

1455	June	<i>William Leche</i> , rec. Harbledown, by exch. with S. (Bourgchier's Reg., 60 <sup>b</sup> ).
1456	Oct.	<i>Thos. Fendik</i> , vice Leche dec <sup>d</sup> . (Ib. 65 <sup>a</sup> ).
1474	May	<i>Thos. Maltby</i> , vice Fendik dec <sup>d</sup> . (Ib. 110 <sup>a</sup> ). <i>Richard March</i> , vice Maltby dec <sup>d</sup> . (Ib. 112 <sup>a</sup> ).
1476	Oct.	<i>Adam Rydley</i> , vice Marsh res <sup>d</sup> . (Ib. 114 <sup>b</sup> ).
1477	Aug.	<i>Ric. Bergrove</i> (? rec. Snergate, 1456) vice Rydley res <sup>d</sup> . (Ib. 115 <sup>b</sup> ). <i>William Bonar</i> , died in 1505.
1505	July	<i>William Water</i> (Warham's Reg., 324 <sup>b</sup> ).
1508-9	Jan <sup>y</sup> .	<i>William Peete</i> , vice Water dec <sup>d</sup> . (Ib. 334)
1515	Aug.	<i>Ric. Crofte</i> , chaplain of Buckingham's Chantry (Ib. 358).
1528	Nov.	<i>Adam More</i> , vice Crofte res <sup>d</sup> . (Ib. 397).
1533	July	<i>Thos. Smyth</i> , vice More (Cranmer's Reg. 340 <sup>a</sup> ).

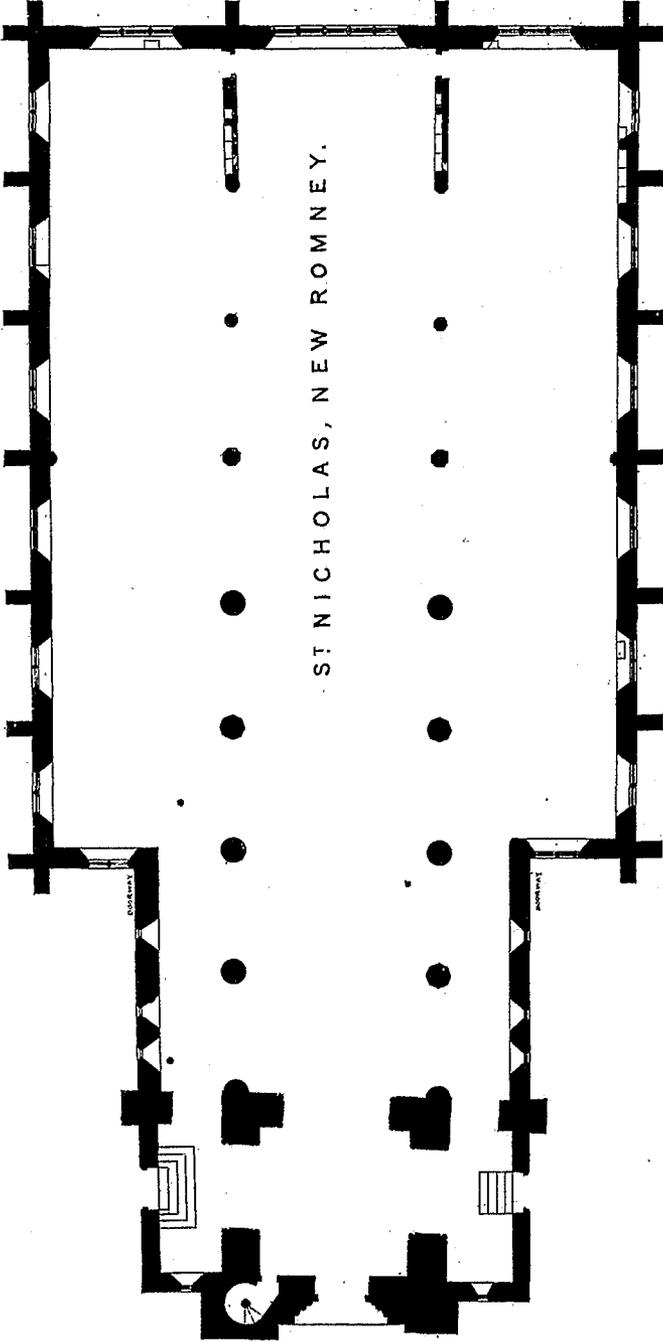
Hasted, viii., 344, gives the following names of those who have held the amalgamated Rectory and Vicarage together :—

1662	May	<i>Paul Knell</i> .
1672		<i>Edward Sleighton</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> . 1686.
1686	Sept.	<i>John Pomfret</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> . 1712, June 8 ; buried at Bidenden.
1712		<i>Josiah Woodward</i> , D.D., ob <sup>t</sup> . Aug. 6th, 1712.
1712	Sept.	<i>Samuel Weller</i> , LL.B. ob <sup>t</sup> . 1731 (rector of Sundridge and incumbent of Maidstone).
1731	Oct.	<i>William Wilson</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> . 1738.
1738	July 15	<i>Arthur Kite</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> . 1765.
1765	Sept 18	<i>Robert Tournay</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> . June 1785 (rector of Bonington also).
1785		<i>Charles Stoddart</i> .

