

Glossary

Advowson - in English ecclesiastical law, the right of presentation to a vacant benefice.

Battledore - A wooden paddle used either in washing to agitate and beat clothes, or to load items into a kiln or oven.

Benefice - a Church office yielding an income to its holder, or the revenue or property attached to that office.

Canon - a clergyman belonging to the staff of a cathedral.

Chaffyndysh (Chafing dish) - A vessel with an outer pan of hot water for keeping food warm.

Chancel - that part of the east end of a church in which the altar is placed, usually applied to the whole continuation of the nave east of the crossing.

Clerestory - upper storey of the nave walls of a church, pierced by windows.

Combe (or coombe) - a dry measure of capacity equal to four bushels.

Decorated (style) - historical division of English Gothic architecture covering the period from c. 1290 to c. 1350. It was characterised by a desire to break up the lines of a structure, typified by the use of the ogee arch or window, and could be quite rich and even frivolous.

Easter Sepulchre - recess with tomb-chest, usually in the wall of a chancel, the tomb-chest to receive an effigy of Christ for Easter celebrations.

Executor - the person appointed by a testator to execute a will.

Hagge sawe - a saw used to coppice trees.

Legatee - one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

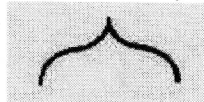
Mark - a former monetary unit and coin in England and Scotland, worth two-thirds of a pound.

Misericord - bracket placed on the underside of a hinged choir stall seat which, when turned up, provided the occupant of the seat with a support during long periods of standing. [translates as 'mercy'].

Milch kine - dairy cattle.

Nave - the central space in a church, often flanked by aisles.

Ogee arch or window - a double-curved arch, employed in wood on choir stalls and in stone on window tracery and wall niches.



Perpendicular (style) - historical division of English Gothic architecture covering the period from c. 1335-50 to c. 1530. It formed a backlash against the richness of the Decorated style and

emphasized the straight lines of a building, with a strong vertical emphasis.

People bordes - Wooden boards used to make the dicky or seat at the back of a cart or carriage.

Quearn (quern) - a pair of stones used to grind grain.

Regency (period) - between the years 1811-20.

Sepulchre - a burial vault, tomb or grave.

Sizar (*Cambridge University.*) - A poor scholar whose assize of food is given him. Sizars used to have what was left at the fellows' table, because it was their duty at one time to wait on the fellows at dinner. Each fellow had his sizar.

Skeppe - A basket or container of a certain capacity. A bee skeppe was a bee hive.

Tenement - in property law, any form of permanent property, such as land, dwelling, shop etc.

Testator - a person who dies leaving a will or testament in force.

Trental - a set of thirty requiem masses.

Vergesse - The juice of green or unripe grapes, crab-apples or other sour fruit, made into a liquor. Was once much used in cooking as a condiment, or for medicinal purposes.

Wheelwright - a maker and repairer of wheels and wheeled vehicles.

Wolle Cardys (Wool cards) - tools used for combing wool to remove knots and impurities before spinning.

Wymbell (Wimble) - a gimlet; a tool used for boring small holes in wood.

Yeoman - A freehold farmer who cultivates his own land; a "rich peasant" exemplified by the English longbowmen of Agincourt.

To search for a word not given here, follow [this link](#)

—Thomas; clergyman
 —George
 = Dorcas MARTIN; daughter of John MARTIN
 —Isaac (†1642, aged 56); Doctor of Divinity; Dean of Canterbury Cathedral
 = 1618 Elizabeth DERRING (†1667, aged 74); daughter of John DERRING and his wife Elizabeth, the sister of Edward, 1st Lord WOTTON
 —Edward (†young)
 —Jane (†1630)
 —Isaac (†1626, young)
 —Robert (*1628; †1661, Izmir)
 = Elizabeth TURNER (†1703; ↓Kensington); only daughter of Robert TURNER of Canterbury
 —Isaac (†1663, young)
 —Robert (↓1659, young)
 —Elizabeth
 = Mr. TUCKWELL of London
 —Hester (*1657; ↓East Malling)
 = Francis TURNER of London
 —Thomas of Eastry Court
 = Honora ESTCOTT (†1682) who remarried John ROBERTS of Canterbury
 —Thomas (%1653)
 —Charles (%1651; †1713) of Eastry Court
 = Elizabeth WITHWICK (†1732)
 —Elizabeth
 = 1702 Edward ST. LEGGER; surgeon, of Deal
 —Martha
 = 1714 Zouch PILCHER
 —Honora
 = 1660 Charles KNOWLER
 = Joseph ROBERTS
 —Hester
 = William BRIDGES; of Sandwich
 —Mary
 = David DENNE
 —Isaac of Eastry Court
 = Christian LEIGH (*1698; †1772); daughter of Sir Francis LEIGH of Hawley
 —Isaac (†24.5.1800); of Eastry Court
 = Sarah LYNCH (†1780); daughter of George LYNCH, M.D.
 —Christian
 = Rev. Claudius CLARE of Hythe
 —Christian (*1751; †26.9.1806)

*Christopher Marlowe's love for actress
Micaela Lujan, and his long friendship
with Miguel Cervantes*

Christopher Marlowe, Miguel Cervantes, Lope de Vega and Micaela Lujan

Where and when Christopher Marlowe met Miguel Cervantes is not publicly known. A good guess is Lisbon, 1587, in early April, Marlowe scouting for Drake, (1) who wanted to hit the Armada before it got under sail, Cervantes in town working on spec for the Armada supply commissioner, Antonio Guevara. Cervantes hoped to win from the commissioner a contract requisitioning supplies out of Seville. (2)

Cervantes and Kit Marlowe both stammered; (3) that may have helped cement their friendship, for they became lifelong comrades. Very poor, Cervantes had joined Spanish secret service in his youth, (4) and had seen military service—at Lepanto he lost the use of his left hand, so his nickname became Manco, the name Marlowe uses for him in ciphers. (5)

Drake credited good intelligencers for his lucky strike on Spanish galleons at Cadiz that April, (6) and it looks as if Marlowe 'turned' Cervantes, who'd have been the only man in Lisbon who'd know where the warships were hiding.

Marlowe was granted his MA in absentia by means of a special letter of praise from the privy council. (7) He was absent because he was working in Madrid that summer as Arthur Dudley, (8) with Walsingham's agent Federigo Zuccaro, (9) (who made a rough sketch of Marlowe then, said to be of young Shakespeare.)

In May 1589 (governments take their time with payoffs) Cervantes, too, may have been rewarded by England, for early that June he suddenly possessed a lot of mysterious money. (10)

Cervantes yearned to be a successful playwright, and several plays of his were produced in the corrales, his first in Madrid probably in autumn, 1583. (11) These dramas were not exactly hits but had great passages in them. He also made memorable entremeses, (12) and his other writings, poetry and prose, contain scenes that seem like plays. (13) When Marlowe translated *Don Quixote I*, he put these hidden lines up front:

"Chr. Marlowe English'd the vvhole tale for U, Manco — not an easy feat!
Ei, ei, ei! Many a pen gone t'pot in my chr —
onicle o' th' mad adventures of a great don 'n' a small Sancho! (14)
Hush! Wait! Printed properly, it shall run in los corrales! Hush!"

Hundreds of years later, this dream came true, in *The Man From la Mancha*.

Several stories in Cervantes' *Don Quixote I & II* were directly inspired by happenings in Marlowe's life: Kit's courtship of his first wife in "Candaya" (Crete), is described by the Afflicted Matron (the nurse) in Chapter 38 of Part II. She tells how a young poet came to Candia and seduced her, and the beautiful 14-year old maiden in her charge, by singing marvelous roundelays with a Gittern—and that this Don Clanixo was not the girl's Equall, hee being but a private Gentleman, and shee such an Inheritrix, and how the girl's mother, the queen, was so angry she died. (15)

Cervantes left out the sad end of this romance: Marlowe married Rita; (16) she died at Padua in childbirth at the end of October 1594, (17) and Kit, with a new baby to care for, sent home plays, packed up, and with a cow, the baby girl and the nurse, set off in spring 1595 to stay with Cervantes in Seville. Manco had invited him to come. (18) Going over a hot, dry Spanish mountain, Marlowe's party found an almost-dead youth named Cardenio lying unconscious on the trail. (19) They revived him and he told them he wanted to die for his lost love. They fed him and took him to his castle-home, and later both Marlowe and Cervantes wrote about the young man, using his name Cardenio: Kit made a play, performed at court but now lost, (20) while Manco put part of the story into several chapters of *Don Quixote I*.

Marlowe's little family lived with Cervantes in Seville for more than a year. Marlowe had to leave and return a couple of times, and Cervantes, caring for the child, grew very fond of her. Her first language was Spanish, and Manco's loyal affection for her in later years shows in his works.

In June 1596, Cervantes and Kit scouted for Essex's Cadiz raid; Cervantes, disguised as a new Spanish Ordnance Commissioner, Kit as his clerk, went to Cadiz and mixed up the cannonballs, moving them around to different stations so the big guns couldn't fire properly. (21) (Cervantes, a famous humanist, was forever Robin Hood — opposing his king's incineration of stray Moors and Jews and the cruelty of colonial government in America.)

After Essex's raid, Marlowe and little Isabella had to say goodbye to Manco; Kit took the child aboard the third admiral's flagship and they sailed for England, Kit under cover. He told the admiral he wanted his girl to be reared by some kind, rich English family, and the admiral said he'd take care of her. He was Good Tom Howard, Lord Howard de Walden, who became earl of Suffolk, and he had a big family at Audley End. Marlowe, still banished, was soon sent off to Italy by State Secret Service.

Cervantes and Marlowe were both in Valladolid in May 1605 during the Spanish-English peace-party: (22) I have no ciphers about this occasion. Kit, after suffering a series of awful experiences that year, came back to stay with Manco, who probably helped him to write in Spanish. Using the name Antonio de Eslava,

Marlowe wrote *Milon y Berta*, and for his daughter an extant book of stories called *Noches de Invierno*, with a ciphered English dedication to her—she was still living at Audley End. (23) A copy of this anagram is here in the appendix. (One of the stories in *Noches* has been noticed as a source for *The Tempest*. (24))

Meanwhile in England, Kit's child, first known as the Orphan Isabel, had been adopted by wealthy friends of the Howard family—the Bassets, who'd lost an infant daughter: Orphan Isabel became Elizabeth Basset. Her adopted dad soon died, and suddenly the girl became a wealthy, marriageable ward of the crown. (25) Kit's dedicatory lines in *Noches de Invierno* are addressed to her as Eliza Basset.)

Cervantes' fourth story in his *Novelas Ejemplares* is about this daughter of Kit's. "The Spanish English Girl" contains true details that Marlowe must have supplied, about the remarkable meeting of Queen Elizabeth, Admiral Tom Howard the Admiral and this little girl at the Charterhouse on 17 January, 1603. (26) Cervantes includes dialogue for the queen and the child and describes the little girl's pearl-embroidered dress (probably made from the pearl-embroidered wedding gown Rita wore when she eloped with Kit).

The queen was not well; she was preparing to go to Richmond to die, and that meeting was her very last in town. (27) As Marlowe was her friend, she may have come to free his child from a threatening wardship, for there'd been wrangling over it; Master of Wards Robert Cecil wanted it for himself. (28) The girl seems to have been left with assets intact, and she wasn't forced to marry a man Cecil would have chosen for her.

Late in 1610 Cecil's son and young Henry Howard, Good Tom's third son, came together to the English embassy at Venice, (29) and it was Henry, not the Cecil youth, who asked Marlowe for Isabel-Elizabeth's hand in marriage. When Kit heard of hopes for a wedding he was floored, said yes, and started to work on *The Tempest* as a present for the young people. (30)

All of Cervantes' Chapter 5 in *Don Quixote II* is a dialogue between Sancho Panza and his new wife, about how Sancho's daughter is going to make a very "good" marriage. The wife objects, saying the girl's marrying out of her class. Sancho says (in Marlowe's 'Thomas Shelton' translation), "Why wilt thou ... hinder me from marrying my daughter where she may bring me grand-sonnes that may be stiled Lordship? ... you shall see how you shall bee called Doña Teresa Panza, and sit in the Church with your carpet and your cushions and your hung-clothes, in spite of the Gentlewomen of the town." and on.

Then in *Don Quixote II*, Chapter 36, Cervantes prints a letter, fictional but correctly dated July 1614, in which Sancho Panza tells his wife he's going off to become a rich Governor.

Kit's friend Henry Wriothsley, Earl of Southampton, owned a large part of the Bermuda Company, (31) and he wanted someone to take the hard-up colonists supplies they wouldn't have to buy from the concessionaire. Also, Hen had recently been made commissioner in charge of catching English pirates hanging around Algiers. (32) To kill two birds with one stone—this could have been Kit's idea—Hen commissioned Marlowe to buy two new little ships (marciliane) at Venice, go catch some pirates (!) then lade the vessels with supplies, take them to Bermuda and give the new ships to the colonists.

Kit did, and yes, he was dreaming of a pardon that might allow him to be governor and take his new Spanish-actress wife there to live. (33) In Part Two, Chapters 42—53, *Don Quixote* gives Sancho advice on being a governor, and Sancho arrives at the Island, has an awful time, has to leave and give up his dream. Too true. (34) There are more allusions to Marlowe in other works of Cervantes—a touching one in *Viaje del Parnaso*.

In his ciphers Kit Marlowe often speaks of his friend Manco. If you read down the right side of these two-column pages his ciphers make stories. (Please note that my line-numbering measures only lines of dialogue, which is how Marlowe did it, anyway.) In *3 Henry VI*, Marlowe says he's fine in Seville with this thin friend who stuttered an invitation to stay—and Kit tells how he took the nurse back to the Lido and returned to Manco's place to find baby Isabel speaking Spanish. In some ciphers for *1 Henry IV* included here, he tells about the 1596 Cadiz raid, and how they said goodbye to Manco.

In the later cipher-story of *As You Like It* here in the Appendix, Marlowe in 1601 is reminiscing about old times and tells of the wild trip with the baby to Cervantes' place in Seville, years before. In *Tymon* ciphers he writes of Manco's last illness; in *Bargrave's Polisie* ciphers, of his death. Kit and Manco's relationship was not locked in spying; Marlowe was a real friend to Cervantes, visited, corresponded with him, translated *Don Quixote I* for him – and *Don Quixote II*, after Cervantes died.

In mid-1610, Cervantes was set to go to Naples with the cultural entourage of his long-time patron, the 7th Count of Lemos, but at the last minute he was left in Madrid without money. I think Francisco Quevedo told the viceroy Manco was declassé. (35)

Marlowe did go to Naples under cover as cultural aide Antonio de Laredo, (36) and when the elegant theater company of Fernan Sanchez de Vargas (37) came ashore and began work at court for the viceroy, Kit's life changed.

Beautiful Micaela Lujan (38) was primadona of the Sanchez company. She and Kit fell in love, right away considered themselves married and found a shack at a little cove on the beach, where they lived together. His ciphers in the *The Winter's Tale* tell about this and are included here.

Micaela had been Lope de Vega's lover for years—she'd helped him and borne him two children, (39) but he was married; (40) Micaela was only a perennial mistress. Exasperated, she left him (in 1608?), and in 1610 sailed away to Naples with the playing company to work for Lemos.

She knew the undercover work Kit was doing for England was dangerous. Most days, as popular Antonio de Laredo, he worked as a secretary at the palace and for the poetry and drama clubs of the imported Spanish nobles, but sometimes he had

to leave Naples to report political news to the English embassy over at Venice. He now had a little ship of his own, (41) and once in a while he sailed on errands for English ambassador Harry Wotton and his successor Dudley Carleton. Micaela kept acting in the theater productions and kept house at the beach. She was captivated by Kit's writing skill (she was no fool), became his loyal aide, and in 1611 and '13 she bore him babies.

There they were, two middle-aged people starting a life together in spite of incredible difficulties. He wrote a play for her in Italian about a woman who was a good angel appearing in disguise to extricate a rash young man from trouble. It was published in Venice with byline Gregorio de' Monti (his out-front name for the second second part of his life), and the Folger Library owns a copy of the third edition. (42)



Lope de Vega

In 1613 Marlowe distanced himself from a corrupt State Secret Service. He continued to work for Lemos in order to keep undercover watch for Spanish political and military moves against England or Venice; he checked in with Wotton and Carleton as a friendly secretary, but could not bring himself to work for Bacon. This was an impossible situation—with no secret service pay he was dependent on a small stipend from Lemos and the kindness of his friends in Venice. When Marlowe suffered financially in Italy, so did Cervantes in Madrid. (43) Times got rough.

And there was a real worry about Spanish aggression. The poet-politician Francisco Quevedo had put forth a plan to capture Venice (44) and use the city as a base for troops which would move north through friendly Hapsburg territory to Holland, where Spain had a ten-year truce, and from there the plan was to—what else?—cross the Channel and take England.

Marlowe's difficult Bermuda voyage was over; he'd returned to Micaela and his family in November 1614. Cervantes said in *Don Quixote II* that all Sancho could bring home was a coral necklace for his wife and some bladder water-wings for the children. A tiny new (third) brother was ill and died.

Harry Wotton had been replaced as ambassador in Venice by Dudley Carleton, and now Carleton had to leave and asked Marlowe to serve as chargé d'affaires till Carleton's return. (45) Micaela retired from the stage in November 1614, and with Kit and the children, traveled to Venice.

But Carleton's leave-taking was delayed, so Marlowe took a job as reader in medicine at Padua University, (46) and since he couldn't afford an apartment, the family lived in a tent till it got cold, then moved to a boat tied at the riverside—where something awful happened.

The children (did they decide to go swimming? At the beach the water had been gentle and shallow)—the children jumped overboard, were carried off by the cold swift current and drowned. Kit returns to that moment in ciphers, over and over. (47) Micaela stayed and comforted him.

She and Marlowe did go to Venice to keep track of things at the embassy when Carleton left, and just before Harry returned to take up the reins in spring 1616, the "modern" steam-heat system at the embassy house (it had no safety valve) blew up, ruining every room and killing their dog, Signora Scala, who was sleeping on top of the furnace. Kit felt responsible, but Harry—no recriminations—just rented a new place. (48)

Lemos and his train, including the Sanchez Players, were scheduled to leave Naples late in June 1616 to return to Spain. Micaela wasn't going with them, but Kit suggested (did Harry suggest it to him?) that it would be a good idea for her to go back to Madrid, keeping her distance from Lope, and collect news to bring to Venice.

She was incensed. They quarreled. She said Kit was using her—he didn't even love her enough to make their marriage correct in the eyes of the Church—they weren't really married! She was tired of being a tool. Yes, she'd go to Spain, and she wouldn't come back! She shot off to Naples. (49)

Marlowe followed her; she evaded him. He went to work with the dramatic Oziosos club at the Naples court and directed a farcical playlet about Persephone going to the underworld. He was at the top of the stage playing Pluto and getting laughs, when suddenly he twisted his bad foot, broke his ankle and fell down on the other actors, stopping the show. (50) Micaela, still in town, couldn't be reached. He didn't have a good doctor.

Lemos and his court, Micaela and the Sanchez company sailed away, leaving Kit hurt, unloved and feeling sorry for himself. In pain he rode to Venice, to his dead spymaster Battista Guarini's old apartment in San Moise, where he sat down and edited a little book of encomia for Battista, gathered from many friends. Kit added sonnets he'd written himself, signed Gregorio de' Monti and gave the compilation to the Ciotti Press. (51)

Then he made a bitter rewrite of a play he'd made in college days, *Timon of Athens*. Bitter outside and in. Inside, he put a tiny loving epitaph for Cervantes, who'd died four months before in Madrid in a diabetic coma. Then he thought of Micaela: They were too married! (52) She was a bitch. He thought she'd gone back to Spain to sell the information she'd gathered about England in her years with him! Damn! But he wrote to her at her theater in Madrid, told her if she'd come home over the Brenner Pass he'd meet her up there—and yes, he'd marry her in the Church. (53)

Details of Micaela's adventures in summer and fall 1616 have been preserved in two accounts which fit together to make a clear story. Both her lovers were writers, and each tells his view of what happened, Kit in his ciphers, Lope in eleven letters he wrote to his patron, the duke of Sessa. Here's a paraphrase of these letters. A copy of selections from them, in Lope's own words, can be found in the Appendix. (54)

On 6 August, Lope wrote from Valencia that he met *la loca* [Micaela] as she got off the ship. He'd been waiting for her for weeks—had a horrible cold from waiting for her—he felt awful—he was a wreck. The

Sanchez Company had been playing comedies on shipboard and in Barcelona for the last month.

She came to see Lope in Valencia, said he should write to Sessa that in her the duke had a slave. From Valencia she went up to Madrid with the company, and near the end of August Lope went to see her perform there. *la loca* looked neat, he wrote, and was good when the guitars came in. (He called her *la loca* because she was so standoffish.) He took her and their children to the bullfight, and later he couldn't help wishing she was the bull.

Every night for twenty nights he stood and argued with her in the shadow of her door. (The great doorway of the crumbling Lujan Tower?). She must have told him that Gregorio was the best playwright in the world, for Lope wrote: "I'd very much like to see some writing made by that angel of the Palace, for after I saw the ignorance of Don Gregorio, any entanglement seems possible to me." (A mystery—Lope knew Kit's out-front Italian name!)

About 20 of September Micaela disappeared, and Lope found a new girl, "intelligent, clean, amorous, grateful and compliant." Lope wrote that *la loca* told Lemos's nephew that he, Lope, "made love like a nun, and spoke more impossibilities than prayers in a parlor," and the nephew circulated these statements in a paper, "but already the caballero is repentant and knows that he was not well informed."

Meanwhile, disguised as men, Micaela and her maid set off with their page, riding toward the Pyrenees and France on the way to the Brenner Pass, as Marlowe had suggested. A punishing trip; Micaela was very pregnant with a baby she and Marlowe had started early in February, before they split. (He didn't know.) From Madrid the riders would have gone through Sigüenza, Zaragoza, over the Pyrenees at Bagnares de Luchon; to Toulouse, Lyon, on to Basel, Zurich—ever onward to the Brenner pass. When they arrived, Kit wasn't there. Micaela and her aides started down and got as far as the inn at Bolzano, where they had to stop: the baby came.

The rest of the story, except for two notes in Lope's letters to Sessa, is told in Marlowe's ciphers. ⁽⁵⁵⁾ Still thinking Micaela had abandoned and probably betrayed him, Marlowe started for the pass but was met on the track by her page, who informed him that Gregorio's wife, with their newborn baby, was waiting up at the inn. (Dumbstruck, he counted the weeks.)

His ciphers describe the awful climb to the inn, how later he found a priest and actually married Micaela, how the party got down through snow to Venice and his cold old bachelor quarters — no food.

On 7 October he sent a famous letter crosstown to Harry, confessing he and Micaela had been joined in wedlock and begging not to be abandoned. "I have married a wife who is poor and homely, so she will never be proud, and I'll never be jealous." ⁽⁵⁶⁾

If Micaela had looked worn at that moment, it would be understandable. Harry answered (he'd promised this) by giving Kit's family a handsome apartment in the embassy house.

