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RECTORS OF ADISHAM.

Vicarage of East Peckham. Upon his institution to Adisham he resigned East Peckham. He held the Seventh Prebend in Canterbury Cathedral from 1744 until his death on the 19th of May 1770. To Maidstone Church his body was carried for interment, and there his remains lie.

THE HON. JAMES CORNWALLIS held this benefice for five months, from May to October 1770, when he resigned it, and became a Prebendary of Westminster Abbey and Rector of Wrotham. He had held the benefices of Ickham (1769-78), and Boughton Malherb. He was appointed Dean of Canterbury in 1775; Bishop of Lichfield 1781; Dean of Windsor 1791-4: and he succeeded to the Earldom of Cornwallis in 1823.

JOHN LYNCH, LL.D., second and youngest son of the Dean of Canterbury, held this benefice for ten years 1771-81. When Dr. Richard Palmer resigned the Fifth Prebendal Stall at Canterbury in 1781, it was arranged that Dr. Lynch should have that stall, and that Dr. Palmer's son should have this benefice. Dr. Lynch, after he was a Canon, became likewise Archdeacon of Canterbury (1788-1803), and Rector of St. Dionis Backchurch, London. His elder brother, Sir William Lynch, K.B., was M.P. for Canterbury 1768, but died in 1785. Their mother was a daughter of Archbishop Wake.

JOHN PALMER, B.A. (who thus obtained the Rectory of Adisham through his father's resignation of a Canonry at Canterbury), was inducted on the 29th of April 1781, and held the benefice during many years.

W. W. DICKINS was Rector from 1818 to 1862.

HENRY MONTAGU VILLIERS, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, son of a late Bishop of Durham, was collated to this benefice in 1862, and held it until the end of 1881, when he was appointed Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

JAMES HASLEWOOD CARR, M.A., and formerly a Fellow, of the University of Durham, was collated to this rectory in December 1881. He had held the benefice of Broadstairs, in Thanet, from 1866 to 1881.

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PATRICKSBOURNE CHURCH, AND BIFRONS.

BY THE REV. W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

PATRICKSBOURNE was inhabited at a very early period, quite as thickly as it now is. This fact is proved by the number of early graves discovered in an extensive Saxon cemetery on Patricksbourne Hill, within Bifrons Park. They were situated on the east side of the road from Bridge to Patricksbourne, not more than 200 yards distant from the great Roman road to Dover. By the favour of the late Marquess Conyngham the cemetery was explored under the auspices of the Kent Archaeological Society during the years 1866-8.*

The Says and the Cheneyes were manorial lords here, from the twelfth century to the sixteenth; and the family of Isaak possessed the Hothe estate, here, during the fifteenth century. In 1450 both Sir John Cheney, and John Isaak "armiger, of Patrykesbourne," joined Jack Cade's insurrection.

A church existed here in A.D. 1086, when the Domesday Survey was taken; but this place was then called simply "Bourne." Almost every church was rebuilt after the twelfth century commenced; and the architectural details would lead us to believe that this church was rebuilt in the second half of that century. It is quite possible, however, that some of the earlier masonry may still remain, especially in the chancel.

Early in the thirteenth century half a knight's fee here was given to the Priory of Augustine Canons, at Beaulieu (*Bello Loco*) in the forest of Preaulx in Normandy. Two or three canons of that monastery, coming here to serve the church, formed a small cell of Augustine Canons, as an offshoot of their priory. Thus, in 1254, when an Aid was granted to King Henry III, the owners of one knight's fee here were registered upon the Aid Roll as "William de Say and the Canons of Patrikkesbourne."†

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, VI., 329; X., 298; XIII., 552.

† Agnes de Say carried half this knight's fee in dower to her husband Alexander Cheny. Subsequently the entire fee was held by William de Cheny and the Canons of Beaulieu, from Geoffrey de Say; and in 1347 the Aid

Four years later, on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist A.D. 1258, a more convenient arrangement was made, by which this church was appropriated to the Priory of Merton in Surrey; so that from that time forward it was served either by canons of Merton, or by chaplains presented by their priory. The Priory of Beaulieu retained possession of the manor here until A.D. 1410, when that, likewise, was alienated to Merton Priory.

In 1317 the Latin form of the name Patricksbourne was written as "*Bourne Patricii*." We may therefore infer that before this manor was given to Beaulieu Priory, its owner had borne the surname of Patrick. When Hasted says that the owner's name was John de Pratellis or Pratis, he may have mistaken the abbreviated form in which the true name was written.

THE TOWER, AND ITS NORMAN DOORWAY.

The most remarkable feature of this church is a richly moulded Norman doorway, by which it is entered, through the tower, in the middle of the south side of the nave aisle. It is one of the most richly moulded Norman doorways in Kent. Its archway is doubly recessed; with cylindrical shafts, having carved capitals, in each recess. The mouldings springing from these shafts are nicely carved; but the principal carving is lavished upon the hood-moulding above them, and on the tympanum below them. The tympanum shews our Lord in majesty; on His right hand are three figures, two of whom seem to be angels; the third, kneeling in the corner, does not appear to have wings. On our Lord's left hand, the figures are not easily distinguishable. Beneath our Lord and His attendants, there is a course of stone, carved with foliage and birdlike monsters.

