HERALDIC PAINTED GLASS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, MEREWORTH

By C. R. COUNCER, F.S.A.

In 1723 John Fane, younger brother of the sixth Earl of Westmorland, commissioned Colin Campbell to transform Mereworth Castle into the vast palladian villa which is still so unusual a feature of this countryside. The ancient parish church, which stood near the house, was allowed to remain until 1746, when Fane, who had succeeded to the earldom ten years before, demolished it and built the present church more than half a mile from the former site.

This church contains a remarkable collection of heraldic glass of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, nearly all of it relating to the Fanes, the Nevills, Barons Abergavenny, who preceded them at the Castle, and the Walsinghams of Yotes Court in this parish. As it is all, or nearly all, older than the present building, the question arises as to where it came from. That in the east window is said by Thorpe to have been collected by the Earl of Westmorland, but his further notes, which clearly refer to the old church and not to the present building, leave one in considerable confusion: indeed, the glass described by him in detail no longer exists. That the Earl was responsible for the present arrangement of the glass his arms and insignia in window E attest; while the setting of some of the other shields appears to be of his time. A plausible conjecture seems to be that the demolished Castle and Yotes Court, and perhaps the old church, have all contributed to the existing collection.

A word is desirable on the elaborate cartouches or frames, dated 1562, in which many of the shields, especially those associated with the Walsingham family, are set. An identical cartouche, showing the arms of Pigott quartering Castelline and Walcott, is in the Victoria and Albert Museum (C.126-1929) and is illustrated in the Museum's Guide to the Collections of Stained Glass (1936), Pl. 57. It was acquired from a dealer who is said to have picked it up somewhere in Buckinghamshire, and it has, as far as is known, no connexion with the Walsinghams or with Kent. Nothing is known of the artist, who is thought by the Museum authorities to have been a foreigner, or the descendant of one, working probably in London. The pictures, dated 1563, in the north

 $^{^{1}}$ I am indebted to Mr. Arthur Lane, Keeper of Ceramics, for helpful information about this panel.

window of the north chancel at Lullingstone have frames of a simpler design but very similar style, and may well have come from the same atelier.

The cartouches referred to occur in A3 and 4, B11-15, and C2 and 5. All are identical except that in A4 and C5 the design is finished off at the top with a marquess's coronet which appears to be ornamental only and to have no technical significance. Equally without genealogical significance is the date 1562—probably the date of manufacture of the frames for stock. This is obvious from, e.g. A4, showing Sir Philip Sidney's marriage. In 1562 he was eight years old.

To save repetition it will be convenient to describe here the setting of the other shields in windows A-C. A1 and 2 and C1 and 3 are slightly smaller than the other shields, and are set in simple scrollwork which may well be coeval with the present church; and a somewhat similar setting is used for B1-5, that of B3 being rather more ornate, and probably older, than the others. A5 and C4 are in cartouches of scrollwork surmounted by mitres. B6-10 are enclosed in Garters surmounted, except for B8 which has a royal crown, by earls' coronets. B16-20 are full achievements very finely executed in coloured enamels, each shield being enclosed in a Garter and having supporters, helm, earl's coronet (royal crowns to 17 and 18) and crest.

The shields throughout are finely executed in coloured enamels and stain.

Upper east windows (A-C) (Fig. 1)

- A. (1) Ar. a chevron sa. between 3 pellets, probably for DENE (quartered by Fane), but the chevron should be engrailed.
 - (2) Chequy or and sa. a fesse az.
 - (3) Quarterly, i and iv, Gu. bezanty and a canton erm., ZOUCH; ii and iii, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Ar. 2 chevrons gu.; 2 and 3, Or a lion rampant between 4 crosslets az., ST. MAUR.

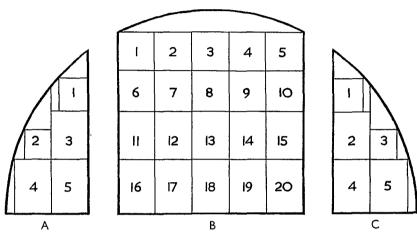
William, 5th Lord Zouch of Harringworth, married, early in the fifteenth century, Alice, daughter of Richard, 6th Baron St. Maur, and the family then adopted this coat. The present achievement must be for Edward, 11th Baron, who married, as his second wife, Sarah, dau. of Sir James Harrington of Exton by Lucy, dau. of Sir William Sidney of Penshurst. Another dau. of Sir James married Edward, Lord Dudley (see window F).

- (4) Or a pheon az., in chief a crescent gu., Sir Philip SIDNEY, impaling
 - Quarterly, i and iv, Gu. bezanty, a cross couped chequy ar. and az., WALSINGHAM.
 - ii. Sa. on a bend ar. a bendlet wavy of the 1st; in sinister chief a crosslet fitchy of the 2nd, WRITTLE.
 - iii. (Restored) Ermines on a chief indented ar. an annulet between 2 trefoils slipped sa., BAMME.

Sir Philip Sidney (d. 1586) married Frances, dau. of Sir Francis Walsingham, Queen Elizabeth I's Minister. The Walsingham quarterings are accounted for in the pedigree in Vis. 1574, p. 77; a fuller pedigree is in Webb, Miller and Beckwith's *Hist. of Chislehurst* (1899), p. 112.

(5) THE SEE impaling Ar. on a chevron between 3 crosses patty gu. 3 martlets or, Archbishop SANCROFT (1677-90).

The birds should be doves.



Frg. 1.

B. (1) Quarterly or and gu., over all a bend vair, SACKVILLE.

Constance, dau. of Thomas Culpeper and sister of Sir Thomas Fane's first wife Elizabeth, married Christopher Sackville (see E7).

- (2) Quarterly, i and iv, Ar. on a bend sa. 3 roses of the 1st, CAREY; ii and iii, Barry nebuly ar. and sa., SPENCER, impaling Quarterly, i and iv, Gu. crusilly or a saltire ar., DENNY.
 - ii. Or a daunce gu., in chief 3 martlets sa., MORE.
 - iii. Az. 3 trouts fretted in triangle and in chief a molet ar., TROUTBECK.

Joyce, dau. of Sir Edmund Denny by his second wife Mary, dau. and cohof Robert Troutbeck, married (1) William Walsingham, father of Sir Francis, and (2) Sir John Carey (d. 1559) (Harl. Soc. Vol. xxxii, p. 101). Her first marriage is commemorated in B14.

- (3) Quarterly of 8:
 - i. Per pale ar. and gu., WALDEGRAVE.
 - ii. Barry of 10 ar. and az., MOUNTCHENSEY.
 - iii. Gu. an eagle displayed erm., CRAKE.
 - iv. Or a fesse vairy ar. and gu., VANCYE.
 - v. Ar. 2 bars and in chief 3 molets sa., MOIGNE.

- vi. Gu. a chevron engrailed between 3 lis ar., REYNSFORTH.
- vii. Gu. 6 eagles displayed or, LINDSEY.
- viii. Or on a fesse az. 3 plates, WELNETHAM.¹ impaling

Per fesse nebuly ar. and sa. 3 greyhounds' heads couped counterchanged, collared gu. MILDMAY.

Sir William Waldegrave of Smalbridge, Kt., married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir. Thos. Mildmay, Kt. (Harl. Soc. Vol. xxxii, pp. 295-8). For an account of the Waldegrave family, see Reyce's *Breviary of Suffolk* (ed. Lord Francis Hervey, 1902), pp. 204-13.

(4) MILDMAY impaling

Quarterly, i and iv, Ar. 3 bars wavy sa., each charged with 3 plates; on a chief gu. a culverin between 2 anchors or, GONSTON;

ii and iii, Or a fret gu. charged with 4 bezants, within a bordure az., TRUSSELL.

Thomas Mildmay of Moulsham, Chelmsford (d. 1529), married Avis, dau. of William Gonston of London (Harl. Soc. Vol. xiii, p. 251). His brother, Sir Walter, Chancellor of the Exchequer, married Mary, sister of Sir Francis Walsingham (B5).

- (5) MILDMAY impaling WALSINGHAM as A4 (sinister). Cf. B4.
 - (6) Quarterly of 9:
 - i. Sa. 3 swords pilewise ar., hilted or; in dexter chief a crescent or, PAULET.
 - ii. Gu. 3 water-skins ar., ROOS.
 - iii. Barry of 6 or and vert, a bend purp., POYNINGS.
 - iv. Ar. on a chief gu. 2 rowels or, ST. JOHN.
 - v. Gu. 2 leopards ar., DELAMARE.
 - vi. Barry erm and gu., HUSSEY.
 - vii. Az. a fesse between 3 lis or, SKELTON.
 - viii. Ar. a fret and a canton sa., ERESBY.
 - ix. Ar. 6 martlets sa., DELAMORE.

