck, would have collected proviſions and men in this county, he with other gentry of it, oppoſed them, and obliged them to turn towards London; ſoon after which they were vanquiſhed on Blackheath. During his life-time he paid five hundred pounds into the hands of the wardens and maſters of the Grocers company in London, of which he was free, for the performing of certain almſdeeds, and works of piety for his ſoul's health, as will be further mentioned hereafter. He died poſſeſſed of Lullingſtone manor, leaving his wife, the lady Elizabeth ſurviving to whom king Henry VIII. of his ſpecial favour, in his 31ſt year, granted an annuity of ten marcs during her life.

On his death without iſſue, Elizabeth, his ſiſter, was found to be his heir; upon which her huſband, John Hart, eſq. of the Middle Temple, counſellor at law in her right became entitled to this eſtate.

This family of Hart was originally of Weſtmill, in Hertfordſhire, where Stephen Hart reſided in the reign of king Edward III. His ſon, Hanekin Hart, left a ſon William, who removed from Weſtmill, to Abbotſbury, and thence to Papworth, in Cambridgeſhire; his ſon and heir, William Hart, returned into Hertfordſhire. His deſcendant, William Hart, died in the 9th year of king Henry VII. leaving by Alice his wife, widow of Robert Sutton, of London, one ſon, John Hart, who was of the Middle Temple, and married Elizabeth, ſiſter and heir of Sir John Peche, knight banneret, as above mentioned. He left, by Elizabeth his wife, who ſurvived him, and afterwards married George Cobham, brother of the lord Cobham, and dying in 1543, lies buried in St. Mary Cray church, a ſon, Sir Percival Hart, who was chief ſewer and knight harbinger to king Henry VIII. king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, whoſe lands were diſgavelled by the act of the 31ſt of the former

mer of thoſe reigns. On his mother's death in 1543, he became poſſeſſed of this manor of Lullingſtone; for at this time the two manors before-mentioned ſeem to have been accounted but as one; when he quitted his ſeat, afterwards called Barkhart, in Orpington, and removed hither to Lullingſtone-houſe, where he kept his ſhrievalty for this county in the 37th year of king Henry VIII. He died in 1580, and lies buried in this church, having had by Frediſwide, his wife, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of John, lord Bray, twelve children. Of whom Henry, the eldeſt ſon, married Cicely, daughter of Sir Martin Bowes, and died without iſſue; and Sir George, the ſecond ſon, and at length heir to his father, on his brother's death, was of Lullingſtone, and was ſheriff of this county, anno 25th Elizabeth; by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Bowes, eſq. of Elford, in Staffordſhire, he left ſeveral children, and died in 1587. His eldeſt ſon, Sir Percival Hart, reſided at Lullingſtone-houſe, and was twice married; firſt, to Anne, daughter of Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer, by whom he had one ſon, William; his ſecond wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope, of Grimſton, by whom he had Sir Henry Hart, K. B. who died in his father's life-time, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Burdet, and widow of Sir Simon Norwich, by whom he left Percival Hart, and ſeveral other children.

William Hart, eſq. the only ſon of Sir Percyval, by his firſt wife, ſucceeded his father in the poſſeſſion of this place, and died in 1671. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Weldon, of Swanſcombe, who died in 1677, and lies buried there, by whom he had no iſſue. Upon which this eſtate deſcended to Percyval Hart, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Hart, eldeſt ſon of Sir Percyval Hart, by his ſecond wife, as before-mentioned. He was afterwards knighted, and left by Anne his wife, one ſon, Percival Hart, eſq. who was of Lullingſtone, and was ſheriff in 1707, and

ſerved

ſerved in parliament for this county in the 9th and 12th years of queen Anne's reign. He died in 1738, and was buried, as were his ſeveral anceſtors before-mentioned, in this church. This family of Hart bore for their arms, *Per chevron azure and gules, three harts tripping or.* Over the monument of Percyval Hart, eſq. laſt-mentioned, are forty-four different ſhields of arms, which he quartered in his own and his wife's right. He left by Sarah his wife, youngeſt daughter of Edward Dixon, eſq. of Hilden, an only daughter and heir, Anne, then married to her ſecond huſband, Sir Thomas Dyke, bart. of Horeham, in Suſſex.

Sir Thomas Dyke was deſcended of a good family, who had been ſometime ſeated in Suſſex; of whom Thomas Dyke, ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas Dyke, by Catharine his wife, one of the daughters of Sir John Bramſtone, of Skreenes, in Eſſex, was created a baronet March 3, 1676, anno 29 king Charles II. He reſided at Horeham, in Suſſex, and ſerved in parliament for that county in 1685, and for Eaſt Grinſted ſeveral times. He married Philadelphia, the eldeſt daughter and coheir of Thomas Nutt, of Selmiſton, in Suſſex, and died in 1706, having had by her Philadelphia, who married Lewis Stephens, D. D. Elizabeth married to John Cockman, M. D. and Thomas, who was his only ſurviving ſon, who married Anne, daughter and ſole heir of Percyval Hart, as before-mentioned. The family of Dyke bear for their arms, *Or, three cinquefoils ſable.*

He quitted his family ſeat at Horeham, and entirely reſided at Lullingſtone-houſe, which he firſt dignified with the name of Lullingſtone-caſtle, by which name it has been called ever ſince. For as to Lullingſtone-caſtle, the reader will find an account of it under the pariſh of Shoreham; it being evident, from all records and antient writings, that it was the ſame as is now known by the name of Shoreham-caſtle, the ruins of which appear near the river, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſouth

ſouth gate of Lullingſtone-park. Sir Thomas Dyke died in 1756, and lies buried here, having had by Anne his wife, one daughter, Philadelphia, married to William Lee, eſq. of Totteridge, ſon of the lord chief juſtice Lee, and three ſons; Thomas Hart, who died unmarried; John Dixon, the preſent baronet; and Percyval, who died in 1740, unmarried. He left his wife, lady Anne Dyke, ſurviving, who poſſeſſed this manor and ſeat during her life, and dying in 1763, lies buried in this church; on which Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. her only ſurviving ſon, became entitled to them, by virtue of his father's will in tail male. He married, in 1756, Philadelphia Payne Horne, only daughter and heir of George Horne, eſq. late of London, by whom he has three ſons, Thomas, Percival, and George Hart; and two daughters, the eldeſt of whom was married in 1790, to Beaumont Hotham, eſq. and the youngeſt, Harriot, in 1791, to Charles Milman, eſq. now of Farningham.

Sir John Dixon Dyke now reſides here, and has been for ſeveral years improving this ſeat, and the park and grounds about it.

Lambarde mentions a park at Lullingſtone, in the reign of queen Elizabeth;[1] after which there ſeems to have been none uſed as ſuch for many years. In the time of the late Mr. Percyval Hart, it was uſed as a warren for conies, and Sir Thomas Dyke reſtored it to its preſent ſtate as a park again.

LULLINGSTANE was formerly a pariſh of itſelf, though it is now united to Lullingſtone. It is ſituated at the north-eaſt corner of Lullingſtone-park, between that and Eynsford. This place was held in the reign of king Edward I. by Simon de Echingham, of Richard de Rokeſle, as half a knight's fee; ſoon after which, it came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Cobham, a younger branch of which owned it in the reign of king Edward III.

[1] Lamb. Peramb. p. 57.

Sir

Sir Reginald de Cobham paid his reſpective aid for this manor of Lullingſtane, as half a knight's fee, in the 20th year of that reign, which Simon de Echingham before held here of Richard de Rokeſle, and he of the king, as of his honor of Ledes. He died in the 35th year of the above reign, poſſeſſed of it at his death.[u] His ſon Reginald was lord of Sterborough-caſtle, in Surry.[w]

His grandſon, Sir Thomas Cobham, left a ſole daughter and heir, Anne, who carried this eſtate in marriage to Sir Edward Borough. Their ſon and heir, Thomas, was ſummoned to parliament as lord Borough, anno 21 king Henry VIII. and left Thomas, his ſon and heir, who bequeathed it to his youngeſt ſon, Sir William Borough, and he in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, conveyed it by ſale to Percyval Hart, ſince which it has deſcended in the ſame way that Lullingſtone manor has, to Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. who is the preſent owner of it.

This pariſh was united to that of Lullingſtone, by Richard, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the year 1412, as will be more fully mentioned hereafter in the eccleſiaſtical account of it.

The church of Lullingſtane, after its being united to Lullingſtone, became neglected and fell to ruin. It ſtood in a field by the road ſide, on the weſt ſide leading from Eynsford to Lullingſtone, a few rods from the gate, and about a quarter of a mile from the park-gate. The remains are obſcured with briars and nettles; from the ſmallneſs of the building it ſhould ſeem to be of Saxon architecture, and built with flints and Roman bricks, the weſt end being chiefly of the latter, ſeveral of which have been dug up near theſe ruins, and in digging a hole for the third poſt of the paling, from the park gate, part of a teſſelated pavement was

[u] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.
[w] See more of this branch of Cobham, under Chidingſtone.

 diſcovered,

diſcovered, and Roman coins and inſtruments have at times been found near theſe ruins.*

CHARITY.

Sir John Peche, knight banneret, in king Henry the VIIth's time, gave by deed 500l. to the Grocers Company, to be paid from land in this pariſh, for the keeping of a ſolemn OBIT on the 1ſt of January yearly in this church, and for the payment of 53s. 4d. yearly to the parſon of this pariſh, and his ſucceſſors, in conſequence of which the above-mentioned Company pay 9l. 4s. to this pariſh yearly.

