

of the flutes. The name of the parish is engraved in large Italic hand on the handle of the cover or paten. Made in London, it bears the initials of the maker T.K., who also made the alms plate at Lydd Church, in 1680-1.

In the floor of the north chancel is a very remarkable crossed coffin slab. It does not stand upon a calvary or stepped base, but projecting from each side of the cross's stem are diagonal lines, which some have supposed to represent huge thorns. It is figured on the annexed plate, from a drawing made by the Rev. E. M. Muriel.

II. ST. DUNSTAN'S, SNARGATE.

The origin of the name, Snargate, may be traced to the snare-gates, or sluice-gates erected here, which seem to have been absolutely essential to the maintenance of a waterway to the harbour at Romney. The Jurats of Romney paid £16 10s. 9d. for making new gates here, at so late a period as A.D. 1401. The name, Snargate, is by no means unique; in Dover, and in other port-towns, there is near the harbour a Snargate Street.

In June, 1254, Royal Letters Patent issued on behalf of Romney Harbour directed that here a sluice-gate should be newly made. Such sluice-gates had undoubtedly been made here previously. During the same year (1254) "Sner-gate" is mentioned in the list of knights' fees in Kent. Gervase Alard then held, of the archbishop, one quarter of a knight's fee here.* In 1347, Dionisia Alard paid "Aid" for one eighth of a fee here which Martin Payne had held.† Hasted says that in 1369 Agnes Alard, widow, died possessed of this property.‡ He mentions no other possessor of the manor from that time until the reign of Edward IV, when it was the property of the Fanes of Tunbridge.

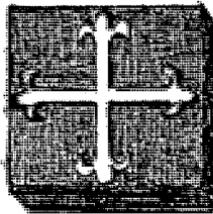
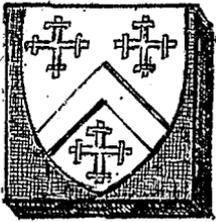
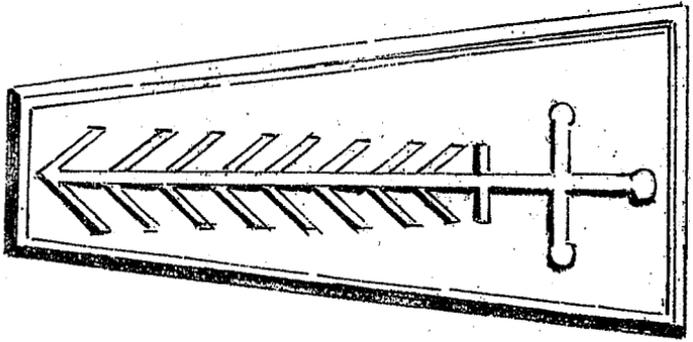
During the life of Gervase Alard, probably, the church

* *Archaeologia Cantiana*, XII, 211.

† *Ibidem*, X, 128.

‡ *History of Kent*, viii., 376.

CROSSED COFFIN SLAB, OLD ROMNEY.



BOSSES, SNARCATE CHURCH.

was enlarged, but there are in the north aisle bosses carved on the tie-beams which seem to indicate other owners of property here, after the Alards had ceased to possess the manor; the names of those owners have not been recorded. On the easternmost boss is carved a shield, bearing a chevron between three cross crosslets. This was the coat of John Copuldike who, *circa* 1370-80, married Joane Huntingfield, co-heiress of the Huntingfields of Eastling and West Wickham, whose armorial coat was a fess between three cross crosslets. The name of Copuldike was closely associated with the Cinque Ports, but I cannot definitely trace its connection with Snargate. Thomas Copedoke represented Sandwich in Parliament in 1388, and John Copuldike was member for Winchelsea in 1450. Thomas and John Copuldike, in the reign of Edward IV, were closely connected, in friendship and affairs, with Sir John Scott, Warden of the Cinque Ports; and William Copuldike was Lieutenant of Dover Castle, under Sir Edward Poynings and other Wardens. The carved boss at the east end of the north aisle seems to suggest that John Copuldike assisted in repairing the north chancel, or north aisle, about the time of Richard II. The next boss bears the initials W.N., or perhaps, though less probably, W.H., in black letter capitals. A third boss bears a cross flory, with four equal limbs; a fourth is carved with a spread eagle; a fifth has no carving; a sixth bears foliage; and a seventh is simply chamfered. These bosses undoubtedly have reference to owners of land in the parish, or benefactors to a restoration of the church in the fourteenth century; they are shewn upon the annexed plate, from drawings made by the Rev. E. M. Muriel.