William, Lord St. John of Basing, Earl of Wiltshire and (1551) Marquess of Winchester; K.G. 1543, d. 1571. The quarterings are accounted for in an elaborate pedigree in Harl. MS. 1073, fol. 25 et seq., where also is an achievement containing more coats than are shown here, and differently marshalled. A son of the Marquess, Sir Chideock Paulet, Kt., married Frances, dau. of Sir Edward Nevill, a younger brother of George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny (see E4).

(7) Quarterly of 7:

- i. Per pale az. and gu., 3 lions rampant ar., a bordure gobony or and gu., the gu. charged with bezants, HERBERT.
- ii. Or a chevron engrailed sa. between 3 escallops gu.
- ¹ Q viii is carelessly done, and looks like Or on a fesse sa. 3 bezants.

- iii. Ar. 3 cocks gu., GAME.
- iv. Ar. a lion rampant sa. crowned or, MORLEY.
- v. Az. crusilly and 3 boars' heads couped ar., CRADOCK.
- vi. Ar. 3 bends engrailed gu., a canton or, HORTON.
- vii. Ar. a cross sa. between 4 pellets, ?CLAYTON.

 Over all at fesse point a bezant.

A number of achievements of Herbert have been examined, but the quarterings ii (not identifiable from Papworth) and vii do not occur in any of them; nor does the name Clayton appear in any Herbert pedigree known to me. This achievement is, however, no doubt for Henry Herbert, 2nd Earl of Pembroke (d. 1601), who married Mary, Sir Philip Sidney's sister. See Harl. MSS. 1195, fol. 139b, and 1196, fol. 62.

- (8) FRANCE MODERN quartering ENGLAND, Queen ELIZABETH I.
- (9) Quarterly, i and iv, Ar. 6 crosslets fitchy sa., on a chief az. 2 rowels or, CLINTON:

ii and iii, Quarterly or and gu., DE SAYE.

Edward, 9th Lord Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, K.G., d. 1585. He married (2) Ursula, dau. of William, Lord Stourton by his first wife, Elizabeth, sister of John, Duke of Northumberland and dau. of Edmund Dudley, alias Sutton (see A3 and window F). The Duke, in the reign of Edward VI, held in fee the whole Hundred of Littlefield, in which Mereworth is situated (Ha, v, 55). His eldest daughter, Mary, was Sir Philip Sidney's mother.

- (10) Quarterly:
 - i. Gu. a lion rampant or, ARUNDEL.
 - ii. Barry of 8 or and gu., FITZALAN.
 - iii. Ar. a fesse and a canton gu., WOODVILLE (RIVERS).
 - iv. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sa. a fret or, MATRAVERS; 2 and 3, Ar. a chief az., FITZALAN OF CLUN.

William, 11th Earl of Arundel (K.G. 1525), who married (2) Anne, dau. of Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland by Maud, dau. of William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke (see B7). The 11th Earl's sister, Joan, married George Nevill, 5th Lord Abergavenny (d. 1525) (cf. E5).

- (11) Quarterly of 10:
 - i. Lozengy ar. and gu., FITZWILLIAM.
 - ii. Chequy or and az., WARENNE.
 - iii. Ar. a chief gu., over all a bend az., CROMWELL.
 - iv. Erm. a fesse gu., BERNAKE.
 - v. Ar. 3 cinquefoils and a canton gu., DRYBY.
 - vi. Chequy or and gu. a fesse erm., TATESHULL.
 - vii. Gu. a lion rampant or, ARUNDEL.
 - viii. Az. 3 garbs or, EARL OF CHESTER.
 - ix. Az. a wolf's head erased ar., LUPUS.
 - x. Chequy or and sa., HAMELIN.

 Over all at fesse point a crescent or.

Sir William Fitzwilliam, Kt. (d. 1618), whose mother was Anne Sidney, Sir Philip's aunt, married Winifred, dau. of Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer (cf. B4). The quarterings are accounted for in a pedigree in Harl. MS. 1052, fol. 83, Edmondson's Baronagium, iii, 259, and Burke's Extinct Peerages (1866), p. 147.

- (12) Quarterly:
 - i. Gu. on a bend ar. 3 escallops az., WENTWORTH.
 - ii. Quarterly ar. and gu. fretty or, over all a bend sa., DESPENSER.
 - iii. Ar. a saltire engrailed gu., TIPTOFT.
 - iv. Barry or and az. a canton erm., GOWSELL impaling

WALSINGHAM with a bezant at fesse point.

Elizabeth, sister of Sir Francis Walsingham, married (1) Geoffrey, second son of Sir Godfrey Gates of Essex (B15), and (2) Peter Wentworth, Esq., of Lillingstone Lovell, co. Oxon. For an achievement and pedigree of Wentworth, see Harl. MS. 1073, ff. 168-72.

(13) (Restored) Ar. a dance between 3 cocks' heads erased sa., beaked and wattled or, TAMWORTH, impaling WALSINGHAM as in No. 12.

Christian, another sister of Sir Francis Walsingham, married (1) John Tamworth.

- (14) WALSINGHAM as in No. 12 impaling DENNY as No. 2 (sinister).
- William Walsingham and his wife Joyce Denny (see B2).
 - (15) Quarterly, i and iv, Per pale gu. and az. 3 lions rampant guardant or, GATES;

ii and iii, Gu. a cinquefoil ar. goutty de poix, CAPDOW impaling

WALSINGHAM as in No. 12.

- See B12; and for Gates, Harl. Soc. Vol. xiv, 574.
 - (16) Quarterly of 6:
 - i. Ar. on a cross gu. 5 escallops or, VILLIERS.
 - ii. Sa. a fesse between 3 cinquefoils pierced ar., SEASES.
 - iii. Gu. a chevron between 3 crosslets fitchy ar., PAKEMAN.
 - iv. Per pale gu. and sa. a lion rampant ar., BELER.
 - v. Az. a bend between 6 molets of six points ar., SOWBY.
 - vi. Ar. a cross between 2 annulets bendwise vert, KIRKBY. Over all at fesse point a martlet or.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, K.G. (d. 1628) married Katherine, dau. of Francis Manners, 6th Earl of Rutland (cf. B20) by his first wife Frances, dau. and coh. of Sir Henry Knyvett (see note to B19).

This is an example of carelessness on the part of the glass-painter or his client regarding the type of coronet to be represented. Though it is true

that Villiers was a simple earl for one year, from January, 1617, to January, 1618, his marriage, which seems the only reason for the presence of his achievement here, did not take place until 1620, when he was Marquess of Buckingham. The achievement of Parr in window D is in exactly similar case. The Villiers quarterings are accounted for in Harl. MS. 7178, an elaborate pedigree drawn up in 1600 by Lilly, Rouge Dragon, and authenticated by St. George, Norroy.

- (17) Quarterly, i and iv, FRANCE MODERN quartering ENGLAND:
 - ii. SCOTLAND:
 - iii. IRELAND:

over all a label of 3 ar.

Henry, Prince of Wales (d. 1612), or Charles, afterwards King Charles I, before 1625.

- (18) As No. 17, without label, JAMES I.
- (19) Quarterly of 8:
 - i. Gu. a bend between 6 crosslets fitchy ar., HOWARD.
 - ii. Gu. 3 leopards or, a label of 3, BROTHERTON.
 - iii. Chequy or and az., WARENNE.
 - iv. Gu. a lion rampant ar., MOWBRAY.
 - v. ARUNDEL.
 - vi. Quarterly, i and iv, FITZALAN; ii and iii, FITZALAN OF CLUN.
 - vii. MATRAVERS.
 - viii. WOODVILLE (RIVERS).

This achievement is difficult to identify because the Howard coat is not differenced, as it should be, to indicate any particular member of the family. The Arundel quarterings show that it cannot date before the marriage of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, with Mary, dau, and coh. of Henry FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, the granddaughter of the 11th Earl (B10); but it seems unlikely that the achievement of so well-known a personage as the Duke would be given an earl's coronet, even by the most careless glasspainter. The choice therefore seems to lie between (a) Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, Earl of Nottingham, who married (1) Katherine, dau. of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, first cousin to Sir John Carey (B2); or (b) Thomas, Lord Howard de Walden, Earl of Suffolk, who married Catherine, one of three daus. and cohs. of Sir Henry Knyvett. Her sisters, Elizabeth and Frances, married respectively Thomas Clinton, 3rd Earl of Lincoln (cf. B9) and Francis Manners, 6th Earl of Rutland (cf. B20 and note to B16).

(20) Quarterly, i and iv, Barry or and az., on a chief quarterly az. and gu. 2 lis or in 1st and 4th quarters and a leopard or in 2nd and 3rd, MANNERS; ii and iii, Gu. 3 water-skins ar., ROOS.