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*ST. NICHOLAS, NEW ROMNEY.*

This noble church, which is mainly of the Norman and Decorated styles, has a nave of five bays, and a chancel of three, each with aisles, and all conterminous. In and from the 13th century, St. Nicholas was the mother church of the town ; and the parish churches of St. Martin and St. Laurence were its dependent chapelries.



ST. NICHOLAS, NEW ROMNEY.

PLAN



The grand western tower is of Norman foundation, with Transitional, or Early English, additions. It has narrow lean-to aisles, which are most unusual adjuncts.\* Being



St. Nicholas, New Romney.

very lofty, it was often used as a watch-tower in the middle ages. The Town records, for instance, state that in 1451 the sum of 3s. 8d. was paid, "for making a *bekene* (beacon) in the campanile of St. Nicholas." It has five stages, with windows in four of them; a large stair turret at its north west angle; and a triforium gallery in the third stage. There are four tall pinnacles, some of them ornamented with shafts, and there still remains the springing of an octagonal spire, which was destroyed long ago. The large round-headed western doorway is trebly recessed, having round shafts with carved caps and square abaci, and a profusion of elaborate mouldings. It is undoubtedly the grandest

\* At Sandhurst Church, Kent, and at Seaford Church, in Sussex, a similar arrangement may be seen.

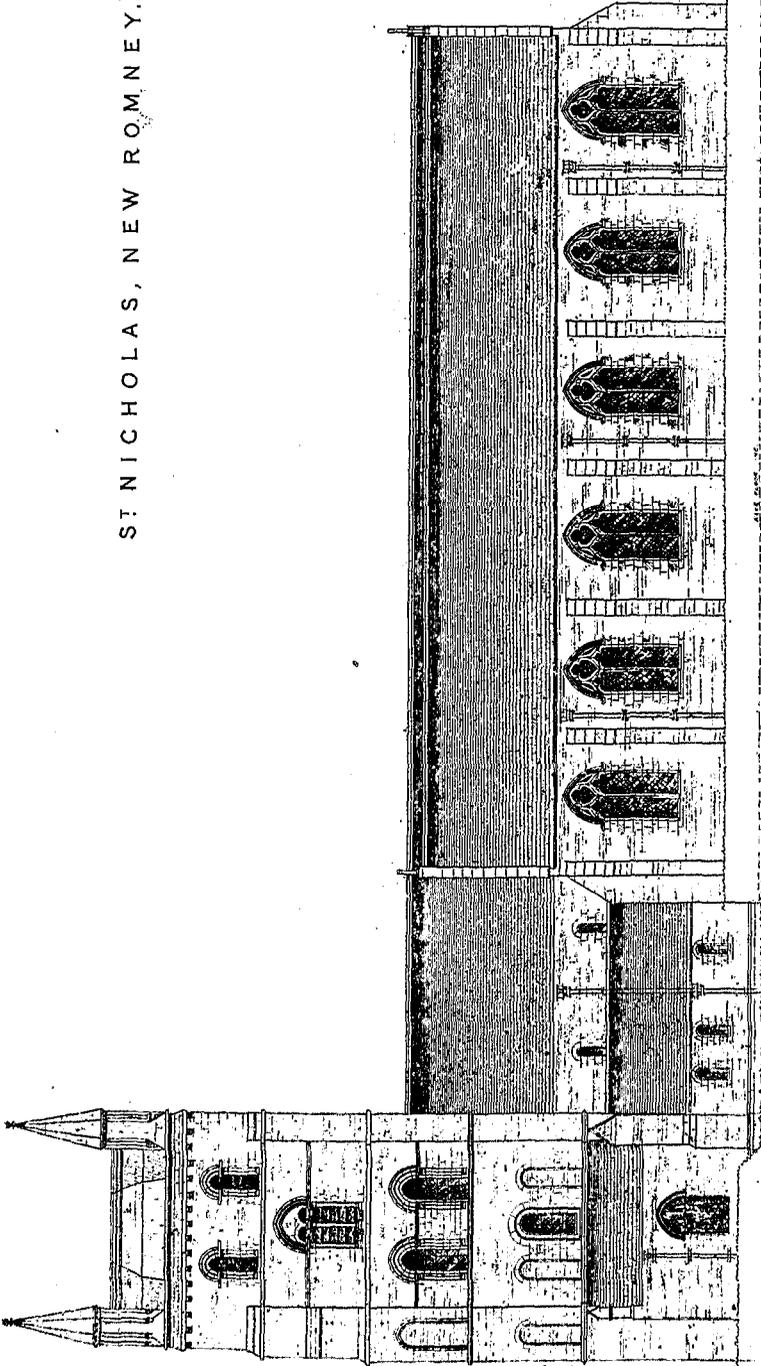
Romanesque tower in Kent. Yet, when Archbishop Becket came to Romney, to embark for the Continent, as he did more than once, this tall tower would not meet his view. The lower portions of it, alone, existed in his time.

