

Thomas Fuller  
The history of the worthies of England  
London  
1662

THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
WORTHIES  
OF  
ENGLAND,

Who for Parts and Learning have been eminent in the  
several COUNTIES.

TOGETHER WITH  
An Historical NARRATIVE of the Native Com=  
modities and Rarities in each County.

Endeavoured by  
Thomas Fuller, D. D.

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KENT, In the Saxon Heptarchie was an entire Kingdome by it self, an honour which no other sole County attained unto. It hath the Thames on the North, the Sea on the East and South, Sussex and Surrey on the West. From East to West it expanieth it self into fifty three miles: But from North to South expandeth not above twenty six miles. It differeth not more from other Shires then from it self, such the variety thereof. In some parts of it; Health and Wealth are at many miles distance, which in other parts are reconciled to live under the same Roof; I mean abide in one place together. Nor is the wonder great, if places differ so much which lie in this Shire far asunder, when I have \* read, that there is a farm within a mile of Graves-End, where the cattle alwayes drinking at one common Pond in the Yard; if they graze on one side of the House, the butter is yellow, sweet and good; but if on the other, white, sowrish, and naught. Yet needeth there no Oedipus to unriddle the same, seeing one side lieth on the chalke, and hath much Tre-foile; the other on the Gravel abounding onely with Couch-grass.

\* Hartlib's Leg.  
pag. 170.

A considerable part of this County is called the Wealde, that is, a Wood-land ground, the Inhabitants whereof are called the Wealdish-man. And here, Reader, I humbly submit a small Criticisme of mine to thy censure. I read in M. \* Speed in Vyats Rebellion how Sir Henry Isley and the two Knevets conducted five hundred Welch men into Rochester. I much admired how so many Cambro-Britans should straggle into Kent, the rather because that Rising was peculiar to that County alone; since I conceive these Welch men should be Wealdish-men, viz. such who had their habitation in the woodie side of this shire.

\* In his Chron.  
pag. 845.  
parag. 30.

However, the goodness of the soyl generally may be guessed from the greatness of the Kentish breed, where both the Cattle and the Poultry are allowed the largest of the land, A Giant-Ox fed in Rumney-Marsh was some 6 years since to be seen in London, so high, that one of ordinary stature could hardly reach to the top of his back.

Here let me observe a slip of the penn in Industrious Master Speed. The Aire, saith he, of Kent is both wholesome and temperate (which is confessed most true, but mark what followeth) as seated nearest to the Equinoctial, and farthest from the Northern Pole. But let his own general Map be appealed to as judge, being therein both true and impartial, and it will appear that some part of Devonshire lieth South of Kent well nigh a whole Degree, or threescore miles. Thus we see other mens, other men see our mistakes; so necessary is mutual Candor and Charity, because he who forgiveth to day may have need to be forgiven to morrow. And yet I deny not but that Kent of all

English Counties is nearest to France, not because Southern-most, but because the Sea in-terposed is there the Narrowest.

Natural Commodities.

Cherries.

\* Hartlib's Le-  
gacy pag. 15.

These were fetched out of Flanders, and first planted in this County by King Henry the Eighth, in whose time they spread into thirty two parishes; and were sold at great rates. I have \* read that one of the Orchards of this primitive plantation consisting but of thirtie acres produced fruit of one year sold for one thousand pounds; plenty of seems of Cherries in that garden, meeting with a scarcitie of them in all other places.

No English fruit is Dearer then those at first, Cheaper at last, pleasanter at all times; nor is it lesse wholesome then delicious. And it is much that of so many feeding so freely on them, so few are found to surfeit. Their several sorts doe ripen so successively that they continue in season well nigh a quarter of a year. It is incredible how many Cherries one Tree in this County did beare in a plentiful year. I mean not how many pound (being the fruit of other trees) have been weighed thereon (the Common fallacy of the word bear amongst the Country folke) but simply how many did naturally grow thereupon.

We leave the wholesomness of this fruit both for Food and Physick to be praised by others, having hitherto not met with any discommending it. As for the outlandish Proverb, 'He that eateth Cherries with Noble-men, shall have his eyes spurted out with the stones,' It fixeth no fault in the Fruit, the Expression being merely Meta-phorical, wherein the folly of such is taxed, who associate themselves equal in expence with others in higher dignity and estate till they be losers at last, and well laughed at for their pains.

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Saint-Foine.

SAINT-FOINE or Holy-hay; Superstition may seem in the name, but I assure you there is nothing but good husbandry in the sowing thereof, as being found to be a great Fertilizer of Barren-ground; It is otherwise called *Polygala*, which I may English much Milk, as causing the Cattle to give abundance thereof. Some call it the small clover Grass, and it prospereth best in the worst ground.

It was first fetched out of France from about Paris, and since is sown in divers places in England, but especially in Cobham-Park in this County, where it thriveth extraordinarily well on dry chalky banks where nothing else will grow. If it prospereth not equally in other dry places, it is justly to be imputed to some error in the managing thereof, as that the ground was not well prepared or made fine enough, that the seed was too sparing, or else old and decayed, that cattle crop it the first year, &c. It will last but seven years, by which time the native grasse of England will prevail over this Foreigner, if it be not sown again.

Trouts.

\* In Bark-shire.

We have treated of this Fish before, \* and confesse this repetition had been a breach of the Fundamental Laws, premised to this Book, were it not also an addition; Kent affording Trouts at a Town called Forditch nigh Canterbury, differing from all others in many considerables.

1. Greatness, many of them being in bignesse near to a Salmon.
2. Colour, cutting white (as others do red) when best in season.
3. Cunning, onely one of \* them being ever caught with an Angle; whereas other Trouts are easily tickled into taking and flattered into their destruction.
4. Abode, remaining nine moneths in the Sea, and three in the fresh water.

\* By Sir George  
Hastings, Mr.  
Waltham in his  
compleat Angler  
pag. 94.

They observe their coming up thereinto almost to a day and the men of Forditch observe them as exactly, whom they catch with nets, and other devices.

Weld or Wold.

Know, Reader, that I borrow my Orthographie hereof (if it be so) from the Dyers themselves. This is a little seed sown in this County some forty years since (when first it was brought into England) with Barley, the growth whereof it doth not hinder in any degree. For, when the barley is mowed down in Harvest, then this Weld or Wold first peeps out of the Earth, where it groweth, till the May following when it is gather-

ed; And thus Husband-men with one sowing reap two Crops: yet so as it taketh up their ground for two years.

The use hereof is for the dying of the best Yellow. It hath some times been so low as at four pounds a Load, (which containeth fifteen hundred weight) and sometimes so dear that it was worth fifteen pounds, betwixt which prices it hath its constant motion; and now is in the Æquator betwixt both, worth seven pounds ten shillings. It was first sown in this County and since in Northfolk and in other places.

Madder.

This is very useful for Dyers, for making of Redds and Violets. It is a Weed whose root onely is useful for dying, (whilst the leaves only of Woade are serviceable for that purpose) and there are three kinds thereof.

- |                       |       |                      |              |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Crop-Madder        |       | betwixt 4. and 5. l. |              |
| 1. Umber-Owe          | worth | betwixt 3. and 4. l. | the hundred. |
| 3. Pipe or Fat-Madder |       | about 1. l.          | 10. s.       |

Some two years since this was sown by Sir Nicholas Crispe at Debtford, & I hope will

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have good success; first because it groweth in Zeland in the same (if not a more Northern) Latitude. Secondly, because wild-Madder growes here in abundance; and why may not Tame Madder if Cicurated by Art. Lastly because as good as any grew some thirty years since at Barn-Elms in Surrey, though it quit not Cost through some Error in the first Planter thereof, which now we hope will be rectified.

Flaxe.

I am informed by such who should know, that no County in England sends better or more to London. Yet doth not our whole Land afford the tenth part of what is spent therein: so that we are fain to fetch it from Flanders, France, yea as far as Ægypt it selfe. It may seem strange, that our Soile, kindlie for that seed, the use whereof and profit thereby so great, yet so little care is taken for the planting thereof, which well husbanded would find linen for the rich, and living for the poor. Many would never be indicted Spinsters, were they Spinsters indeed, nor come to so publick and shameful punishments, if painfully employed in that Vocation.

When a Spider is found upon our clothes, we use to say, 'some money is coming towards us.' The Moral is this, such who imitate the industry of that contemptible creature ('which taketh hold with her hands, and is in Kings \* Palaces') may by Gods blessing weave themselves into wealth and procure a plentiful estate.

\* Prov. 30.  
28.

Manufactures.

Though clothing (whereof we have spoken before) be diffused through many Shires of England, yet is it as vigorously applied here as in any other place, and Kentish cloth at the present keepeth up the credit thereof as high as ever before.

Thread.

I place this the last, because the least of Manufactures, Thread being counted a thing so inconsiderable: Abraham said to the King \* of Sodom, 'that he would take nothing from a Thread to a Shoe latchet;' That is, nothing at all. It seems this Hebrew Proverb surrounded the Universe, beginning at a Thread, a contemptible thing, and after the incircling of all things more precious, ended where it begun at a Shoe-latchet as mean as Thread in valuation.

\* Gen. 14. 23.

But though one Thread be little worth, many together prove useful and profitable, and some thousand of pounds are sent yearly over out of England to buy that Commodity: My \* Author telleth me, that Thread is onely made (I understand him out of London) at Maidstone in this County, where well nigh a hundred hands are employed about it. I believe a thousand might be occupied in the same work, and many idle women who now onely spin Street-thread (going tatling about with tales,) might procure, if set at work a comfortable lively-hood thereby.

\* Hartlib in  
his Legacy,  
page 32.

The Buildings.

The Cathedral of Rotchester is low and little proportional to the Revenues thereof. Yet hath it, (though no Magnificence) a venerable aspect of Antiquity therein The King hath (besides other) three fair Palaces in this Shire, Greenwich with a

\* Camden  
Brit. in Kent.

pleasant medley prospect of City, Country, Water and Land, Eltham not altogether so wholesome, and Otford, which Arch-Bishop Vvarham did so enlarge and adorne with Building, that Cranmer his Successor was in some sort forced to \* exchange it with King Henry the Eighth on no gainfull conditions. To lesson the Clergy to content themselves with Decency without sumptuousness, lest it awaken Envy, and in fine they prove losers thereby.

COBHAM, the House of the late Duke of Richmond, and . . . . . the fair Mansion of Sir Edward Hales Baronet (adequate to his large Estate) when finished, will carry away the credit from all the buildings in this County.

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#### The Wonders.

\* Villare Can=  
tium, page  
136.

A marvellous accident happened August 4. 1585. in the Hamlet of \* Mottingham (pertaining to Eltham in this County) in a Field, which belonged to Sir Percival Hart. Betimes in the morning the ground began to sink, so much that three great Elm-trees were suddenly swallowed into the Pit; the tops falling downward into the hole: and before ten of the Clock they were so overwhelmed, that no part of them might be discerned, the Concave being suddenly filled with water. The compasse of the hole was about 80. yards, and so profound, that a sounding-line of fifty Fathoms could hardly find or feel any bottom. Ten yards distance from that place, there was another piece of ground sunk in like manner, near the High-way, and so nigh a dwelling-house, that the Inhabitants were greatly terrified therewith.

#### The Navy Royal.

It may be justly accounted a WONDER of Art; and know the Ships are properly here handled, because the most, best and biggest of them have their Birth (built at Woolwich) and Winter aboad nigh Chattam in the River of Medway in this County. Indeed before the Reign of Q. Elizabeth the ships Royal were so few, they deserved not the name of a Fleet, when our Kings hired Vessels from Hamborough, Lubeck, yea, Genoa it self. But such who in stead of their own servants use chair folke in their houses, shall find their work worse done, and yet pay dearer for it.

Queen ELIZABETH, sensible of this mischief, erected a Navy-Royal (continued and increased by her successors) of the best ships Europe ever beheld. Indeed much is in the matter, the excellency of our English-Oake; more in the making, the cunning of our shipwrights; most in the manning, the courage of our Seamen, and yet all to Gods blessing who so often hath crowned them with success.

If that man who hath versatile ingenium be thereby much advantaged for the working of his own fortune; Our ships, so active to turn and winde at pleasure, must needs be more useful than the Spanish Gallions, whose unwieldiness fixeth them almost in one posture, and maketh them the steeper markes for their enemies. As for Flemish bottoms, though they are finer built, yet as the slender Barbe is not so fit to charge with, they are found not so useful in fight. The great SOVERAIGN built at Dulwich, a Leiger-ship for State is the greatest Ship our Island ever saw. But great Medals are made for some grand solemnity, whilst lesser Coyne are more current and passable in payment.

I am credibly informed, that that Mystery of Ship-Wrights for some descents hath been preserved successively in Families, of whom the Petts about Chattam are of singular regard; Good success have they with their skill, and carefully keep so precious a pearl, lest otherwise amongst many Friends some Foes attain unto it. It is no Monopoly which concealeth that from common enemies, the concealing whereof, is for the common good. May this Mystery of ship-making in England never be lost till this floting world be arrived at its own Haven, the End and Dissolution thereof.

I know what will be objected by Forreigners, to take off the lustre of our Navy-Royal, viz. That (though the Model of our great Ships primitively were our own yet, we fetched the first Mold and Pattern of our Frigots from the Dunkerks, when in the dayes of the Duke of Buckingham (then Admiral) we took some Frigots from them, two of which still survive in his Majesties Navy by the name of the Providence, and Expedition.

All this is confessed, and honest men, may lawfully learn something from thieves for their own better defence. But it is added, we have Improved our Patterns, and the Transcript doth at this day exceed the Original: witness some of the swiftest Dunkirks and Ostenders, whose wings in a fair flight have failed them, overtaken by our Frigots, and

they still remain the Monuments thereof in our Navy.

Not to disgrace our Neighbouring Nations, but vindicate our selves, in these nine following particulars, The Navy-Royal exceeds all Kingdoms and States in Europe.

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1. Swift sayling.

Which will appear by a comparative Induction of all other Nations.

First for the Portugal his Carvils and Caracts whereof few now remain (the charges of maintaining them far exceeding the profit they bring in) they were the veriest Drones on the Sea, the rather because formerly their Seeling was dam'd up with a certain kind of mortar to dead the shot, a fashion now by them disused.

The Frenchh(ow dexterous soever in Land-battles) are Left-handed in Sea-fights, whose best ships are of Dutch Building.

The Dutch build their ships so floaty and boyant they have little hold in the Water in comparison of ours, which keep the better Winde and so out sail them.

The Spanish-Pride hath infected their ships with Loftiness which makes them but the fairer marks to our shot.

Besides the winde hath so much power of them, in bad weather, so that it drives them two Leagues for one of ours to the Lee-ward, which is very dangerous upon a Lee-shore.

Indeed the Turkish Frigots especially some 36 of Algier formed and built much near the English mode, and manned by Renegadoes, many of them English, being already too nimble heeld for the Dutch, may hereafter prove mischievous to us, if not seasonably prevented.

2. Strength.

I confine this only to the Timber whereof they are made, our English Oak being the best in the World. True it is (to our shame and sorrow be it written and read) the Dutch of late have built them some ships of English Oak, which (through the Negligence or Covetousness of some Great ones) was bought here and transported hence. But the best is, that as Bishop Latimer once said to one who had preached his Sermon, that 'he had gotten his fidle-stick but not his rosin' so the Hollanders with our Timber did not buy also our Art of ship-Building.

2 Sam. 18. 8.

Now the ships of other Countries are generally made of Fir and other such slight wood whereby it cometh to passe, that, as in the Battle in the Forest of Ephraim (where= in Absolon was slain,) 'the Wood devoured more People that Day then the Sword,' the splin= ters of so brittle Timber, kill more than the shot in a Sea fight.

3. Comeliness.

Our Friggots are built so neat and snug made long and low: so that (as the Make of some Womens Bodies hansomely concealeth their pregnancy or Great Belly) their Contri= vance hideth their bigness without suspicion, the Enemy not expecting thirty, when (to his cost) he hath found sixty Peeces of Ordnance in them. Our Masts stand gene= rally very upright whereas those of the Spaniards hang over their Poop as if they were ready to drop by the Board, their Deckes are unequal, having many Risings and fall= ings, whereas ours are even. Their ports some higher in a Tire then others, ours drawn upon an Equal Line. Their Cables bad, (besides subject to rot in these Countries) because bought at the second hand, whereas we make our best markets, fetching our Cordage from the Fountain thereof.

4. Force.

Besides the strength inherent in the structure (where of before) this is accessary con= sisting in the Weight and number of their Guns, Those of the

Sixth		10. 12. 14. 16. 18. 20.	
Fifth		22. 26. 28. 30.	
Fourth	Rates carrying	38. 40. 44. 48. 50.	Ordinance mounted.
Third		50. 54. 56. 60.	
Second		60. 64. 70.	

The Royal-Sovereign being one of the first rates when she is fitted for the Seas, carrieth one hundred and four Peeces of Ordnance mounted.

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#### 5. Sea-men.

Couragious and skilful. For the first we remember the Proverb of Solomon; Let an other praise thee, not thy own mouth, a stranger, not thy own lips. The Spaniards with sad shrug and Dutch with a sorrowful shaking of their heads give a tacite assent hereunto.

Skillful. Indeed Navigation is much improved especially since Saint Pauls time, inso= much, that, when a man goes bunglingly about any work in a ship, I have heard our English-men say; such a man is one of Saint Pauls Mariners. For though no doubt they were as ingenious as any in that Age to decline a Tempest, yet modern experience affords fairer fences against foul Weather.

#### 6. Advantagious VVeapons.

Besides Guns of all sorts and sizes from the Pistol to whole Cannon, they have Round-double-head-Bur-spike-Crow-Bar-Case-Chain shot. I joyn them together because (though different Instruments of death) they all concur in doing Execution. If they be VVind-ward of a ship, they have Arrows made to shoot out of a bow with fire-workes at the end, which if striking unto the Enemies Sails will stick there I fire them, and the ship if they lye board and board they throw hand-Granadoes with stinck-pots into the ship which make so noisom a smell that the Enemie is forced to thrust their heads out of the Ports for air.

#### 7. Provision.

1. Wholsome, our English Beef and Pork keeping sweet and sound longer then any Flesh of other Countries, even twenty six moneths to the East and West-Indies.

2. More plentiful, than any Prince or State in all Europe alloweth. The Sea-men having two Beef, two Pork, and three Fish-dayes; besides every Sea-man is alwayes well stored with Hooks to catch Fish, with which our Seas do abound. Insomuch that many times six will diet on four mens allowance, and so save the rest therewith to buy fresh meat, when landing, where it may be procured. I speak not this that hereafter their allowance from the King should be the lesse, but that their Loyalty to him, and thank= fulnesse to God may be the more.

#### 8. Accommodation.

Every one of his Majesties Ships and Friggot-Officers have a distinct Cabin for themselves, for which the Dutch, French and Portugals do envy them, who for the most part lye *sub dio* under ship-decks.

#### 9. Government.

Few offences comparatively to other Fleets are therein committed, and fewer escape punishment. The Offender, if the fault be small, is tried by a Court-Mar= shal, consisting of the Officers of the Ship, if great, by a Council of Warre, wherein only Commanders and the Judge Advocate. If any sleep in their watches it is pain of death. After 8 a clock none save the Captain, Lievtenant, and Master, may presume to burn a candle. No smoaking of Tobacco (save for the priviledged aforesaid) at any time, but in one particular place of the ship, & that over a Tub of water. Preaching they have lately had twice aweek, Praying twice aday: but my Intelligencer could never hear, that the Lords Supper for some yeares was administred aboard of any ship, an Omission which I hope hereafter will be amended.

But never did this Navy appear more triumphant, then when in May last it brought over our Gracious Sovereign being almost becalmed (such the fear of the winds to offend with over-roughness,) the prognostick of his Majesties peaceable Reign.

The Farwel.

Being to tak our leave of these our wooden walls, first I wish that they may conquer with their Mast and Sailes without their Gunnes, that their very appearnace may fright their foes into Submission.

But if in point of Honour or safety they be necessitated to ingage, may they alwayes keep the Wind of the Enemy, that their shot may flye with the greater force, and that the smoake of their Poudre pursuing the Foe may drive him to fire at hazard. May their

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Gunner be in all places of the ship, to see where he can make a shot with the best advantage, their Carpenter and his Crew be allwayes in the Hold presently to drive

in a wooden plug (whereas a shot comes betwixt wind and water) and to clap a board with Tar and Camels Hair upon it till the dispute be over. Their Chirurgion and his assistants be in the same place (out of danger of shot) to dress the wounded. Their Captain to be in the uppermost, the Lieuutenant in every part of the Ship to encourage the Sea-men. The Chaplain at his Devotions, to importune Heaven for success and encouraging all his by his good Council, if Time will permit.

Medicinal Waters.

TUNBRIDGE-WATER.]

It is usual for Providence when intending a Benefit to Mankind to send some signal chance on the Errand to bring the first Tidings thereof; most visible in the Newes of Medicinal-Waters.

The first Discovery of this Water (though variously reported) is believed from a Footman to a Dutch Lord, who passed this way, and drinking thereof found it in taste very like to that at the Spaw in Germany.

Indeed, there is a great Symbolizing betwixt them in many concurrences, and I believe it is as Sovereign as the other, save that it is true of Things as of Persons, *Major e longinquo Reverentia*. Surely it runneth thorough some Iron-Mine, because so good for Splenitick distempers. But I leave the full Relation to such, who having experimentally found the Vertue of it can set their Seal of *Probatum est* unto the commendation thereof.

Proverbs.

A KENTISH Yeoman]

It passeth for a plain Man of a plentiful estate, Yeomen in this County, bearing away the Bell for wealth from all of their ranck in England.

\* Verstegan in his restoring of decayed Intelligence.

