

Vol. 8 Nos. 3 & 4
Jun. & Aug. 1971

BLACKMANSBURY

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BLACKMANSBURY

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the shop and also offer a top floor flat for holidays.

Freeman's Cottages Melancholy Walk Stamford Lincolnshire

These have been purchased by a member of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Those seeking an old property worthy of restoration should write to the SPAB, 55 Great Ormond street, London WC1, who may be able to help. The Historic Buildings Bureau of the Department of the Environment (Caxton House, Tothill street, London SW1) provides a similar service. It is disappointing, but not, alas, surprising, that the Joint Committee of the Georgian Group, the Victorian Society and the SPAB, which was established in 1968 and whose meetings are attended by representatives of the Ancient Monuments Society, the Civic Trust, the Council for British Archaeology and the National Trust do not have a central register of threatened houses which can be readily consulted either personally or by post. The SPAB service, whilst very welcome, is nevertheless, at present, far from being entirely satisfactory.

The Landmark Trust (Shottesbrooke, White Waltham, Berkshire) restore and let for holidays a number of smaller buildings throughout the country.

Readers are especially requested to mention this journal if writing to any of the addresses given.

TWO VIEWS OF THE HIGH STREET BRIDGE KENT

On page 72 there is reproduced a copy of a drawing by Willem Schellinks of the High street Bridge in Kent. The street forms part of the main London to Dover road and the drawing was made by Willem Schellinks in 1661 whilst he was staying with Sir Arnold Braems at Bridge Place (see page 63). Schellinks also drew part of the garden at Bridge Place and made a preliminary sketch of the front elevation of the house and both these drawings are reproduced in the 35th volume of the Walpole Society 1954-1956 (1959) (see also 'Blackmansbury' Vol. 5 Nos 3 & 4).

For comparison a photograph of the same scene was taken in the early 1960s and is reproduced on page 73. Of the two buildings that can still be identified after three hundred years one is the White Horse Public House with the hanging sign on the right-hand side of the photograph. The other is the building with the tall chimneys which is almost certainly Bridge Place Farmhouse which also appears in the photograph but in a much altered form. This building, which has now been demolished, is described in 'Archaeologia Cantiana' Volume 79 (1964).

THE STORY OF BROWN'S HOTEL, LONDON

Edmund Vale

Introduction

I think a stranger would expect to find something, if not striking, at least out-of-the-way in Brown's Hotel, knowing that it had entertained so many crowned heads, so many sovereigns in exile, so many peers of the realm, dignitaries of the Church, and public notorieties. If that suspected quality were in facade or fittings or particular amenities it would be easy to describe what it was which has given the house its long maintained distinction. But the thing is invisible and untouchable - a sort of living psychological principle which could not be bought at any price or transplanted from elsewhere any more than that mysterious micro-organism which makes vintage wines and fine flavoured tobacco leaf. It can only be instilled in a certain congenial environment by a long tradition of particular contacts. There is that about it which reminds one of the old tale in which a stranger asks the head gardener of a Cambridge college what the secret is in getting the grass to grow so evenly and smoothly as it does in his lawns; and his answer "We rolls 'em and we mows 'em, and we rolls 'em and we mows 'em for 'undreds of years."

English culture has achieved many outstanding things - in scholarship, in science, in the arts, in sport, in business integrity, and, not least, in a way of living the leisured life. I do not know that the last has ever been given a specific name or label, but I think it might well be called the culture of the English country house; and it is an exact reflection of that culture which pervades the service and all the appointments of Brown's Hotel - goodness without ostentation, good manners without intrusion, quietness. Most subtle of all is the welcome by implication, for every member of the staff seems to have implanted in him something of the host.

It is always fascinating to try to find out how an organisation has come into being which works so automatically, invariably, and yet individually that it is almost (if not quite) an organism; so that the idea of writing a short history of Brown's attracted me at once. But as I travelled up to London to make a first reconnaissance, thoughts of the magnitude of the task began to daunt me. The work of sifting and selection as touching the guests alone would be of the most formidable character. What endless visitors' books would have to be scanned! For the rest, the history of the house, that is, what albums of newspaper cuttings, bundles of old letters, account-books, wages-books, souvenir menus, miscellanea! At last, the moment came to ask "Could I see the records of the hotel, please?" A thin folder was handed to me containing one or two sheets of typewriting and a couple of newspaper cuttings of recent date. That was all - just five minutes' work.