The name of this parish was invariably written as Snergate during the Middle Ages. Its modern orthography is phonetic, and shews how the name was always pronounced. The vowel "e" was, in Mediæval English, so frequently pronounced like our modern "a," that the spelling of scores of names has in later times been changed to agree with their pronunciation. Among the few old names which still retain their original orthography, in spite of their pronunciation, are Derby, Hertford, and Berkeley. In the majority

of cases, as with Snargate, the original vowel "e" has been displaced by the vowel "a," which, to modern ears, better accords with the pronunciation.* On the other hand, amongst the many, the pronunciation has changed, and the orthography remained, in such names as Herbert, and Bernard. The change of pronunciation, however, did not take place until the old, correct, sound had become embalmed in many printed and written examples, as Barnard, Harbart, and Harbord. This early sound of "e," equivalent to a modern sound of "a," accounts for the confused spelling of Faversham. In Domesday and other early documents the "a" appears, yet in many writings, of the later mediæval and of the Tudor periods, it is spelt Feversham. The pronunciation of the name never varied.

Of the five churches, in Kent, which are dedicated to the memory of Archbishop Dunstan, who died in A.D. 988, Snargate is probably the latest foundation. At present, the architectural remains of Frinsted, as well as the mention of it in Domesday, may suggest that it was the earliest of the five. The other three are at Canterbury, Cranbrook, and West Peckham.

The arcades, north and south of the nave, each having four circular columns, with round moulded caps and square bases, are of the thirteenth century. The responds of the extreme arches on the south side are carved (on the east with a head beneath a square abacus, on the west with foliage of Early English character), while the members of the northern extreme arches die into the walls without responds. Probably therefore the aisles were added at two different periods of the thirteenth century. The south aisle is rather shorter than the north aisle.

There is no chancel arch, but the slender octagonal shafts, of the fourteenth century, which support the two bays of the chancel, clearly mark the distinction between it and the

* This change of the original "e," into modern "a," has been made in the following Kentish names of places; Berfreystone, Berham, Bernefelde, Chert, Cherteham, Chetham, Creye, Derteford, Esserst, Essettesford, Freningham, Herietsham, Herteye, Hertleye, Hese, Mergate, Remmesgate, Reyerssh, Smere-denne, Werehorne,

nave, by the difference of their style, which is of the Decorated period.

The embattled tower, with three bells, stands at the west end of the nave; it was added in the fifteenth century, and the evidences of its independent erection are unusually strongly marked at its junction with the nave. It opens to the nave by a lofty arch with good mouldings and engaged shafts. The west window of three lights surmounts a good doorway with a rectangular label, the spandrels of which are panelled. There are buttresses at the angles, and a turret at the north-east corner.

The Font is square, in bowl, stem, and base. The Rood-screen's base could be traced twenty years ago, and the doors which gave access to the rood-loft still remain, north and south, one in each of the arcade-walls, where the chancel and nave meet. The rood-stair was in, and beside, the north-west pier of the chancel. On the centre of the rood-loft would stand the rood or crucifix, and before it, in mediæval times, a taper or wax candle was kept burning. Towards the cost of this light, John Watford, a rector, bequeathed five shillings in 1368, and John Hakket left 2s. 4d., by his will dated 1521.*

From a presentment made at Archbishop Warham's Visitation in 1511, we learn that the nave was then out of repair, and that the churchwardens were ordered to put it in proper repair before the midsummer day (St. John Baptist) next ensuing.

In the south wall there is a well moulded arched doorway, sheltered by a porch. The south aisle does not reach quite to the tower; its roof is flat. Until about 1864 the south chantry, or chancel, was completely shut off from the church by partitions of old date, formed of boards and plastering; it had no pavement; its roof was a lean-to; and the entrance to it was by a door in the east wall. This door remains, and now forms the entrance to the vestry, which occupies a small portion of this chantry, simply but fitly screened off. Sir Stephen Glynne suggested that this door originally gave

* Watford's bequest was "to the Light before the Cross"; Hakket's "to the Rood Light."

access to a vestry, which stood beyond the east wall of the chancel or chantry.

