



THE CHURCH OF KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

SURREY.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHURCH
OF
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, SURREY,
WITH NOTES OF ITS
CHAPELRIES OF EAST MOULSEY, THAMES DITTON,
PETERSHAM, AND SHENE.

BY MAJOR ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

THE EARLY HISTORY.

IN Domesday Survey it is stated that there was a church belonging to the manor.

Gilbert Norman, the munificent founder of Merton Priory, is stated by Dugdale¹ (adopting Leland as his authority) to have given to that House as an endowment the living of Kingston, with the four chapelries of Thames Ditton, East Moulsey, Petersham, and Shene (now Richmond);² and it is quite certain that from a very early period the monastery was in possession of the advowson of Kingston, and had obtained the appropriation of the rectory,³ and thus it continued until the time of the dissolution of the monastery in 1538: the

¹ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi. p. 247.

² Apparently on account of these chapels, Britton and Brayley speak of Kingston Church as "the old *collegiate* church," a singular error, which still appears in the new edition, the issue of which, in parts, commenced in 1879 (*vide* vol. ii. p. 212).

³ On the occasion of the augmentation of the Vicarage in 1231 and 1238, little more than a hundred years after the foundation of the Priory, the deed speaks of the endowment as "*à longis retro temporibus*." Cartulary of Merton Priory, Cotton MS., *Cleopatra*, C vii., No. 262, fol. Cxxj v.

chapelries have been cut off from the mother parish and erected into separate parishes by an Act of Parliament passed in 1769, but the advowson of the whole rests with King's College, Cambridge.

Merton Priory was also at a very early date possessed of land in the parish, which probably formed part of the original gift, and of which, as early as the latter part of the twelfth century, Robert, who was Prior of Merton from 1177 to 1186, granted a lease.¹

In 1179 the men of Subertone, now Surbiton, of whom John Hog and about twenty others are named, granted to the Prior and Canons of Merton the lease of land at Grapelingeham for a term of twenty-five years at a rental of 5s. per annum and premium of 10s., and promised them a preference afterwards. It is witnessed by William, priest of Ditton, Robert, priest of Hamton, and others.²

In the time of Richard, who was Prior from 1182 to 1198, the monastery granted to John Hog, of Kingston (presumably the leading Subertonian mentioned above), and his heirs in perpetuity, the tenement by the fountain at Kingston, which Wimund had previously held of them, subject to payment of a rent of 3s. per annum for all service, he taking the oath of fidelity to the chapter, and paying for this grant a premium of 100 shillings and 1 marc for pittance.³

1203.—The lease of land at Grapelingeham having run out, a fresh lease was granted to the Canons for eight years more at a rent increased to 5s. per annum and a premium of a silver marc; and on the day of the Conversion of St. Paul the money was paid in Kingston Church in the presence of the parishioners; and of the lease one part (it being a chirograph) was delivered to the Subertonians on the altar, the other part remaining with the Canons. The seal of the convent was affixed to the one part, but the men had no seal. The deed was witnessed by John and Michael, chaplains of

¹ Cartulary of Merton Priory, Cotton MS., *Cleopatra*, C. vii., No. 49, fol. lxxxij v.

² Ibid. Carta No. 87, fol. xc.

³ Ibid. Carta No. 84, fol. lxxxix r.

Kingston; William, clerk, of Cornhill; John Hog, and others.¹

There are records of a good many other grants and leases of early periods, but I do not feel justified in referring to them more fully here, unless from some circumstance, such as the ratification of the convention in the church of Kingston, they are immediately connected with the subject of this Paper, or unless they otherwise possess a general interest.

1211, Sept. 29.—A controversy having been raised by some of the parishioners, represented by William de Porta, Gilbert de Suthbrok, and Geoffrey of that ville, on the one hand, against the Priory and Convent on the other, concerning the celebration of Divine Worship at the Chapel of Petersham, and being prosecuted before the Lord Legate and elsewhere, a concord was at length made and entered into between the respective parties in the presence and with the consent of the Vicar, to the following effect:—

All further strife between the adverse parties to be renounced.