The mouldings of the arch-hood are very elaborate, and are surrounded by an edge of dog-tooth ornament. In one moulding pairs of circles, linked together vertically, alternate with slanting bands, which may perhaps be supposed to bind them to the arch.

received from it is thus recorded: "De Roberto de Cheny, et Canonis Prioratus de Bello Loco in manus Margarete de Bourne ex dimissione Regis existentis, xls."

The family of Bourne long retained property at Higham in Patricksbourne and at Beracre. In 1254 Thomas de Bourne held of William de Say, three-quarters of a knight's fee in Hegham; one quarter thereof lying at Beracre. Subsequently the same land was held of Geoffrey de Say, by John de Bourne and William de Hegham. In 1347 it had passed to the heirs of Sir Thomas de Bourne, jointly with James de Hegham.

In 1254 three ladies (*filie trone*) held of William de Say, one quarter of a fee in "Patrikesbourne." Probably they were Dionisia de Beracre and her sisters, who subsequently held half a fee in Beracre from Geoffrey de Say. In 1347 their land was held by John Petit and Richard de Beracre.

Above the whole archway rises a tall pointed canopy; within which is a round-headed niche, carved with the Agnus Dei or "Lamb and Flag." This design cannot well be of a date earlier than 1170; and it may be ten years later. The tower (of which it occupies the south wall) is oddly placed, and forms a porch in the middle of the south aisle, not projecting from it.* This tower opens to the nave, and to the south aisle, by pointed arches on the north and east, but by half of a round arch on the west.

In the tower hang three bells; one is ancient and inscribed "*Ave Maria gracia plena*." Two bells were recast in 1674. The stone clock-face, now seen above the great doorway, was inserted by the present Marquess Conyngham, when he gave the clock. It is a reproduction of the original design, which was ancient.†

The small portion of south aisle which stands to the west of the tower, opens to the nave by a round-headed arch; and to the tower by half of a round arch.

The north aisle was added about 1824, when Mr. Hughes Hallett was the vicar. The windows, and the Norman north doorway were then removed from the original north wall to their present position in the north aisle. The arms of Fogge were formerly emblazoned in the westernmost window of the original north wall.

THE CHANCEL.

The chancel arch, which is of simple and massive design, and of horseshoe shape, is probably of earlier date than the great south doorway. Its cylindrical shafts are remarkably small and slight. The priest's door, south of the chancel, may also be of like earlier date. It has good mouldings, and is surmounted by a small statue, probably of St. Mary, the patron-saint of the church.

In the east wall of the chancel we see a triplet of Norman windows; the central one is higher than the others, and above it is

* Sir Gilbert Scott thought that this entrance was quite unique—a porch in a tower,—but Pythome church tower is over the north porch. He considered that when the tower was built the porch here was allowed to remain, as it had done before; being too beautiful to be touched.

† Before the church was restored, two huge buttresses of brick, built to support the tower, hid much of the mouldings of the handsome doorway. With respect to the bells in the tower, the Rev. F. T. Vine has kindly copied for me the following extract from the parish registers:—

"The 20th Anno Domini 1674. Palmer at St. Dunstons in the suburbs of Canterbury cast anew *two of the three bells* belonging to Patricksborne Parish Church, in the Diocese of Canterbury. The third, or biggest, bell when cast anew weighed 529 Q. The first, or least, bell when new cast weighed 333 Q.

"JOHN MACKALLAR, Vicar of Patricksbourne.

"CHRISTOPHER SYMPSON, sen^r. (a mayson.) ch. warden."

a marigold window of eight lights radiating from a central circle. There are two small un moulded Norman windows* in the north wall of the chancel; and two in its south wall. The eastern triplet was walled up until the church was restored in 1849, by Mr. Marshall, an architect in Canterbury, at Lady Conyngham's expense, when these three windows were filled with Flemish painted glass, of some antiquity. It had been collected on the Continent with much care, by the first Marchioness Conyngham. Mr. Marshall's restoration of the chancel was well spoken of by Sir Gilbert Scott, when he came in 1857 to restore the whole building.

The central scene in the eastern windows, representing the Virgin and Child, with shepherds adoring, is dated 1589. Beneath it is a representation of the Crucifixion. In the north window, of the triplet, the subject at the top is the Transfiguration of our Lord. Below it is the Crucifixion, dated, apparently, 1532, with two figures, one bearing a flagon, the other a chalice (?). Underneath that scene, Samson's exploit with the jawbone of an ass appears; upon this subject the date 1538 is placed.