But of course the thing was perfectly typical. It put the whole spirit of Brown's into an even more compact nutshell than that used by the Cambridge

Notes

1. From 'The Lady of the White House' by Eleanor Roosevelt. "Uncle Ted" was Theodore Roosevelt then President of the United States.
2. Forerunner of the Parish Church of St George's, Hanover Square.
3. General Monk who was principally concerned in effecting the Restoration of Charles II and was created 1st Duke of Albemarle.
4. The name then in fashion for the new Squares. It was soon dropped in favour of plain English.

Editor's Footnote

An account of the early history of the area in which Brown's Hotel is situated is to be found in 'Berkeley Square to Bond Street' by B H Johnson (1952).

Brown's Hotel was acquired by Trust Houses Limited (now Trust Houses Forte Ltd) in 1948, and it is thought that this paper, by the late Edmund Vale, was written about that time. It is published by kind permission of Trust Houses Forte Ltd.

BLACKWOOD AND SHOVELL FAMILIES

'Blackmansbury' Vol. 4 Nos 5 & 6 (Dec. 1967 & Feb. 1968) contained notes on the Blackwood and Shovell families. The recently published 'History of Charlton' by John G Smith (Part 7) (obtainable from Mrs A Latter, 8 Combe Lodge, Charlton, London SE7) states that Sir John Perceval, 1st Earl of Egmont (whose son is mentioned in the will of Ann Blackwood of Charlton dated 1737) took a lease of Charlton House in Kent in 1720. The first earl's diary records a visit to Ann's (second) husband John Blackwood in June 1731 and records the death of Ann's son (by her first husband) Lord Mansell of Margam in January 1744 - "This morning died Lord Mansel, a good natured youth of 24 years of age. He caught his illness, which was a spotted fever, yesterday at Charlton, by sitting that frosty night three hours in Mr Blackwood's garden to gaze on the comet". Mr Smith states that the Blackwoods lived in "the house built by Lord Romney". The house, which stood on the edge of Church lane near the parish church of St Luke, is no longer standing.

Readers of the previous note may remember that the first Lord Romney (d. 1724) was Ann Blackwood's brother-in-law being her (elder) sister Elizabeth's first husband. Doubtless Lord Romney's son (Ann's nephew) leased his Charlton house to her.

THE BRAEMS FAMILY OF KENT

Malcolm Pinhorn BA

Introduction

Alan Everitt's 'The Community of Kent and the Great Rebellion' (1) mentions a number of families which were once prominent in Kent but have now apparently died out. One of these families is Braems (2).

It is not claimed that this is a definitive account of the Braems family - so far as is known no grants are yet available to provide financial assistance for thorough genealogical studies - but it is believed to be the first major account of the English branch of this family. Corrections, amendments and additions will be very welcome.

Location

The English branch of the Braems family probably came to Kent from Brabant in the mid-sixteenth century as the result of Spanish political and religious policy. They apparently settled at first in Sandwich, a town five miles south west of Ramsgate, later moving to Dover.

Blackmansbury is the principal manor of the village of Bridge, three miles from Canterbury and twelve miles from Dover. The manor house built for Sir Arnold Braems is known today as Bridge Place (3).

Elmstead, where Colonel Walter Braems is buried, is six and a half miles from Ashford, Kent.

Narrative pedigree and biographical details

The English branch of the Braems family is said to descend from Jordaan Villain, Count of Ghent, who was living about 1330 and had a son Jan dit Braem (4). A later descendant is claimed as Secretary to the Emperor Charles V for the Province of Flanders (4). The connected pedigree begins with Jasper Braems (5) who came to England in the time of Queen Mary and lived at Sandwich (6). He was probably a political or religious refugee settling at Sandwich because of the large refugee community of Flemings and Walloons (7), enjoying a status similar to the status he had in his native country, as he does not seem to be included in the returns of aliens or strangers (8). By the early 1570s he appears to have moved to St Mary's parish in Dover.

Jasper, about whom nothing further is known at present (9), possibly had issue

1. Jan Braems b. Mar. 1581 in Dover; m. 12 Jul. 1608 at Amsterdam (Netherlands) Abigael van Harinckhouck (b. 1586 in Sandwich) da. of Revd Anthonie van Harinckhouck (10) by his wife Abigael Wijts, and had issue
 - a. Daniel Braems ba. 4 Nov. 1612 in Amsterdam; m. in England or Amsterdam c1640 Marie le Maire da. of Johannes le Maire (by his wife Maria Mercier (11)); d. 1645/5 in England of the plague; said to have