The Prior and Convent of their great piety and for the good of souls granted to the Vicar and his successors, for the sustentation of a chaplain, who should thrice a week celebrate in the said Chapel of Petersham, viz., on Sunday and on the 4th and 6th feria (Wednesday and Friday), and also freely baptize there, two quarters of corn, one quarter of barley, and one of oats, which the Convent agreed to pay him yearly on the feast of All Saints, independent of any rights of the mother Church of Kingston.

Moreover, the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey, who were considerable landowners there, of their good-will granted, for the maintenance of Divine Service in the said chapel, a quarter of corn annually,² charged upon a virgate of their land in the said ville.

In Trinity Term in the following year (1212), the Prior

Merton Cartulary, No. 55, fol. lxxxiiij v.

Ibid. No. 339, fol. Cxlvj.

of Merton brought a suit against Samson de Mulseia (Moulsey) for having diverted the course of the water at Moulsey to the injury of the freeholders of the Priory there; praying that the wrong be amended, and that the water might be allowed freely to come to the Prior's mill. It was alleged that Samson had come *vi et armis*, and had removed their men and carried off their shovels and tools; and 40s. was claimed for the damage.

Samson denied that he had hindered the course of the water, &c.¹

In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, 15 John (1213–1214), the suit came on for hearing, and it was determined by a jury, very precisely, what the parties might and ought to do, and without detriment to the water-power of either of them.²

1231–1238.—Henry, Prior, and the Convent of Merton, granted to their beloved Richard, Vicar of Kingston, in acknowledgment of his honesty and affection towards them and their good-will towards him, by unanimous consent and will of the Chapter, conceded and assigned to him for his life the 20s. per annum which he was used to pay them out of the obventions of the said church; and also the tithes of six mills then existing in the parish, and estimated to be of the value of 12s. per annum.

Moreover, they assigned to him a return or rent estimated at 6s. per annum, which their farmer was used to receive from four weirs existing in the parish; and the oblations made in Kingston Church at the Feasts of Pentecost and the Dedication of the Church, estimated at the value of half a marc. They further assigned to him a return or rent of 15s. 4d. by the hands of their cellarer, payable at Easter. The above assignments, which they considered to be of the full value of 60s. per annum, they fully granted and gave him to enjoy during

¹ Placita, Trinity Term, 14 John (*Placitarum Abbreviatio*, Record Office edition, p. 86).

² Placita, Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, 15 John (*Plac. Abbr.*, p. 91).

his life, without let or hindrance; but expressing that he was not entitled thereto in right, nor was he at liberty to sell or dispose of the benefit of this concession. Given under seal of the Chapter.¹

In an account of the rent-roll of Merton Priory, entered in their Cartulary not long afterwards, the above amount of 20s. per annum is returned as payable from the vicarage by half-yearly payments at Easter and the feast of St. Michael, by the hands of Alan, the Vicar.²

1253.—In this year there arose a difficulty between the King's bailiff and the bailiff of the Convent, which, though not immediately touching the ecclesiastical history of the parish, is of much local interest.

On the feast of St. Martin, Henry de Tuglar, bailiff of the Convent, was attached to answer to the King on a plea of neglect to pay to the King's Treasury for the parts of Kingston as the King's bailiff had enjoined; and why they neglected to keep watch in the said ville, and otherwise act with the King's men as necessary for the preservation of the peace; and why they should not appear with arms before the King's constables according to their assignment.

The King's bailiff said he had admonished them to pay, and went round from house to house; but to each house went brother Stephen, the Prior's bailiff, and prohibited any payment to the King's Treasury.

The Prior's bailiff alleged that a Carta of King Richard acquitted him from making such payments, and they had never done so.

The King's bailiff alleged that they had refused to make watch, or suit of court, or hue and cry, except at a specified place.

To this was answered that they made watch and suit as bound. They were never accustomed to keep watch beyond the water within the ville, but within the ville as the other men of the ville do, *pro homine mortuo*, and

¹ Merton Cartulary, No. 262, fol. Cxxj. v. Henry de Hasinges, or Basing, was Prior from 1231 to December, 1238. The document is printed in *Appendix A* at the end of the present work.

