

SOME KENTISH INDENTS.

BY R. H. D'ELBOUX, M.C., F.S.A.

BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA.

Bagshawe's Directory of 1847 states this church was "almost wholly destroyed by fire, 30th December, 1832", and describes it as "a small neat edifice . . . erected at a cost of £1,500". In fact, it was the Nave that was destroyed, and the cost of reparations £1,250 ls. 11d. (see C. F. Meade's *Guide to the Church*, 1913). In 1874 and the year following it was thoroughly—too thoroughly—restored and enlarged, the monuments, however, on the whole receiving fair treatment. Skied behind the organ, on the north wall of the north Chancel, is a pleasing mural monument of the Southwark school, which has an inscription, unrecorded as brass, to Belknapp Rudston, 1613.

On the floor, west of the organ, in the same chancel, is the indent for an inscription $2\frac{3}{16}$ by 15 inches, possibly that of Margaret, wife of Richard Norton, specially mentioned by Hasted (II, 398) as buried under the Wierton House seat. The inscription is given in full in Parson's *Monuments* of 1794, p. 322: "On a brass plate let into a large flat stone, is the following inscription in old Roman letters: 'Hic jacet Margarita Norton quōdam uxor Roberti Norton die Pm. bē Marie anno dñi MCCCC°LXX°. cujus anime propitiatur Deus, Amen.'" Hasted gives the date as 1507, and the husband's name as Richard Norton. The monuments of this church were reported to Parsons by William Fell, and the general accuracy of his transcriptions inclines one to doubt Hasted on this occasion. Stephen Norton, Esq., with Robert Norton and William Norton his sons, are witnesses to a deed of 1445 concerning lands in Boughton (*Arch. Cant.*, XXVII, 169-70).



BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA.

Outside the church, as a doorstep to the south door of the chancel, is half a slab, $27\frac{1}{2}$ by $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches, containing an indent, c. 1500, of a chalice and wafer $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on an inscription $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches,

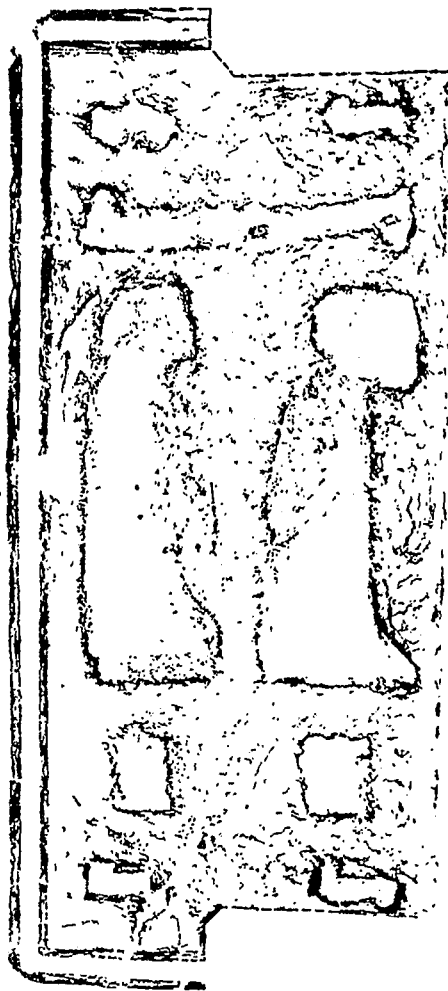
all deeply cut in the stone. The other half of the slab appears to be in the chancel the other side of the same door. The only chalice brass remaining in Kent is at Shorne, and even indents are rarities. The most likely claimant for this would appear to be John Walker, admitted vicar in 1470, and whose successor was admitted in 1496, but whose will is dated 1500 (Consistory Court, Canterbury, 6, fol. 7). In it, he desires to be buried "in the church of SS. Peter and Paul Bocton Munchelse there afore the high aulter". His successor, William Grove, in his will of 1525 (see *Test. Cant.*, p. 29) desired burial in the churchyard.

EASTWELL.

Half under a recessed arch in the north wall of the chancel is an altar tomb of Bethersden marble, the slab of which, though very worn, still retains traces of the indents for brasses. It measures 23 by 53 inches, and has a projection from the wall of $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with a chamfer edge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on three sides, once containing a brass inscription an inch wide. The sides of the tomb are plain surfaced.