It is probable that this south chantry was the place in which images (if not altars) were dedicated to the memory of St. Christopher, and St. Anthony. Lights were formerly burned here in honour of these saints; probably in front of their images. John Hakket of Snergate by his will, in 1521, bequeathed 12d. towards the cost of the light of St. Christopher, and 8d. to that of St. Anthony.

The north aisle contains tie-beams with the carved bosses already described. All its windows are of two lights; those in the north wall having square labels, and that at the west end having unfoliated lights. There is a holy-water stoup in the north wall, near a flat-arched doorway. The north chantry or chancel was formerly, like the south chancel, completely shut off from the church, by partitions of plaster and boards. It was entered through an outer door in the north wall, and was until comparatively recent times made use of for smuggling purposes. Within it, on the south, is an altar tomb of the Perpendicular period, stripped of its inscriptions. Its sides, north and south, are panelled, each with five quatrefoils. Two rough paintings, preserved here as lumber, formerly no doubt stood above the communion table. They coarsely represent the sacred elements and vessels, used in celebrating the holy communion. In this south chancel there is a piscina, and there was also the base of an altar, beneath the east window. This would be the "Altar of St. Mary" mentioned in 1368, in the will of a rector, named John Watford. He bequeathed five shillings towards the cost of a light, which was burned before the altar of St. Mary.

The east window of the chancel formerly contained coloured glass, of which one fragment, complete in itself, is preserved by the rector. Another fragment which is mentioned by Hasted as bearing the armorial coat "*chequy or and azure,*" in the second and third shields of a quartered coat, has disappeared. There is a piscina in the east wall.

In portions of this church, services were held, during the Middle Ages, in connection with one or more guilds, or

brotherhoods, of lay parishioners. John Hakkett of Snergate in his will, dated November 16th, 1521, left 12d. to every brotherhood in the parish of Snergate, and 12d. to the high altar. Previously, John Tol kyn of Snergate, by his will dated April the 8th, 1467, left 6d. towards the cost of every light in this church. In 1480 Thomas Jan of Newchurch bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the fabric of Snergate church.

In addition to bequests of money, testators not unfrequently left one or more sheep, or cattle, to the church. These live stock were let out on hire to farmers, and the annual rent, paid for them and for their progeny, was devoted in aid of the cost of maintaining the fabric of the church. Such a bequest had been made to Snergate Church by Margaret Tol kyn, but either her executor, or the farmer who hired the ten ewes which she bequeathed, withheld the rent or refused to give up the ewes. Consequently in 1511, at Archbishop Warham's visitation, complaint was made, to his grace, "that Edmond Robyn of Fayrfield withholds ten ewes and their increase from the church, bequeathed by Margaret Tol kyn."

The will of John Watford, rector of Snergate, dated on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Denis, 1368, is still preserved at Lambeth.* He directed that his body should be buried at Mayfield, within the porch of the church there. In this direction he was like Nicholas, rector of Orpington, who, two years later, desired to be buried within the porch of Orpington Church. To Henry, a chaplain of Snergate, the rector bequeathed ten shillings.

To the poor of Snergate, John Watford left five marks. To the church, he bequeathed twenty shillings, and certain priestly vestments which he describes. One was a reversible chasuble, made in such a way that it might at one time be worn as a blue and white chasuble, and at another time as of purple colour. Together with it he left an amice, stole, maniple and corporal. Another robe is described as a vestment lying in a chest, within his chamber, at Snergate. This bequest is interesting, as shewing that the rector had

* *Archbishop Whittlesey's Register*, folio 107^a.

then a residence at Snergate. In 1511, at the visitation of Archbishop Warham, we hear again of "the Parsonage;" it is then "presented" as lacking repair.

John Watford names, as the three executors of his will, the rector of Rotherfield; John Marcelly, rector of Ivy-church; and last but not least, "John Whyteclyue, vicar of Maghefeld."

*JOHN WHYTECLYVE, or WYTCLYF.**

This friend of the rector of Snergate was a very distinguished man, who has been repeatedly mistaken for, and confused with, his more renowned namesake John Wiclyf, of Lutterworth. It is a very remarkable fact, that these two contemporary priests, bearing names of exactly the same sound, not only lived at the same period, but they died within a few months of each other.