Yeomen contracted for Yemen-mein are so called, saith a great \* Antiquary from Gemein, (G in the beginning is usually turned into Y as Gate into Yate) which signifieth Common in old Dutch, so that Yeoman is a Commoner, one undignified with any title of Gentility. A condition of People almost peculiar to England, seeing in France, Italy and Spain, (like a lame Dye which hath no points betwixt Duce and Cinque) no medium between Gentlemen and Pesants. Whereas amongst us the Yeomen, Ingenui, or Legales Homines, are in effect the Basis of all the Nation, formerly most mounting the subsidy-Book in Peace with their purses, and the Muster Roll in war with their Persons. Kent as we have said affordeth the richest in this kind whence the Rime.

A Knight of CALES, and a Gentle-man of WALES, and a Laird of the North Countree.

A Yeoman of KENT with his yearly Rent will buy them out all Three.

CALES Knights were made in that voyage by Robert Earle of Essex anno Dom. 1596 to the number of sixty, whereof (though many of great birth and estate) some were of low fortunes, and therefore Queen Elizabeth was halfe offended with the Earle for making Knighthood so common. Of the numerousness of Welsh Gentlemen we shall have cause to speak hereafter. Northern Lairds are such who in Scotland hold Lands in chief of the King, whereof some have no great Revenue, so that a Kentish Yeoman (by the help of an Hyperbole) may countervail, &c.

Yet such Yeomen refuse to have the Title of Master put upon them, contenting themselves without any addition of Gentility, and this mindeth me of a Passage in my memory. One immoderately boasted, that 'there was not one of his name in all England, but that he was a Gentleman,' to whom one in the company returned, 'I am sorry, Sir, you have never a good-man of your name.'

Sure I am in Kent there is many a hospital Yeoman of great ability, who though no Gentleman by Descent and Title, is one by his Means and state, let me also adde by his courteous carriage, though constantly called but Goodman, to which Name he desireth to answer in all respects.

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A Man of KENT.]

This may relate either to the Liberty, or to the courage of this County-men. Liberty, the tenure of Villanage (so frequent elsewhere) being here utterly unknown, and the bondage of all Kentish persons being of free condition. In so much that it is holden \* sufficient for one to avoid the Objection of bondage, to say that his Father was born in Kent. Now seeing *servi non sunt viri quia non sui juris*, A bond-man is no man, because not

\* Fitz-Herbert 15. in Title of Villanage.

his own man; the Kentish for their Freedome have atchieved to themselves the name of Men.

Others refer it to their courage, which from the time of King Canutus hath purchased unto them the precedency of marching in our English Armies to lead the Van.

JOANNES Sarisbur.

*Ob egregiæ virtutis meritum, quod potenter  
& patenter exercuit, Cantia nostra primæ  
Cohortis honorem, & primos congressus  
Hostium, usque in omnibus diem in  
omnibus præliis obtinet.*

De nugis \* Curial. 6. cap. 16.

For the desert of their worthy valour,  
which they so powerfully and publickly  
expressed, Our Kent obtaineth even  
unto this day the honor of the first Re-  
giment, and first assaulting the Enemy  
in all Battails.

Our Authour lived in the Reign of Henry the Second, and whether Kentish-men retain this Priviledge unto this day (wherein many things are turned upside-down, and then no wonder if also forward and backward) is to me unknown.

Neither in KENT nor Christendome.]

This seems a very insolent expression, and as unequal a division. Surely the first Authour thereof had small skill in even distribution to measure an Inch against an Ell; yea to weigh a grain against a pound. But know Reader, that this home-Proverb is calculated onely for the elevation of our own Country, and ought to be restrained to English-Christendome, whereof Kent was first converted to the Faith. So then Kent and Christendome, (parallel to Rome and Italy) is as much as the First cut, and all the Loafe besides. I know there passes a report, that Henry the fourth King of France, mustering his Souldiers at the siege of a City, found more Kentish-men therein, than Forraigners of all Christendome beside, which (being but seventy years since) is by some made the Original of this Proverb, which was more ancient in use; and therefore I adhere to the former Interpretation, alwayes provided,

— *Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti; Si non; his utere mecum.*

If thou know'st better, it to me impart;  
If not, use these of mine with all my heart.

For mine own part I write nothing but animo revocandi, ready to retract it when better evidence shall be brought unto me. Nor will I oppose such who understand it for Periphrasis of NO-WHERE; Kent being the best place of England, Christendome of the World.

KENTISH Long-TALES.]

Let me premise, that those are much mistaken, who first found this Proverb on a Miracle of Austin the Monk, which is thus reported. It happened in an English Village where Saint Austin was preaching, that the Pagans therein did beat and abuse both him and his associats, opprobriously tying Fish-tails to their back-side. In revenge whereof of an impudent Author relateth, Reader, you and I must blush for him, who hath not the modesty to blush for himselfe) how such Appendants grew to the hind-parts of all that \* Generation. I say they are much mistaken, for the Scæne of this Lying Wonder was not laied in any Part of Kent, but pretended many miles off, nigh Cerne in Dorsetshire.

To come closer to the sence of this Proverb, I conceive it first of outlandish extraction, and cast by forraigners as a note of disgrace on all the English, though it chanceth to stick only on the Kentish at this Day. For when there happened in Palestine a difference betwixt Robert brother of Saint Lewis King of France and our William Longspee Earle of Salisbury, heare how the French-man insulted over our nation.

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MATTHEW PARIS. Anno Dom. 1250. pag. 790.

\* Thus cited, for hitherto I have not read the Original by Mr. Selden in his Notes on Poliolbion, page 303.

\* Hierome Porter in the Flowers of the lives of the Saints, p. 515.



*O timidorum caudatorum formidolositas! quam beatus, quam mundus præsens foret exercitus, si a caudis purgaretur & caudatis.*

O the cowardliness of these fearful Long-tails! How happie, how cleane would this our armie be, were it but purged from tails and Long-tailes.

That the English were nicked by this speech appears by the reply of the Earle of Salisbury following still the metaphor; 'The son of my father shall presse thither to day, whither you shall not dare to approach his horse taile.'

Some will have the English so called from wearing a pouch or poake,) a bag to carry their baggage in) behind their backs, whilest probably the proud Monsieurs had their Lacquies for that purpose. In proof whereof they produce ancient pictures of the English Drapery and Armory, wherein such conveyances doe appear. If so, it was neither sin nor shame for the common sort of people to carry their own necessaries, and it matters not much whether the pocket be made on either side, or wholly behind.

If any demand how this nick-name (cut off from the rest of England) continues still entailed on Kent? The best conjecture is, because that county lieth nearest to France, and the French are beheld as the firstfounders of this aspersion. But if any will have the Kentish so called from drawing and dragging boughs of trees behind them, which afterwards they advanced above their heads and so partly cozened partly threatned King William the Conqueror to continue their ancient customes, I say, if any will impute it to this original, I will not oppose.

KENTISH Gavel-Kind ]

It is a custome in this County, whereby the lands are divided equally among all the sons, and in default of them, amongst the daughters; that is, Give all kind, kind signifying a Child in the low Dutch. This practice, as it appeares in Tacitus, was derived to our Saxons from the ancient Germans

*Teutonibus priscis patrios succedit in agros  
Mascula stirps omnis, ne foret ulla potens.*

'Mongst the old Teuch lest one o'retop his breed,  
To his Sire's land doth every son succeed.

It appeareth that in the eighteenth year of King Henry the sixth, there were not above fourty persons in Kent, but all their land was held in this tenure. But on the petition of divers Gentlemen this custome was altered by Act of Parliament in the 31. of King Henry the eighth, and Kentish-lands for the most part reduced to an uniformitie with the rest in England.

DOVER-COURT, All speakers and no hearers]

There is a Village in Essex not far from Harwich called Dover-Court formerly famous for a Rood burnt in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth. But I take it here to be taken for some Tumultuous Court kept at Dover, the Consluence of many Blustering Sea-men, who are not easily ordered into awful attention. The Proverb is applyed to such irregular conferences, wherein the People are all Tongue and no Eares, parallel to the Latine Proverb, *Cyclopum Respublica*, being thus charactered that therein <oudeis akouei ouden oudenos>.

The Father to the Bough ]  
The Son to the Plough.]

That is, though the Father be executed for his Offence the Son shall nevertheless succeed to his Inheritance.

In this County if a \* Tenant in Fee-simple of Lands in Gavel-kind commit Felony, and suffer the judgement of Death therefore, the Prince shall have all his Chattels for a forfeiture. But as touching the Land, he shall neither have the Escheat of it, though it be immediately holden of himself, nor the Day, year and Wast, if it be holden of any other; for in that case the Heir, notwithstanding the offence of his Ancestor, shall enter immediately and enjoy the lands after the same Customes and services by which they were holden before, In assurance whereof the former Proverb is become Currant in this County. But this Rule holdeth in case of Felony and of Murther onely, and not

\* W. Lambert  
his perambulation of Kent.  
page 550. and  
551.

in case of Treason, nor (peradventure) in Piracy, and other Felonies made by Statutes

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of later times, because the custome cannot take hold of that which then was not in being. It holdeth moreover, in case where the offender is justified by Order of Law, and not where he withdraws himself after the fault committed, and will not abide his lawful trial.

TENTERDENS Steeple is the Cause of the Breach in Goodwyn Sands.]

It is used Commonly in derision of such, who being demanded to render a reason of some important Accident assign Non causam pro causa, or a Ridiculous and improbable cause thereof, and hereon a story depends.

When the Vicinage in Kent met to consult about the Inundation of Goodwyn sands and what might be the Cause thereof, an Old man imputed it to the building of Tenterden Steeple in this County; for 'those sands' (said he) 'were firme Lands before that steeple was built which ever since were overflown with Sea-water.' Hereupon all heartily laughed at his unlogical Reason, making that the effect in Nature which was only the consequent in time; not flowing from but following after the building of that steeple.

But 'One story is good till another is heard.' Though this be all whereon this Proverb is generally grounded I met since with a \* supplement thereunto. It is this. Time out of mind mony was constantly collected out of this County to fence the East bancks thereof against the eruption of the Seas. And such Sums were deposited in the hands of the Bishop of Rochester. But because the Sea had been very quiet for many years, without any encroachings; The Bishop commuted that money to the building of a Steeple and endowing of a Church in Tenterden. By this diversion of the Collection for the maintenance of the Banks, the Sea afterwards brake in upon Goodwyn Sands. And now the old man had told a rational tale, had he found but the due favour to finish it. And thus sometimes, that is causelesly accounted ignorance in the speaker which is nothing but impatience in the Auditors unwilling to attend the end of the discourse.

A Jack of Dover]

I find the first mention of this Proverb in our English Ennius, Chaucer, in his Proeme to the Cook.

And many a Jack of Dover he had sold  
Which had been two times hot and two times cold.

This is no Fallacy but good Policy in an houshold, to lengthen out the Provision thereof, and though lesse toothsome may be wholesome enough: But what is no false Logick in a Family is false Ethicks in an Inn, or Cooks-shop, to make the abused Guest to pay after the rate of New and Fresh for meat at the second and third hand.

Parallel to this is the Latine Proverb *crambe bis cocta*, crambe being a kind of Colewort, which (with vinegar) being raw is good, boiled better, twice boiled noysome to the Palat and nauceous to the stomach.

Both Proverbs are appliable to such who grate the ears of their Auditors with ungratefull Tautologies, of what is worthlesse in it selfe, tolerable as once uttered in the notion of Novelty; but abominable if repeated for the tediousnesse thereof.

Princes.

JOHN of ELTHAM Second Son to King Edward the Second by Isabell his Queen was born at Eltham in this County. He was afterwards created Earle of Cornwall. A spritely Gentleman, and who would have given greater evidence of abilities, if not prevented by death in the prime of his age. He dyed in Scotland in the tenth yeare of the reign of King Edward the Third.

Be it observed that hitherto the younger Sons to our English Kings, were never advanced Higher than Earls. Thus Richard Second son to King Iohn never had higher English Honour then the Earle of Cornwel, though at the same time he were King of the Romans: But this Iohn of Eltham was the last Son of an English King, who dyed a plain Earl, the Title of Duke coming aferwards into fashion. Hence it was that all the younger Sons of Kings, were from this time forwards Created Dukes, except expiring in their infancy.

BRIDGET of ELTHAM fourth Daughter of K Edward the fourth and Elizabeth his Q. was born at Eltham in this County. Observing her three eldest Sisters not over happy in their husbands, she resolved to wed a Monastical life and (no whit ambitious) of the place of an Abbess, became an ordinary votary in the Nunnery at Dartford in this County,

\* G. Sandys on  
on his notes  
of the 13. of  
Ovids Meta=  
morph. p. 282.

founded by K. Edward the 3. The time of her death is uncertain, but this is certain, that her dissolution hapned some competent time before the dissolution of that Nunnerie.

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\* Vincent in his Discovery of Brook his errors, p. 481.

EDMUND youngest Son to King Henry the 7. and Elizabeth his Queen. (bearing the name of his Grand-father Edmund of Haddam) was born at Greenwich in this County 1495. He was by his Father created Duke of Somerset, and he dyed before he was full five years of age at Bishops Hatfield in Hartford-shire, which then was the Nursery for the Kings Children: Little notice generally is taken of this Prince, and no wonder, for.

Who onely act short parts in Infant age,  
Are soon forgot, they e're came on the Stage.

He died Anno Dom. 1500. in the 15. year of his Fathers Reign, and lieth buried (without any Monument) in Westminster.

HENRY the Eighth, second son of King Henry the Seventh, was born at Greenwich. A Prince who some praise to the Skies, others depreesse to the Pit, whilst the third (and truer) sort embrace a middle way betwixt both.

Extream.

Some carry him up as the Paragon of Princes. The great advancer of Gods Glory and true Religion, and the most Magnificent that ever sate on the Throne. Master Fox in his Acts and Monuments, is sometimes very superlative in his Commendation; And so are most Protestant Authours who wrote under his Reign.

Mean.

Polidor Virgil hath an Expression of him to this Effect, *Princeps in quo æquali quasi temperamento magnæ inerant Virtutes ac non minor vitia. A Prince in whom great Virtues and no less Vices, were in a manner equally contemplated.*

Extream.

Sir Walter Rawleigh in his Preface to his great History, whose words may better be read there than Transcribed thence, makes him the truest Map of Tyranny. Inso much, that King James (who could not abide that any under a King, should speak against a King) was much offended thereat. And those words worst became the writer so much advanced by the daughter of the said K. Henry.

For mine own part, I humbly conceive, God effected more by his work, as the Instrument, than he was directed by Gods Word as the Principal. Indeed he was a Man

of an Uncomptrolable spirit, carrying a MANDAMUS in his mouth, sufficiently sealed when he put his hand to his Hilt. He awed all into Obedience, which some impute to his skilfulness to Rule, others ascribe to his Subjects ignorance to resist.

Let one pleasant passage (for Recreation) have its Pass amongst much serious Matter. A company of little boyes were by their School-Master not many years since appointed to act the Play of King Henry the Eighth, and one who had no presence but (an absence rather) as of a whyning voice, puiling spirit, Consumptionish body was appointed to personate K. Henry himself, only because he had the richest Cloaths and his parents the best people of the parish: but when he had spoke his speech rather like a Mouse then a Man, one of his fellow Actors told him; 'If you speak not HOH with a better spirit your Parliament will not grant you a penny of Money.'

But it is vain to Glean in the stubble seeing the Lord Herbert hath so largely wrote the life of this King that nothing of moment can be added thereunto. He dyed January 28, 1546.

MARY eldest Daughter to King Henry the Eighth and Q. Katharine of Spain was born at Greenwich the 18. of February 1518. She did partake of both her parents in her person and properties, having from her Father a broad face, big voyce, and undaunted spirit; from her Mother a swarthy complexion, and a mind wholly devoted to the Romish Religion. She attained the crown by complying with the Gentry of Norfolk and Suffolk, promising them to continue Religion as established by K. Edward the 6. after the breach of which promise she never prospered. For first she lost the hearts of her subjects, then her hopes of a Child, then the company (not to say affection) of her husband, then the City of Calais, then her mirth, then her health, then her life, which ended on the. 17. of November, 1558.

Queen ELIZABETH Second Daughter to King Henry the Eighth was born at Greenwich: Septemb. 7. 1533. She was Heire only to the eminences of her Father, his Learning, Bounty, Courage and Success; Besides Grace and true goodness, wherein she was Daughter to her Mother.

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Her Learning appears in her two Latine speeches to the University, and a third little better then Ex tempore to the Poland Ambassador. Her bounty was better then her Fathers, less flowing from Humour, and more founded on Merit, and ordered with Moderation; seeing that's the best Liberality that so enricheth the Receiver that it doth not impoverish the Giver.

Her Courage was undaunted, never making her self so cheap to her Favorites, but that she still valued her own Authority, whereof this an eminent instance;

A prime Officer with a White staffe (whose name I purposely forbear) coming into her presence, the Queen willed him to confer such a place now voyd on one of her servants whom she commended unto him. 'Pleaseth your Highness, Madam,' saith the Lord, 'The disposal thereof pertaineth to me by vertue of this white staffe conferred upon me.' True, said the Queen; yet I never gave you your office so absolutely, but I still reserved my self of the Quorum: 'But of the Quarum, Madam,' returned the Lord, presuming on the favour of her Highnesse.

Hereat the Queen in some passion snatching the staff out of his hand; 'you shall acknowledge me,' said She, of the Quorum Quarum Quorum before you have it again. The Lord waited Stafflesse almost a day (which seemed so long unto him as if the Sun stood still) before the same was reconferred upon him.

Her success was admirable, keeping the King of Spain at Armes-End all her Reign. She was well skilled in the Queen-craft; and by her policy and prosperity she was much beloved by her people insomuch that since it hath been said, 'That Queen Elizabeth might lawfully doe that, which King James might not.' For although the Laws were equally the rule to them both, yet her popularity sugared many bitter things, her subjects thanking her for taking those Taxes which they refused to pay to her Successor. She died at Richmond March 24. Anno Domini 1602.

MARY, Daughter to King James and Anne of Denmark his Queen, was born at \* Greenwich April 8. about eleven a clock at night, and soon after baptized with greater state, than the memory of any then alive in England could recover. King James was wont pleasantly to say, that he would not pray to the Virgin Mary, but he would pray for the Virgin Mary; meaning his own Daughter. But it seems his prayers prevailed not (Divine Providence having otherwise determined it) for her long life, who expired in her

\* Stow his Chronicle, pag. 862.

infancy, and lies buried at Westminster.

Stow in his Survey of London, (continued by How) p. 512.

SOPHIA, youngest daughter to King James and Queen Anne, was born at Greenwich the 22. day of June 1606. and departed this life three dayes after. This Royal Babe lieth buried nigh Queen Elizabeth, in the North part of the Chappel of King Henry the Seventh, represented sleeping in her Cradle, wherewith vulgar eyes, especially of the Weaker sex, are more affected (as level to their Cognizance, more capable of what is prety, than what is pompous) than with all the magnificent Monuments in Westminster.

CHARLES eldest Son of King Charles and Q. Mary, was born at Greenwich Anno 1629. A fright of his Mother is generally reported to have accelerated, or rather antedated his nativity. The Popish Priests belonging to the Queen stood ready, watching to snatch the Royal Babe to their superstitious baptisme; but the tender care of King Charles did out-vigil their watchfullness, commanding Doctor Web (His next Chaplain in attendance) to Christen it according to the Church of England. This done, within few houres he expired, and lyes buried at Westminster.

Saints.

EALPHAGE born of good parentage, had his education during his youth in Gloucestershire, then he became a Monk at Glastenbury. But, that place not sufficiently suiting the severity of his solitary soul, removing thence he built himself a Hut at Bath, which smal Cell in process of time (the longest line proceedeth from a little point at first) proved the beautiful Priory in that place. Hence by Dunstan he was preferred Bishop of Winchester continuing therein twenty two years; And at last became Bishop of Canterbury.

It happeneth that the cruel Danes seizing on that City put it under Decimation. Start not, loyal reader, at the word, if in the late Tyranny of the times thou thy self hast been against all right and reason Decimated in thy Purse, as now the poor Citizens of Canterbury were in their Persons. For the Danes, under pretence of Tribute detained,

Saved the tenth part of the Citizens alive amounting unto eight hundred and four

Destroyed the other nine parts, no fewer than seven thousand two hundred & thirty six.

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As for Arch-Bishop Alphage, they demanded of him a greater summe, than he could pay or procure, whose wealth consisted chiefly in his Piety, no currant Coin with the Pagan Danes; So that after seven moneths imprisonment they barbarously murdered him near Greenwich about the year 1013.

His Corps was first buried in Saint Pauls, and then removed by the command of King Canutus to Canterbury. Impudent Monks have almost as much wronged his memory, as the Danes did his Person, farcing his life with such abominable lies, that thereby the very truth therein is rendred suspected.

\* Weaver Fun. Sermon. p. 301.

AGELNOTH Son to Count Agelmar, was a \* Calendred Saint in this County being Elected Archbishop of Canterbury from being Dean over the Canons in that Convent.

This is the first time I find the Dignity of Decanus or Dean in England so called from <Deka>, Ten, having (it seemeth at the first) Inspection just over that Number, though since an Heteroclite in England, as, either over fewer, but Six in Norwich, Bristol, &c. or many more in other Cathedrals.

\* Cowel's Interpreter. in the word Dean.

He was so pious in his Life, that he was commonly called the GOOD. And here one may justly wonder, God having two Grand Epithets OPTIMUS and MAXIMUS most give the former the go-by, and strive onely for the latter, to be the Greatest, though Greatnesse without Goodnesse is both Destructive to him that hath it, and Dangerous to all others about him.

Vveaver ut prius.

Going to Rome to get his Pall from the Pope, by him he was courteously entertained, and deserved his welcome, who gave him (saith my \* Author) for the Arm of Saint Augustine Bishop of Hippo) one hundred Talents of Silver, and one Talent of Gold, citing Bishop Godwin for his author; But indeed that Bishop though reporting the hundred Talents of Silver, mentioneth not at all that of Gold.