On the slab there have been four brass scrolls, one at each corner, and then one long lateral one immediately above the figures. The sinister figure was certainly that of a female of c. 1480-1490, with the late type of butterfly headdress and probably wearing a mantle; the dexter is the most worn of the indents, and at first glance seems also to represent a female, but is more likely a male with long hair in civilian or judicial garb. The sinister longitudinal edge of this figure's indent is completely obliterated. Both figures faced to the dexter, towards the altar. Below the dexter figure was a group of sons, seemingly two, and below the female, a larger group of daughters.

The identification of the persons commemorated remains problematical, but it is not unlikely that it is the tomb of Sir Walter Moyle, a justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1480 and who desired in his will (*P.R.C.C.*, 2, 494) to be buried in the chancel. He was of Cornish stock, of Bodmin and Trevisick, and married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John Luccomb. In 1454 he held the manors of Morgue and Gatesdene in Tenterden (*Arch. Cant.*, XIV, 51) and about a year later purchased Buckwell in Boughton Aluph (*Hasted*, III, 193). On 26th May, Ascension Day, 1465, he was made Knight of the Bath by Edward IV in the Tower, on the coronation of Elizabeth Widvile. Why he settled at Eastwell does not transpire: the manor was then held by the Percies, as heirs to the last Poynings owner. According to the Visitation of Kent of 1574 he had two sons, John and Richard, and this number agrees with the male children's indent on the tomb. Only one daughter is there given, Luce or Elicia who married John Clerke of Ford in Wrotham, but Cooke in 1573 gave another, Ann, married as second wife to Sir John Arundell of Trevice, his first being Margaret, daughter of



EASTWELL.

Sir Hugh Courtenay (Vivian's *Visitation of Cornwall*, p. 11). In the Kent Visitation his eldest son John is said to have married firstly an Arundell of Trerice. The brass to Elizabeth Slyfield [1597] at Bookham, Surrey, states that Sir Walter Moyle's mother was a daughter of Sir Thomas Arundell (? of Tolverne, who died in 1443) and gives Sir Walter another unnamed daughter, the wife of Robert Gainsford of Allington Castle. The Visitations of Kent and Surrey both state that Robert Gainsford's wife, however, was a daughter of John Moyle, Sir Walter's son, and this seems the more likely, since the inquisition taken at the death of Robert Gainsford's mother shows Robert to have been born c. 1475 (see *Calendar of I.P.M.*, H.7, 1, 336, and Mill Stephenson's *Monumental Brasses in Surrey*, p. 99). The Slyfield brass's statement is nevertheless chronologically possible, and would give a satisfactory explanation of what appears to be an indent for three girls, on this tomb.

Sir Walter's wife, called Margery by Vivian, but Margaret in her will (*P.R.C.C.*, 3, 349) of 1493 desired to be buried in the choir of the Church of Blessed Mary of Eastwell "beside the grave of my husband", which suggests that the altar tomb was already erected at that date.

The tomb was unmentioned by Sir Edward Dering, who noted the Eastwell monuments in 1628. In the eighteenth century it was allotted to Richard Plantagenet, the entry of whose death occurs in the parish register under 1550, though always, by writers of discrimination, with a reservation that the monument seemed of earlier date. It is still popularly indicated as Richard Plantagenet's tomb.

The romantic story of this man first appeared in print in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, and was again published in a more accessible book, Seymour's *Survey of Kent* of 1776. Dr. Thomas Brett of Grove, near Wye, in a letter to Dr. William Warren, President of Trinity Hall, describes how in 1720 he visited the Earl of Winchelsea at Eastwell, to find him with the parish register open showing the date of Richard Plantagenet's burial, and to be told the tradition in the family concerning him; in brief, that he was the illegitimate son, brought up in secrecy, of Richard III, acknowledged by him in a tent at Bosworth, that he later fled to London, became a bricklayer, and was sent to work in the erection of Sir Thomas Moyle's new house at Eastwell, where, being discovered reading a Latin book by his employer, he disclosed his identity and was allowed to finish his days in a cottage on the estate, dying there, on Dr. Brett's computation at about 81. Seymour adds the unverified remark that "the time of Richard's service at Eastwell Park was near sixty years".