Frances, dau. of Thomas Manners, 1st Earl of Rutland, K.G. (d. 1543) married Henry Nevill, 6th Lord Abergavenny, and by Mary, dau. and heir

1 See the pedigree in Ord's Hist. of Cleveland (1846), p. 475.

of this match, Mereworth passed to the Fanes (Vis. 1592, p. 114; see E6). Roger Manners, 5th Earl, married Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir Philip Sidney.

C. (1) Erm. on a cross sa. a bezant.

This, like A1 and 2 and C3, is of later date than the majority of the shields—perhaps even coeval with the present church. In common with A2, it cannot be identified satisfactorily.

- (2) Quarterly, i and iv, Gu. 3 crosses patty palewise or between 2 flanches chequy ar. and gu., SHERINGTON.
 - ii. Az. a bend ar., SWATHINGE.
 - iii. Per pale indented or and az. 6 martlets counterchanged,2, 2, and 2, FRANSHAMimpaling

WALSINGHAM as in No. 12.

Eleanor, sister of Sir Francis Walsingham, married Sir Wm. Sherington of Lacock, co. Wilts. For the Sherington pedigree see Harl. MS. 1052, fol. 99.

(3) Quarterly gu. and ar., over all a bend charged at dexter chief with a pellet, WALLIS.

For the connection with Fane, see Vis. 1592, p. 113.

(4) Gu. 2 keys in saltire ar., in chief a crown or, SEE OF YORK, impaling Or a chevron between 3 crosses flory sa., STERNE.

Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York 1664-83.

- (5) Quarterly of 8:
 - i. Ar. a lion rampant gu., on a chief sa. 3 escallops ar., RUSSELL.
 - ii. Az. a tower domed ar., DE LA TOUR.
 - iii. Barry or and gu., in chief a crescent of the 2nd, MUS-CHAMP.
 - iv. Gu. 3 herrings hauriant ar., HERINGHAM.
 - v. Sa. a griffin segreant between 3 crosslets fitchy ar., FRAUXMERE.
 - vi. Sa. 3 chevrons erm., in dexter chief a crescent or, WYSE.
 - vii. Sa. 3 sheepcotes ar., in chief a molet or, SAPCOTTS.
 - $\forall iii. Ar. a cross sa.$

Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, K.G., d. 1585. For the pedigree and quarterings see Harl. MS. 1073, fol. 81 et seq. The eighth quartering should be Ar. on a cross gu. 5 molets or, ST. MARKE. The Earl's daughter Anne married Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick (window F), and he was connected in a number of ways with other persons represented here: see Comp. Peerage, ii, 76-8.

Third window from east, south side (D)

In an oval cartouche of scrollwork, rather roughly painted, in Garter with earl's coronet, quarterly of 11:

- i. Ar. 2 bars az., a bordure engrailed sa., PARR.
- ii. Or 3 water-skins sa., ROOS OF KENDAL.
- iii. Az. 3 chevrons interlaced and a chief or, FITZHUGH.
- iv. Ar. 2 bars gu. a lis sa., STAVELEY.
- v. Ar. a bend sa.
- vi. Barry ar. and az., on a bend gu. 3 martlets or, GREY.
- vii. Vair a fesse gu., MARMION.
- viii. Ar. a bend gu. between 2 pellets.
 - ix. Or 3 chevrons gu., a chief vair, ST. QUENTIN.
 - x. Az. 3 bucks trippant or, GREENE.
 - xi. Gu. a chevron between 3 crosslets and in chief a lion passant or, MABLETHORPE.

William Parr, created Earl of Essex and K.G. 1543 and Marquess of North-ampton 1547; d. 1571. He was stripped of all his honours for supporting Lady Jane Grey, but recovered the marquisate, though not the title of Earl of Essex, in 1558. He married, in 1548 (2) Elizabeth (d. 1565), dau. of George Brooke, Lord Cobham (see *Arch. Cant.*, XII, 141-2, and cf. E5). His sister Anne married William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke (cf. B7 and 10).

In this achievement the quarterings v and viii appear to be intruders: they should be FURNEAUX and JERNEGAN (Arch. Cant., LXII, 54).

Westernmost window, south side (E) (Fig. 2)

- (1) Enamel-painted on large rectangular panel, eighteenth century: Az. 3 dexter gauntlets or, FANE; an escutcheon of pretence, Sa. 3 stag's heads cabossed ar., attired or, CAVENDISH. Earl's coronet, supporters, and motto: NEC TEMERE NEC TIMIDE.
- (2) Crest, Out of a ducal coronet, a bull's head sa., armed or, with a rose gu. on his breast, FANE, Earl of Westmorland, derived from Nevill of Abergavenny.
- (3) Crest, on a torse sa. and ar.: A serpent nowed vert, CAVEN-DISH.

Nos. 1-3 are for John Fane, Earl of Westmorland, the builder of the present church, and his wife Mary, only dau. and heir of Lord Henry Cavendish.

- (4) In small cartouche of simple scrollwork dated 1562, quarterly of 5:
 - i. Gu. on a saltire ar. a rose of the 1st, NEVILL of Abergavenny.
 - ii. Or fretty gu., on a sinister canton per pale erm. and or a galley sa., NEVILL (Anc.).
 - iii. Chequy or and az., WARENNE.

- iv. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or 3 chevrons gu., CLARE; 2 and 3, Quarterly ar. and gu. fretty or, over all a bend sa., DESPENSER.
- v. Gu. on a fesse between 6 crosslets or a crescent sa., BEAUCHAMP.

Over all at fesse point a crescent az.

The crescent shows that this is for Edward, son of Sir Edward Nevill, second surviving son of George, Lord Abergavenny (d. 1492). The title passed to this branch after the death of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, in 1587. Cf. B6.

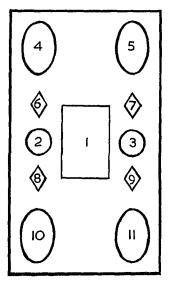


Fig. 2.

(5) In similar cartouche, quarterly of 15:

- i. Gu. on a chevron ar. 3 lions rampant sa., BROOKE (COBHAM).
- ii. Gu. on a chevron or 3 lions rampant sa., COBHAM.
- iii. Az. on a fesse between 3 leopards' faces or an annulet sa., DE LA POLE.
- iv. Gu. a fesse ar. between 6 crosslets or, BEAUCHAMP.
- v. Ar. 7 mascles gu., BRAYBROKE.
- vi. Or fretty sa., on a chief of the 2nd 3 bezants, ST. AMAND.
- vii. Ar. a chevron between 3 eagles' claws sa., BRAY.
- viii. Gu. 3 bends vair, BRAY (Anc.).
 - ix. Or on a bend gu. 3 goats passant ar., HALLIWELL.

- x. Sa. a chevron between 3 bulls' heads cabossed ar., NORBURY.
- xi. Gu. a fesse counter-compony ar. and sa. between 6 crosses formy fitchy ar., BOTELER.
- xii. Or 2 bends qu., SUDELEY.
- xiii. Bendy or and az., MONTFORT.
- xiv. Sa. a cross between 4 butterflies or, CROSIER.
- xv. Az. a chevron or, D'ABERNON impaling

Quarterly of 12:

- Ar. (sic for or) a fesse fusily az., over all a bend gu., ANGELL.
- ii. Erm. a fesse fusily sa., SHERBOURNE.
- iii. Ar. on a chevron az. 3 garbs or, NEWTON (CRADOCK).
- iv. Gu. 3 pears or, PERROTT.
- v. Sa. billety and a lion rampant or, HARVEY.
- vi. Sa. a chevron erm. between 3 escallops ar., CHEDDAR.
- vii. Az. a bend or between 6 lis ar., HAMPTON.
- viii. Erm. a fesse gu., BITTON.
 - ix. Gu. a bend or between 6 crosslets ar., FURNEAUX.
 - x. Sa. on a chevron between 3 trees eradicated or an eagle displayed of the field, CALDECOT.
 - xi. Paly or and az., GURNEY.
- xii. Ar. a saltire with the ends flory gu., HARPETRE.

Sir William Brooke, who succeeded his father as Lord Cobham in 1558, was granted the Hundred of Littlefield by Queen Elizabeth I in her 32nd year (Ha, v, 55). He married (1) Dorothy (d. 1559), dau. of George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, and (2) Frances, dau, of Sir John Newton, of East Harptree, co. Somerset. The impaled coat is for Newton, the first three quarterings having got out of order. The quarterings are discussed in Arch. Cant., LXII, 54-5.

Nos. 6-9, which follow, are shields drawn and painted in coloured enamels on small lozenge-shaped pieces of glass.