² Merton Cartulary, No. 281, fol. Cxxv.

not beyond the water which is at the end of the market toward Guildford.¹

1262 or 1263.—Richard le Parmenter and John de Marscall took sanctuary in the church on account of the suit of one Peter de Wurth; and in like manner one Matilda Baycorn took refuge in the church; and they admitted themselves to be thieves and robbers, and abjured the kingdom. The chattels of the said Richard and John were worth 5s. They were strangers, and not within the decennary.

And evidence was given that William de Punfret, clerk, was taken in company with the said John and Richard, and the official of the Archbishop directed him to appear before the justiciary. He claimed that, as a clerk, he was not bound to answer. Concerning this came a procuration from the Bishop of Winchester claiming him as a clerk; but before he was liberated an inquiry was made as to the truth of the case; and twelve jurors and four of the nearest of the ville found on oath that he was guilty of robbery from Peter de Wurth, of Sussex. Thereupon he was delivered up; and the twelve jurors concealed the abjuration of the others.²

1262 or 1263.—The jury presented that Walter Rose de Hortone and Walter de Braunton, clerk, caught with stolen cattle, viz., two cows, two steers, and a horse, were put in prison at Kingston by the bailiff of the place, but they escaped from prison. But the said Walter de Braunton immediately placed himself in Kingston Church and abjured the realm. There was therefore judgment on account of the evasion at Kingston. He had no chattels.³

1262 or 1263.—One Julian de Poletere was found slain in Micheam on the fee of the Prior, and the finder and four neighbours had not injured him. It was not known who had slain him. The ville of Micheam did not do service, and were therefore in default.

¹ Rot. Pat. 38 Hen. III. (*Abbreviatio Placitarum*, fol. 136).

² King's Bench, *Quo Warranto* Assize Roll, 47 Henry III., Surrey, M. 6, m. 22 d. Printed in *Appendix B*.

³ Ibid. Printed in *Appendix C*.

Gilbert Turkeys and Peter de Lewere were taken and charged with the death, and were afterwards brought before the bailiff by writ from the King, and defended themselves and placed themselves upon their country; and twelve jurors and four of the nearest neighbours upon oath found that they were in no wise culpable in respect to the said death.¹

1266, Sept. 29.—Differences which had arisen concerning the celebration of Divine Service in the Chapel of Petersham, between the Convent of the one part, and William de Porta, Gilbert de Suthbrok, Geoffrey de Suthbrok, Andrew of the same, John de Fonte, Robert Parson, and all others of the ville or community of Petersham, parishioners of the Church of Kingston, of the other part, brought before the Court of the Lord Legate, or any other authority were, in the presence and with consent of Sir Richard, the perpetual Vicar, thus settled. The Prior and Convent, out of grace to the said parishioners, granted for themselves and successors to the said Vicar and his successors, for the sustentation of a chaplain to celebrate thrice a week in the said chapel (viz., on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday), and perform holy baptism, four quarters of wheat, one of barley, and one of oats, payable annually on the feast of All Saints, without affecting the rights of the mother Church of Kingston. Also the parishioners, for themselves and heirs, with assent of the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey, for the like purpose, granted to the Vicar and his successors, from a certain virgate of land in the said ville or community, an annual payment of wheat as in the schedule following.²

1291.—We next come to the general valuation taken about the year 1291 by order of Pope Nicholas IX., when the Church of Kingston (meaning the rectorial income) was set down as £80 per annum, on which the tithe

¹ King's Bench, *Quo Warranto* Assize Roll, 47 Henry III., Surrey, M. ^s. 6, m. 20 d.

² Merton Cart., No. 339, fol. Cxlvj. The schedule is fol. Cxlvij. The document and schedule are printed in *Appendix D*.

was £8; and the vicarage was estimated as of the annual value of £5. 6s. 8d., on which the tithe was 10s. 8d.¹

It is stated by Manning and Bray² that, subsequently to the endowment made by the Prior and Convent in 1231–8, a more liberal endowment was ordered by the Bishop, but at what date is not now known,³ and which apparently superseded the previous grant; but one would rather assume it to have been a matter of arrangement, since we find that, in the year 1303, a formal arrangement was made in consequence of a complaint to the Bishop by Richard, then Perpetual Vicar of the Church. The Bishop summoned both parties before him, when they agreed, in order to avoid strife, to submit the matter entirely to his ordinance; and the result of his arbitration was embodied in a chirograph, dated at Esher on the Monday after the feast of the Annunciation, 1303, and under which the following endowment of the Vicarage was settled:—

The Vicar to receive the oblations on the day of the dedication of the church (All Saints' Day) the day of the Purification of B. Mary, the day of Pentecost, the days of the Assumption and Nativity of B. Mary, and of St. Blaise.