At the moment the parish registers of Eastwell are inaccessible. The entries of 1538-1598 are a transcript made by the then rector, Josias Nichols, in 1598, and may well have been in Latin; if so, one may hazard that Plantagenet was a pedantic translation of Broom,

and with the conjecture dismiss the romantic offspring of the White Boar.

The wills of Sir Walter and his wife are summarized below from transcriptions kindly copied for me from the originals at the County Hall, Maidstone, where the Canterbury and Rochester wills are now deposited.

The Testament of Sir Walter Moyle Knt., 11 Dec., 1479.

Weak of body : to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Eastwell : forgotten tithes, 6/8d : five marks for repair of a vestment for the same church: for repair of a chalice 40/- : to buy a thurible 3/4d : to Avice Dodistone 6/8d. The residue to Margaret his wife, who is executrix. Witnesses John Lane, Rector of Eastwell, Robert Gurlyn, Thomas Mantell.

The Will.

Two acres of arable land in a field called Cotyngland at Eastwell to be held in fee simple by three or four honest men for the use of the church, to salve his conscience for an annual rent of 2 lbs. of wax he had withheld from the church. His lands in the parishes of Godyngden, Stapilhurst and Smerden to Margaret his wife and her heirs.

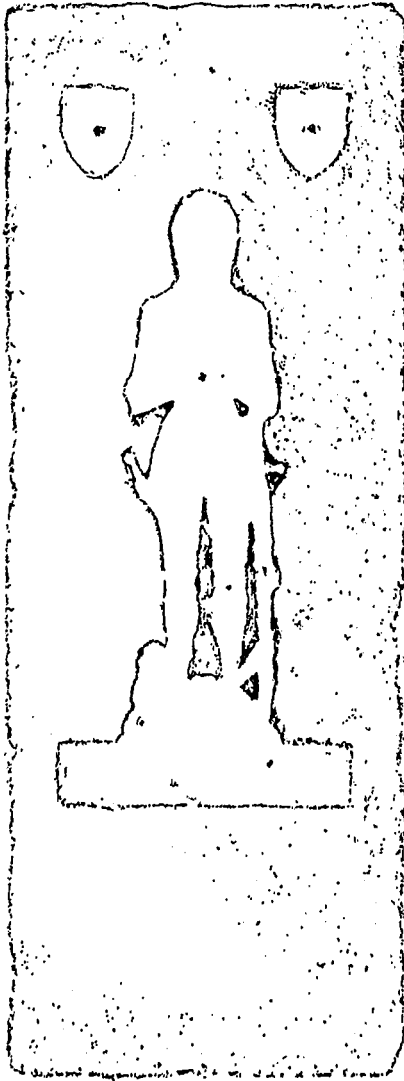
Probate granted to Margt. w. and exec. 31 July 1480 (*Consistory Court of Canterbury*, Vol. II, f. 494).

The Testament of Margaret Moyle, 20 Jan. 1491 ; proved 3 June 1493.

To be buried in the quire of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Eastwell beside the grave of Walter Moyle : to the High Altar 6/8d : to the lights 3/4d : my vestment to the said church : to the repair of an antiphoner 5 marks : to the High Altar of Charryng 3/4d : to Dom. Andrew, chaplain of the same, 3/4d : to the parish priest of the same 2/- : to the work of the small bells¹ of Charryng, 40/- to be used within 4 years of my decease : to Richard Moyle my son, 2 blankets, one pair of linen sheets, one feather bed, and 20/- : to Lucy Clerke my daughter one salt of beryl and silver-gilt, and one book called a " Matenboke " : to every son of Lucy 6/8d : to every son of John Moyle my son 6/8d : to William Brent 40/- : to Avice² Brent my niece 10/- and my blue coloured cloak : to every son of William Brent 6/8d : to Richard Parker, Agnes Bybson and Agnes Tabbe, each of them 20d : to John Brent 10/- : to William Brent " the hanggyng of Grene w^t a grene coverlid " : to Elizabeth Lewkenor my servant a featherbed and 40/- : to Robert Gurlyn my servant £40 and a hanging bed of Redde : to Beatrice Pylcher my servant 20/- : to Thomas Qusted my servant

¹ ad opus campanulis.