Soon Lope wrote Sessa, "there came a maidservant of that person and told me her life and miracles since she left here, and they are such that till today I have not returned to my senses." And in one more letter, "Neither when I'm alone or with someone do I remember that base woman, especially since I learned her low tricks. They write to me that they regret." ⁽⁵⁷⁾

1616 — a very rough year. Marlowe didn't learn till May that Cervantes was dead of diabetes in Madrid. Shakespeare died at Stratford from a fever said to have been contracted after a meal with Ben Jonson and Michael Drayton. Marlowe's almost-promised pardon was shelved, and though his most powerful friends asked James to send Gregorio something to make up for his lack of pay while he'd been in charge of the embassy, the king figured it was cheaper just to send a nice letter, which he did, on the next-to-last day of the year. ⁽⁵⁸⁾

Kit and Micaela lived together in their separate apartment in the English embassy house in Venice, and besides the baby born in the mountains they had three more children. ⁽⁵⁹⁾

One afternoon in late spring, 1618, at a play-party in Harry Wotton's big living room, Micaela sang and danced as the Jailer's Daughter (Kit played the Jailer) in the very first performance of *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, which had been sketched out as a farce by Kit and John Fletcher. ⁽⁶⁰⁾ Fletcher was in town with lots of English actors—and probably with his brother Nathaniel, who'd been Harry's first chaplain at the embassy. ⁽⁶¹⁾

Many of Kit and Harry's friends had come to Venice to help defuse the Quevedo-Osuna plot, and the play-party was a kind of victory celebration. The secret half-brothers Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and Henry Vere, 18th Earl of Oxford, were there, playing the title roles. Harry Wotton played sound-effects on the cello, and Micaela Lujan's appearance in the show that day may have been her farewell theatrical performance. ⁽⁶²⁾

Notes

1. Christopher Marlowe was doing jobs overseas for State Secret Service before and after his BA. His absences from Cambridge are carefully tabulated. Wraight, A. D., and Virginia Stern. *In Search of Christopher Marlowe*. NY: Vanguard Press, 1965, p.69. In 1587 he was absent February on through every term. That he was scouting for Drake is suggested by Drake's intention, that April, to find and damage Spanish galleons which had just been laded for the Armada. Thomson, George Malcolm. *Sir Francis Drake*. NY: Wm. Morrow, 1972, chap. 14. [Back](#)

2. A contract requisitioning supplies for the Armada out of Seville, where Guevara was headquartered. Cervantes did get this job. In April, after five great galleons laded at Lisbon had moved around to harbor out

of sight at Cadiz, Cervantes rode, fast, Lisbon?—one day in Toledo—and on to Seville. He didn't go home—he hung out in Seville all summer, though his pay didn't start till September. Byron, William. *Cervantes, A Biography*. Garden City NY: Doubleday 1978, pp. 311, 312. Byron writes, p. 312: "Cervantes was on the run. Everything known about his subsequent actions tends to confirm the notion." [Back](#)

3. Cervantes stammered. *ibid.*, p.42: "his tongue in knots." In *Don Quixote I*, chapter 4, Quixote, carried away, speaks "without stammering." In chapter 20, he speaks "with a faltering tongue." Kit stammers in the exciting places throughout his ciphers. He refers to his own intermittent impediment in an anagram in *Bargrave's Polisie*. [Back](#)

4. His first secret job was in summer 1568 (for Mateo Vasquez), when Cervantes partnered with Pedro Lainez, chamberlain to don Carlos when Carlos died that July, locked in a tower. Byron mentions the sad occasion. *op. cit.* pp. 74-75. [Back](#)

5. "Manco" ciphers in *3 Henry VI*, *1 Henry IV*, *Timon of Athens*, and more. [Back](#)

6. Drake. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1955. Thomson, George Malcolm. *op. cit.* Chap. 14. An intelligencer who sailed — Kit was a sailor — Lisbon to Ságres also informed Drake of the whereabouts of the great galleon San Felipe, the biggest haul ever for England. Drake must have been grateful. [Back](#)

7. A letter of praise. Wraight and Stern. *op. cit.*, pp. 87, 88. [Back](#)

8. Arthur Dudley. I think Marlowe left Drake's hospital ship as it passed Áviles on its way home — that he was wearing a fancy suit of Drake's clothes (both men were short and stocky), probably with monogram D, which helped Kit's undercover name Dudley. He told the authorities he'd been shipwrecked, had swum ashore and wanted to go to Madrid to talk to don Felipe. His whole statement (the original kept with Simancas documents) is printed in Ogburn, Dorothy and Charlton. *This Star of England*. Westport CN: Greenwood Press, 1952, pp. 1252-'56. [Back](#)

9. The painter Federico Zuccaro, a friend of Francis Walsingham, had stayed several years in England in the '70's — made a beautiful portrait of Elizabeth. In summer 1587 he was working undercover for Walsingham and the Resistance at the Escorial and in don Felipe's big artist's studio next to the palace in Madrid. Mary Cable. *El Escorial*. NY: Newsweek Book Division. 1971. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1955 edition. *Spanish Cities of the Golden Age, the Views of Anton van den Wyngaerde*. edited by Richard Kagen. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989. In Chapter 1., by Jonathan Brown, "Philip II as Art Collector and Patron," Zuccaro is the subject of pp. 33-35. He was still in town when "Arthur Dudley" arrived. Experts say Zuccaro couldn't have made a sketch of Shakespeare, as Shakespeare would have been too young when the painter was in England — but of Kit, in Madrid, 1587? [Back](#)



10. Cervantes received a payoff? Byron. *op. cit.*, p. 342. [Back](#)

11. Byron. *op. cit.*, pp. 278-292. [Back](#)

12. *The Interludes of Cervantes*. Transl. by S. Griswold Morley. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1948. [Back](#)

13. Among them, his *Novelas Ejemplares*, with a little drama about Marlowe's daughter. Av. Republica Argentina, Mexico: Editorial Porrúa, S.A., 1981. [Back](#)

14. Sancho was Marlowe. Kit speaks of this identification in ciphers, and it's made clear by many biographic allusions in *Don Quixote*, and one in *Viaje del Parnaso*. [Back](#)

15. Did she? Marlowe speaks of the mother's death in *Noches de Invierno*, a story book he wrote for Isabel-Elizabeth.

Dr. Maria Tiepolo, Director of the Archivio di Stato, Venezia, sent me (23 Dec., 1982) a list of all the civil servants in Crete in 1594. The duke was Giovanni (Zan) Domenico Cicogna q. Gerolamo, who served from 1593 to 1595. Marlowe tells us the man's daughter was Marina — Kit called her Rita (in ciphers for *Romeo and Juliet* Prologue and other works.) [Back](#)

16. Marlowe married Marina. He eloped with her — her nurse went with her — in the little ship he captained; ciphers in *3 Henry VI* tell they were married at the Church of Santa Maria just before they crossed the lagoon to dock at Venice. [Back](#)

17. Marlowe tells about it in different ciphers, over and over, and that November sent off to England, among other things, the finished *Romeo and Juliet* and a rewritten *Midsummer Nights Dream* containing 30-odd allusions to lovers or husbands indirectly responsible for the death of their ladies. If this sounds far from Spanish theater people, not really; Cervantes knew and loved Kit-and-Marina's baby girl, who survived and had an interesting life. Cervantes wrote about her. [Back](#)

18. Ciphers in the last part of *3 Henry VI* tell of Cervantes' invitation. [Back](#)

19. In *As You Like It* ciphers, Marlowe remembers the trip to Seville and gives a day-by-day rundown of

the journey—horseback to Genoa with the cow, and by sea Genoa to Valencia, and south with a different cow and horses over rough Spanish roads and trails. . [Back](#)

20. A play of *Cardenno* was presented by the King's Men at court in the winter of 1612-13 and again on 8 June 1613 Chambers, E. K. *William Shakespeare, Facts and Problems*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1930, vol. 1. p 519. Cervantes writes about Cardeño in *Don Quixote I*, the 3rd Book, Chapters 9, 13; and in the 4th Book , Ch. 8. I think that when Cervantes' work became popular, Marlowe's play had to disappear; it came too close: if people zeroed in they might see these two authors were friends, and next they'd be revealed as friendly spies. That's just a guess. [Back](#)

21. Marlowe tells about the charade in ciphers for *1 Henry IV*. Inability of the Spanish guns to fire properly is mentioned in Harrison, G. B. *The Life and Death of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex*. NY: Henry Holt, 1937. pp. 114,115: "The two guns in the Puntal Fort were fired off, but the effort was too much for them; one burst, the other collapsed ... There was no opposition from the land." Byron, op. cit., also mentions this odd happening. [Back](#)

22. Intelligencers, spring of 1605. Cervantes rented a big house, used family as agents. Byron, op. cit. pp.443-453. Cervantes went up the autumn before the Peace Party; so did Francisco Quevedo. At this time the two seemed to be good friends — "gran amistad." Marin, Luis Astrana. *La Vida Turbulente de Quevedo*. Madrid: Gran Capitán, 1945. p.89. (But really Quevedo was researching *El Buscon*.) [Back](#)

23. A series of theatrical stories. The Hispanic Society of America, on 155th St. NY, supplied my microfilm copy of *Noches*, a rare work discussed by Thomas Frederick Crane. *Italian Social Customs of the 16th Century*. NY: Russell & Russell 1971, pp. 629, 631. Though *Noches* is written in rather crude Spanish it's set in Venice, and Italian customs are described. Marlowe's hidden English dedication to his daughter is enclosed here in the appendix. [Back](#)

24. Crane, Thomas Frederick, *ibid.* footnote, pp. 630, 631 The earliest reference to Chapter 4 in *Noches de Invierno* as a source for *The Tempest* was made by a German scholar, Edmund Dorer, in an article, "Die quelle zu Shakespeares Sturm," in *Das Magazin fur die Literatur des in- und Auslandes*, vol. 107 (Jan 31, 1885) , p. 77. [Back](#)

25. William and Judith Basset and the Howards and Hen Wriothsesley's (foster) mother, Mary Browne, were all Catholic friends. The Bassets' own baby Elizabeth was born in 1599 and must have died in infancy, and Orphan Isabel, 4 years too old, was made a ringer. She seems to have been very tiny; there's a full length portrait of her, made about 1618, showing her — dark, looking like Kit — standing by a chair. Either the chair is enormous, or she's about 4 feet 10. (In 1982 the painting belonged to Anne Bentinck, daughter of the 7th Duke of Portland, who lived at Welbeck, home of Isabel-Elizabeth Basset's second husband, William Cavendish.) William Basset died intestate and wealthy in 1601. [Back](#)

26. Chambers, E. K. *The Elizabethan Stage*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1923. Appendix A: "A Court Calendar," p. 116. And in *The Letters of John Chamberlain*, ed. Norman Egbert McClure, Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1979 , vol 1, p.182, Chamberlain writes to Dudley Carleton: "The Monday before her going the Quene was entertained and feasted by the Lord Thomas at the Charterhouse." [Back](#)

27. Chambers "A Court Calendar," op. cit. p.116.The queen went to Richmond on 21 January, 1603. [Back](#)

28. Hurstfield, Joel. *The Queen's Wards*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1958, pp. 301-304. A curious agreement which fascinated the author. Cecil wanted the lucrative wardship. Lord Cobham bought it first, then Raleigh, who passed it to Cecil under the table. [Back](#)

29. Smith, Logan Pearsall. *The Life and Letters of Sir Henry Wotton*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907, vol. I footnote p. 498. [Back](#)

30. In the appendix here are the first four lines of Marlowe's ciphers in *The Tempest*, re the young people. [Back](#)

31. Henry Wriothsesley, Earl of Southampton, was recorded a principal investor in Bermuda in 1612 (as he'd been since the start of colonisation). Lefroy, J. H. *Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands*. London: Longmans, Green, 1877. Chapter II. [Back](#)

32. In C. M. Senior, David & Charles Newton Abbot. *A Nation of Pirates*. London, Vancouver, NYC: Crane, Russak, 1976, pp. 140, 141, we read of English efforts to suppress English piracy: Between 1610 and 1614, commissions to capture pirates were granted to several port cities, "besides a joint commission for the Earl of Southampton and the Mayor of Portsmouth." [Back](#)

33. Kit did: On 23 July, 1985, the Director of the Archivio di Stato, Venezia, Dr. Maria Tiepolo, wrote to me enclosing microfilm copy of a letter sent from Domenico Domenici: Senato, Dispacci Firenze, filza xxix, cc. 132r.—134v. Venezia. Domenici wrote that Monsu de' Montis marsigliane have captured at Tunis an English [pirate] ship which was coming from Algiers with a great quantity of reales. He has also taken another good ship [a "buonaviva"] and a petache. [Captured cargo was to go to the Bermuda Company.] He is at Malta, and "is said to be arming all the vessels which he takes, and he thinks it to be to his advantage, as in the case of the English ship, that they should have 22 pieces of artillery; and that he intends to procure the abandonment of the affairs of Barbary." A poorly translated copy is held in English State Papers, calendared

CSP Venetian 1614. A footnote to that item is part of a letter, Carleton to Chamberlain, 15 July, O. S. 1614: "We hear of an English ship, the Tiger, taken at Tunis by two marciliane sent out against pirates." A copy of the complete letter in my file. [Back](#)

34. Marlowe's experience at Bermuda is relevant only because it's the subject of eleven chapters of Cervantes' *Don Quixote II*! Years before, Cervantes had put a touch at the end of Part One, suggesting that Sancho might become governor of an island. That was because Hen Wriothsesley, freed from prison by the new King James, was given charge of the Isle of Wight, and it seemed Kit might be pardoned to be on-the-spot administrator. It was not to be.

But in 1614 Marlowe was sailing to a far-away English Island, and Hen may have worked to have Kit appointed as its next governor. But when Kit's fleet arrived at Bermuda, Governor Richard Moore, a simple, irascible man, feared the raunchy, bristling armada and suspected the gift of the little ships. Marlowe came with instructions from Southampton directing changes in administration to aid the starving colonists, but these "new things" the governor violently refused to consider. The Tiger shot off to Virginia, and Marlowe went home in the other captured pirate ship, the "buonavia," leaving the scorned marciliane for the colonists. Smith, John. *The General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles* [Bermuda]. 1624. Reprint Birmingham: Edward Arber, 1884. Smith's honest early pages shadow forth the only sensible published account of the two little ships Hen Wriothsesley sent by Kit. Marlowe himself makes it all clear in the ciphers of *Bargrave's Policie*. [Back](#)

35. Francisco Quevedo cultivated Cervantes as a friend, learned the man's private life story, and cruelly, with nasty distortion, used Manco's confidences to create a famous sordid novel, *El Buscon*. Marlowe quietly worked revenge years later, foiling Quevedo's plot to burn Venice and publicly shaming him and Osuna. [Back](#)

36. Antonio de Laredo. I first used this name tentatively, identifying him only by eliminating other poets and writers who served this Count of Lemos at Naples. I knew Kit was there, and reading an article in *Hispanic Review*, Oct. 1933, "The Literary Court of the Conde de Lemos at Naples, 1610-1616," by Otis H. Green, I came on a story that made it almost a sure thing: on p. 306 is an extract from the *Comentarios* of don Diego Duque de Estrada, in which he tells about an impromptu farce (summer 1616); "el Rector de Villahermosa ... sin dientes, a Proserpina, el Scretario Antonio de Laredo, a Plutón, y yo, el embajador de Orfeo." Sounded like something Kit might do. But I wasn't sure till I studied Kit's second wife's departure for Spain, 1616. [Back](#)

37. The Sanchez Company — one of the best. Rennert, Hugo Albert. *The Life of Lope de Vega*. NY: Benjamin Blom, 1968. Many indexed references to its manager. [Back](#)

38. Micaela Lujan. A famous actress, singer and dancer. Her bios are in encyclopedias of music, theater and celebrities; none of those books can tell when she retired or died. In Rennert, *ibid.*, she's indexed as Luxan, Micaela. Rennert makes some wrong guesses about her, pp. 113-115. [Back](#)

39. Marcela Carpio, b. 1605, and Lopito Carpio, b. 1607. Rennert. *ibid.* p.113 . [Back](#)

40. Lope's second wife was Doña Juana de Guardo. Rennert. *ibid.* many index entries. She died in 1613. [Back](#)

41. Marlowe writes of it in ciphers for *The Winter's Tale*. In "Elegy for William Peter" he calls it his "p-p boat." (piss-poor?) [Back](#)

42. Kit's play for Micaela, *L'Ippolito*, signed Gregorio de' Monti. A bibliographic history of this play is offered by Clubb, Louise George. *Italian Plays in the Folger Library*. Firenze: Leo S. Olschki Editore, 1968, #363. The first edition appeared in 1611, a year after Kit met Micaela. [Back](#)

43. In 1610 Cervantes was stranded in Madrid by ex-patron Lemos, and scholars find it mysterious that the count so coldly left Manco. Poverty moved in. Manco took some old plays out for revival; *The Dungeons of Algiers*, *The Spanish Gallant*, *The Great Sultana*. Byron discusses all this, *op. cit.*, pp. 475-478. But Cervantes was working on *Don Quixote II*, which appeared in 1615. (Marlowe, who'd had translated *Don Quixote I* as Thomas Shelton, translated the sequel, but not till after Cervantes died.) [Back](#)

44. Quevedo's idea was not new. I believe Marlowe was able to keep Lemos from taking it seriously — but when the duke of Osuna came to Naples as viceroy in 1616, Quevedo, the duke's confidant, moved quickly to implement it. Luis Astrana Marin. *op. cit.*, p. 241: "It was necessary to make Spain ascendant in the politics of Italy, and for the Duke to show his desire to defeat the pretensions of Venice, ruin her power and knock her from her supremacy in the Adriatic and in the Oriente." [Back](#)

45. Carleton had received an appointment to the Hague. *Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain*. ed. Maurice Lee, Jr.. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1972. p. 169. [Back](#)

46. Carleton's leave-taking was delayed because of conflict between Spain and Savoy. He was to wait for orders to go to mediate at Savoy, so it was he who got Marlowe the job at Padua University, through an agreement with the Venice Collegio. *CSP Ven.* vol 13. 28 Nov.1614. Kit tells about it in *Bargrave's Polisie* ciphers. [Back](#)

47. *Bargrave's Polisie* ciphers, included here in the Appendix. [Back](#)

48. Kit wrote to Carleton about this explosion and Carleton paraphrased it in a letter, 24 May, 1616, so it

must have happened early in the month. *Dudley Carleton to Chamberlain*, op. cit., p.201. The accident is also described in *Bargrave's Polisie* ciphers, but there Kit alters the time. [Back](#)

49. She must have left for Naples, and the theater, about the end of May. [Back](#)

50. Marlowe describes his fall in detail in *Bargrave's Policie* ciphers, but there's also a touching quotation in Rafal, Marqués de (Alfonso Pardo Manuel de Villena). *Un Maecenas Español del Siglo XVII*. Madrid: Imprenta de Jaime Rates Martin, 1911, pp.168-171: the Duke of Estrada reviews the playlet Kit produced in June (at the time he was hunting for Micaela at Naples). Estrada says: the Secretary Antonio de Laredo was a very well-made man, in face and figure very quick and daring to speak extemporé — so much so that in other comedies he had leading roles — performing in different voices and passing himself in different places where they spoke very much — and so graceful was he in all the very different parts that spoke, that he was the fiesta of the comedy — but beyond this natural grace, a very good subject in all media. [I believe he helped Lemos make some good laws. R. B.] Estrada goes on through the play and tells how this *Laredo turned his foot wrong on getting down from his pedestal at the end of the scene, falling on those below and almost hurting them*. So now we know: Kit's cover name in Naples was Laredo. [Back](#)

51. *Varie poesie di molti eccellenti autori in morte del M.Illustre Sig. Cavalier Battista Guarini*. Venice: Ciotti, ed. Gregorio de' Monti, 1616. [Back](#)

52. Kit writes, "to catch and kill my married wife." He had terrible memories of an early love affair with a woman named Emilia Bassano. She, too, he'd regarded as his "married wife." She betrayed and abandoned him and never let him see their son. [Back](#)

53. He wrote to Micaela. *Bargrave's Polisie* ciphers. [Back](#)

54. Lope's letters to Sessa about *la loca* — eleven of them — are printed in Barrera, D. Cayetano Albert. *Nueva Biografia de Lope de Vega*. The Spanish Academy, 1890. pp. 173-177. (completed in MS in 1864.) [Back](#)

55. *Bargrave's Policie* ciphers. [Back](#)

56. Copy in Public Record Office, (State Papers) reference SP99-21-X/L09704. (Harry kept the original.) [Back](#)

57. Barrera, op.cit, p. 175. Lope writes, sarcastic: "escribenme, sienten." [Back](#)

58. Copy in Public Record Office, (State Papers) same reference as note 56 here: SP99-21-X/L09704. (Wm. Davenant once said he kept a letter written to his father by the king.) [Back](#)

59. Three more children. Kit writes a lot about them in *Bargrave's Polisie*. He died late in 1621, when they were still little. On 17 February, 1983, Dr. Maria Tiepolo, Director of the Archivio di Stato in Venice, sent me a kind letter saying no will of Gregorio could be found — they'd looked everywhere — but she had found a tax notice for one of Gregorio's sons, Iseppo Monte q. Gregorio, who lived 26 April 1661 in his own house at S. Luca, and about assessment of his several properties. She sent a Xerox of the original document. [Back](#)

60. In *Bargrave's Polisie* ciphers, Kit says he asked for John Fletcher's help in writing the work. [Back](#)

61. Nathaniel Fletcher was Harry Wotton's chaplain from 1604 to 1608, and is identified as brother of John the dramatist. Smith, Logan Pearsall. *The Life and Letters of Sir Henry Wotton*. op. cit, vol 1, p.48. [Back](#)

62. *Bargrave's Polisie* ciphers. How I came to find *John Bargrave's Polisie* may be of some interest: When I began to look for traces of Marlowe's life, I bought a paper: "Supplement to The Shakespeare Controversy 1962-1972", published by the Shakespeare Authorship Information Centre, 20 Park St., Brighton, England. 0273- 696316. There are 19 pp. of "comments on Shakespeare and the authorship controversy in recently published books." The second item is a quotation from Vita Sackville-West's memoir, *Knole and the Sackvilles*. Benn. 1922/1973. She writes: "I used to tell myself stories of finding Shakespeare's manuscripts in the Muniment Room ... There really are some connections between Shakespeare and Knole. Everything to do with Shakespeare, however slight, is of the deepest interest."

Soon, looking at my microfilm of Harry Wotton's letters kept at Eton, I came across one written by his steward Will Leete, 9 August, 1618. It had been crumpled but saved and put with the rest. Addressed to a "Mr. Bargrave," it says, "Gregorio is very thankfull to you for your good newes, hee hath delivered his patent unto my Lord to send, hee is ready to serve you in all occasions..." The editors of a published version of this collection of letters thought Will was writing to Isaac Bargrave, who'd worked at the embassy — but Isaac had a brother, Captain John.