\* 2 Chr. 36. 3.

Perchance Mr. Weaver had lately read (still obversing his fancy) how \* Pharaoh K. of Egypt having taken away King Jehohash, 'condemned the land in An Hundred Talents of Silver, and A Talent of Gold;' and to me it is a double wonder; First, that this Arch=

bishop would give; Secondly, that he could give, living in a harraged Land, (wherein so much Misery and little Money) so vast a sum.

\* In lib. de ope=  
ribus Mon.  
cap. 28.

However this mindeth me of a passage in Saint Augustine speaking of the Reliques of the deceased, *Si tamen \* Martyrum*, if so they be of Martyrs; and let me chuse the words of this Father on this Father, *Si tamen Augustini*, If this were the arm of Saint Augustine and not of some other Ordinary (not to say Infamous) person.

Well, were one as good a Mathematician, as He, who collected the Stature of Hercules from the length of his Foot, it were easie to proportion the Price of Saint Augustines whole body, from this valuation of his arme. And now having so dearly bought it, let him dispose thereof as he pleaseth, and let no man grudge if he gave it to Coventry rather than Canterbury.

He expended much in repairing (or rather renewing) of his Cathedral of Canterbury lately destroyed by the Danes, assisted therein by the bounty of King Canutus, who at the instance and by the advice of this Prelate, did many worthy works. Our Agelnoth, after he had set 17. years in his See, died October 29. in the year 1038.

#### Martyrs.

\* Bale de  
script. Brit.  
pag. 564.

\* Idem Ibi=  
dem.

Luk. 10. 7.  
Matt. 10. 23.

WILLIAM WHITE was born in this \* County, and entering into Orders, became a great maintainer of the Opinions of Wicliffe. He was the first married Priest in England, since the Popes solemn prohibition thereof. I find Johan his wife, commended for her modesty and patience, and that she was \* *conjux tali digna marito*. Indeed she shared very deep in her husbands sufferings, hardly coming off with her life at the last. For he, though leaving his living (as unsafe to hold) still kept his calling, and preached about all the Eastern parts of the Land. The same mouth which commanded the Disciples in time of Peace, \* 'Goe not from house to house,' so to avoid the censure of Levity, advised them also, 'when \* ye are persecuted in one City fly to another,' so to provide for their own security. Such the constant practice of this W. VVhite, who was as a Partridge dayly on the wing, removing from place to place. At last he was seised on at Norwich, by VVilliam Alnwick the cruel Bishop thereof, and charged with 30 Articles, for which he

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\* Fox Acts and  
Monuments.

was condemned and burnt at Norwich in September 1428. He was the Protomartyr of all born in this County, and had not five before him in all England, who suffered merely for Religion, without any mixture of matter of State charged upon them.

As for MARIAN Martyrs, we meet with many in this County though not to be charged on Cardinal Pool Arch-bishop of Canterbury further then his bare permission thereof.

It is observed of Bears, that they love to kill their own Prey, and (except forced by Famine) will not feed on what was dead before. Such a Bear was bloody Bonner, who was all for the quick and not for the dead, whilest clean contrary Cardinal Pool let the living alone, and vented his spleen onely on the dead (whom he could wrong, but not hurt) burning the bones of Martin Bucer and Paulus Phagius at Cambridge. Such Martyrs therefore, as suffered in this Shire, were either by the cruelty of Griffin Bishop of Rochester, or of Thornton Suffragan of Dover.

#### Confessors.

\* J. Bale in  
his Book titled  
Scriptores no=  
stri temporis,  
pag. 102.

\* Acts and Mo=  
numents.  
p. 1014.

SIMON FISH Esquire, was born in this \* County, bred a Lawyer in Graies-Inn London. Here he acted that part in a Tragedy, wherein the pride of Cardinal Wolsey was per-sonated, and wherewith that Prelate was so offended, that Fish was fain to fly, and live two years beyond the Seas. There he made, and thence sent over into England, a small but sharp Treatise, called The Supplication of Beggars, termed by \* Master Fox a Li=bel, understand him a little Book; Otherwise prizing and praising it for a Master-piece of Wit-learning and Religion, discovering the Superstition of that age. This by Queen Anna Bollen was presented to King Henry the Eighth, who therewith was so highly affected, that he sent for the Author home, and favoured him in great proportion.

However, many nets were laid by the Popish party against him, especially by Sir Thomas More his implacable Enemy, yet Fish had the happinesse to escape the hands of Men, and to fall into the hand of God more immediately, Dying of the Plague, 1531. and lieth buried at St. Dunstan in London.

Sir JAM. HALES was born, did live & was richly landed in this county, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, a man of most signal Integrity. When the rest of the Judges (frighted at the frowns of the Duke of Northumberland) subscribed the disinheriting of the La=

dy Mary, and Lady Elizabeth, he onely refused, as against both Law and Conscience.

Yet afterwards in the first of Queen Mary he fell into the displeasure of Bishop Gardiner, (which like Juniper coals once kindled hardly quenched) for urging the observation of some Lawes of King Edward the Sixth. For this he was imprisoned, hardly used, and so threatned by his Keeper, that he endeavoured to have killed himself, which being after let at liberty he afterwards effected, drowning himself in a small water near his house, fear and melancholly so much prevailing upon him; Mr. Fox concludeth the sad Poem of his final estate with this Distich.

*Cum nihil ipse vides, propria quin labe laboret,  
Tu tua fac cures, cætera mitte Deo.*

Seing nought thou seest but faling in the best,  
Mind thy own matters & leave God the rest.

We must look on his foul Deed with anger, and yet with pity on the doer thereof, Frown on the one, and weep for the other. For seeing he had led a right godly life, and had suffered so much on the account of his Conscience, I hope that his station in this place, will not be cavilled at by any charitable persons. He died Anno Dom. 1555.

Cardinals.

JOHN KEMP son to Thomas, Grand-child to Sir John Kemp Nephew to Sir Roger Kemp both Knights, was born at Wie in this County, (where he built a fair Colledge for Seculars) bred also in Merton Colledge in Oxford, successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester and London; afterwards Arch-Bishop of York and Canterbury, Cardinal first by the Title of Saint Balbine, then of Saint Rufine in Rome; all his preferments are comprehended in the old following \* verse.

*Bis Primas, ter Præsul erat, bis Cardine functus.*

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He had another honour to make up the Distich, being twice Lord Chancellour of England, so that I may add;

*Et dixit Legem bis Cancellarius Anglis.*

Such are mistaken, who report him the first raiser of his Family to a Knightly degree, which he found in that Equipage, as is aforesaid, though he left it much improved in Estate by his bounty, and some of his name and bloud flourish in Kent at this day. He died a very old man, March the 22. Anno 1453.

RICHARD CLIFFORD. His Nativity may bear some debate Herefordshire pretending unto him. But because Robert Clifford was his \* brother (in the first of King Henry the Fourth High Sheriff of this County, and richly landed therein) I adjudge him a Cantian and assign Bobbing as the most probable place of his birth. His worth preferred him Bishop of London 1407. and he was sent by King Henry the Fourth as his Embassadour to the Council of Constance. I could hold my hand from ranking him under the Topick of Cardinals, confident that no ingenious person would take exception thereat. For first he was one in Merit and Desert. Secondly, in general Desire and Designation. Thirdly, (though no actual Cardinal) he acted as a \* Cardinal when joyned to their Conclave to see fair play amongst them at the choosing of a new Pope. Yea some mentioned him for the place, who (counting it more credit to make, than be a Pope) first nominated Cardinal Columna, and he clearly carried it by the name of Martin. During his abode at Constance he preached a Latine Sermon before the Emperour and Pope. He answered his name de clivo forti, or of the strong Rock indeed, viz.

\* Davids; being a most pious person, returning home he lived in good esteem, with Prince and People, until his death, which happened 1421. being buried nigh the present Monument of Sr. Christopher Hatton.

Prelates.

RALPH of MAYDENSTAN. I presume this the ancient Orthography of Maydston (a noted Town in this County) the rather, because I met with no other place in England, offering in sound or syllables thereunto. An /a Author giveth him this short but thick commendation;

*Vir magnæ literaturæ & in Theologia Nominatissimus.*

Made by  
Thomas Kemp  
his Kins-man  
Bishop of  
London.

\* Villare Cant.  
p. 24.

\* All collected out of  
Godwin his  
Bishops of  
London.

\* Lord be thou  
my strong  
Rock. Ps. 31. 3.

/a Tho. Wike in  
his chron. of  
Osney.

Insomuch that in the Reign of King Henry the Third 1234. He was preferred Bishop of Hereford.

This Prelate bought of one Mount-hault a Noble-man, a fair house in, and the Patronage of St. Mary Mount-hault (commonly, but corruptly called Mount-haw) in London, leaving both to his successors in the See of Hereford. Know Reader, that all English Bishops in that age had Palaces in London for their conveniency, wherein they resided and kept great Hospitality during their attendance in Parliament.

Now, although the School-men generally hold, that Episcopacy is *Apex consummatae Religionis*, then which *Nihil amplius*, Nothing higher or holier in this life; and though many Friars have been preferred Bishops as a progressive motion both in Dignity and Sanctity: Yet our Ralph was of a different judgement herein. This made him in the year 1239. turn his Miter into a Coule, and become a Franciscan, first at Oxford, then at Gloucester, where he died about the year 1244.

/b Godwin in the Bishops of Hereford.

HENRY de WINGHAM (a well known Town in this County) was by King Henry the Third, preferred Chancellour both of England and Gascony, Dean both of \* Totten-Hall (*quære* where this place is) and Saint Martins, and twice Embassadour into France.

\* Godwin in the Bishop of London.

It happened that one Ethelmar, wom-brother to King Henry the Third was then Bishop of Winchester. A person who properly comes not under my pen; First, for his Foreign nativity. Secondly, (so much as he was English) he was an UNWORTHY, wanting /c Age, Ability, and Orders to qualifie him in that place.

/c Godwin in the bishops of Winchester.

Hereupon the Monks of Winchester endeavouring to eject him chose Wingham a man of Merit (and Might in the Court) to be their Bishop, which honour he wisely refused, fearing to incur the Kings displeasure. It was not long before his Modesty and Discretion

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were rewarded with a peaceable (in sted of that litigious) Bishoprick, when chosen to London 1259. But he enjoyed his See not full two years dying July 13. 1261. And was buried in his own Cathedral.

HENRY of SANDWICH, Archdeacon of Oxford, was consecrated Bishop of London 1263. He took part with the seditious Barons against King Henry the Third, for which he was deservedly \* excommunicated by Othobon the Popes Legate. Going to Rome it cost him well nigh an Apprenticeship of Patience, dancing attendance almost seven years before he could gain his Absolution. \* Which obtained, he returned home, and dying September 16. 1273. was buried in his own Church of St. Pauls.

So was also his Country-man Benedict of Gravesend Bishop of Lincoln, otherwise not to be remembered.

\* Godwin in his Catalogue of the bishops of London.

RICHARD of GRAVES-END Arch Deacon of Northampton was (after Fulk Lovel had freely refused it) Consecrated [at Coventry] Bishop of London, Anno 1282. He was the first Founder of a Covent of Carmelites at Maldon in Essex, and dying at Fulham 1303. was buried in his own Cathedral.

\* W. Lambert in his perambulation of Kent.

SIMON MEPHAM was born at Mepham in this County. \* He was bred in Merton-Colledge in Oxford; he was a good Scholar, as those dayes went, chosen by the Monk of Cant. approved by King Edward the Third, and consecrated by the command of the Pope, Archbishop of Cant. He is only Famous for two things, his expensive suit with the Moncks of Canterbury, wherein at last he got the better, though it cost seven hundred pounds in the Court of Rome. Secondly, his magnificent Visitation in person of the Dioceses South of Thames, till he was resisted by Grandison Bishop of Exeter. This affront did half break Mephams heart; and the Pope siding with the Bishop against him, brake the other half thereof, hastning his death, which happened Anno Domini, 1333.

HAYMO of HITHE was born therein, a small Town on the Sea-side, Hithe in old English signifying a Landing place, as Queen-Hithe, Garlick-Hithe, &c. in London. He was made Bishop of Rochester in the Twelfth of King Edward the Second to whom he was Confessour. I believe him Owner of good temporal means; First, because he made so much building on a mean Bishoprick, erecting the great Hall and fair Frontispice at his Palace in Halling, and repairing all the rooms thereof, not forgetting the Town of his Nativity, where he erected and endowed the \* Hospital of Saint Bartholomew for ten poor people. Secondly, because in his old age he lived on his own Estate, resigning his Bishoprick, which the charitable conceive done not out of Discontent but Desire of retirement to compose himself the better for his Dissolution, which happened about the year 1355.

\* Godwin in his Bishops of Rochester.



JOHN of SHEPEY, Prior of Rochester, succeeded Haymo aforesaid in the same See, and for some time was Treasurer of England. His death happened Anno Domini 1360.

\* Villare Cantianum p. 321

WILLIAM READ. I place him in this County with confidence, having clearly conquered all suspicions to the contrary: First, because of his Name then flourishing at Read in \* Marden in this County: Secondly, because the Provost-place of Wingham-Colledge therein was his first publick preferment. To which I may adde that he was bred Fellow of Merton-Colledge (abounding with Cantians, since a Bishop in Kent, was Founder thereof) and he merited much of that Foundation, not onely building a fair Library therein, but furnishing it with books, and Astronomical Tables of his own making, which (they say) are still to be \* seen therein with his lively picture inserted.

\* Godwin in the Bishops of Chichester.

In his reduced age he applied himself to Divinity, and by King Edward the Third was preferred Bishop of Chichester. Retaining his Mathematical Impressions he commendably expressed them in Architecture, erecting a Castle Egregii operis, saith my \* Author, at Amberley in Sussex. His death happened, Anno Dom. 1385.

\* Baleus.

THOMAS KEMP, brothers son to John Kemp Archbishop of Canterbury, was born of a Knightly Family in this County, bred in Oxford, whereof he became Proctor Anno 1437. By Papal provision he was made Bishop of London, Consecrated by his Uncle at York-House (now White-Hall) and sate in his See \* fourty years from the Twenty eighth of Henry the Sixth, till the Fifth of Henry the Seventh, so that he saw the wars between Lancaster and York begun, continued, concluded; and the two Roses tied together in one Royal Posie. I know not whether his benefactions were adequate to his long possessing of so wealthy a place, finding him to have curiously arched and leaded the Divinitie Schools in Oxford, and built the Crosse nigh the Church of St. Pauls

\* Godwin in his Bishops of London.

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as it stood in our memories, but lately demolished, though guilty of no other Superstition, save accommodating the Preacher and some about him with convenient places. Me thinks, though Idle Crosses standing onely for shew were published for offenders, this usefull one, which did such service, might have been spared: but all is Fish, which comes to the Net of Sacriledge. This Bishop died, Anno Dom. 1489.

\* Weavers Fun. Mon. p. 296.

JAMES GOLDWELL was born at Great Chart in this County, bred in All-Souls-Colledge in Oxford, promoted first to be Dean of Salisbury and Secretary to King Edward the Fourth, and at last made Bishop of Norwich. He not onely repaired the Church at Great Chart where he was born, but also founded a \* Chappel on the South-side thereof, where his picture is in the East-window, with his Rebus, [viz. a Golden-Well] in every Quarry of the same. He died, Anno Dom. 1498.

\* Villare Cantianum, p. 145.

THOMAS GOLDWELL was born at Goldwell in the Parish of Great Chart in this County, where his Family had long flourished, till \* lately alienated. He was by Queen Mary preferred Bishop of Saint Davids, and as a Volunteer quitted the Land in the First of Queen Elizabeth. Going to Rome he made a deal of do to do just nothing; prevailing by much importunity with the Pope to procure large Indulgencies for such who superstitiously were in Pilgrimage to, and offered at the Well of Saint Winifrid in his Diocesse. The obscurity of his death denieth us the exact date thereof.

Reader, I am sensible how imperfect my list is of the Bishops in this County: The rather because I have heard from my worthy friend and excellent Historian Mr. Fisher, Fellow of Merton-Col. that this his native shire of Kent had twelve Bishops at one time, whilst I can hardly make up twelve Bishops at all times before the Reformation. But my defects will be perfectly supplied by such who shall Topographically treat of this subject in relation to this County alone.

Since the Reformation.

\* Bishop Godwin in his Bishops of Winchester. /a J. Bale de Script. Brit. cent. 8. Numb. 62.

JOHN POYNET was born in this \* County; bred (say some) in Kings-Colledge in Cambridge. Sure I am he was none of the Foundation therein, because not appearing in Master Hatcher his exact Manuscript Catalogue. /a Bale is rather to be believed herein, making him to be brought up in Queens Colledge in the same University.

\* Bishop Godwin, ut prius.

But where ever he had his Education, he arrived at admirable Learning, being an exact Grecian and most expert Mathematician. He presented King Henry the 8. with a Horologium (which I might English Dial, Clock or watch, save that it is epitheted \* Sciotericum) observing the shadow of the Sun, and therein shewing not only the

hours, but dayes of the Month, change of the Moon, ebbing and flowing of the Sea, &c. I confesse the modern mystery of Watch-making is much completed (men never being more curious to divide, more carelesse to imploy their time) but surely this was accounted a master-peece in that age.

His Sermons so indeared him to King Edward 6. that he preferred him (whilst as yet scarce thirty six yeares of age) to the Bishoprick of Rochester, then of Winchester. But alas! these honors soon got were as soon lost, being forced to fly into high Germany in the first of Queen Mary. Where before he was fully fourty, and before he had finished his Book begun against Thomas Martin in defence of Ministers marriage, he died at Strasburg the 2. August 1556. And was buried there with great Lamentation.

\* So his near relation informed me.

Camdens Eliz. Anno 1589.

\* Idem im Anno 1596.

RICHARD FLETCHER was born in this \* County, Brother to Doctor Giles Fletcher the Civilian and Embassadour in Russia, and bred in Bennet Colledge in Cambridge. He was afterwards Dean of Peterborough at what time Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded at Fotheringhay, to whom he made saith my Authour \* *Verbosam Orationem* a Wordy speech of her past, present and future condition, wherein he took more pains that he received thanks from her who therein was most concerned.

Hence he was preferred Bishop of Peterborough, and at last of London; my \* Authour saith he was *Presul Splendidus*, and indeed he was of a comly presence and Queen Elizabeth knew full well.

*Gratior est pulcro veniens e corpore virtus*

The lewel vertue is more Grac'd  
When in a proper person Cas'd.

Which made her alwayes on an equality of Desert to reflect favourably on such who were of Graceful countenance, and stature.

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In one respect this Bishop may well be resembled to John Peckham Archbishop of Canterbury, of whom I find this Character,

\* Bishop Godwyn in his Catalogue of the Arch-B. of Cant. and the life of J. Peckham.

\* *Quanquam gestu & incessu, sæpeetiami n Sermone gloriosus videretur & elatus; a nimo tamen fuit benignissimo & perquam comi.*

Although he seemed a boaster, and puffed up both in gesture and gate, and sometimes in his speech also: yet was he of a loving disposition & exceeding courteous.

Such a one was Bishop Fletcher, whose pride was rather on him, than in him, as only gate and gesture-deep, not sinking to his heart, though causelesly condemned for a proud man, as who was a good Hypocrite and far more humble than he appeared.

\* Sir Richard Baker in his Chron.

He married a Lady of this County, \* who one commendeth for very vertuous, which if so, the more happy she in her self, though unhappy that the world did not believe it. Sure I am, that Queen Elizabeth (who hardly held the second matches of Bishops excusable) accounted his marriage a trespasse on his gravity, whereupon he fell into her deep displeasure. Hereof this Bishop was sadly sensible, and seeking to lose his sorrow in a mist of smoak, died of the \* immoderate taking thereof, June the fifteenth, 1596.

\* Camdens Eliz. in Anno 1596.

BRIAN DUPPA, D. D. the worthy Bishop of Winchester was born at Lewsham in this County: staying for farther instructions, I am forced to deferre his life to our Additions.

States-Men.

Sir EDWARD POYNINGS, Knight, was in martial performances inferiour to none of his age, and a Native of this County, as from the Catalogue of the Sheriffs therein may be collected. We will insist only on his Irish Action, being employed by King Henry the seventh to conjure down the last walking Spirit of the House of York, which haunted that King, I mean Perkin Warbeck.

Having ferreted him out of Ireland, he seriously set him self to reclaim that barbarous Nation to civility, and in order thereunto passed an Act in Parliament, whereby all

the Statutes made in England before that time, were enacted, established, and made of force in Ireland. He caused also another Law to be made, that no Act should be propounded in any Parliament in Ireland, till first it had been transmitted into England, approved there by the King, and returned thence under his broad Seal.

Now though this Act seemeth prima facie, prejudicial to the liberty of the Irish Subjects, yet was it made at the request of the Commons upon just & important cause, being so sensible of the oppression, and Laws imposed by private Lords, for their particular ends, that they rather referred themselves to the Kings Justice, than to the merciless mercy of so many Masters.

Also to conform Ireland to England, he procured the passing of an Act; that the Irish Barons should appear in Parliament in their Robes, which put a face of Grandeur and State on their Convention. And indeed formalities are more than Formalities in matters of this nature, essentiall to beget a veneration in barbarous people, who carry much of their Brain in their Eyes.

He thriftily improved the Kings Revenues, and obtained a Subsidy of twenty six shillings eight pence, payable yearly for five years, out of every six score Acres manured. The worst was, the burden fell on their backs, whose Islands were most industrious, whereby the Sovereign became not more wealthy, but the Subjects more lazy, the mischief being as apparent as the remedy impossible. Many more large Laws of his making found but narrow performance, viz. only within the Pale. Nor was Henry the seventh (though in title) in truth Lord of all Ireland, but by the favour of a Figure, and large Synechdoche, of a part for the whole. These things thus ordered, Sir Edward was recalled in to England, created a Baron, and dying in the beginning of King Henry the eight, left a numerous natural, but no legitimate issue.