² Amye Brent, widow, will 1516 (*Kentish Wills*). Margaret Moyle's sister Alice was wife of William Rosmordes (*Vivian's Cornwall*, 113), and William Brent, down in Kent Visitation 1574 as marrying a daughter of " Rosemanderos ", evidently married Margaret Moyle's niece, Avice or Amy.



KINGSNORTH.

3/4d : residue to John Moyle son, and executor : William Brent to be overseer : to Dom. William, chaplain of Burle¹ 16/8d. to buy a vestment for the use of the said chantry (*C.C.C.*, Vol. III, f. 349).

KINGSNORTH.

On the north side of the church, in the churchyard, there remains in its original position a plain-sided table tomb, the top slab of which, measuring 73 by 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, still shows the indents of an armoured figure, with sword and dagger, and lion at the feet, 38 inches long, an inscription 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and above, two shields 6 by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This tomb is within the site of the north chapel, which, says Faussett, "being much out of Repair, and the Family who sh^d have repaired it being extinct, or incapable, was pull'd down to the ground A.D.1763".

When Faussett first visited the church in 1758 the north chancel, which belonged to the manor of Mumfords (see *Hasted*, III, 284 (n)), was still intact, and with his customary thoroughness he noted the brass, its position close to the north wall, the arms, *on a fess three roundels*, and the inscription, which he gives thus :

Hic jacet Willm̄us Parker Armiger, Filius Willi Parker/
quondam Civis et Mc̄eri Londōn qui obiit XVIII^o Die Mensis/
Junij Anno Dni M^oCCCC^oXXI^o ejus Aiē ppicietur Deus Amen/

This is more or less corroborated by Parsons whose *Monuments*, published in 1794, states that the chancel "was about 30 years ago taken down", and gives the same inscription, save for stating that the father's name was Nath. Parker, and omitting his freedom of the Mercer's company. Thus the two writers show Hasted (III, 284 (r)) to have erred in accrediting the younger William with a knighthood ; Hasted, however, in his turn, corroborates Faussett's description of the arms. The brass, then, in 1794 was still on the tomb, after 30 years in the open. After that date, there seems no further mention of it, save Ireland's repetition of Hasted, in 1828.

To judge by the indent, it must have been very similar to that still extant of Richard Malmayns, 1440, at Pluckley. The arms were presumably the same on both shields, and suggest those of Parker of Norfolk, *argent, on a fess sable 3 bezants*, and in the 1568 Visitation of London, Margaret, d. of John Parker of London and wife of Robert Philipson, bore the Norfolk coat differenced : *argent, on a fess between 3 pheons sable, 3 bezants*.

William Parker the elder, citizen and mercer of London, was sheriff in 1396, with Thomas Wilford (*Stowe*, 1632 edn., 558). The testament

¹ The manor of Burley lies in Charing and Little Chart. John de Burleigh founded a chantry in Charing for the souls of Sir John and William Burleigh (*Hasted*, III, 215), John Sayer (*Arch. Cant.*, XVI, 261) says the chantry was at Burley, and on suppression manorial rights were transferred to the south transept of Charing and held by the Darells.

of the younger, dated 10th June 1421, still exists (*Consistory Court Canterbury*, I, f. 24) with no probate clause, and is summarized below.

To be buried in the chancel of Kingsnorth : to the same church a single vestment of white, black and green damask : to the church of Warle¹ in Essex a vestment of black damask and to its making £6 : to the High Altar of St Laurence Jewry in London a piece of blue damask : to Margaret my wife a bed with "Curteynys and costerys" complete at her choice, and all rings, clasps, pearls, brooches, chains and collars of gold, belts chased with gold, and all things of gold and corall that she now holds : to Thomas Elys £10 : Thomas Chapman £10 : Thomas Nycolls 40 marks : John Perker 100/- : Walter Tany 4 nobles and a small purple coat with fur : Richard Kelle 2 nobles and a green furred coat : John Cook 1 noble : Rose (?) Dyram Lodewell 1 steer : William son of Roger Parker, 1 steer ; Robert Hogelott 1 steer : residue to Thomas Elys, Thomas Chapman and Thomas Nycholles, executors.

EAST MALLING.