- been treasure keeper to King Charles I and held in great esteem by the court, but forced by the civil war to flee the country (12)
- b. Pieter Braems ba. 17 Feb. 1619 in Amsterdam.
 2. Lambert (or Lambrecht) Braems, d. before 1593 (13) leaving issue
 - a. Daniel Braems (14) living 1616 m. (1) Susan Carpenter and by her had issue
 - i. Daniel Braems (or Braam) of Dover and afterwards of Rotterdam, Netherlands; b. 1593 m. Petronille Tys and d. 1669 leaving issue a son Gilles van Braam (1621-1704), the ancestor of Aegiduis van Braam, vice-admiral of the Netherlands who was created Jonkheer by patent dated at the Hague 8 Jul. 1816
Daniel Braems m. (2) Agnes, da. of Edward Grace of Eltham Kent and by her had further issue
 - ii. Edward Braems
 - b. Charles Braems (15)
 3. Charles Braems (see later)
 4. Jasper Braems, merchant of Haarlem, Holland; ba. Jan. 1575 (16) ; "stranger"; witness at wedding of brother Jan.
 5. Susannah Braems, of Dover, ba. 14 May 1578 (4) "stranger"; will pd 2 Oct. 1613 (17) m. c1596 Thomas Elwood of Dover, gent, who d. before 1613 (18)
 6. John Braems, ba. 19 Mar. 1581 (16)
 7. Pamel Braems, ba. 30 Jan. 1583 (16)

Charles Braems of Dover, merchant; m. Christian Souters "a Flemish woman" (5) d. c1593 (19); will dtd 20 Aug. 1593 pd 26 Apr. 1598 (20) left issue Charles Braems (see later), and seven other children, whose names are, as yet, unknown

Charles Braems of Sandwich (1595) and Dover, merchant; m. 1 Jul. 1595 at the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London, Jossiken van der Spick of Antwerp; will dtd 1611; d. c1600s leaving issue

1. Jacob Braems, of Dover, esquire (21) Customer of Dover m. (1) Katherine, da. of Robert Bradnex of Cheriton (by his wife Joan Knight), who died before 1624 leaving issue
 - a. Charles Braems, ba. 24 Jan. 1621 (16) appointed sole executor of father's will Jun. 1641; probably died before 1673 (22)
m. (2) 5 Apr. 1624 at Bekesbourne Kent Mercy (b. c1606) da. of Walter Harflete (23) will dtd c1641 pd 2 Jul. 1642 (24) bu. ?St Gregory Dover leaving issue by his second wife
 - b. unnamed child bu. 20 May 1622 (16)
 - c. Walter Braems, ?of Canterbury, ba. 3 Jun. 1625 at Bekesbourne Kent (25)
m. c1662 Sybilla Butts of St Margaret's Westminster (b. c1632) (26)
 - d. Jane ba. 22 Apr. 1627 at Bekesbourne Kent (25) m. Edmund Peirce of Wilcott Shropshire, esquire (27) and left issue

- e. Margaret of Dover; ba. 24 May 1629 at Bekesbourne Kent (25) d. unm.
bu. 1 Nov. 1681 (16) will dtd 24 Apr. 1673 pd 8 Apr. 1681 (28)
- f. Arnold Braems, merchant of Dover; ba. 11 Aug. 1630 (16), left property in Dover under will of sister Margaret (1673) and by Sir Arnold Braems "wareing apparel" (1679): will dtd 15 Oct. 1681 pd 9 Jul. 1684 (29)
2. Arnold Braems (see later)
3. Christian b. c1598; m. 14 Apr. 1625 (16) Bartholomew Winsor, of Faversham Kent, gent. (b. c1587) (30)

(Sir) Arnold Braems of Dover and Blackmansbury (Bridge Place) Kent, merchant; ba. Oct. 1602 (16); m. (1) 21 Apr. 1631 at Bekesbourne Kent (25) Joan (b. c1610), da. of Walter Harflet of Bekesbourne, who was bu. 21 Jul. 1635 at St Mary's Dover (31) m. (2) 17 Aug. 1636 (32) at Chilham Kent Elizabeth Digges (ba. 28 Oct. 1617 at Chilham Kent who d. 27 May 1643 ("and was buried near the handsome tomb in the chancel of Bridge Church under a gravestone" (33)) second da. of Sir Dudley Digges, Master of the Rolls (34) m. (3) after May 1643 (35) Margaret (d. 1685) da. of Sir Thomas Palmer Bt of Wingham Kent; knighted 27 May 1660, member of Parliament for Dover in the 1660 Parliament (36) bu. 1681 at Bridge (37) will dtd 12 Aug. 1679 and 3 May 1680 pd 30 Aug. 1682 (38) left issue (by first wife)