In the south window of the triplet, the subject at the top is dated 1602; beneath it, appears the scene of our Lord's agony in the garden, dated 1589. Below that, David is seen, rescuing his sheep from a lion.

There are in the chancel two aumbries or lockers, and a remarkable piscina. The arch above the piscina is surmounted by a mutilated triangular pediment or canopy of the thirteenth century.

At the south-west angle of the chancel there is a "squint," or hagioscope, by which persons sitting in the south aisle could see the elevation of the host at the high altar.

The floor of the chancel is paved with red and yellow tiles, some of which bear the family crest of Lord Conyngham.

Beneath is the family vault of the Conynghams. The first and second Marquess and Marchioness Conyngham are here buried.

The tablets commemorating them are thus inscribed:—

"Sacred to the Memory of Henry Marquess Conyngham Earl

* The subjects delineated in the glass of the easternmost windows (given by the Marchioness Conyngham in 1849) are:—

In the north wall nearest the east end.	{ Christ's entry into Jerusalem. Christ blessing little children. Christ raising the widow's son.
In the south wall nearest the east end.	

of Mountcharles Viscount Slane and Baron Minster of Minster Abbey in this county K.P. G.C.H. Born December xxvi MDCCCLXVI. Died December xxviii MDCCCXXXII.

"Elizabeth Marchioness Conyngham Wife of Henry First Marquess Conyngham. Born March xxix MDCCCLXX. Died October xi MDCCCLXI.

"Sacred to the Memory of Francis Nathaniel 2nd Marquis Conyngham, Knight of St Patrick, Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover, Knight of the Tower & Sword of Spain, Privy Councillor, Major General in the Army, Formerly M.P. for Donegal, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1823-6, Lord of the Treasury 1827-30, Postmaster General 1834-5, and Lord Chamberlain to King William the Fourth and Queen Victoria 1835-9. Born June 11th 1799. Died July 17th 1876.

"Sacred to the Memory of Jane Marchioness Conyngham, wife of Francis Nathaniel, 2nd Marquis Conyngham, 2nd Daughter of Henry 1st Marquis of Anglesey. Born Oct 13th 1798. Died June 28th 1876."

Notices of other tablets, commemorating members of this family, will be found on a subsequent page.

THE BIFRONS CHAPEL.

In the south chapel (now fitted up as the Bifrons pew), the south window was filled with Flemish glass by the first Marchioness Conyngham. The oldest portion, dated 1550, represents some personage bearing a flag. Another scene, the descent from the cross, bears the date 1589. Four other subjects, executed in a brownish neutral tint, are dated 1670.

The monuments within the church chiefly commemorate the owners of BIFRONS, a mansion which was first built by John Bargrave, eldest brother of Isaac Bargrave, Dean of Canterbury. Their family had been settled for many years in the adjoining parish of Bridge, which is appended as a chapelry to that of Patrick'sbourne. The Bridge Register spells their name as Bargar; and so does the Register of the Cathedral in 1626 and 1628. Thus the name may be derived from a manor, in Bridge parish, called Baracere, Beracere or Bargar. The Dean's baptism is thus recorded in the Bridge Register: "1580, Isacke Bargar was baptized the 12 daye of June anno supra." To this entry a note has been subsequently appended: "Afterwards Deane of Canterbury."

The Patrick'sbourne Register records the marriage of his sister

to the Rector of Betteshanger, who afterwards became Dean of Canterbury: "1604, 4 October, Mr John Boyes clerk and Mrs Angell Bargar virgine." She was buried in the Cathedral, Nov. 13, 1645, having for twenty years survived her husband Dean Boys, who died Sept. 30, 1625. She had the comfort of remaining at the Deanery during most of her widowhood, her brother having succeeded to her husband as Dean. He, however, died in January 1643, two years before his sister. In the previous August, Dean Bargrave had been seized by the Parliamentary forces, and was in prison for three weeks. This treatment seems to have affected his health so much that he died within six months after it.

An epitaph in this church records that in the Civil War the Bargrave family, whose ashes are scattered over the whole of the little south chapel, stood and fell with the royal cause of Charles I. It commemorates John Bargrave, the builder of Bifrons, and his wife, with their son Robert Bargrave and his wife. They lie buried beneath a stone which was placed in the floor of this south chapel, in 1663, by John Bargrave, son and heir of Robert.* This young owner of Bifrons (John Bargrave) had been compelled, by his circumstances, to sell the house and estate to Sir Arthur Slingsby in the previous year, 1662. The inscription on the stone was composed by the young squire's uncle, the Rev. John Bargrave, son of the builder of Bifrons, a prebendary of Canterbury, rector of Harbledown 1660-70, and rector of Pluckley 1662-76.† The wording and arrangement of the epitaph is unique and very quaint. Its author died in 1680.

Against the south wall there is a tablet commemorating John

* In the chancel of Bridge Church hangs a portrait of another Robert Bargrave who died in 1649, aged 65. He was a brother of the Dean of Canterbury.