Also oblations on anniversaries on the dead, and bequests and legacies, and oblations on purifications, espousals, and masses of the B. Virgin on all Saturdays. Also oblations on confessions in time of Lent and Holy-week, and all at Easter; and on the redemption throughout the year of oblations for the days named.

Also obventions of tithes of cows and calves, with cheese, milk, and honey. Also the third part of tithes of pigs. Also the tithe of pigeons and fish from the four weirs and the whole of the Thames almost to West Shene; of gardens, curtilages, and all that is dug with the foot, with flax, hemp, warrens (warantia), at Kyngeston, Petrosam, Haïne, Norbekton, Sorbektone, Cumbe,

¹ *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* (Record Office ed., p. 207).

² Winchester Diocesan Register, Pontissara, fol. 39, in which this is a matter of recital.

³ We only find it recited in the subsequent ordination in 1303.

Hacche, and La Hoke, as served by the Vicar and his chaplains ; and the tithe of six mills.

Also two quarters of wheat, one quarter of barley, and one of oats, receivable yearly from the Prior's grange at Kingston, and three quarters of wheat received from the parishioners of Pitt'esham, with all lesser tithes of the above-mentioned which he had been accustomed to receive.

Also the tithes of markets of Kingston payable by law on each transaction. But upon the Vicar, on his part, undertaking to be chargeable with all ordinary burdens resting upon him.

And the Bishop ordained and assigned such share to the present Vicar and his successors, and that the said religious should have their share without molestation, and no questions as to the past should be raised between them.

He further ordained that the said religious should repair the chancel of the church, and, if necessary, rebuild it ; and provide books, vestments, and other ornaments at their own cost, and provide new ones, and bear all other expenses with regard to them. But that the Vicar for the time being should be chargeable with all other ordinary charges, under whatsoever name, at his own cost ; and all extraordinary charges to be borne in proportion to the shares of emoluments.¹ The chirograph is dated at Esher, on the Monday after the feast of the Annunciation, 1303.²

1303, Aug. 25.—Under authority of a commission issued by the Bishop on the 8th cal. of Sept. (25th Aug.), 1303, and addressed to Philip de Barthoñ, Archdeacon of Surrey, as to the right of patronage of Chipstead Church, and

¹ The ordinance thus made agrees, with trifling variations, with that which Manning and Bray state as having been apparently settled by the Bishop at some previous date ; the only difference being that they speak of masses of the Blessed Virgin on every Lord's-day (not improbably by oversight in translation), instead of Saturdays (*Sabbatis*), and eggs for Easter instead of all oblations at Easter. The *omnis* being abbreviated might easily be mistaken for *ovis*. To such agreement were added in the chirograph the respective liabilities for repairs of chancel, and as to books and ornaments.

² Merton Cartulary, No. 435, fol. Clxxvij.

the charges upon the living, there assembled in Kingston Church the Rectors of Ebesham (Epsom), Wodemeres-thorne (Woodmansterne), Wauton (Walton), Collesdon (Coulsdon), and Berewe (Banstead); and the Vicars of Kingston, Ashtede, Banstede, Maldon, Katerham, and Micham. Their inquiry resulted in finding that the church had become vacant by the death, on the 2nd none of July (6th July), of William de Brompton, who had been presented to the church by Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, and that the Earl of Gloucester and Hereford was the next patron. That the Abbot of Bec Harlewyne received two parts of great and small tithes of lands held in demesne of the lord of the ville, and the Abbot and Convent of Certesy (Chertsey) had two parts of the great and small tithes of Pirbright, and of the lands of the manor and of the messuages and lands called Lovelane; that it was not otherwise pensioned or charged; and that they estimated the true value at that time at 28 marcs per annum, *et non est litigiosa*.¹