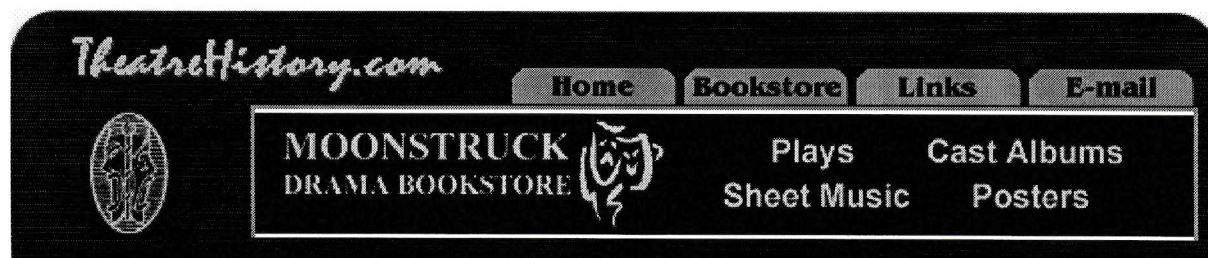
Years later, studying Bermuda and Virginia, I found Kingsbury, Susan Myra. *Records of the Virginia Co*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1906-1935. In vol. iii, p. 607, John Bargrave says a gent. named Ignotus wrote a treatise on government in Virginia. In vol. iv, starting on p. 408, the treatise itself is printed, with title: Captain John Bargrave. *A Forme of Polisie To Plante and Governe Many Families In Virginea, Soe It Shall Naturally Depend One The Sovereignetye Of England* (An anagram if ever there was one). Papers of Lord Sackville. Document at Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent. The steward at Knole doesn't lend documents from its Muniment Room, but the USA Government Print Office copy is honest, decipherable, and worth hard work, for it contains what is probably Kit's last memoir. [Back](#)

The APPENDIX consists of selections from Lope de Vega's letters about *la loca*, as printed in Barrera's *Nueva Biografía de Lope de Vega*, and Marlowe's ciphers in:

- his translation of *Don Quixote*, part I;
- *Tymon of Athens*;
- *Noches de Invierno*;
- *Romeo and Juliet* Prolog;
- *The Winter's Tale*;
- *Bargrave's Polisie*;
- pp.15-16 in *I Henry IV*;
- p. 24 in *3 Henry VI*;
- pp. 10-19 in *As You Like It*,
- and in *The Tempest*, lines 1 & 2, 3 & 4.

The Home page of Roberta Ballantine's site dedicated to **Christopher Marlowe**
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CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE

This biography was originally published in *Elizabethan and Stuart Plays*. Ed. Charles Read Baskerville. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1934. pp. 307-308.

Purchase Plays by Christopher Marlowe

Christopher Marlowe--the name is also spelled Marly and Marlin in the records--was born in 1564, the son of a well-to-do shoemaker and a clergyman's daughter. He was educated at King's School in his native Canterbury and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1584 and M.A. in 1587. The privy council intervened to see that his employment on some confidential mission for the government, in which he had proved "orderly and discreet," should not put him at a disadvantage in the matter of his M.A. degree. For the remaining six years of his life there is evidence of exceptional activity. Apparently he continued to serve as a confidential agent for the government; he engaged in the philosophical or theological speculation of a circle centering around Raleigh; he achieved distinction by his non-dramatic verse, of which the unfinished *Hero and Leander* is the most important example and he became the outstanding dramatist of London, in association chiefly with the Admiral's Company of players. Many details of his life were a source of scandal to some of his contemporaries, and for us are still shrouded in mystery. In May, 1593, a manuscript was discovered in *Kyd's* possession which he declared to be Marlowe's 'left' with *Kyd* in 1591 when he was in the service of a noble lord for whose players Marlowe was writing. The document--merely a copy of part of a theological treatise already published--though unitarian in nature, was atheistic in the eyes of the orthodox. Testimony as to blasphemous conversations on Marlowe's part was also produced. Before the privy council took definite action about the charges, Marlowe was killed. Puritan disapproval of his connection with the stage and of his free-thinking perhaps influenced Meres' statement that he was stabbed "by a bawdy serving-man, a rival of his in his lewd love." Records discovered by Hotson merely show that he was stabbed in a tavern in Deptford by Friser, one of three companions who also were, or had been, in the service of the government. The procedure of the coroner's inquest by which Friser was exonerated is regarded by some modern students as regular, by others as an attempt to cover official secrets or even a political assassination. Marlowe was buried on June 1, 1593.

Tamburlaine, unanimously accepted as Marlowe's first play, was attracting attention by 1588, when Greene in the preface to *Perimedes the Blacksmith* speaks of "atheist Tamburlaine" in what is pretty clearly an attack on Marlowe. Evidence of his authorship is chiefly to be found in the character of the play, however. The two parts were published together anonymously in 1590, with some omissions, as the printer's preface indicates. Perhaps the success of the first part led Marlowe to write the inferior second part in which *Tamburlaine* is followed to his boasting and unrepentant end. A Renaissance interest in the oriental conqueror and his barbaric passions and display, surviving no doubt in part from medieval story and drama, and stimulated by new contacts with the East, is reflected by the popularity of the type on the London stage. The story of *Tamburlaine* apparently held an especial fascination for writers, and had become mythical before Marlowe created his



conqueror. Marlowe seems to have consulted a number of historical or pseudo-historical accounts of the East for his material, and even contemporary geographical works for some of his sonorous references to distant places. In this first play Marlowe developed his "mighty line," as Jonson calls it, and made it a fit instrument for the intense and passionate characters created by him. While at times, especially in *Tamburlaine*, his style approaches bombast, his swelling periods and bold figures contributed greatly to the effectiveness of tragic style in his successors.

Doctor Faustus has usually been assigned to the winter of 1588-89, but recent scholars like Tucker Brooke and Boas (in his edition of the play for *The Works and Life of Marlowe* under the general editorship of Case) argue for the date 1592. The German *Faustbuch*, translated into English, seems to have been the source, and there is evidence that this was not published before 1592. The first certain record of the play is of its being acted for Henslowe in 1594. The problem of the text is a difficult one. The earliest known edition was not published until 1604, and it contains some material which bears evidence of composition after Marlowe's death. Some scholars trace Dekker's hand in this version, possibly through revision for acting in 1594. Apparently the serious parts of the play have been cut, with an enlargement of the spectacular and comic scenes of conjuring and dancing, the sort of thing always loved by the London populace. In 1602 Henslowe paid William Bird and Samuel Rowley for "additions" to the play. Presumably these were included in the enlarged edition which came out in 1616. The new material in this version, though added to the poetic scenes, is still primarily of a spectacular nature, and does not often suggest Marlowe. Boas argues that Rowley collaborated with Marlowe from the beginning, contributing most of the original comic prose as well as many of the later verse additions. Accordingly he constructs a composite text for the play, but one based primarily on the edition of 1616. It is, however, in the tragic portrayal of the scholar who, irked by the limitations of academic studies, purchased supreme knowledge and power with his soul, that the play represents Marlowe at his best, in spite of the imperfections of the surviving texts.

Edward II was entered in the Stationers' Register on July 6, 1593. The first complete edition known was printed in 1594 with the statement that the play had been acted by the Earl of Pembroke's players. The winter of 1592-93 is suggested as the date of composition by indications of maturity in the play and by the fact that Pembroke's Company was prominent in London only at that time. The source is Holinshed's *Chronicles*. *Edward II* represents a great advance over the known plays on English history that preceded, and is the best of Marlowe's work in construction, in characterization, and in sustained tone. Against a background of the fierce feudal barons, Marlowe has drawn a very effective picture of the sentimental and weak but stubborn king.

Of the three (remaining) extant plays by Marlowe, the most important is *The Jew of Malta*, written possibly around 1590. It was being played for Henslowe early in 1592, and was entered in the Stationers' Register early in 1594. The earliest form to survive, however, is an edition by Thomas Heywood in 1633, which has clearly been revamped. *The Massacre at Paris* was printed without date about 1593. *Dido, Queen of Carthage*, printed in 1594, was written in collaboration with Thomas Nashe. It has been claimed that Marlowe had a hand in several other extant plays, particularly in the two parts of *The Contention of York and Lancaster*, which are versions of Shakespeare's Second and Third Parts of *Henry VI*.

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Appendix to the chapter – Christopher Marlowe's ciphered messages, contained in:

1. **The Tragedie of Doctor Faustus** (from *The Complete Works of Christopher Marlowe*, 2nd ed., Fredson Bowers, ed.)
2. **Measure For Measure** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*)
3. **All's Well That Ends Well** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*)

Book Three: *Mori Mihi Lucrum*.

Chapter XII: London and Kent, December, 1592

Appendix to the chapter – Christopher Marlowe's ciphered messages, contained in:

1. **Henry VI Part I** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*)
2. **Henry VI Part II** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*)
3. **The Taming of the Shrew** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*)

PART II

Christopher Marlowe, Miguel Cervantes, Lope de Vega and Micaela Lujan

Appendix to the article – Christopher Marlowe's ciphered messages, contained in:

- his translation of **Don Quixote**, part I;
- **Tymon of Athens** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*);
- **Noches de Invierno**;
- **Romeo and Juliet** Prolog (Q2) ;
- **The Winter's Tale** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*);
- **Bargrave's Polisie**;
- pp.15-16 in **I Henry IV** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*);
- p. 24 in **3 Henry VI** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*);
- pp. 10 -19 in **As You Like It** (*First Folio of Shakespeare*),
- and in **The Tempest**, lines 1 & 2, 3 & 4 (*First Folio of Shakespeare*).

Lope de Vega's letters – selections about *la Loca*, as printed in Barrera's *Nueva Biografia de Lope de Vega*.

PART III

The Shakespeare Epitaphs
Christopher Marlowe's anagram in Sonnet 116 by William Shakespeare

The Home page of Roberta Ballantine's site dedicated to ***Christopher Marlowe***
Contents of Roberta Ballantine's site dedicated to ***Christopher Marlowe***

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*Christopher Marlowe makes anagrams in
Captain John Bargrave. A Form Of Polisie,
by Igotus*

ANAGRAMS BY CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE

*extracted by
Roberta Ballantine*

from

CAPTAIN JOHN BARGRAVE A FORM OF POLISIE

by Igotus

1 & 2 Whereas we aswell by our Letters
Patentes beareing date at Westminster the
tenth daye of April

**Marloe writ this re: planting the yslandes so
utterlee far away. Bad, wette weather 'n'
pestes t' bee**

the yslandes. Marlowe first tried to make a Polisie for Bermuda. He rewrote it for a friend who wanted to start a Virginia colony.

3 & 4 in the fourth [4th] yeare of our
reigne, as by diverse other Letters
Patentes since that time graunted,

**o'ercome – hunger, e'en thirst. Profitable
trading starts after harvest, Yu see? Ie, ie!
Not e'en the duty–**

thirst. Much water on Bermuda was brackish; there were few good wells.

5 & 6 have given licence vnto diverse of
our loveing subiectes named in those
severall Patentes, to conduce and conduct
[e]

**bound servants can produce vvealth out o'
nothing for U. Cease, vain gentlemen!
Desist – solve! Ecce! I tel evidence in code!**

Desist. The Adventurers' Co. in England wanted immediate profit.

7 & 8 severell coloneys of our loveing
subiectes to abide in America, within
thirty-four and forty-five degrees

**Al who R bound strive fiercely to B free,
endure hard times tu gain love 'n' egality in
society. So-o– vice offers i–**

9 & 10 of the equinoctiall, with diverse
preheminenes, liberties, and auctorities
as by the sayde Patentes appeareth,

**nstant aid. Apparent iustice quels the evil
wretch, sends him far o'er sea t' start the
happy colony. Bie, bie! I-e-e-e!! He die–**

sends him. King James favored sending criminals to the colony.

11 & 12 And whereas wee knoweing this
derived auctoritie from vs, to bee the
efficient cause and the speciall meanes

**s o' starvation. "Ungrateful stiff! Send a
new man – wee deem each plai o' his dice
worthie t' checke R hie debt. I've seen e–**

Ungrateful... An Adventurer speaks.

13 & 14 wheareby wee shall attayne the
endes proposed to ourselfe for the
vndertaking of the sayde plantaciouns,

**verything now! Keepe that Naples dead-
head off R turf– he'll see present ad hoc,
blow a year's note into ye sea to s–**

Naples dead-head. The stockholder criticises Kit.

15 & 16 did give likewise together with
our first Patent certayne Articles and
Instructions, theareby settleing

**ave idiots by sending out – in error – a fleet
they can't sail! Whate'er we spend is
critical. Tut! I regret t' think steg–**

17 & 18 downe our forme of government for the governeing of the sayde severall plantacions fitted at that time

anographers now manage the too, too slender finances of R yowthfvl firme – free t' meet t' vet U al – t' indite God!

Steganographers. expert users of Kit's double-writing style.

vet. in sense medically diagnose, evaluate. Before leaving for Bermuda – and after his return – Kit had a job as reader in medicine at Padua University.

indite God! Some stockholder knew he was Kit Marlowe – once accused of heresy.

19 & 20 to those poore beginniges, and promising farther that as the Plantacion should encrease within the degrees

To permit th' presence on the isle of that spent hidden agent Sancho 'n' his hag wd B an egregious error, not easilie a–

Sancho. Kit was Sancho Panza in *Don Quixote*. See ten chapters about Sancho's Island in Part Two.

21 & 22 aforesayde, Wee, our heires or successours, would ordayne such farther instructions, lawes, constitutions, and ordinances,

ton'd for. Return this swan to 'is hideaway, 'n' case clos'd. I see serious loss yn our reueneue – hard for success o' crown credit at an u–

The stockholder still speaks.

swan. secret service slang for a male whore.

23 & 24 for the better rule, order and government of such as shall make plantacion theare as to us

nsettled hour for England. Ae-e! Al in R Co. must move – stretch to keep abreast of a harsh rule, an

25 & 26 our heires and successours shall from time to time be thought fitt and convenient, limiting our selves

illiterate bunglin' hedonistic Scottsman uuho rides ruf on U 'n' gets the most from creative evil. He's mos–

27 & 28 onely to frame them in substance consonant to the Lawes of England. And whereas we haue since contrarie

t intrigued ta watch any 'n' al new successes that cd offer him more hae nonnee nonnee blow-arsse loot. Aae!"

29 & 30 to our first proeedeinges beene induced by severall Letters Patentes dated... to ordayne and institute

Suddenlee an end: a tied vote ript – al is eaten by ye crouun. D' gross pest dreads free election. Better not tit–

eaten by ye crouun. On 23 Nov. 1614, the Company became crown property.

31 & 32 severall orders of governementes, in our southerne and northerne plantacions now tearmed

le the firme – it cd soon go under, never t' return. O, present madness! We R so near a loan! One hovr, 'n' al

we. Looks as if Kit himself held a patent (maybe under name 'Jaques Gabriel' on the list).

33 & 34 Virginea and New England, therein applieing our selves to the desires (and as wee feare, the private

wd have seen new funding approved. I'l sail, retire t' Naples, ignorant a' the heat 'n' duress. I-e-e, I-e-e-e! Grea–

35 & 36 endes) of the adventurers heare, which layeing the groundes of their government accordeing to their private interest and severall ioyntestockes,

t tu ship home t' rest – greet R deer children – have her neare. Not understanding how far o'er ye ocean I've gone, U C, she asks if I got a letter sent to ye ile, 'n' C, vid–

37 & 38 have governed our free subiectes in Virginea as if they were their *servautes*, Wee knoweing thearefore,

e: a white tiny new infant. She feared he was sick, but vve gave grog, in error – error! U see, Hen, I strove – I-e-e-e-e – fiue

39 & 40 that thease severall formes of governementes doe breede distractions, as well amongst the adventurers

hours t' restore warmth 'n' color, bvt instead, life fades gradvalee, soon ta meet 'n' greet death. Seems even less

41 & 42 heare, as our loveing subiectes the personall planters, and vnderstandeing

possible nou, hou hee happened to leave his life, tvrne so gently, so soon at rest, 'n'

that the ioyntestockes of the Southerne Plantacion

strange I ken actin' the crude R. N. Can't read that last

R. N. Nurses had been graduated since 606 at the Hôtel Dieu at Paris, and records have been kept there by the Sisters of St. Augustine since the 12th century. Knights of St. John of Jerusalem also strictly regulated graduate nurses. There must have been nurses at Padua.

43 & 44 (whereon their government heare by voices was founded) is now spent and gone, and the plantacion dothe

O, Moth, without tears. I C U did do wrong! V left her 'n' went hae nonnee nonnee across ye big sea, 'n' 'e happens dead.

Moth. a nickname for Kit since childhood – daring hot adventure.

45 & 46 subsist onely of the ould planters now made free of severall private collonies, planted by Patentees

VVe lost ye lone babe. Padua sent opportune offer o' medical readership, so in fall we sell, 'n' settle yn t' st-

47 & 48 and of diverse publique servauntes, planted by the Collections and Lotteries, And that the plantacion is now soe strong

ay in a tent near th' U. She quits Naples 'n' actin' to spend all dai with R babes. It grevv too cold to sleep out, so frends lend econ-

49 & 50 that it is able to defend it selfe and fitt to put one the face of a commonwealth, Wee (being the politicke

omic aid, 'n' then, onto a big, clean, tied-up boat, we take the helples familie of fit tots t' feed. No wet feet t' ch-

tied-up boat. When Francis Drake was a child, he and his eleven siblings lived on a boat tied up on the Medway. And later Kit puts this idea into the plaintext of the Polisie, suggesting that colonists might stay on boats till they could build on shore.

51 & 52 father of the whole and not lookeing one particulars in respect of it) considering and knoweing that the perfection and happinesse of a commonwealth,

il us. C, patient 'n' kind, she prepared hot food 'n' we ate together after work at nite. Long ago, C? Now I'm lonesome, no h-happiness left , 'n' if Chr. can die afta... No, no chi-

53 & 54 lyeth not soe much in the spaciousness of it, but first and principally in the government, consisteing in the mutuall duties of commandeing

child's left alive. They'ue gone – gone ouerboard, off mi stupid ship, 'n' I'm insane – insane, 'n'-'n' she's gone t' N-Naples – lost t' M. C-cum, cum – try it! Cut it! No, hit it!

55 & 56 and obeyeing, next in possessing thinges plentifully, necessarie for the life of man, doe professe that next

No exit opens. Friends find 'n' bryng Chr. to 'is feet at hosp. Feel I'm a guest gainin' at ye host's expense, 'n' flee – I-lose

57 & 58 and immediately after the honour wee shall doe to God in converteing of the infidells to the knowledge and worshippe of Him,

my step – twisted 'n' fractured mi damned leg – no, no hope for Dr. 's fee: have to let it heal alone, if it will. I heede no God, know no high ho-

damned leg. This break actually happened a year later, in 1616 – after he'd gone back to Naples, estranged from Micaela. He was working with the poets' clubs at the palace, and for Los Oziosos produced a farce about Orpheus, Euridice and Persephone in the underworld – the Duke of Estrada wrote a description: Kit, (as Secretary Antonio de Laredo), was playing Pluto. Standing at the top of the stage, he was being funny, and everyone was laughing when suddenly he twisted his leg and fell down on the other players.

59 & 60 we intend wholly the good of our subjects: first to the planters and adventurers, then to the planted, which wee would have soe cherished

pe. I retrvrne to Naples. She's a stranger, C? When the viceroy left town, she was on board, C? I hide uhlone. Houu do U deel with defeet? Th'-th' tots wd d-

61 & 62 that they may prove planters themselves, and to that end endeavoureing to cause both England and Virginea,

ie over an' over yn my dumb head. That leg never heal'd, and she's gone out t' Spain. Don't eat, can't sleep at night – trav-

63 & 64 to endowe each other with their benefittes and profittes that theareby layeing aside force and our coactive power

65 & 66 wee may by our iustice and bountie marrye and combinde those our provinces to us and our soveraignetye

67 & 68 in naturall love and obedience, Wee will make this marriage our politicke and last end, to teach us

69 & 70 what are the meanes that conduce to it, and to give both measure order and end to them. To which purpose

hot headed tomcat. The governor of Bermuda, Richard Moore. **ses.** says.

71 & 72 not suffering any one to growe to greate, for feare of shaddoweing and hindering the rayes

73 & 74 of our Maiestie to shine over all, Wee will give to each planter advaancement in the government,

75 & 76 accordeing as hee shall give farthorance thereto. In regard thearfore this our soveraigne

Vega. Lope de Vega, her former lover, was waiting for Micaela at theValencia dock; he called her la Loca (in his letters to his patron Sessa).

sad green hours. time for jealous thoughts.

77 & 78 and uniteing power (and the faculties theareof taking their roote from our maiestie in England) is to spread

79 & 80 it selfe amongst many aswell differing in condition as severed in distance and place, Wee

81 & 82 (findeing that nothing canne reduce this many into one againe but forme) doe ordayne one

83 & 84 settled and imoveable forme, to governe all the plantacions within the degrees aforesayde, which forme

85 & 86 being maturely delibertated, ever one and the same, soe as wholly intendeing the end, it shall worke

87 & 88 noething but good theareto, whereby yt shall not onely serve as a medicine to cure all the malignities

89 & 90 that the plantacion doth naturally bring with it, by reason of the distance of the place, but it shall alsoe by waye

91 & 92 of right and interest procure us apt instrumentes for the form to worke by, and prepare matter of apt

trek'in. From Dutch trekkin, to draw, slowly and laborously, a wagon – or in this case, a sled.

el hard t' do. There's a bad fag new uiceroy here. Rode in pain- te-te-te-te – t' Venice for hot chow 'n' a job at ye Ciotti Press. What f-

uture y-year can ever bring such sorrow? Manco's dead in Madrid – no one to save 'im. I obey, I obey U 'n' put out t' see-

no return. Know U'I al B rid o' me. I'I make a sweet deal, C, sail 't' Antipodes, C, 'n' live in a caue – t' heed a right lo

h-hot headed tomcat there who ses I'm non grata – 'n' then, to weep! (poor damn'd outcast deceiver) But a true hi-

gh wind ends ye heated fite, 'n' Gregorio fades, going far off to a new sorro. Aye! On return the an-

chor lets me go home t' pain. At d'Veneto, we earn more, C – 'n' I lose everie tie – al, al in vain, when U left, Guv, t'

sail t' Valencia 'n' that horrid Vega there. Gregorio's sad green hours o'erreach R affection. He, e-

mptied of al hope, thinks o' reuenge: resentment turns to hatred, 'n' lost in a drift o' woeful rage, 'e cried, "ai, ai, ai!" Gain-

-in' no sense, C, I left ye press t' go 'n' find Micaela's love-nest, C? I imagine in a dreaded land. Wait f-

or Manco t' send uuord-bring ye fag to the nag! No! He died, 'n' I'm hey nonnee nonnee. Ai, ai! Facit t-t-

imere on the brain, I l-left, rode west. Soon a page came to say a wife 'n' her small child vvere on the edge of th' D-

olomites at an inn, 'n' wd the dad – me – hurry 'n' sled t' see ye babe. Ee-eee! I know all, 'n' go there t-t' give aid. She'll r-

eturn! True! Stay there, Micaela – let B! I'I B coming!! Love yoo, Hon! The eagle's soaring to lead ye wai t'the inn! Shd

we t-t-try for th' city? Can she be happy there? I-is th' babe well enuf to go? All day, thots about instant aid call in. A-a-h! Onl-

y after hours of trek'in up a narro mt. road, I'm gone, C, bent ouer, not fit t' press farther. We p-pd. t' rest at emp-

93 & 94 condition for it to worke one, soe farr forth, as if wee laye the forme aright, to matter

95 & 96 soe capeable of it, wee may conclude that the properties of the forme must of necessitie followe.

ciotti, Italian. lame useless legs.

97 & 98 The matter thearefore whereone our forme must worke being the people and the place, which are to bee distinguished

99 & 100 and divided, and our soveraigne faculties limited to them by fundamentall lawes and order, Wee will first

widout, d'inn. A Kent accent.

101 & 102 giue lawes and order to the people, and then we will appoynte them their places, fortifications and manner

103 & 104 of spreadeing. First thearefore that God maie the better give a blesseing to our endeavours, wee doe strictly

105 & 106 charge and commaund all our presidentes, councelles, magistrates, patriotes, governors, and ministers within

we. underlined m used as w.