† The epitaph alluded to is as follows:—

Per totum hoc sacellum sparsa est	} Generosa Bargraviana terra	} jacent
Cujus familiæ armiger & Johannes Bifrontis Conditor Et Hæres ejus Robertus sub hoc Marmore una cum uxoribus		
Bello civili ex p'tibus regiis Stetit et cecidit familia	} eccles x ^{ti}	} Amen
Lugens Scripsit filius Et Frater Johan.		
Johan Hæres a ruinis In ruinas lapidem posuit	} An. D. M. DCLXIII.	}

A pedigree of the family is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, IV., 252.

Taylor, Esq.,* who purchased Bifrons in 1694, and raised a beautiful garden there. Born in 1655, he died in 1729. By his wife Olive Tempest, who died in April, 1716, in her 60th year, and was buried here before him, he had ten children. Of them four sons and four daughters alone survived their father. Mrs. Taylor was a daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, of Durham; and upon her monument, in this church, are her arms:—*argent* a bend *sable* between six martlets. The Taylor family bore, *gules* three roses *argent*; a chief *vair*. In the year 1757 the Rev. Bryan Faussett, visiting Patrick's-bourne Church, noticed in the south window of the Bifrons Chapel these two coats impaled. That coloured glass has disappeared.

The eldest son Dr. Brooke Taylor, F.R.S., author of a treatise on *Lineal Perspective*, died two years after his father, and was buried in London. His wife Elizabeth Sawbridge of Olantigh, was buried here in 1729; his only daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Sir William Young, Bart.

Of Mr. John Taylor's daughters, three are commemorated here; Margaret, who died in 1738; Olive, wife of the vicar, the Rev. Dr. John Bowtell; and Mary, who lived to the age of 91, and then died unmarried in 1771. This long-lived lady had in 1753 the right of presentation to the vicarage of Patrick's-bourne. Her brother Herbert, the owner of Bifrons, was then rector of Hunton, and of St. Alphage, Canterbury. Him she presented to this vicarage also; and thus the Rev. Herbert Taylor, who married Mary a daughter of Dr. Wake, prebendary of Canterbury, became vicar of Patrick's-

* The tablet to John Taylor bears the following inscription:—

In this vault lies John Taylor
who was born Dec. 7, 1665 and died
Ap. 4, 1729, survived by 8 of his children
i. e. 4 sons & 4 daughters.
He purchased an estate in this Parish Sep.
29, 1694. Afterwards another in Bridge
and when he had improved them and raised
a beautiful garden to Bifrons he settled
the whole upon his family.
He gave several ornaments of value to
the Church, was a strict economist, a just
Dealer, & a friend to the poor.
His eldest son Brook LL.D. & F.R.S.
dying in London Nov. 29, 1731, was buried
in St. Anne's Churchyard by his own order.
A gentleman of Learning, great ingenuity,
and endowed with many valuable qualities
both natural & acquired, which
made him highly esteemed by those that knew him
particularly the virtuous
and his death much lamented.
He left no issue male.

bourne for ten years. Dying in 1763, aged 51, he left two sons. Herbert, the eldest, presented his brother, the Rev. Edward Taylor, rector of Ruckinge, then aged 29, to this benefice. The new squire, however, did not enjoy his estate for more than four years. Herbert Taylor died in 1767, and then for a second time one person became both squire and vicar. Succeeding to the Bifrons estate at the age of 33, the Rev. Edward Taylor enjoyed it and this benefice for a quarter of a century. He entirely rebuilt the house at Bifrons, upon a new site, close to the old one. His building is the present house, but its exterior has been cased, and it has been otherwise altered.

The sons left by this vicar and squire of Patricksbourne reflected much credit and honour upon their father's training. The eldest son, Edward Taylor, Esq., became a Member of Parliament. He selected the Rev. Wm. Tuke to succeed his father in the vicarage.

The Right Honourable Sir Brook Taylor, K.G.H., another son of the parson-squire, became well known as Private Secretary of Lord Grenville, and a member of the King's Privy Council. He died in 1846, aged 69, and was buried here, as a tablet to his memory informs us.

Better known perhaps than either the Member of Parliament or the Privy Councillor, was another brother, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor. Having been Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York, he became Private Secretary to King George III., and in old age was Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's Park.

Another brother is commemorated in the following epitaph, here:—"Sacred to the Memory of Captain Bridges Watkinson Taylor, of the Royal Navy (fifth son of the Rev. Edward Taylor of Bifrons), born Sept. 25th, 1777.

"He served with distinguished zeal and credit from the early age of 15 years with little interval till the period of his death, which was caused by the upsetting of his boat off Brindisi in the Adriatic, on the 24th February 1814, whilst he was in the command of his Majesty's ship *Apollo*, and forwarding measures for a projected attack upon the island of Corfu, then in the possession of the French.