(6) Quarterly of 8:

- i. Az. 3 dexter gauntlets or (A), FANE.
- ii. Ar. a chevron engrailed sa. between 3 pellets (B), DENE.
- Az. a chief ar., over all a lion rampant or crowned gu. (C),
 DE LA LEKE.
- iv. Gu. a cross ar., charged at middle chief point with a crescent sa.; in dexter chief an escutcheon, Or 3 chevrons qu. (D), ST. OWEN.
- v. Ar. a bend between 6 lis gu. (E), FITZ ELLIS.
- vi. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Paly ar. and az.; 2 and 3, Erm., all within a bordure az. (F), PERSALL.

- vii. Ar. on a chief sa. 2 wolves' heads erased of the 1st (G), STIDOLPH.
- viii. Gu. 2 lions passant or (H), BADSELL impaling

Quarterly of 6: i, NEVILL of Abergavenny; ii. NEVILL (Anc.); iii, WARENNE; iv, CLARE; v, DESPENSER; vi, BEAUCHAMP.

Sir Thomas Fane (d. 1589) and his second wife Mary, dau, and heir of Henry Nevill, Lord Abergavenny (see B20). The quarterings of Fane are accounted for in Vis. 1574, pp. 42-4.

- (7) FANE quarterly of 8 as No. 6 (dexter) impaling CULPEPER quarterly of 6:
 - i and vi. Ar. a bend engrailed gu., CULPEPER.
 - Ar. a chevron sa. between 9 martlets gu., 6 and 3, HARDRESHULL.
 - iii. Sa. a fesse between 2 chevrons or, ?BAYNARD.
 - iv. Or a cross engrailed gu., HAUT.
 - v. Per pale az. and gu. a lion rampant erm., double queued, CAWNE.

Sir Thomas Fane and his first wife Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Culpeper of Bedgbury.

(8) Quarterly, i and iv, Az. on a chevron ar. 3 molets sa., ROBERTS; ii and iii, Gu. a bend raguly ar. between 2 garbs or, WALWORTH impaling

FANE quarterly of 8 as No. 6 (dexter).

Walter Roberts of Glassenbury in Cranbrook (d. 1580) and his first wife Catherine, sister of Sir Thomas Fane.

(9) FANE quarterly of 6: i, A; ii, B; iii, C; iv, D; v, E; vi, F

impaling

impaling

Quarterly, i and iv, Or a cross engrailed gu., HAUT; ii and iii. CAWNE as above.

John Fane of Tonbridge, great-uncle of Sir Thomas, married Joan, dau. of Edward Haut (Vis. 1619, p. 213). This would be early sixteenth century.

(10) In cartouche dated 1567 with ornament, partly in coloured enamels, rather like that in cartouches at Lullingstone:

FANE quarterly of 10: i and x, A; ii, B; iii, C; iv, D; v, E; vi, F; vii, H; viii, Sa. 3 wolves' heads erased or; ix, G

Quarterly, i and iv, Paly bendy or and az. an orle of martlets or, HENDLEY;

ii and iii. Ar. a saltire engrailed ermines between 4 pellets, on a chief az. a hind lodged or, HENDLEY.

Crests, dexter, A mailed fist grasping a dagger, and motto as in No. 1; sinister, A martlet or.

John Fane, brother of Sir Thomas, married Ellen, dau, and coh. of Sir Walter Hendley. Q. viii in the Fane coat has not been identified, but (with the heads argent) is attributed by Papworth to Yscitheor, Prince of Powis. The Fane pedigree (ut supra) makes "Kynwin, Lord Powis" an ancestor of Fane at the time of the (?Norman) conquest.

(11) In cartouche similar to the last, but without crests, FANE quarterly of 10 as in No. 10.

Third window from east, north side (F)

In oval cartouche resembling that in window D; quarterly of 20:

- i. Or a lion rampant, double queued, vert, DUDLEY.
- ii. Gu. a cinquefoil erm., FITZ PERNEL, Earl of Leicester.
- iii. Barry ar. and az., in chief 3 hurts, GREY of Groby.
- iv. Or a maunch gu., HASTINGS.
- ∇ . Or a chevron az.
- vi. Ar. a cross flory az., MALPAS.
- vii. Ar. a bend sa.
- viii. Or a fesse doubly cotised az., DELAMARE.
 - ix. Or a lion rampant sa.
 - x. Chequy or and az. a chevron erm., NEUBOURG.
 - xi. Gu. a fesse between 6 crosslets or, BEAUCHAMP.
- xii. Gu. a chevron between 10 crosses patty ar., BERKELEY.
- xiii. Or a fesse between 2 chevrons sa., LISLE.
- xiv. Gu. a leopard ar. [crowned or], GEROLD.
- xv. Or a saltire between 4 birds sa., GUILDEFORD.
- xvi. Or a bend az., TEYE (for TEYES: Ar. a chevron gu.).
- xvii. Ar. a dance sa., WEST.
- xviii. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gu. 5 crosslets fitchy or; 2 and 3, Az 3 leopards' faces jessant de lis or, CANTELOW.
 - xix. Az. 2 bars or, an inescutcheon erm.; on a chief of the 1st 2 palets between 2 gyrons of the 2nd, MORTIMER.
 - xx. Gu. 3 bends enhanced or, GREYLEY.

This achievement, which is, no doubt, for Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Sir Philip Sidney's uncle, or his brother Ambrose, Earl of Warwick¹, has been mutilated at some time, and quarterings v, vii, and ix appear to be intruders, while others are out of the proper order. iii and iv are shown with labels, only one point being indicated in each

¹ cf. C5.

quartering. The explanation of this is apparent from an achievement of 60 quarterings in Harl. MS. 4199, fol. 187, where it is seen that c. 1590 it was customary to bracket together, as it were, GREY, HASTINGS, VALENCE (not here) and MARSHALL (not here), placing a label of three over the four coats. I do not remember any exact parallel to this arrangement, which gives a rather odd appearance to the achievement. Q.viii, which is not the usual coat of Delamare quartered by Dudley, and Q.xvi, seem to indicate that (as was not uncommon) the glass-painter was given names only for the quarterings, and did not always get his families right. For the quarterings see E. A. Greening Lamborn, Arm. Glass of the Oxford Dioc. (1949), pp. 84-5.

TR, pp. 805-6:

The East window of this church is composed of beautiful painted glass, collected by the late Earl of Westmorland, and containing the following arms, viz.:

- I. Gules 3 lions passant guardant Or [ENGLAND].
- II. Argent a chevron Gules between 10 cross crosslets [sa., MEREWORTH].
- III. . . . on a chief, . . . 2 mullets of six points pierced . . . 1
- IV. Or, three chevrons Gules [CLARE].
- V. Lozenges, gules and . . . a canton Or.

In the east window [of the south chancel] are the effigies of two kings sitting on their thrones, and the three following coats, viz.:

- I. Checky, Or and azure, on a crescent (sic) 3 cinquefoils argent.
- II. [MEREWORTH as above.]
- III. Argent a cross engrailed gules [?DALYNGRIGGE].

[Thorpe refers to the monument of Sir Thomas Nevill, 1542, in the north chancel of the old church: it has since been moved to the west end of the south aisle of the present building. "In the North window" over the monument was an achievement quarterly of five, of NEVILL (Abergavenny), NEVILL (Anc.), WARRENNE, "the fourth and fifth as the first and second".]

In the East window [of the north chancel] are the two following coats, viz.:

I. Gules a chief checky Or and azure, over all a bendlet ermine [HAUS-TED].

II. [MEREWORTH.]

In one of the North windows is this coat, viz. [MEREWORTH] and under, the effigies of two saints now almost defaced with these inscriptions under them, S. Bartholomeus, S. Johannes ap

And in the next window is this coat, viz. [HAUSTED without the bendlet]. In the South window of the South aisle is this coat, viz. Gules, on a chevron Or three Stars [?sable, for COBHAM of Sterborough].

The shields described by Thorpe cannot now be traced, but most of them must have been of the fourteenth century. The Mereworths'

¹ This was, no doubt, Ar. on a chief az. 2 molets pierced or, for William de CLINTON, Earl of Huntingdon, who, at the time of the Black Prince Aid, 20 Edw. III, held Yotes Court in right of his wife Juliana de Leybourne.

estate here, which was held of the honour of Clare, passed in 44 Edw. III to the Malmains (Ha, v, 74). The latter's lands in Pluckley (where in the church the arms of Malmains and Mereworth appeared together) had come to them from Humphrey de Hausted in 8 Edw. II (*Arch. Cant.*, XIII, 301).

ABBREVIATIONS USED

Ha Hasted, History of Kent (8vo ed.), 1797-1801.

TR Thorpe, Registrum Roffense, 1769.

Vis Visitations of Kent, 1574, 1592, and 1619, published by the Harleian Society, Vols. LXXIV, LXXV,

XLII.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

Mrs. Joan Martin of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, has kindly supplied me with a reference to *Chautard*, plate ii, no. 1. The coin is retained by the finder.