1. Mercie ba. 20 May 1632 at Bekesbourne Kent bu. 14 Jun. 1632 at Bekesbourne Kent (25)
2. Walter (see later)
3. Jacob ba. 19 Mar. 1634 at Bekesbourne Kent bu. 21 Mar. 1634 at Bekesbourne Kent (25)

Walter Braems of Dover and Blackmansbury (Bridge Place) Kent ba. 3 Oct. 1633 at Bekesbourne Kent (25) Colonel in Charles II's army (39); Comptroller of HM Customs Sandwich (40); Comptroller of HM Customs Dover (41); amongst those instructed to make a survey of the limits of the port of Dover and also of quays and wharfs 20 Jan. 1676 (42) m. c1663 (43) Mary (b. c1643, d. 27 Jan. 1684 bu. St Marys Dover (44) da. of Sir John Jacob Kt of Bromley Middlesex (45)) will dtd 10 Jan. 1691 pd 7 Oct. 1692 (46) bu. 7 Sep. 1692 at Bridge (47) leaving with other issue (48)

1. Jacob Braems, b. 27 Jul. ba. 13 Oct. 1664 (49) left £1,000 in father's will; a professional soldier (50) m. (before 1691)
2. Margaret Braems, ba. 25 Jan. 1666 (16) left £1,000 in father's will; m. (before 1695) Francis Gilborne Wheler of Charing Kent, esquire, (1655 - ?) son of Col. Charles Wheler of the Palace, Charing (51) and had issue (52)
3. Mary Braems, ba. 15 May 1667 (16)
4. Arnold Braems, ba. 9 Apr. 1668, left £100 in father's will "as well provided for in grandfather's will"
5. Katherine Braems, ba. 26 May 1669 (16) ?bu. 20 Apr. 1687 Bridge Registers)
6. Walter Braems (see later)

7. Joanna Braems, ba. 21 Dec. 1671 (16)
8. Charles Braems ba. 9 Sep. 1673 (16) d. 29 Jul. 1678 aged 2
9. John Braems ba. 26 Aug. 1674 (16); left "one heare trunck with drawers" by uncle Arnold Braems (1681); left £500 in father's will
10. Grace Braems, ba. 10 Jan. 1676 (16) alive in 1742 (53) m. . . . Ryoes (dead by 1742 (53))
11. Anthony Braems, ba. 20 Sep. 1677 (16) left £500 in father's will
12. Thomas Braems d. 22 Jul. 1680 aged 1 year 8 months bu. 29 Jul. 1680 (16)
13. Elizabeth Braems ba. 28 Feb. 1680 (16)
14. Sarah Braems, under 21 in 1691 alive in 1742 (53) m. . . . Read

Walter Braems of St Stephens, Canterbury, Kent, and St Margarets, Westminster, Middlesex; ba. 11 Aug. 1670 (16); left a "Camlet coate lined with red" by uncle Arnold Braems (1681); left £500 in his father's will (1691); Colonel in Major Elliot's Regiment of Foot (54) m. (as her second husband) Anna Christiana (d. 23 Mar. 1739 aged 62) da. of Sir William Honeywood Bt of Evington, Kent, and widow of John Dod, esquire, of Broxton, Cheshire (55); d. 16 Mar. 1741 (56); admon to his nephew Charles Wheler, March 1742 (53) ?leaving issue Walter Braems, ensign in Lord North and Greys Regiment of Foot (10th Regiment of Foot) 1702/3 (57).

Notes and references

1. Published by the Leicester University Press in 1966
2. Spelt Braemes by Mr Everitt, but as both Sir Arnold Braems and his son Colonel Walter Braems spelt their surnames without the second 'e' their spelling has been preferred
3. There is no reference to Bridge Place in Mr Everitt's text or index, although there are numerous references to Blackmansbury. A history of Bridge Place (the manor house of the manor of Blackmansbury) was published in 'Blackmansbury' Vol. 5 Nos 3 & 4 (Aug. & Oct. 1968)
4. Information kindly given by Mr Van Kretschmar of The Hague, Netherlands
5. Visitation of Kent 1619 (Harleian Society); unless otherwise stated the early pedigree is based upon this, supplemented by facts from parish registers and by information from Mr Van Kretschmar
6. This is according to the printed Visitation. According to a Dutch account he settled at Dover (ex info. Mr Van Kretschmar)
7. 'The Registers of the Dutch Church Austin Friars, London' (Lymington 1884). This volume contains a valuable Historical Introduction by W J C Moens (see especially p. XX)
8. The surviving returns are at Kent Archives Office at Maidstone. The author is indebted to the staff of the Record Office for their assistance with his researches
9. It could be his widow who married, secondly, Harmon Boockholde, of