"He was not less conspicuous for the active and gallant manner in which he discharged his duty to his king and country, than for kindness of heart, benevolence of disposition, exemplary and un-

affected piety, and it is remarkable that his meritorious and useful career was closed by a fatal accident from which, under Providence, he had, at the risk of his own life, rescued at various periods of his service three of his fellow-creatures.

"He had the honour of sharing in the glory of the victories of the 1st June 1794, and of the Nile on the 1st of August 1798. On the 18th of the same month, when Lieutenant on board the *Leander* of 50 guns, he was wounded and taken prisoner in a hard-contested action between that ship and the French ship *Génévent* of 74 guns.

"In proof of the esteem and affection borne to his memory by the officers of the *Apollo*, they have erected a monument to him in the church of Portsmouth.

"This tablet is placed here by his surviving brothers and sisters in testimony of their attachment to a most affectionate and most beloved brother."

Monumental inscriptions here likewise commemorate John Denne, of Patricksbourne Court Lodge, who died in 1690, aged 71, and his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1680, aged 52; also Elizabeth, wife of their son Thomas Denne, of Brabourne Court Lodge, sole child of John and Ann Alleyan of Stowting. She died in 1701, aged 21. Also Daniel, another son of John and Elizabeth Denne, who died Sept. 18th 1702, aged 39 years. From him descended the Dennes of Winchelsea and Lydd.

THE VICARS OF PATRICKSBOURNE.

On the 13th of Nov. 1303, Archbishop Winchelsea admitted to the cure of the parish church *Adam de Eyton*, a canon of Merton Priory;* and another of these canons, Brother *Peter de Fodryngehe*, was similarly admitted to the same cure in October 1307. The title of Vicar is first used in the record of the admission of *William de Eyton*, by Archbishop Reynolds (Reg. 20^b), on the 1st of June 1317. The Registers mention no other vicar until the end of December 1349, when Archbishop Islip (Reg. 250^a) instituted *Simon de Hithe*, who retained this benefice for nearly twenty-three years, and then by exchange took the adjoining vicarage of Bekesbourne. His successor, *William Wygge*, instituted in October 1372, was followed by *John Scaldewell*, who in Feb. 1379-80 (Sudbury's Reg., 130^b) exchanged with the rector of Baketon, Sussex, *John Gobet*.

Eight years later Gobet, in Feb. 1387-8, exchanged with the

* Winchelsea's Register, 293^a.

chaplain of Eastbridge Hospital, *Robert atte Church* (Courtenay's Reg., 268^b). *John Touker* was instituted by Archbishop Arundel (Reg. i. 277^b) on the 7th of July 1401; and the same Primate admitted *William Lattyr* to the vicarage on the 3rd of December 1409 (Reg. ii., 56^a). During the fifteenth century the institutions of several vicars seem to have escaped record. One *William Kyndegett* was succeeded by *Robert Mendon*, who was admitted by Archbishop Chichele (Reg. 211^b) on the 16th of August 1436. The next vicar whose name has come down to us is *Nicholas Corall*, who resigned, and was followed by *Patrick Cruys*. Archbishop Bourgehier admitted him on the 20th of July 1455. He died soon, and was succeeded by *John Clerk* on the 19th of May 1459 (Reg. 76^a).

Within a year, a chaplain named *William Flete* followed him (April 14, 1460), being presented by Archbishop Bourgehier, through lapse of the patronage to him (77^a). Flete resigned during the same year, and *Laurence Yerdherst*, who was instituted on the 30th of November 1460 (79^b), held the benefice for nearly six years. For what reason we cannot ascertain, but the fact is recorded that Yerdherst was deprived; and in his place *John Loughton* was instituted July 28, 1466 (93^b). Death carried off the new vicar within eight months, so that *Wm. Preston* succeeded him on the 26th of March 1467 (96^a). Preston resigned, and then *Walter Walsh* was admitted to the benefice on the 23rd of Nov. 1470 (103^a). He died within six months, and into his place came *William Dardes* on the 14th of July 1471 (104^a). Dardes held the vicarage for nearly nine years. Upon his death *Walter Bristow* was instituted on the 29th of May 1480 (125).

Cardinal Morton instituted *Malcolm Ramsey*, M.A., on the 7th of August 1494, but others must have held the benefice during that century, whose names are not recorded. Very few incumbents retain a living for so long a period as Ramsey did. He died in 1538, having been vicar of Patricksbourne for forty-four years, and was buried in the chancel of Bridge Church. A memorial of him is carved in relief on the south wall of that chancel.

All these vicars (save one) had been presented to the benefice by the Prior and Convent of Merton in Surrey, but, during Ramsey's long incumbency, the Priory sold or otherwise alienated the next presentation to one John Bowle. Accordingly, on the death of Ramsey, Mr. Bowle presented to this vicarage a chaplain named *John Grene*, who was instituted by Archbishop Cranmer

(365^a) on the 5th of July 1538, after the Priory of Merton had been dissolved.