L. R. A. GROVE.

WROTHAM

About 1900 a drainage trench was made by a certain Mr. Gage across the site of the old Wrotham potworks (to the north of the British Railways station of Wrotham and Borough Green), which at that time belonged to Messrs. Joseph Walls and Company, brickmakers, of Borough Green.¹ Two complete pottery wasters, a three-legged pipkin and a one-handled cup,² were excavated from the trench. These are so unlike the popular conception of seventeenth and eighteenth-century Wrotham pottery with its ornate slip decoration that they are well worthy of description and comment.

Mr. A. J. B. Kiddell of Ivy Hatch, our foremost living authority on Wrotham ware, has written³ that "The Potworks attached to the Brickyard supplied the wants for everyday use and Mr. Rackham has described it as a 'hard fired dark red body with purplish dark brown glaze, recalling that of Cistercian ware and unlike the glaze on the inscribed specimens of Wrotham ware'." He goes on to say that "fragments and wasters that have been found do not contain many examples with applied slip decoration or pads with decorative motifs. There are obvious reasons for this as these ornately decorated pieces are not the ordinary output of a potworks, but special pieces made for special occasions by potters who signed their efforts, if only with initials... It is unlikely that there would be many wasters among such elaborately decorated pieces on which such care had been lavished." Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher⁴ also comments on the difference between the commissioned slipware and the everyday pottery:

"Excavations which were made for me produced a considerable number of fragments and wasters, mostly pieces over-fired or otherwise damaged in the kiln. I found fragments of several posset-pots with their applied ornaments... There were many one-handled cups covered with a very dark almost black glaze."

These latter cups presumably went with the rest of Dr. Glaisher's collection of Wrotham ware to the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Description of the Maidstone Museum wasters:

(1) Three-legged pipkin with short, solid, S-shaped handle. Hard

¹ Kelly's Directory of Kent for 1895 and 1899.

- ² Maidstone Museum accession No. 11.1962. A gift from Mrs. M. A. Mayo-Turner, daughter of the finder.
 - English Ceramic Circle Transactions, III, pt. 2 (1954), pp. 105-6.
 Appendix to Rackham and Read, English Pottery (1924), p. 135.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

dark-red body. Purplish dark-brown glaze inside and in patches on the exterior shoulder.

Rim (distorted) greatest diameter	∍r	 43 in.
Rim (distorted) shortest diameter	er	 $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.
Height		 $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.
Diameter of base		 $2^{\frac{3}{4}}$ in.

(2) One-handled cup.¹ A dark, purplish-brown glaze which covers all the interior and all of the exterior save for the base.

Rim (distorted) greatest diameter	3 in.
Rim (distorted) shortest diameter	2 in.
Base (circular and not distorted) diameter	$2\frac{1}{8}$ in.
Height	$2\frac{3}{4}$ in.
L. R. A	A. GROVE.

EXCAVATIONS AT ECCLES

A first season of excavation was completed in early October 1962, at the site of a large Romano-British building at Rowe Place Farm, Eccles (TQ 722605).² The work was undertaken by kind permission of the landowners. Messrs. A. P. C. M. Ltd. and the Reed Paper Group, and with the fullest possible co-operation of Messrs. A. and A. C. Southwell, who farm the land; it was financed by generous grants from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the Kent Archæological Society, the Society of Antiquaries of London, and by public contributions. The work was undertaken by the Lower Medway Research Group who provided the main body of volunteer helpers, supplemented by a large number of other helpers from Kent and the London area.

This season's work was concentrated on excavating the bath-house unit of the building. A preliminary examination of the evidence suggests at least four main structural periods on this part of the site, each one of them containing sub-divisions during which the bath-house was being constantly altered and added to. The first period apparently dates from the years immediately following the Roman conquest of Britain when a building, under the present bath-house, was first constructed and of which only vestigial traces remain where not completely covered by the concrete floors of the bath-house. The second period, beginning during the last quarter of the first century A.D., is that of the building of the first bath-house on the site. It had walls 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, of ragstone set in yellow mortar with an occasional course of bonding-tiles, and contained a small plunge-bath approached through a long corridor, a suite of three heated rooms, with concrete floors

¹ An example similar to this but *not* a waster was found on the site by Mr. A. J. B. Kiddell and is now in Maidstone Museum.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

suspended over a hypocaust supplied by a large furnace, a hot plungebath served by a separate stoke-hole and various other rooms. the third period, beginning during the first decades of the second century A.D., this first bath-house was much enlarged by the addition of a new range of rooms, which consisted of an unusually large (44 ft. by 11 ft.) cold plunge-bath, with a 12-inch thick opus signinum floor, superseding the earlier plunge-bath, as well as at least four more heated rooms supplied by the original furnace. The walls of this plunge-bath, as well as those of a 7-foot-wide corridor surrounding it on three sides, were very solid structures, 3 feet in width, built of ragstone set in yellow The corridor was internally faced with painted wall-plaster. The partition walls of the heated rooms were some 2 feet wide, of bonding-tiles faced with a thick coating of yellow mortar and pierced at regular intervals by arched flues, built mostly of tufa voussoirs for maximum heat convection. An alteration of the original bath-house, very likely to be contemporary with the building of the extensions, was the insertion of an apsidal bath with walls constructed of chalk blocks, probably faced with mortar. During the fourth period, which took place in the second half of the second century A.D., the bath-house was practically completely abandoned as such, suggesting the likelihood of yet another bath-house still to be found, was in places systematically demolished and robbed, and used for the deposition of surplus building materials, domestic refuse or even for interments. It is quite clear, however, that this was a gradual process in the course of which parts of this large bath-house became redundant, whilst others continued in some use until a concerted effort seems to have been made to level and seal the whole area, although some of the external walls of the bath-house were incorporated into later structures.

A. P. DETSICAS.

IGHTHAM: AN ACCOUNT BOOK 1750-54

A small, coverless book, the size of an exercise book, has come to light. It contained at one end, in faded brown ink, detailed accounts of the expenditure of William Halford, the Rector of Ightham, in Kent; and at the other "the profits of the parsonage" for the years 1750-54.

The total profits in 1750 were £271 19s, $2\frac{1}{2}d$., and they consisted of occasional fees, tithes, and moneys received from the sale of farm produce. The Rector sold peas (a gallon for 6d.), pea haulm, oats, wheat (4s. 3d. a bushel), barley (2s. a bushel), malt, oats, rye, chaff, dung, straw (in 1750 this brought in £10 17s.), a stack of hay, apples, walnuts, cyder, mead, onions, and clover seed. Among many other transactions, 18 ducks were sold for 8d. each, an old cow for £4, a pig 13s. 6d., a calf 8s., and 30 stone of pork for £2 15s. He received 13s. 6d. from Widow Linton for a copper pot, and 5s. from Dame Basset for "hogg meat". His housekeeper, Mrs. Dryland, was in charge of the cows, and at intervals "milk and butter money" from her is included. At the end of the financial year he offset house expenses—garden produce, feed for horse and cows, dogmeat, straw for the thatch, and "wheat used in house and at Christmas". After September, 1752, the sale of produce, except for apples, ceases, but Thomas Dodd then started to pay £53 yearly rent, and possibly took over the farm. April, 1753, there is a curious entry: "Holly, for rent of parsonage, £5", which is repeated in 1754, but from the outgoings, life seems to have gone on there as before.

A Mr. Dawson was employed as curate at £40 yearly, and there is an entry: "Of Dawson, fees, 17s." The fee for burial was 2s., a wedding 5s., a christening 1s., banns 1s., a certificate 1s. The two largest tithe payers paid £18 6s. 6d. and £17 15s. 6d.; others ranged from 1s. upwards. Seventeen acres of tithe wood brought in £10 4s. The Rector also received interest from sums of money, up to £100, which he lent.

From payments to the staff, it is clear that Mrs. Dryland received £5 a year, and she remained throughout the period. A maid and a manservant, who received £2 10s. a year each, were not content. Susan, Mary Hind, Betty Wells, Mary Haslam, and Mary Cook succeeded each other. Pol was paid 1s. for wheeling goods and 1s. wages, and then disappears. Cornelius was replaced by Tom, and Giles followed. Giles had clothes provided and 4s. "for his pocket". Four months later his wages accumulated to 17s. 6d. Durling was employed on farm work on a piece work basis. He thrashed peas, wheat, barley,

oats and clover, did gapping, grinding and other work. There is one entry "for two days' work 2s. 4d.". Nolton gathered apples for 1s. John Honey did mowing and haying (4s.) and Russell worked on the stack (4s.). Mowers mowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres for 10s. A "moleketcher" was paid 2s. 6d. Savage ground a scythe for $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Will How thrashed walnuts for 6d. and one of his men was paid 6d. "for lost cows". In January, 1751 and 1752, Mr. Hubble was paid £14 16s. 6d. and £14 1s. for "carrying, tithe and work".