In the chancel, on the south side, is a slab 30½ by 72 inches containing an indent for an inscription, 16½ by 4¼ inches, placed 11½ inches from the head of the slab.

On the north side of the chancel is a slab 29 by 77 inches containing an indent for an inscription 2¼ by 15¾ inches, and 22½ inches from the head of the slab, which has been re-used to the memory of Robert Whittle, vicar, 1679.

In the nave is a slab, 29 by 74 inches, containing the indents of an armoured figure 10 by 37 inches, with its head on a helm, its feet resting on a lion, a scroll 1½ by 12 inches, a foot inscription, 4 by 22 inches, and four shields.

Thorpe (*Reg. Raff*, 792) gives the extant brass to Richard Adams, and, next to it, as now, that of Robert Selby and his wife Isuelt, 1478. He then gives : "On a brass plate fixed in a grave stone, (the arms and effigies erased) is this inscription

Hic jacent Robertus Selby, olim civis et goldsmith London, et Johanna ac Johanna, uxores sui. Qui quidem Robertus obiit XII^o die Augusti, anno domini M^oCCCC^oLXXVII^o. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

This is substantially as given by Weever (p. 330) save that the latter has aurifaber for goldsmith, and jacet for jacent. Thorpe next gives the inscription to Robert Whittle of 1679, mentioned above, which is on the north side, stating it to be near that of Robert Selby. It would seem, then, that the brass to Robert Selby was central in the chancel : none is there now. Thorpe correctly uses "effigies" as either singular or plural in his writings, but mentions in other records if there be more

¹ Probably Great Warley, near Brentwood.

than one figure, so that, in the case of this brass one figure only seems indicated. The date of this indent in the Nave agrees with the date of Robert Selby's death. Glynne in 1850 says the nave roof is new, and the east window of the chancel modernized, and the Bagshawe of 1847 corroborates the latter statement; Glynne's editors note that the east window was "restored" in 1861. It is not unlikely that the despoiled slab was moved from its central position during one of these restorations, and relaid in the Nave.

ROLVENDEN.

In the south chancel, or chapel of St. Anne and St. Katharine the Virgin, lies centrally on the floor, a large slab, $38\frac{1}{2}$ by $84\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bearing indents for four shields, and in the middle a shield within a cusped cross head, suggesting mid fifteenth century work.

This chapel was built by Edward Gyldeford of Halden in Rolvenden, and its dedicatory brass tablet which still exists high on the south wall, reads as follows :

Fundata fuit hec Capella in die Scōr
Tiburcij & Valeriani¹ martir p Edwardiī
gyldeford Armigerū in honore Stē Anne &
Ste Katerine Virginis A° dñi M°CCCC°XLIIII°

Edward Gyldeford was knight of the shire in 1426, and sheriff of Kent for 1438/39, and had inherited Halden through the marriage of his father with Joane, heiress of John de Halden, who died 1 Henry IV (see *Hasted*, III, 85). There seems little doubt it is his tomb covered by the indent, and that the slab has remained undisturbed in its original position. In his will (*P.C.C.*, 175^B Stafford) of 1448, proved 21 September, 1449, he desired "to be bered afore the auter in y^e myddis of my chappell at Rowynden Cherch y clepid seynt Anne and Seynt Katerne Chauncell". One item is of unusual interest: "y bequethe to the said cherch in ye worship of God xl^s for a boxe y gilt of coper wt a tabernakele to hange ynne Goddis body aboue ye auter." He mentions Juliane his wife, John his son, and William Darell, and appoints Richard and John Waller overseers.

In *Bibliotheca Top. Britt.*, XLV, p. 195 occurs the following reference to two lost brasses once at Rolvenden :