The new vicar Grene died after he had enjoyed his preferment little more than three years. Then Sir Thomas Cheney, who had obtained those lands which Merton Priory held here, adjacent to his own, exercised the right of patronage and presented *John Shawe*, who was instituted on the 24th of March 1541-2 by Archbishop Cranmer (380^a). On the death of Shawe in 1546, Sir Thos. Cheney, K.G., presented *Wm. Noles* or *Nowell*, who was instituted on the 1st of May (Cranmer's Reg., 400^a). At that period a fatality seemed to attach to the place. Nowell died within five years, and his successor *John Eyssher* was admitted to the benefice on the 6th of January 1550-1 (Cranmer's Reg., 413^b). On the death of *Richard Fountayne*, a new patron, named William Partheryeche, presented *Robert Rawson* to the vicarage, in December 1589; and afterwards *John White*, also, in May 1594. Edward Partridge was the patron in 1640.

After *James Coleby* (1644); *James Shipton* (1659); and *John Fige*, who was presented by Arnold Braems in Feb. 166 $\frac{2}{3}$, and died in 1667, we find *John Mackallar* holding the vicarage for thirty-one years, from Nov. 7, 1667, to Jan. 27, 1698-99, when he died. Among the Archiepiscopal archives at Lambeth there is a petition from thirty-three parishioners of Patricksbourne, including the two churchwardens, John Andrews and John Dutton, in May 1695, against Mr. Mackallar's oppression, vexations, misdemeanours, and miscarriages. In the forefront stand disputes about tithes left long unsettled, and then overcharged. The vicar's absence, for some weeks from Patricksbourne, and for eight weeks from Bridge (January to March 1694-5), is likewise mentioned. The petitioners allege that he sometimes sat while reading prayers and preaching. They say that he detained the offertory amounting to about £1 per annum, pretending that he himself was "the poor." Also that he neglected to pay his proportion of the poor rates and the King's taxes. The tenour of the petition evinces much petty irritation about trivial matters, but we can readily account for it when we remember that Mr. Mackallar had then been vicar for twenty-eight years, and was evidently getting old and infirm. He lived four years longer. In his earlier years he had been active and useful, as many entries in the Registers testify. His successor *Dr. John Bowtell*, who was presented to the living by Margaret, widow of Walter Braems, held this benefice for the long period of fifty-five years; from

February 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ to January 1753. He was likewise rector of Staplehurst. His wife Olive, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., rests beside him, here, beneath a tomb in Patricksbourne churchyard. During one entire century there were but three incumbents of Patricksbourne. After Dr. Bowtell's death, his brother-in-law, *Mr. Herbert Taylor* held the benefice for ten years; and that gentleman's son, *Edward Taylor*, occupied it for thirty-five years. Thus, three vicars, alone, enjoyed this living during the very long period of one hundred years. The *Rev. William Toke* was instituted in May 1799. He was succeeded by the *Rev. Wm. Payler*, who held the benefice until 1813; and after him it was occupied by the *Rev. Charles Hughes-Hallett* 1813-46; and the *Rev. John Stevenson, D.D.*, 1846-74; whose successor, the *Rev. Francis Thomas Vine*, is the present Vicar.

During the incumbency of Mr. Mackallar, some curious entries were made in the Registers; they have been kindly copied, for me, by Mr. Vine, who has likewise sent to me the following notes of monumental tablets omitted above:—

On a tablet in the Bifrons Chapel.

In memory of Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, R.N., M.P. for the County Clare, who died in Scotland September 14th, 1881, aged 48 years. He served in the Royal Navy in the Baltic and Black Seas, and at the bombardment of Bomarsund and Sebastopol, and received two medals and the order of the Medjidie. Erected by his brother the Marquis Conyngham. "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out," John vi. 37.

There is also a tablet to the memory of two sisters of Francis Nathaniel 2nd Marquis Conyngham; namely, Elizabeth Henrietta, married to the Earl of Aboyne, died August 21, 1839; and Harriet Maria, married to Sir William Somerville, Bart., died Dec. 3, 1843.

There are also tablets erected to the memory of the *Rev. Charles Hughes-Hallett* of Higham, formerly vicar of the parish; also that of his wife and other members of his family.

FROM THE REGISTERS.

A stranger, being an antient man, a supposed Papist by his Rosary, Beads and Crucifix, who died at Higham Farm, was buried in woollen only. As the affidavit doth appear on the 5 November A.D. 1678.

A memorandum that John Mackallar, vicar and minister of Patricksbourne, did cause some ash trees to be planted in the churchyard of Patricksbourne on Dec. 19, 1668. At the same time, or two or three days before that, was two very old rotten ash trees taken down.

A Memorial, viz. :—

That John Mackallar, Vicar of Bridge, Kent, notified on November the 30th An^o 1681 to Richard Poore, ch: warden of the same, that no affidavit was brought (within the time limited) that the body of Sir Arnold Brœms, Kt., interred November the 21st inst., in the east chancel of the Church of Bridge, was wrapped in woollen only according to the statute made and provided.