There are many payments for household gear. Pins and needles were expensive (needles 2s. 4d.). A large Witney blanket and quilt cost £2 6s. A frying-pan 1s. 8d., a looking-glass 4s., a china bowl 6s. 6d., "Delf ware and a teapot 1s. 1d.". There is also an interesting inventory on the cover of the book:

3 dozen oyled plates.
9 oyled dishes.
11 scoured dishes.
30 scoured plates.
Doz. white knives and forks.
6 ditto desert k. and forks.

26 prs of sheets
6 fine table cloths
2 doz. napkins
2 doz. coarse towels.
1 doz. fine towels.
9 kitchen table cloths.
8 prs. of pillow 'coats'
2 squabbs, 1 bolster
1 blue pillow
5 cushions blue.

In the winter of 1753, there must have been trouble with the water supply. There are five entries for water at 6d. a barrel, one for well digging of 10s. 2d., and four entries for washing shirts—one of six shirts for 1s. 6d. Only one dozen candles is mentioned, but the Rector paid his "house bill" regularly, when it exceeded £1, and many items must have been included in this. Coal and firewood were bought; coal cost £3 12s. for three chauldrons.

Food must have been plentiful and varied. Fish included cod, shrimps, mackerel (2s. 6d.), lobster (2s. 6d.), and salmon (2s. 6d.). Six pigeons cost 1s., and 22 lb. of beef, 5s. 6d. Tongue and veal, 2s. 6d., $13\frac{1}{2}$ stone of pork, £1 10s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lump sugar and candy were bought regularly, also cheese, pepper, salt, soap and "British oyl". Fifty oranges and lemons, with carriage, cost 2s. 4d. Cherries were bought in August, to dry, and "figgs" at Christmas. Tea was bought frequently, costing from 5s. to 7s. a lb., but 2 lb. of Bohea tea cost only 2s. 6d. There is one entry for coffee.

Beer was important. There is a note: "Brewed 4 bushels, great copper full and 2 pails boild off and the little one of small beer. 2 pails hopps $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb." There are many entries for malt and "hopps". Three bushels of malt cost 10s. 6d. One entry for malt and hops is for

£8 19s. Brandy was bought frequently. "4 galls brandy and tubb 19s. 6d.", 4 galls. rum and gin £1 4s., 18 bottled wine, £1 1s. "Mrs. Joynes for wine, 16s. 6d.". There is also an entry of "sugar for wine, 5s. 8d.".

Seeds, beans and plants were bought for the garden, 50 cabbage plants costing $4\frac{1}{2}d$., and a wheelbarrow 6s. 6d.

The Rector had a horse. There are entries for shoeing, curry comb and brush, saddle cloth, bridle and saddle (£1 13s.) and payments for keeping horse. He travelled extensively. He went frequently to Gravesend, Cheslehurst, Dulwich (or Dullige) and to London several times a year. He went to Rochester and Ashford: "Expenses to Ashford 6s. 1d., paid bills there £29 8s. 6½d." He went to the fairs at Ightham, Sevenoaks, Gravesend, and Mylton, and in London paid yearly "tenths at the Temple, £1 12s. 2d.". One wonders why he paid 10s. 6d. to the bell ringers at Chislehurst in 1753, and 7s. for poor rate there in 1755.

At Ightham he paid regularly land tax and window money, poor rate, insurance and for highways. In May, 1754, he paid King's Tax of £1 10s. His election expenses in 1754 were 8s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There is a short inventory of his linen on the cover: "20 shirts, 9 pairs of sleeves, 8 silk hands., 5 linnen hands., 14 necks, 14 stocks, 7 bands", and many entries for clothes, including garters, gloves, lawn for stocks, "capps", and yarn for stockings. He bought, from Harrison of Ightham, among many other articles, velvet breeches for £1 10s., a surtout coat for £2 8s. He bought 4 wigs during the period, each costing about two guineas, two "waste-cotes", a silk purse and buckles, three hats, lawn for stocks, and leather breeches (14s.). A coat and breeches from Bartlet cost £1 10s., and the coat was widened for 8d.

He paid his barber 2s. quarterly, and the barber kept to "old Christmas Day" and "old Lady Day". He sent letters as far afield as Lancashire. His sight was not good. There are several entries for "spectakeles" and the writing deteriorates. At Christmas he bought almanacks. He frequently bought magazines and "news". He subscribed £1 18s. to a Hebrew Concordance, and bought two vols., History of the Bible for £3 3s. He also paid 1s. for a Hellfire Pamphlet.

Each year at Christmas he gave "boxes", of money (especially to the Court Lodge servants), also tobacco, pipes and wheat. In December, 1750, there was Musick at Tonbridge; morris dancers were paid 2s. 6d.

The Rector lived until 1760. On the cover of the little book he made a note:

"If I should die suddenly, look under the sill in the closet by the kitchen door at ye Parsonage for a stone quart pot."

Over one hundred years later, in 1888, the Rector of the day added, in a neat, flowing hand :

"Had the step raised. Result nil. Evidently research had previously been made, judging by looseness of step, and soil."

JOAN CONSTANT.

PLUMSTEAD: St. NICHOLAS CHURCH

A postscript to Arch. Cant., LX, p. 23, by F. C. Elliston-Erwood, F.S.A.

My notes on the church of St. Nicholas, Plumstead, ended with the record of its partial destruction, in 1945, by a German rocket. The damage was almost entirely confined to the most ancient portions of the fabric: the thirteenth century transept was shattered, the old nave (twelfth century) was badly shaken and its roof lifted, and the fine modern chapel with its excellent vaulted ceiling was totally destroyed. Other parts of the fabric both old and new were also damaged, but not beyond repair, and by boarding up the fifteenth century nave arcade, the rest of the church was made available for worship. Insufficient protection, however, appears to have been given to the parts of the the structure not usable, which resulted in further damage by weather and vandals, especially to the wall monuments and the floor, and the state of the building after ten years of such neglect was an indescribable mess of rotting wood, bird droppings and broken monuments and masonry.

In 1956 more hopeful news indicated that restoration work was about to commence, and now, thanks to the energy and skill of Messrs. Thos. F. Ford & Partners, F.R.I.B.A., the architects for the project, a notable salvage operation was achieved, and though some parts, as was feared, were beyond repair, the greater part was saved. In this work some new details of the earlier building came to light and suspected matters were confirmed. The main architectural story as put forward in my paper remains valid, some aspects of it being further proven. There is no object in repeating what is already in print and available, but to commemorate the millenary of the church's foundation, and to complete the architectural story, these few notes are set down. They may be of particular value to those who only know the church as it is today.

The plans prepared to illustrate the article in Arch. Cant. in 1947 require no amendment. Most of the new information was imbedded in the standing walls or was observed when other walls had to be cleared. To assist in the understanding of these matters, an elevation of the interior face of the south wall (the oldest part of the fabric) has been

prepared, with its numerous features lettered and numbered, to which reference should be made (Fig. 1).

The greatest loss has been in the total removal of the thirteenth century transept. It must be admitted that the fabric of this part was in a deplorable condition and had it survived the explosion it would have been a source of trouble and expense in future years. Not only had there been considerable repairs and patchings throughout the centuries but the original work was not beyond criticism. The size and position of this transept has been marked out by a paved area and a shallow recess has been constructed below the transept arch which now contains the table tomb "A4" removed from near the existing chancel. The arch "Al" is entirely new but the western respond "A2" is original but badly scarred. At "A3" is one of the unsolved matters of this part briefly referred to on page 21. When discovered in 1907 it was clearly a passageway from the transept to the chancel, behind the respond of the chancel arch, but two restorations have reduced it to an oddly constructed recess with parallel splayed sides, and quite meaningless. Photographs showing this feature as it was first discovered and its first restoration are printed in the Woolwich Antiquarian Society's Proceedings, XVIII, pp. 108 and 114. No trace of the southern respond of the chancel arch remains at 'G' nor of the earlier one at "H" though here the slight bend in the wall indicates the line of the twelfth century chancel.

"B" and "B1" are two windows in the bad gothic style of the early nineteenth century and call for no comment, save that "B1" was moved 1 ft. to the west to allow room for the reconstruction of "C".

"C1" is the original twelfth century window that has been known for many years, while "C" is the one that was thought to be there, ought to be in that position and which many observers thought they could distinguish under the plaster. The force of the explosion shook the plaster from the wall and there revealed was the sought-for window. It has been damaged on its western side and it was to enable the window to be opened out and repaired that the removal of "B1" was undertaken.