Sir ANTHONY St. LEGER, is rationally reputed a Kentish man (though he had

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also a Devonshire Relation) as will appear to such who peruse the Sheriffs of this County. He was properly the first Vice-Roy of Ireland, seeing shadows cannot be before their substance, and in his Deputy-ship Henry the eight (in the 33. year of his reign) assumed the Title of King and Supream Head of the Church of Ireland.

To him all the Irish Nobility made their solemn submission, falling down at his feet upon their knees, laying aside their Girdles, Skeines and Caps. This was the fourth solemn submission of the Irish to the Kings of England, and most true it is, such seeming submissions have been the bane of their serious subjection. For out of the Pale our Kings had not power either to Punish or Protect, where those Irish Lords (notwithstanding their Complemental Loyalty) made their list the law to such whom they could overpower. He caused also certain Ordinances of State to be made, not altogether agreeable with the Rules of the Law of England, a satisfactory reason hereof, being given in the \* Preamble to them.

\* In the Council Book of Ireland, in the 33 of King Hen. 8.

*Quia nondum sic sapiunt leges & Jura, ut secundum ea jam immediate, vivere & regi possint.*

Because the [Irish] as yet do not so savour the Laws [of England] as immediately to live after, and be ruled by them.

Thus the greatest Statesmen must sometimes say, by your leave to such as are under them, not acting alway according to their own ability, but others capacity.

He seized all the Abby Lands in Ireland for the Kings use, a flower of the Crown which alone had made a Posey, if continued thereunto. But alas the Revenues of Abby Lands are as ruinous as their buildings, nothing more than the rubbish thereof remaining in the Kings Exchequer. He made a Law, that no Children should be admitted to Church livings, which importeth the frequency of that abuse in former times. He perswaded O Neile, O Brian, &c. to go over into England to surrender their lands into the Kings hands, promising they should receive them again from him by Letters Patents, with the Addition of Earls, which was done accordingly. At his desire the King conferred on them Houses nigh Dublin, that residing there, they might suck in Civility with the Court air. These things thus settled he returned into England, and died (as I take it) in the raign of King Edward the sixth.

Sir HENRY SIDNRY, was son to Sir William Sidney of Pensherst in this County, who

by his own worth, was advanced into the favour of Queen Elizabeth (never a whit the lesse for marrying Mary Dudley, sister to Robert Earl of Leicester;) he was by her made Knight of the Garter, Lord President of Wales, and for eleven years (off and on) Deputy of Ireland.

Now, though generally the Irish are querelous of their Deputies (what Patient for the present will praise his Chirurgion, who soundly searcheth his sore?) yet Sir Henry left a good memory, and the monuments of a good Governor behind him.

\* Sir John Davis in his discovery of Ireland. pag. 251.

1. He \* made Annaly a Territory in Loynsteresse by the Sept of Offerralles, one entire Shire by it self, called the County of Longford; he likewise divided the Province of Conaght into six Counties.
2. In a Parliament held the eleventh of Elizabeth, he abolished the pretended and usurped Captain-ships, and all extortions incident thereunto.
3. He caused an Act to pass, whereby the Lord Deputy was authorized to accept the surrenders of the Irish Seigniories, and to re-grant estates unto them, to hold of the Crown by English Tenures and Services.
4. Because the inferiour sort of the Irish were poor, and not Amesnable by Law, he provided, that five of the best persons of every Sept, should bring in all the persons of their surname, to be justified by the Law.
5. A Law was made, that for the civil education of the youth, there should be one Free Schoole at least, in every Diocesse.
6. To acquaint the people of Mounster and Conaght with the English Government again (disused amongst them for two hundred years) he instituted two Presidency Courts in those two Provinces.
7. To augment the Revenues of the Crown, he resumed and vested therein (by

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the power of the same Parliament) more than half the Province of Ulster, up= on the attainder of Shane O Neale.

8. He raised Customs upon the principal Commodities of the Kingdom, and reformed the abuses of the Exchequer by many good instructions from Eng= land.
9. He established the Composition of the Pale, in lieu of Purveyance and Sesse of Souldiers.

\* J. Wareus de script. Hibern. pag. 136.

It must not be forgotten, that he caused the Statutes of Ireland unto his own time, to be printed, and so (saith my \* Author) ex umbra in solem eduxit, he brought them out of the shadow into the sun-shine. Whereas formerly they were only in Manuscript; a sad case, that men should be obliged to the observation of those Laws, scarce ever seen by one in an hundred subjected thereunto.

\* Camb. Eliz Anno 1578. \* Psal. 114. 1.

Being to leave Ireland, Anno 1578. and now ready to go up into his Ship, he took his \* leave thereof with the words of the Psalmist, \* 'When Israel came out of Egypt, and Jacob from a strange people;' rejoycing in heart, that, he came with a clear conscience from that dangerous employment. He died at Worcester, May the fifth, 1586. and his Corps being brought to Pensherst, were there solemnly interred amongst his Ancestors.

\* Doctor Pow= el in his Hist. of Wales. E= pist. to the Reader.

I will close his Life with this Encomium which I find in a Worthy \* Author: 'His dispo= sition was rather to seek after the Antiquities, and the Weal-Publick of those Countries which he governed, than to obtain lands and revenues within the same; for I know not one foot of Land that he had, either in Wales or Ireland.'

\* Fragment. regal. in his Charact.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY. Reader, I am resolved not to part him from his Father, such the Sympathy betwixt them, living and dying both within the compass of the same year. Otherwise, this Knight in relation to my Book, may be termed an Ubiquitary, and appear amongst Statesmen, Souldiers, Lawyers, Writers, yea Princes themselves, being (though not elected) in election to be King of Poland, \* which place he declined, preferring rather to be a Subject to Queen Elizabeth, than a Sovereign beyond the Seas.

He was born at Pensherst in this County, son to Sir Henry Sidney (of whom before) and Sisters Son to Robert Earl of Leicester, bred in Christs Church in Oxford. Such his appetite to Learning, that he could never be fed fast enough therewith; and so quick and strong his digestion, that he soon turned it into wholesome nourishment, and thri= ved healthfully thereon.

His homebred abilities travel perfected with forraign accomplishments, and a sweet Nature set a glosse upon both. He was so essential to the English Court, that it seem= ed maimed without his company, being a compleat Master of Matter and Language,

as his Arcadia doth evidence.

I confesse I have heard some of modern pretended Wits cavil thereat, meerly because they made it not themselves: such who say, that his Book, is the occasion that many pretious hours are otherwise spent no better, must acknowledge it also the cause, that many idle hours are otherwise spent no worse, than in reading thereof.

At last, leaving the Court, he followed the Camp, being made Governor of Flushing, under his Uncle Earl of Leicester. But the Walls of that City (though high and strong) could not confine the activity of his mind, which must into the Field, and before Zutphen was unfortunately slain with a shot, in a small skirmish, which we may sadly tearm a great battel, considering our heavy losse therein. His Corps being brought over into England, was buried in the Quire of St. Pauls with general lamentation.

Sir FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM, Knight, was born in this County, wherein his Family long flourished at Chiselhurst, though I \* read, that originally they fetch their name from Walsingham in Norfolk. He was bred in Kings Colledge in Cambridge, and gave the King of Spain his Bible to the Library thereof. As a traveller many years beyond the Seas he learnt experience, as an Agent he practised it there, and after his return, a Secretary of State: he taught it to many Emisaries employed under him.

None alive did better ken the Secretary Craft, to get Counsels out of others, and keep them in himself. Marvellous his sagacity in examining suspected persons, either to make them confesse the truth, or confound themselves by denying it to their detection. Cun=

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ning his hands, who could unpick the Cabinets in the Popes Conclave; quick his ears, who could hear at London, what was whispered at Rome; And numerous the spies and eyes of this Argus dispersed in all places.

The Jesuites being out-shot in their own Bow, complain'd, that he out-equivocated their equivocation, having a mental reservation deeper and farther than theirs. They tax him for making Heaven bow too much to Earth, oft-times borrowing a point of conscience, with full intent never to pay it again, whom others excused by Reasons of State, and dangers of the times. Indeed his Simulation (which all allow lawful) was as like to Dissimulation (condemned by all good men) as two things could be, which were not the same.

He thought that Gold might, but Intelligence could not be bought too dear; The cause that so great a States man left so small an estate, and so publick a person was so privately buried in Saint Pauls, Anno Dom. 1590. His only Daughter Frances was successively matched to three matchlesse men, Sir Phili Sidney, Robert Earl of Essex, and Richard Earl of Clanricard.

Capital Judges and Writers on the Law.

Sir JOHN FINEUX, was by all probability born at Swinkfield in this County (as I am informed from my good friend Mr. Thomas Fineux, a descendant from him) a place (\* saith Mr. Cambden,) bestowed on his Ancestor by T. Criol, a great Lord in Kent, about the raing of King Edward the second. I learned from the same Gentleman, that he was eight and twenty years of age, before he betook him to the study of the Law, that he followed that profession twenty eight years before he was made a Judg, and that he continued a Judge for twenty eight years, whereby it appears, that he lived four=score and four years. This last exactly agrees with \* Sir Henry Spelman, making him continue Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, from the eleventh of King Henry the seventh, until the seventeenth of King Henry the eight.

He was a great Benefactor unto Saint Augustines in Canterbury, whose Prior William Mallaham thus highly commendeth him in a \* Manuscript Instrument,

*Vir prudentissimus, genere insignis, Justitia præclarus, pietate refertus, Humanitate splendidus & charitate fœcundus, &c.*

Now though some will say, his Convent may well afford him good words, who gave them good deeds; yet I believe this Character of him, can in no part be disproved. He died about the year 1526. and lies buried in Christ Church in Canterbury; who had a fair habitation in this City, and another in Herne in this County, where his Motto still remains in each window, *Misericordias Domini cantabo in Æternum.*

Sir ROGER MANWOOD, born at \* Sandwich in this County, applyed himselfe from his youth, to the study of the Common Law; wherein he attained to such eminency, that by Queen Elizabeth he was preferred second Justice of the Common Pleas,

\* Camb. Brit. in Norfolk.

\* In his Re= mains, pag. 118.

\* In his Glos= sary Verbo Jus= ticiarius.

\* Will. Somner in his Antiq. of Cant.

\* Lambert in his perambu= lation of Kent, pag. 131.

\* Sir Hen. Spelman in Gloss. Verbo Justiciaribus.

\* Camb. Brit. in Kent.

in which place he gave such proof of his ability and integrity, that not long after in \* Hillary Term, in the 21. of Queen Elizabeth, he was made chief Baron of the Exchequer, discharging that office to his great Commendation, full fourteen years, till the day of his death. He was much employed in matters of State, and was one of the Commissioners who sate on the Trial of the Queen of Scots. His Book on the Forest Laws is a piece highly prized by men of his Profession. In Vacation time his most constant habitation was at Saint Stephens in Canterbury, where, saith my \* Author, the poor inhabitants were much beholding to his bounteous liberality. He erected and endowed a fair Free Schoole at Sandwich, the place of his Nativity, and died in the 35. of Queen Elizabeth, Anno Dom. 1593.

Sir HENRY FINCH, Knight, was born in this County of Right Worshipful Extraction, (their ancient surname being Herbert) a Family which had and hath an hereditary happinesse of Eminency in the study of the Laws. He was Sergeant at Law to King James, and wrote a Book of the Law, in great esteem with men of his own profession: yet were not his studies confined thereunto, witness his Book of The calling of the Jews; and all ingenious persons which dissent from his judgement will allow him lear-

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nedly to have maintained an error, though he was brought into some trouble by King James, conceiving that on his principles he advanced and extended the Jewish Commonwealth, to the depressing and contracting of Christian Princes free Monarchies. He was father unto Sir John Finch, Lord Chief Justice, and for a time Lord Keeper, and Baron of Foreditch, who is still alive.

Souldiers.

Kent hath so carried away the credit, in all ages, for Man-hood, that the leading of the Front, or Van-guard (so called from Avant-guard, or Goe on guard, because first in marching) in former times hath simply and absolutely belonged unto them; I say absolutely, for I find two other Shires contending for that place. The best is, it is but a Book-Combate, betwixt learned Writers, otherwise if real, such a division were enough to rout an Army, without other Enemy. But let us see how all may be peaceably composed.

\* Michael Cornubiensis, see Cornwall, title Souldiers.

\* Camb. Brit. in Herefordshire.

It is probable, that the \* Cornish-men led the Van in the days of King Arthur, who being a Native of Cornwall, had most cause to trust his own Country-men. But I behold this as a temporary honour, which outlasted not his life who bestowed it.

The men of Archenfeld in Herefordshire, claimed by custom to lead the \* Van-guard, but surely this priviledge was Topical, and confined to the Welsh Wars, with which the aforesaid men, as Borderers were best acquainted.

\* Joan. Sarisb. de nugis curial. 6. cap. 18.

As for Kent, *Cantia nostra primæ cohortis honorem, & primos congressus hostium usque in Hodiernum diem in omnibus præliis obtinet*, saith my \* Author.

Reader, It may rationally be concluded that the ensuing Topick had been as large in this as in any County in England, seeing it is bounded by the Sea on the East and South sides thereof, had not the Author departed this life before the finishing of the same.

Seamen.

\* Purchase his Pilgrims.

WILLIAM ADAMS, was (as his own \* Pen reporteth) born at Gillingham in this County, and take the brief account of his Life, being the first Englishman, who effectually discovered Japan.

Twelve years he lived at home with his Parents.

Twelve years he was Apprentice and Servant to Nich. Diggins, a brave Seaman, for some time he was Master of one of the Queens Ships.

Ten years he served the English Company of Barbary Merchants.

Fourteen years (as I collect it) he was employed by the Dutch in India.

For he began his Voyage 1598. Pilot to their Fleet of five Sail, to conduct them to Japan; and in order to the settlement of Trade endured many miseries. He who reads them will concur with Cato, and repent that ever he went thither by Sea, whither one might go by Land. But Japan being an Island, and unaccessible, save by Sea, our Adams his discretion was not to be blamed, but industry to be commended in his adventures. He died at Firando in Japan about 1612.

Civilians.

NICHOLAS WOTTON, Son to Sir Robert, was born at Bockton-Malherb in this County, a place so named (as it seems) from some noxious and malignant herbs, growing therein. What the natural plants there may be, I know not, sure the moral ones, are excellent, which hath produced so many of the Honourable Family of the Wottons; Of whom this Nicholas, Doctor of Civil Laws bred in Oxford, may be termed a Center of Remarkables, so many met in his person.

1. He was Dean of the two Metropolitan Churches of Canterbury and York.
2. He was the first Dean of those Cathedrals.
3. He was Privy Councillor to four successive Sovereigns, King Henry the eight, King Edward the sixth, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth.

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4. He was employed, Thirteen several times in Embassies to forraign Princes.

Now because there are some of so diffident Natures, that they will believe no total summe, except they peruse the particulars, let them satisfie themselves with what followeth.

Five times to Charls the fifth Emperor.

Once to Philip his Son, King of Spain.

Once to Francis the first, King of France.

Once to Mary Queen of Hungary, Governness of the Netherlands.

Twice to William Duke of Clive.

Once to renew the peace between England, France, and Scotland, Anno Dom. 1540.

Again to the same purpose at Cambra, 1549.

Once sent Commissioner with others to Edinborough in Scotland, 1560.

We must not forget how in the first of Queen Elizabeth, the Archbishoprick of Canterbury was \* proffered unto, and refused by him. He died January the twenty sixth, Anno Dom. 1566. being about seventy years of age, and was buried in Canterbury.

\* Hollinsheads Chron. pag. 1403.

GILES FLETCHER, (brother of Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London) was born in this County, as I am credibly \* informed. He was bred first in Eaton, then in Kings Colledge in Cambridge; where he became Doctor of Law. A most excellent Poet, (a quality hereditary to his two Sons, Giles and Phineas) Commissioner into Scotland, Germany, and the Low-Countries for Queen Elizabeth, and her Ambassador into Russia, Secretary to the City of London, and Master of the Court of Requests.

\* From the mouth of Mr. Ramsey, Minister of Rougham in Norfolk, who married the Widow of Mr. Giles Fletcher Son to this Doctor.

His Russian Embassie to settle the English Merchandise was his master-piece, to Theodor Juanowich Duke of Muscovia. He came thither in a dangerous juncture of time, viz. in the end of the year 1588. First, some forraigners (I will not say they were the Hollanders) envying the free Trade of the English, had done them bad offices. Secondly, a false report was generally believed that the Spanish Armado had worsted the English Fleet; and the Duke of Muscovy (who measured his favour to the English, by the possibility he apprehended of their returning it) grew very sparing of his smiles, not to say free of his frowns on our Merchants residing there.

However our Doctor demeaned himself in his Embassie with such cautiousness, that he not only escaped the Dukes fury, but also procured many priviledges for our English Merchants, exemplified in Mr. Hackluit. Returning home, and being safely arrived at London, he sent for his intimate friend Mr. Wayland, Prebendary of S. Pauls, and Senior Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge (Tutor to my Father, from whose mouth I received this report) with whom he heartily express his thankfulness to God for his safe return from so-great a danger; for the Poets cannot fansie Ulysses more glad to be come out of the Den of Polyphemus, than he was to be rid out of the power of such a barbarous Prince, who counting himself by a proud and voluntary mistake, Emperour of all Nations, cared not for the Law of all Nations; and who was so habited in blood, that had he cut off this Embassadors head, he and his friends might have sought their own amends; but the question is, where he would have found it?

\* In his Volume of English Navigation, pag. 473.

He afterwards set forth a Book, called, The Russian Commonwealth, expressing the Government or Tyranny rather thereof; wherein, saith my \* Author, are many things most observable. But Queen Elizabeth indulging the reputation of the Duke of Muscovy as a confederate Prince, permitted not the publick printing of that, which such who

\* Camb. in his Eliz. Anno 1583. when he was Agent

in Muscovy, as  
afterward  
Embassador.

have private Copies, know to set the valuation thereon. I cannot attain the certain date of his death.

Physicians.

ROBERT FLOID, who by himself is latined Robertus de Fluctibus, was born in this County, and that of a Knightly Family, as I am informed, bred (as I take it) in Oxford, and beyond the Seas. A deep Philosopher, and great Physician, who at last fixed his habitation in Fan-Church-Street, London. He was of the Order of the Rosa-Crucians, and I must confesse my self ignorant of the first Founder and Sanctions thereof, perchance none know it, but those that are of it. Sure I am, that a Rose is the sweetest of Flowers, and a Cross accounted the sacredest of forms or figures, so that much of eminency must be imported in their composition.

79

His Books written in Latine are great, many and mystical. The last some impute to his Charity, clouding his high matter with dark language, left otherwise the lustre thereof should dazle the understanding of the Reader. The same phrases he used to his Patients, and seeing conceit is very contributive to the well working of Physick, their fancy or faith-natural was much advanced by his elevated expressions.

His works are for the English to sleight or admire, for French and Forraigners to understand and use: not that I account them more judicious than our own Countrymen, but more inquiring into such difficulties. The truth is, here at home his Books are beheld not so good as Chrystal, which (some say) are prized as precious pearls beyond the Seas. But I conclude all with the Character, which my worthy (though concealed) Friend thus wrote upon him. *Lucubrationibus quas solebat edere profundissimas semper visus est plus sumere laboris, quam Populares nostri volebant fructum, quia hunc fere negligebant, præ tedio legendi, & prejudicio quodam oleam perdendi operamque, ob CARAMBAM, quam scripta ejus dicebantur olere magis quam PERIPATUM, & ob feruentius hominis ingenium, in quo plerique requirebant Judicium.* He died on the eighth of September, Anno Dom. 1637.

WILLIAM HARVEY, Son of Thomas Harvey, was born at Folkston in this County. His Father had a Week of Sons; whereof this William bred to learning, was the eldest; his other brethren being bound Apprentices in London, and all at last ended in effect in Merchants. They got great Estates, and made their Father the Treasurer thereof, who being as skilful to purchase Land, as they to gain Money, kept, employed, and improved their gainings to their great advantage; so that he survived to see the meanest of them, of far greater estate than himself.

Our William was bred in Caius Colledge in Cambridge, where he proceeded Doctor of Physick. Five years also he studied at Padua, making a good Composition of Foreign and Domestick learning: So that afterwards he was (for many years) Physician to King Charles the First. And not only *Doctor Medecinæ*, but *Doctor Medicorum*.

For this was he that first found out the Circulation of the Blood; an opinion which entred into the World with great disadvantages. For first, none will be acquainted with strangers at the first sight, as persons generally suspected; as if to be unknown, were part of being guilty. Secondly, the Grantees of this Profession were of the opposite judgement, heavy enough without any Argument to overlay (and so to stifle) any Infant opinion by their Authority.

But, Truth, though it may be questioned for a Vagrant, carrieth a Passport along with it for its own vindication. Such have since shaken friendly hands with Doctor Harvey, which at first tilted Pens against him. And amongst the rest Riolanus that learned Physician, if not Ambabus ulnis, with one Arm at the least doth embrace his opinion, and partly consent thereunto.

This Doctor, though living a Batchelor, may be said to have left three hopeful Sons to posterity; his Books,

1. De circulatione sanguinis, which I may call his Son and Heir; the Doctor living to see it at full age, and generally received.
2. De generatione, as yet in its minority; but, I assure you growing up apace into publick credit.
3. De Ovo, as yet in the nonage thereof, but infants may be men in due time.