When we regard this massive tower attentively, we perceive evident indications that its two upper stages are of later date than the two lowest: and that the middle stage was, of necessity, altered to some extent when the upper stages were added. The two lower string-courses are of the usual Norman character; the upper strings are Transitional, or Early English. The arcading around the second stage is all round-headed; upon the turret, and upon the flat buttresses, as well as in the walls. The stair turret has likewise a minute round-headed window-slit in the second stage, and another in the third stage; but above them the window-slits are rectangular and broader. The weathering of an earlier nave roof appears upon the west face of the third stage. The windows and arcading in the three upper stages are pointed. In the west front, there are, in the third stage, two large lancet windows, with shafts; in the fourth stage, there is a window of two lights surmounted by a small circle, beneath a shafted pointed arch; and two small lancet lights, with shafts, are seen in the top stage. Above them, a cornice of heads, and a band of toothed ornament, runs around the tower and turret. These upper portions are those which could not have been seen by Thomas Becket the archbishop.

These features abundantly testify that the tower is of at least two periods. Examination of the masonry, on the west face, tends to suggest that the great doorway, and the triplet of round-headed windows above it in the second stage, received additional enrichments after the tower had been built. The masonry has been disturbed, and the enrichments seem to be insertions.

Entering the tower, through the grand west doorway, we find that the architecture of the interior tells the same tale as that without. The tower opens to the nave by a beautiful pointed arch, which has handsome mouldings (Transitional or Early English) on its western face, but none on its east side. Above that pointed arch, within the tower,

ST NICHOLAS, NEW ROMNEY.



SOUTH ELEVATION.



where the wall meets the eyes of all who enter by the great west door, there is an arcade of round-headed arches, enriched with chevron ornaments, standing upon a Norman string-course. Upon each side, the tower-walls are pierced, north and south, with noble round arches richly moulded. Were these here when the tower was first built, or have they since been inserted? Passing into the narrow north aisle of the tower, we find the reply ready to our hands. The external Norman string-course, of the tower, runs through the west wall of the aisle; and it appears, within the aisle, upon the stair turret, and above the round arch. The base of the stair turret is well finished as external work; but the west wall of the aisle is built up against it, marring its perfection. Thus it becomes clear and certain, that, although the west wall of the aisle contains a round-headed window, the aisle was added after the two lowest stages of the tower were built. Consequently, we know that the arches in the north and south walls of the tower are insertions, not planned by the architect when the tower was first erected. Yet it is quite possible that the eyes of Archbishop Becket may have seen these round arches, although he could not have seen the pointed arch, which opens into the nave.

The history of the tower then seems to be, that *circa* A.D. 1100, (whether a little before, or a little after, none can tell,) a square tower three stages high, with a north-west turret, was built here; it had no side arches, and no aisles. Later in the twelfth century, the north and south walls were pierced, and lean-to aisles were built; when enrichments were added to the west doorway and to the window arcade over it. Whether the pointed arch, opening to the nave, was added at the same time, must be doubtful; yet it is possible. Afterwards, *circa* A.D. 1200, the two upper stages with pinnacles were added to the tower, and some alteration was made in the upper part of the middle stage. This supposition, that there were three distinct epochs in the tower's history, seems to me to be the most feasible. Nevertheless, it is just possible that the whole of the enlargement, and addition to its height, may have been made at one time, *circa* A.D. 1185. Certainly we may pre-

sume that when King John came to Romney, in 1206, the existing noble tower, by its great height, attracted his attention when he was yet a long way from it.