The parish of Lullingstone is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Rocheſter, and *deanry* of Dartford. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. It conſiſts of one iſle and two chancels, having a low pointed ſteeple at the weſt end.

This church, to the credit of the patrons of it, who for a long ſucceſſion of time have reſided in the family ſeat almoſt adjoining to it, is remarkable for the neat and decent ſtate in which it is kept. It is paved with white and black marble, the pews are regularly wainſcoted, the windows adorned with coloured glaſs, and the cieling ornamented with ſtucco. The antient ſcreen which ſeparates the nave from the chancel, yet remains entire. It is of oak, and a moſt beautiful piece of gothic work, with a baluſtrade at top. The ſeveral monuments, which are fine, are in excellent order and preſervation, inſomuch, that it reſembles a nobleman's coſtly chapel, more than a parochial country church, and affords an example worthy of the imitation of the patrons of other churches.

In the chancel, among others, is a grave-ſtone for Galfridus, once rector of this pariſh; another, with a braſs plate, for John de Rokeſle, once lord of Lullingſtone, obt. 1361; arms, a croſs, a rook in the dexter quarter; another, with the figure of a man armed, and a lion at his feet in braſs, inſcription in black letter,

* See an engraving of the ruins of this chapel in Coſt. Roff. p. 126.

for

for Sir William Peche, obt. 1487, at the corner of the ſtone are four ſhields of braſs, containing thoſe of Peche, being azure, a lion rampant ermine, crowned, or double queved furchee, with its quarterings and impalements. On the ſouth ſide of the altar is a moſt ſumptuous and lofty monument, and under the roof of it, which is richly adorned with gilt roſes, &c. a ſarcophagus, on which lies the figure of a man in armour, with his creſt at his head and feet, being a lion ermine crowned, or, beſide him is his lady, and above an inſcription for Sir Percyval Hart, heir to the Peche, who lived in the ſervice of four princes, under the firſt of whom he was knighted, and chief ſewer and knight harbinger under all; he matched into the family of the lord Bray, and had by his lady twelve children, he died æt. 84; above the inſcription are the arms of Hart and Peche quarterly; on each ſide, Hart and other quarterings. On the north ſide is a moſt magnificent monument of ſtone, which ſeparates the two chancels, it is enriched with great variety of gothic work; at the bottom, under an altar table of ſtone, ſupported by ſmall pillars, lies the figure of a knight in armour, with his head reſting on his creſt, being a demi lion rampant ermine crowned, with a gorget of flowers round the neck, and his feet againſt a lion couchant crowned, on his tabard, the arms of Peche as above, and the motto, Preſt a faire; in different places about the monument, are ſhields of Peche, with its impalements and quarterings, and the arms and ſupporters of the Grocers Company. This pile of excellent ſculpture for that age, is in memory of Sir John Peche, knight-banneret, who in king Henry the VIIIth's reign, was conſtable of Dover-caſtle, lord deputy of Calais, &c. He founded the alms-houſes at Lullingſtone, and gave 500l. to other pious uſes, to be performed by the Grocers Company, of which he was free.

Under the window at the eaſt end is a noble tomb of alabaſter, on which lie the figures of a man in armour and his lady, in the dreſs of the time, with their hands conjoined, at their heads is a lion couchant ermine, crowned, or; at their feet a garb of arrows argent, being for Sir George Hart, ſecond ſon of Sir Percyval Hart, and two daughters, obt. 1587, æt. 55, on it the arms of Hart and of Bowes; a grave-ſtone for William Hart, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Percival Hart, obt. 1671, æt. 77; arms, Hart and Peche quarterly. On the weſt ſide of the chancel, which it entirely covers, is a beautiful monument executed in the gothic taſte in ſtucco, in the form of a ſcreen, and ornamented with a great number of ſhields of arms. In the centre, on white marble, arched in the form of an entrance or door-way, which reaches to the pavement, is an inſcription for Percyval Hart, eſq. the munificent repairer and beautifier of this church, repreſentative in parliament for this county in the two laſt parliaments of queen Anne, obt. 1738, æt. 70; the ſhields of arms on the

monument are numerous, being forty-four different ones of Peche and Hart, with their impalements and quarterings. On the north ſide is a very elegant mural monument, with a profile head of a lady encircled with figures and ornamental ſculpture; on each ſide are two fine urns of brown marble, in memory of dame Anne Dyke, who died in 1763, æt. 71, only child of Percival Hart, eſq. of this place; ſhe was twice married, firſt, to John Bluet, eſq. of Holcomb-court, in Devonſhire, and afterwards to Sir Thomas Dyke, bart. of Horeham; Mr. Bluet died in 1728, æt. 29, and was buried here. Sir Thomas Dyke died in 1756, æt. 58, and lies buried in this chancel; above, in a lozenge, are the arms of Hart, impaling on the right Bluet; on the left, Dyke. The ſeveral windows are filled with painted glaſs, in compleat preſervation, much of them of ſcripture hiſtory, intermixed with ſhields of arms, belonging to the above families of Peche, Hart and Dyke, erected at different times, one by Sir Thomas Dyke ſo late as 1754.[y]

In the 15th year of king Edward I. the church of Lullingſtone was valued at twelve marcs.[z] Richard, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the year 1412, united the pariſh and church of Lullingſtane to this of Lullingſtone, with the conſent of Sir Reginald de Cobham, lord and patron of the former; and of John Peche, lord and patron of the latter, and all others intereſted in them; by reaſon that the pariſhioners of Lullingſtane had decreaſed to two families only; and that the income and revenue of the church was become ſo ſmall, as not to afford a decent ſupport to the rectors of it; and the biſhop, by his decree, added the pariſhioners of the pariſh church of Lullingſtane to that of Lullingſtone, together with the cure of ſouls, and families, with oblations, and all and ſingular the tythes, excepting thoſe of ſheaves, hay, wood, and underwood,[a] whatſoever, which he decreed ſhould remain as before to the church of Lullingſtane, and that they ſhould continue to be pariſhioners of the church of Lullingſtone, until new pariſhioners ſhould return, and again increaſe in

[y] See the monuments and inſcriptions, with the arms and painted glaſs in the windows of this church at large, Reg. Roff. p. 1042.

[z] Stev. Mon. p. 456. [a] Boſci & ſylvæ cæduæ.

the

the parish of Lullingstane; and further, that notwithstanding the above decree, the rector of the church of Lullingstane should sustain entirely, as he had before been wont to do, all the burthens belonging to it, as well relating to divine service as otherwise, excepting what has been before-mentioned, and which belonged to the parishioners to sustain.[b]

By virtue of the *commission of enquiry* into the value of church livings, in 1650, issuing out of chancery, it was returned, that Lullingstone was a parsonage, with a house, without glebe land, and worth thirty-eight pounds per annum, if Lullingstane was laid to it, which was eight pounds per annum.

And again, that Lullingstane was a parsonage, the church fallen down; one master Cockerell enjoying it, but performed no duty.[c]

In the year 1712, Percyval Hart, esq. patron of the parish church of Lullingstone, and also of the vicarage of Lullingstane, and Edward Tilson, clerk, rector of Lullingstone, presented their petition to Thomas Sprat, then bishop of Rochester, setting forth, that the true value of that rectory, as certified into the queen's court of exchequer, amounted to the value of 39l. 1s. 3d. yearly, and no more; and that the true value of that vicarage, then vacant, amounted to ten pounds yearly, and no more; which vicarage was without cure of souls, having neither church nor chapel belonging to it, nor inhabitant dwelling within it, and that it was not valued in the queen's books of the first fruits and tenths; and that the rectory above-mentioned was not distant from it a quarter of a mile, and humbly praying, that the rectory and vicarage might be *united and consolidated* for ever. In consequence of which, the bishop *united and consolidated* them for ever. And he further granted licence to

[b] Reg. Roff. p. 477. Bib. Cot. Faustina, c. v. f. 116.
[c] Parl. Surveys, Lambeth libr. vol. xix.

the rector of the before-mentioned church and his ſucceſſors, to take actual poſſeſſion of the vicarage then vacant, and to take and receive the rents, profits, oblations, tythes, and other revenues whatſoever of it, and to convert and apply the ſame to the uſe and commodity of the rector of the church of Lullingſtone, for the time being, who ſhould be ſubject to and diſcharge all burthens whatſoever of the vicarage, ordinary and extraordinary, which the vicars of it were bound and accuſtomed to be ſubject to and diſcharge, before the union of this rectory and vicarage.[d]

The rectory of Lullingſtone is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly certified value of 39l. 1s. 3d. the yearly tenths being fifteen ſhillings and eight-pence.[e] It was in 1734 augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, at which time the reverend doctor Henchman contributed one hundred pounds for the like purpoſe.[f]

The churches of Lullingſtone and Lullingſtane were always appendages to thoſe manors, and as ſuch they are now of the patronage of Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart.

CHURCH OF LULLINGSTONE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Family of Peche.	*Galfridus.*[g]
	Richard White,, in 1412.[h]
Family of Hart.	*Edward Tilſon*, obt. 1726.[i]
	Edward Tilſon, inſtit. Jan. 27, 1726, obt. 1748.[k]
Sir Thomas Dyke, bart.	*David Lambe*, 1748, ob-. 1771.[l]
Sir John D. Dyke, bart.	*Marmaduke Lewis*, 1772. Preſent rector.