It must not be forgotten, that this Doctor had made a good progresse, to lay down a Practice of Physick, conformable to his Thesis, of the Circulation of Blood; but was plundered of his Papers in our Civil War: Unhappy dissentions, which not onely



murdered many then alive; but may be said by this, (call it mischief or mischance) to have destroyed more not yet born, whose Diseases might have been either prevented or removed, if his worthy pains had come forth into the Publick: And I charitably presume, that grateful posterity will acknowledge the improvements of this opinion, as Superstructures on his Foundation; and thankfully pay the fruit to his memory, who watered, planted, (not to say made) the root of this discovery.

He hath since been a second Linaore and great Benefactor to the Colledge of Physicians in London, where his Statue stands with this Inscription.

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GVLIELMO HARVEO  
VIRO  
Monumentis suis immortalis  
Hoc insuper  
Coll. Med. London.  
posuit.  
Qui enim Sanguin. motum  
(Ut & Animal. ortum) dedit  
Meruit esse  
Stator perpetuus.

He died in the eightieth year of his Age, June 3. Anno Dom. 1657.

Writers.

\* J. Pits in  
Ang. Scrip.  
1248.

JOHN of KENT, so called, because born in this \* County; after he had studied at home with good proficiency, went over into France, where he became Canon in the Church of Saint Maries in Angiers. But afterwards being weary of worldly wealth, he quitted that place, and turned a Franciscan Fryer, and by Pope Innocent the fourth, he was sent a joynt-Legate into England. He flourished in the year of our Lord, 1248.

HAIMO of FEVERSHAM, both had his first breath at, and fetched his name from Feversham in this County. When a man, he left the land, and repairing to Paris, applied his studies so effectually, that Leland saith he was *inter Aristotelicos, Aristotelis= simus*.

\* Pitz. in Ang.  
script Anno  
1260.  
\* Bale de scrip.  
Cent. 4. Num.  
27.

He became a Franciscan in the Church of Saint Dennis it-self, and returning into England, was elected Provincial of his Order. Afterwards he was called to reside in Rome for his advice, where quitting his Provincialship to his Successor, he was chosen General of the Franciscans. Surely he had much real, or reputed merit, being so highly prized by the Italians, who generally do as much undervalue us English, as they over-admire themselves. *Speculum honestatis*, the Glasse of honesty, saith \* one, was the title given unto him, though dark and false this Glasse, if Bale may be believed, who tax= eth him for being an Inquisitor after, and \* Persecutor of good people, especially when im= ployed by the Pope into Grecia. Lying on his Death-bed, at Anagnia in Italy, the Pope in person came to visit him, which was no small honour unto him, but all would not prolong his life, which he ended Anno 1260. Having first, at the command of Pope Alexander the fourth, corrected and amended the Roman Breviary.

\* Bale de scrip.  
Brit. Cent. 4.  
Num. 7. &  
Pitz. in Anno  
1265.

SIMON STOCK was born in this \* County, and when but twelve years of Age, went into the Woods (whereof this Shire then afforded plenty) and became a Hermite. This Christian Diogenes had for his Tub, the Stock of a hollow Tree, whence he fetched his name, and (abating his Sex) was like the Nymphs called Hama-druides, which were the properties of Oak-Trees. Here he had (saith Leland) Water for his Nectar, and wild Fruits for his Ambrosia. One may admire how this man here met with Learning, ex= cept by Inspiration, and except Books (as at the Original) were written on Barks of Trees, wherewith he conversed: yet the University of Oxford would force a Batchelor of Divinity-ship upon him: and many are the superstitious writings he left to po= sterity.

Reader, behold here how the Roaring Lyon hath translated himself into a Mimical Ape, endeavouring a mock Parallel betwixt this Simon and Simeon in the Go= spell.

81

\* Luk. 2. 26.

Old Simeon had a \* Revelation that he should not die till he had seen our Saviour come

in the Flesh.

\* Bale lb.

This Simon aged 80. years, had a \* Revelation, that before his death, he should behold a holy Order of Carmelites come out of Syria, which fell out accordingly.

At their arrival in England, our Simon quitted his Oak, and advanced forward to meet them, as of whom, though he had no sight, he had a vision before, which is probably as true, as that he was fed seven years with Manna in Mount Carmel. He was chosen the General Governour of their Order all over Europe: and died in the hundred year of his age, Anno Dom. 1265. and was buried at Burdeaux in France.

AMP.

THOMAS HASELWOOD. I find the name very ancient in a worshipful Family in Northampton-shire, and professe not only my inclination but propensity, to gain him for the credit of my Native Country. But that needs not to be (and I ought not to make it) rich with the wrong of others. Indeed I find a Haselwood (Transposition makes no Mutation) in Suffolk, and another in Northumberland: but their vast distance from the Monastery of Leeds in this County, wherein our Haselwood was bred an Augustinian Fryer, (with some other insinuations, too long to report) prevail with me to fix him in this place. He was an excellent Scholar himself, and a fortunate School-master to teach others, and became a faithful and painful Historian. Bale \* (out of William Botiner, an industrious Collector of Antiquities) assigneth him to flourish under King Edward the second, 1321. but \* Mr. Weaver light on a Manuscript of his making in Sir Robert Cottons Library, wherein he particularly speaks of the Atchievements of Edward the black Prince, which I here thought fit to exemplifie.

\* De script. Brit. Cent. 5 Num. 20.

\* Funeral Monuments, pag. 206.

*Edwardus filius Edw. 3. primogenitus, Princeps Walliæ fortunatissimus, & miles in bello audacissimus, inter validissima bella gesta militaria, magnifice ab eodem peracta, Johannem Regem Franciæ apud Poyteizes debellavit, & pluribus, tam nobilibus quam aliis, de dicto regno captis, & interfectis, eundem Regem captivavit, & ipsum potenter in Angliam ductum Patri suo præsentavit. Henricum etiam intrusorem Hispaniæ, potentissime in bello devicit, & Petrum Hispaniæ Regem, dudum a regno suo expulsum, potenti virtute in regnum suum restituit. Unde propter ingentem sibi probitatem, & actus ipsius triumphales, memoratum Principem, inter regales Regum memorias, dignum duximus commendandum.*

\* In our Description of Oxfordshire, in this Princes life.

Thus have I (not kill'd two Birds with one bolt, but) revived two mens memories with one Record, presenting the Reader (according to my \* promise) with the Character of this Prince, and Style of this Writer, speaking him (in my conjecture) to have lived about the reign of King Richard the second.

Since the Reformation.

Sir THOMAS WIAT, Knight, commonly called the Elder, to distinguish him from Sir Thomas Wiat (raiser of the Rebellion (so all call it) for it did not succeed) in the reign of Queen Mary, was born at Allyngton Castle in this County, which afterwards he repaired with most beautiful buildings. He was servant to King Henry the eight, and fell (as I have heard) into his disfavour, about the business of Queen Anna Bollen, till by his innocence, industry, and discretion, he extricated himself.

He was one of admirable ingenuity, and truly answered his Anagram, Wiat, A Wit.

\* In Brit. in Kent.

\* Cambden saith he was,

*Eques auratus splendide doctus.*

\* In suis Notis.

It is evidence enough of his Protestant Inclination, because he translated Davids Psalms into English meter; and though he be lost both to Bale and Pits in the Catalogue of Writers, yet he is plentifully found by \* Leland, giving him this large Commendation.

*Bella suum merito jactet Florentia Dantem  
Regia Petrarchæ carmina Roma probat,  
His non inferior Patrio Sermone Viattus  
Eloquii secum qui decus omne tulit.*

Let Florence fair her Dantes justly boast,  
And Royal Rome her Petrarchs numbred feet,  
In English Wiat both of them doth coast:

In whom all graceful eloquence doth meet.

82

This Knight being sent Ambassador by King Henry the eight, to Charles the fifth Emperour, then residing in Spain; before he took shipping, died of the Pestilence in the West Country, Anno 1541.

\* Wevers Fun.  
Mon. pag. 853.

LEONARD DIGGS, Esquire, was born in this County, one of excellent Learning, and deep judgement. His mind most inclined him to Mathematicks, and he was the best Architect in that age for all manner of buildings, for conveniency, pleasure, state, strength, being excellent at fortifications. Lest his learning should die with him, for the publick profit he Printed his Tectonicon, Prognostick general, Stratiotick, about the ordering of an Army, and other works. He flourished Anno Dom. 1556. and died, I believe, about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Nothing else have I to observe of his name, save that hereditary learning may seem to run in the veins of his family, witness, Sir Dudley Diggs of Chilham Castle in this County, made Master of the Rolls, 1636. whose abilities will not be forgotten whilest our age hath any remembrance. This Knight had a younger son, Fellow of All Souls in Oxford, who in the beginning of our Civil Wars, wrote so subtile and solid a Treatise, of the difference betwixt King and Parliament, that such Royalists, who have since handled that Controversie, have written *plura non plus*; yea, *aliter* rather than *alia* of that subject.

\* In his Breviary, pag. 298

THOMAS CHARNOCK, was born in the Isle of Thanet in this County, as by his own words doth appear. He discovereth in himself a modest Pride; modest stiling himself (and truly enough) the UNLETTERED SCHOLAR; Pride, thus immoderately boasting of his Book discovering the mysteries of the Philosophers Stone,

For satisfying the minds of the Students in this Art,  
Then thou art worthy as many Books as will lie in a Cart.

However herein he is to be commended, that he ingeniously confesseth the Persons, (viz. William Byrd Prior of Bath, and Sir James a Priest of Sarisbury) who imparted their skill unto him.

This Charnock in the pursuance of the said Stone (which so many do touch; few catch, and none keep) met with two very sad disasters: One on New-years day (the omen worse than the accident) Anno 1555. when his work unhappily fell on fire. The other three years after, when a Gentleman, long owing him a grudge, paid him to purpose, and pressed him a Souldier for the relieving of Calice. Whence we observe two things, first, that this Charnock was no man of estate, seeing seldom, if ever a Subsidy man, is pressed for a Souldier. Secondly, that though he practised Surgery, yet he was not free of that Society, who by the Statute 32 Hen. 8. are exempted from bearing armour.

\* Theatrum Chymicum, Brit. pag. 476.

\* In his Breviary of Philosophy, cap. 4.

But the spight of the spight was, that this was done within a Month (according to his own computation, which none can confute) of the time wherein certainly he had been made master of so great a treasure. Such miscarriages, frequent in this kind, the friends of this Art, impute to the envy of evil spirits maligning mankind so much happiness, the foes thereof conceive that Chymists pretend (yea, sometimes cause) such casualties to save their credits thereby. He was fifty years old Anno 1574. and the time of his death is unknown.

<col 1>

FRANCIS THINNE was born in this County, and from his infancy had an ingenious inclination to the Study of Antiquity, and especially of Pedigrees. Herein hee made such proficiency, that he was preferred

<col 2>

ROBERT GLOVER, Son to Thomas Glover, & Mil-

\* Out of his Epitaph on his Monument.

dred his Wife, was born at \* Ashford in this County. He addicted himself to the Study of Heraldry, and in the reward of his pains was first made a Pursuivant Porcul=

<col 3>

THO. MILLES Sisters Son to Robert Glover afore= said, was born at Ashford in this County, and following his Uncles direction, applied himself to be eminent in the Genealogies of our English Nobility.

<col 4>

JOHN PHILPOT, was born at Faulkston in this County, and from his child-hood had a genius enclining him to the love of Antiquity. He first was made a Pursuivant Extraordinary, by the Title of Blanch-Lion, then

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<col 1>

red towards the end of the reign of Q. Elizabeth, to be an Herald, by the Title of Lancaster.

A Gentleman painful, and well deserving, not only of his own Office, but all the English Nation.

Whosoever shall peruse the Voluminous Works of Raphael Hollinshed, will find how much he was assisted therein by the help of Mr. Thinne, seeing the Shoulders of Atlas himselfe may bee weary, if sometime not beholding to Hercules to relieve him. He died 15....

<col 2>

lis, and then Somer=

set Herald.

\* Weavers  
Fun. Mon.

When the Earle  
of Derby was sent  
into France to car=  
ry the Garter to K.  
Henry the third,  
\* Mr. Glover atten=  
ded the Embassage,  
and was, as he de=  
served, well rewar=  
ded for his pains.

\* Ralph Brook,  
York; Augu=  
stine Vincent,  
Windsor He=  
rald.

He by himselfe  
in Latine began a  
Book, called the  
Catalogue of Honour  
of our English Nobi=  
lity, with their Arms  
and Matches. Be=  
ing the first Work  
in that kind; He  
therein traced un=  
trodden paths, and  
therefore no won=  
der if such \* who  
since succeeded him  
in that subject, have  
found a nearer way,  
and exceed him in  
Acurateness there=  
in.

\* Brit. in his  
description of  
Barkshire.

Being old rather  
in experience than  
years, he died not  
46. years old, Anno  
1583. and lieth bu=  
ried under a come=  
ly Monument in  
Saint Giles without  
Creplegate, London,  
on the South Wall  
of the Quire. Let

\* Mr. Cambdens  
commendation pass  
for his Epitaph,  
*Artis Heraldicæ stu=  
diosissimus, peritis=  
simusque, qui in fœ=  
cialium Collegio So=  
merseti titulum ges=  
sit, Robertus Glove=  
rus.*

<col 3>

If the expression  
were as properly  
predicated of a Ne=  
phew, as of the next  
Brother, one might  
say, he raised up seed  
unto his Uncle Glo=  
ver, in setting forth  
his Catalogue of Ho=  
nour, in English, as  
more useful there=

in, because chiefly  
of our Nationall  
concernment.

He was employ=  
ed on a message of  
Importance from  
Q. Elizabeth un=  
to Henry the fourth  
King of France, be=  
ing then in Nor=  
mandy, which trust  
he discharged with  
great fidelity, and  
incredible sceleri=  
ty, being returned  
home with a satis=  
factory answer to  
her Highness be=  
fore she could be=  
lieve him arrived  
there. In memory  
of which service, he  
had given him for  
the Crest of his  
Arms, a Chappeau  
with Wings, to de=  
note the Mercuri=  
ousnesse of this Mes=  
senger. He died An=  
no 16...

<col 4>

in Ordinary, by  
name of Rough=  
Dragon, and after=  
wards Somerset He=  
rald.

He made very  
pertinent Additions  
to the second Edi=  
tion of Mr. Camb=  
dens Remains, and  
deserved highly wel  
of the City of Lon=  
don, proving in a  
learned and ingeni=  
ous Book, that  
Gentry doth not a=  
bate with Appren=  
tiship, but only slee=  
peth during the  
time of their Inden=  
tures, and awaketh  
again when they are  
expired. Nor did he  
contribute a little  
to the setting forth  
of his Uncles Cata=  
logue of Honour. He  
died Anno 1645.  
and was buried in  
Bennet Pauls-wharf.

THOMAS PLAYFERD was born in this County, as some of his nearest Relations  
have informed me. He was bred Fellow of Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge, and

chosen 1597. to succeed Peter Barrow in the place of Margaret Professor. His fluency in

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the Latine tongue seemed a wonder to many, though since such who have seen the Sun admire no more at the Moon, Doctor Collins not succeeding him so much in age, as exceeding him in eloquence.

The counsel of the Apostle is good, <Phronein eis to sophronein>. His Foe-Friends commending of him, and his own conceiting of himself made too deep an impression on his Intellectuals. It added to his Distemper, that when his re-election to his place (after his last two years end) was put into the Regent-House, a great Doctor said *DETUR DIGNIORI*. However he held his Professor-ship until the day of his death, 1609. and lieth buried with an Hyperbolical Epitaph in S. Botolphs in Cambridge.

\* Villare Cantianum, pag. 252.

JOHN BOIS, D. D. was descended of a right ancient and numerous Family in this County, deriving themselves from J. de Bosco, entering England with William the Conqueror, and since dispersed into \* eight Branches extant at this day in their several seats. Our John was bred Fellow of Clare-Hall in Cambridge, and afterwards preferred Dean of Canterbury, famous to posterity for his Postils in defence of our Liturgy. So pious his life, that his adversaries were offended that they could not be offended therewith. A great Prelate in the Church did bear him no great good will for mutual animosities betwixt them, whilst Gremials in the University; the reason perchance, that he got no higher preferment, and died (as I conjecture) about the year 1625.

Benefactors to the Publick.

Sir JOHN PHILPOT was born in this County, where his Family hath long resided at Upton-Court, in the Parish of Sibbertswood. He was bred a Citizen and Grocer in London, whereof he became Mayor, 1378.

\* Stows Chro. pag. 281.

In the second of King Richard the second our English Seas wanted scouring, overrun with the rust of Piracies, but chiefly with a Canker fretting into them, one John Mercer a Scot, with his fifteen Spanish Ships. To repress whose insolence, our Philpot on his own cost set forth a Fleet, a project more proportionable to the Treasury of a Prince, than the purse of a private subject. His success was as happy as his undertaking honourable, and Mercer brought his Wares to a bad Market, being taken \* with all his Ships and rich plunder therein.

Two years after he conveyed an English Army into Britaine, in ships of his own hiring, and with his own money released more than 1000. Arms there, which the Soldiers formerly engaged for their victuals. But this industry of Philpot interpretatively taxed the laziness of others, the Nobility accusing him (Drones account all Bees pragmatical) to the King, for acting without a Commission. Yea, in that ungrateful age, under a Child-King, *Pro tantorum sumptuum præmio, veniam vix obtinuit*. However, he, who whilst living, was the scourge of the Scots, the fright of the French, the delight of the Commons, the darling of the Merchants, and the hatred of some envious Lords, was at his death lamented, and afterwards beloved of all, when his memory was restored to its due esteem.

\* Stows Survey of London.

WILLIAM SEVENOCK was born at Sevenock in this County. In allusion whereunto he gave \* Seven Acorns for his Arms, which if they grow as fast in the field of Heraldry, as in the Common field, may be presumed to be Oaks at this day. For it is more than 200. years since this William (bred a Grocer at London) became Anno 1419. Lord Mayor thereof. He founded at Sevenock a fair Free Schoole for poor peoples Children, and an Alms House for \* twenty men and women, which at this day is well maintained.

\* Idem pag. 88.

Since the Reformation.

\* Dr. Willet in his Catalogue of good works since the Reformation.

Sir ANDREW JUD, Son of John Jud was born at Tunbridge in this County, bred a Skinner in London, whereof he became Lord Mayor Anno 1551. He built Alms Houses nigh Saint Ellens in London, and a stately Free Schoole at Tunbridge in Kent, submitting it to the care of the Company of Skinners. This fair Schoole hath been twice founded in effect, seeing the defence and maintenance whereof hath cost the Company of Skinners in suits of Law, and otherwise, \* four thousand pounds, So careful have

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they been (though to their own great charge) to see the Will of the Dead performed.

\* Stows Survey of London, pag. 93.

WILLIAM LAMB, Esquire, sometime a Gentleman of the Chappel to King Henry the eighth, and in great favour with him, was born at \* Sutton-Valens in this County, where he erected an Alms-House, and a well endowed Schoole. He was a person wholly composed of goodnesse and bounty, and was as general and discreet a Benefactor as any that age produced. Anno 1557. he began, and within five months finished the fair Conduit at Holborn-Bridge, and carried the water in pipes of Lead more than two thousand yards at his own cost, amounting to Fifteen hundred pound. The total summe of his several gifts moderately estimated exceeded six thousand pounds. He lies buried with his good works in Saint Faiths Church under Saint Pauls; where this Inscription, set up (it seems by himself in his life time) is fixed on a Brasse plate to a Pillar.

O Lamb of God which sin didst take away  
And (as a Lamb) wast offered up for sin.  
Where I (poor Lamb) went from thy flock astray,  
Yet thou (good Lord) vouchsafe thy Lamb to win  
Home to thy Fold, and hold thy Lamb therein,  
That at the day, when Goats and Lambs shall sever,  
Of thy choice Lambs, Lamb may be one for ever.

The exact time of his death, I cannot meet with, but by proportion I conjecture it to be about 1580.

FRANCES SIDNEY, Daughter of Sir William, Sister to Sir Henry (Lord Deputy of Ireland, and President of Wales) Aunt to the renowned Sir Philip Sidney, was born (and probably at Pensherst the ancient seat of the Sidneys) in this County. A Lady endowed with many Virtues, signally charitable, expending much in large Benefactions to the Publick. She bestowed on the Abby Church of Westminster a salary of twenty pounds per annum for a Divinity Lecture; and founded Sidney Sussex Colledge in Cambridge, of which largely in my Church-History. She was Relict of Thomas Ratcliff, the third Earl of Sussex. This worthy Lady died Childless (unlesse such Learned Persons who received their Breeding in her Foundation may be termed her Issue) on the ninth day of May, Anno 1588. as appeareth by her \* Epitaph.

\* On her Monument in Westminster Abby.

Sir FRANCIS NETHERSOLE, Knight, born at Nethersole in this County, was bred Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, and afterwards became Orator of the University. Hence he was preferred to be Ambassador to the Princes of the Union, and Secretary to the Lady Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; it is hard to say whether he was more remarkable for his doings or sufferings in her behalf. He married Lucy eldest Daughter of Sir Henry Goodyear of Polesworth in Warwick-shire, by whose encouragement (being free of himself to any good design) he hath founded and endowed a very fair School at Polesworth aforesaid, and is still living.

Memorable Persons.

SIMON, Son of William Lynch, Gent. was born at Groves in the Parish of Staple in this County, Decemb. 9. 1562. But see more of his Character under this Title in Essex, where his Life and death were better known.

MARY WATERS was born at Lenham in this County, and how abundantly intitled to Memorability, the ensuing Epitaph in Markeshall Church in Essex will sufficiently discover.

Here lieth the Body of Mary Waters, the Daughter and Co-heir of Robert Waters of Lenham in Kent, Esquire, wife of Robert Honywood of Charing in Kent, Esquire, her only Husband, who had at her decease lawfully descended from her, Three hundred sixty seven Children; sixteen of her own body, one hundred and fourteen Grand-children, two hundred twenty eight in the third Generation, and nine in the fourth. She lived a most pious life, and in a Christian manner died here at

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Markeshall, in the ninety third year of her age, and in the forty fourth year of her Widowhood, the eleventh of May, 1620.