107 & 108 our sayde severall collonies, respectively within their severall limittes and precinctes, that they with all

109 & 110 diligent care and respect, doe provide that the true word and service of God and Christian

111 & 112 faith bee preached planted and used, not onely within everie the sayde severall collonies, but alsoe

as much as they may amongst the savage people, which doe or shall adioyne unto them, and border

115 & 116 upon them, accordeing to the doctrine, rightes, religion, and eclesiasticall forme of governement now professed

117 & 118 and established in England. And because wee knowe that where Moses and Aaron agree not there religion

loess. (*German.* to loosen, dissolve). Unstable soil blown by the wind. Probably loess took the horse and sled over the edge on the way up.

119 & 120 will not onely bee scandalled but the soveraignetye must needes goe to wracke, therefore

By boots. His nose is stopped up.

ty r-rooms in a cote. I feel stiff. At dawn we hike i' the fo-fog 'n' meet t-terror – a horror too a–

awful to C. Mi horse, impaled o' the shelve below, screams in effort to escape, put ye ciottee feet on o–

ur sled which has gone down off the road. No hope t-t' bring the horse back up tu meet me – I wait, let him re-re-re-repeat! E-e-e-e-e!

Mad agony faded: 'e was silent, dead. Wee climb widout mi horse or sled. R final turn reveal'd d' inn ta vu. If I tell t–

rue, a thot o' peace 'n' rest i' the inn now appeal'd more than greetin' mi own dear chyld! I spill'd sleet off, went apa–

rt t' pisse, staggered in, fel at de hot stove fire, to be found bi Micaela. Gave her a hug, 'n' wee retired to ye resort o' es–

tranged 'n' reunited lovers. Passion, peace, warmth 'n' rest, till da child cries, 'n' we go to C our strong sea man. Ai! Misus

says she thot t' wait till ye snow receded. "Christ, that'll never happen!" I rave. "Come t' Venice! U R still reallie silly!" I–

'd race – race th' cold down 'n' ride post t' th' rapid river traiget 'n' on to Venice. Deaf, I guessed I had

no partner. I felt I was a creep, leauin' alone – e-e! Lost, isolated! But then, he – ye child – saved vs. He'd been odly

stil. He began to cry again. Soon my arms reached out t' hold hym. He stopped. Oh, shame! U'd leave an aw–

esome hole in three lives if U g-go off down de hil alone, C? O, don't do it, C! I regrett mi M-T rage 'n' crass creep rant, C? 'N' open sp–

ite! 'N' we talk 'n' decide ta go – she 'n' R babe on her horse, in least danger a' the dread loess, me in a wagon – e-e! 'N' U wan–

t warm den! Eee! Wee started. Wind chilled us! Go! Eee! By boots full o' sno. Reckon – eat at ye ten-hovr leg.

leg. Webster. a stage of a journey.

121 & 122 ordayne that whoesoever hee shall bee that shall refuse to bee governed by our ecclesiasticall government

123 & 124 established, he shall bee heald and esteemed as a register of our soveraigne power, commaundeing all our administers

armee light. at a military post? Kit and his party were coming from the German alps and were nearing the border of the Veneto

125 & 126 of iustice, whome it shall concerne, not to suffer any person or persons to remaine or abide

127 & 128 within our sayde plantacions whoe shall professe any doctrine contrarie to oures, or shall

attempt to withdrawe any of our people inhabiteing or which shall inhabit within any of the sayde

131 & 132 colonies and plantacions (or any of the naturalls bordering one them) from the same governement

133 & 134 or from their due alleageance to us our heires and successours, which persons soe often offendeing

Marlowe wrote to Harry Wotton on 7 October 1616, a letter preserved in English State Papers Venetian (99-21-X/ lo9704). He wrote, "I have with me a wife, homely and poor [and Catholic]... I beg you not to abandon me."

135 & 136 shall bee aprehended and imprisoned, untill hee shall throughly reforme himselfe or otherwise where the cause

137 & 138 shall require it to be banished Virginea and sent to England heare to receive condigne punishment,

quiet intelligence. In the letter sent to Wotton on 7 October, Marlowe includes bits of inside information about Roman and Spanish subjects.

Nan. Marlowe mentions the Spanish serving woman who accompanied Micaela from Madrid and who later returned to tell Lope about the journey, bringing him a letter from Kit and Micaela saying they were sorry.

139 & 140 for his or their offence or offences. And because wee are informed that some of the former governores

141 & 142 both heare and in Virginea have contrarie to their patent, and our Royall instructions which tyed them to make

143 & 144 their lawes consonant to the lawes of England, framed and caused to bee printed a certayne tyrannicall booke

best ya can. From now on, Kit will suffer from his badly broken leg.

Sheet sleet blevv o'er vs al day, 'n' finally – no rest – uuee came to a big log across the road h-h-h-here, between lo tree–

s– an immoveable mess! I unhitch, lead R horse around. We speed along de road until afar I see a blessed armee light. Go rest! E–

ach turn brot us nearer, til soon we stopped R horses in firelite. O, O, man – I C on ye faces of men o'

war h-honest c-care for R sorry party! Oasis! We all eat 'n' sleep till dai, 'n' shoue south – on 'n' on, C? Idio–

t! I miss'd th' way t' th' traget! Hu-ha! I-I weep. Tho' I'd been a nonny fool, happily we row 'n' reach th' final boat. I, I!

C the family rest upstairs at Venice– M T! N-n-no food, n-n-no grog, n-n-no heat! A bloodee shame! All me error!

Soon, R sudden success! A cheeree fire, h-hot food, soup, e-encouraging notes from Sir Henree W. lift us all!

Henree'll d-defend me, 'n' sith he'll hire me as his sec'y, we all prepare for a moue ouer to h-his h-house. We'll bring the trad–

e in quiet intelligence that he'd need in state seruice. Pavv rides hard; she, Nan 'n' R babe go along on mor–

e domestic broom efforts 'n' errands. Harree has given us a f-fine home here. O, o! We R free to effect or confo–

und R promise to deliver al ye government news to Harry. I think I can't abide to hit, cheat or act an author in heat. H–

ow can we learn to earn R keep on th' leuel? No added dirt, no tricsie con games – ha! Laf! Stand ye best ya can, not t' be fal–

145 & 146 of government, which being sent into Virginea, and noe other supplies of foode or apparell sent either with them

ling. Get a cane 'n' help poor Harrie wi' th' firewood 'n' even th' dishes. Be patient, love the misus, 'n' forget to mope! No frien-

poor Harrie. By the end of 1616, no government money was coming as far as the English embassy at Venice.

147 & 148 or within 3 or 4 [three or four] yeares after them, wheareby many of you our subiectes, being forced

d forgotten, a b-bear brot t' iustice, 'n' I'm free - free o' sorrow - each morn fresh wi' - Heye! Hae! Yu, yu, yu!

a b-bear. Osuna? The Spanish plot is over.

149 & 150 to breake them for wante of foode and necessaires have misereably lost their lives or bene brought into slaverie,

Ye bear? Osuna! Together all R friends showed 'is beastlie scheme t' take the Veneto avvai from R noble bros! Oi, no relief

151 & 152 and whereas this givinge life to lawes is one of the highest poyntes of our soveraignetye, given us from God

until ye hi, hi aggressors meet defeat 'n' return to Naples in ye fog. So go, go, go! as vve finish'd, O, fie! How the wives

meet defeat. Kit's successful plan for defusing Osuna's wicked plot is outlined before the fact in ciphers for *The Winter's Tale*. The plot was an idea of Quevedo's: capture Venice and the whole Veneto, move soliders into the city from Spanish warships, march them over the Alps to Holland, across the Channel to occupy England. In May 1618 Quevedo came to Venice, believing the city was about to burn and be invaded by Spanish soldiers from the Adriatic. Instead, Kit's "mercenaries" suddenly disappeared, and Quevedo had to slip out of town.

153 & 154 to benefitte not to destroye our subiectes, wee shall hould our selfe guiltie of the iniurie done

wait for th' ol' stutterer to sing this one silly bleedin' tune, "Deo-eo-eo-eo-eo!" Crude stuff, uuhile I, bie-

155 & 156 if wee should not see it extreemely punished. And this being done in the face of our maiestie

bad singin, ' 'n' U, wi' Hosanah, expresst ioy, I found mi life reflected in the hot Te Deum! Estoeeeee!

Hosanah. Gr. Hosanna. A shout of praise to God.

Te Deum. An old Christian hymn beginning, "Te Deum laudamus," (we praise thee, O God).

Estoeeeee! Sp. Estoy! I am! (Thy name is still Kit!)

157 & 158 what may wee hope for soe farr of if it bee not narrowely looked unto. Being

We make a brief play for two Hen friends tonite. Go t' Harry 'n' bow, U fool! "Eo, eo, e-

a brief play. *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, made with John Fletcher.

two Hen friends. Hen Wriothsley and Hen Vere, the 18th Earl of Oxford (Ned de Vere's legit. son). These men came to Venice to help defuse the Spanish plot.

159 & 160 therfore most jealous of our honour in that kinde, wee doe straightly chardge and commaund

o!" John Fletcher dared do most o' th' work - saued me to go free. Micaela uuas th' daughter in R ninny o-

161 & 162 that noe instrument of our soveraigne power shall dare to encroach upon any parte of our soveraignety,

pus, 'n' ye two Hens act out rivals for her. O, I penned U a poor story! I regret a near vacant plot! O, hug me for an eon

two Hens. Henry Wriothsley and Henry Vere, 18th Earl of Oxford.

poor story. Exhausted by his efforts to destroy the Spanish plot, Kit made his part of the play a farce, with some poetry added at a later date

163 & 164 further then they shall bee warranted by the councill of state, or by these our orders and lawes now sett downe,

o' rest! Then wd each effort B a braue onward thrust? We'll neuer cheat or yeeld, 'n' let's say we'l do better soon! Has thy n-

165 & 166 upon payne of hightreason. And to the end this lawe shall bee the

arration stopp't? Wil U drop th' pen? No, Hebe, I'm not hasty. Ye'll see Kate, de cheef

167 & 168 wee will give the goodes of
such offendoers to the publike treasurie
making the publicke both iudge

169 & 170 and iurie of this offence as will
after appeare. Moreover because wee are
fullye perswaided that wee can noe waye

171 & 172 better attayne unto thease our
ende designed then by planteing of many
private colonies, severed

win ape-face again. recall how we outwitted Osuna.

173 & 174 by distance and place, Wee
therefore doe especially chargde,
commaund and ordayne that all planters

175 & 176 of what condition soever they
bee, shall enter their names and subiect
themselves under the government

177 & 178 of some one colonye or other,
to bee governed accordeing to the rules
and orders by us now sett downe

179 & 180 uppon payne of being taken for
rebbels and outlawes. And wee doe further
charge and commaunde all our
presidentes,

181 & 182 councelles and magistrates,
within their iurisdictions, that onely the
offences of tumultes, rebellions,
conspiracies,

183 & 184 mutinies and seditions, such as
shall come to that hight, that they shall
prove dangerous to the state theare,

185 & 186 togeather with murders,
manslaughters, incest, rapes and
adulteries, togeather with such offences as
wee

187 & 188 by thease our lawes and
orders, shall make felonie or treason, to
bee committed in those partes within the
precinct

189 & 190 of the degrees before
mentioned, and noe other offences, shall
bee punished by death without the
benefitte

191 & 192 of clergie, except in the cause
of manslaughter in which clergie is to be
allowed. It followeth now

193 & 194 that we sett downe thease our
orders, degrees of councellers,
magistrates, governors, and all

195 & 196 under officers belonging to
this our forme, which falls out, first to

**ades o' U, lost Rita; U, Pop; mi sweet
children.... O, if the Gew Queen's there -
die kuuick - glug! I'l b-beg off, Eve - Beth-
Hoo-**

**Hoo! A-e-e-e-e-e! Beware! I'm far too
weary for heaven; past deeds'l ruin al rest.
Cd I stay wi' U, free 'n' peaceful? We'l win
ape-face**

**again in R free solitude. Yet babes'l come -
so no need t-t' vveep at the end - no grey
rain at the end. Yu spent**

**years feeding a no account, harmed - no
chance t' play lead parts when ye lame,
addled bard cries "L-let**

**Be!" 'N' sits al day on his house roof t' stare
'n' lament his decline 'n' need, but never tv
emerge tv meet Cher. How the**

**gloom seen round Dad hurt ye deer babes,
we don't soon cee; ergo; covnt ye o-other
sorrows I once felt not**

**supreme - no! R poor sick needy babe wept
'n' fled from us ta plunge o'er da edge 'n'
land on da street far below - 'n' I h-haue
uacan-**

**t uiew of sudden horror. Can this B? Micaela
cannot stop screaming: she rushes to l-lift
ye little one, 'n' I-I sense it is futile: C,**

**R dear little child's gone, so young! "O,
Micaela," I stutter, "No hope t-t-t-t-t-t' s-
s-s-s-s-save, 'n' U h-h-ha-hate h-ha-ha-
hate me." I'd**

**press a chance t' asist her harrowing effort.
We R stunn'd! At edge o' death, he l-liues,
C! Gee, we must saue him strat-**

**e! We stop, stoop to search t' find all the ill
broken bones. There are none! It's a
miracle - he's not t' d-die! We carry him t'
measu-**

**re how he'd use his limbs. I hoped he'd get
to his feet but find each foot bent. Need an
en-en-enabler for ye tot feet.**

**We made an excellent pair of shoes t'
crouch-brace little ioints, C? Feet g-g-go,
flie, hi 'n' lo! Wow! Uh, wil he-**

**fall once more? O, leave gross dread!
Watch! Start to strengthen sound, sturdee
legs! See, I wear ro-**

**und hose, ful-cuff'd, to aide mi fool leg. C, I
fear he inherits worst trouble: girls R not**

devide all our

197 & 198 adventureours into two orders,
severing such as are free of our soyle and
trade only,

199 & 200 from them that are citizens and
free of our government. Of the first order
there are likewise 2 sortes

199 & 200 from them that are citizens and
free of our government. Of the first order
there are likewise 2 sortes

The author has made 2-count'em-2 anagram messages from lines 199 & 200. He alerts the reader by putting in the outside message, "There are likewise 2 sortes" (Each of the inner messages uses letters T, W, O, instead of the numeral).

201 & 202 servauntes that haveing served
out their time, and tenauntes that have
estates in dependensie of their masters

203 & 204 and landlordes, togeather with
freedome of trade, but have noe shares.
The second sorte are such, whoe going

205 & 206 one their owne charges they
gayne a share, and likewise freedome of
trade but are not

207 & 208 citiezens till they have not
carried over two men. The second order
of adventurers

209 & 210 are such whoe appropriateing
unto themselves their freedome, their
landes and their degrees

211 & 212 by purchase, they
communicate either in the choice or
participation of councells and magistracies

213 & 214 and them wee call our
citiezens, devideing them into 5 [five]
degrees. The first degree is the patriot

215 & 216 or patrition, they are such as
are first named patentees in the particular
plantacions of colonies, cities

217 & 218 and corporations, thease shall
bee such as haveing good estates in
England they shall carrie

219 & 220 or drawe over with them to the
number of 300 [three hundred] men as
their parteners and adherences

221 & 222 of whom they must bee
protectors and for whose good abearing
they must bee pledg

223 & 224 The second degree are such as
are admitted to bee of the order of
governors by the patriot, whose name

225 & 226 being joyned in the patent, the
power of chief governeing those colonies,

ov-

**erly afflicted so R one daughter's saved. O,
sad review o' nonny errors. Nouu U R to
rest. A-e!**

**U aid her sincere efforts t'-t'mend R son's
ratzie feet ere h-he leaves R home fore'er.
I'm growin' too fat t'-t' work.**

**We now haue this good-sized familie to
care for: one mirrors the fem; three freaks
R not free e'en t' trvst t' tre-**

**ad vvithout fear or aid. She sends me t'
vieuu th' streets, then I meet her 'n' sit 'n'
rest again, then eat pasta a' dente. Even s-**

**uch gentle care doesn't bring me health. O-
o-o-o, I groan, fret. Tho' she's stressed, no
hard hate for dad. We weave due**

**web of fear, care 'n' aid. Day 'n' night we R
hostage to death: he slinks euer nearer to
eye me. O**

**let's stay t' see R dozen-toe chyldren
racein' round each other wi' freedom t'vvin
trve o-**

**ptimum use o' their legs. Their heads
appear t' have no horrid harrowing defects.
Relent! See need e-**

**each of these R children has for U t' care,
cope 'n' instigate happy sociable
communication. I, I, I! Ecce! My t-tru-**

**st in their mental power haz grown: I lie
here at fireside t' feed them, 'n' detect icie
edge o' disgust e-**

**uery time I slip, spil a spoonful in accident,
C? Ae, Ae! I preach neatness to R tots. The
attraction a' fash-**

**ionable dressin' holds R tiny girl hostage.
She loves "pretend." She can act on stage.
Aah-ha! A clue a-**

**bout inherent tendencie! She's part of her
mom's dream returned! Th' wonder: ha-
have we erred at R h-**

**ope t' produce th' best sho home, 'n'
dearest sho family? Greedy, we augment
before we go t' sob-**

**er thot o' the fvture care o' these dear
growing babes. Soon I heed a deep fear:
necessary t' do more! Doth M T**

**hype hide free-fal nonnie poverty? No! Hoe!
I go to connect gifts with the best neet job,**

if they bee thereunto

227 & 228 elected shall be graunted unto them. Thease must likewise haue estates in England, either in land,

229 & 230 or money in banke, and they must carrie over, or send, as many men, as the patrition of the colonie

makin' up events. When Kit (Gregorio de' Monti) died in Nov. 1621, his former SSS brother John Taylor the Water Poet wrote an arcane tribute to him entitled "Sir Gregory Nonsense, his Newes from no place." 1622.

231 & 232 and they canne agree to have their names soe put in. The patrition may alsoe at any time

233 & 234 after admitte as many into the colonie as hee please, they bringeing men to him

In the Bodleian is an old semi-secret hierarchy of government workers in which "Shakespeare" is identified as the "writer of weekly reports." (" Great Assizes Holden in Parnassus by Appollo and his assessors." 1645. A copy in Durning Lawrence. *Bacon is Shakespeare*. N. Y.: John McBride Co. 1910.) When Harry Wotton left Venice on 6 May, 1619, Kit was chargé d' affaires of the Venice embassy and had to write weekly reports to Secretary of State Robert Naunton.

235 & 236 to encrease his colonie. The 3rd [third] degree are such as shall bee maiores and aldermen in the foresayde

237 & 238 citties and corporacions, and they shall carrie over sixe men. The 4th [fourth] degree shall bee

239 & 240 common councellors, and they shall carrie over foure men. The 5th [fifth] degree are commoners,

241 & 242 and they shall carrie over two men. And if any one shall comitte any act whearby

243 & 244 his life and goodes shall bee forfeited to us, though his life bee pardoned hee shall bee

245 & 246 suspended from his degree till hee hath brought over a certayne number of men, accordeing to

247 & 248 the qualitie of his first degree, to restore him to his sayde degree agayne. Moreover,

249 & 250 wee ordayne that of all thease 5 [five] degrees, the eldest sonne onely shal bee of his fathers

251 & 252 degree and the younger shall bee of the degree belowe it except they can rayse themselves by carrying

253 & 254 of of men. And further wee ordayne that the meanest servaunt that goeth (God soe blesseing him

255 & 256 and his endeavours, that hee canne purchase and estate in England or

'n' gee! Her uie-

w shocked me: she hates that I'll use de best Italian language t' uurite th' drei, dense 'n'-'n' elemental en-

dorsement o' ar inchoate embassy, I makin' up events to try 'n' credit ar noonah-moona lyfe here in

terra Venice. I mail notes to them 'n' to R. Naunton. They pay past time. He's ahead again. Ayee!

I'm in charge of managein' the stil-open embassy here. Hate to mind it alone, yet te-

n months ago Harry had ta leaue, so left here, Ae do best I can. Credence in me is less, see? I heed al horrid er-

rors o' chee-chee-cheeters from Austria 'n' Illyria, 'n' al R gossip o' de bann'd devil- he t-that exce-

ll'd at crime for ye Covncil of Ten. E-e-e! No more harm must reach England! See hours more of Chr.

Cad's nonny news from nowhere- not Ilyria! But al- al a them here C that I came daily a-

t bag-deliuerie sho- listened for fools to feed us al de bad gossip 'n' libel. He-he-he-he-he! Fah!

UUinter brot h-horror'n' dread: no pay came, 'n' tu feed his familee Chr. needs t' beg-leg. U got some cheese,

queer revolting fish, oat grits for 'em. Oi, oi! I hear: ye shy death does dare t' greet me!

No strength dealin' wi' fools 'n' troubles here. He feels defeated. He - he - he's lost at sea. Ay, Ay! Flee!

Ye brach's grief exceeded mine. O, here, cheer U! Don't starve 'n' beg. E-e! Beg? I' sel the news t' al that'I pay! Re ye goy

bragger-man who left Rome- he'd send money t-t' read th' gist of hush events i' th' Ueneto 'n' at sea. A foe

o' th' Vatican, we hear R dear crude preest's home's in England, 'n' so send each

crude preest. Marcantonio de Dominis, the ex-archbishop of Spolatro in Dalmatia, who left the Roman Catholic church to become Anglican and went to England, welcomed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. De Dominis read to everyone the private newsletters Kit sent. The Venetian ambassador was shocked – who'd know all these secrets of the Veneto? Who wrote these coranti? The Venetian State Inquisitors heard from their ambassador in London, and a man was found, don Celso Galarato, who said he knew the identity of the author of the newsletters. That don Celso had worked for de Dominis but has quarreled with him and is going home. When he reaches Brussels he'll tell the author's name, and things truly extraordinary. Kit's up the creek without a paddle.

coranto. a gazzetta, a newsletter. Coranto meant current news.

257 & 258 over with him of his friendes
and adherences the number of three
hundred men) he may become a lord

**sical friend reads them to eueryone, euen
th' bad man from Venice. H-horror! He'd
find me – h-he'd web-mesh**

259 & 260 patriot which is the greatest
place the commonwealth canne beare.
Now for the choice and election

**t' tangle me, C; scare th' familie, C? What
to do? No cheer! No hope t' act 'n' win a
better chance here. O, I-I spoil wh–**

261 & 262 of our officers, magistrates and
governours, wee must beginne at the
lowermost degree, sc:

**atever I start – no sense. Cash comes for R
food, rest. Glug! We wait t' be found
egregious. Men rem–**

He writes early in 1620.

263 & 264 the commoners that carrie over
two men they shall choose out of
themselves the burroweholders,

**ember yovthful svccesses. What I recall R a
lot o' errors too h-hot to emend. U see,
Mom, we thot h-here hun–**

265 & 266 surveyours of the high ways,
and such like officers. And out of them
that carrie foure men

**ger uas in retreat, 'n' nouu, O, what a
horrid mess, C? Chris t' die, U to fly home!
F-feo f-fuks! Each hy**

267 & 268 they shall likewise choose their
common councillors, churchwardens and
such like officers.

**hi-hi-hi one's read all ye c-c-c-c-coranti, C,
'n' sh-sh-shureli s-s-some one'll reueel who
wrote 'um, C, C? F.. k f.. k, d–**

269 & 270 The common councillors shall
choose their aldermen and shreiffe out of
them that carrie six men.