Entering the nave, we find on each side an arcade of four Norman arches, of simple character; their faces are adorned with the billet moulding, and half of them also with the embattled ornament. Their piers are massive, round and octagonal alternately, built of small squared blocks of stone; each pier has a deep square abacus, and a very shallow cap, slightly carved. Close above the apex of each round arch, there is a small Norman window, beneath which, on the aisle side of it, runs a Norman string-course. These were clerestory windows, when Becket was here; and also when King John was in this church; and it is hoped that two of them will again be opened, as shewn on the annexed plate. At present, they simply look into the roof of the aisle. At the west end, north and south, a portion of the original narrow aisle still remains; it opens by a half-arch, of Early English character, into the wider aisle which was added early in the fourteenth century.

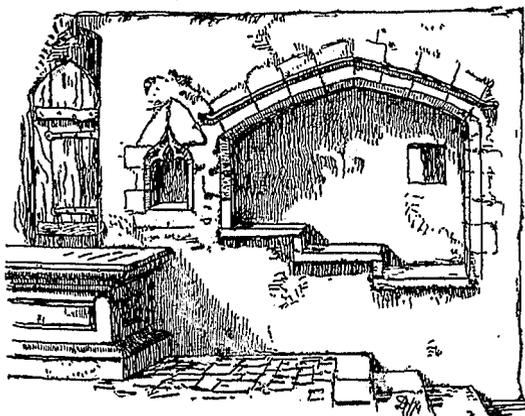
The clerestory windows are remarkably close to the arches of the nave arcades; so that the apex of the arch forms part of the splayed sill of the window.

It has been suggested that, at some time, the nave stood alone, without any western tower, and that the arcade over the tower arch was then an external adornment. If so, the nave must have been built soon after the Norman Conquest. The history of the tower would not be affected by this theory, but the changes undoubtedly made in the tower itself could not well have been undertaken during less than eighty or one hundred years; consequently, we should be driven to suppose that the nave is earlier than its features would at first sight suggest.

These fine old Norman arcades of the nave have, however, certainly resounded with voices in Holy worship, for fully 780 years. Between them have passed successive generations of Cinque Port Barons, who welcomed here Becket, or King John; Simon de Montfort, or the Princess his wife; Edward I, or the authorities of Pontigny Abbey. When

those personages were within these walls, and when the rights of advowson were transferred to the great Abbey of Pontigny, in 1264, this church did not extend far beyond the existing round arches of the nave. None of those beautiful pointed arches existed then, of which three on each side now flank the chancel, and one on each side adds length to the nave. They, with their light and elegant octagonal shafts, were added early in the fourteenth century. Thus was this church enlarged. We must remember that the church of St. Lawrence at that time stood not many hundred yards north-west of it; and the older church of St. Martin was not far off, on the north; yet there was evidently lack of more room, and it was obtained about the time of King Edward II.

Admirably light did the architect of that period make the church, with his three large east windows. That in the high chancel has five wide lights, and over them four rows of large quatrefoils, forming reticulated tracery. Those in the side chancels are of similar design, but each of three lights only. The windows of the aisles are each of two lights. The three chancels are all conterminous; and as, in the Middle Ages, there were three separate altars against



Dwarf wall, with "squint," sedilia, piscina, and doorway in the sanctuary of the north chancel, New Romney.\*

\* For permission to use this, and other small woodcuts, from *A Quiet Corner of England*, we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Seeley & Co., and Mr. Basil Champneys.

their east walls, the architect built dwarf walls of partition, between the sanctuary of the high chancel and those of the side chancels. These are somewhat unusual and remarkable. In them he built *sedilia* for the celebrant, deacon and sub-deacon, and the usual piscina, or drain. In these dwarf-walls he also cut hagioscopes, or "squints," through which the centre of the high altar, dedicated to St. Nicholas, could be seen from both the side chancels, one of which contained the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, and the other probably had an altar of St. George, who was much honoured here.\* There was, in the parish of St. Nicholas, a lay fraternity of St. George.

Probably the north chancel was the Chapel of St. Mary. In that chapel John a Mede, making his will in 1454, desired to be buried; and he provided that a priest should celebrate masses there for his soul. In it there was an Image of St. Mary, before which burned a light.† To maintain a taper ever burning before St. Mary's image, during one year, Nicholas Holle, in 1477, left provision. At St. Mary's altar, Robert Teras, in 1473, directed that a priest should celebrate mass for his soul, during two years.

It is impossible to trace the exact sites of other altars, and lights, and images in this church, except perhaps that of the Holy Cross, to which in 1473 Robert Teras left 20d.; and in honour of which a lay Fraternity of the Holy Cross was associated in this parish. To the light of that Fraternity John Markby left 4d. in 1476. No doubt it stood under the wide and lofty chancel arch, where probably in the fifteenth century there was a rood beam, bearing the High Cross. A piscina in the south aisle marks the site of an altar.