An account how the fifty shillings (being the one moiety of the forfeiture

for burying Sir Arnold Brœms in linnen) was distributed to the poor of the chapelry of Bridge.

[Here follow the names of recipients.]

The other moiety of the forfeiture being due to the minister (as the most proper informer) was remitted by me, Jo: Mackallar.

RICHARD POORE and JOHN ELDRID, ch: wardens.

A similar memorial was made in 1685 respecting the burial of Richard Spaine, of Canterbury.

In perpetuam rei Memoriam.

Anno Domini 1681.

Sir Arnold Brœms, Kt. (born in Dover and baptized, as in the register of St. Mary's in that town doth appear, October the 3rd An. Dom. 1602), departed this life in his mansion house, called Blackmansbury *alias* Bridge Place, on Sunday morning, ten o'clock, November the 13th, Anno Domini 1681, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried on the one and twentieth of the same month in the east chancel of the chapel of Bridge, close to the tomb which he in his life erected there in memory of his two deceased ladies.

In the Bridge Register occurs this entry:—

John Levingston, a private soldier in Major General Jeffery's Regiment of Foot (No. 14), who was accidentally killed by a bread or forage waggon, belonging to the camp at Barham Down, going over his body, whereby he was crushed to death, was buried Aug. 17, 1760.

BRIEFS.

From the end of Patricksbourne General Register Book.

(Communicated to me by the *Rev. F. T. VINE*.)

An account of the almes and charitable benevolence of the householders, servants, strangers, and others inhabiting in the parish or mother church of Patricksbourne, in the deanery of Bridge, and diocese of Canterbury, collected at several times in March, April, May, An^o 1671, towards the raising of £30,000 (as it was represented to a Committee of his Majesty's Privy Council) for the redemption of a very great number of their fellow Christians and countrymen from that miserable Turkish and inhuman slavery and bondage they now groan under.

Collected..... £2 7s.

An account of the names of the persons inhabiting in the parish of St. Mary, Patricksbourne, in the deanery of Bridge and diocese of Canterbury, as also of the sums of money which they have subscribed and contributed (in December An^o Dom. 1678) towards the rebuilding of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in London.

Collected £1 10s.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1670.	For loss by fire (£400) of Cliff in Kent	1	6
	ditto (£950) Lays-downe in Kent	5	0
	ditto (£2600) at Thetford in Norfolk.....	1	4
	ditto (£500) at Paddington, Middlesex.....	10	
	ditto (£400) at Gt. Chart in Kent.....	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1671.	For loss by fire (£6770) at Isleham in Cambridgesh.	2	2
	ditto (£774 14s.) at Ripley in Surrey	9	
	For the redemption of William Masey and John Jessup from slavery in Sally, collected	1	2
1672.	For loss by fire (£2946) at Luton in Bedfordshire, collected	2	0
1673.	For loss by fire (£695 7s. 3d.) Stoake next Guildford, Surry	1	0
	ditto (£659) at Ham in Surry.....	10	
	ditto (£425) at Westbeer in Kent (Parsonage House)	1	0

	s.	d.
1673. For loss by fire (£11,488 2s. 6d.) at Russell St., Covent Garden	3	1½
1674. For loss by fire (£1080) at Heston in Middlesex	1	4¼
ditto (£1481) at St. Margaret's at Cliffe, collected	1	7
ditto (£1159 5s.) at Littleton in Middlesex, collected		4
ditto (£70,000) by Mathew Sheppard, John Tunn, Genen, Edward Probea, refiners of sugar and bakers of the City of London, collected	1	6½
ditto (£309 0s. 2d.) at Nettlestead, Kent		11
For loss (£3920 14s.) by firing the parish church of Bennenden, with several houses adjacent, in the county of Kent by lightning	2	2
ditto (£13,633 9s. 9d.) at Fordingbridge, Southampton	4	4
ditto (£7756) at Neither Wallop, Southampton	5	6
ditto (£25,355 5s.) St. Katherine high ye Tower London	2	8
1675. For loss by fire (£165) at Otford in Kent	1	10
ditto (£1948) at Redborne in Hertford	3	0
For repair of Oswestree in Salop	1	6
ditto Wolverhampton and Milldenhall	8	10

An account of the almes and charitable benevolence of ye householders, servants, and strangers, &c., inhabiting in the parish of St. Mary Patricksbourne, in ye deanry of Bridge, and diocess of Canterbury, collected from house to house (according to his Majesties Letters Patent) by the minister and churchwardens at several times in ye months of September and October, A.D. 1680, towards the redemption of their fellow Christians and countrymen from that miserable Turkish cruel and inhuman slavery and bondage they now groan under.

Collected..... £2 10s.

An account of ye charitable contribution of the inhabitants of Patrikesbourne, in Kent (upon his Majesty's Letters Patent) for and towards the repair of ye great parish church of St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford.

Feb. 24, 1682, collected 18s. 5d.