**o U C? Harsher far then h-hel, shril torture'
end mi fool existence– send ma'm 'n'
familie to c-chaos! To me, C,**

271 & 272 The aldermen shall have a
maior by turnes except some greate
disabillitie happeneth and then

**thei mean everything, 'n' to pass and leaue
them – can't express it. I bleed. Ah! Al, al
the mere broad phil–**

273 & 274 the next in turne shall be
maior. The Maior and aldermen shall
choose their governour either out of them

**osofical thots o' R meeting next in heaven I
don't belieue – do U, Mother? H-hm? Al h-h-
haue eternal r-r-r-rest. Marlo**

275 & 276 that bee admitted to bee of the
order of governours by the patrition, or
the patrition himselfe.

**Spring: I'm stil free here, tryin' t' pen at
home t' trade for food to eat. But too bad!
Hi heet over the boi–**

277 & 278 The maior and aldermen alsoe
of severall corporation(s) shall have
power to choose out of their corporation

**ler has caused a flood, 'n' o-o, h-how t'
repair 'n' clean it? 'N' o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o, 't
vvas th' last sleep place of R merri, merri,
rathe–**

279 & 280 one of the order of governours
or the patrition himselfe to bee of the
provinciall coun(s) ell, which coun(s) ell

**r rheumatic bitch: th' heeter–o-o-o-o-o-o-o-
o-o – gave her sleep forev'r. N-n-not slow t'
die, she flu off 'n' spun c-criei-i-n', I-I-I-I–**

281 & 282 being all chosen out of the
patritions and the order of governours in
everie province, and consisteing of

**anded unconscious of vs on the floor – gone
forever. Signorina Scala, R poor deer pet. I-
I hie in t' get th' net 'n' be vi–**

283 & 284 fiue, seuen, nine, eleuen,
thirteen, or fifteen, they shall haue a

**tally useful, Hen, in haulin' t-th' stuf from
ye hot depths. Ninni-nin! E-e-e-e-e-e-e-e-e-**

monethly president

285 & 286 by turnes, whoe haueing two voices, hee shall for his moneth call and breake of all

287 & 288 assemblies, and untill the councill of union bee compleate, wee give them the same power, which we doe

289 & 290 give to our sayde councill of union, makeing all their decrees to stand as lawe, till they are disanulled

291 & 292 by us, by the generall parliament in Virginea or by the sayd councill of union, when it shall bee

293 & 294 compleate and in force, accordeing to our order now sett downe. This councill of union

295 & 296 being the most soveraigne councill wee will tearme a Syncretisme or councill of union

297 & 298 with the councill of England and this councill shall be chosen onely out of the patriots of everie

299 & 300 province, by a component number of electours chosen out of the order of governoures which are not

301 & 302 patritions, one out of everie particular corporation, which electors shall bee chosen by the maior

303 & 304 and aldermen the maior haveing the casteing voice, and thease electours shall choose four, three, two or one,

305 & 306 out of everie province as necessitie shall require. *This councill shall have three monthely presidentes,*

307 & 308 by *alternate changes* which untill wee have cancellers wee will shew the manner of it by letters thus

309 & 310 Thus the councill being of fifteen teens, if you order them in this sorte the same three men shall

311 & 312 not in five yeares space meete together to bee presidentes, whereas if they were to take their circularie

313 & 314 courses, without changes, they should meete once everie five moneths. The presidentes being thus ordered

315 & 316 their three voices or two of them shall conclude all causes that shall bee controverted by equall voices

e-e! R ear-

s hear the awful screech of living steam as a new hole broke yn tha line! Hoo, bulldo-

g! The net melts, U cee, an' I'm scalded. Each new burst o' steam wil help blow up mi lovein' home!

E-e-e! One chief o' flood-control arrived at last: he guided me, 'n' we cleaned ye stinking leauins. I leaue U, call at ye Hotel Ross-

i for mail. Ee! Harry'll soon B in Venice - his place a bubbley ruyn! What t' do? Ay, I'l get set 'n' hug 'n' n-neel-

'n' refuse perceiued guilt connected to a fool's accident wi' hot coal, 'n' on d' morrow noon R

man comes in t' rent a better house - no fuss! ECCE! Lenience! All mi worry gone! C, love, I'll go wi' U-

to R Naples coue; then, one bold cool hush-effect, Hon, 'n' together we'l sail to Valencia - fly, childe, 'n' iust

snub Lope, C, bvt not too soon. Trust me, C, C? Free of uoorree - 'n' no hye horror! Come down, C: hire a page 'n' five h-

orses 'n' reach the port, 'n' wee'l both retvrn to Harrie, C, C - C? But no, Micaela refuses to play. Oi, oi, oi! I plai ho-

t necessitie: she demurs. Finallie we R agreed she'd go alone t' home theater 'n' not retvrn. Love? O, ha, ha, haa! U C, coo-co-

o Micaela uoon't cooperate, C, 'n' she shelves e'en this quiet try for her Spanish nevvs. Ei! I'll let her slide cleer

out o my life! That silly babe's green-clean, C? Uh, she can't even steal th' news! Wel, Chr. wil write tu h-her, 'n' we'l e-

uolue R reunion after th' fem's been home in th' city, 'n' has seen the ill effects o' d' shit-smel there. Tog-

ether, she 'n' I, with a better effort at secret cooperation, may werk tv aid R English security. E-e-e-e-e-e-e-e-e! Spai-

n's itching to move up t' England before we'd see their interest. UUE SS must choose ye h-hevee hod - shed R retice-

nce - create a scheme to foil the bastards. She cd tell us hot news o' all queer activity. O, lover, love Chr.! Oh, bull!

she cd tell us. If Micaela were to return to Madrid, a city hard to reach and the center of political planning in Spain, she'd learn news important to England.

317 & 318 and not concluded in the bodie of the councell, the eldest councillor of which presidentes shall summon and breake

U left, 'n' C, I uurote daielee. No response: all's ended, C! U no how I slid-d-d-d 'n' fell, bent 'n' broke that ancle. C-c-c-come h-h-h-home! St-

319 & 320upp all assemblies, the number of this councell must bee seven, nine, eleven, thirteen or fifteen at the most

op bein' th' cleenest Spanish nun! Can't U remember mi love? U baffle me – is the t-title of lover useless? Then ente-

Spanish nun. To his patron Sessa, Lope wrote that la Loca said he "made love like a nun." Kit may have written to her using the language of this cipher, influencing her.

321 & 322 but in the minoritie of the plantacion three may serve without any presidentes, the elder councillor

r the dreerie ol' convent t' find peace 'n' recall nothin' o' the times U suuam 'n' lay with thy beest. Ie, ie! Report-

323 & 324 of the three to summon and breake of the assemblies. And our will and pleasure is that (besides the oath

in' isn't a hel-sin! So take time, see? Tel us about th' bad stuff. Here, here, don't blame me! We had a hard loss. Poor

325 & 326 of our supremacie which all our subiectes there shall be sworne to once everie yeare at the least)

lost cherubim, swept away on th' river; ae, ae, lost for ae! O, uue R e'en aliue- Chr. here's the closest, C? I blee-

327 & 328 there shall bee a particular oath framed, for all thease councells to take, viz: that all their decrees

d. Reach, catch, hold, save- O, late! See them sink before R eies! U realize that U'll retroact th' fall, all apart

329 & 330 shall bee made aswell for the uniteing of Virginea to the crowne of England as for the combindeing of the members to the whole,

f-from realitee. It'l come t' U in dreams at night, Hon, 'n' tho' the babes have gone, we'll see them going fore'er, 'n' da f-fool wind blows. Ch-e-e!

331 & 332 and that they will to their uttermost power endeavour to prevent all usurpation of, or encroachment uppon

Hon, t' tel U to return home for R news was too cruel! Ae! Not proper t' put U in the vvay o' harm: I can't lend aid t' let opp-

333 & 334 our soveraigne authoritie whatsoever. Reserveing therefore to ourselfe our most high absolute

ortunitie show. O, I'm a beggarlie fool far over here, so houu t' get U to the Veneto? R Harrie reserves us s-

R Harrie. Kit and Micaela were living in the English embassy house minding the store after Carleton left, and they were there when Harry returned to Venice just before Micaela went back to Spain with her theatrical company, the Sanchez Players. Harry Wotton himself may have suggested that it would be a good idea for Micaela to pick up some news in Madrid.

335 & 336 and perpetuall power of commaundeing and controuleing all, that thereby our commissions and writtes of iustice may spread

helter ouer at his palace, C? Get goin' soon now if U can. I'l find U at ye Brenner P-Pass and m-m-marry U! Al mi loue! Did t-two posts come t' dr-

337 & 338 themselves over everie person, and in everie place through our whole dominions there,

op mi letters over where U R singin'? O, don't scare me, Hon- respond! I'l leeve here heaue. VWho

339 & 340 we doe graunt that this soveraigne councell, shall have authoritie to unite in commaund, and to appoynte

can tel? Wil U travel or stay in Madrid? Months go past, C? I have no hope. Ai! Too late nouu, t' hug 'n' entice U 'neath de

341 & 342 the number of the forces, puteing the power of commaundeing them into one of our marshalls handes

couers, Hon. No, ma'm, U R a fem that flew from the nest, 'n' I'm d' fool t' go ridin' up here! No peace! She's gone, but h-

343 & 344 as cheife, to all by turnes, or to each one severally as occasion shall

ere's Chr., C? On a qvest for la Loca, on level trail, not climbing yet. E-e! He hears a

require, giving them

guy sai, "Oui, she's

la Loca. Lope's name for Micaela when she came back from Naples to Spain, behaving oddly. Lope used this term repeatedly in letters to Sessa about the hard time she gave him.

345 & 346 our sayde councill likewise
authoritie to proclaime warre and make
peace with the naturralls Virginea

**on ye mt., at rest"- wi' R child! Ei-e! Me a-
a-a papa? C-count the weeks! Aid, lull, win
her! U R so cruel! Look at R ire! A-**

347 & 348 of the cuntrie, to taxe tributes
as well for a treasure for England as for
Virginea, to dispose of the treasure in

**I's extraneous self-indulgence! Don't foster
it! Get past it, see? Hon is a f-fit, brave
wife. Go to her! U r-roar, "Ai, ai, ai!" in
terror: R U eva-**

349 & 350 as the councill in England have
of the treasure in England, To make
contractes with the king or companie in
England

**ding goin' in sno t' get Hon 'n' R tinee child
at th' teat? Aren't U glad Micaela's sick of
Lope, 'n' U care, 'n' love her? Man, when
cake ne-**

351 & 352 and consenteing with them
acordeingly to rate the prizes of
comodities, which shall bee sent hither

**eds t' B eaten it's soon enioy'd, 'n' if it
pleezes Hon t' come home, that's g-great!
I'll w-wait h-h-here, C-C-C? Hi 'n' dri! Chr.,**

I'll w-wait h-h-here. He's joking, double entendre. It's not just that he dreads the promised formal marriage. He can't walk on his broken ankle; he's going with a crutch, leery of starting up the mountain on an awful road. (Today it's still an awful road.)

353 & 354 or thither, to appoynte the
places where the forces and colonies shall
bee planted, to condemne

**not feelin' happy, brot her throo sno to a
chapel. So I met th' preest, 'n' th' cl-cl-
cleen deed was done. Ae-e!**

355 & 356 and pardon to banish, to
confiscate, to proscribe acordeing to the
laws ordayed, To call magistrates and
governours

**On th' cold, cold trip to Venice, I groan-" O-
o!" 'N' R babe needs aid, C; 'N' U R so
strong! It's good to rest at Harry's palace,
C. Afta d' man saw**

357 & 358 to accompt, and in case of
*necessitie limiteing his time shorte and the
place certayne to institute any*

**ye child's state, he sent necessary hot food
in time to saue it, I! 'N' C me - Cit-Cit -
opening a clean apartment! It i-**

359 & 360 one man that shall have
*soveraigne power as the dictatoures in
Rome*, and all this their authoritie

**s spacious, elegant, 'n' we all toast in
Harrie's heated Italian heaven! Oh, oh,
troth, I'm married to U, th' ver-**

361 & 362 and all thinges they have done
thereby shall bee firme and of force till it
be disanulled by us

**y best uuife alive: gladly, incredibly, she left
th' theata for R one lone babe 'n' me, and
ill, she dash'd**

363 & 364 and our councill in England.
This councill of union cannot be
compleate, till there bee three provinces.

**o'er the brent alps, close to leavin' life uuith
an unborn child! Oe, oe! U'll e'en pardon
nonnee me! C-c-c-c-cling t-t'**

365 & 366 In the meane time the
provinciall councill shall serve the turne,
wee giving them the sayde authoritie

**Monti! Wrap him in love, etc., 'n' vve'I stai
right here at th'-th' clean scene! Gee, I'm
no heel, lady! See, I'l uurite thee u-**

367 & 368 to exercise and use within their
owne provinces. Now in regard the active
and groweing quallitie

**ncounted exit songs to sing right here in
Venice! A queere cad-wit raw-paw, I'd win
thie love! Carrie on!**

369 & 370 lyeth in the well foundeing of
private families, and collonies, wee (as a
spurre to industrie, sheweing

**we should stop Osuna: he wants t' defeat R
Venice wi' fire, 'n' then go fer England! III!
I, ie, ie! So I pray U'l smile**

371 & 372 That the heades of these
colonies are sparkes derived from our
hereditorie monarchie) doe give

**at Kit-pirate readie t' go destroie R deer
Venice as a mere chore for fool Osuna! H-
he, h-hee! He's so dvm I'd**

373 & 374 and graunte unto them and their heires for ever, the hereditorie commaund of the soveraigne forces, limiteing them to use

375 & 376 them onely in their owne collonies and in the wastes adioyning to them, except they bee authorized to use them farther

377 & 378 by the soueraigne counsell of union, and to the end they shall onely employe this our sword and forces

379 & 380 to the supporteing of our soveraignetye and the mainetenaunce of our iustice theare, Wee will give them

381 & 382 for the reward of their service thease titles and honoures followeing. The degree it selfe because wee cannot

Frioollee. Friuli, a city of the Veneto NE of Venice.

383 & 384 give them better names, they shall bee called Patriotes or patritions, when they are three hundred

385 & 386 strong and planted abroad then they shall bee tearmed knightes patriotes with the title of Sir.

387 & 388 When they have attayned to bee six hundred strong, at which number wee (intendeing everie

389 & 390 planter and servaunt to bee the father of a familie) doe stente the colonies that they shall not exceede

391 & 392 above soe many families (or that another colonie hath issued out of them) our will and pleasure

393 & 394 is that their sonnes and heires shall bee then knightes patriotes and they themselves shall bee Barron

395 & 396 and tearmed lord patriotes, their wives and other children takeing their honoures and places accordeingly.

397 & 398 In time of peace they shall bee and have the authoritie of our leiuetenautes of sheires

399 & 400 in England, to appoynte the commaunders of our men at armes, see them trayned, to looke to their armes and watches.

401 & 402 In time of warre they shall bee charged with what number of men the counsell of state shall thinke

403 & 404 fitte. The patriot must bee allowed his leiuetenaunt aswell in cases of

get him t' give me gold t' hire men t' fire th' citie on order. No need to use his navee, as the mad mercenaries ar h-hot enuf for our tu-

rn. I'l need to sail north, size 'em up, get 'em set in the citee wi' U, mi wyfe, next to the arsenal, ready to act! Then, ho, ho, he, he, nobody

'I find out: ye English actors'I B ye pyrates who'l come t' Venice for arson, 'n' on th deed-day, no one'l shouu!! He'l

C two men go to the Doge t' uncover a Spanish plot! Tuf! Hear ye alarm ring out: E-e-e-e-e! I finish it: We revieuu ten

officers who said the invaders were all caught-sent to Frioollee for hangin'! E-e-e-e-e! But we'l not desert the secre-

t helpers. Ai! They go, rememberin' the heartbeat o' th island city we saved, 'n' the thunder a' steep roller-

s - hear them beat, beat on shore. I' th' dark wet street a gondola glides. Flares lit th' nippy nite, 'n' th' det-

ermined buoy rings. When dawn tints R h-heaven, wee go t' bed. Even the day, here in the exact uti-

litarian apex o' trade, the music's a heartfelt shaft, 'n' ye feel the need to shovt, bleet 'n' dance on the ole toe-

s i' lovin' response. Al o' U men'l remember this city - a hauen of a too-sad fool author that U heal'd. We i-

ntend t' sho all Englishmen the best party here at Harrie's. He thinks their sli neat lesson saved babes, so he

'd entertain wi' a play! Too tired t' do it alone - g-r-r-r - I ask Iohn Fletcher, "Cd U aide 'n' do al R gran' scenes? Shepherd me, C?" H-

e said yea, 'n' uue pen a farce: tuuo hi, hi nobles love the same lite shee, fite o'er her into th' aft-

ernoon. At the end a horse defeats the winner: he dies, 'n' ye loser gets ye madam. No, no! Tut, tut! Crackt moral! Mamma oppo-

ses th' tale o' chance, but finally takes th' role of mi daughter (nimble feet). I'm her clown-wit father. When th'

lass lets a noble nut l-leaue a prison, 'n' ye friends, bedect wi' mail, fite to win th'

disabillitie, by nonage or impotencie,
 405 & 406 or in their absence either
 about the busienes of the state theare, or
 about their private busienes in England,

407 & 408 but these leiuetenautes shall
 bee chosen by the order of aldermen out
 of the order of governours the better

409 & 410 to give the sayde order of
 aldermen content. And whereas the
 patriotes are the principalest ringleaders
 and greatest

411 & 412 adventurers, which carrie and
 drawe with them their freindes, kindred,
 followers and adherence out of their
 naturall

413 & 414 countrie to a place soe farr
 remoate, to be protected governed and
 cherished by them, Wee doe therefore will

415 & 416 and commaund all our sayde
 patriotes, loveingly carefully and
 cheerefully to performe this their trust.

417 & 418 And wee doe ordayne that after
 admonition for being churlish and
 negligent in that kinde,

419 & 420 they shall bee noted with a
 note of ignominie, if they shall not
 endeavour the helpeing and protecteing

421 & 422 any of their foresayde
 adherence, by all lawfull meanes they
 may, and this wee charge as well

423 & 424 all our presidentes councills
 and marshalls to looke carefully unto, the
 rather to drawe the Indyans to the like

425 & 426 dependencie. And wee doe
 further ordayne that from the time that
 the patriot shall bee planted abroad,

427 & 428 his estate of inheritance in
 England, togeather with his honoures,
 titles and inheritance in Virginea, shall be
 soe united

429 & 430 and made one to him and his
 heires that he shall not sell the one
 without the other, and that sale

431 & 432 to bee made by the consent of
 our councill of union in Virginea and our
 Virginea councill in England,

DCL-guinea. 650-guinea. Webster says one guinea is worth 21 shillings, "a term used in giving prices of luxury items."

433 & 434 or the most parte of them,
 meeteing at their generall courtes and not
 otherwise. And if it happen that the patriot

435 & 436 doe dye leaveing noe heire
 male of his name then shall it goe to the
 female and their heires

beautie, I get coopt i' th' ail, see? Mo-

**re action: the Nan in love ebbs near
 insanitie before a doc restores her t' a
 better state. He gets U-U-U-U t' be hi-hi-
 hip,**

**'n' freelee embrace thy husband-to-be
 before the uuedding! E-e-e! Horror! See
 another love-fest! Tut! Honour's lost! Let t-**

**he Roman priests rant! Love 'n' ioy are the
 greatest aid to health, 'n' priests R not
 perfect angels! We dread an aged creed,
 tied**

**t' dark, unreal fear o' sin, when true
 freedom, half-hidden, awaits U here. Their
 crvell, horrid added writs that concern new
 i-**

**nocent babes that die ere they're
 christened repeat th' dum error of a fool
 prelate, C, C? We dodge love more. I owe**

**my life t' lovers: C, dear people louin'ly
 sau'd me from death - no ordinary cut! UUE
 English start t' rally after ch-**

**alenge - 'n' what loue cd remain after
 hidden, banished, nonney idiot Kit higgled
 'n' tore at a front**

**given him in good faith to allow al of his
 plays t' be enjoyed there in England? No
 pretence, then! The teeth U**

**showed yn selfish f-fury! Ae, ae! All ye
 edgy melodramatic letters! H-ha! Can an
 able hy law renew**

**a penitant's ryte to return to Kent 'n' liue or
 die? Cd loue defend Kyt? Shall he reach
 home, or shall a last slo, slo crawl u-**

**nseam that man left here on trial t' be freed
 by dreaded death? Adio! Can ye weep no
 tear? Drop the h-hope U'I t-t-t-**

**aste good English ale again! 'N' th' brite,
 neet, lovin actors sail auuai on R wind 'n
 tide. There! It's finisht! Rest, ninni! He, he,
 he! Chee!**

**Here at home with mi ladie I need t' send al
 those hasht letters to Naunton: He ho-holds
 al th'-th' a-an-**

**suuer to R n-need for food 'n' uuinte
 clothing. Can I give mi babe Cleo a n-nony
 DCL-guinea lace? N-no! I love**

**mi children more than aniething. I don't
 want to see them get spoilt! U appear to
 fear t' protest a tort after the he-he-**

**avy sorro of tots h-h-hi falling - E-E-E-E-E-
 E-E-E-E-E-E-E- 'n' lost t' death. I'm here in
 to hell again! To mad dam**

437 & 438 And the eldest daughter of the
patrition, and the heires that shall
challenge by the female side and their
children shall beare

439 & 440 the patriotes sirname, if they
will inherite the sayde honoures and
landes, which if they shall refuze that

441 & 442 then the next of the kinde
either by the father and then of the
mothers side, takeing the patriotes

443 & 444 adopted sirname shall enioye
the sayde inheritance. And because wee
knowe howe dangerous it will bee

(more to come)

**onic replai a' that terrible scene! Shh! B
still! All their suffering's o'er, man, 'n' all
that that ye had had – Gad! – deleted!
Heed, h-heed, the ne-**

**ew family needz. Offer aid – insist on their
learnin' t' read – teach, tell, haue h-hope!
They're iust sh-sh-shy. What lit-**

**any brings is retention. Offer repetition to
the defeated, 'n' take exam! H-he, h-he!
Seek th'-th'-th'-th'-th' det-**

**ention o' rowdy swingin' scholars – ae, ae,
ae – 'til they all know the deep wide ABC's
'n' dead numbers! E-e-e-e-e! I haue**

Captain John Bargrave's A Form of Polisie, by Ignotus. Papers of Lord Sackville at Knole Park, Kent. From the print of Susan Myra Kingsbury, Records of Virginia Vol. IV. 32

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The Home page of Roberta Ballantine's site dedicated to **Christopher Marlowe**
Contents of Roberta Ballantine's site dedicated to **Christopher Marlowe**

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Lambard 1576 (London: Ralph Newberie; 1576)

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John Wyborne Thomas Tournay

p. 54

James Austyn

Richard "

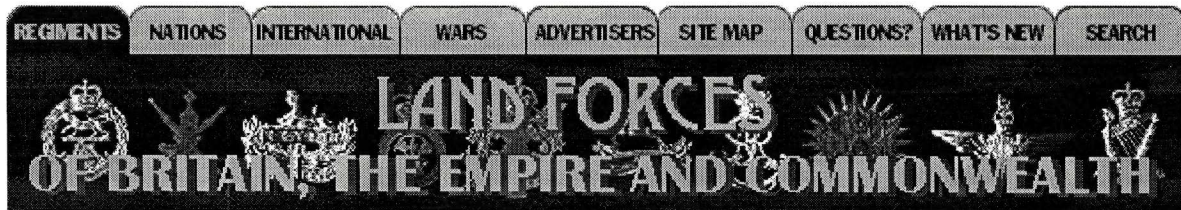
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Humphrey Bridges

No Bargrave / Berger

Sir Richard Baker

Copy owned by Thos Turner 1702.