In addition to those already mentioned, there were in this parish lay fraternities named after St. Stephen,

\* To the Fraternity of St. George bequests were made, of 3s. 4d. by William Love in 1432; of 8d. by John a Mede, and 12d. by James Lowys, both in 1454. To the Light of St. George, Robert Teras bequeathed 8d. in 1473, and John Templar left 4d. in 1481. During that year there was a great ceremony observed here, on the occasion of putting up an image of St. George.

† To the Light of St. Mary John Newman bequeathed 4d. in 1462; Robt. Teras 20d. in 1473; and John Templar 4d. in 1481.

St. Edmund, and St. John the Baptist.\* Lights were also maintained, in this church, before images or altars of St. Clement and St. Katherine.†

Testators constantly remembered their church, and its officers, in their wills. In 1454 James Lowys bequeathed 6 marcs to buy a Legendary of All the Saints, to remain in the church for ever, or any other book that the parishioners might prefer. Another testator, William Pyke, directed that on the day of his obit, and likewise on the day of the anniversary thereof, four wax tapers each weighing 16lbs. should be held, burning around his body, by four poor men. To each man a virgate of black woollen cloth was to be given, and the torches, after the ceremony, were to be distributed; two being left in this church, and one sent to each of the other churches (of St. Lawrence and St. Martin).

When any one desired to be buried within the church, he left a large sum to the funds of the fabric. Thus William Love, in 1432, left £3 6s. 8d. to the fabric and its repair, and two nobles to the High Altar, in order that he might be interred within the church. For the same purpose Christina Stephyns in 1478 left £1 6s. 8d. to the Fabric, and 3s. 4d. to the vicar.

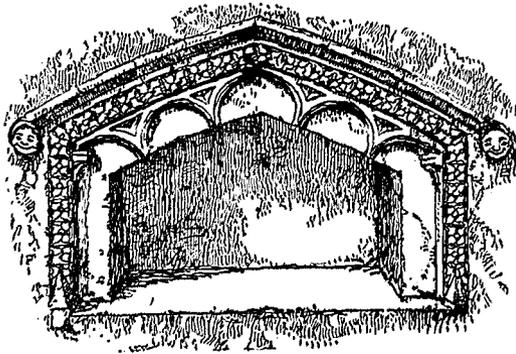
The roof of the High Chancel is boarded, and panelled. Upon it are inscriptions, stating that Sir Henry Furnese, of Waldershare, beautified the chancel, at his own cost, in 1712, when he also made seats for the Corporation. His son, Sir Robert Furnese completed, in 1713, the good work of his father. On one side of the roof is emblazoned the armorial shield of Sir Henry, impaling that of his wife Ann Brough. On the other side appears that of Sir Robert impaling the coat of his spouse, Ann, daughter of Anthony Balam.

Who was interred upon the north side of the church, beneath the pointed arch, decorated with large square flowers, we do not know. The interment is mysterious, and

\* To the light of St. Stephen or his Fraternity, Robt. Teras left 8d. in 1473; John Markby 4d. in 1476; and Thomas Rolff 4d. in 1484. To the Fraternity of St. Edmund, James Lowys left 6d. in 1454. To Fraternity of St. John Baptist, John a Mede and James Lowys both left 12d. in 1454; to his light Robt. Teras left 6d. in 1473.

† Wills mention that of St. Clement, 1462-84; that of St. Katherine, 1454-73.

remarkable. The masonry, beneath the stone slab, was removed in 1837, by Mr. Henry B. Walker, who found that a cavity, 36 inches long and 10 inches wide, had been prepared in the solid wall. Within this cavity, were deposited the bones of a man. Mr. Walker believed them to be relics, brought from a distance. The arch is interesting, and is of the fourteenth century. It may be just possible that it was used as an Easter sepulchre.



In the north chancel of New Romney Church.

A peculiar feature of this church was its constant use for municipal business, from the earliest times. The Jurats in 1393-4 paid 20d. for a "desque," to stand in this church for their use. In 1399, a precept issued by the Bailiff of the town, for the delivery of some property, was dated "in the church of St. Nicholas of Romene." The Jurats of Lydd and Dengemarsh rendered account to the Jurats of Romney of all their outlays and expenses, in the church of St. Nicholas, on the 23rd of March, 1404. During the following year, while the Jurats held a session here, a presentment was made respecting the discovery of 250 pounds of wax on the seashore. In the name of the Archbishop the Bailiff took possession of 88 pounds, and the residue was divided among those who found it. One of the vicars of Romney, named John Hacche, was so scandalised, by the Jurats holding their session in one part of this church during the celebration of divine service, that in 1407 he gave 3s. 4d. to the Town Funds on condition that this might not be repeated.

