

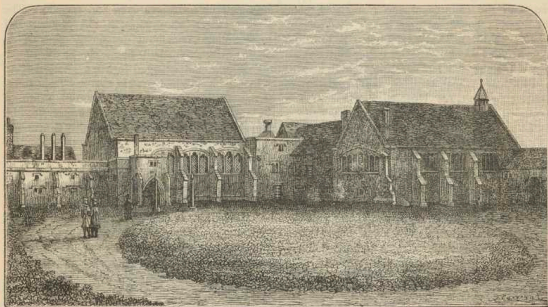
church and pulpit at Croydon, during the time of his residence there in the vacations from attendance at Court."

"Occasionally," writes Mr. J. Corbet Anderson, in his "History of Croydon," "Archbishop Whitgift maintained an unusual degree of state, and required to be attended with bended knee. At Christmas he kept open house. Every third year he went into Kent, when he was usually followed by his retinue, amounting to two hundred persons; and in addition to these, he was honourably escorted by the gentry of the county, so that he sometimes entered the city of Canterbury with a procession of

archbishop's military preparations were somewhat carped at by his enemies." Whitgift died in 1604, and was buried in Croydon Church, his banners being carried by two noblemen who had been his pupils—namely, the Earl of Worcester and Lord Zouche.

Between 1675 and 1681 Oldham, the poet, was usher here. He was a friend of Rochester, Sedley, and the other wits of the day. He died of the small-pox in 1683. His poetical works have been often published, but his name is almost forgotten, though Dryden wrote verses to his memory.

Mr. Mills, chaplain to the hospital in the reign



OLD CROYDON PALACE, 1769. (From an old Print.)

eight hundred or a thousand horse. For the purpose of encouraging military discipline, the archbishop had a good armoury and a competent number of horses; so that he was able from amongst his own servants to equip, at all points, a regularly trained little force of one hundred foot and fifty horse. At the momentous period when the *Invincible* Spanish Armada, as it was vainly called, was almost upon the shores of Britain, this little force, with Whitgift at its head, was ready to take its share in defence of the sovereign and country; but happily, the dreaded invasion was frustrated: the event, as it is well known, being, that under the providence of the Almighty, the leviathan Armada was ignominiously vanquished and miserably scattered. Upon the revolt of the Earl of Essex, Whitgift's armed force was the first to enter the gates of Essex House, and to secure the premises. The

of William and Mary, distinguished himself in the "Bangorian" controversy against Bishop Hoadly. He was afterwards presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Merstham, Surrey.

We have, in the letters of the Rev. Samuel Finch, above referred to, a complete account of the progress of the work, giving the names of the bricklayers and carpenters, the squabbles that arose between masters and men, and the exact amount of wages received by each; how the sand was brought from Dubbers (Duppas) Hill, and the bricks at first from the neighbourhood of the Park at Haling Gate; and how and where carts were hired to fetch "great flinte and chalke" for the walls.

The lands and tenements that Whitgift gave to the warden and poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity have considerably increased in value within