Authors and Contributors this page: T.F. Mills, Christopher Buyers

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Page created 1 November 2000. Corrected and updated 19.05.2003

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Royal East Kent Yeomanry (The Duke of Connaught's Own) (Mounted Rifles)

United Kingdom 

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Note: This is a battalion history of the part-time reserves, which are normally liable for full-time active service only in an emergency. See the main regimental page(s) as linked below for more information.

How to find information about individuals who served in this corps

Titles and Lineage

[County Index](#)
[Alphabetic Index of Titles](#)

- 1794.04.16 **East Kent Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry**
independent troops at Deal, Provenden (two troops), Norrington (two Troops), Wingham, Lydd, Denton, Eltham, Rolvenden, and Isle of Thanet
- 1814.04 **East Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry**
- 1826 *reduced to four troops*
- 1827.12 *disbanded*

- 1830.11.30 **East Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry**
re-formed with six troops
- 1838 *reduced to four troops*
- 1853.12 **East Kent Mounted Rifles**
augmented to six troops
- 1856.04.01 **Royal East Kent Regiment of Mounted Rifles**
- 1886.02.27 **Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles (The Duke of Connaught's Own)**
(named for the Honorary Colonel)
- 1900 *sponsored **33rd Coy, 11th Bn and 53rd Coy, 14th Bn, Imperial Yeomanry***
- 1901.04.15 **Royal East Kent Imperial Yeomanry (The Duke of Connaught's Own) (Mounted Rifles)**
- 1908.04.01 **Royal East Kent Yeomanry (The Duke of Connaught's Own) (Mounted Rifles) (Hussars)**
- 1920.02.07 *reconstituted in T.A.*
- 1920.08.20 *amalgamated with **West Kent Yeomanry (Queen's Own)**, to form **6th***

(Kent) Army Brigade, RFA



Associated Regular Regiments:

Hussars

1908-1920

History (Links) & War Service	Introduction to Volunteers
--	--

History:

-  [History of the Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry \(Army site\)](#)
-  [Royal East Kent Yeomanry, by C. F. Baker \(*The British Army in the Great War*\)](#)

Deployment and War Service:

aaa	aaa	aaa
aaa 	aaa	aaa
aaa	aaa	aaa

Biography and Gallantry Awards:



Associations, Forums and Re-Enactors:



Museums, Monuments, Memorials and Chapels:



[Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry Museum, Edenbridge \(Army listing\)](#)



[Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry Museum, Edenbridge \(Simonides listing\)](#)

Battle Honours	Index of Battle Honours Index of Wars
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South Africa 1900-01

The Great War: **Somme 1918, Bapaume 1918, Hindenburg Line, Épéhy, Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders 1918, Gallipoli 1915, Egypt 1916-17, Gaza, Jerusalem, Tell 'Asur, Palestine 1917-18**

Colours, Standards and Guidons	Introduction to Colours
---------------------------------------	---



Uniforms and Badges

Badges:

Uniform:


Honorary Colonels

[Index of Royal Colonels](#)

Colonel:

- 1814.03 Col. Sir Edward Knatchbull, 8th Bart.
- 1820.04.20 Col. Thomas Garrett
- 1827.12 *[disbanded]*

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant:

- 1830 George William Finch-Hatton, 10th Earl of Winchelsea and (5th Earl of Nottingham
- 1835 

Honorary Colonel:

- 1873.04.26 F.M. HRH Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of Connaught & Strathearn, KG, KT, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, GCVO, GBE, VD, TD
- 1878.01.16 Lt-Gen. George Henry (Conyngham), 3rd Marquess Conyngham
- 1880.01.07 Capt. James Edward William Theobald (Butler), 3rd Marquess of Ormonde, KP, PC
- 1883.10.27 Col. The Rt Hon Dudley Francis (North), 7th Earl of Guildford
- 1886.02.07 F.M. HRH Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of Connaught & Strathearn, KG, KT, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, GCVO, GBE, VD, TD *[re-appointed]*

Traditions

Motto:

Nicknames:

Anniversaries:

Freedoms:

Marches:

Musicians:

•

Miscellaneous Tradition Links:

•

Bibliography

[How To Find Books](#)



Tithe Records: A Detailed Examination

Domestic Information Leaflet 41

1. The History Of Tithes

Originally, tithes were payments in kind (crops, wool, milk etc.) comprising an agreed proportion of the yearly profits of cultivation or farming, and made by parishioners for the support of their parish church and its clergy. In theory, tithes were payable on (i) all things actually arising from the ground and subject to annual increase - grain, wood, vegetables etc.; (ii) all things nourished by the ground - the young of cattle, sheep etc., and animal produce such as milk, eggs and wool; and (iii) the produce of man's labour, particularly the profits from mills and fishing. Such tithes were termed respectively predial, mixed and personal tithes. Tithes were also divided into great and small tithes; generally speaking, corn, grain, hay and wood were considered great tithes, and all other predial tithes together with all mixed and personal tithes were classed as small tithes. It was common, but by no means universal, for the great tithes to be payable to the rector and the small tithes to the vicar of the parish.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, not only much church land but in many cases also the accompanying rectorial tithes passed into lay ownership. These tithes became the personal property of the new owners or lay impropriators. Usually a vicar continued to have spiritual oversight of the parish and to receive its vicarial tithes.

From early times money payments began to be substituted for payments in kind, a tendency further stimulated by enclosures, particularly the parliamentary enclosures of the 18th century. Enclosures were often made in order to improve the land and its yield, and had they proceeded without some arrangements respecting tithes, the rectors, vicars and lay owners of the tithes would have received an automatically increased income, as indeed they did when cultivation was improved without preliminary enclosure. One object of the Enclosure Acts was to get rid of the obligation to pay tithes. This could be done in one of two ways: by the allotment of land in lieu of tithes, or by the substitution either of a fixed money payment or of one which varied with the price of corn (hence the name corn rents applied to payments in lieu of tithes). The limits of the land allotted, or of the land charged with a money payment, were generally delineated on a map attached to the Enclosure Award. For more details, see the leaflet on [Enclosure Awards](#)

2. Tithe Commutation From 1836

Statutory enclosure was a purely local affair, prompted by local landowners. Although much of the country was covered, in 1836 tithes were still payable in the majority of parishes in England and Wales. Scotland and Ireland have a different history: the Acts cited in this leaflet did not apply there. By 1836, the government of the day had decided upon the commutation of tithes (i.e. the substitution of money payments for payments in kind) throughout the country. The Bill received Royal Assent on 13 August 1836; three Tithe Commissioners were appointed, and the process of commutation began. Although the Tithe Act 1836 (6 & 7 Will IV, c.71) is a long and complicated piece of legislation, the underlying principle was the simple one of substituting for the payment of tithes in kind corn rents of the same sort as were already payable in many parishes under the authority of a local Enclosure Act. These new corn rents, known as tithe rentcharges, were not subject to local variation, but varied according to the price of corn calculated on a septennial average for the whole country. Existing corn rents were left unaffected: they continued to be paid according to the varied provisions of the local Acts which created them.

3. Tithe Files (IR 18)

The first task of the Commissioners was to discover to what extent commutation had already taken place. Enquiries were directed to every parish or township listed in the census returns. The results of these enquiries are to be found in the Tithe Files , which cover the whole of England and Wales and not only those places where tithes remained uncommuted by 1836. The files, which have been heavily 'weeded', include any surviving correspondence of the Commissioners and show the nature of the proceedings in the course of commutation. They contain the report of the Assistant Commissioner who conducted the various meetings in the district, and the draft of the award when one was made. Some of the files also contain correspondence and drafts relating to later proceedings under the Tithe Acts - for example, the exchange of glebe land, the sale of tithe barns, the apportionment and redemption of tithe rentcharge. When there was an agreement between the parties (see Awards and Agreements below), the files are not likely to contain very much of interest. The correspondence and reports of meetings leading up to a compulsory award, on the other hand, are frequently instructive, as are some of the files relating to the more uncertain payments in the nature of tithes which were ultimately ruled to lie outside the scope of the Tithe Acts. The correspondence sheds a good deal of light upon the circumstances of some of the clergy in the early years of the nineteenth century and the attitudes of their parishioners. Other files contain information on such matters as enclosures and explain the limitations or the absence of an apportionment.

4. Awards and Agreements

The initial process in the commutation of tithes in a parish was an agreement between the tithe-owners and landowners or, in default of agreement, an award by the Tithe Commissioners. Generally the next stage was the apportionment of payments, and the substance of the preceding agreement or award was then recited in the preamble of the instrument of apportionment. Consequently, a reference to the Awards and Agreements ([TITH 2](#)) will provide little more information than can be found in the apportionment (see [Tithe Apportionments](#) below). Such interest as the preliminary documents afford lies only in such points as whether the parties acted by themselves or by attorney, and the signature of the parties: the kind of material, in fact, that may interest the family historian and has rarely any other significance.

When an award was not followed by an apportionment because the rentcharge was subsequently extinguished by merger and/or redemption (see Deeds of Merger and Redemptions below), the awards were filed separately and known as Special Awards ([IR 106](#)).

5. Deeds of Merger

When the landowner was also the tithe-owner, a situation was created in which an individual was effectively liable to pay tithes to himself. Such a situation was usually resolved by merging the tithes (or tithe rentcharge) in the land, that is to say, annihilating the liability to pay tithes by virtue also entitled to receive them. (For a more detailed explanation of the legal term merger, see e.g. volume 2 of Jowitt's *Dictionary of English Law*, 2nd edition, 1977). Although unity of possession was the most common cause of merger, the Tithe Acts provided for merger under certain other circumstances also. Provision was made for mergers to be confirmed under the seal of the Tithe Commissioners. Many Declarations of Merger ([TITH 3](#)) were executed under various provisions of the Acts, thereby making the lands free of rentcharge liability, until by the Tithe Act 1936 all tithe rentcharge was extinguished (see The Tithe Act 1936 below). Merger, whether of tithes or of tithe rentcharge, might take place before apportionment, and in such cases the merger may have been effected by the original agreement or award and not by a separate deed. The instrument under which merger was effected may be important to establish liability for chancel repairs (see [section 14](#)).

6. Tithe Apportionments ([IR 29](#))

In most cases, the principal record of the commutation of tithes in a parish under the Tithe Act 1836 is the Tithe Apportionment. Strictly speaking, the tithe apportionment and the tithe map (see Tithe Maps below) together constitute a single document, but they have been separated to facilitate use and storage.

Readers normally consult microfilm copies of the tithe apportionments, for preservation reasons. To find the document reference using the PRO's online [catalogue](#) (PROCAT), go to the search screen, type the place-name in the first box, and [IR 29](#) in the third box, leaving the second box empty.

Most apportionments follow the general pattern set out in the instructions which were issued at the time. The standard form of apportionment contains columns for the name(s) of the landowner(s) and occupier(s) (because until the passing of the Tithe Act 1891 the payment of tithe rentcharge was the owner's liability); the number, acreage, name or description, and state of cultivation of each tithe area; the amount of rentcharge payable, and the name(s) of the tithe-owner(s). The apportionment opens with a preamble reciting the names of the tithe-owners, the circumstances in which they owned the tithes, and whether the amount of rentcharge to be apportioned was the subject of an agreement between the landowners and the tithe-owners or of a compulsory award made by the Tithe Commissioners. The preamble usually contains, too, statistics as to the area and state of cultivation of the lands in the tithe district; the extent of the land subject to tithes and of lands, if any, exempt on various grounds from payment of tithes; and the area covered by commons, roads etc. It concludes with a statement showing the respective numbers of bushels of wheat, barley and oats which would have been obtained if one-third of the aggregate amount of rentcharge had been invested in the purchase of each of those commodities (Tithe Act 1836, s.57) at the prices prescribed by the Tithe Act 1837, s.7. The detailed apportionment of the aggregate tithe rentcharge then follows. A rentcharge is set out against each unit of charge, termed a tithe area. The amount of the charge is the par value, not the amount actually paid, which varied from year to year. The annual value of tithe rentcharge was ascertained and published yearly (Tithe Act 1836, s.56), and tables were issued from 1837 onwards which enabled the precise payment due to be calculated for the par value of any amount of rentcharge.

By the Tithe Act 1839, ss.2 and 4, the Tithe Commissioners could confirm Special Apportionments ([IR 97](#)) of certain charges attaching to lands subject to tithes, such as liability for chancel repairs (see [section 14](#)).

7. Altered Apportionments

In a few parishes, properties have remained undivided from generation to generation, but such instances have become increasingly rare. Over much of the country, changes in ownership have been numerous, and these changes are reflected particularly in the altered apportionments. Historically, the interest of these documents is limited, especially as the altered apportionment was sometimes not formally made until several years after the change in ownership. Indeed, many changes in ownership were not followed by an altered apportionment at all, informal and local agreements being made between tithe-owners and landowners. Until 1936, altered apportionments were laced up with the original apportionment, unless their bulk necessitated a separate roll. Some are to be found with the associated maps. After 1936, altered apportionments were filed separately and called Orders for Apportionment ([IR 94](#)) by way of distinction.

By the Tithe Act 1860, s.34, the Commissioners were empowered to determine the parish in respect of which tithe rentcharge ought to have been charged where land had been made chargeable in more than one parish. This power was later extended by the Tithe Act 1936. Overlap Orders concerning such determinations from 1928 onwards are preserved separately in [IR 96](#).

8. Cases Where No Apportionment Was Made

There were a good many districts in which, although the tithes were commuted under the provisions of the 1836 Act, no apportionment was made. This was either because the amount involved was negligible or because there was a Special Award (see [section 4](#)) and/or the redemption or merger of the tithe rentcharges (see [section 5](#) and [section 12](#)). By this means the expense of a formal apportionment and of the preparation of a map was avoided.

9. Tithe Maps (IR 30)

The Tithe Maps are by no means as uniform as the apportionments (see [section 6](#)), varying greatly in scale, accuracy and size. At the outset, the Commissioners had attempted to secure a uniform and high standard. Many skilled land surveyors were available, but the expense of any survey had to be met by the landowners, and it soon became obvious that as in most cases there was no suitable map already in existence, insistence upon a fixed standard would retard the progress of commutation. Concessions therefore had to be made, and when the 1836 Act was amended in the following year a provision was inserted to the effect that, whilst every tithe map should be signed by the Commissioners, a map or plan should not be deemed evidence of the quantity of the land, or treated as accurate, unless it was sealed as well as signed by the Commissioners (Tithe Act 1837, s.1). Approximately 1,900 only of the tithe maps - about one-sixth of the whole - were sealed by the Tithe Commissioners, and it is these alone - called first-class maps - which can be accepted as accurate. The unsealed (or second-class) maps constitute a very mixed collection - indeed, some are little more than topographical sketches.

In many cases, discrepancies between apportionment and map subsequently created difficulties in the administration of payments and redemptions. At the time of the survey, when all the landowners concerned were well acquainted with the ground, the exact area of a piece of land or its precise delineation on a map might have appeared of little significance. The matter assumed more importance as time went on, particularly when readily-identifiable tithe areas vanished as a result of later developments. It is unnecessary to discuss in detail the problems of interpreting a tithe map; but it is well to bear in mind that reliance cannot be placed upon the area of individual enclosures stated in an apportionment or computed from the tithe map, unless the map is sealed.

The numbers of the tithe areas on the map correspond to those in the schedules to the apportionment. These numbers are not consecutive. In order to facilitate reference, most tithe apportionments of any size have been supplemented by a numerical key showing the page of the apportionment upon which each tithe area appears (these are purely for convenience of reference and form no part of the original documents). Even so, there are traps for the unwary. The same series of tithe area numbers may be duplicated upon a tithe map, due, in most cases, to the fact that more than one township is included in the same tithe district. But there are some anomalies and duplications that are not easily explained. Again, different series of numbers may be differentiated by letters or some other sign, either in the original apportionment or in subsequent altered apportionments, as, for example, 22, 22a, 22Aa, A22. Confusion may easily result if care is not taken to observe the absolute correspondence of the number in the apportionment with the number on the map.

A number of tithe maps were so heavily used that they fell rapidly into a state of disrepair. Some of these maps were copied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and in such cases it is these copies rather than the original maps which are now in [IR 30](#). The original maps, together with a few drafts and earlier versions of tithe maps are preserved as Tithe Maps Supplementary ([IR 77](#)). Although the maps in the two series are not always identical, many of those in the supplementary series are in poor condition and should not be consulted unless the maps in [IR 30](#) fail to provide the required information. Some are unfit for production.

The tithe maps have been partially copied to microfiche (English counties alphabetically up to and including Middlesex) and readers requiring maps for these counties normally consult the microfiche copies, for preservation reasons. To find the document reference using the PRO's online [catalogue](#) (PROCAT), go to the search screen, type the place-name in the first box, and IR 30 in the third box, leaving the second box empty.

Ordnance Survey maps used by the tithe authorities to record the boundaries of tithe districts and other information relating to tithe rentcharge etc. are to be found in [IR 93](#) and [IR 105](#).

10. Boundary Awards (TITH 1)

Sometimes, particularly in the early stages of commutation, it was necessary for the Commissioners to ascertain and define ancient boundaries between parishes or townships, or to establish new boundary lines, in order to resolve disputes between landowners. These Boundary Awards, made under the Tithe Acts 1839 and 1840, are usually accompanied by a plan and often include schedules of lands giving names of owners and occupiers.

11. Extraordinary Tithe Rentcharge

As the value of the produce from hops and fruit was greater than that from most other agricultural produce, lands cultivated as market gardens, orchards etc., were subject to a separate payment in addition to the normal tithe rentcharge. This charge, called an extraordinary tithe rentcharge, was payable only during years when the land was so cultivated. Such lands were to be found in sixteen counties, but the majority lay in Kent (almost half of them), Sussex and Herefordshire. The Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act 1886 provided for the cessation of this extraordinary charge and for its capital value to be ascertained and certified by the Commissioners. The land was thereafter charged with the payment of an annual rentcharge at the rate of 4% per annum on the certified capital value until the charge was redeemed.

The basic documents in respect of these districts, equivalent to the tithe maps and apportionments for 'ordinary' districts, are known as Certificates of Capital Value ([IR 95](#)). A list of the certificates of capital value issued under the 1886 Act was published for Parliament (House of Commons 1890, LV, 353). Each certificate has a map (usually attached, but sometimes filed with the District Record Map: see [section 13](#)), which shows those lands subject to the extraordinary rentcharge.

In 1897, a further Act was passed to clarify the intentions of the 1886 Act. Payments under both these Acts were

subsequently extinguished by the Tithe Act 1936 and replaced by terminable annuities.

12. Redemption of Tithe Rentcharge

Prior to the Tithe Act 1936 (see [section 13](#)), various Acts made provision for the liability to pay tithe rentcharge to be extinguished by redemption of the charge. The Tithe Act 1846 (9 & 10 Vic. c.73) was the first to make such provision. Until 1918, redemption could be effected only by payment of a lump sum; such redemptions are recorded in the Registers of Certificates of Redemption of Tithe Rentcharge by Lump Sum ([IR 109](#)). The Tithe Act 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. V c.54) made provision for the redemption of tithe rentcharge by means of terminable annuity payments, initially for a period not exceeding 50 years, but extended by the Tithe Act 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V c.87) to a maximum of 60 years. After 1918, therefore, redemptions may be recorded either in the above-mentioned registers or on the Certificates of Redemption of Tithe Rentcharge by Annuities ([IR 102](#)). The latter are similar to tithe apportionments, and may be supplemented by the addition of later apportionments. They are annotated to show subsequent transactions, but it does not necessarily follow that all subsequent transactions are recorded since there is nothing to prevent the informal redemption of an annuity. Lands subject to such annuities can generally be identified by reference to the original tithe apportionment or, where the tithe areas have become divided in ownership, by the maps attached to later altered apportionments or orders for apportionment.

13. The Tithe Act 1936

The Tithe Act 1936 (26 Geo. V & 1 Edw. VIII, c.43) was introduced following the Report of the Royal Commission on Tithe Rentcharge 1934 (whose records are in [IR 101](#)), and affected the position in three main ways. Firstly, it abolished all tithe rentcharges payable on land immediately before 2 October 1936 and replaced them by redemption annuities payable for 60 years ending on 1 October 1996 unless redeemed or otherwise extinguished in the meantime. These annuities were to be paid to the State by those who had formerly paid rentcharge. Secondly, it compensated the former tithe-owners out of Government stock. Thirdly, it set up the Tithe Redemption Commission with the duty, inter alia, of collecting the new terminable redemption annuities for the State. In 1960 the functions of the Commission were transferred to the Board of Inland Revenue.

The first task facing the Tithe Redemption Commission in 1936 was to check claims submitted by tithe-owners who had hitherto been entitled to collect tithe rentcharge payable under the Tithe Act 1836. These are preserved as Particulars Submitted by Owners of Tithe Rentcharge ([IR 110](#)). Valid rentcharges were then converted into redemption annuities and the sums to be collected from landowners were calculated.

At the same time, the Commission also undertook to prepare fresh maps, based on modern Ordnance Survey sheets, for each tithe district. Interpretations of each area as shown on the original tithe maps were plotted as accurately as possible in a limited time. Subsequently a programme was begun of checking in detail these first interpretations, the correctness of the rentcharge/annuity conversions, and the ownership of the properties concerned, following which the annuities were confirmed and, where appropriate, apportioned by a formal Order. This process was known as 'District Apportionment', and resulted in the creation of District Record Maps ([IR 90](#)) and Orders for Apportionment ([IR 94](#)). The programme was interrupted by the Second World War, modified by the Tithe Act 1951, and abandoned in about 1956, by which time about 5,900 of the 11,830 tithe districts had been dealt with.

District record maps do not exist for all the original tithe districts. Maps were not prepared for districts in respect of which a claim was either not received or, on checking, was found to be invalid. Moreover, until about the early 1950s it was the practice, after an approved period, to destroy the maps of districts in which all annuities had been redeemed or otherwise extinguished.

The whole scheme as envisaged by the 1936 Act was wound up prematurely under the Finance Act 1977 (see [section 18](#)).

14. Chancel Repairs

The duty of repairing the chancel of an ancient parish church fell on the owner of the rectorial property and was more particularly associated with the rectorial. For more details, see the leaflet on [Chancel Repairs](#).

15. Tithe Records Preserved Locally

The Tithe Acts provided for the making of an original and two copies of every confirmed instrument of apportionment; all were sealed and signed by the Commissioners. The originals were retained in the custody of the Commissioners and are now in the Public Record Office. They are complete and have been maintained in good order. The copies were deposited (a) with the Registrar of the diocese and (b) with the incumbents and churchwardens of the parish (Tithe Act 1836, s.64). Copies of subsequent altered apportionments and certificates of redemption were to be similarly deposited, as well as a copy of the record of ascertainments. Many of these copies are now in local record offices. The local statutory copies have in many cases suffered from neglect and accidental loss or destruction and are rarely complete; nevertheless, for most purposes the local copies may be found as serviceable as the originals. Great trouble has been taken by some county archivists to supply gaps in the series in their charge by photographic copies: in such cases there is rarely any purpose to be served in consulting the originals.