John Whyteclyve, the executor of the will of Snergate's rector, was a much esteemed friend of Archbishop Islip; and he evidently had a faculty for attracting and attaching friends. Islip, who presented Watford to the rectory of Snergate, appointed Whyteclyve to the vicarage of Mayfield, in which parish stood one of the favourite manor houses of the archbishop of Canterbury. Whyteclyve held that benefice during nineteen years, from 1361 to 1380. Meanwhile he had been Warden of Canterbury Hall, at Oxford, in 1365, and he likewise obtained a Prebendal Stall in Chichester Cathedral. In 1380, he seems to have vacated the vicarage of Mayfield for the rectory of Horsted Keynes, near East Grinstead.

On the 9th of November, 1383, he was admitted to the office of Warden of the Hospital of St. Thomas at Eastbridge, in Canterbury, as successor to John Luddham.

Seven months, only, after this appointment, he was at Maidstone, staying in the house of William Topclyve, at Shoford, when the hand of death seized him, so suddenly that he was unable to make his will in the ordinary way. At midnight, on the 12th November, 1383, his friends

* His name is spelt *Wytclyf* in Archbishop Courtenay's Register, on folio 207^a; and *Whitclufe* on folio 236^a.

assembling around his bed took down from his mouth such verbal directions as he was able to give, and these wishes, attested by all present, were afterwards proved as the nuncupative will of "John Wytclyf." All his goods he left to be devoted to pious uses, for the good of his soul, by John Palmer and John Baker, chaplains. By his own express desire, he was buried in Maidstone in the chapel of the Hospital of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the other side of the Medway, at Westborough. Of that hospital the master was then John Luddham, who had preceded Whyteclyve in the mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, and who was present at his death. Six years later, when Luddham made his own will, he especially mentions "John Whitclyfe" as one of his benefactors, for whose souls he provided that prayers should be offered in the church. Thus in November, 1383, the John Whyteclyve, of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury, who had been vicar of Mayfield, and executor of the rector of Snergate's will, was buried at Maidstone. His great namesake died at Lutterworth, on the 31st of December, 1384.

Among the other rectors of Snargate, whose names are on record, there are none of whose personal qualities and position we can form so clear and high a judgment as of Watford, the protégé of Archbishop Islip, and the friend of Whyteclyve of Mayfield. He was evidently a worthy whose friendship was sought, or accepted, by men alike distinguished for learning and for position.

Another rector, John de Bourne, was a member of the powerful family which had large possessions in and around Bishopsbourne, Dodington, Warehorne, and Ruckinge. Two Final Concords, of the 14th of Edward II, Nos. 671-2, shew that he was a younger brother of George de Bourne, and that his eldest brother was Henry de Bourne, whose wife was named Eglina.

Thomas Burton, who was rector of Snargate in the reign of Henry IV, obtained in July, 1405, the mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, at Canterbury, which Whyteclyve had held in 1383. He ruled that Hospital for more than thirteen years.

RECTORS OF SNARGATE (Patron the Archbishop).