Thus she had a Child for every day in the (though Leap) year, and one over. Here we may observe, that (generally) the highest in Honour, do not spread the broadest in posterity. For time was, when all the Earls in England (and those then seventeen in



\* Cambden in his Eliz. Anno 1589.  
 \* Mills in his Catalogue of Honour, pag. 10 6.  
 \* See Memo= rable Persons in Buckinghamshire.

number) had not, put together, so many Sons and Daughters, as one of them had, viz. \* Edward Somerset, Earle of Worcester. And yet of both Sexes he never had but \* thirteen. But to return to Mistresse Waters, she since hath been much out-strip in point of \* fruitfulness, by one still surviving; and therefore this worthy Matrone (in my mind) is more memorable on another account, viz. for patient weathering out the tempest of a troubled conscience, whereon a remarkable story dependeth: Being much afflicted in mind, many Ministers repaired to her, and amongst the rest, Reverend Mr. John Fox, than whom no more happy an instrument to set the joynts of a broken spirit. All his counsels proved ineffectual, insomuch that in the agony of her soul, having a Venice-glasse in her hand, she brake forth into this expression, I am as surely damn'd as this glasse is broken, which she immediately threw with violence to the ground.

Here happened a wonder, the glasse rebounded again, and was taken up whole and entire. I confesse it is possible (though difficult) so casually to throw as brittle a substance, that lighting on the edges it may be preserved; but happening immediately in that juncture of time, it seemed little lesse than miraculous.

However the Gentlewoman took no comfort thereat (as some have reported, and more have believed) but continued a great time after (short is long to people in pain) in her former disconsolate condition without any amendment. Until at last, God, the great Clock-keeper of Time, who findeth out the fittest minutes for his own mercies, suddenly shot comfort like lightning into her soul; which once entred, ever remained therein; (God doth no palliate cures, what he heals it holds) so that she led the remainder of her life in spiritual gladnesse. This she her self told to the Reverend father Thomas Morton Bishop of Duresme, from whose mouth I have received this relation.

In the days of Queen Mary she used to visit the Prisons, and to comfort and relieve the Confessors therein. She was present at the burning of Mr. Bradford in Smithfield, and resolved to see the end of his suffering, though so great the presse of people, that her shooes were trodden off, and she forced thereby to go barefoot from Smithfield to Saint Martins, before she could furnish her self with a new pair for her money. Her dissolution happened as is aforesaid, Anno 1620.

\* Sands in his Notes on the eighth Book of Ovids Metamorph. pag. 162.

NICHOLAS WOOD was born at Halingborne in this County, being a Landed man, and a true Labourer. He was afflicted with a Disease called *Boulimia*, or *Caninus Appetitus*; insomuch that he would devour at one meal, what was provided for \* twenty men, eat a whole Hog at a sitting, and at another time thirty dozen of Pigeons; whilst others make mirth at his malady. Let us raise our gratitude to the goodness of God, especially when he giveth us appetite enough for our meat, and yet meat too much for our appetite; whereas this painful man spent all his estate to provide Provant for his belly, and died very poor about the year 1630.

\* Hartib. his Legacy, pag. 6.

We will conclude this Topick of Memorable Persons with a blanck mention of him, whose name hitherto I cannot exactly attain, being an Ingenuous \* Yeoman in this County, who hath two Ploughs fastened together so finely, that he plougheth two furrows at once, one under another, and so stirreth up the Land twelve or fourteen Inches deep, which in so deep ground is very good. Scholars know that *Hen-dia-duo* is a very thrifty Figure in Rhetorick, and how advantagious the improvement of this device of a Twinne-Plough may be to posterity, I leave to the skilful in Husbandry to consider.

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Lord Mayors.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time
1. Will. Sevenock.	William Rumshed.	Sevenock.	Grocer.	1418
2. Thomas Hill.	William Hill.	Hillstone.	Grocer.	1484
3. Rich. Chawry.	William Chawry.	Westram.	Salter.	1494
4. Andrew Jud.	John Jud.	Tonbridge.	Skinner.	1550
4. John Rivers.	Richard Rivers.	Pensherst.	Grocer.	1573
6. Edw. Osburne.	Richard Osburne.	Ashford.	Clothworker.	1583
7. Tho. Pollocil.	William Pollocil.	Footseary.	Draper.	1584
8. William Rowe.	Thomas Row.	Pensherst.	Iron-Monger.	1592
9. Cuthbert Aket.	Thomas Aket.	Dertford.	Draper.	1626

The Names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the sixth.

Henry Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.

Robert de Poynnyngs, Knight.

Richard Widvile.

Kights for the

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

John Perye.

Shire.

Will. Prioris Ecclesiæ

Christi Canter.

Prioris de Rouchester

Abbatis Sancte Rad=

gundis.

Abbatis de Langedon

Abbatis de Boxle.

Abbatis de Lesnes.

Prioris Sancti Geor=

gii Cartur.

Prioris de Ledes.

Prioris de Tunbregge

Prioris de Bilsington.

Prioris de Horton.

Rogeri Heron magi=

stri Coll. de Mayd=

ston.

Thome Ward Recto=

ris Ecclesiæ de Wro=

ham.

Thome Mome Recto=

ris Ecclesiæ de Dele

Henrici Benwortham

Rectoris Ecclesiæ de

Bourne.

Mathei Ashton Pre=

positi Coll. de Win=

gham.

Will. Palmer Recto=

ris Eccl. de Smerden.

Rich. Corden. Ar=

chidiaconi Roffensis

Johannis Gladwyn

magistri Collegii de

Cobham.

Will. Lyef Rectoris

Ecclesie de Heriet=

tesham.

Johan. Corwel ma=

ind gistri de Stode.

Rob. Rectoris Eccle=

siæ de Redelegh.

Fratris Andree Birch=

ford Mil. de Swyn=

feld magistri Hosp.

de Osprenge.

Simonis Chepynden

Rectoris Ecclesiæ de

Wornesel.

Johannis Pettthe mil.

Rogeri Chamberleyn,

mil.

Galfridi Louthur.

Johannis Darsel.

Willihelmi Hante.

Willielmi Cheyney.  
Willielmi Clifford.  
Edwardi Gilfford.  
Rogeri Cliderowe.  
Thome Browne.  
Reignaldi Peckham.  
Johannis Seyntleger.  
Johannis Bamburgh.  
Lodewici Clifford.

Willielmi Garnel.  
Johannis Cheyney.  
Thome Walsingham.  
Willielmi VVarner.  
Johannis Dennis de  
VVelle.

Valentini Baret.  
Willielmi Manston.  
Johannis Berton.  
Johannis Isaac.  
Thome Ballard.  
Willielmi Sepuans.  
Willielmi Pikhill.  
Thome Sepuans.  
Johannis Greneford.  
Edmundi Hardes.  
Johannis Digges.  
Edwardi Lymsey.  
Johannis Shyngleton  
Richardi Bamme.  
Richardi Chiche.  
Roberti Shandeford.  
Willielmi Frogenale.  
Richardi Combe.  
Thome Betenham.  
Johannis Kelsham.  
Edmundi Pashele.  
Henrici Horne de  
Apledre.  
Thome Achier.  
Johannis Cokeham  
de Hoo.

Roberti Watten.  
Stephani Cossington.  
Willielmi Chanz.  
Rogeri Honyngton.  
Johannis Horne de  
Lenham.  
Walteri Colepepar.  
Nicholai Colepepar.  
Willielmi Burys.  
Willelmi Gullby.  
Johannis Norton.  
Johannis Feerby de  
Paulstrey.  
Iohannis Erhithe.  
Stephani Norton.  
Willielmi Kereby.  
Rogeri Appulton.  
Roberti Mollyngton.  
Willielmi Isle de Son=  
drish.  
Willielmi Hodestle.

Thome Hardes.  
Iohannis Oxenden.  
Thome Brokhill de  
Saltwode.  
Nicholai Brokhill de  
Saltwode.  
Adomari Digge.  
Willielmi Bertyn.  
Edwardi Seint Iohn.  
Richardi Malman.  
Roberti Cappes.

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Iohannis Vinche.  
Richardi Horn de  
Westwell.  
Will. Lane de Cant=  
naria.  
Will. Chilton de ea=  
dem.  
Will. Benet de eadem  
Will. Bellington de  
eadem.  
Ioh. Rose de eadem.  
VWill. Osborn de ea=  
dem.  
Roberti Stopingdon  
de eadem.  
Gilberti Germayn.  
Thome Normayne de  
Cant.  
Iohannes Fochunt de  
eadem.  
VWill. Bryan de ea=  
dem.  
Richardi Curteler de  
eadem.  
Richardi Prat de ea=  
dem.  
Edmundi VVykes de  
eadem.  
VWill. Baker de ea=  
dem.  
Rogeri Manston.  
Iohannis Hetesle.  
Thome Salisbury.  
Iohannis Carleton.  
Iohannis Gotysle.  
Iohannis Dandyllion.  
Will. Isaak.  
Thome Apuldrefeld.  
Will. Steveday.  
Iohannis Moyne.  
Iohannis Gerwinton.  
Iohannis Feneaux.  
Will. Sutton de North=  
burne.  
Stephani Monyn.  
Iohannis Broke de  
Snaxton.  
Iohannis Petit de  
Chartham.  
VWill. Valence.

Tho. Hollys de God=  
marsham.  
Iohannis Rolling.  
Nicholai Hame.  
Roberti Yerde.  
Richardi Bruyn.  
  
VWill. Brokman.  
Guidonis Elys.  
Thome Simond de  
Hertley.  
Iohannis May.  
Thome Horden.  
Thome Burgeys.  
Iohannis Golde.  
Iohannes Hoigges.  
Thome Springet.  
Rogeri Twisden.  
Iohannis Hore.  
Iohannis Derby.  
Will. Collings de  
Thameto.  
Walteri Gore.  
Thome Champion.  
Iohan. Chamberlain.  
Hen. Hicks de Rou=  
chestre.  
VWill. Sidenore.  
Radulfi Towke.  
Iohannis Wareve de  
VVy.  
VWill. Goldwell de  
Godyinton.  
VWill. Goldwell de  
Chart.  
Richardi Sprot.  
Thome Chiterynden.  
VWill. Enfyngge.  
VWill. Spert.  
Roberti Tropham de  
Wingham.  
Roberti Goodebarne.  
Thome Bevesle.  
Will. luenet.  
Iohannis luenet.  
Iohannes Brenchesle  
sen.  
Iohannis Brenchesle  
jun.  
Laur. Betleston de  
Bydynden.  
Iohan. Pitlesden de  
Tynderdi.  
Thome Hames de  
eadem.  
Thome Berkynden.  
Thome Gosebourne.  
Will. Gosebourne.  
Iohannis Edyngham.  
Richardi Edyngham.  
Hugonis Godwyn.  
Peteri Colepeper.  
Walt. Baker de Maid=

ston.  
Steph. Colney de ead=  
dem.  
Laur. Stonstreet de  
eadem.  
Will. Enton.  
Thome Mellere de  
Lenham.  
Caur. Mellere de ea=  
dem.  
Hen. Boycote.  
Will. Hadde.  
Robert Purse.  
Iohannis Laurence.  
Robert Norton.  
Rich. Dawdemere.  
Will. Roger.  
Thome Grymston.  
Iohannis Tuttesham.  
Galfridi Yong.  
Simonis Goldsmith.  
Ioh. Croweche de Wa=  
teringbery.  
Ioh. Reve.  
Ioh. Westbery.  
Thome Stydolf.  
Tho. Hilles de Bren=  
chesle.  
Laur. Hilles.  
Ioh. Slyhand.  
VWill. Woadlond de  
VVest-gate.  
Ioh. Philpot de ea=  
dem.  
Thome Tenham de  
Thaneto.  
Thome Pawlyn de  
Thaneto.  
Ioh. Roger de VVhit=  
staple.  
Iohannis Salmon de  
VVhitstaple.  
VWill. Hall de Ea=  
strey.  
Thome Hunt de Crud=  
deswode.  
VWill. Licheffeld de  
Norbourn.  
Henrici Bynton.  
Adde Chancellor.  
Thome Newman de  
Chistlet.  
Richardi Bomoure  
de eadem.  
Thome Causant de  
eadem.  
VWill. Philip de  
Hierne.  
Thome Loucher.  
Roberti Lovelass.  
Thome Cadbery.  
Thome Rokesle.

Roberte Virle.  
Ioh. Rose de Shor=  
ham.  
VWill. Holden de  
Hunten.  
Ioh. Rolff de VVro=  
tham.  
Iohannis Swan de  
Southfleet.  
Iohannis Mellere de  
VVimelingwelde.  
Iohannis Eythorst de  
Tenbam.  
VWill. Blosme de  
Tenderden.  
Iacobi Budde de  
VVhitresham.  
Richardi Combre.  
VWillielmi VVotton  
de Denton.  
Iohannis Biunham.  
Roberti Hothe de Ry=  
vere.  
Thome Willok de Wy.  
VWill. VVilok de  
Wy.  
Iohannis Atte Cam=  
bre de Bokton A=  
luph.  
Iohannis Sandre de  
Bokton Aluph.  
Iohannis Colman de  
Eastwell.  
Io. Walter de Eastewl.  
Tho. Richard de Wy.  
Thome Cartere de  
Crundale.  
Will. Lucas de Esshe=  
ford.  
Rich. Atte Sole Ke=  
nington.  
Iohannis Roberd de  
eadem.  
Iohannis Sandre de  
Conybrohe.  
Thome Chapman.  
Iohannis Ely.  
Will. Ixning.  
Nicholai Roger de  
Mersham.

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Nicholai Kenet.  
Iohannis Weston.  
Henrici Tepynden.  
Barthol. Atte Boure.  
Will. Bregges de Ore.  
Reginalai Drylonde.  
Nicholai Dane.  
Richardi Langedon.  
Stephani Hoigge.  
Simonis Harry.  
Willielmi Iden.

Johannis Hewet de  
Chertham.  
Willielmi Egerden.  
Johannis Bertlot de  
Cantuaria.  
Johannis Lynde de  
eadem.  
Rob. Becket de eadem  
Johan. Edle de ead.  
loh. Edmond de ead.  
Johan. Osburn de ea.  
Johan. Pikerel de ea.  
Laur. Winter de ead.  
Will. Atte Wode de ea.  
Thome Cherch de ea.  
lohan. Bronns de ea.  
Rob. Pycot de eadem.  
Rich. Galding de ead.  
Thome Pollard de ea.  
Johan. Pende de ead.  
Thome Mott de ead.  
Thome Lamsyn de ea.  
Joh. Malling de ead.  
Joh. Cosyn de ead.  
Joh. Bertholt de ead.  
David Marryes de  
eadem.  
Ade Body de eadem.  
Henrici Piers de ead.  
Johannis Robart de  
Cranebroke.  
Willielmi Hert de  
Wodecherche.  
Richardi Fawconer.  
Johannis Bakke.  
Johannis Bereham.  
Johannis Bettenham  
lohanis Watte de  
Hankherst.  
Will. Bernes de ead.  
Richardi Hodingfold  
Nicholai Piers.  
Willielmi Piers de  
Molash.  
Richardi Monyn.  
Willielmi Cobham.  
Johannis Baily de  
Hoo.  
Roberti Reynold.  
Henrici Rowe.  
Richardi Groucherst  
de Horsmonden.  
Johannis Jud.  
Walteri Fletcher de  
Tunbridge.  
Johannis Picot de ea.  
Willielmi Randolf de  
eadem.  
Rich. Johnson de ea.  
Simonis Fitzraufe.  
Thome Barbour de  
Wrotham.



Willielmi Menyware.  
Iohannis Rowe.  
Richardi Ruxton.  
Stephani Atte Bourn  
de Goutherst.  
Will. Robert de ead.  
loh. Thorp de Gil=  
lingham.  
Io. Spencer de Melton  
loh. Spencer de ea=  
dem, jun.  
Io. Petyge de Graves=  
end.  
loh. Pete de eadem.  
Will. Doget de ead.  
Roberti Baker de ead.  
Iohan. Igelynden de  
Bydinden.  
Richardi Smith de  
Shorne.  
Michaelis atte Dean.  
Richardi Lewte.  
Iohannis Bottiler de  
Clyne.  
Thome Gardon de ea.  
Thome Peverel de  
Cukston.  
loh. Chambre de ead.  
Will. Holton de Heo.  
Simonis Walsh de  
Creye.  
Iohannis Mayor de  
Rokesle.  
Thome Shelley de  
Farnburgh.  
loh. Mellere de Or=  
pington.  
loh. Shelley de Bixle.  
Willielmi Bery.  
  
Iohannis Bery.  
Thome Cressel.  
Iohan. Manning de  
Codeham.  
Roberti Merfyn.  
Roberti Chesman de  
Greenwich.  
Philippi Dene de  
Wolwich.  
Radulphi Langle de  
Beconham.  
Will Wolty de eadem.  
loh. Smith de Seve=  
nock.  
loh. Cartere de Ne=  
mesing.  
Tho. Palmer de Ot=  
ford.  
Nicholai Atte Bore  
de Bradest.  
Rog. Wodeward de ea.  
Willielmi Rothel.  
Roberti Allyn.

Iohannis Knolls.  
Richardi Rokesle.  
Iohannis Steynour.  
Radulfi Stanhall de  
Westerham.  
Rich. Yong de eadem.  
Rich. Paris de eadem  
Thome Martin de  
Edonbregge.  
Thome Peny.  
Iohannis Dennet de  
Edonbregge.  
Willielmi Kirketon  
de Fankham.  
Iohannis Crepehegge  
Iohannis Hellis de  
Dernthe.  
Iohan. Chympeham.  
Rob. Coats de Stone.  
Roberti Stonestrete  
de Ivechesch.  
Iohan. Hogelyn de ea.  
Iohannis Lowys.  
Petri Thurban.  
Thome Beausrere.  
Steph. Ive de Hope,  
sen.  
Willielmi Newland  
de Brokland.  
Hen. Aleyne de ead.  
Willielmi Wolbale.  
Iohannis Creking.  
Stephani VVyndy.  
  
Henrici Dobil.  
Simonis Odierne.  
Roberti Hollynden.  
de Stelling.  
Will. Bray de eadem.  
Petri Neal de El=  
mestede.  
Steph. Gibbe de Ston=  
ting.  
Rich. Shotwater de  
eadem.  
Rogeri Hincle de  
Elham.  
Andree VVodehil de  
eadem.  
Nicolai Campion.  
VWill. Atte Berne de  
Lymyne.  
Iohannis Cartere de  
Abyndon.  
Rich. Knight, de  
Stelling.  
Will. Kenet de Bo=  
nington.  
Iacobi Skappe.  
Iacobi Godefray.  
Ioh. Baker de Cald=  
ham.  
Roberti Dolyte.

Roberti Woughelite.  
loh. Chilton de New=  
ington.  
Tho. Chylton de ead.  
Thome Turnour de  
Rouchester.  
loh. Cust de eadem  
loh. Houchon de ead.  
Stephani Riviel.  
Warini Wade.  
Thome Groveherst.  
Will. Berford de  
Newington.  
Iohannis Grendon de  
Upcherche.  
Iohannis Hethe de  
Bakchild.  
Rich. Groveherst de  
Syndingbourn.  
loh. Sonkyn de ead.  
P. Haidon de Borden.  
Thome Waryn de  
Lenham.  
Rich. Dene de Hede=  
crone.  
Walteri Terold.  
Hugonis Brent.

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Sheriffs.

HEN. II.

Anno

- 1 Rualons.
- 2 Radul. Picot, for six years.
- 8 Hugo de Dovera, for seven  
years.
- 15 Gerv. de Cornhilla, for six  
years.
- 21 Gervat. & Rob. fil. Bernardi.
- 22 Rob. filius Bernardi, for  
eight years.
- 30 Will. filius Nigelli.
- 31 Alanus de Valoigns. for four  
years.

RICH. I.

Anno

- 1 Regnal. de Cornhill, for six  
years.
- 7 Will. de sancta Mardalia.  
Walt. filius Dermand.
- 8 Reginald. de Cornhill.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.

Rex JOHAN.

Anno

- 1 Reginald. de Cornhill, for  
eleven years.
- 12 Johan Fitz Vinon & Regi=

nald. de Cornhil, for six years.

### HEN. III.

#### Anno

- 1 Hubert. de Burgo. Hugo de Windlesore, for seven years.
- 8 Hub. & Roger de Grimston, for three years.
- 11 Huber. de Burozo & Will. de Brito, for six years.
- 17 Bartholomeus de Criol, for six years.
- 24 Humf. de Boh. Comes Essex
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Petrus de Sabaudia & Bertram de Criol.
- 27 Bertram de Criol & Johan. de Cobham.
- 28 John de Cobham, for five years.
- 33 Reginald. de Cobham, for eight years. Walterus de Bersted.
- 41 Reginaldus de Cobham.
- 42 Fritho. Poysorer.
- 43 Idem.
- 44 Johannis de Cobham.
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Idem.
47. Rob. Walerand. Tho. de la Wey.
- 48 Rogerus de Layburne.
- 49 Idem.
- 50 Rog. & Hen. de Burne, for three years.
- 53 Steph. de Penecester, & Henricus de Ledes, for three years.
- 56 Henricus Malemeins.

### EDW. I.

#### Anno

- 1 Hen. Malemenis Mort.
- 2 Will. de Hents.
- 3 Will. de Valoigns, for four years.
- 7 Robertus de Schochon.
- 8 Robertus de Schochon.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Petrus de Huntinfend.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Hamo. de Gatton.
- 15 Will. de Chelesend.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Will. de Brimshete.
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Johan. de Northwod.
- 21 Johannes & Johannes &

Burne.