- London, goldsmith (Canterbury marriage licence dtd 12 Feb. 1596), she being described as Christian Breames of Dover, widow
10. A Daniel Harinchoech is recorded as a deacon (1610) and as an elder (1612) of the Dutch Church in London (Registers)
 11. Johannes and Marie were married in Amsterdam in 1607. Johannes, one of the most intolerant Calvinistic ministers of his time, was the son of a famous family from Tournai, and uncle of Jacob le Maire (1585-1616), the famous navigator. Marie's sister Susanna married a William Cooper of Essex (ex info. Mr Van Kretschmar).
 12. Ex info. Mr Van Kretschmar
 13. Left a beaker "redeemed by accident by my father" to keep for posterity (ex info. Mr Van Kretschmar)
 14. He is possibly the petitioner named in 1646 in the Calendar to the House of Lords Papers (HMC 6th Report)
 15. The information regarding the descendants of Lambert Braems is taken from Burke's 'Peerage' (1904 edition under Foreign Titles of Nobility). I am indebted to Mr Peter Reid of London for this reference. A Memorial of a Jacob van Braam "of the Royal American Regiment" enclosed with a letter dated 31 July 1777 is to be found in the Public Record Office (CO 5/116 p. 47). It states (inter alia) that van Braam raised a regiment of which "Mr Washington . . . was Colonel".
 16. Transcript of the parish registers of St Mary's, Dover, at library of the Society of Genealogists in London
 17. This will is recorded by Edward Hasted (1732-1812) the historian of Kent (afterwards referred to as "Hasted") in a manuscript notebook preserved at the Canterbury Cathedral Library, but the will cannot be found in the modern calendars either of the local probate courts or the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Susannah, in her will, desires to be buried in the chancel of the church of St Mary, Dover, near her late husband.
 18. Canterbury marriage licence dtd 21 Jul. 1596; she described as Susanna Branes (sic). He was possibly the Thomas Elwood, mayor of Dover in 1592 and a member of Parliament for Dover for four years from 1594, who died in 1612.
 19. Hasted records a Charles Braems who was buried at the Church of St Peter, Dover, "by his father"
 20. PCC 31 Lewyn
 21. He was a merchant; his will refers to "my shipps and debttts of the Dunkirkers". Built the Old Customs House at Dover
 22. Not mentioned in will of sister Margaret Braems dated 24 Apr. 1673
 23. Canterbury marriage licence dated 5 Apr. 1624 for Bekesbourne, Kent. He is a widower about 27, she a spinster aged about 18
 24. There appears to have been three probates of his will - two in PCC - 89 & 104 Evelyn - and one in a local court.
 25. Parish Registers transcribed by Revd C H Wilkie (Canterbury, 1896)

26. Marriage licence (Bishop of London's Registry) dated 6 May 1662 for St Mary Magdalene, Old Fish street, London, she being a widow.
27. Canterbury marriage licence dated 27 Aug. 1661 for Bridge; she described as being of Bekesbourne, Kent, he a widower. The bondsman was Walter Braems of Bridge, gentleman, son of Sir Arnold Braems.
28. In Canterbury Archdeaconry Court. Kent Archives Office reference 16/305
29. In Canterbury Archdeaconry Court. Kent Archives Office reference PRC 16/154
30. Canterbury marriage licence dated 15 Mar. 1624. She is described as a maiden "whose friends being dead, she is now dwelling with Jacob Brames (sic) of Dover, Esquire, who consents"; at St Mary, Dover. The bondsman was Arnold Braems (sic) of Dover, merchant - her brother. The will of her son Jacob Windsor (sic) of Dover, gent., was proved in a local court in 1669. Bartholomew Winsor was appointed, with Sir Arnold Braems, an overseer of the will of Sir Arnold's brother Jacob Braems in 1641.
31. She was the sister of Mercy Harflete who married his brother Jacob Braems in 1624 (Canterbury marriage licence dated 15 Apr. 1631, for Bekesbourne). Paul Pettit of Canterbury, gent, is the bondsman.
32. Canterbury marriage licence dated 16 Aug. 1636 for Chilham. Thomas Harflete of Bekesbourne, armiger, is the bondsman.
33. Quoted by Zecharia Cozens (afterwards referred to as "Cozens") c1790-1808 (MSS notes vol. 1 p. 201) (in the possession of Dr W E Church, Bethersden, Kent, to whom the author is grateful for assistance and permission to quote)
34. The builder of Chilham Castle, Kent (see DNB and 'Blackmansbury' vol. 1 No. 4, Oct. 1964)
35. The date and place of the marriage remain to be discovered
36. Elected in April 1660 with Sir Edward Montague (to whom Pepys was secretary). Known as the Convention Parliament, it "completed the work of reform which the Long Parliament had abandoned in the autumn of 1641 by abolishing purveyance and feudal tenures in return for a grant in perpetuity of a portion of the excise" ('The Stuart Constitution', Kenyon, p. 351). It was dissolved early the following year.
He is mentioned by the diarist Samuel Pepys and the Journal of Edward Montague, 1st Earl of Sandwich 1659-1665 (published by the Naval Records Society, 1929) records "1664/5 27th January, Friday. 3'o'clock in the afternoon anchored in the Downs. Sir Arnold Braeme (sic) and his son and Capt. Jacob from Dover dined aboard with me". A "Mr Breams" is stated to have been deputy to Colonel Stroud, governor of Dover Castle.
37. Cozens records "a handsome Tomb of White marble at the North side of the area within the Communion rails" in Bridge Church. Doubtless this was destroyed in the 1860s when the church was "restored". Cozens records the memorials to the first and second wives of Sir Arnold Braems (only) on the front tablet of the tomb.