16. Annotations on Tithe Documents

In order to enable the incidence of tithe rentcharge to be readily ascertained the original tithe apportionments have been annotated to record later official transactions for altered apportionment, merger or redemption. The same system was extended to certificates of capital value and altered apportionments of all kinds. These annotations form no part of the original tithe document but, until they were discontinued in 1965/66, they afforded an index to amending transactions. The locally deposited copies of tithe documents do not bear official annotations.

17. Special Acts

Certain areas were subject to separate Acts of Parliament for tithe purposes. Records relating to the London (City) Tithe Acts are in [MAF 8](#) . Those relating to the Vicar's Rate in Halifax Act 1877 are in [MAF 16](#) and [MAF 76](#) . The tithes payable in Kendal were commuted under the Kendal Corn Rent Act 1834, and records relating to the redemption of this corn rent after 1932 are in [MAF 28](#) and [HLG 64](#) .

18. Extinguishment of Tithe Redemption Annuities

In 1976, the Government announced that as there were sufficient funds in the tithe account to service the existing redemption stock and because of the high administrative costs of the scheme, tithe redemption annuities should be extinguished. The Government proposed a normal payment in 1976 followed by a final payment in October 1977 equal to twice the normal payment. Legislative effect was subsequently given to this in the Finance Act 1977.

19. Further Reading

Eric J Evans, *The Contentious Tithe* (London, 1976)

Roger J P Kain and Richard R Oliver, *The tithe maps of England and Wales - a cartographic analysis and county-by-county catalogue* (Cambridge University Press, 1995)

Roger J P Kain and Hugh C Prince, *Tithe Surveys* (Phillimore, 2000)

P W Millard, *The Law Relating to Tithes* (3rd edition, London, 1938)

W Foot, *Maps for Family History*, chapter 1 (PRO Publications, 1994)

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Peerage Basics

For a quick intro, see [John Hopfner's brief primer on titles](#).

A peer of the realm is one who holds one (or more of five possible) title(s) of nobility and the estate(s) bestowed upon him or his direct ancestor by the monarch. Although other members of his family might be addressed by "Lord This" and "Lady That," *none* of them are peers; their titles are *all* courtesy titles, including his wife's (although she is usually called a "peeress")⁽¹⁾. A duke or duchess is addressed as "Your Grace" by social inferiors, and as "Duke" or "Duchess" by social equals^(1a) (unfortunately I have not been able to discover what exactly "social equal" means). All other peers and peeresses are called by "Lord" or "Lady" prefixed to the title, for example, Lord Spencer or Lady Thatcher.

The five titles, in descending order of precedence, or rank, are:

Duke

Marquess (or, in the French and Scottish spelling, Marquis)

Earl

Viscount

Baron⁽²⁾

Baronets and Knights are not peers.

As you'd expect from the ranking, dukes have always been the rarest British noble title. There have never been more than 40 non-royal dukedoms in being at any one time, and ordinarily there have been fewer than that. Today there are about 25 of them.⁽³⁾ Barons, being the lowest rank of nobility, have usually been the most numerous of the five degrees. The next most numerous dignity has usually been that of Earl; Marquesses and Viscounts have always been comparatively less numerous, though not so rare as the dukes.

In 1818, however, there were more earls than barons. There were 25 non-royal dukes, 31 marquesses, 212 earls, 69 viscounts, and 193 barons. These numbers include 21 peeresses in their own right: six countesses and 15 baronesses, but they do not include subsidiary titles (*i.e.*, only the highest-ranking title held by the peer is counted).⁽⁴⁾

	D	M	E	V	B	Total
English	18	17	95	20	106	261
Scottish	6	2	44	2	22	76
Irish	1	12	73	47	65	198
Total	25	31	212	69	193	535

Peers sit in the House of Lords. On 26th January 1996 the House of Lords (excluding Irish peers, whose peerages do not confer a right to a seat in the House of Lords) was composed as follows⁽⁵⁾:

Hereditary Peers (Excluding the 12 hereditary peers of the first creation)	757 (16 of whom are women)
Life Peers and hereditary peers of the first creation ("created peers")	391 (67 of whom are women)
Law Lords	24 (none of whom are women)
Archbishops and Bishops	26 (none of whom are women)
Total	1198

Only a peer may be said to hold a title "in his/her own right." All other titles are courtesy titles⁽⁶⁾.

There are five types of peerages in Great Britain: peers of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom⁽⁷⁾. This makes a great difference in precedence, and in some cases, privilege. The higher the rank, the more likely it is that the peer holds several peerages, which may be distributed throughout the five peerages, depending upon their dates of creation.

Historically, retired prime ministers have been granted a peerage, traditionally an earldom, and then serve in the House of Lords⁽⁸⁾. (Some of them had peerages before they became prime minister, so they would have been elevated.) Churchill was offered, and turned down, the Dukedom of Dover⁽⁹⁾. Anthony Eden was created Earl of Avon,⁽¹⁰⁾ but he had no heirs.⁽¹¹⁾ Harold MacMillan was offered an earldom, but declined;⁽¹²⁾ but later, on his 90th birthday, he was created Earl of Stockton.⁽¹³⁾ Margaret Thatcher was granted a life peerage as a baroness.⁽¹⁴⁾

Women were not allowed a seat in the House of Lords, even if they held a peerage in their own right, until the 1963 Peerage Act granted them that right.⁽¹⁵⁾ Nonetheless, before then they held all of the other privileges which attended their specific peerage, although often if the peerage carried with it some special office, the office would be fulfilled by the peeress's husband.⁽¹⁶⁾ In addition, wives of peers enjoyed many of the privileges of peers, including a trial in the House of Lords rather than by jury.⁽¹⁷⁾

The Most Stingy Monarch award goes to Elizabeth I, who created only eight peerages in the 54 years of her reign.⁽¹⁸⁾ James I invented the baronetcy, a hereditary knighthood (a "Sir" rather than a Lord, and not a peer), which he sold blatantly to fund his Irish wars;⁽¹⁹⁾ Victoria used the baronetcy to reward persons (often those engaged in Trade) who deserved recognition but should not be cluttering up the House of Lords; in the Georgian era, Irish peerages were most often granted to Englishmen with no connection to Ireland, for much the same reason.⁽²⁰⁾ In our century, creation of titles has had less to do with the monarch and more to do with the prime minister. Some blatantly sold titles; others passed them out as a reward for serving the Party rather than the country.⁽²¹⁾ More than half -- 125 -- of the hereditary baronies existent today were created during this century, most between the end of World War II and 1964, after which the government apparently abandoned hereditary peerages almost altogether in favor of the life peerages which may be created under the 1958 Act.

A baronetcy is a dignity that passes down from generation to generation within a family, like a peerage. But a baronet is not a peer; he does not sit in the House of Lords or enjoy the privileges of peers.⁽²²⁾ In the Table of Precedence, a baronet is below barons and above knights.⁽²³⁾ A baronet's style would be, for example, Sir Adolphus Ware of Rufford, Bart. This is distinct from a peer, who would be styled "Adolphus, Lord Sale" (if a baron, viscount, earl, or marquess) or "His Grace, the Duke of Sale."⁽²⁴⁾ (It is similar to the style of a knight, but unlike a knighthood can be inherited. I need a source on the knighthood.) Baronets and knights are not lords and are never addressed as "my lord"; however, their wives are called "Lady" prefixed to their surnames only, and can be called "my lady."^(24a)

Territorial Titles

There is always a distinction between the name of the *peerage* and the *surname*. For almost all peerages above viscounts, they are different, but of course it's very easy to get them confused, especially since there are several exceptions:

Peerage type	uses "of"	surname	or territorial
		often, but often a	often (occasionally)

Barons	never, but often a territorial addition is made to the title, <i>e.g.</i> , Baron Holland of Foxley	territorial addition is made to the title, <i>e.g.</i> , Baron Trevor of Bromham	from another source, <i>e.g.</i> , Baron Holland of Foxley)
Viscounts	never, but often a territorial addition is made to the title, <i>e.g.</i> , Viscount Leinster of Taplow	often, <i>e.g.</i> , Viscount Courtenay	often, <i>e.g.</i> , Viscount Melville
Earls	usually (but usually not with a family name)	occasionally (and usually not with "of"): Earl of Coventry Earl of Cowper Earl of Ashburnham Earl Grosvenor Earl Talbot Earl Bathurst Earl Fitzwilliam Earl Waldegrave Earl Stanhope Earl Poulett Earl Spencer	usually
Marquesses	all but: Marquess Camden (territorial) Marquess Douro (territorial) Marquess Wellesley Marquess Conyngham Marquess Townshend	none but: Marquess of Cholmondeley Marquess of Hastings Marquess Wellesley Marquess Conyngham Marquess Townshend	generally
Dukes	always	none but three in the peerage of Scotland: Duke of Hamilton (also Duke of Brandon in England); Duke of Lennox (also Duke of Richmond in England); Duke of Gordon	always (the three surnames to the left are also placenames)

On to Hereditary Peerages, including Royal Titles

If you dispute a fact from these pages, *please contact me*, and if you can, provide a contradicting source. These pages are a work in progress and I expect them to change in the future, although what I present today is as accurate as I can make it.

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Some Monumental Inscriptions of Bekesbourne Church, Noted by Bax & Rice Friday 6 May 1892

Pages 7-11 of [Epitaphs from Kent Churches](#) typed up by Margaret Broomfield

1. HS and body stone. In memory of John MOYNE late of the parish of St. Alphege in the City of Canterbury who departed this life November 27th 1792 in the sixty fourth year of his age. He left surviving a widow and three daughters viz. Harriet, Caroline and Mary. Also Susanna Moyne widow of the above who died November 1 1814 aged 78 years.
- (On the W side of same HS) Thomas WOODRUFF died October 1st 1817 aged 10 years. Susanna Woodruff (omission in copy here). Father of the above children late of the City of Canterbury, surgeon, who departed this life June 24th 1829 aged 67 years. he lived universally respected and died sincerely regretted.
2. Stone adjoining the ...????...In a vault beneath lieth the remains of Mary MOYNE spinster who died August 12th 1794 in the 23rd year of her age. Youngest daughter of the last John Moyne. In the same vault are deposited the remains of 3 of her nephews viz Crayford Woodruff who died in his infancy, Thomas White who died September 26th 1800 aged 14 months, Crayford Woodruff who died November 20th 1810 aged 11 years.
3. HS on N side of church – 3 skulls carved above. Here lieth ye body of Martha, wife of Richard GARDNER of this parish, she died October 8th 1742 in ye 59 year of her age. Also the above laid Richard Gardner died February 18th 1758 aged 76 years. [Numerous Gardner stones].
4. HS cherub's head above Near this place in hopes of a joyful resurrection resteth the body of Jane RIGDEN wife of John Rigden of the Archbishops Palace, Canterbury. She departed this life the 16th of September 1775 aged 64 years.
5. HS close to last. Here lieth the body of George BAKER late of ys parish he departed this life February 9th 1725/6 in the 5/7 year of his age. Also Jane, his wife who departed this life February the 20th 1752 in the 75th year of her age.
6. HS Here lieth ye body of Richard BAKER son of George and Jane Baker who departed ys life August the 8th 1747 in the 31st year of his age. [5 other Baker months. – 1 altar t.].
7. HS In memory of Elizabeth daughter of Robert and Elizabeth AUSTEN who died April 27 1777 aged 60 years.
8. HS In memory of Robert AUSTEN late of this parish who died January 5th 1777 aged 88 years.
9. Early "Webb" stones.
- 6th May 1892 Copied by Mr. R.G. Rice
10. Small HS North of church – a skull and crossbones at top. Here lyeth ye body of William BEER, sonn of Thomas and Ann Beer who died May ye 9th 1697 aged 61 years. Heer also lies ye body of Elisah his daughter aged 12 years 10 mons. In ye same grave lieth Elizabeth ye wife of William Beer she died August ye 4th 1724 aged 72 years.
11. Very small HS North of church and to N of last – scull and crossbones at top. Here lieth ye body of Henry MAY who died December the 17th 1722 aged 72 years. [Other small stones to the May family].
12. HS West of church – cherub's head above. Here lieth the body of Ann wife of Robert FORSTER of this parish. She died November 10 1792 aged 52 years.
13. HS West of church. In memory of Elizabeth daughter of Charles and Elizabeth STANDISH STREET who died August the 26th 1788 aged 2 years and 7 months.
14. Low coped stone tomb enclosed with twisted iron bars and standards West of church – MI on S slope of tomb. (R. caps) In loving remembrance of Richard John PESKHAM Esquire West Kent Militia and son of Richard Peskham of Bekesbourne died at Maidstone March 17th 1875 in the 56th year of his age. Vidualissima hoc monumentum posuit.
15. HS South of church – the top terminating in a cross within a circle, pierced. MI in ornamental R. caps. Mary Agatha ? FRANKS aged 11 died November 8th 1868, Jane Elizabeth wife of the Revd. John Firth ?Panks MA vicar of Bekesbourne died September 24th 1873. She is not dead but sleepth. St. Luke VIII 32.
16. Small head and body stone North of chancel. In memory of Robert BADCOCK who died June 19th 1752 aged 2 years.
17. Small head and body stone close to and S of last. Cherub's head at top. In memory of Abraham BADCOCK of the parish of Bridge who departed this life June ye 25th 1765 aged 48 years.
18. Small HS, cherub's head at top and body stone – close to S of last. In memory of Mary wife of Abraham BADCOCK who died May 26th 1774 aged 59 years.

19. Headstone, cherub's head and two skulls at top – close to S of last. Here lieth the body of Elizabeth wife of Robert AUSTEN, who departed this life January 29th 1756 in the 68th year of her life.

20. Several Austen stones.

Interior of church noted by R. G. Rice

21.. Blue marble ledger, middle aisle. Arms as rubbed: a griffin sejant crest: a griffins head. Nicholao BATTELY AM Hujus ecclesiae vicario Rectori de Ivy Church vivo Docto prudent. Pio Marito Benemerenti Anna Battely conjur maestissima posuit Obit May XIX AD MDCCIV Aetatis LV.

22. Blue marble ledger, middle aisle, West of last. Arms in a lozenge as rubbed viz. a griffin sejant imp. H.S.C. Anna Filia Olivarij POCKLINGTON De Brington in Agro Huntingtoniensie Uxor Nicholai Battely Hujus ecclesiae olim Vicarii Luae affidue singularem in hac Ecclesiae Pictatem Nec minorem in Vicinia Charitatem Exercebat Filijs indulgentissimum Bonis omnibus amiciffimam Segrebat. Hic igitur Merito Charissima Vixit et vere Deploratu obijt Augersti die vicejsimo sexto Anno Domini MDCCXVI Sureq? Aetatis LX.

23. Blue marble ledger – middle aisle West of last. Arms on a lozenge a griffin sejant. Annae BATTELY Matri Pientissimoe Ioannes Battely Archidiaconus Cantuar M.P. Obit Febr. IV MDCXCIX.

24. Nicholaus Filius Nicholai et Annae BATTELY obijt semestrio Feb 10 AD 1690.

25. NB Church "Restored AS 1881 - 1890". Two large monuments put up in ?Tower and all others removed into S chapel.

26. Interior of church – noted by ARB. Brass in floor of chancel N Side. Here lyeth buried the bodye of Margaret, daughter of ID COPPIN late wife of Marke Cullinge who departed this life November 17 1600 and lefte issve one sonne Marke and one daughter Katherine, deceased.

27 Slips of marble with inscriptions to Cullinge, Coppin and two in front of the Table inserted in blue marble. Brass epitaphium to Henry Porredge 1593, inserted in ancient altar stone under the fald stool.

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BEKESBORNE ARCHBISHOPS PALACE

In the civil parish of Bekesbourne With Patrixbourne. In the historic county of Kent (Modern Authority of Kent, 1974 county of Kent).




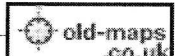
Site of an archiepiscopal palace, built in circa 1552 for Cranmer using buildings belonging to Christchurch, Canterbury and destroyed in the Civil War; only the gatehouse, now a cottage survives. Excavations uncovered Roman settlement debris. The present house is late C18 to C19.

This site is a Certain Palace. Masonry ruins/remnants remains.

This site is a scheduled monument protected by law.

This site is a Grade 2 listed building protected by law*. ([Images of England](#) number 170971)

Map grid Reference TR1935553

Modern Map from 	Modern Map from 
Good for landscape form and features	Good for general location
Air Photo from 	1st edition OS Map from 

Sources of information, references and further reading

PastScape number; 464372

■Books

- Emery, Anthony, 2006, Greater Medieval Houses Vol3 (Cambridge) p320-25
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- Tatton Brown, Tim, 1980, 'Excavations at the "Old Palace" Bekesbourne, near Canterbury' at Bekesbourne' *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol96
- Tatton Brown, Tim, 1980, 'History of the 'Bishop's Palace' at Bekesbourne' *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol96 p30-57
- Tatton Brown, Tim, 1977, *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol93 p216
- 1976, *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol92 p240-1

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*The listed building may no be the actual medieval building, but a building on the site of, or incorporating fragments of, the described site.

Patricbourne Tithe award schedule

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Information kindly provided by Pat Tritton

Owner	Occupier	No.	Description	Cultivation	Quantities	Vicarial	Appropriator
<u>Sheet 1</u>							
Rev	James	54	Forty Acres	Arable	34.3.8		
Richard	Richardson	57	Sheep Lands	Arable	<u>28.0.28</u>		
Barham					<u>62.3.36</u>	<u>3.17.7</u>	<u>38.6.8</u>
Samuel	Unoccupied	72	Church House	Garden	<u>0.2.8</u>	<u>0.4.2</u>	
Beachcroft							
Louisa	Rev Charles	91	Part of Race Course	Pasture	<u>4.3.19</u>	<u>0.3.11</u>	
Beckinham	Hallet Hughes						
Sir Richard	Henry	7	Forty two Acres	Arable	42.3.18		
Burton	Collard	19	Two Acres	arable	1.3.10		
		20	Bushells Ground	Hops	2.2.33		
		26	Six Acres	Arable	6.1.27		
		30	Renville Downs	Arable	53.2.35		
		31	Renville Downs Shaw	Wood	0.3.19		
		32	Renville Downs Hop Ground	Hops	9.0.37		
		35	Whitehill Shaw	Wood	0.2.22		
		36	----	Arable	3.0.0		
		39	Four Acres	Arable	3.3.38		
		40	Sixteen Acres	Arable	15.3.19		
		41	Four Acres	Arable	4.0.21		
	James	42	Cottages	Garden	0.0.16		
	Bright						
	William	43	Cottages	Garden	0.1.16		
	Castle						
	Henry	44	Renville Farm				
	Collard		Homestead & Garden	Garden	1.3.37		
		45	Stackyard Meadow	Pasture	2.1.34		
		46	Renville Meadow	Pasture	23.1.22		
		48	Road Field	Arable	36.1.9		
		55	Petham Tye	Arable	55.1.3		
		56	House Meadow	Pasture	<u>6.1.25</u>		
			<i>Extraordinary charge</i>		<u>271.2.3</u>	<u>32.19.4</u>	
			<i>on 11a 3r 30p of Hops</i>	<i>at 12s</i>	<i>per acre</i>	<u>7.3.3</u>	
						<u>40.2.4</u>	<u>126.8.0</u>
	Austin	87	Plantation Piece	Arable	1.2.30		
	Gardner	103	Margin Close	----	4.1.24		
		105	Half Field	----	<u>2.3.32</u>		
					<u>9.0.6</u>	<u>0.12.6</u>	<u>3.16.8</u>
<u>Sheet 2</u>							
Guardians of	Jacob Mills	1	Turnpike Piece	Hops	6.2.1	5.10.7	
Canterbury	Davey						
	Plomer	4	Square City Field	Arable	2.2.12	0.7.1	
	Mount	5	Long City Field	Arable	<u>3.1.15</u>	5.17.8	
			<i>Extraordinary charge</i>		<u>12.1.28</u>		
			<i>on 6a 2r 1p of Hops</i>	<i>at 12s</i>	<i>per acre</i>	<u>3.18.1</u>	
						<u>1.3.11</u>	<u>4.10.6</u>
Trustees of	Thomas	2	Little Charity Field	Arable	2.1.30		
Ann Smith's	Collard, Jnr	9	Great Charity Field	arable	15.0.25		
Charity		12	Gutteridge Bottom	Arable	<u>1.3.9</u>		
					<u>19.1.24</u>	<u>1.3.11</u>	<u>14.4.4</u>

Owner	Occupier	No.	Description	Cultivation	Quantities	Vicarial	Appropriator	
Marchioness of Conyngham	Mary Jenner	50	Five Acres	Hops	5.0.35			
		50a	Barn Field	Arable	7.0.2			
		51	Hoad Farm	Homestead	3.0.14			
		52	The Orchard	Pasture	3.0.11			
		53	Great Hoad	Arable	116.1.24			
		53a	Great Hoad Shaw	Wood	0.2.2			
			58	Three Corner Piece	Pasture	3.1.21	13. 9. 3½	75.13. 0
		George Denny	61	Main Gates	Arable	15.2.28		
	63b		Part of Bifrons Park	Pasture	31.2.37			
	63c		Park Field	Arable	16.1.21	7.18.10	15. 4. 6	
		George Carter	70	Court Lodge	Garden	1.0.35		
	74		Court Lodge Meadow	Pasture	3.1. 1	1. 1. 3		
		Richard Pilcher	67	Bifrons Cottage	Garden	1.2.11	0. 4. 2	
	Herself	61a	Canterbury Lodge	Garden	0.1.35			
60		Half Acre Shaw	Wood	0.1.36				
62		Chalk Pit Plantation	Plantation	2.3.20				
63		Bifrons Park	Pasture	85.3.32				
6?		Bridge Plantation	Plantation	1.2.11				
64		Seven Roods	Wood	1.3. 9				
66		Bifrons House	Gardens	7.3.22				
66a		The Orchard	Pasture	4.2.28				
68		Church Plantation	Plantation	4.2.21				
81		Mill Plantation	Plantation	5.0.20				
		82	Mill Plantation	Plantation	24.1.34			
		83	Elm Spot	Plantation	0.0.22			
	Edward White & others	63d	Cottages	Gardens	0.3. 0			
		William Hopper & another	63e	Cottages	Gardens	0.1.12		
			63g	Cottages	Gardens	0.0.16		
		William Nash	65	Cottages	Gardens	0.0.30		
		William Patterson	73	Cottages	Gardens	0.2.18		
	William Streeting & others		74a	Cottages	Gardens	0.0.19		
	William Granger & another	85	Cottages	Gardens	0.2. 0			
	James Austen & another	78	Part of Bifrons Park	Pasture	12.2. 6			
		Richard Brice	70	Soothouse Meadow	Pasture	3.0.11		
		80	Patribourn Hill	Pasture	61.3.11			
		84	Light Field	Arable	8.2.29			
		75	Kennel Meadow	Pasture	3.2.22	10. 3. 3	12.10. 0	
	William Vickers & others	76	Keepers House	Garden	0.2. 9	0. 3. 4		
	Rev Charles Hughes Hallet	90a	Higham Park	Pasture	0.2.20	0. 1. 6		
	Austin Gardner	86	Light Field	Arable	4.0. 4			
		88	Great Knowles	Arable	27.3.38			
		102	Shepherds Close	Arable	68.1.37			

104	Cledgy	Arable	8.0.30		
106	Twenty Acres	Arable	20.3.10		
108	Lane Field	Arable	3.1.25		
109	Shepherds Close Fm	Homestead	1.0.11		
110	Shepherds Close Bottom	Arable	24.0.30		
111	Lands End	Arable	19.1.30		
112	Nine Acres Light Field	Arable	9.2.37		
113	Adisham Downs	Pasture	15.1.6		
131	Adisham Downs Shaw	Wood	0.0.14		
	<i>Extraordinary charge on 5a 11r 35p of Hops</i>	<i>at 12s</i>	<u>643.3.7</u>	69.11.10½	
			<i>per acre</i>	<u>3.2.7½</u>	??.??.??
				<u>72.14.6</u>	