After the coronation of Henry IV, the silver bells which hung upon the Royal canopy, borne by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, came to Romney, and one of these silver bells was, in 1410, bought by the churchwardens, for use in the service here.

The election of mayor still takes place annually in this church, on the 25th March. The Jurats assemble around the tomb of Richard Stuppeny, in the south aisle. This man died in 1526, but his tomb was renewed in 1622, by his great grandson. As Parsons in his "Monuments in Kent" entirely misrepresents this matter, the inscription on the tomb is here given in a note,\* from a rubbing kindly sent to me by Mr. Arthur Finn. I believe that Parsons' book is generally accurate. On pages 329-338 he gives the inscriptions on many tombs in this church, copied by the Rev. Richard Sharp, curate of this parish, on August the 26th, 1790. We give the names and dates in a note.†

\* Here lyeth buried the bodye of Richard Stuppenye jurate of this towne in the first yeare of K. Hy. viij who dyed in the xvij yeare of the sayde kynges reigne of whose memorye Clement Stuppenye of the same port his great grandsonne hath caused this tombe to be new erected for the use of the ancient meeting and election of maior and jurats of this port towne June the 10th Anno Dm. 1622.

† Will. Holynbroke, died 1375 (*a brass*).

Thomas Lambard, died 1514 (*a brass*).

Thomas Smyth, died 1616, æt. 68; also Mary his wife, and two of their daughters (*a brass*).

Dr. Isaac Warguin (a refugee in 1689), died 1725, æt. 61.

Thomas Lancaster (capt. & mayor) died 1728, æt. 52; and Mary (Whitfield) his wife died 1722, æt. 47.

Elizabeth wife of Benjamin Cobb, dau. of Jno. Rolf, town clerk, died 1782, æt. 28.

John Willcocke (1st son of Robert), jurate, died 1642, æt. 41.

Robert Willcocke, M.A. (3rd son of Robert), died 1665, æt. 59.

Margerie (dau. of Rev. Peter & Margaret) Knight, died 1686, æt. 1.

Joseph Philpott, of Word, died 1768, æt. 67.

Edward Elsted, died 1787, æt. 51; left 6 children, by his wife Afra.

Edmund Marten, gent., died 1727, æt. 62; left dau. Hester, by his wife Eliz<sup>h</sup>. Young.

Humphry Whitwick, jurat, died —, æt. 62.

William Willcock (son of Robert) died 1642, æt. 24, and 3 posthumous sons born together.

John (son of John & Margaret) Mascal, died 1746, æt. 44.

Joanna (wife of John) Hunt, died 1682, æt. 24.

John Cobb, died 1731, æt. 33.

Jane (dau. of Edward & Susannah) Bachelor, died 1743, æt. 28.

Rev. Arthur Kight, rector of Newchurch, died 1765, æt. 63; & Anna his wife, 1756.

Mary, wife of Augustine Greenland (dau. of John & Ann Norman), died 1746, æt. 47.

Twice has the town of New Romney, with all its churches, been laid under an Interdict; so that divine service ceased here for a time. One occasion was on the 25th of June, 1388; and the interdict then imposed was not relaxed until the 14th of October.\* A probable cause of this punishment may have been the infringement, by the jurats, of some rights of the Archbishop, as feudal lord of the town. It would seem that a similar punishment was again incurred during the reign of Edward IV. In 1475-6, a solemn service of Absolution, for the town, was performed here by James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, who came solely for that purpose.†

On the occasion of putting up the image of St. George, there was a great ceremonial, to which the men of Lydd were invited, their expenses being defrayed by the town. This took place in 1480-1.‡ The Vicar of Lydd came to preach, in this church, on the second Sunday in Lent 1498 or 1499, and the town entertained him at a cost of 2s. 4d.§ Probably there was an endowment for a sermon or sermons annually to be preached here in Lent. In 1505-6 the

Augustine Greenland, died 1761, æt. 62.

Mary wife of Will<sup>m</sup> Finch, died 1597, æt. 23.

Richard Baker (jurat, 8 times mayor) died 1725, æt. 74; & his son Thomas died 1733, æt. 37.

John Bassett & Margaret his wife.

Rev. Richard Baker, died 1637, æt. 59.

Alecia, wife of John Thomas, died 1613, æt. 32.

John Coates (often mayor), died 1747, æt. 76.

John Pix, born at Ruckinge 1587, died 1629, æt. 42.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Tookey, died 1653, æt. 53; Sibill his wife, dau. of Tho<sup>s</sup> & Joane Bate of Lydd, died 1656, æt. 53.