38. In Canterbury Archdeaconry Court. Kent Archives Office Reference PRC 16/307. The reference for the inventory of his goods and chattels (published in full in 'Blackmansbury' vol. 5 Nos 3 & 4) is PRC 11/46/70.
39. Walter Braems commanded a troop "belonging to ye personall Guards" of King Charles II. He spent "above £500" for the king and petitioned for the command of a troop of horse or other employment in the regiment commanded by the Earl of Oxford (the Royal Regiment of Horse known as the "Oxford Blues" which was formed in January 1661). (State Papers Domestic)
40. In 1660 (SP 29/9) Walter Braems successfully petitioned for the position of Comptroller of HM Customs at Sandwich stating he had been "at 14 years of age fetched out of his sicke bed by your Majesty's Enemies carried & imprisoned in Dover Castle which hath since esteemed for an honour to crown his fidelity to have been ye youngest prisoner in England for your Majesty's service".
41. In 1690 he petitioned for six years' arrears of salary (State Papers Domestic)
42. Quoted in Lyon's 'History of Dover' (1813)
43. London marriage licence (Vicar-general of Canterbury) dated 13 May 1663.
44. Cozen records that on a black marble slab were the following inscriptions: "Here lieth the Body of Dame Mary the daughter of Sir John Jacob of Bromly in the County of Essex Barn^t and wife to Walter Braems of Bridge in the County of Kent Esqre. who died the 27 day of January 1614 in child-bead of her 14 Childe having had 7 sons and 7 daughters" On the same stone: "Here lieth buried the body of Mrs. Joan Braems" "Here lieth the body of Charles Braems 4th son of Walter Braems Esq^e and Mary his wife daughter of Sir John Jacob Bar^{nt} He dyed the 29th day of July Ann^o 1678 nere the 3rd yeare of his age. Also here lieth buried the body of Thomas Braems 7 son of Walter Braems Esq^e and Mary his wife daughter of Sir John Jacob Bar^{nt} he died the 22nd of July ann^o dno 1680 aged one yeare and eight months".
45. See GEC 'Complete Baronetage' vol. 4 p. 3. A farmer of the Customs and a council clerk extraordinary to King Charles I, "thus combining an 'active entrepreneurial role' with a prominent position in the central executive" (G E Aylmer: 'The King's Servants')
46. In Canterbury Archdeaconry Court, Kent Archives Office reference PRC 16/325
47. "Colonel Walter Braems of Blackmansbury (sic) alias Bridge Place, in the East Chancel of ye Chappel of Bridge, on the 7 day of September 1692". Recorded in the bishops transcripts of the Bridge parish register in Cathedral Library at Canterbury.
48. According to Hasted Mary Braems died "in her bed of her fourteenth child". Certainly she had eleven children for that number are named in her husband's will of 1691. In all Walter Braems left legacies to them totalling

£8,600 and to ensure that all eleven children were adequately provided for his trustees to sell the estates "for ye best price". Hasted states "their only two sons are said to have come to an untimely end in their live's time" but, in fact, Walter Braems left at least five sons who survived him when he died in 1692. (Two other children died young - see note 44)