Three separate entries, dated respectively Feb. 24, 1682, Aug. 5, 1686, and Nov. 5, 1688, record the collection of moneys towards the relief of the poor persecuted Protestants of France (according to his Majesties Letters Patent) there collected from house to house, altogether a total of £7 8s. 9½d.

A collection of £3 15s. 8d. for and towards the relief of the poor Irish Protestants.

1694. For loss by fire (£1799) at Churchill in Oxon.		
ditto (£1650) at Ellesworth, Cambridgesh.		
ditto (£5470) at Chagford in Devonshire.		
ditto (£3600) at Ludbury in Hereford.		
ditto (£6000) at Bruridg, Widdington and Chibborn, Northumberland.		
ditto (£5240) at Havant, Southampton.		
ditto (£900) at Dennis Gunton in Norfolk.		
ditto (£2950) at Wooler in Northumberland.		
ditto (£2450) at Lambeth, near the saw mill.		
ditto (£19,000) at the city of York.		
ditto (£4390) at Chester, a church.		
ditto (£4590) at Netherhavon and Fiddleton.		
ditto (£1500) at Yalding in Kent.		

Collected in May 1695 for the borough of Warwick, in the county of Warwick, a loss by fire in the said towne of Warwick amounting to £90,600 and upwards, besides goods of trade and household goods not included in the said sum, which said fire was on Wednesday the 5th day of September last past (or 1694).

Collected £1 1s. 5d.

1697. For loss by fire (£400) at Twyford in Southampton.		
ditto (£1560) at Broughton in Hampshire.		
ditto (£3900) at Gillingham in Dorsetshire.		
ditto (£4990) at St. Olave, Southwark.		
ditto (£2170) at Wisbeach, Ely.		

From the last leaves of *Bridge Register*.

1678. An account of a collection towards the relief of poor sufferers in the parishes of St. Saviour's and St. Thomas, in the borough of Southwark, in which parishes were consumed by fire on the 26th of May 1676, the houses and habitations of above 500 families, together with great breaches and damages to the church of St. Saviour's, with the loss of the free school and school house. The total amounted to £84,375 13s.

Collected 12s. 8d.

	s.	d.
1664. Great Grimsby, Linc., for a harbour	0	7
of West Kirby in Worcester	1	0
Barham, Kent	1	0
? 1694. Chigford	2	0
1663. Cromer Church, Norfolk	2	2
1664. Laurence Holden, of Clacton, Essex	1	7
1666. Est Hendred	0	5
1664. [John] Rodolph Zeller and Isaac [Aimé] delegates of the Reformed Church of Strasburg in Alsatia	2	0
1669. For loss by fire at Bradmoor in Devon.		
Memorandum that 2s. 6d. which was collected in Bridge Church for Michael Fowler, of Great Chart, in Kent, his loss of £400 by fire was paid by Richard Castle, churchwarden, ignorantly to two men, who collected it fraudulently.		
1676. Towards the loss of £2000 by the fall of Newcut church Gloucester.		
For loss by fire (£1567 5s. 9d.) at Topsham in Devon.		
ditto (£7450) at Watton in Norfolk.		
1677. For loss by fire (£152,008 4s. 6d.) at Northampton.		
ditto (£13,342 5s.) at Cottenham in Cambridge.		
1678. For loss by fire at Blandford-forum in Dorset.		
ditto (£822) at Rickmansworth in Hertford.		
ditto (£23,677) at Wen in Salop.		
ditto (£1046) at Harlington in Middlesex.		
1679. For loss by fire (£2000) at Bermondsey in Surrey.		
ditto (£1292) at Lurgarshall, <i>alias</i> Lurgishall, in Wilts.		
1680. For loss by fire (£169 7s.) at Amphill in Bedfordshire.		
1678. For rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral in London.		
1680. For redemption of Christians from Turkish slavery.		
1681. For loss by fire (£660) at Horsham, St. Faith's, in Norfolk.		
ditto (£2251 19s. 6d.) at East Budley in Devon.		
ditto (£770 4s. 4d.) at East Peckham in Kent.		
1682. For loss by fire (£19,443) at East Dearsham in Norfolk.		
ditto (£1865 19s.) at Dugford in Cambridgeshire.		
ditto (£2176 16s.) at Bishton in Stafford.		
For repair of parish church of St. Alban's.		
For persecuted Protestants of France.		
1683. For loss by fire (£5786) at Caistor in Lincoln.		
ditto (£2600) at Diershall, London.		
ditto (£5135) at Windsor in Bucks.		
ditto (£6150) at Presteigne in Radnor.		
ditto (£1276) at Preston Candover in Southampton.		
ditto (£1149) at Hansworth in Yorkshire.		
ditto (£9263) at Collumpton in Devon.		
ditto (£1330) at Ensham in Oxford.		
ditto (£4799) at St. Katherine's, London.		
ditto (£1100) at Stoke by Clare in Suffolk.		