Edward Goulstone, of Widdal, Herts, died 1669, æt. 36; married Joane, dau. & heir of Thomas Tookey.

Judith (widow of Stephen) Brett, dau. & heir of Ja<sup>s</sup> Claybrook, died 1674, æt. 46.

Stephen (son of Stephen) Brett, died —, æt. 34.

Stephen (youngest son of Tho<sup>s</sup>) Brett, died 1669, æt. 41, had by Judith his wife, Ann, Thomas, and Stephen (posthumous).

Thomas (2nd son of James) Ralfe of Burbage, Wilts, died 1772, æt. 33; by Catherine, 1st dau. of Geo. Haffenden, had issue Catherine, Pilcher, & Thomas.

Ann (wife of Nicholas) Durant, died 1722.

\* Archbishop Courtenay's *Register*, folios 285, 286.

† *Historical MSS. Commissioners' Fifth Report*, App<sup>x</sup> 546<sup>a</sup>. Bishop Goldwell was a native of Great Chart. He was afterwards admitted to the freedom of this town 4 Feb., 17 Ed. IV.

‡ *Hist. MSS. Comm., 5th Report*, App. 547.

§ *Ibid.*, 549<sup>o</sup>.

Brothers Observant came to preach in St. Nicholas Church.\* "A certain priest of Oxford" preached here in Lent, 1512-13†; Master Manwood preached in 1515-6‡; Dr. Scott did so in 1518-19, and may have been here twice, as "Sir Master Doctor" is said also to have preached in January of the same year.§ In 1513-14 we read of "Master Doctor, that is, the Rector of Wyttyssham."|| No doubt, also, there was a grand ceremonial in this church when the Bishop (probably Suffragan of the Archbishop) came to bless the High Cross in the town, in 1510-1.¶

The Registers of the Archbishop do not record the Institutions of all the vicars of Romney; but a goodly number are registered. Pontigny Abbey was the patron, from the year 1264, until the middle of the fifteenth century; \*\* but, whenever England was at war with his country, the Abbot of Pontigny lost his rights, and, for the time, the King of England presented to the benefice. Thus eleven or twelve of the vicars were presented by Edward III, Henry V, or Henry VI. All Souls' College was the patron in and after 1467.

## VICARS OF ROMNEY.

## Admitted

1282	March	<i>John de Honningtone</i> (Peckham's Reg., 53 <sup>a</sup> ).
1284-5	Feb.	<i>Hugh de Harpelee</i> (Ibid., 30 <sup>a</sup> ).
1289	Aug.	<i>Rob. de Bramton</i> (Ibid., 40 <sup>a</sup> ). <i>Ralph Cammyl</i> , died 1356-7.
1356-7	March	<i>Hugh de Redmerchale</i> (Islip's Reg., 274 <sup>b</sup> ).
1360	June	<i>Henry Grome de Brigham</i> (Ibid., 285 <sup>a</sup> ). <i>John Leghton</i> , resigned in 1369.
1369	May	<i>Wm. Rouncey</i> (Whittlesey's Reg., 70 <sup>b</sup> ).
1372-3	Feb. 10	<i>Robt. Bregg</i> (vic. of Hadenham) (Ibid., 93). <i>Wm. Swanton</i> (1390) Hist. MSS. Comm <sup>n</sup> , 5th Report, 534 <sup>l</sup> . <i>John Hacche</i> (1407-8) Ibid., 537 <sup>a</sup> .

\* *Fifth Report*, 552<sup>a</sup>.† *Ibid.*, 550<sup>a</sup>.‡ *Ibid.*, 550.§ *Ibid.*, 550<sup>b</sup>, 553<sup>a</sup>.|| *Ibid.*, 552<sup>b</sup>.¶ *Ibid.*, 550.

\*\* In January 1403, the lessees, or occupiers, of all the fruits and profits of the Church of Romney "alienigen," were John Kymme, clerk; Ric: Myx-bury, chaplain; and John Goseburne, an Auditor of the King's Exchequer. (Nicolas, *Acts of Privy Council*, i. 196.)