1291	Sept.		<i>Magister</i> Edmund de Romenal, sub-deacon (<i>Pockham</i> , 41 ^a).
1320	. . .		John de Bourne.
1324	June		James de Horley by exchange with Bourne (<i>Reynolds</i> , 253 ^a).
1352	Jan.		<i>Dominus</i> Alex. Aungre (<i>Islip</i> , 263 ^a).
1361	July		<i>Dominus</i> Alan de Stokes, rector of Gt. Billing, <i>vice</i> Aungre resigned (<i>Islip</i> , 288 ^b).
1362	May		<i>Magister</i> Nich. de Heyton, S.T.B. (<i>Islip</i> , 297 ^a).
1362	October		<i>Dominus</i> John Watteford (<i>Islip</i> , 300 ^b).
1369	July		John de Pateney, subdeacon, <i>vice</i> Whatteford deceased (<i>Wittlesey</i> , 72 ^a).
			John Arden, exchanged in 1376.
1376	Nov.	26	W ^m de Wylton, rector of Bemeston, York dioc. (<i>Sudbury</i> , 116 ^b).
			Walter Child, exchanged in 1386.
1386	May	29	Roger Kelk, canon of St. Mary, Salop. (<i>Courtney</i> , 262 ^b).
			Nicholas Lod, exchanged in 1391.
1391	March	16	Rob ^t Marchal, rec. of Cold Norton. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 282).
			Tho ^s Burton (admitted Master of Eastbridge Hospital, 1405, July 5 <i>Arundel</i> , i., 303 ^a).
1432	March	30	<i>Dominus</i> Tho ^s Damby, chaplain (<i>Chiohele</i> , 198 ^a).
			William Hert, resigned in 1441.
1441	Oct.	30	<i>Magister</i> Ric. Mannyng. (<i>Chiohele</i> , 233 ^a).
1443	Feb.	11	Rob. Kirkham, rector of Old Romney, exchanged with Manning (<i>Stafford</i> , 76 ^a).
.		John Chamberleyne.
1456	Nov.	23	Ric. Bergrave, <i>vice</i> Chamberleyne resigned (<i>Bourgholier</i> , 65 ^b).
			W ^m Shragde, resigned in 1517.
1517	Dec.	30	Maurice Byrchynshawe, L.L.B. (<i>Warham</i> , 364 ^a).
			Thomas Lupsett, exchanged in 1526.
1526	April	21	Ric. Robynson, rec. of G ^t Mongeham (<i>Ibid.</i> , 390 ^b).
1526	Jan ^r	8	Rob. Cowper, exchanged with Robynson (<i>Ibid.</i> , 392 ^b).
1539-40	Jan.		Nich. Elis, <i>vice</i> Cowper (<i>Cranmer</i> , 373 ^a).
1540	Oct.		Geo. Jonson (<i>Ibid.</i> , 377 ^b).
1553	June		Rob. Goldson, <i>vice</i> Jonson (<i>Ibid.</i> , 423 ^b).
.		John Breche, died in 1567.
1567	June		John Hardyman, S.T.P. (<i>Parker</i> , 382 ^b).
1569	June		John Levett, <i>vice</i> Hardyman (<i>Ibid.</i> , 393).

Hasted gives the following list of later rectors (viii., 378).

1587	June	1	Nicholas Gere, ob ^t 1609.
1609	July	6	Ric. Clerke, S.T.P., resigned 1611.
1611	Hatch.
			Sam ^l Birde, ob ^t 1622.
1622	Oct.	5	Ja ⁿ Bladeworth, ob ^t 1624.
1624	Dec.	3	Josiah Coppin, resigned 1630.
1630	Nov.	15	Edward Nicholls.

1640	April	6	John Wilmott. William Lauder, ob ^t 1667.
1667	Jan.	16	Tho ^s Snelling, S.T.B.
1668	March	10	Robert Richards, ob ^t 1683.
1683	Oct.	23	Stephen Matchin.
1708	Jan.	1	Robert Skyring, ob ^t 1753.
1753	. . .		Jeremiah Dunbar, resigned 1756.
1756	Ap ^l	3	Theophilus Delangle, ob ^t 1763, June 29 (vicar of Tenterden by dispensation, 1756).
1763	Dec ^r		John Bunce (rector of Brenset and vicar of Newington, Hythe), resigned 1763.
1763	. . .		John Wentworth, LL.B., ob ^t May 26, 1770, buried at Brenset, of which he was rector by dispensation.
1770			Wm. Wing Fowle (rector of Burmarsh by dispensation 1772).

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, LYDD.

When, or why, the Rectory and Advowson of Lydd became appropriated to an Italian Abbey, we do not know, but such was the case in the thirteenth century. Archbishop Peckham caused the matter to be inquired into, and for that purpose issued a commission to his Commissary, in September, 1282. He was to inquire by what right the monks of the Abbey of St. Mary de Gloria, in the diocese of Anagni, in Campania near Rome, held the Church of Lydd as appropriated to their uses. He was likewise to learn, by what authority they were in the habit of "dismissing that church to farm," without the Archbishop's licence, contrary to the statutes of Councils.* The Abbey however established its rights, and exercised them for a long period, until at last it delegated them, by lease, to Tintern Abbey.† The finely proportioned church, 199 feet long, is of great interest to the antiquary, because its principal features, the nave, the chancel and their aisles, are all of the same early date. They were built in the thirteenth century, and a bold round string-course, of the Early English period, runs completely around the walls of the chancels and the nave-aisles, stopping at a short distance from the west end.

* *Peckham's Register*, 150^a.

† *Reynolds' Register*, 102^b, 200^a, 289^b.