- 22 Johan. de Burne.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Idem.
- 25 Will. Trussel.
- 26 Idem.
27. Hen. de Apuldrefeld.
  
- 28 Johan. de Northwod.
- 29 Hen. de Cobham.
- 30 Idem.
- 31 Warresius de Valoynes.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Johan. de Northwod.
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Will. de Cosington.
- 36 Galfridus Colepepar, for  
four years.

EDW. II.

Anno

- 1 Henricus de Cobham.
- 2 Johan. de Blound, for five  
years.
- 7 Will. de Basings & Johannes  
de Haulo, jun.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Hen. de Cobham.
- 10 Johannes de Malemeyns de  
Hoo.
- 11 Idem.  
Johannes de Fremingham.
- 12 Johan. & Hen. de Sardenne.
- 13 Hen. & Will. Septuans.
- 14 *Nul. Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo.*
- 15 Will. Stevens & Radus  
Savage.
- 16 *Nul. Tit. Com. in Rotulo.*
- 17 Johannes de Shelvinge.
- 18 Johannes de Fremingham.
- 19 Idem.

EDW. III.

Anno

- 1 Radulph de Sancto Laur.
- 2 Will. de Orlaston.
- 3 Johannes de Shelvingges &  
Will. de Orlaston.
- 4 Johannes de Bourne, Johannes  
de Shelvingges.
- 5 Johannes de Bourne.
- 6 Tho. de Brockhull, Laur. de  
Sancto Laur.
- 7 Tho. de Brockhull.
- 8 Steph. de Cobham.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.
  
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- 11 Tho. de Brockhull.
- 12 Will. Morants.

- 13 Idem.
- 14 Henrici de Valoyns.
- 15 Johannes de Mereworth.
- 16 Johannes de Widleston, Johannes de Mereworth.
- 17 Johannes de Widleston, for four years.
- 21 Williel. de Langele.
- 22 Johannes de Fremingham,
- 23 Williel. de Langele, Arnaldus Sanvage.
- 24 Nil. Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo.
- 25 Will. de Langele.
- 26 Jacob. Lapin.
- 27 Will. de Apelderfeld.
- 28 Jacobi. Lapin.
- 29 Reginal. de Duk, sive Dyk.
- 30 Gilb. de Helles.
- 31 Will. de Apelderfeld.
- 32 Radus Fremingham.
- 33 Williel. Wakenade.
- 34 Will. de Apelderfeld.
- 35 Idem.
- 36 Idem.
- 37 Willielmi Pimpe.
- 38 Will. de Apelderfeld.
- 39 Johannes Colepepar.
- 40 Idem.
- 41 Ricus Atte Les.
- 42 Johannes de Brockhull.
- 43 Johannes Colepepar.
- 44 Will. de Apelderfeld.
- 45 Williel. Pimp.
- 46 Johannes Barry
- 47 Galfr. Colepepar
- 48 Rob. Notingham
- 49 Williel. Pimpe
- 50 Nic. Arte Crouch
- 51 Henrici Apulderfeld.

Henry III.

1 HUBERT de BURGO, & HUGO de WINDLESORE.]

This is that Hubert so famous in our Chronicles, late Lord Chamberlain unto King John and Lord Chief Justice of England. In this year of his Sherialty, he not only valiantly defended the Castle of Dover, against Lewis the French Kings Son, but also in a naval conflict overthrew a new supply of Souldiers sent to him for his assistance. I behold this Hugo joyned with him (as the shadow to the substance) as his Under-Sheriff, acting the affairs of the County in his absence.

11 HUBERT de BUROZO, & WILL. de BRITO.]

This year Anno 1227. Hugo de Burgo (of whom immediately before) was in the month of February, by the King made Earle of Kent, and for a farther reward, had granted unto him the third penny of all the Kings profits arising in the said County, and Hubert de Burozo succeeded him in his Office. But I humbly conceive him the same person, who was both Comes and Vice-Comes of Kent at the same time, a conjunction often preceded in other Counties. The rather, because this Hubert lived many years after, till at last he got the Kings ill will, for doing him so many good Offices, not dying till the twenty seventh year of his Raign, Anno 1243.

\* Burozo is but our English Burrough, barbarously latinized, and the same with Burgo.

Edw. I.

20 JOHAN. de NORTHWOD.]

This was a right Ancient Family in this County, for I find in the Church of Minster in Shepy this Inscription,

*Hic jacent Rogerus Norwod & Boan uxor ejus, sepulti ante Conquestum.*

Possibly they might be buried here before the Conquest, but the late Character of the Letter doth prove it a more modern Inscription. The chief Residence of the Norwods, was a house of their own name in the Parish of Milton-Church, where they have many fair Monuments, but with defaced Epitaphs. One of their Heirs was married into the Family of the Nortons, of whom \* hereafter.

\* In the fifth of King Henry the eight.

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Sheriffs.

Name. Place. Armes.

RICH. II.

Anno

1 Tho. de Cobham. Roundall G. on a Chev. Or, 3 Cress. Sa.

2 Jo. de Fremingham Freming

3 Jac de Peckham Yaldham Sab. a chev. Or, between 3. cross Croslets Fitchee Arg.

4 Will. Septuans Milton

5 Arnald. Savage Bobbing Arg. 6. Lioncels 3, 2, & 1. Sab.

6 Tho. Brockhul Cale-Hill Gul. a Cross engrailed between 12. cross-croslets Fitchee Ar

7

8 Rob. Corby Boughton

9 Arnald. Savage ut prius

11 Radus Seintleger Ulcomb Az. Fretee Arg. a Chief Gul.

11 Will. de Guldeford Hempsted Or, a Saltyr betwixt 4 Martlets Sable.

12 Jacobus Peckham ut prius

13 Will. Burcestre Hantshire

14 Rich. de Berham Berham Arg. 3. Bears Sable, 2. & 1. musled Or.

15 Tho. Chich Dungeon Az. 3 Lions rampant, within a border, Arg.

16 Will. Barry Sevington

17 Joh. Fremingham

18 Tho. Colepeper Pepenbry Arg. a Bend engrailed Gules.

19 Will. Haut Waddenhal Or, a Cross engrailed Gules.

20 Tho. Seintleger ut prius

21 Nich. Potyne Queen-Co

22 Joh Botiller. Graveney Arg. on a Chief Sab. 3. Cups covered Or.

HEN. IV.

Anno

1 Rob Clifford Bobbing Checkee Or, and Azure, a Fess within a border, Gul.

2 Tho. Lodelow Wiltshire

Joh Diggs Digs Cou. Gules, on a Cross, Arg. 5. Eaglets displayed, Sable.

3 Tho. Hyach

4 Rich Cliderow Goldstan= ton. Arg. on a Cheveron, Gules, betwixt three Spread-Eagles, Sable, 5 Annulets, Or.

5

6 Valent. Baret Lenham

7 Hen. Horn

8 Edw. Haut. ut prius

9 Will. Snayth

10 Reginald. Pimpe Pimps Co. Ar. 4. barrulets G. on a chief,  
S. a bar Nubilee of the first.

11 Joh Darel Cale-Hil. Az. a Lion rampant Or, crown=  
ned Argent.

12 Will. Notebeame

HEN. V.

Anno

1 Will. Clifford ut prius  
2 Rob. Clifford. ut prius  
3 Will. Langley  
4 Will Darel ut prius  
5 Joh. Darel ut prius  
6 Rich. Cliderow ut prius  
7 Joh. Burgh  
8 Will. Haut Hautsburn. ut prius.  
9  
10 Joh. Darel. ut prius

HEN. VI.

Anno

1 Joh Darel. ut prius  
2 Will. Cheney Shurland. Azure, 6. Lions rampant, Ar=  
gent, a Canton Erm.  
3 Joh Rykeld Eastlingham.  
4 Will. Clifford ut prius  
5 Will. Culpeper Preston ut prius.  
6 Tho. Ellis Burton Or, on a Cross S. 5. Cressants A.  
7 Will. Scot Braborne AMP.  
8 Joh. Peach Lullingston  
9 Joh. Seintleger ut prius  
10 Edward Gulfort Halden ut prius.  
11 Will. Bury Bromeley  
12 Rich Wodveile. Northamp. Arg. a Fess and Canton, Gul.  
13 Will. Clifford ut prius  
14 Will. Manston Manston  
15 Jacobus Fienis Kemsing Az 3. Lions rampant, Or.  
16 Rich. Waller Grome-Br. Sab. 3. VVallnut-leaves, Or,  
between 2. Benlets, Argent.  
17 Edw. Guldeford ut prius  
18 Gervasius Clifton Brabourn. Sable, Semi de cinque Foyles,  
a Lion rampant, Argent.  
19 Joh. Yeard Denton  
20 Joh. Warner Votescrey  
21 Will. Mareys Ufton  
22 Tho. Brown Surrey Sable, 3 Lions pass. in Bend,  
double cotised, Argent.

Name. Place. Armes.

23 Will. Crowmer Tunstal Arg. a Cheveron betwixt three  
Ravens, Sable.  
24 Joh. Thornbury Feversham  
25 Will. Isley Sundridge Ermin, a Fesse Gules.  
26 Will. Kene Well-Hal  
27 Steph. Seintleger. ut prius  
28 Hen. Crowmer ut prius  
29 Garvasius Clifton. ut prius  
30 Rob. Horn Horns place  
31 Tho Ballard Horton  
32 Joh Fogge. Repton  
33 Joh Cheyney, mil. ut prius  
34 Paul. Belknap, arm. The Moat



35	Alex Eden, arm.	Westwell	
36	Joh Guldeford, ar.	ut prius	
37	Gervas. Clifton, mil.	ut prius	
38	Tho. Brown mil & Joh. Scot, ar. Vicis. vic.	ut prius Scots-Hal	ut prius.

EDW. IV.

Anno

1	Joh. Isaac, ar.	Howlets	
2	Will. Peach, mil.		
3	Idem.		
4	Joh. Diggs, ar.	ut prius	
5	Alex. Clifford, ar.	ut prius	
6	VVill. Haut, mil.	ut prius	
7	Joh. Colepeper, mil.	ut prius	
8	Rad. Seintleger, ar.	ut prius	
9	Hen. Ferrers, ar.	Warw.shire	
10	Joh. Bromston, ar.	Preston	
11	Rich Colepeper, ar.	Oxenhoath	ut prius.
12	Ja. Peckham, ar.	ut prius	
13	Joh. Fogge, mil.		
14	Joh. Isley, ar.	ut prius	
15	Will Haut, mil.	ut prius	
16	Joh. Green, ar.	Scadbury	Gules, a cross Croslet Ermin, within a border Gobony Arg. and Sable.
17	Will. Cheyney, ar.	ut prius	
18	Rich. Haut, ar.	ut prius	
19	Rich. Lee, ar.	Delce	
20	Ioh. Fogge, mil.		
21	Geo. Brown, mil.	ut prius	
22	Rich. Haut, ar.	ut prius	

RICH. III.

Anno

1	Will. Haut, mil.	ut prius	
2	Ioh. Banne.	Grench	
3	Rich Brakenbury, mil & Will. Cheyney.	The Moat ut prius	

HEN. VII.

Anno

1	Will. Cheyney.	ut prius	
2	Ioh. Pymp, ar.	ut prius	
3	Hen. Ferrers, mil.	ut prius.	
4	Walt. Roberts.	Glastenb.	
5	Will, Boleyn, mil.	Norfolk	Argent, a Cheveron Gules, inter three Buls heads couped Sable, armed Or.
6	Will. Scot, mil.	ut prius	
7	Ioh. Darel, ar.	ut prius	
8	Tho. Kemp, ar.	Ollantie	
9	Rich. Gulford, mil.	Halden	ut prius
10	Ioh. Peach, ar.		
11	Ioh. Diggs, ar.	ut prius	
12	Ia. Walsingham, ar.	Scadbury	Pally of 6. Arg. and Sab. a Fesse Gules.
13	Lodow Clifford, ar.	ut prius	
14	Rob Wotton, ar.	Bocton	Arg. a Saltire engrailed, Sab.
15	Alex. Colepeper, ar.	ut prius	
16	Tho. Eden, ar.		

17 Will. Scot, mil. ut prins  
 18 Rad. Seintleger. ut prius  
 19 Will. Crowmer, ar. ut prius  
 20 loh. Langley, ar. Knowlton  
 21 Tho Kemp. mil.  
 22 Alex Colepeper, ar. ut prius  
 23 Henry Vaine. Tonbridg Azure, 3 Gantlets sinister, Or.  
 24 Reginald. Peckham. ut prius.

HEN. VIII.

1 Will. Growmer, mil. ut prius

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Name	Place	Armes
2 Iacobus Diggs, ar.		ut prius
3 Tho. Boleyn, mil.		ut prius
4 Tho. Kemp, mil.		
5 Io. Norton, mil.	Northwood	
6 Alex. Colepeper, ar.		ut prius
7 Tho. Cheyney, ar.		ut prius
8 Will. Scot, mil.		ut prius
9 Tho. Boleyn, mil.		ut prius
10 loh. Crisps, ar.	Quekes	
11 loh. Wiltshire, mil.	Stone	
12 loh. Roper, ar.	Eltham.	Party per Fesse, Az. and Or, a pale counterchanged, three Row-Bucks-heads erased of the second.
13 Rob. Sonds, ar.	Town place	Ar. 3 Black Moers heads cou= ped prop. bet. 2 Cheveronels S.
14 loh. Fogge, mil.		
15 Geo. Guldeford, mil.		ut prius
16 Will. Haut, mil.		ut prius
17 Hen, Vane, ar.		ut prius
18 Will. Whetnal, ar.	Hextal	Vert, a Bend Ermin.
19 loh Scot, mil.		ut prius
20 Will Kemp, ar.		
21 Edw Wotton, mil.		ut prius
22 VVill. VValler, mil.		ut prius
23 Rich. Clement, mil.	Ightham	
24 VVill. Finch, mil.	East-well	Arg. a Cheveron between 3. Griffins passant Sable.
25 Tho. Roberth, ar.	Glastenb.	
26 Tho. Ponings, mil.	Ostenhang.	Barry of 6. Or and Vert, a Bend, Gules.
27 Edw. VVotton. mil.		ut prius
28 Tho VVyat, mil.	Allington	
29 VVill. Haut, mil.		ut prius
30 VVill Sidney, mil	Pensherst	Or, a Pheon Azure.
31 Anth. Seintleger, m.		ut prius
32 Anth. Sonds, ar.		ut prius
33 Reginald Scot. mil.		ut prius
34 Henry Iseley, mil.		ut prius
35 Humph. Style, mil.	Langley-pa	Sable, a Fesse engrailed Frettee between 3. Flowers de Lis, Or.
36 loh. Fogge, mil.		
37 Percival Hart, mil.	Lullingst.	
38 Hen. Crisps, ar.		

EDW. VI.

Anno

1	Will. Sidley, ar.	Scadbury	Az. a Fesse Varry betw. 3 goats heads erased Arg. attired Or.
2	Geo. Harper, mil.	Sutton	Sab. a Lion rampant within a border engrailed, Gules.
3	Tho. Culpeper, ar.	ut prius	
4	Tho. Wyat, mil.		
5	Hen. Isley, mil.	ut prius	
6	Ioh. Guldeford, mil.	ut prius	
PHIL. & MAR.			
Anno			
M.	Rob. Southwel, m.	Merworth	
M. 1. & 2.	Wil. Roper, ar.	ut prius	
2 & 3	Tho. Kemp, mil.		
3 & 4			
4 & 5	Geo. Vane, ar.	ut prius	
5 & 6	Tho. Wotton, ar.	ut prius	
ELIZ. REG.			
Anno			
1	Nich. Crisps, ar.		
2	Warh. Seintleger, ar.	ut prius	
3	Ioh. Tufon, ar.	Hothfield	S. an Eagle displayed Erm. a border Arg.
4	Rich. Baker, ar.	Sisingherst	Az. a Fesse Or, between three Swans beads erased, beaked, Gules,
5	Tho. Walsingham, ar.	ut prius	
6	Tho. Kemp, mil.		
7	Ioh. Mayney, ar.		
	Will. Isley, ar.	ut prius	
8	Ioh. Sidley, ar.	Southfleet	
9	Will. Crowmer, ar.	ut prius	
10	Ioh. Brown, ar.	Browns pla.	Az. a Chev. betw. 3 escalops Or, within a border engrailed, G.
11	Edw. Isaac, ar.	Patricks-b.	
12	Ioh. Leonard, ar.	Chevinin.	Or, on a Fesse Gules, 3 flower de Lis of the first.
13	Walter Mayne, sen. ar.	Spilsil	
14	Tho Vane, sen. mil.	Badsel	ut prius
15	Tho. Willoughby, ar.	Bore place	Or, Frette Azure.
16	Iacobus Hales, mil.	Woodch.	Gules, 3 Arrows, Or, headed and feathered, Argent.
17	Ioh. Tufon, ar.	ut prius	
18	Tho. Scot, mil.	ut prius	
19	Edw. Boys, ar.	Fredville	Or, a Griffin Sergreant, Sable, within two Borders, Gules.
20	Tho. VVotton, ar.	ut prius	
	Name.	Place	Armes
21	Tho. Copinger, ar.		Bendy of six, Or, and Gul. on a Fesse, Azure, three plates.
	Tho. Vane, ar.	ut prius	
22	Tho. Sonds, ar.	ut prius	
23	Geo. Hart, mil.	ut prius	
24	Rich. Baker, mil.	ut prius	
25	Iust. Champneys, ar.	Hall-plac	Per pale, Arg. and Sab. a Li= on rampant within a border engrailed counterchanged.
26	Nich. Sonds, ar.	ut prius	
27	VVill. Cromer, ar.	ut prius	
28	Iacobus Hales, mil.	ut prius	

29. Ioh. Fineux, ar. Haw-Co. Vert, a Cheveron between 3. Eaglets displayed, Or.
- 30 Rich Hardres, ar.
- 31 VVill. Sidley, ar. ut prius
- 32 Tho. VVilloughby, ar. ut prius
- 33 Sampson Leonard, ar. ut prius
- 34 Rob. Bing, ar. Wrotham Quarterly S. & Ar. a Lion ra. in the first quarter of the sec.
- 35 Mich. Sond, ar. Throughley ut prius
- 36 Edw VVotton, mil. ut prins
- 37 Tho Palmer, ar.
- 38 Moile Finch, mil. Eastwell Arg. a Chev. betwixt 3 Grif= fins passant, Sable.
- 39 Tho. Kemp, ar.
- 40 Martin Barnham, ar. S. a Cross eng. bet. 4 Cress. Ar.
- 41 Rog. Twisden, ar. East Peckh. Gyrony of four, Arg. & Gul. a Saltire between as many croslets all counterchanged.
- 42 Ioh. Smith, ar. Ostenhang.
- 43 Tho. Scot, ar. ut prius
- 44 Petr. Manwood, ar. St. Steph
- 45 Ia. Cromer, mil. ut prius

#### JACOBUS.

##### Anno

- 1 Jacob. Cromer, mil. ut prius
- 2 Tho. Baker, mil. ut prius
- 3 Moilus Finch, mil. ut prius
- 4 Nort. Knatchbul, mil. Mersham Azure 3 Croslets Fitchee between 2 Bendlets, Or.
- 5 Rob. Edolph, mil. Hinx-hill
- 6 Edw. Hales, mil. ut prius
- 7 VVill. VVithens, m South end
- 8 Nich. Gilborn, mil. Charing
- 9 Max Dallison, mil. Halling Gules, 3 cressents, Or, a Canton Ermin.
- 10 VVill. Steed, mil Steed hill
- 11 Anth. Awcher, mil. Hautsbourn
- 12 Edw. Filmer, mil. E. Sutton Sab. 3 Bars, and as many cinquefoils in Chief, Or.
- 13 Edwin Sandis, mil. Northborn gap Or, a Fess Dancy, bet. 3 crosl. G.
- 14 VVill. Beswick, ar. Spelmonden Gul. 6 Besants, a Chief Or.
- 15 Gabr. Livesey, ar. Hollingbor. Ar. a Lion ramp Gul. between 3 trefoils, Vert.
- 16 Tho. Norton, mil. Bobbing
- 17 Edw Scot, ar. ut prius
- 18 John Sidley Bar. ut prius
- 19 Tho. Roberts, mil. & b. Glastenb.
- 20 George Fane, mil. ut prius
- 21 Ioh Hayward, mil. Hollingbor.
- 22 Tho. Hamond, mil. Brasted Arg. on a Cheveron engrailed betwixt 3 martlets Sable, as many cinque foils, Or.

#### CAROL. I.

##### Anno

- 1 Isa. Sidley, m. & bar. Gr. Chart. ut prius.
- 2 Basilius Dixwel, ar. Folkston Ar. a Che. G bet. 3 flow. de lys S
- 3 Edw. Engham, mil. Goodneston. Arg. a Chev. Sab. betw. 3 Ogres= ses, a Chief, Gules.
- 4 VVill. Campion, m Combwel
- 5 Rich. Brown, ar. Singleton ut prius.

6	Rob. Lewkner, mil.	Acris	Azure, three Cheverons, Arg.
7	Nich. Miller, ar.	Crouch	
8	Tho. Style, bar.	Watingb	ut prius.
9	Ioh. Baker, bar.	ut prius	
10	Edw. Chute, ar.	Surrenden	
11	VVil. Culpeper, bar.	ut prius	
12	Geo. Sands, mil.	ut prius	
13	Tho. Hendley, mil	Courshorn	
14	Edw. Maisters, mil.	E. Langdon	
15	David Polhill, ar.	Otford	
16	Iacob. Hugeson, ar.	Lingsted	
17	VVil Brokman, m.	Bithborow	
	Joh. Honywood, m.	Evington	
18			
19			
20	Ioh. Rayney, bar.		
21	Edw Monins, bar.	Waldershame Court.	Azure, a Lion passant betwixt 3 Escalops, Or.
22	Ioh. Hendon. mil.		
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Richard the Second.