1416	June 1	<i>Thos. Howlot</i> (Chichele's Reg., 74 <sup>a</sup> ).
	Oct. 19	<i>John Salyng</i> (Ibid., 77 <sup>a</sup> ).
1416-7	Jan. 5	<i>Wm. Estryngton</i> (Ibid., 82 <sup>a</sup> ).
1417	Dec. 21	<i>Wm. Repynghale</i> , vic. of E. Farleigh (Ibid.)
1421	Dec. 8	<i>Thos. Coyter</i> , rec. of Henxhill (Ibid., 128-9).
1427	Oct. 15	<i>John Sterre</i> (Ibid., 169 <sup>b</sup> ).
1432	May 30	<i>John Martharb</i> (Ibid., 196 <sup>a</sup> ).
1434	Oct. 22	<i>Robt. Hornse</i> (Ibid., 204 <sup>b</sup> ).
1436	Oct. 26	<i>John Bourgy</i> (Ibid., 213 <sup>a</sup> ).
1438	July 25	<i>Walter Spaldyng</i> (made free of the town 1442-3).
1443	Aug. 31	<i>Richard Barker</i> , vic. of Newchurch (Staf- ford's Reg., 74).
after 1453		<i>John Grafton</i> , exchanged in 1467-8.
1467-8	Feb. 25	<i>Robert Neele</i> (Bourghier's Reg., 98 <sup>b</sup> ).
1474	June 24	<i>Ric. Bergrove</i> (Ibid., 110 <sup>b</sup> ).
1477-8	Feb. 6	<i>John Saunder</i> (Ibid., 116 <sup>a</sup> ).
1482	Aug. 14	<i>Rob. Shegfort</i> (Ibid., 130 <sup>b</sup> ).
		<i>Ralph Teylyour</i> , died 1508-9.
1508-9	March 17	<i>Ric. Pever</i> (Warham's Reg., 334).
1526		<i>John Cryse</i> (Ibid., 392 <sup>a</sup> ).
1558	June 25	<i>Ric. Passhe</i> (Pole's Reg., 98 <sup>a</sup> ).
1560-1	Jan. 18	<i>Ric. Webbe</i> (Parker's Reg., 347 <sup>a</sup> ).
1565	Dec. 12	<i>John Forsett</i> (Ibid., 375 <sup>b</sup> ).

Hasted gives, in vol. viii., p. 464, all but one of the following additional names of Vicars of New Romney:—

1586		<i>Henry Stafford</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> 1606.
1606	July	<i>Richard Ingram</i> .
		<i>Peter Knight</i> (in 1626 & 1640).
1648	April	<i>Rice Lloyd</i> , ( <i>Hist: MS. Com.</i> 7 <sup>th</sup> Report, p. 22 <sup>a</sup> .)
1662	Sept.	<i>Robert Bostock</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> 1680.
1680	June	<i>John Thomas</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> 1709.
1709	July	<i>Richard Boves</i> , S.T.P., ob <sup>t</sup> 1745 (rec. of Easting).
1745	Oct.	<i>Francis Baker</i> , LL.D., ob <sup>t</sup> 1749.
1749		<i>Richard Jacob</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> Dec. 1762 (vic. of E. Malling).
1763	Jan.	<i>John White</i> , S.T.P., resigned 1774.
1774	Dec.	<i>Salisbury Price</i> , S.T.P., resigned 1775.

1775	Aug.	<i>Will. Rugg</i> , resigned 1777.
1777	Feb.	<i>Edmund Isham</i> , resigned 1780, Dec.
1781	Feb.	<i>Peter Rashleigh</i> , promoted to Barking 1781.
1781	Oct.	<i>Seymour Love</i> , obt. 1797
1797		<i>Edward Pole</i> .

Mr. Wilfred Cripps, having examined the Communion Plate, favours me with the following description of it. A pair of tall gilt flagons (with shaped lids, and spreading circular feet), and a rudely fashioned deep cup, without knop on the stem, were presented to the church, in 1698, by Sir Chas. Sedley, Bart., and John Brewer, Esq., "combarones." These are all of the higher quality of silver which was used from 1697 to 1720. They are of London make, date 1698-9; the maker's mark F.A. probably stands for [John] Fawdony, aurifaber (goldsmith) of London. There is likewise a gilt almsplate, on a foot, by the same maker, and of the same quality of silver, as the flagons. This was presented to the church by Edward Goulstone, Esq., "combaro," in 1702. The date of the make is 1701-2.

It may likewise be mentioned here that the gilt maces of the Corporation of New Romney were made in London, in 1724-5. They bear the date 1724, among others engraved upon them.

One of the oldest, and most curious, Communion cups in this district belongs to the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh. It is a small cup of unusual shape: the lower part of the bowl being fluted, and the upper part incised with hanging wreaths and three animals, an eagle, a snail, and a grasshopper. The foot of it is very like that of a small cup, also used as a chalice, at Marshfield in Monmouth, which is however of later date, 1659-60. The St. Mary's cup is of London make, and of the date 1578-9; the maker's mark is a windmill. This is not so old as a Communion cup at Lydd church, which was made sixteen years before it.