49. In spite of the fact that he had married without his father's consent, as recorded in his father's will.
50. A Jacob Braems is listed as a member of the Earl of Bath's Regiment of Foot in 1692 to be captain of the company of which Major Roger Elliot was captain ('English Army Lists 1661-1714' published in 1960 by Francis Edwards). Col. the Hon. James Stanley's Regiment of Foot included an ensign George Braems in 1694. An Anthony Braems was to be ensign in Sir John Jacob's Regiment of Foot in 1697.
51. He was the brother of the Revd Sir George Wheler Kt (see Burke's 'Landed Gentry' 1952 edition under Wheler of Otterden, where the marriage is given incorrectly).
52. Their issue included a son Charles Wheler who was the administrator of the estate of his maternal uncle Col. Walter Braems in 1742.
53. PCC Pennyman March 1741/42 Administration. "Hon'ble Collonel Walter Braems" On the 31st Day Administration of the goods and chattels and credits of the Honourable Collonel Walter Braems, Esq., late of the parish of St. Stephens near Canterbury, co. Kent, but in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster in the county of Midx, widdower, deceased was granted to Charles Wheler the nephew of the deceased being first sworn duly to administer. Grace Ryoos, widow, and Sarah Read the natural and lawful and only sisters of the said deceased first renouncing. March 1743.
54. Army Records relating to Walter Braems. He is not found in W H Powell's Manuscript index of 'Colonels 1680-1760' nor in 'List of Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, 1716-1899'. In 'List of Half-pay Officers (English Estab.) 1714' (1900) the following appears under Major-General Elliot's Regiment of Foot: "Captains... Walt. Breams...".

In 'George the First's Army 1714-1727' (C Dalton, 1910)
(Add. MSS. BM. 22264, fol. 129)

Vol. 1 p. 202 "A List of Officers Displaced, etc."

Officers who have been Displaced either with leave to sell or Otherwise.....	In what Regt.	Officers who have succeeded those who were displaced, etc.	Date of Commissions
Capt. Lombard deceased	Sankey's Foot	Walt. Breames Capt.	20 July 1716

(This and other vols contain details of an Arnold James Breames - Ensign in 1715, 33 Foot, Major General Wade's Regt (Commissions renewed 25 Mar. 1715)).

In 'English Army Lists & Commission Registers 1661-1714' (C Dalton 1904)
Vol. IV 1702-1707. p. 175 Col. Roger Elliot's Newly-Raised Regt. of Foot⁺

Captains
Walt. Breams⁴

"NB All the Commissions, except the Colonel's were dated at St. James, 10 April 1703 d."

"+Embarked for Spain in Spring of 1705 and served at Gibraltar. Disbanded in Aug. 1713 and Officers placed on half-pay"

"4. Appointed Lieut. in Earl of Bath's Regt, of Foot, (10th Foot), 20 May 1693. Made Bt. Lt-Col. by Lord Galway 15 May 1708. Placed on half-pay as Captain in 1713"

Vol. IV. p. 45. Lord North & Grey's Regt. of Foot⁺

"+The 10th Regt. of Foot"

Ensigns
Walter Breams³⁴

P. 47 "34. Probably son of Capt. Walter Breams who left above Regiment in April 1703. Ensign's Commission not forthcoming".

Vol. VI. Walter Breams of Elliot's Regt. to be Lt. Col. of Foot.
10 May 1708 K.

55. By whom she had issue John Harbord Dod, also of Broxton, Controller of the Revenue of Tenth's and First Fruits to Queen Anne's Bounty, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Matthews, gentleman, of Exeter, Devon, and who died 3rd July 1732 aged 34 (M. I. in Elmsted Church, Kent). (See Burke's 'Landed Gentry' 1847 ed, under Worthington)
56. M. I. in Elmsted Church Kent
57. Ex info. Mr Kenneth Myers of Southwick Sussex

APPENDIX

The humble remonstrance of Sir Arnold Braems of his services and sufferings
(Public Record Office Reference SP 29/9)

When Dublin in Ireland declared for his late Majesty (1) and being in great want of corn he sent a ship of 300 tons laden with rye which was there disposed of to ye inhabitants relief and lost him above £2,000 the power of Parliament in England increasing so fast and they forbidding all trade with those parts of Ireland under his Majesty's power upon pain of confiscation of ships and goods, surprised part of his goods coming in return of his corn to the value of £1200 or £1400 and made prize of it in the Court of Admiralty at London, and the remainder he lost at Dublin, as also his ship having 20 pieces of ordnance hoping to escape the enemy's hands put into Milford Haven to have laden coals, and there was surprised by the Parliament's forces, all his ordnance and provision both of war and victuals, and about £200 in money which was on board

his ship to have laden here with coals, was all taken away, by which he lost above £2,000 more.

Before 1648 several times plundered for refusing commissions from the Parliamentary power, and to act with them.