"D" is the internal rere-arch and the line of the inner arch opening of the fourteenth century blocked doorway that was found behind a buttress in 1907. It was discovered when the plaster was shaken from the wall. So indeed was "F" which is one more puzzling feature. A large drawing is given which shows a distorted arch of twelve voussoirs of which the centre four are smaller than the flanking ones. Its span is about 4 ft. and the crown of the arch is just over 11 ft. from the floor level, which incidentally is about 2 ft. lower than the outside ground level. It would seem to be the arch of a doorway which was destroyed

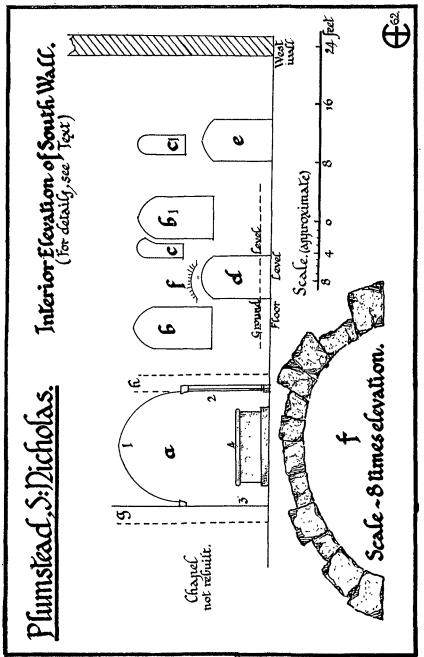


Fig. 1. Plumstead, S. Nicholas.

to make room for "D" but its narrow width and its great height raise doubts. Its proportions have suggested to some a pre-conquest date, but there does not appear the least indication of Saxon technique. The surface of the arch stones had been "pecked" to form a key for plastering and any information that might be obtained from the dressing of the stones does not exist. The shape of the arch, too, is peculiar; is it intentional or due to pressure or some movement in the wall? Presumably its date is pre-fourteenth century but beyond that it is difficult to go. "E" is the existing porch entrance and calls for no comment. The porch has been rebuilt on its original lines.

One other fact referring to this part of the church remains to be recorded. On Plate III of my paper in Arch. Cant. is a photograph of the west respond of a thirteenth century doorway into the contemporary chancel. It was discovered in 1907 and was preserved in situ under an iron grating. For some time in 1957 it could not be found, but later on was discovered in its correct position but buried beneath a compost of paper, cigarette ends, caramel wrappings, orange peel, earth, leaves and building rubbish. It has been once again cleared and those interested will find it under a heavy concrete slab which may tax their efforts to lift, though rings for this purpose are provided. It has suffered a little damage but is still intelligible.

The west wall of the original church is still standing and was but little damaged, though its plaster was shaken off the rere-arch of the fifteenth century doorway which was uncovered and preserved, as are the vestiges of a pair(?) of lancet windows. What is, however, of more interest is that the outside rendering of rough-cast on this wall was also shaken, revealing the wall under it. Again it was of indifferent workmanship and had been frequently patched with all kinds of miscellaneous material. But by far the most interesting thing was that the walling between the tower and the west window was constructed entirely of cubes of Reigate stone with one or two blocks of Caen stone scattered through the mass. This was very odd for nowhere else in the walling are these stones used. The stones were coursed but the bond was weak and the whole was plastered. It would seem that when Churchwarden Gossage built his new tower in 1664 over the western bay of the nave he had to take down part of the west wall which was afterwards repaired in the manner described. But from whence did the stone come? It was not new and bore evidences of previous use. only source that I can think of is the Abbey of Lesnes, a couple of miles to the east and which had lain in ruins for a century. From my experience in excavating that abbey, it is evident that many tons of stone had been taken from there, and some at least came to Plumstead. This re-use of plundered material is often quoted as a fact though evidence is generally lacking. That this was more than probable at Plumstead

may be confirmed by the fact that pavement tiles were found under the floor of the parish church exactly similar in pattern to some found on the abbey site.

COBHAM: ROMAN VILLA

The report in the last *Arch*. *Cant*. contains a misprint on page 102 where the date at the beginning of the bottom line should be A.D. 250, and not 350.

Our member, Mr. A. P. Detsicas, kindly informs me that the Samian potter Carantinus is now thought to have been somewhat later than indicated by Oswald and Pryce, and should be placed about A.D. 150-90. This accords with the character of the coarse ware found in association at Cobham.

As Pit III was recognized to contain Antonine pottery, the revised dating of the Samian sherd does not affect any of the stated conclusions regarding the pit or the significance of its contents.

P. J. TESTER.

COLOUR SLIDES

Among the many sets of coloured slides of archæological subjects published at the present time, a special word of welcome must be given to those made by Pictorial Coloured Slides sponsored by our member, Mr. B. J. Philp, of West Wickham. Those of antiquities in the Dorset County Museum, Devizes Museum and Rochester Museum include many well known objects and many not so well known; they are of good quality and reasonably priced.

R.F.J.

Battle in Bossenden Wood. By P. G. Rogers. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$. Pp. x+241+8 plates and 2 maps. Oxford University Press, 1961. 25s.

This most excellent and readable book describes the life and character of Mad Tom Courtenay whose riots in Kent in the late 1830s had repercussions far beyond the county. Sir William Courtenay, as he called himself, has from time to time attracted the attention of several members of our Society, and a year or so ago Mr. Desmond Pontin described his adventures at our week-end meeting at Kingsgate in a way which was much admired.

Mr. Rogers' book is not just another study of a rather engaging lunatic. At first reading his style appears to be almost simple, but a second reading shows how well and how skilfully he has set his characters against a background of history and both national and local events to provide very much more than his publishers call, in their blurb, a fascinating excursion. That a lunatic, half demagogue, half Messiah, could inflame and rally a not poorly paid and certainly not starving band of rustics in the Forest of Blean is a little surprising until one realizes that their education lacked even elementary guidance. It is a sad reflection that Mad Tom's actions led to a pitched battle with military forces in which he and ten other men lost their lives, and this little more than a century ago. The Report made to the Central Society of Education on the state of the Peasantry at Boughton, Herne Hill and the Ville of Dunkirk near Canterbury reveals a most unhappy state of affairs.

In the second edition which this book surely warrants, Mr. Rogers might care to note that the free pardon given to Tom by Queen Victoria is now in the Society's Library as a gift from our member, Mr. John Bridge. Tom's heart, removed at his post-mortem examination, was once in my temporary possession but its present whereabouts is unknown. In examining the records of Tom's admission and treatment at Barming Asylum some years ago, I noticed that the essential pages had been torn out of the bound books. The books had clearly not been looked at for many years, and the then Superintendent of the Asylum suggested that the damage might have had some political significance in view of the Select Committee's Report on Tom's reception and discharge.

(We should like to apologize to the Author for the lateness of this

review, due to circumstances of which he is aware, and to congratulate him on the appearance of his book in a Readers' Union edition in 1962.)

RONALD JESSUP.

Medieval Bexley. By F. R. H. Du Boulay. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x+56. Published by Bexley Corporation Public Libraries, 1961. 5s.

The Professor of Medieval History in the University of London has written a remarkably interesting essay on Bexley in the Middle Ages, using as his main sources Custumals and Rentals, Ministers' Accounts, Court Rolls, deeds and wills covering the period from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The action of Bexley Corporation in making this available to the public over their library counters for such a modest sum—chiefly through the interest of two successive librarians, Mr. W. Threlfall and Mr. P. E. Morris—is commendable. There is a map to illustrate the boundaries of Bexley as set out in the charter of A.D. 814 in comparison with those of the modern Borough created in 1937, and the four other illustrations are plates depicting monumental brasses in the churches of Bexley and East Wickham.

By way of introduction the author deals with the origin of the settlement at Bexley and the ninth-century charter by which it was conveyed by Cenwulf of Mercia to Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, this being followed by a careful analysis of the Domesday entry. But the chief interest in the book is the light which Professor Du Boulay's researches have thrown on the economy of the manor—particularly the Archbishops' demesne—in the later Middle Ages. He shows that a fifth or more of the land was held directly by the Archbishop, as Lord of the Manor, and cultivated by his servants, until it was leased to the Shelley family in the late fourteenth century. There are interesting facts and figures about the crops grown, the labour employed and the machinery of manorial administration. Apparently the lord's demesne consisted of a number of scattered fields intermingled with those of the tenants, and not a large single tract of land as one might have imagined.

The final chapter on "Bexley Society in the Later Middle Ages" takes several representative inhabitants and through details of their respective wills brings out a useful picture of social conditions in their period.

Yet with all its obvious scholarship, the little book is in some ways disappointing. In his opening remarks the author himself expresses a fear that the difficult task of writing both accurately and readably from a mass of manuscript sources may not have been adequately fulfilled. In the opinion of this reviewer the book is seriously lacking in local colour, while the author treats his subject with a curious detachment, almost as though Bexley were a place he knew of merely by seeing it

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marked on a map. The section headed "The Village Church" may be taken to illustrate this point. The average inhabitant of Bexley who buys this booklet in his local library might reasonably expect to read something about the medieval church itself, but he will find instead only some notes on a charter granting the priest the right to send four oxen and four cows into the lord's pasture without payment; the arrangements for dividing the income of the parish between the vicar and the patrons of the living; and reference to the struggle between Aldgate Priory and the Archbishops over the right of presentation.