[d] Reg. Roff. p. 428.
[e] Bacon's Lib. Regis.
[f] Eſt. Theſ. p. 23.
[g] He lies buried in this church.
[h] Reg. Roff. p. 477.
[i] Alſo vicar of Eynsford.
[k] Ibid. and ſon of the former.
[l] Alſo rector of Ridley.

APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO THE

FIRST AND SECOND VOLUMES.

TO VOLUME I.

ERRATA.

Page 39, l. 6. for *Saxonica* read *Saxonici*.
..... 64, l. 16. for were read was.
..... 76, l. 21. for Wired read Widred.
..... 137, l. 3. for Poictu read Poictou.
..... 154, l. 7. Read the line thus—EDMUND (his brother, the laſt mentioned earl, dying without iſſue) ſucceeded him,&c.
..... 213. Add to the liſt of Sheriffs—
1797. GEORGE GROTE, eſq. of Beckenham.

DEPTFORD.

PAGE 340.

THE *pariſh of St. Nicholas* is but of ſmall extent; the land not built upon does not exceed at moſt three acres, but the houſes are about eleven hundred. The pariſh of St. Paul contains about two thouſand four hundred houſes, and eighteen hundred acres of land, of which about five hundred are arable, about the ſame quantity is occupied by market gardeners, the remainder marſh and paſture. The ſoil on the hills, towards Brockley, is clay, in other parts ſand and gravel. At Lomepit-hole there is a large chalk pit, in which are found various kinds of extraneous foſſils.

PAGE

PAGE 341. It appears that the *population* of this town and parish has increased within the space of two centuries in the proportion of twenty to one. In 1665, three hundred and seventy four persons died of the plague here, and the next year five hundred and twenty-two.

PAGE 341. There are several *meeting houses* in St. Paul's parish—of the Quakers one, the Independents two, of the Anabaptists one, which has an endowment, and two belonging to the Methodists.

PAGE 342. Near the victualling-office is Deadman's dock-yard, the property of Sir Frederick Evelyn. Men of war of seventy four guns are sometimes built here.

The dock yard, mentioned by Stow, to have been projected by Stanton and others, afterwards was carried forward by Sir Nicholas Crispe, but being referred by king Charles II. to the crown surveyor, his report was by no means favourable to it, and the design seems to have been laid aside.

PAGE 346. For Sinum read Sium, and Garyophillis read Caryophillis.

PAGE 357. *Upper Brockley farm* was about the time of the Restoration vested in Sir John Cutler, bart. who, in 1692, settled it on Edmund Boulter, esq. who, in 1707, left it to his brother, William, from whom it passed to his grandson, Richard Wilkinson, and afterwards to William Wickham, esq. and Mary his wife, the said Richard's sister, by which means it came into the family of Wickham.

PAGE 360. The antient place at Deptford, where the meetings of the corporation of the *Trinity house* were formerly held, was pulled down in the year 1787, and an elegant building was erected in the room of it for that purpose in London, near the Tower. The arms of the corporation are, *Argent a cross gules between four ships of three masts, in full sail proper.*

The old hospital, which adjoins to the church yard, was built in king Henry VIII.'s reign; it consisted originally of twenty-one apartments, but being pulled down and rebuilt, in 1788, the number was increased to twenty-five. The other, which is in Church-street, was built at the latter end of the last century; it consists of fifty-six apartments, forming a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is placed a statue of Capt. Maples. On the east side, opposite the entrance, is a plain building, which serves both for a chapel and a hall, where the brethren meet annually on Trinity Monday. The pensioners in both hospitals consist of decayed pilots or masters of ships, or their widows; the single men and widows receive about 18l. per annum, the married men about 28l.

An

An extenſive manufacture of *earthen ware*, known by the name of Deptford ware, is carried on at this place.

PAGE 364. Edmund Boulter, eſq. by will, in 1707, gave to the pariſh of Deptford, a right of preſenting one penſioner to a certain alms-houſe, which he directed to be built near Oxford. It was not built till 1780. This belongs excluſively to St. Paul's pariſh.

PAGE 367. THE CHURCH *of St. Nicholas* now conſiſts of a chancel, nave, and two iſles; when the church was rebuilt, in 1697, upon a larger ſcale, the work was ſo badly performed, that in 1716, a thorough repair was neceſſary to it, at the expence of four hundred pounds.

The rectory of St. Nicholas' pariſh comprehends the great tithes of that pariſh and, of St. Paul's, except the manor of Hatcham, which belongs to the Camberwell impropriation.

GREENWICH.

PAGE 373. GREENWICH PARISH contains about eleven hundred and ſeventy acres of cultivated land, of which about one hundred and forty are arable, one hundred and ſixty occupied by market gardeners, about five hundred and fifty marſh and lowland meadow, and about three hundred and twenty upland meadow and paſture, including Greenwich-park, which contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres. It was walled round in James I.'s reign, and laid out in that of Charles II. under the direction of Le Notre, being planted with elms and Spaniſh cheſnuts, ſome of which are of a very large ſize. The profits of the market were given to the hoſpital by Henry earl of Romney, in 1700.

PAGE 408. *Greenwich hoſpital*, in its preſent ſtate, conſiſts of four diſtinct piles of building, between is a grand ſquare, and in front, by the river ſide, a terrace of conſiderable length. The view from the north gate, which opens to the terrace, in the midway between the two buildings, preſents an aſſemblage of objects uncommonly grand and ſtriking; beyond the ſquare, are ſeen the hall and chapel, with their beautiful domes and the two colonades, which form a kind of avenue, terminated by the ranger's lodge, in the park, on an eminence of which appears the royal obſervatory, amidſt a grove of trees. In the centre of the great ſquare is a ſtatue of king George II.

King Charles II.'s building ſtands on the weſt ſide of the great ſquare, the eaſtern part of it, which is of Portland ſtone, was erected in 1664, by Webb, after a deſign of his father-in-law, Inigo Jones. In this range of buildings is the council-room, and in which, and the anti-chamber to it, are ſeveral

veral portraits and ſea pieces. The north part of king Charles's building, towards the river, contains the apartments of the governor and lieutenant governor. This and the ſouth front have each two pavilions, ſimilar to thoſe in the eaſt front. The weſt ſide of this building comprehending the north weſt and ſouth weſt pavilions, was originally all of brick. It was the firſt addition to king Charles's palace, being called, *The baſs building*. The foundation was laid in 1696, and was nearly completed in two years. The whole of what is now called king Charles's building contains fourteen wards, in which are three hundred and one beds. Queen Anne's building, on the eaſt ſide of the great ſquare, nearly correſponds with king Charles's on the oppoſite ſide. The foundation of it was laid in 1698, and the greater part of it was raiſed and covered in before 1728. In this building are ſeveral of the officers apartments, and twenty-four wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-ſeven beds.

King William's building is to the ſouth-weſt of the great ſquare. It contains the great hall, veſtibule, and dome, deſigned and erected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren between 1698 and 1703, to the eaſt of which joins the colonade. The painting of this hall was undertaken by Sir James Thornhill, and coſt 6685l. The weſt front of king William's building, which is of brick, was finiſhed by Sir John Vanbrugh, about 1726. It contains eleven wards, in which are five hundred and fifty-one beds.

The foundation of the eaſtern colonade (which is ſimilar to that on the weſt ſide) was laid in 1699, but the chapel and other parts of queen Mary's building, which adjoin to it, were not finiſhed till 1752. This building, which correſponds to that called king William's, contains thirteen wards and one thouſand and ninety-two beds.

On January 2, 1779, a dreadful fire happened in this building, which deſtroyed the chapel with its dome, part of the colonade, and as many of the adjoining wards as contained five hundred beds. The whole has been ſince rebuilt. The preſent chapel was deſigned by the late Mr. Stuart, well known for his Antiquities of Athens. The two pavilions at the extremities of the terrace were erected in 1778.

In 1763, an infirmary was erected without the walls of the hoſpital for the ſick penſioners, after the deſign of Mr. Stuart. It contains ſixty-four rooms, each formed ſo as to accommodate four patients; here is alſo a chapel, hall, and kitchen, and apartments for a phyſician, apothecary, ſurgeon, &c. and within the walls are hot and cold baths. In 1783, a ſchool-houſe, with a dormitory for the boys, was built from a deſign

of

of Mr. Stuart, without the walls of the hoſpital; the wards, which the boys occupied, being appropriated to an additional number of penſioners. The ſchool-room, being one hundred feet in length, is capable of containing two hundred boys; in the upper ſtories are two dormitories of the ſame length, furniſhed with hammocks. About fifteen thouſand four hundred penſioners, and ſix hundred and forty nurſes, the widows of ſeamen, have been admitted into this hoſpital ſince its firſt eſtabliſhment. The preſent number of out penſioners is about twelve hundred.

The boys educated in this hoſpital, who muſt be ſeamen's ſons, between eleven and thirteen years of age, objects of charity, are cloathed, lodged, and maintained for three years, during which time they are inſtructed in the principles of religion, in writing, arithmetic, navigation, and drawing, and are afterwards bound out for ſeven years to the ſea ſervice. An excellent branch of the charity, which anſwers the double purpoſe of providing for the ſons of poor ſeamen, and of making them in the end uſeful to their country. About two thouſand ſeven hundred boys have been educated ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution to the preſent time.

PAGE 373. Near the water ſide, adjoining to Norfolk college, is the ſpacious *iron wharf* of Millington and Co. formerly belonging to the Crawleys, being uſed for a ſupply of ſuch goods as are wanted in greater haſte than could be forwarded from their great manufactory in the north.