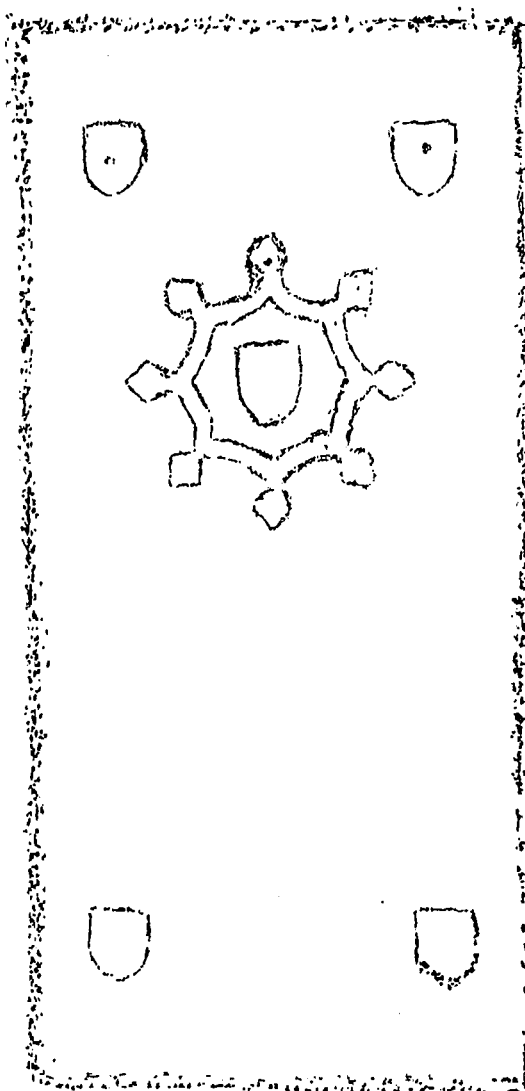
Inscriptions on brass plates in the possession of John Beardsworth, Esq., at the Hole in the Parish of Rolvenden, and taken from the Church.

Here resteth Robert Gibbon, sonne and
Heire of Thomas sonne and Heire of Gibbon
Sackford, Lineally and lawfully
Descended from the familys of Sackford-

¹ 15th April.



EAST MALLING.



ROLVENDEN.

Hall in Suffolke and clan Gibbon in
Ireland: Obiit xiii Die Junii
Ann° D'NI. MDCXVIII

Here underneath resteth in assured
Hope of a joyfull Resurrection
Lidia, the dearly beloved wife of
Edward Chut of Bethersden Esquire
Who departed this life the 12th of
November Ann° Do'mi 1631. Aged 46

In 1790 Hasted (III, 87) states that at that time Mr. Beardsworth was holding The Hole in right of his wife, a Miss Jefferson, to whom it had been bequeathed by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Phillips Gibbon. The pedigree of the Gibbon family at the College of Arms is said by A. R. Wagner, *Richmond Herald* (*Antiquaries Journal*, XVIII, 407) to commence with Robert Gybbon of Rolvenden "said to have come from Glamorganshire", according to the pedigree, and whose will was proved at Canterbury 10th March, 1547. The two pedigrees entered in the 1634 Visitation of London both show Suffolk connections, and one a Suffolk origin, but I have been unable to trace a Seckford marriage. Seckford Hall is in the parish of Great Bealings.

Lydia was the daughter and coheir of Thomas Gibbon, 2nd son of Thomas Gibbon who purchased Frid in Bethersden. She married Edward Chute, a son of George Chute of Surrenden in Bethersden, 19th September, 1608, William Gibbon of Bethersden being bondsman.

Dr. Cock noted these inscriptions in a letter to Mr. Ralph Griffin in 1939, and the letter came to me in 1946 from Mr. R. H. Pearson. To all three, I would still express my indebtedness.

AN INSCRIPTION ONCE AT SEASALTER, KENT.

The following note occurs in the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, Vol. II, p. 187: A brass plate, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ by $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, was sold by auction on May 1st last [1894] at Canterbury; it was purchased by F. Baker, Esq., Middlesbro'. It had been found among the effects of the late Rev. —. Bird, formerly of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. The inscription runs:

Grate p̄ aīā Robti Gylmyn qui
obiit A° dñi M°ccccxxxviii

The brass was later acquired by Mr. O. J. Charlton, and, at his death, by Mr. C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A., who, despairing of tracing its origin, presented it in 1943 to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The church of St. Alphege, Seasalter was pulled down in 1845, the chancel only being left standing as a mortuary chapel, and a new church erected in Whitstable. Neither Hasted nor Cozens mentions this brass, which presumably was covered by a pew, and came to light during demolitions, since, in his testament, Gylmyn desired to be buried before the rood loft, and to have "a competent tyme after my decease" a sufficient stone of 6 foot in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth to lie over him.