In 1648 at Dover in the time of putting ourselves in armes to maintain our Petition to the Parliament for a Personal Treaty with his late Majesty, he made stay of 100 barrels of powder, of which were spent in that service 40 barrels for which he was sued, and paid for the same.

In the same year to the revolted fleet in the Downs he paid his due assistance and promoted their obedience to his Majesty, in which time we being over powered by land forces he retired himself to Callice (2), where shortly after his now Majesty (3) came, and at that time we holding yet the Castles in the Downs for his Majesty, a supply being wanting for their continuance, and holding out against a land seige, he did contribute a considerable sum of money, and promoted the like from other English Gentlemen there, which was presently turned into powder, and other arms and sent to them, as I presume my Lord Culpepper (4), I am assured Sir John Mennez (5) and Mr Booth (6) do well remember.

After which when your Majesty was in the Downs in person aboard the fleet, and having many laden ships of London under your power, and being then in a Treaty with the City of London to have £2,000 for their release to be bestowed in provisions which the fleet wanted, during which time his Majesty being cautious in meddling with any of those goods, and their wants increasing, and the Treaty growing cold, he did persuade the sending of several goods to Callice which were turned into provisions, and their want of beer being most, he sent by his Majesty's approbation 14 chests of sugar which he took by consent of the Master of a ship then in the Downs and sent them to Zeland (7) to be turned into 100 tons of beer: which accordingly was done, and after that we were defeated in that design, and that most men were admitted to return home and make composition for their estates, of which himself being one, he was afterwards arrested and sued in London for the said sugars, and was forced to pay for the same.

After which part of your Majesty's fleet under the conduct of Prince Rupert (8) went for the southward, and some of them falling in at Lisbone where he had a ship with 30 pieces of ordnance new arrived from the Brasil, which said ship fitted herself in a warlike manner and declared for his Majesty, and after our defeat there, was seized on, and at this hour lyeth sinke upon ye place. In which his proper loss besides what have or ever shall recover there, is above £4,000 Sir John Mennez then at Lisbone.

After which some of the seamen belonging to the said ship came into England, I made oath that he had given orders to Captain Morris then Commander of his ship, that he should not come for England, but put himself into service there for his Majesty against the Parliament, upon which he was tried for his life before the Judges of the Admiralty, in Southwark (9), and by

God's Providence avoided their sentence.

In all other times since 1648 until this present 1660 he was ready to pay all duty towards the restoration of his Majesty. And now in this last Expedition, and by his Majesty's particular Command by Letters, prevailing with Vice Admiral Lawson (10), in securing the fleet under his power for his Majesty's Service, his Majesty hath had a Particular of that success by the Lord Mordant (11) and from himself.

As to Trade in the time of his late Majesty when we had peace with Spain, then trading as a Merchant he paid in the Port of Dover for Customs six thousand and eight thousand pounds a year; and by his influence and Credit in foreign parts came through his hands in plate and bullion for many years five, six, and eight hundred thousand pounds each year, a great part of which he sent to several merchants in London to be coined in the Tower, and other part by permission of a Privy Seal he transported to the Several Proprietors in foreign parts paying his Majesty a duty for the same.

Notes on Remonstrance

1. King Charles I
2. Calais in France
3. King Charles II
4. Probably a reference to John Colepeper (d. 1660) Baron Colepeper of Thoresway
5. Sir John Mennes (1599-1671) Comptroller of the Navy 1661-1671. After the Restoration he was appointed Governor of Dover Castle. See DNB.
6. Possibly George Booth (1622-1684) who, in April 1661, was created Baron Delamer of Dunham Massey. See DNB.
7. Zeeland in the Netherlands
8. Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland (d. 1682), a commander of the Royalist Army, was the son of King Charles I's sister Elizabeth by her husband Frederick V, Elector Palatine of the Rhine and King of Bohemia.
9. Southwark in Surrey. It has not been possible to identify Captain Morris; there are several wills of mariners of that name proved in PCC during the second half of the seventeenth century.
10. Sir John Lawson (d. 1665), admiral, was commander-in-chief of the fleet 1659. See DNB.
11. Henry Mordaunt (1623-1697) Earl of Peterborough and Lord Mordaunt. See DNB.

The exact date in 1660 of this Remonstrance is unknown but possibly it is before July, when Lord Colepeper (see note 4) died.



High street Bridge Kent looking north. From a drawing by Willem Schellinks executed in the early 1660s reproduced by courtesy of the Courtauld Institute of Art (Witt Collection). (See note on page 44)



High street Bridge Kent looking north. From a photograph by Brian Pearson taken in the early 1960s. (See note on page 44)