The antient manſion, now belonging to the earl of Aſhburnham, in the occupation of Mr. Millington, was for ſome time the reſidence of the family of Crawley.

PAGE 373. The *Roman Catholics* have a chapel in Greenwich; there is one meeting houſe belonging to the Anabaptiſts, and two belonging to the Methodiſts.

PAGE 386. After the Reſtoration, a leaſe for ninety-nine years was granted of it by the crown in 1676, to Sir William Boreman, of whoſe heirs Sir John Morden purchaſed the remainder of the term, and afterwards obtained a grant of the perpetuity of it.

PAGE 389. *Eaſt Combe.* At the Reſtoration the fee of this eſtate, which had been before, from time to time, held by leaſe, reverted to the crown, James, ſon of Peter Fortree, had a new leaſe in 1663, which in 1665, he aſſigned to James Hayes, eſq. whoſe heirs made an aſſignment of it to Ralph Sanderſon, eſq. in whoſe family the leaſe of it was ſeveral times afterwards renewed. Lady Sanderſon had a renewal of it in 1772, for nine years, to commence in 1793; and ſhe left by will her intereſt in it to Mr. Montague, who aſſigned it to the late John Campbell

Campbell Lord lion king of arms in Scotland, in whoſe repreſentatives it is now veſted.

PAGE 392. *Weſtcombe-park* was granted by Sir Gregory Page, on a long leaſe, to Capt. Galfridus Walpole, (younger brother of Sir Robert) who built the preſent houſe. This leaſe afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Charles duke of Bolton, who reſided here; he died in 1754, as did his ducheſs in 1760, when her intereſt in it came to her ſon, the Rev. Mr. Powlett, in whom the remainder of the leaſe, which expires in 1824, is now veſted.

Woodlands is a modern ſeat, ſituated between Eaſt and Weſtcombe; the grounds here were laid out and the houſe was built about 1772, by the preſent proprietor, John Julius Angerſtein, eſq. and occupies a ſituation uncommonly beautiful.

PAGE 410. Since the foundation of *Mr. Lambarde's hoſpital* there have been ſeveral benefactions, which have greatly increaſed the income of it, for the penſioners are now allowed fifteen ſhillings per month, and a chaldron and an half of coals yearly. This hoſpital is ſituated to the ſouth weſt of the town, where the roads branch off to London and Lewiſham.

The penſioners in *Norfolk college* have eight ſhillings a week for commons, the warden ſixteen ſhillings, beſides cloaths, lodging, and ſalaries, variable at the diſcretion of the company; the preſent annual revenue of the college, which is in a very flouriſhing condition, is eleven hundred pounds. This college ſtands by the river ſide, at the eaſt end of the town. It is a brick ſtructure, forming a quadrangle.

PAGE 419. To the liſt of vicars add—

Ralph Skerrett, S. T. P. ind. 1720, obt. 1751.

Samuel Squire, in 1751, S. T. P. who was in 1760, made dean of Briſtol, and next year biſhop of St. David's; he held this vicarage *in commendam* till his death, in 1766, and was ſucceeded by Dr. Hinchcliffe.

CHARLTON.

PAGE 420. THIS PARISH is of no great extent; it has about ninety acres of woodland, and a conſiderable quantity of waſte ground, including a part of Blackheath, and one hundred and forty-five acres of marſh. The ſoil is various, gravel, loam, ſand, and chalk. The number of houſes in it is ninety-five.

The houſe, mentioned as near the church-yard, was built by Sir Richard Raynes, who died in 1710, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh; his ſon, Dr. Raynes, bequeathed

queathed this houſe and eſtate to Joſeph Kirke, eſq. who deviſed them to the Rev. Mr. Harris, of Cheveley, in Cambridgeſhire, with remainder to Mr. Browne, of the kingdom of Ireland, as there mentioned.

Line 11. After lately, add two; and for were read was.

PAGE 421. *Hanging-wood* belongs to the lord of the manor, through which there is a very pleaſant walk to Woolwich. The wood, the variety of uneven ground, and the occaſional views of the river, contribute to make this pariſh remarkably picturesque.

At the farther end of the above wood is a very large and deep ſand-pit, in which there is a *ſtratum* of marle, ſix or eight feet thick, in which are found great numbers of extraneous foſſils, which lie ſo numerous and cloſe, that, as Dr. Woodward obſerves, the maſs is wholly compoſed of them, there being but very little marle interſperſed. Theſe ſhells conſiſt of a great variety of univalves and bivalves (*conchæ, oſtreæ, buccinæ, &c.*) They are very brittle, and for the moſt part reſemble thoſe found at Tours, in France, and at Hordwell-cliff, in Hampſhire; ſome of them are impregnated with mundic. Below the church there is a chalk-pit, in which *echini* and other extraneous foſſils are found.

The other houſe, late the reſidence of Mr. Lambton, and before of Mrs. Fitzherbert, is about to be taken for the ſummer reſidence of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales; it was formerly the rectory, and was exchanged by Dr. Warren for the preſent one, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlain, widow of the late rector; whoſe daughter, in 1796, married the Rev. Mr. Roper, the preſent rector.

PAGE 422. *Line* 14, for Pumaria read Fumaria; and line 17, for corciata read cruciata.

PAGE 425. Lady Wilſon is now the proprietor of this ſeat, of which an engraving is given in Lyſon's Environs, vol. iv. p. 327; where there is a particular deſcription of this manſion. In 1742, it was in the occupation of the earl of Egmont, in whoſe family it continued many years; after which it was rented by the earl of Ancram, afterwards marquis of Lothian; and was afterwards the reſidence of Sir Thomas S. Wilſon, the proprietor of it.

PAGE 429. *John Cator, eſq.* in 1787, ſold the materials of the houſe by auction, in lots, to be taken away; a great part of it has not been yet removed, and it now ſtands in ruins, a melancholy monument of its former grandeur. That part of the premiſes, which lies between the ſcite of the manſion and Blackheath, has been let on building leaſes.

A farm

A farm, called the *Cherry-garden farm*, in this pariſh, is ſaid to have been built by Inigo Jones, for his own uſe.

PAGE 433. *The church* is built of brick, conſiſting of two chancels, a nave, and north iſle; the tower ſtands at the weſt end, and is embattled.

In the north iſle or chancel, is a monument for Robert Dingley, eſq. F. R. S. of Lamaby, in Bexley, one of the principal promoters of the Magdalen charity, obt. 1781; and for his two wives.

The monuments and graveſtones in this church, for perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank, are numerous, much more ſo than this work will admit the mention of. Sir William Langhorn left one thouſand pounds, to purchaſe lands for the augmentation of this rectory.

WOOLWICH.

PAGE 441. THIS PARISH lies about nine miles from London; it contains about ſeven hundred acres of land, of which three hundred and eighty are marſh, on the Eſſex ſide of the Thames, bounded by Barking and Barking-creek, which ſeparates it from Eaſt Ham. Fifty acres are marſh on the Kentiſh ſide of the river, about forty arable, ten occupied by market gardeners, fifty waſte, about fifty upland paſture, and fifty acres were leaſed, a few years ago, to goverment. The ſoil, except in the marſhes, is principally gravel; at the eaſt end of the town is a chalk-pit, which has a *ſtratum*, abounding with the ſame extraneous foſſils as that at Charlton. The market-place here was changed within the preſent century. The Gun wharf formerly occupied the ſpot where the preſent market is now held.

PAGE 442. The preſent *number of houſes* in this pariſh is about twelve hundred. The great increaſe of population, which has been in proportion of near five to one, within the laſt century, is to be attributed to the proportionate increaſe of the dock-yard and Warren, and the augmentation of the artillery, who have their head quarters at this place.

PAGE 444. The land, mentioned p. 450, to have been purchaſed by king Henry VIII. in his 37th year, of Sir Edward Boughton, then proprietor of Southall manor, called Bowton's docks, &c. is ſuppoſed to be for the uſe of the royal dock, which has been conſiderably increaſed from time to time by the addition of ſeveral pieces of marſh land, held by government, under leaſe from the Bowater family, being parcel of the manor of Southall, for which an annual rent of four hundred pounds is paid by government. The preſent dock-yard conſiſts of a narrow ſlip of land by the river

ſide

ſide of five furlongs and eighteen yards in length, contains two dry docks, two maſt-ponds (another of large dimenſions is now making upon twelve acres of additional ground, taken into the dock-yard about the year 1786) beſides forges, ſtore-houſes, workſhops, &c. for the different working artificers, and houſes for the officers of the yard.

PAGE 445. The academy above mentioned is in the Warren, which is the head quarters of the regiment of artillery, but ſince the great increaſe of that regiment, the Warren, which contains between fifty and ſixty acres, has been found very inſufficient for that purpoſe; on which account a piece of ground, containing about fifty acres, was taken on leaſe by government of Mr. Bowater, about twenty years ago, and ſpacious barracks were built for the accommodation of the officers and privates of that corps, for whom there was not room in the Warren.

Two hulks are ſtationed in the river at Woolwich, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in the moſt laborious offices at the dock-yard and Warren, having proper perſons to ſuperintend them, and take an account of their labour.