5. ARNOLD SAVAGE.]

He was a Knight, and the third Constable of Queenborough-Castle. He lieth buried in Bobbing Church, with this Inscription,

*Orate specialiter pro animabus Arnoldi Savage, qui obiit in vigil. Sancti Andreæ Apost. Anno 1410. & Domine Joanne uxoris ejus quæ fuit fil. &c.*

The rest is defaced.

16. GULIELMUS BARRY.]

In the Parish Church of Senington in this County, I meet with these two sepulchral Inscriptions,

*Orate pro anima Isabelle quondam uxoris Willielmi Barry, Militis.  
Hic jacet Joanna Barry quondam uxor Willielmi Barry, Militis.*

There is in the same Church a Monument, whereupon a man armed is pourtrayed, the Inscription thereon being altogether perished, which in all probability, by the report of the Parishioners, was made to the memory of Sir William Barry aforesaid.

Henry the Fourth.

6 VALENTINE BARRET.]

He lieth buried in the Parish Church of Lenham in this County, under a Grave-stone, thus inscribed,

*Hic jacet Valentine Barret, Arm. qui obiit Novemb. 10. 1440. & Cecilia uxor ejus, quæ obiit, Martii 2. 1440. quorum animabus —*

Henry the Sixth.

7. WILLIAM SCOT.]

He lieth buried in Braborne Church, with this Epitaph,

*Hic jacet Willielmus Scot de Braborne Arm. qui obiit 5. Febr. 1433. cujus anim —  
Sis testis Christe quod non jacet hic lapis iste,  
Corpus ut ornetur sed spiritus ut memoretur.  
Quisquis eris qui transieris sic perlege, plora,  
Sum quod eris fueramque quod es, pro me precor ora.*

His Family afterwards fixed at Scots Hall in this County, where they flourish at this day in great reputation.

9. JOHN SEINTLEGER.]

I find him entombed in Ulcombe Church, where this is written on his Grave, 'Here lieth John Seintleger, Esq; and Margery his Wife, sole Daughter and Heir of James Donnet, 1442.' Wonder not that there is no mention in this Catalogue of Sir Thomas Seint=

leger, a Native and potent person in this County, who married Anne the Relict of Henry Holland D. of Exeter, the Sister of King Edward the Fourth, by whom he had Anne, Mother to Thomas Manners, first Earle of Rutland. For the said Sir Thomas Seintleger was not to be confided in under King Henry the Sixth; and afterwards, when Brother-in-law to King Edward the Fourth, was above the Office of the Sherivalty.

16. RICHARDUS WALLER.]

\* Villare Cantianum, pag. 320

This is that renowned \* Souldier, who in the time of Henry the Fifth, took Charles Duke of Orleans, General of the French Army, Prisoner at the Battel of Agin-Court, brought him over into England, & held him in honorable restraint or custody at Grome-Bridge, which a Manuscript in the Heralds Office notes to be twenty four years: In the time of which his recess, he newly erected the house at Grome-Bridge upon the old Foundation, and was a Benefactor to the repair of Spelherst Church, where his Armes remain in stone-work over the Church porch: but lest such a signal piece of service might be entombed in the Sepulchre of unthankful forgetfulnesse, the Prince assigned to this Richard Waller and his Heirs for ever, an additional Crest, viz. the Arms or Escoucheon of France, hanging by a Label on an Oak, with this Motto affixed, Hæc Fructus Virtutis. From this Richard, Sir William Waller is lineally descended.

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23. WILLIELMUS CROWMER.]

\* Stows Chro. page 391.

This year happened the barbarous Rebellion of lack Cade in Kent. This Sheriff, unable with the *posse Comitatus*, to resist their numerousness, was taken by them, and by those wild Justicers committed to the Fleet in London; because, as they said (and it must be so if they said it) he was guilty of extortion in his Office. Not long after, these Reformers sent for him out of the Fleet, made him to be brought to Mile-end, where, without any legal proceedings, they caused his head to be \* smitten off, and set upon a long pole on London-bridge, next to the Lord Say aforesaid, whose Daughter he had married.

38 JOHN SCOT, Arm. Et vicissem Vic.]

I understand it thus, that his Under-Sheriff supplied his place, whilst he was busied in higher affairs. He was knighted, much trusted and employed by King Edward the Fourth. I read in a \* Record,

Inter Bunde Indent. de Guerra apud Pelles West.

*Johannes Scot, Miles, cum C. C. Soldariis ex mandato Domini Regis apud Sandwicum pro salva custodia ejusdem.*

The aforesaid King, in the twelfth year of his reign, sent this Sir John (being one of his Privy Council, and Knight Marshall of Calis) with others, on an Embassie, to the Dukes of Burgundy and Britain, to bring back the Earls of Pembroke and Richmond, whose escape much perplexed this Kings suspicious thoughts. But see his honourable Epitaph in the Church of Braborne.

*Hic jacet magnificus ac insignis Miles Johannes Scot quondam Regis domus, invictissimi Principis Edwardi quarti, Controll. & nobilissima integerrimaque Agnes uxor ejus. Qui quidem Johannes obiit Anno 1485. die mens. Octob. 17.*

Richard the Third.

3. RICHARDUS BRAKENBURY, Mil. & WILLIELMUS CHENEY.]

The former was of an ancient extraction in the North. I behold him as nearly allied (if not Brother) to Sir Robert Brakenbury, Constable of the Tower, who dipped his fingers so deep in the blood of King Edward the Fifth and his Brother. It concerned King Richard, in those suspitious times, to appoint his Confident: Sheriff of this important County; but he was soon un-Sheriffed by the Kings death, and another of more true Integrity substituted in his room.

Henry the Seventh.

5. WILL. BOLEYN, Mil.]

He was Son to Sir Ieffery Boleyne, Lord Mayor of London, by his Wife, who was Daughter and co-heir to Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings. This Sir William was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Richard the Third. He married one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, by whom (besides four Daughters married into the Worshipful and Wealthy Families of Shelton, Calthrop, Clere, and Sackvil) he had Sir Tho. Boleyn, Earle of Wiltshire, of whom hereafter.

\*Stows Annals, pag 480.

#### 10. JOH: PEACH, Arm.

This year Perkin Warbeck landed at Sandwich in this County, with a power of all Nations, contemptible not in their number or courage, but nature and fortune, to be feared, as well of Friends as Enemies, as fitter to spoil a coast, than recover a country. Sheriff Peach (knighted this year for his good service) with the Kentish Gentry, acquitted themselves so valiant and vigilant, that Perkin shrunk his horns back again into the shell of his ships. About 150. of his men being taken, and brought up by this \* Sheriff to London, some were executed there, the rest on the Sea Coasts of Kent, and the neighbouring Counties, for Sea-marks to teach Perkin's people to avoid such dangerous shoars.

Henry the Eighth.

#### 5 JOH. NORTON, Mil.]

He was one of the Captains, who in the beginning of the Reign of King Henry the eight went over with the 1500. Archers, under the conduct of Sir Edward Poynings, to assist

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Margaret, Dutchesse of Savoy (Daughter to Maximillian the Emperour, and Governesse of the Low-Countries) against the incursions of the Duke of Guelders; where this Sir John was knighted by Charles, young Prince of Castile, and afterwards Emperour. He lieth buried in Milton Church, having this written on his Monument; 'Pray for the souls of Sir John Norton, Knight, and Dame Joane his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of John Norwood, Esq who died Febr. 8. 1534.'

#### 7. THOMAS CHEYNEY, Arm.]

He was afterward knighted by King Henry the Eighth, and was a spritful Gentleman, living and dying in great honour and estimation; a Favourite and Privy Counsellor to four successive Kings and Queens, in the greatest turn of times England ever beheld; as by this his Epitaph in Minster Church, in the Isle of Shepey will appear.

*Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Cheyney, inclitissimi ordinis Garterii Miles, Guarduanus quinque Portuum, ac Thesaurarius Hospitii Henrici octavi, ac Edwardi sexti, Regum; Reginæque Mariæ ac Elizabethæ, ac eorum in secretis Consiliarius, qui obiit — mensis Decembris, Anno Dom. M.D.L.IX. ac Reg. Reginæ Eliz. primo.*

#### 11. JOHN WILTSHIRE, Mil.]

He was Controller of the Town and Marches of Calis, Anno 21. of King Henry the Seventh. He founded a fair Chappel in the Parish of Stone, wherein he lieth entombed with this Inscription,

Here lieth the bodies of Sir John Wiltshire, Knight, and of Dame Margaret his Wife; which Sir John died 28. Decemb. 1526. And Margaret died — of —

Bridget his sole Daughter and Heir was married to Sir Richard Wingfield, Knight of the Garter, of whom formerly in Cambridge-shire.

#### 12. JOHN ROPER, Arm.]

All the memorial I find of him, is this Inscription in the Church of Eltham, 'Pray for the soul of Dame Margery Roper, late Wife of John Roper, Esquire, Daughter and one of the Heirs of John Tattersall, Esquire, who died Febr. 2. 1518.' Probably she got the addition of Dame (being Wife but to an Esquire) by some immediate Court-attendance on Katharine first Wife to King Henry the Eighth.

King James.

#### 3. MOILE FINCH, Mil.]

This worthy Knight married Elizabeth, sole Daughter and Heir to Sir Thomas Heneage, Vice Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster. She in her Widowhood, by the special favour of King James was honoured Vicountess Maidston, (unprecedented, save by \* One, for this hundred years) and afterwards by the great Grace of King Charles the First, created Countesse of Winchelsea, both Honors being entailed on the Issue-male of her Body; to which her Grand-Child, the Right Honourable Heneage (lately gone Ambassador to Constantinople) doth succeed.

\* Mary Beaumont, or Villers, extraordinarily created Countess of Buckingham.

The Farewell.

Having already insisted on the Courage of the Kentish-men, and shown how in former Ages, the leading of the Van-guard was intrusted unto their magnanimity, we shall conclude our Description of this Shire, praying that they may have an accession of

Loyalty unto their Courage, (not that the Natives of Kent have acquitted themselves less Loyal, than those of other Shires) but seeing the one will not suffer them to be idle, the other may guide them to expend their Ability for Gods glory, the defence of his Majesty, and maintenance of true Religion.

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#### CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY is a right ancient City, and whilst the Saxon Heptarchy flourished, was the chief seat of the Kings of Kent. Here Thomas Becket had his death, Edward surnamed the Black Prince and King Henry the Fourth their Interment. The Metropolitan Dignity first conferred by Gregory the Great on London, was for the Honour of Augustine afterwards bestowed on this City. It is much commended by William of Malmesbury for its pleasant scituation, being surrounded with a fertile soil, well wooded, and commodiously watered by the River Stoure, from whence it is said to have had its name Durwhern, in British, a swift River. It is happy in the vicinity of the Sea, which affordeth plenty of good Fish.

\* Camb. Brit. de Cant.

\* By Mr. Somner in his Description of Canterbury, pag. 37.

#### Buildings.

CHRIST CHURCH, First dedicated, and (after 300. years intermission to Saint Thomas Becket) restored to the honour of our Saviour, is a stately structure, being the performance of several successive Arch-Bishops. It is much adorned with glasse Windows. Here they will tell you of a foraign Ambassador, who proffered a vast price to transport the East Window of the Quire beyond the Seas. Yet Artists who commend the Colours, condemn the Figures therein, as wherein proportion is not exactly observed.

According to the Maxime, Pictures are the Books, painted windows were in the time of Popery the Library of Lay men; and after the Conquest grew in general use in England. It is much suspected Aneyling of Glass (which answereth to Dying in grain in Drapery) especially of Yellow, is lost in our age, as to the perfection thereof. Anciently Colours were so incorporated in Windows, that both of them lasted and faded together: Whereas our modern Painting (being rather on than in the Glass) is fixed so faintly, that it often changeth, and sometimes falleth away. Now, though some being only for the innocent White, are equal enemies to the painting of Windows as Faces, conceiving the one as great a Pander to superstition, as the other to wantonnesse; Yet others of as much zeal and more knowledge, allow the Historical uses of them in Churches.

#### Proverbs.

#### Canterbury-Tales.]

So Chaucer calleth his Book, being a collection of several Tales, pretended to be told by Pilgrims in their passage to the Shrine of Saint Thomas in Canterbury. But since that time Canterbury-Tales are parallel to *Fabulæ Milesiæ*, which are Charactered, *Nec veræ, nec verisimiles*, meerly made to marre precious time, and please fanciful people. Such are the many miracles of Thomas Becket; some helpful (though but narrow, as only for private conveniency) as when perceiving his old Palace at Otford to want water, he struck his staff into the dry ground (still called Saint Thomas his well) whence water runneth plentifully to serve that house (lately re-built) unto this day. Others spiteful: as when (because a Smith dwelling in that Town had clogged his Horse) he ordered, that no Smith afterwards should thrive within that Parish. But he, who shall go about seriously to confute these Tales, is as very a Fool, as he was somewhat else, who first impudently invented and vented them.

\* Lambert in his Perambulation of Kent, pag. 37.

#### Prelates.

S. N.

STEPHEN LANGTON. Here we are at a perfect losse for the place of his birth, his surname affording us so much direction, in effect it is none at all. *Inopes nos copia fecit*, finding no fewer than twelve Langtons (though none very near to this place) which makes us fly to our marginal refuge herein. Stephen, born in England, was bred in Paris, where he became one of the greatest Scholars of the Christian world, in his age. He was afterwards consecrated Cardinal of Saint Chrysogone, and then by Pa=

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pal power intruded Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, in defiance of all opposition which King John could make against him.

\* Bale de scrip.  
Brit. Cent. 3.  
Num. 87. &  
Math. Panker  
in the Life of  
Langton.

Many are his learned Works, writing Comments on all the Old, and on some of the New Testament. He was the \* first that divided the whole Bible into Chapters, as Robert Stephens a French-man, that curious Critick and painful Printer, some six score years since, first subdivided into Verses.

A worthy Work, making Scripture more managable in mens memories, and the passages therein the sooner to be turned to, as any person who is sooner found out in the most populous City, if methodized into Streets and Houses with signs, to which the Figures affixed do fitly allude.

Say not this was a presumption, incurring the curse denounced to such, who adde to Scripture, it being no Addition but an Illustration thereof. Besides, God set the first pattern to mens industry herein, seeing the distinction of some Verses may be said to be *Jure Divino*, as those in the Lamentations and elsewhere, which are Alphabetically modelled.

As causless their complaint, who cavil at the inequality of Chapters, the eighth of the first of Kings, being sixty six, the last of Malachy but six verses, seeing the entireness of the sense is the standard of their length, or shortness. It is confessed some few Chapters end, and others begin obruptly: and yet, it is questionable, whether the alteration thereof would prove advantageous, seeing the reforming of a small fault, with a great change, doth often hurt more than amend: and such alterations would discompose Millions of Quotations, in excellent Authors conformed to the aforesaid received divisions.

\* In Glossario  
verbo Hepta=  
teuchus.

Here it must not be concealed, that notwithstanding this general tradition of Langtons chaptering the Bible, some learned men make that design of far ancients date, and particularly that able Antiquary \* Sir Henry Spelman. This I am confident of, that Stephen Langton did something much material in order thereunto, and the Improver is usually called the Inventor, by a complemental mistake.

However, though I believe Langton well employed in dividing the Bible, he was ill busied in rending asunder the Church and Kingdom of England, reducing King Iohn to sad extremities. He died, and was buried at Canterbury Anno Dom. 1228.

Souldiers.

WILLIAM PRUDE, Esquire, (vulgarly called Proud) was born in this City, where his stock have continued for some hundreds of years, bred a Souldier in the Low Countreys, where he attained to be Lieutenant Colonel. He was slain July 12. 1632. at the siege of Mastrich. His body (which I assure you was no usual honour) was brought over into England, and buried in the Cathedral of Canterbury, in Saint Michaels Chapel on the South side of the Quire, with this Inscription on his Monument;

Stand Souldiers; ere you march (by way of charge)  
Take an example here, that may enlarge  
Your minds to noble Action: Here in peace  
Rests one whose Life was War, whose rich encrease  
Of Fame and Honour from his Valour grew,  
Unbegg'd, unbought, for what he won he drew  
By just desert: having in service been  
A Souldier, till near sixty from sixteen  
Years of his active Life, continually  
Fearless of Death; yet still prepar'd to die  
In his Religious Thoughts: for 'midd'st all harmes  
He bare as much of Piety as Armes.  
Now Souldiers on, and fear not to intrude  
The Gates of Death by th' example of this Prude.

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He married Mary Daughter of Sir Adam Sprackling, Knight, and had Issue by her four Sons and three Daughters; to whose memory his surviving Son Searles Prude hath erected this Monument.

Writers.

OSBERN of CANTERBURY, so called, because there he had his first birth, or best Being, as Chanter of the Cathedral Church therein. An admirable Musitian, which

\* Gen. 4. 22.

quality endeared him (though an Englishman) to Lankfrank, the Lordly Lombard, and Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. He was the English \* Jubal, as to the curiosity thereof in our Churches. An Art, which never any spake against who understood it; otherwise Apollo is in a sad case, if Midas his ears must be his Judges. However in Divine Service all Musick ought to be tuned to edification (that all who hear may understand it) otherwise it may tend to delight not devotion, and true zeal cannot be raised where knowledge is depressed. This Osbern wrote the life of Saint Dunstan in pure Latine, according to that age, flourishing under William the Conquerer, Anno 1070.

S. N.

\* Somner in his Catalogue of the Arch-Deacons of Cant.

SIMON LANGTON, was by his Brother Stephen Langton the Arch-Bishop, preferred Arch-Deacon of Canterbury; who, *Carne & sanguine revelante* (saith the \* Record) made the place much better, both to him and his successors, in revenue and jurisdiction. A troublesome man he was, and, on his Brothers score, a great adversary to King Iohn, even after that King had altered his Copy, and became, of a fierce Foe, a Son-Servant to the Pope, by resigning his Crown unto him. But our Simon could not knock off when he should, having contracted such an habit of hatred against K. Iohn, that he could not depose it, though commanded under the pain of excommunication. This caused him to trudge to the Court of Rome, where he found little favour. For, such who will be the Popes white Boyes, must watchfully observe his signals, and not only charge when he chargeth, but retreat when he retreateth. This Simon (beside others) wrote a Book of the penitence of Magdalene, in relation (it seems) to himself, though she found more favour in the Court of Heaven, than he at Rome. He died Anno Dom. 12—

Benefactors to the Publick.

\* Somner in his Survey of Cant. pag. 15.

JOHN EASDAY, was Alderman and Mayor of this City, Anno 1585. He found the Walls thereof much ruined, and being a man but of an \* indifferent estate, began the reparation thereof at Ridingate, and therein proceeded so far as his name is inscribed on the Wall; whose exemplary endeavours have since met with some to commend, none to imitate them.

\* Sir George Paul in the Life of Arch-Bishop Whitgift.

THOMAS NEVILE, born in this City of most honourable extraction, as his name is enough to notifie and avouch. He was bred in Cambridge, and Master first of Magdalen, then of Trinity Colledge, and Dean of Canterbury. He was the first Clergy man (sent by Arch-Bishop Whitgift) who carried to King James tidings of the English Crown; and it is questionable whether he brought thither or thence more welcome news (especially to the Clergy) acquainting them with the Kings full \* intentions to maintain Church-Discipline, as he found it established.

But the main matter commending his memory is his magnificency to Trinity College, whose Court he reduced to a spacious and beautiful Quadrangle. Indeed he plucked down as good building as any erected, but such as was irregular intercepting the sight, disturbing the intended uniformity of the Court, whereby the beauty at this day is much advanced. For as the Intuitive knowledge is more perfect, than that which insinuates it self into the Soul Gradually by discourse, so more beautiful the prospect of that Building, which is all visible at one view, than what discovers it self to the sight by parcels and degrees. Nor was this Doctor like those Poets, good only at Translation, and bad at Invention, all for altering, nothing for adding of his own, who contributed to this Colledge (I will not say a Widows Mite, but) a Batchelours Bounty: a stately new Court of his own expence, which cost him three thousand pounds and upwards. Much enfeebled with the Palsie, he died an aged man Anno Dom. 161—

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The Farewell.

I am heartily sorry that the many laudable endeavours for the scouring and enlargement of the River Stoure (advantagious for this City) have been so often defeated, and the Contributions given by well-disposed Benefactors (amongst whom Mr. Rose, once an Alderman of Canterbury gave three hundred pounds) have missed their ends, praying that their future enterprises in this kind may be crowned with success.

For the rest I refer the Reader to the pains of my worthy Friend Mr. William Somner, who hath written *justum volumen* of the Antiquities of this City. I am sorry to see him Subject-bound (betrayed thereto by his own modesty) seeing otherwise, not the City, but Diocesse of Canterbury had been more adæquate to his abilities. I hope others, by his example will undertake their respective Counties; It being now with our age,

the third and last time of asking the Banes, whether or no we may be wedded to skill in this kind, seeing now use, or for ever hold your Pens, all Church Monuments leading to knowledge in that nature, being daily irrecoverably imbezeled.

<Fuller died in August 1661, before the printing of this book had been completed; the remaining sheets (including part of the Kent section) were seen through the press by his son, John Fuller. It is a strange book, not to be taken very seriously. Nevertheless, some of Fuller's remarks about Kentish matters are cited by subsequent writers, often enough that the book has to be regarded as part of the tradition. Two abbreviations used by Fuller need to be explained. 'AMP' means 'Amplandum', 'where our Evidence of a persons birth is but conjectural and craveth further instruction'; 'S. N.' means 'Second Nativity', 'when having no aim at the place of their birth, we fixe them according to their best Livelyhood' (part 1, p. 61). – C.F. September 2011.>