Owner	Occupier	No.	Description	Cultivation	Quantities	Vicarial	Appropriator
Sheet 4 Thomas Foord	Samuel Beard	13	Milestone Limekiln	----	1.0.35		
	Thomas Foord	14	Chalk Pit Field	Arable	38.0.36		
		15	The Plantation	Wood	4.2.28		
		18	The Acre	Wood	1.0.4		
		21	Milestone Farm	Homestead	2.0.11		
		21a	The Waste	Wood	0.0.25		
		22	Garden	Garden	0.1.0		
		23	The Meadow	Pasture	1.3.1		
		24	Forty Acres	Arable	36.3.15		
		25	Forty Acres	Hops	5.0.12		
	William Hills & another	47	Cottages and <i>Extraordinary charge on 5a 1r 12p of Hops</i>	Gardens <i>at 12s</i>	<u>0.0.32</u> <u>91.1.39</u> <i>per acre</i>	11.19.5¼ <u>3.0.10¾</u> <u>15.0.4</u>	<u>47.12.0</u>
Rev Edward Gregory	Rev Edward Gregory	89	Mill Field	Pasture	<u>2.3.28</u>	<u>0.5.10</u>	
Rev Charles Hughes	Rev Charles Hughes	90	Lodge Plantation	Plantation	1.2.9		
		92	Down Plantation	Plantation	1.2.0		
		93	Higham Park	Pasture	66.1.0		
		94	Two Acres	Plantation	1.3.38		
		95	Higham House etc	Gardens	6.0.31		
		96	Eight Acres	Pasture	8.2.31		
		98	Twenty Acres	Arable	20.1.3		
		98a	Angle Piece	Wood	0.2.27		
		99	Twelve Perches	Plantation	0.0.12		
		100	The Half Acre	Plantation	0.1.11		
		101	Sixteen Perches	Plantation	0.0.16		
		114	Seven Roods	Plantation	1.3.20		
		115	Great Field	Arable	52.2.31		
		116	Five Acres	Pasture	5.2.36		
		117	Farm Garden &	Orchard	2.0.17		
		118	Higham Farm	Homestead	0.2.1		
		118a	Higham Farm	Plantation	0.2.1		
		119	Stackyard Field	Arable	11.2.22		
		120	Stackyard Field				
			Plantation	Plantation	0.0.25		
		121	Half Rood	Plantation	<u>0.0.19</u>		
					<u>182.3.30</u>	<u>21.0.11</u>	<u>34.13.5</u>
Sheet 5 Robert Johnston	Robert Gardner	128	The Hundred Acres	Arable	19.0.6		
		130	The Hundred Acres	Arable	<u>27.0.37</u>		
					<u>106.1.3</u>	<u>12.8.6</u>	<u>29.7.2</u>

Owner	Occupier	No.	Description	Cultivation	Quantities	Vicarial	Appropriator
Lady of Manor	James Fuller	10	The Gate	Garden	0.0.25		
	James Fuller & Thomas	11	Gate Public House	Garden	<u>0.0.35</u>		
					<u>0.1.20</u>	<u>0.3.4</u>	

		Bushell							
General Sir Frederick Mulcaster	John Harvey	122	Patricbourne Field	Arable	30.1.22				
		123	New Pasture	Pasture	2.3.20				
		124	New Pasture	Garden	0.1. 8				
		125	Cold Harbour Farm	Homestead	1.0. 9				
		126	Light Meadow	Pasture	5.1.11				
		127	Angle Piece	Arable	3.3. 9				
		129	Road Slip	Wood	0.1. 0				
					<u>43.3.39</u>	<u>4.13. 9</u>	<u>16. 2.11</u>		
Richard Peckham	John Carpenter & others	746	Cottages etc	Gardens	0.1. 8		0. 2. 6		
Right Hon Lord Sondes	Plomer Mount	3	Seven Acres	Arable	7.2.31				
		6	Seventeen Acres	Arable	16.3. 9				
		8	Dover close	Arable	14.1.12		2. 8. 2	29.16. 0	
	Henry Collard	28	The Slip	Arable	0.2.22				
		29	Square Field	Arable	2.0.32		0. 3. 4	1. 4. 8	
	Thomas Collard	27	Beggars Banks	Arable	27.3.29				
		33	Hill Field	Hops	5.1.20				
		34	Hill Field	Arable	1.2. 6				
		37	White Hill Field	Arable	11.0.29		5. 0. 4	24.165. 2	
	Henry Mount	38	Twenty three Acres	Arable	23.0.22				
		39a	Three Corner Piece <i>Extraordinary charge on 5a 1r 20p of Hops</i>	Wood	0.2.2 0				
						<u>111.1.32</u>			
						<i>per acre</i>			
						<u>1. 9. 6</u>	<u>15. 6. 8</u>		
						<u>9. 1. 4</u>			
						<u>3. 4. 6</u>			
						<u>12. 5.10</u>	<u>71. 3. 6</u>		
Sheet 6									
Rev Charles Hughes Hallett (Vicarial Glebe)	Himself	97	Two Acre Piece	Arable	2.0. 0				
		Rev James Hallett	69	Vicarage House and	Garden	1.0.32			
			71	Church Yard	----	0.2. 4			
		Mary Garner	16	Planted Wood	Wood	2.3.10			
			17	Part of Eighteen Acres	Arable	8.3. 2			
			49	Glebe Field	Arable	18.3. 0			
						& Hops			
		Austin Gardner		107	Glebe Field	Arable	10.3.18		
		Richard Brice		77	Bifrons Park	Pasture	0.2.17		
		George Denne	63a	Bifrons Park	Pasture		<u>3.3.19</u>		
							<u>49.1.13</u>	<u>4. 4. 0</u>	<u>23. 4. 1</u>

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Bekesbourne Tithe award schedule

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Owner	Occupier	No.	Description	Cultivation	Quantities	Vicarial	Appropriator	Rem:
Sheet 4 Rt Hon G.A. Cowper	Rt Hon G.A. Cowper	1	Part of Fish pool Wood	Wood	<u>1.1.34</u>	<u>0.5.0</u>		
	Thomas Cooper	2	Part of Saint Lawrence Field	Arable & Hops	<u>2.2.22</u>	<u>0.3.6</u>	<u>0.12.0</u>	
Marchiness of Conyngham	Mr John Garner	36	Ely Cottage	Garden	0.0.19			
		5	Paternoster slip	Wood	0.0.17			
		6	Lion down wood	Wood	2.3.23			
		7	Paternoster hill wood	Wood	3.2.25			
		8	Furze down Cottage	Garden	0.2.14			
		11	Duff pits	Arable	20.1.15			
		13	Patricbourne rough field	Arable	22.0.22			
		14	Part of above	Pasture	10.1.10			
		15	Hoad wood	Wood	5.0.11			
		16	The waste	Pasture	1.2.24			
		17	the rough downs	Arable	17.2.20			
		18	Part of rough downs	Arable	9.2.20			
		35	Road meadow	Arable	<u>7.3.19</u>			
							<u>101.3.39</u>	<u>9.3.0</u>
	William Gardner	26	The nine acres	Arable	9.0.18			
		29	Hill Cottage	Garden	0.1.9			
		30	The hill farm house	Premises	0.1.21			
		31	The Great field	Arable	14.3.29			
		38	Flowery Bowery Fld	Arable	5.1.27			
		39	The Chalk hole	Wood	0.0.29			
		40	Part of Great field	Hops	4.0.4			
		46	The Upper field	Arable	7.0.13			
		67	Wappinge	Arable	7.1.12			
		67a	Wappinge shaw	Wood	0.1.10			
		72	Hop Garden field	Hops	3.0.19			
		73	The Upper field	Arable	18.0.19			
		74	The Upper Hop Gdn	Hops	1.1.20			
		92	Wanstalls Meadow	Pasture	5.3.6			
	93	Homestead ?Meadow and Homestead & ????	---	3.1.13				
	94	Home Mdw 2. 1. 13	---					
	95	Garden	Garden	<u>0.0.37</u>				
					<u>91.0.6</u>	<u>9.2.0</u>	<u>36.16.0</u>	
	Herself	110	The Warren	Rabbit Warren	<u>0.0.36</u>	<u>0.0.6</u>		
Sheet 2	Hon Rev Vallence	103	Patricbourne Vicarage Garden	Garden	0.0.21			
		108	Lower Warren Mdw	Pasture	1.1.34			
		109	Warren Meadow	Pasture	<u>2.1.38</u>			
					<u>4.0.13</u>	<u>0.17.0</u>		
George Gipps Esq	Mr John Gardner	19	The Enclosure	Arable	<u>0.3.0</u>	<u>0.1.0</u>	<u>0.5.0</u>	
	George Gipps Esq	121	Garrington plantation	Plantation	2.1.27			
		122	Chalk pit wood	Plantation	3.1.4			
		56	Part of Howletts park	Pasture	3.0.10			
		57	Howletts Garden	Garden	1.1.24			
		57a	---	---	1.1.14			

59	---	Wood	1.3.21		
61	---	?Wood	1.1.12		
62	---	Cottage	Garden	0.1.4	
87a	---	Garden	0.0.31		
88	The School House	---	0.0.35		
119	Garrington shaw	Wood	0.1.7		
& others	48	Mudhill Cottage	Garden	0.1.8	
	49	Mudhill Cottage	---	0.0.29	
	50	Mudhill Cottage	---	0.1.15	
			<u>121.2.18</u>	<u>5.1.0</u>	

Owner	Occupier	No.	Description	Cultivation	Quantities	Vicarial	Appropriator	Rem:	
George Gipps Esq	William Gardner & others	47	Mudhill Cottage	Garden	0.2.13				
		51	Mud Hole	Pasture	5.2.12				
		54	Part of Howletts	Arable	2.2.30				
		55	Glebe 4 " "						
			14. 3. 29 }						
			Howletts Park	Pasture	15.2.21				
		58	Howletts farm bldgs	Premises	1.1.20				
		83	Howletts Hop garden	Hops & Arable	21.0.23				
		84	Part of Howlettss park	Pasture	16.2.21				
		86	Howletts mead	Pasture	18.2.8				
		82	Holly Bush Cottage	Garden	0.1.9				
					<u>82.1.37</u>	<u>16.6.0</u>	<u>14.2.0</u>		
			Mrs Austin Gardner	80	Purchase?	Arable	16.3.7		
				89	Parsonage mead	Pasture	4.3.13		
Sheet 6		114	Cobham c???l orch'd	Orchard	1.0.31				
		115	Home meadow	Pasture	2.1.20				
		116	Cobham Court	---	1.0.0				
		117	The Garden	Garden	0.2.28				
		118	The long meadow	Pasture	18.3.24				
		120	The Great field	Arable	31.0.4				
		127	The 4 Acres	Arable	4.0.4				
		128	Cobham Great Gdn	Hops	9.1.29				
		128a	Plantation	Plantation	0.1.32				
		138	Adisham Great field	Arable	33.1.4				
		140	The 6 Acres	Arable	6.2.1				
		141	The 15 Acres	Arable	15.0.8				
		149	Part of Adisham Downs	Arable	20.1.38				
					<u>171.0.10</u>	<u>19.0.0</u>	<u>49.10.0</u>		
George Gipps Esq & others	Stephen Burton	142	Adisham Mill	Mill	0.2.14				
		143	Arable mill field	Arable	3.1.7				
					<u>3.3.21</u>	<u>0.4.0</u>	<u>0.10.0</u>		
Robert Gardner, Wm Gardner Hon Rev Mr Eden & Geo Austin	John Gausby & others	41	Gausby's hop garden	Hops	1.2.32				
		99	The Homested	Hse & Prem	0.1.14				
		100	Orchard	Pasture	1.2.0				
		101	The Garden	Garden	0.1.38				
					<u>7.0.4</u>	<u>1.10.0</u>	<u>2.14.0</u>		
Miss Gausby	James Godden	78	Goddens house	Hse & Gdn	0.1.31				
		79	House meadow	Pasture	1.0.25				
					<u>1.2.16</u>	<u>0.10.0</u>			
William Godden	William Godden	96	Goddens House	Hse & Gdn	0.0.30	<u>0.2.0</u>			
Owner	Occupier	No.	Description	Cultivation	Quantities	Vicarial	Appropriator	Rem:	
Austin & Wm Gardner	Philpott & others	97	Cottage in Bekesbourne Street	---	0.1.12	<u>0.3.0</u>			

William Kelson	William Kelson	106	Cottage in Bekesbourne Street	---	0.0.11	0. 1. 0		
John Lawrence	John Lawrence & others	102	Cottage in Bekesbourne Street	Hse & Gdn	0.2. 3			
		104	Cottage in Bekesbourne Street	Hse & Gdn	0.0.16			
		105	Cottage in Bekesbourne Street	Hse & Gdn	0.0.13			
		107	Cottage in Bekesbourne Street	Hse & Gdn	0.0.35 0.3.27	0.10. 0		
Sheet 7								
Sir Henry Oxenden Bart.	Thomas Sladdon	146	Mill field	Homestead	14.0. 4			
		147	Pt of Adisham downs	Down	2.0. 2			
		148	The 30 Acres	Arable	30.0.20			
		150	Great field	Arable	66.3.26			
		151	The 11 Acres	Down	11.1.23			
		152	The Upper Spot	Arable	14.1.12			
		153	Adisham field	Arable	12.3. 7	151.2.14	10.13. 0	31. 4. 0
Capt John & Henry Harvey	Capt John & Henry Harvey	154	Part of Woodlands	Wood	11.2.36			
		155	Part of Woodlands	Wood	7.0.22 18.3.18	3.10. 0		
Capt. J. B. Johnson	Capt. J. B. Johnson	157	Part of Hedon Park	---	0.1.34	0. 1. 0		
	Robert Garner	156	Part of ?ielden Farm	Arable	7.0.13	0.11. 0	1.15. 0	
Richard Peckham Esq	William Gardner	3	Paternoster bottom	Arable & Hops	9.0.36			
		4	Paternoster Hill Cottage	Cottage & garden	0.1.25			
		20	Gravel pit wood	Wood	11.2.31			
		21	The Great field	Arable	23.1.15			
		23	The Upper field	Arable	12.2.15			
		27	Hill farm close	Arable	5.0. 7			
		32	The 14 Acres	Arable	14.0.28			
		33	The long field	Arable	16.0.37			
		34	The Shaw	Wood	1.3.29			
		37	Hoad field	Arable	8.1.30	103.0.13	10.12. 0	31. 0. 0
		Sheet 8	Mrs Austin Gardner	3/5}	Part of Parsonage			
89a}	Meadow			Pasture	0.3. 4			
60	The Hop Garden			Hops	7.3.35			
68	Bekesbourne} 5. 2. 0.			Arable				
	Road field } 6. 2. 21			& Hops	12.0.21			
64	Bekesbourne hill cottage			Cottage & Garden	0.2.10			
111	Cobham court pasture			Pasture	18.1.18			
123	The 6 acres			Arable	6.0.11			
126	The chalk pit farm homestead			Homestead	1.0.39			
129	Chalk pit field			Arable	17.2.23			
132	The upper field			Arable	15.2.39			
133	Corner field			Arable	21.2.29			
134	The 16 Acres			Arable	16.0.20			
135	Shepherds close field			Arable	14.0.10			
136	Middle Shot?			Arable	15.2.39			
137	The eleven acres	Arable	11.1.19					
139	Dog kennel field	Down	24.3.21					
124	The play Ground	Pasture	1.0. 0					
125	Chalk pit house	School & Garden	0.2. 0	185.3.27	16. 3. 0	48.15. 0		

Owner	Occupier	No.	Description	Cultivation	Quantities	Vicarial	Appropriator	Rem:
Richard Peckham Esq	Robert Garner	90	The Palace	Hse & Prem	1.2.23			
		91	The Palace mead	Pasture	<u>12.2.35</u>			
					<u>14.2.8</u>	<u>4.2.0</u>		
	John Humphreys	22	The hole?	Hse & Gdn	<u>2.0.19</u>	<u>0.15.0</u>		
	Godden	12	Saint pauls field	Arable & Pasture	<u>1.3.9</u>	<u>0.2.6</u>	<u>0.13.0</u>	
Mrs Catharine Cheshyre	Henry Collard	9	Homepits	Hops	1.1.2			
		10	Homepits shaw	Wood	<u>0.0.28</u>			
					<u>1.1.30</u>	<u>0.1.6</u>	<u>0.13.0</u>	
Exors of late Mr Haines, Richard Halford & John Farley	Mrs Harriet Sayer	24	The Great field	Arable	27.1.8			
		24a	A east? pasture	Pasture	0.3.7			
		24b	?Condial meadow	Pasture	0.0.30			
		25	?Condial wood	Wood	1.2.28			
		52	The hop garden field	Arable	7.2.14			
		53	The Hop garden	Hops	<u>7.1.23</u>			
					<u>15.0.19</u>	<u>3.8.0</u>	<u>21.0.0</u>	
The Rt Hon Lord Sondes	William Gardner	4?	The 9 Acres	Arable	9.1.32			
		43	The Shave	Wood	0.1.31			
		46	Shave meadow	Pasture	6.0.12			
		45	Bekesbourne hill shaw	Wood	2.0.19			
		69	The 4 Acres	Arable	4.0.4			
		70	The Hop Garden	Hops	7.3.20			
		71	The upper Garden	---	5.2.36			
		75	The Orchard	Orchard	2.0.14			
		76	The Homestead	Hops & ??	<u>1.1.10</u>			
						<u>39.0.27</u>	<u>6.0.0</u>	<u>15.4.0</u>
<u>Sheet 9</u>								
Mrs Ann White	Mrs Ann White	63	Bekesbourne hill house	House & Premises	0.0.36			
		65	The garden	Garden	0.0.36			
		66	East? field	Arable	<u>3.2.13</u>			
					<u>4.0.5</u>	<u>0.10.0</u>	<u>2.2.0</u>	
Rt Hon Eden & Rev William (Vicarial Glebe)	Rev Allen	87	Vicarage	---	0.2.29			
		113	Church Yard	---	<u>0.3.0</u>			
					<u>1.1.29</u>			
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (Rectorial Glebe)	George Gipps Esq.	98	Garden in Bekesbourne Street	---	0.2.10			
		28	Glebe field	---	1.0.13			
		45a	Bekesbourne hill shaw	Wood	1.0.0			
		55a	Pt of Howlett park	Pasture	4.0.0			
		73a	Piece in 73	Arable	3.0.32			
		77	The Orchard	Pasture	1.0.21			
		81	Parsonage	The ???	1.2.26			
		112	Church field	Arable	4.0.12			
		130	The 14 Acres	---	14.2.24			
		131	The Chalk hole	Wood	<u>0.0.17</u>			
				<u>31.1.35</u>	<u>3.2.8</u>	<u>14.2.3</u>		

Whilst every care has been taken in transcribing information from old records which in themselves are prone to error or misinterpretation, visitors to this site need to recognise that there will be errors. Visitors who wish to verify information contained in this site should access the original tithe award schedules which are held on microfilm at the C.K.S.

Patricbourne with Index of names and places at end

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Some Monumental Inscriptions of **Patricbourne** Church, Noted by Bax & Rice Thursday 5th May 1892

Pages 11-13 of [Epitaphs from Kent Churches](#) typed up by Margaret Broomfield

1. High tomb, E of church railed in the top. Here lieth the body of James de ROUSSEL Esq., who died August 1st 1775 in the 88th year of his age. Also Elizabeth Roussel his wife who died May 28th 1763 aged 72 years. They were Christian in word and deed and so abundant in good works that for many years the much more upon the poor than upon themselves. Yet such was their piety and devotion were known to all, their charity was known only to those that were in need of it.
 2. HS scull above. Here lieth the body of Samson FAIRMAN long inhabitant in this parish. he died September ye 17 1742 aged 66 years. Also ye bodies of John and Mary his son and daughter.
 3. On S wall of church – outside. This humble memorial is placed with sisterly affection by Elizabeth Ann FARBRACE to notify that in a vaulted grave near this sport lieth interred the body of Mary the wife of Isaac Mushey Teale Esq., late of this parish but now of Altona in Denmark she departed this life to the mercy of Almighty God the 22 of November 1790 in the 25th year of her age. Three children now survive her.
 4. HS Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Richard Rose BRADLEY RN who died 24 August 1715 in the 67 year of his age.
- Copied by Mr. R. G. Rice
- 5.. Large HS and bodystone North of chancel. Sacred to the memory of Edward son of Thomas and Mrs. KINGSLEY formerly residents in this parish, he was prematurely drowned in the prime of life whilst bathing off Ramsgate, on the 25th day of September 1837 in the 22nd year of his age leaving behind him to mourn their irreparable loss a father, brother and three sisters. The Lord gave and the Lord had taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.
 6. Headstone and small body stone close to and to the South of last. This humble tribute of affection is erected to the memory of Margaret daughter of Thomas and Ann KINGSLEY (of this parish) who departed this life the 27th January 1816 aged 5 years. Also of Edward infant son of the above who died the 20th November 1815 aged 8 months.
 7. Head and body stone, close to and to the South of the last. Sacred to the memory of Ann wife of Thomas KINGSLEY of this parish who departed this life the 16th of November 1822 aged 35 years.
 8. HS North of church; two sculls and crossbones at top. Here lieth ye body of John DRAY late of this parish who died April 29th 1720 aged 68 years. Also John his son by Mary his wife who died March 19th 1725/6 aged 34 years.
 9. High stone tomb with panels (under yew tree) tot he East of the chancel, all blank except the top. To the memory of ye Revd. John BOWTELL DD five and fifty years Vicar of this parish and of Olive his wife second daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of Bitrous he died January 5 1753 aet 85, she died October 12 1757 aet 76. They were both righteous before God walking in al the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless. Go and do thou likewise.
 10. NB A ledger of white stone within the church of John DENNE 1690.

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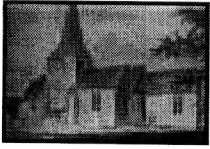
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Church 1807

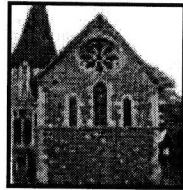


Church 1867

To
[Leland Duncan's
Churchyard M.I.'s](#)



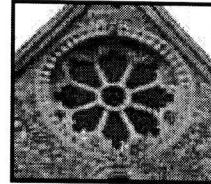
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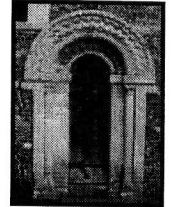
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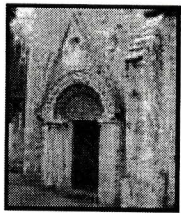
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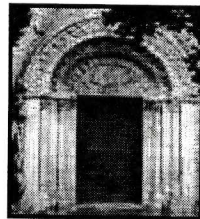
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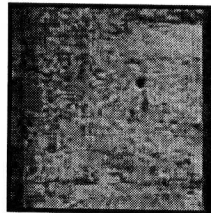
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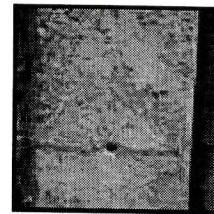
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[Arch Cant Vol 122 - 2002](#)
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'Patixbourne Church:
Medieval Patronage,
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