PAGE 449. The manor of *Southall, alias Woolwich*, was purchaſed of the Boughtons by the Heywoods or Haywoods, as their name was afterwards ſpelt (not Heydons). Sir Edward Boughton ſold it in 1555, to Richard Haywoode, whoſe deſcendant, Chriſtopher Haywoode, in 1580, alienated it to Richard Patrick; ſoon after which it was ſold to Sir Nicholas Gilbourne; his deſcendant, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Gilbourne, married St. Leger Scroope, eſq. who ſold this manor, in 1692, to Richard Bowater the elder, and Richard Bowater the younger. It is now the property of John Bowater, eſq. and the manor houſe is in the occupation of his brother, Capt. Edward Bowater.

PAGE 453. The glebe land conſiſts of about twenty acres of paſture, lying within a ring fence.

PAGE 454. *The church* conſiſts of a nave, two iſles, and a chancel; there are galleries in it on the north, ſouth, and weſt ſides.

There are a great number of tombs and memorials in the church-yard, principally for the officers of the dock-yard, royal artillery, and their families.

ELTHAM.

PAGE 455. THIS PARISH contains about two thouſand eight hundred and eighty acres of land, of which about three hundred and ſixty are wood land, and about ſixty waſte. The ſoil near the town is principally gravel; in the more diſtant

parts, towards Shooter's-hill, and towards Cheſilhurſt, it is clay. The preſent number of houſes is about two hundred and forty.

PAGE 457. On Shooter's-hill, the earl of Shrewſbury has lately built a ſmall, but elegant houſe, for his reſidence.

PAGE 459. *Dr. Sherard* died at Eltham, in 1739. His houſe is now in the tenure of John Dorrington, eſq. ſome of Dr. Sherard's exotics ſtill remain, among which is a fine cedar of Libanus, cloſe to the houſe, the girth of which, at three feet from the ground, is nine feet.

PAGE 463. The leaſe of the *manor of Eltham* was again renewed to Sir John Gregory Shaw for eight years, from April 1796; and again for ſeven years, from 1804.

PAGE 466. King James was at Eltham, in 1612; after which it does not ſeem to have been viſited by any of the royal family.

The great hall, now uſed as a barn, and ſome of the offices, are all that are remaining of it. The hall is one hundred feet in length, thirty-ſix in breadth, and fifty-five in height; it has a wooden roof, wrought with Gothic ornaments.

PAGE 477. Sir William James, bart. died in December 1783, as did his only ſon, Sir Edward William James, bart. in 1792, æt. 18; they were both buried here.

PAGE 478. Robert Naſſau was ſecond ſon of the Hon. Richard Savage Naſſau, brother to the earl of Rochford; I am ſince informed that this ſeat of the Wythens was ſold by George Naſſau, eſq. to Joſeph Warner, eſq. the preſent proprietor, who reſides here.

PAGE 481. Since earl Bathurſt's death, *Fairy-hill* has been in the ſucceſſive occupations of Henry Hoare, eſq. Gen. Morriſon, and John Randall, eſq. after which it was ſold to Mr. Naylor, who died in 1796.

PAGE 485. *The church* conſiſts of a chancel, nave, and two iſles, having a tall ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end. The north iſle was built in 1667, by Sir John Shaw, bart. who had a faculty for the purpoſe. Whilſt the vault was digging under this iſle, the roof of the iſle fell in; after which it was rebuilt, new pewed, and a new pulpit was given, all at Sir John Shaw's expence.

PAGE 487. The leaſe of the *rectory* was purchaſed of the Naſſaus by Mr. John Green, who is the preſent leſſee of it.

LEE.

PAGE 492. THIS PARISH contains about one thouſand and ſixty acres of land, of which about five hundred and twenty are arable, about four hundred and ſixty meadow and paſture,

paſture, and about eighty woodland; there is no waſte land. The ſoil in the upper part, towards Bromley, is a ſtiff clay; in other parts gravel. The preſent number of houſes is about fifty.

Lady Dacre's ſeat was inherited by her from her father, Sir Thomas Fluyder. There is a handſome ſeat in the village, which was built by Thomas Lucas, eſq who reſided in it till his death, in 1784; his widow marrying John Julius Angerſtein, eſq. entitled him to it, and he now owns it, but it is in the occupation of Sir John Call, bart.

PAGE 497. There were two eſtates, called Little Banker's and Great Hatchfield, partly in this pariſh, and partly in Lewiſham, which have for many years paſſed with the manor of Catford, in Lewiſham.

PAGE 499. *The church* conſiſts of a nave and chancel; at the weſt end is a low tower, the upper part of which has been rebuilt with brick, and is roofed with common red tiles. At the latter end of the laſt century it was in agitation to rebuild this church, which was then repreſented to be in a ſtate too ruinous to admit of repair; this meaſure has been again purpoſed during the incumbency of the preſent rector, but no ſteps have been yet taken towards it.

In the church is a monument for Trevor Charles Roper, lord Dacre, who married Mary Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Fluyder knt. (who died in 1769, and lies buried here) by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir George Champion; he died in 1794, æt. 49.

William Parſons, *the late celebrated comedian*, was buried here in 1795; over whom is this epitaph—

HERE PARSONS LIES, OFT ON LIFE'S BUSY STAGE,
WITH NATURE, READER, HAST THOU SEEN HIM VIE;
HE SCIENCE KNEW, KNEW MANNERS, KNEW THE AGE,
RESPECTED KNEW TO LIVE—RESPECTED DIE.

PAGE 502. The preſent rector, Dr. Courtenay, biſhop of Briſtol, was in Feb. 1797, tranſlated to the ſee of Exeter.

LEWISHAM.

PAGE 503. THE CHURCH, which is about the centre of the village, is not far from the ſixth mile ſtone from London. The pariſh is bounded towards Surry by Lambeth, Camberwell, and the hamlet of Penge: two-thirds of the cultivated lands are arable, two hundred acres are wood, and the waſte lands on Sydenham common, Blackheath, &c. nearly one thouſand acres. Mr. Ruſſell, who has one of the

moſt extenſive concerns of the kind in the kingdom, occupies about fifty acres of nurſery ground, and there are about forty cultivated by market gardeners. The whole number of houſes in this pariſh is five hundred and thirty; of which, in the hamlet of Sydenham, there are about eighty.

PAGE 504. The manor of *Sydenham*, the antient ſcite of which lies within the bounds of this pariſh, was given by John Beſville to the prior and convent of St. Andrew, Rocheſter; and at the diſſolution of it, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, paſſed with the other poſſeſſions of it into the hands of the crown. The manſion of it, called the Place-houſe, and ſometimes from its ſize, the Great Houſe, ſtood about a mile northward from the village of Sydenham, near the weſtern ſide of the river. It became, with a ſmall parcel of the demeſne lands round it, ſome years ago ſeparated in moieties, one of which was purchaſed by Mr. Jonathan Sabine, the preſent proprietor, who has pulled down his moiety of the houſe. The eaſtern moiety, which is now ſtanding, was inherited, with the lands belonging to it, by the niece of Rich. Brooke, eſq. widow of John Secker, eſq. who is the preſent owner of it.

The mill, at *Southend*, formerly uſed by Mr. Ephraim How, is now a muſtard mill. At the village or town of Lewiſham is a mill for making cloth without weaving.

The large manſion, near the church, late Mr. Sclater's, was built by Sir John Lethieullier, in 1680; it is now the property of Mr. Richard Wright, and is occupied as a ſchool.

PAGE 505. Between Lewiſham and Brockley is a *well*, of the ſame quality as thoſe of Tunbridge. The ſpring is the property of lord Dartmouth; a woman attends to ſerve the water, which is delivered *gratis* to the inhabitants of this pariſh. At the Well-houſe are held the meetings of the St. George's Bowmen, a ſociety of archers, eſtabliſhed in 1789.

PAGE 512. *The old manor houſe*, which was probably the ſcite of the priory, ſtood to the ſouth of the church, where is now the manor farm.

PAGE 515. The manor of *Billingham*, after the Diſſolution, came into the hands of the crown, and was granted by queen Mary, in 1554, to Richard Whately, whoſe daughter and heir, Phillippa, married John Rocheſter, and he levied a fine of it in 1575; his ſon and heir, Emery, ſold it in 1584, to John Leigh, who in 1598, alienated it to James Altham, by a female heir of which name it paſſed in marriage to Stidolfe. Sir Richard Stidolfe, by his will, in 1676, gave his eſtates between his two daughters, Margaret, wife of James Tryon, eſq. and Frances, married to Jacob lord Aſtley. Frances

ces lady Aſtley left her eſtates to her nephew, Charles Tryon, eſq. in whom the entire fee of this manor being veſted, he ſold it in 1724, to Thomas Inwen, eſq whoſe daughter, Sarah viſcounteſs Falkland, afterwards inherited it.

PAGE 524. The preſent ſtructure of the *church*, which is of ſtone, conſiſts of an oblong ſquare, with a ſmall circular receſs, at the eaſt end, for the altar; on the ſouth ſide is a portico. At the weſt end ſtands an antient ſquare tower, the upper part of which has been rebuilt. The inſide is neatly fitted up; at the weſt end is an organ, given by Mr. Spencer, whoſe arms are on the front; on each ſide are monuments for the Petrie family, the one executed in Italy, the other by Mr. Banks.

In the vault, under the new church, are placed the ſeveral monuments which had been in the old church.

The church-yard has a great number of tomb-ſtones in it; among them is one for the Rev. William Lowth, the late vicar, who died in 1795.