His testament and will, dated 5th August, 1497 and proved 28th July, 1498, is in the *Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury Registers*, Vol. 7, f. 44, and was copied for me by a friend in Maidstone, where, in the County Hall, the Rochester and Canterbury wills are now deposited.

Testament.

Robert Gylmyn of parish of Seasalter : to be buried before the rood loft ; for forgotten tithes 2s. ; to the Cross light 12d ; to the Wardens of the light of our Lady there called hokday¹ 6d ; to the Wardens of the same light called Borstall,² 6d : to the reparation of the body of the church for my sepultur there to be had 6/8d. to the reparation of the body of the Church where most needed 5 marks ; executors a competent time after his decease to buy a stone 6 ft. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide to lie over him ; for 4 new torches for his burial 18s., two of 10/-, and 2 of 4s. each ; executors to spend in masses dirges, alms to the poor in bread, ale, and other charitable deeds of mercy, on day of burial, for his soul, his father's and mother's, and all Christian souls, 40/- ; his month's mind of the same form, 53/4d. ; year's mind 53/4. To every godson and goddaughter 12d : to repair of highway from St. Peter's³ chapel to a barre called Russhemede in the said parish, 20/- ; to Thomas Gilmyn son of Andrew Gillmyn to his marriage 40/- ; to John Nethersole 13/4 ; to John Hayton 3/4 to hospitals of St. John the Baptist without Northgate Canterbury, and St. Nicholas Harbledown, each 3/4d to every feofee, 3/4 : to Margaret, wife of John Colyn of Birchington, 13/4d : to Thomas Salkin of Herne, dwelling beside the vicarage there 6/8 : to Avis, wife of Robert Davy of Herne 6/8d. to William Violett and Johane Graviar his servants, each 20/- on attaining the age of 20 ; to John Samwell a great carven chest ; to Margaret my wife 3 kine 10 ewes, a mare or gelding, she to have free choice of each one of them ; one part of corn and grains as I have on

¹ Hocktide was the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter.

² Borstall : there is a Bostall Hill, one mile from Whitstable, on the main road to Canterbury.

³ St. Peter's Chapel : " By the great storm, which happened on Jan. 1, 1779, there was discovered among the beach on the sea shore, at Codhams corner, about half a mile westward of the present church, the stone foundations of a large, long building, lying due east and west, supposed to be the remains of the antient church of Seasalter. Many human bones were likewise uncovered . . . collected together and buried in the church-yard of Seasalter." Hasted, 8vo edn., VIII, 503. This was near the present railway bridge on the Graveney road.

the day of my death and £40 in money from the lands ordered to be sold in my will: also all my instuff and household effects. Executors to find a secular priest to say mass for Hamond Gillmyn my father, his benefactors etc. for 6 months, he to have 5 marks; also a secular priest within 6 months of my decease to pray for my soul and the souls aforesaid and to be at all divine services in the church of Seasalter, for 6 months, 5 marks;

Remainder of moveable goods to John Marchmont and William Moyse, executors, to be expended in charitable deeds; for their labours, 26/8d each.