Professor Du Boulay's book is a notable contribution to the study of local history. Perhaps it also illustrates that the gulf between professional scholarship and the man in the street is not, in some circumstances, easy to bridge.

P.J.T.

The Social Institution of Lancashire, 1480-1660. By Professor W. K. Jordan. Pp. xii+128. Chetham Society, volume XI—third series, 1962.

Professor Jordan has established himself as the authority as regards the relationship of charitable bequests, 1480-1660, to the wider social and economic development of the period. In this, the sixth volume of his study to be published, he deals with a county as different in background and social aspirations from Kent as could well be imagined. Apart from the interest of Lancashire history in itself, this monograph, beautifully produced and well indexed, is of special value to readers of Archaeologia Cantiana in the striking contrast it offers to Social Institutions in Kent, 1480-1660, published last year by the Kent Archæological Society.

The pattern and statistical basis of each book is similar, but the story presented differs greatly. Where Kent provided nearly 41 per cent of its charitable bequests for the relief of poverty; Lancashire devoted almost the like percentage on educational foundations. While in Kent religion attracted few bequests after the Reformation; in Lancashire interest was maintained at a relatively high level. In every way this study is a useful corrective to those more directly concerned with a "rich and mature county" by the insight it throws on the development of a relatively backward area, on the collapse of ancient privilege before mercantile interest and in the apparent desire to combat an indigenous problem of rural poverty by educational means.

Professor Jordan and the Chetham Society are to be congratulated on this worthy addition to the study of English social history.

F.H.

The British Journal for the History of Science, Vol. 1, Part 1, No. 1, June, 1962. The British Society for the History of Science, Ravensmead, Keston, Kent. Price: 15s., free to members of the Society.

We extend a warm welcome to this new and valuable contribution to the history of science generally, and congratulate the British Society for the History of Science on the courage of their venture. The volume contains five papers covering such diverse matters as the work of Mendel, the work of a fourteenth-century Fellow of Merton, British and American contributions to Electrical Communications, the origins of the Royal Institution, and the debt of Greek astronomy to the Babylonians. Its value is further enhanced by notes on the Proceedings of the Society, book reviews, and a title-list of papers on the History of Science in current periodicals. The Journal will be published twice annually, and we shall look forward to its contribution to the history of archæology.

The Secretary of the British Society for the History of Science, Mr. F. H. C. Butler of Keston, is well known to many members of our own Society, and enquiries regarding membership of the Science Society may be made directly to him.

R. F. JESSUP.

Prehistoric England. By Grahame Clark. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 200 with 50 plates and many line illustrations. Batsford, Ltd., London, 1962. 5s.

Dr. Grahame Clark, Disney Professor of Archæology in the University of Cambridge, has now published as a paperback this excellent book which first appeared in 1940 and has long since been out of print.

The new introductory chapter, compressed though it be, is perhaps one of the best things that Professor Clark has ever written, and it is a useful and most necessary corrective to a good deal of loose writing which has appeared in several popular books during the last four years. This new edition also takes note of important archæological discoveries made since 1940, and the author has not hesitated to point out that the last twenty years have seen many revisions of opinion in the significance of cultures and particularly in the acceptance of relative and absolute dating.

When a further reprint is called for, it should not be impossible to help the rather lazy reader by numbering the figures in the text. Meanwhile the present edition is assured of a warm welcome.

R. F. JESSUP.

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OBITUARIES

THE REV. CANON A. O. STANDEN, M.A.

It is with deepest regret we record the death of the Rev. Canon Aubrey Owen Standen, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Canterbury Cathedral since 1946, who died on a train near Canterbury on 27th October, 1961, aged 63.

He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and St. John's College, Oxford. When a lieutenant in the R.F.A. during the first world war, he was taken prisoner. At Oxford he was Exhibitioner and Prizeman, and Pusey and Ellerton Scholar in 1920. In 1924 he was Senior Fish Exhibitioner, and took degrees in Theology and Oriental languages. He was Houghton Syriac Prizeman in 1925, and after he became M.A. he was lecturer in Hebrew at Cuddesdon. He was a curate at St. Margaret's, Rochester, in 1925, and in 1929 was Rector of Chatham. He was a Sub-warden of Lincoln Theological College until 1935, when he became the Vicar of Maidstone and Rural Dean of Sutton. He was also the examining Chaplain to the Bishops of Lincoln and Rochester, and to Dr. Fisher when Archbishop of Canterbury.

He was a brilliant scholar and preacher, and was untiring in his work for the Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, of which he was a Vice-President for over 25 years, and later, Chairman.

Serving as a Council Member of the Kent Archæological Society since 1945, and as Vice-President of the Friends of Old Maidstone, he took a lively interest in the work of both societies, and while a member of the Rotary Club of Maidstone he was greatly respected and loved by all the members, who elected him as their President in 1939. He always found time to advise anyone who asked his help, and his unfailing understanding and kindness will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

J.W.B.

GORDON REGINALD WARD, M.D., F.S.A.

Dr. Gordon Ward died suddenly at his home at Sevenoaks on 10th July, 1962, at the age of 77. Only a week earlier he had been walking in the town, so that his sudden illness and untimely death came as a great shock to his many friends.

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He was born on 23rd February, 1885, and educated at Epsom College, where he spent some of his happiest days, and University College, London. He qualified as an M.B. at Westminster Hospital and proceeded to his M.D.

During the first world war, as a Reservist, he was called up and served gallantly as an officer of the R.A.M.C. in many battle zones, including Mons, the Somme and Salonika.

Later he lived and practised at Sevenoaks and also did valuable work at Sevenoaks Hospital. When he built his new home, Oastfield House, he was able to arrange in a fitting setting in his library, his collection of Kentish books and manuscripts, and maps. He rejoiced when he was able to retire and to devote himself to his two great interests, Kentish history and philately.

He became a member of the K.A.S. in 1927 and his first contribution to Archœologia Cantiana, "The De Aldehams", appeared the following year in Volume XL. Thereafter for over thirty years, he was a constant contributor, and his articles not only reflected his untiring energy and his painstaking work, but also the wide range of his interests, from Saxon charters, manorial records, the Wealden dens, the Yokes, Hengest and Horsa, the Vikings, horseshoes, topography to placenames. He was elected a member of Council in 1931 and an Honorary Life Member in 1954 in recognition of his services to the Society.

His varied studies reflected his remarkable ability to undertake some entirely new interest of which he would become not only a master but would pursue the subject to an even greater degree than others might have done. This was revealed markedly in his philatelic work, for he was regarded as one of Britain's outstanding philatelists, and had a profound knowledge of the production of stamps by typography and photogravure. As the philatelic correspondent to *The Times* wrote: "His research into the printing flaws of the King George V portrait stamps of Australia and the Egyptian and South African photogravure issues was outstanding. His extensive contributions to the philatelic periodical press displayed an ability to simplify advanced technical matter for the benefit of less erudite philatelists."

His friendship with the late Captain Herbert Knocker led to an equally deep interest in local history at all levels. He was one of the original members of the Kent County Local History Committee when it was formed in 1935, and he later succeeded Sir Anton Bertram as its Chairman. In these pioneer years he was much in demand as a lecturer and laid the foundations of many of the local history societies. On archæological or historical excursions one could not wish a more entertaining companion, with his store of information, his inquisitive mind, and his wry sense of humour.

In his published writings he was often unorthodox and even contro-

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versial, and in committee, he took an impish delight in contradiction, often aimed solely at stimulating discussion.

Over a long period of years, Dr. Ward accumulated a vast and diverse collection of manuscripts, acquired from towns, parishes, business houses, private individuals, solicitors' offices and in this work undoubtedly preserved for posterity a considerable quantity of documentary evidence of outstanding historical importance, which would otherwise have been destroyed in the normal process of clearing out unwanted papers, and the war-time salvage drives. His immense services to other historians in collecting, classifying and preserving these documents relating to Kent will long be remembered.

Members of the Society owe him a special debt of gratitude not only for having saved papers of such value and interest, but for his gifts to the Society from 1935 onwards, and in particular, his last gift of over sixty boxes, containing collected material relating to the history of various Kent villages. Local historians too will be grateful for his benefactions to the Kent County Archives Office and to the Sevenoaks Public Library, where the "Gordon Ward Papers" will be for many generations a fitting memorial to his kindly and generous personality.

A.R.

Abbreviation:

K.A.O., Kent Archives Office.

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