Mrs. Suſan Graham, widow, who died in 1698, built a chapel on Blackheath, and endowed it with twenty pounds per annum for a reader; two pounds for ringing the bell, and three pounds for repairs, charged on the great tithes. There is another chapel alſo on Blackheath, within this pariſh, built in 1791, and licenſed as a chapel of eaſe. At Sydenham is another chapel, which was formerly a meeting-houſe for Preſbyterian diſſenters. It is now licenſed as a chapel of eaſe for the pariſh of Lewiſham. The number of houſes, in and near Blackheath, within this pariſh, are about one hundred.

PAGE 525. *Line penult:* read *John Glynn*, ob. 1568.

BECKENHAM.

PAGE 528. THIS PARISH reaches to the confines of Surry, where it is bounded by that of Croydon, a ſmall portion of Camberwell, and Penge, a detached hamlet of Batterſea. It contains three thouſand one hundred and ſeventy acres of land, of which, in 1793, about eighteen hundred and fifty were arable, ten hundred and eighty meadow and paſture, and about two hundred and forty woods and orchards, but a conſiderable quantity has ſince been laid down in graſs, the waſte lands do not exceed thirty or forty acres; the number of houſes are one hundred and forty.

Beckenham-place is an elegant manſion, ſtanding on an eminence, and commands a beautiful, though not an extenſive proſpect. Kent-houſe is now occupied as a farm houſe.

Among other houſes in this pariſh, the reſidence of gentlemen, is that of lord Auckland, near Elmer's-end, purchaſed of J. A. Rucker, eſq. of Joſeph Cator, eſq. formerly Sir Piercy Brett's; of R. H. A. Bennet, eſq. about half a mile ſouth eaſt of Beckenham-ſtreet; and of Mrs. Hoare, widow of Henry Hoare, eſq. oppoſite the church; which two laſt are the property of lord Gwydir and of Edward King, eſq. F.R.S. and F. S. A. Author of the Diſſertation on antient Caſtles, Morſels of Criticiſm, and other learned works.

PAGE 538. Sir Merrick Burrell died in 1787.

Line 5. For James read Jones Raymond.

PAGE 545. Correct the time of Mrs. Amy Burrell's death: ſhe died in 1789, æt. 89. It was the widow of her ſon, Peter Burrell, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Lewis, of Hackney, who died in 1794.

PAGE 549. The following is an extract from a more correct *liſt of rectors*, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Denne, of Wilmington.

Robert Leigh.....	*Robert Coſyn*, A. M. inſt. 1548.
	John Calverley, LL.D. inſ. 1561, obt. July 31, 1576.
	Thomas Lloyd, 1576.
	Thomas Anyam, S. T. B. induct. 1613.
..... *Dalton, eſq.*	*William Skinner*, L. B. 1616, ob. 1647.
	Robert Cliffold, A. M. 1661, ob. 1676.
	William Aſheton, S. T. P. inſt. 1676. obt. 1711.
Honourable St. John, bart......	*Thomas Clarke*, A. B. inſt. 1711.
	William Furigneau, A.M. 1765, obt. 1778.
Mr. Roſe.....	*William Roſe*, A.M. 1778. The preſent rector.

Dr. Epiphanius Holland was never rector; he ſerved the curacy, and was buried in this church in 1730.

BROMLEY.

PAGE 550. BROMLEY PARISH is bounded by no leſs than eight others. It contains about three thouſand acres of land, of which three hundred and fifty are coppice wood, and two hundred and fifty waſte; formerly there was much more woodland, which has been grubbed up, and converted into tillage, near a third of the pariſh having been ſo about the

the middle of the laſt century. There are two meeting-houſes in this pariſh belonging to the Methodiſts.

Southborough is a hamlet in Bromley, in which there are ſeveral farm houſes, and two larger ones; Mr. Newnham, brother of alderman Newnham, occupies one, and Mr. Reynolds the other.

PAGE 562. *Simpſon's* is now occupied as a farm houſe.

Freeland's is a ſeat in this pariſh, the freehold of which belongs to Mrs. Aſheton; but the reſidue of a term, granted many years ſince, is now veſted in Thomas Raikes, eſq. deputy-governor of the Bank, who reſides in it.

Bromley-college is under the management of fourteen truſtees, ſeven of whom are—the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhops of London and Rocheſter, the archdeacon and chancellor of the dioceſe, the dean of St. Paul's, and dean of the arches for the time being; the others are elective. In Lyſon's Environs, p. 320, is a beautiful engraving of the founder, biſhop Warner.

PAGE 566. The church is a ſpacious ſtructure, conſiſting of a nave and two iſles, and a chancel; at the weſt end is a ſquare embattled tower, with a cupola at the top. The north iſle was rebuilt in 1792, to which biſhop Thomas contributed the ſum of five hundred pounds.

PAGE 568. George Norman, eſq. of Bromley common, is the preſent leſſee of the parſonage of Bromley, whoſe father married the daughter of Mr. John Innocent, the former leſſee of it. The curate, who is appointed by the biſhop, receiving twenty pounds per annum out of the great tithes. John Hawkſworth, LL.D. well known from his various elegant publications, reſided in this pariſh, and was buried here on November 22, 1773.

There is a *charity ſchool* eſtabliſhed at Bromley, in which thirteen boys, and the ſame number of girls, are cloathed and educated. It was eſtabliſhed before the year 1718, and is ſupported by the intereſt of 1000l. 3 per cents. given by different perſons, an annual ſubſcription, and the collections made at a charity ſermon. In addition to the charities, Mrs. Eleanor Emmett, in 1739, gave a rent charge of 40s. per ann.

ADDITIONS, &c.

TO VOLUME II.

CHESILHURST.

PAGE 2.

CHESILHURST is ſometimes ſpelt *Chiſleburſt*. It contains about twenty-five hundred acres, the cultivated land is almoſt wholly arable; there are about two hundred acres of waſte land in it. There are upwards of one hundred houſes in it, and more are now building.

PAGE 13. *Camden-place* is now occupied by William Luſhington, eſq. M. P. for the city of London.

PAGE 15. *Town-court farm* was ſold by the executers of Nathaniel Roffey, eſq. to Mr. Edward Hodſoll, whoſe ſon of the ſame name died poſſeſſed of it in 1794.

PAGE 16. The ſeat of the Farringtons was built in the reign of king James I. by Thomas Farrington, eſq. of Lancaſhire.

HAYES.

PAGE 22. Is about twelve miles from London. It contains about one thouſand acres of cultivated land, which are divided in equal portions of arable and paſture, but the latter has been for ſome years gradually increaſing; there are between two and three hundred acres of waſte. There are ſixty two houſes in it.

PAGE 23. *Baſton-court* became the property of the Woods, Richard and Anthony Wood being coheirs in gavelkind, alienated it in 1762, to John Luxford, eſq. of whom it was purchaſed in 1795, by James Randall, jun. eſq. the preſent proprietor.

The manor of *Pickburſt*, alias *Heaver*, lies near the bounds of this pariſh, next to Beckenham. In 1693, it was the property of Matthias Wallraven, whoſe grandſon, Peter, in 1757, alienated it to William Cowley, and he ſold it in 1765, to Mariabella Eliot, ſiſter of Mr. J. Eliot, the preſent proprietor. The manſion of it is occupied by John Bowdler, eſq.

PAGE 26. A ſchool houſe was erected in 1791, and a maſter and miſtreſs appointed, to teach all the poor children in the pariſh to read, and the girls to work, the expence of which,

which, except from the aid of Mrs. Lloyd's and Mrs. Harriſon's benefactions, have been defrayed by voluntary ſubſcriptions.

Sir Samuel Lennard, anno 1617, gave forty ſhillings per annum, to be diſtributed on the anniverſary of the Popiſh plot, among ſuch forty poor perſons as ſhould be preſent at a ſermon, to be preached on that occaſion at Weſt Wickham church, ten of the ſaid poor perſons to be of this pariſh of Hayes.

An acre and an half of land was given to this pariſh, but by whom unknown.

PAGE 29. *John Till*, the preſent rector, is LL.B.

WEST WICKHAM.

PAGE 29. THIS PARISH is bounded towards Surry by that of Addington. There are about twenty acres of waſte land in it. On that part of what is uſually called Hayes-common within this pariſh, is the intrenchment, mentioned page 41, to have been thrown up by Sir Chriſtopher, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The preſent number of houſes is about ſeventy.

PAGE 30. The houſe, now occupied by Mr. Whitmore, and the property of Mr. Waller, was before that the property and reſidence of that amiable writer, Gilbert Weſt, eſq. who died in 1756, and was buried in this church.

PAGE 34. In Lyſon's Environs, vol. iv. page 552, is an engraving of Weſt Wickham-court.

PAGE 35. In the nave of this church is a memorial for Sir Thomas Wilſon, in 1775; and for Elizabeth his wife, in 1779.

KESTON.

PAGE 38. THE ROAD from Keſton Mark to Leaves-green, as now altered, is by the bath, whence it winds round the weſt ſide of Holwood. The road formerly from the bath to the eaſtward, is now a private road to Mr. Pitt's houſe; all that part of the hill from the new road being incloſed.

CHELSFIELD.

PAGE 84. THE HAMLET of *Greenſtreet-green* is within this pariſh, almoſt adjoining to the boundary of Orpington.

ORPINGTON.