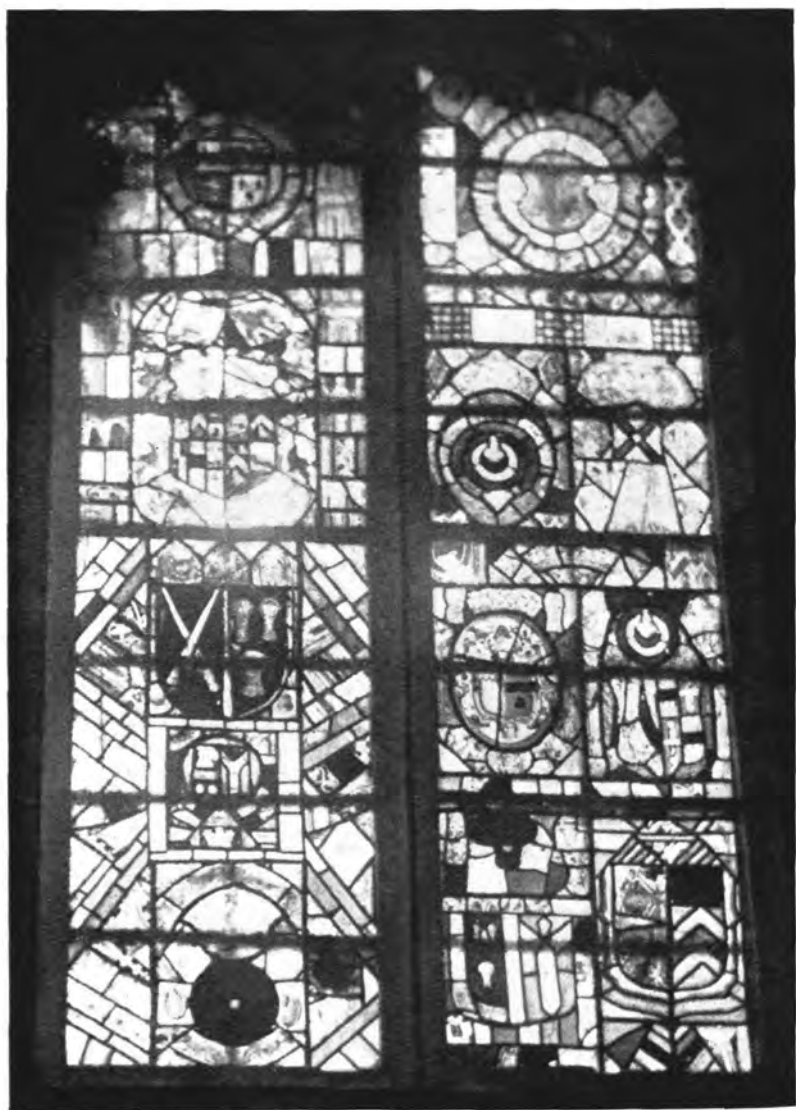
Will.

To Margaret my wife, remainder of a lease in a weir at Snowt¹ according to an indenture with Faversham Abbey: William Gilmyne my cousin to have in fee simple Bynefeld in Whitstable, paying my wife 13/4d and my feoffees on delivery 3/4d: Thomas Abell, a former servant, to have for ever part of the common marsh of Seasalter; Stephen Swanton and Margaret his wife to have for both lives for ever my weir at the stede in Seasalter: the following land in Whitstable and Seasalter, Russhemede, a two acre meadow at a place called Wolett, land called Silvesterland, land called Brodefeld, an acre called the bank of Gorwell, an acre and an half of woodland beside Silvester land, a weir at Regge called the lende, a messuage at Dogland, with an acre beside it, about 7 acres in two parcells, one called Forgate, and the other lying beside the quelett of Gorewell,² which messuage, acre, and 7 acres were Alice Gillmyn's my sister, and mine after her death, all to be sold to pay debts, legacies, etc., and the residue to be expended on a yearly obit after the 12 months' mind, on repairing foul and noyeus ways, and on 6/8 distributed yearly among poor people as long as it will extend.

For most of these notes I am indebted to Mr. C. R. Cuncer, F.S.A. The brass is illustrated in the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society* for 1946.

¹ Snowt: Mr. E. H. Wix of Faversham has kindly supplied the following information. Snowt Weares form one of the boundaries of the Faversham Oyster Fishery and are referred to in their records dating back before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At the close of the sixteenth century some proceedings were taken by the fishermen to define their boundaries and for the purpose of these proceedings a plan was prepared in 1608 which clearly shows the position of the Snowt weirs east of Shellness. It would appear from this plan that there was land between Shellness and the weirs which has since been overrun by the sea. This is apparently confirmed by the reference in Southouse's *Monasticon* of 1671, where, at page 56, extracts from the Leiger Book of Faversham Abbey of 1499 are quoted, viz. "The Farm of Snowt werry". In 1377, and again in the reign of King Henry VIII, these weirs were greatly damaged by the sea, and the quit rent was remitted, but later on they appear to have been repaired and let to several tenants. In the Leiger Book of the reign of Henry VIII the "werrys" are referred to as seven streams.

² Quelett of Gorewell. A quelett is a small pipe, and so here a piped stream. There was a Gore-marsh in Boughton under Blean and Hernehill, probably near Dargate.



EASTWELL CHURCH.
West window, south aisle of Nave.