PAGE 97. THE VILLAGE of Orpington is ſituated about a mile from the ſouthern, and half that diſtance from the northern boundary of it. The Crofton woods are, for the moſt

moſt part, in the pariſh, and its weſtern boundary runs through them, and in continuation, divides the farm houſe of Town-court, which is partly in this pariſh, and partly in Cheſilhurſt, and is at preſent poſſeſſed by Mrs. Hodſoll, mother of Miſs Matilda Hodſoll. The ſoil is in general light, ſome ſandy, and ſome gravelly; but about Croſton it is a cold clay and ſwampy. The pariſh contains about ſixteen hundred acres. There are two farms of ſome account here—Patten-grove, belonging to Sir John Dixon Dyke; and Perry-hall, to Sir Richard Glode.

PAGE 112. In the liſt of the *vicars* of Orpington, correct thus—

James Whitehouſe, inducted 1732, obt. 1755.
Francis Fawkes, A. M. inducted 1755, reſigned 1794.
John Till, A. M. inducted 1774, reſigned 1778.
J. Pratt, inducted 1778. Preſent vicar.

ST. MARY CRAY.

PAGE 112. THE VILLAGE of St. Mary Cray extends from the northern almoſt to the ſouthern boundary of the pariſh, which is ſomewhat more than half a mile; there is however ſome interval between it and the hamlet, called *Reynold Smith's*, where the pariſhes of Orpington and St. Mary Cray join, conſiſting of about thirteen or fourteen houſes. It is ſaid to contain about ſeventeen hundred acres; the ſoil is light and free from chalk.

PAGE 119. Mr. Berens is now out of the direction of both theſe companies.

PAGE 122. There is no glebe land belonging either to the vicar or rector. See the augmentation to this chapel above, page 112.

FOOT's CRAY.

PAGE 135. TWO THIRDS of this pariſh are arable. The preſent *number of houſes* in this pariſh is only twenty-three, which may be accounted for from a conſiderable part of this village, ſituated on the road leading from the high London road to Cheſilhurſt being in that pariſh, the inhabitants of which being at a great diſtance from their own, generally chriſten their children in this church.

Notwithſtanding the general ſoil of this pariſh is gravelly and light, yet it bears tolerable good crops of corn, being for the moſt part arable. The pariſh is ſmall, containing only about ſeven hundred and fifty acres, and bounds irregularly with that of Cheſilhurſt, towards the ſouth and ſouth-weſt. There is a good modern faſhed houſe in that part of the village which turns off to Cheſilhurſt, it was the property of Mrs.

Mrs. Manning, widow, who ſold it to Richard Wright, eſq. who now reſides in it.

PAGE 137. *Line* 23. For Cleve read Cleeve.

PAGE 138. Mr. Harenc married the daughter of Saliſbury Cade, eſq. of Greenwich, by whom he has a ſon and daughter.

PAGE 139. There are two bells in the ſteeple of this church, the north iſle is a kind of chancel, formerly belonging to the Walſingham's. In a vault underneath it were buried Bourchier Cleeve, eſq. and his wife of Footſcray-place, but there is no monument or even memorial over them. There are about ten acres of glebe contiguous to the parſonage houſe, and about thirteen more in the pariſh of Cheſilhurſt, purchaſed by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, to which two hundred pounds was added by private donation for the augmentation of this rectory.

PAGE 141. In the liſt of *the rectors* of Foot's Cray read thus:

John Rowland, A. M. ind. June 1660, obt. 1680.
Iſaac Hunt, clerk, 1690.
John Hancock, clerk, preſented 1691, obt. 1700.
John Whittell, 1720, obt. 1726.
Richard Lucas, inſt. July 26, 1725, obt. 1747.
William Smith, 1747, obt. 1765.
Benjamin Skinner, 1765, obt. 1766.
William Gwyn, June 1766, reſig. 1768.
Thomas Moore, A. M. 1768, the preſent rector.

NORTH CRAY.

PAGE 142. THE SOIL of this pariſh is rather a light ſandy loam, except in the brooks, which are mooriſh with a ſharp burning gravel underneath, the uplands towards the woods are a ſtiff clay. The pariſh is about a mile and a half in length, and contains about one thouſand acres of arable and paſture land, beſides the woods.

PAGE 156. Mr. Madocks purchaſed *Mount Maſcal* in 1781, and *Vale Maſcal* in 1782. He was buried at Wrexham, in Denbighſhire.

Line 14. Shovel Blackwood, eſq. now reſides at Camberwell, in Surry.

PAGE 158. In the ſouth-eaſt part of the church-yard is a vault, in which lie Jeffry Hetherington, eſq. and the reverend William Hetherington his brother, both owners of North Cray manor as before-mentioned, over it is a handſome marble monument.

PAGE 161. The preſent parſonage-houſe was built by the reverend Mr. Moore, the preſent rector, but chiefly at the expence of the Hetherington family, to the amount of ſeven

ſeven hundred pounds, the reverend Mr. Hetherington giving beſides two acres of land for this purpoſe.

There are in North Cray and Ruxley about forty acres of glebe.

In the ſteeple of the church there are two bells.

PAGE 162, *line* 4. Mr. Hotham was only curate of this pariſh.

BEXLEY.

PAGE 172. General James Pattiſon purchaſed *Blendon-hall* of Mr. Scott, and is the preſent owner of it, and reſides in it.

PAGE 176. *Mount Pleaſant* is now inhabited by Francis Daſhwood, eſq. the owner of it. Beyond which, almoſt adjoining to Crayford-ſtreet, but in this pariſh, is a handſome faſhed houſe, built not many years ſince; it belongs to Shovel Blackwood, eſq. but is occupied by James Templar, eſq.

The houſe and buildings of the farm called *Wantſum*, is ſituated within this pariſh at the north eaſt boundary of it, next to Crayford, (ſee p. 265), though part of the lands belonging to it are likewiſe in that pariſh and Dartford, it belongs to Shovel Blackwood, eſq.

ERITH.

PAGE 227. THE PARISH is in length about four miles, and in breadth two and a half.

PAGE 246. Mr. Wheatley has iſſue by Margaret his wife five ſons and two daughters.

PAGE 255. The following is the account of *Leſnes abbey*, by Dr. Stukeley, as printed in the Archæologiæ, vol. i. p. 44. It ſtands on a pleaſing prominence, half way down the hill towards the marſh; above is a very large and beautiful wood of oak. The major part of the original houſe or ſeat of the founder is now left, being the preſent farm-houſe. The buildings of the religious are towards the ſouth, but very little remaining. There were two grand gateways into the firſt court, one to the weſt, another to the eaſt, but both long ſince deſtroyed.

The building of the manſion-houſe is according to the ſtyle of that time, very good, ſtone below, timber ſtud work above; a noble large hall, with a curious roof of cheſnut; near the upper end is a very old faſhioned ſtair-caſe of much timber, but grand; this leads up to the chantry and lodging rooms of the founder, and his ſucceſſors, the priors. Beyond the hall is a parlour, on the right hand of it the kitchen and offices. South of the dwelling is the church, built of ſtone,

ſtone, only the north wall is remaining, and that ruinous, but enough to give one a juſt notion of the whole in its original ſtate. There were cloiſters on the ſouth ſide of the church, the outward wall thereof only now remaining. There ſeems to have been a vault under the weſt end of the church: ſouth of the cloiſters was the refectory or hall of the canons. The lodgings, kitchen, offices, and I ſuppoſe the ſub priors apartment, only the outward walls remaining. The whole area of the church cloiſters, lodgings, &c. is now a kitchen garden. They told us they had dug up from time to time the foundations of the buildings, with many coffins of ſtone, corpſe and monuments. A tomb ſtone ſtill remains on the eaſt ſide by the wall. Theſe were of the canons, who were always buried along the cloiſters. Doubtleſs many fine braſſes and monuments of great perſons buried in this church are now no more.

Moſt of the north ſide of the church is ſtanding. In this abbey the founder died the year after he entered into Religion on July 14, 1179. He was interred on the right ſide of the altar in the choir.

CRAYFORD.

PAGE 264. The circumference of the pariſh is about nine miles. There are about four hundred acres of waſte on Bexley and Northumberland heaths within it, ſix hundred acres of marſh, and one hundred and fifty acres of wood, the reſt arable, which bears tolerable good crops.

Line 25. For Howbury, read Howbery.

PAGE 265. It is allowed that there is a peculiar excellence in the water here for the bleaching of linen cloth.

PAGE 275. The preſent Miles Barne, eſq. is the ſon, (not the grandſon) of Miles Barne, who married Miſs Elwick. Lady Mary Verney Fermanagh has taken a long leaſe of May-place, and has laid out 7000l. in the enlarging and modernizing of it, the lawns round it are laid out with great taſte, and the proſpects from it are very beautiful and extenſive.

PAGE 277. Mr. Blackwood knows nothing even of the name of Marſhal's-court, or place, was I to hazard a conjecture, it would be that the Old-place-houſe lately pulled down near the bridge was once ſo called, the ſcite of which ſtill belongs to Mr. Blackwood.

PAGE 278. I have been miſinformed in relation to Mr. Blackwood's having ſold Howbery, &c. under an act of parliament, the act wholly related to his eſtates elſewhere. He bears for his arms, *Argent, ſaltier ſable, on a chief gules, three trefoils ſlipt of the field.*

PAGE

PAGE 278. *Line* 9. For Arpylton, read Appylton.

PAGE 281. In Crayford church there are three chancels, the middle one belongs to the rector, the ſide ones to the owners of Newbery and Howbery manors reſpectively, who repair them. In the year 1700 the church and chancel, then much ruined and decayed, was repaired at the ſole charge of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel.

DARTFORD.

PAGE 287. THE VALLIES in this pariſh are more fertile than the uplands, being more inclined to loam; behind Baldwins, and towards Stanhill there is ſome land, a ſtiff clay, and part of the priory farm bordering on the marſhes is a good mould, but the amount of both is not much.

PAGE 287. Of the marſh land one hundred and forty acres lie on the weſtern, or other ſide of the creek, next to Crayford, and there are about one hundred acres of meadow on the ſides of the river; above the town there are about three hundred acres of wood, five hundred acres of waſte on Dartford-heath, and fifty on the Brent.

PAGE 288. The fiſh at preſent caught in Dartford creek, are trout, roach, dace, gudgeons, eels, and remarkable fine flounders; the fiſhery belongs to Sir Charles Morgan, but no notice is taken of its being private property, every one fiſhing at his pleaſure in it.

At the entrance of the town from London is an old ſeat, which formerly belonged to the family of Fauſſett, and afterwards to the Bucks, two female coheirs of which name ſold it to Mr. John Taſker, of Dartford, the preſent owner of it, but it is at preſent occupied as a boarding ſchool for young ladies.

PAGE 293, *line* 8. For Menteſtrum, read Mentheſtrum.

PAGE 316. Mr. Fielder, at his death in 1782, by his will gave his eſtate at *Stanham* to his ſiſter Mrs. Mary Henley, of Dartford, who now owns it.

PAGE 325. The biſhops leſſee of the parſonage was Baſil Francis, eſq. lately dead, the leaſe is now held in truſt for his children.

PAGE 326. The vicar is entitled to the tythe of wood, ſtock, turnips, after paſture, the tythe of Dartford ſalt-marſh, containing four hundred and forty-four acres, and other uſual ſmall tythes.

WILMINGTON.

PAGE 330. ON THE SOUTH of the manſion of the Bathurſt's, at Barn-end, was ſituated the houſe inhabited by the Langworth family, who were benefactors to the poor of this

this parish, much of the garden wall of these premises is standing; the estate belongs to Mr. Thomas Plummer, late of the Strand, in London.

PAGE 331, *line* 10. Add, but Richard Leigh, esq. resides in it.

PAGE 338. From the remains of arches in the south wall of the present isle, it is plain there was one southward of it, that extended the whole length of it, the east end is remaining, and is made use of as a vestry room. In the north wall of the chancel, as may be seen in the church-yard. There was antiently a door, which seems to have communicated with stairs leading to a rood loft, of which a beam, which now marks the separation between the nave and the chancel, was probably a part.

In the church-yard, on the south side is a vault, and tomb over it, for the family of Hobbes; another like for the family of Perry, of this parish. On the north side a vault, and monument over it, for Edward Fowke, esq. of Hawley, obt. 1789, and his wife, Esther, daughter of Holland, &c. At a small distance another vault, for the family of Neve, of London. Near the west bounds of the church-yard, a larger vault, over which is raised a monument, similar in its design to that erected in Chelsea church-yard, for Sir Hans Sloane, being a marble urn entwined by a serpent, and a covering over it, the inscription for Sir Edward Hulse, bart. first physician to king George II. obt. 1759, æt. 77, and for his lady, obt. 1741. It was made about 1746, when her remains were brought from Essex, and interred here; several others of the family are deposited here likewise. In the east end of the church-yard are four altar tombs for the family of Langworth, one of whom was a benefactor to this parish, and against the east wall of the chancel is affixed a monument with an urn over it, for one of this family.

SUTTON.

PAGE 357, *line* 11. For Frazer, read Fraser.

DARENT.

PAGE 367. There seems to be a vein of chalk which runs across this parish, along the hill from St. Margaret's northward, as far as Blackdale.

There are between eleven and twelve hundred acres of land in this parish, besides the woodland, which is two hundred acres.

PAGE

PAGE 368. *Line* 10. Admiral Ward bequeathed his houſe here to his daughter, Elizabeth, who, ſoon after ſhe became of age, ſold it to Mr. Fowke.

Line 13. This houſe, with the eſtate belonging to it, was ſold by the aſſignees in February, 1797, when it was bought by one of them, Mr. Atkinſon, a hemp merchant.

There is a hamlet called GILLS, in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, amonſt the hills, the prophrty of which, though formerly of ſome account, is now ſplit into ſo many parcels, as not to be of any conſequence worth mentioning.

PAGE 380. The glebe belonging to the vicarage does not amount to four acres, of which two are contiguous to the ruins of St. Margaret's chapel.

STONE.

PAGE 394. *Cotton manor*, at Mrs. Simpſon's death, in 1777, came to Mr. Richard Simpſon, who died in 1796, when it came to Baptiſt Simpſon, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

SWANSCOMBE.

PAGE 414. The manor of *Combes*, alias *Alkerdyn*, is now uſually known by the latter name.

PAGE 415, *line* 20. The above mentioned manor devolved, on lord Teynham's death, to the other two ſiſters of Mary Wilhelmina his wife, the ſurviving daughters and coheirs of Sir Francis Head, ſoon after which it was ſold to Mr. William Levett, of Northfleet, as he did to Mr. Bowham Hayes of this pariſh, who ſold it to Mr John Bayley, who died in 1794, leaving a large family, and they conveyed it by ſale, in 1795, to David Powell, eſq. the preſent owner.

PAGE 416. *Ingreſs*, as it is now both called and ſpelt, was formerly written Ingries. Mr. Calcraft, who was like, wiſe lord of the manor of Northfleet, agreed to ſell Ingreſs free from all manorial rights over it. Theſe rights he afterwards laid claim to, which Mr. Rorbuck reſiſted, and on a trial had at the aſſizes at Maidſtone, was confirmed in them.

PAGE 418. The church has three iſles; there are ſix bells.

SOUTHFLEET.

PAGE 422, *line* 17. The lands in this pariſh, approaching near Longfield, are very hilly, and much covered with flint ſtones.

PAGE 425, *line* 11. For Lautana read Lantana.

Line 12. For abortinum read abortivum.

Line 13. For Rheſeda read Reſeda.

PAGE

PAGE 435. Joſeph Brooke died in 1792; his widow in 1796.

PAGE 436. There are ſix bells.

PAGE 439. The preſent rector, Mr. Raſhleigh, has laid out a conſiderable ſum in modernizing and making the parſonage houſe more commodious, however he may have ſpoiled the antient venerable form of it.

LONGFIELD.

PAGE 441, *line* 21. For Clenopodium read Clinopodium. *Line* 22. As to Longfield-downs—there are no open uninclosed downs here now, though there are ſeveral fields, inclosed ſince Gerarde's time, which bear that name.

HARTLEY.

PAGE 452. Hartley-bottom is on the eaſtern ſide of this pariſh, not the weſtern.

PAGE 457, *line* 2. For Walker read Walter.

RIDLEY.

PAGE 458. The ſoil of this pariſh is various, for though it abounds with chalk, yet there are ſome ſtiff clays intermixed likewiſe with many flints. It is nearly ſurrounded by the pariſh of Aſh, except on the north eaſt, where it joins to Meopham.

PAGE 461. The church is neat; there has been lately a ſmall pointed turret, built on the weſt end of the body of the church.

ASH.

PAGE 463. The hamlet of *Weſtyoke* lies more than a mile to the north-weſt of the church; that of Houſoll-ſtreet, two miles eaſt of the church, contains the greateſt number of its inhabitants.

This pariſh, in its irregular ſhape, is much interſected by the pariſh of Stanſted towards the ſouth; it ſurrounds three ſides of that of Ridley to the north eaſt, and bounds to Meopham in two places.

PAGE 472. The church is neat and plain within, and has been new paved and pewed within theſe ſix years. There are ſix bells.

KINGSDOWN.

PAGE 475. This pariſh is more than four miles long, and two and a half broad; it is much covered with coppice woods, having full ſeven hundred acres in it; much of the land in this pariſh is a ſtrong heavy tillage land.

The church is ſituated in the wood, about a mile weſtward of the village, and a little to the eaſtward of Hever.

FARNINGHAM.

PAGE 510. This pariſh is on an average about five miles long, and about a mile and a quarter in width.

There is a handſome houſe (white and ſaſhed) near the corner of the road, leading to Sutton; it was built ſome few years ago by Mr. Harris, a ſurgeon, whoſe daughter now owns it, but the Rev. Mr. Marmaduke Lewis reſides in it.

PAGE 523. Mr. Naſh's mauſoleum, in Farningham church-yard, was not finiſhed till after his death, by his executors, in 1785; beſides Mr. Naſh, the remains of his brother, Dr. John Naſh of Sevenoke, Mrs. Allen their ſiſter, and the wife of John Allen, her ſon, are depoſited in it.

EYNSFORD.

PAGE 527. This pariſh contains about two thouſand five hundred and fifty acres of land, of which the woodland, paſture and meadow are not more than four acres. The ſoil of it is but thin and poor.

PAGE 535. The church has ſix bells.

LULLINGSTONE.

PAGE 540. The pariſh of Lullingſtone contains upwards of one thouſand acres; of which ſix hundred and ninety are park, three hundred and ſeventy arable, twenty woodland, and the reſt meadow. Some part of the arable is ſtiff ſtrong land, the reſt of the upland is chalk. There are only three houſes in the pariſh.

Lullingstane contains three hundred and forty acres of arable and nine of wood; there is no houſe in the pariſh, the ſoil is almoſt the whole chalk. The remains of the chapel were pulled down ſome few years ago.



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