1314 (prior to).—Roger Adam, of Kingston, by Carta granted and confirmed to the common lamp of Kyngeston Church, in pure and perpetual alms for the souls of Aveline Harding and his late wife Johanna, 4d. per annum, of which he charged 2d. on the house next the house of John Bawe, or Babbe, on the east, and which Johanna Stut had in fee; and 2½d. from a certain half acre held by Robert le Taverner on the part of his wife, and lying in Petteresfelde, of the fee of the Goldbeater, next the land of Thomas le Templer: these amounts to be paid yearly towards keeping up the lamp in perpetuity. To give force to this Carta he set his seal, witnessed by Edward Lovekyn, Hugo de Excambis, Thomas Templar, John Babbe, Robert Pynchon, Nicholas Stel, and others.²

1314.—In this year an endowment was given by Badewyn Buscarius to the chapel of B. Mary the Virgin, details of which are given subsequently in the account of the chapels.³

1326, Oct. 20.—By indenture made between Idonea

¹ Winchester Register, *Pontissara*, fol. 39. ² Lansdowne MS. 226, fol. 40.

³ It is printed at length in *Appendix E*.

Wenge of Kingston and John Lorchon of the same place, the said Idonea enfeoffed John with a messuage and its pertinents in the ville, to hold to him and his heirs in perpetuity, as in a Carta made thereon more fully appeared; but which enfeoffment was under the condition that John should pay to her an annuity of 4 marcs per annum by quarterly payments; and that he or his attorney should during her life provide her with *sufficientem victum*, or pay her 30s. per annum instead; and also every year one gown and one cloak with a hood (*unam Togam et unam Tunicam cum capuc'*), or else 10s., at her election; and that she should be permitted to have the use of a room extending from door to door in the said messuage, which messuage John should not sell during her lifetime, but permit her to live there in peace. And after her decease the said John or his attorney should provide an honest chaplain to celebrate in Kingston parish church, for the souls of Robert Wenge and the said Idonea for five years then next ensuing. If John should in any way fail in the performance of his covenants, she or her heirs should be entitled to re-enter and enjoy the profits of the messuage from that time. In witness the parties to these indentures severally set their seals, on the 20th October, 20th Edward II.¹

The Vicar of Kingston, or the successor of him with whom the previously-mentioned convention respecting the emoluments of the living had been made, apparently became dissatisfied with his income, for the Bishop issued a commission to the Dean of Ewell to attend at Kingston and cite the Vicar to state his income; it having come to the Bishop's ears that the Prior and Convent took too much of the fruits and income, so that the residue did not suffice for the vicar's suitable maintenance, and for payment of temporal dues, and otherwise to support the burthen of the incumbency as appointed in the visitation of the Official Commissary. Also to inquire as to the income, and the propriety of an augmentation.²

¹ Lansdowne MS. No. 226, fol. 39.

² Winchester Diocesan Register, *Stratford*, fol. 7 v. This document seems to have escaped the research of Manning and Bray.

1327, May 3.—The inquiry led to a long-continued dispute, till on the 3rd May, 1327, the Vicar-General issued a sequestration, addressed to the Archdeacon of Surrey, in which, after reciting that the vicar's share of the income of the living was too small for his due maintenance and disbursements, he directed the Archdeacon, if it met with the consent of the Prior and Convent of Merton, to sequester the minor obventions and oblations accruing to the church, until Walter de Friskeneeye, lately instituted as Vicar, but not inducted with corporal possession, had a sufficient portion assigned to him out of the general issues and profits of the living. Dated at Farnham, 5th none of May, 1327.¹

1339.—The Priory of Merton, by their proctor, John de Tottoford, made a formal protest on the 27th January, 1339, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, claiming amongst other churches that of Kingston, with its chapels of Schene, Petersham, Molesey, and Ditton, to their own proper uses and free disposition; there being present Sir Thomas de Kenemesford, Rector of Evolton, in the diocese of Canterbury, and Master Edmund de Pontefracto, clerk. All which was attested by John de Marleford, clerk, of the diocese of Exeter, notary public by Apostolic authority.²

1339, Sept. (*vel circa*).—William de Maldon and Richard Payn, churchwardens, granted to William Snaylwell a lease of one and a half acre of land belonging to the church of the town of Kingston, of which one acre lay at Cheggesden—viz., half an acre in the Lower Furlong, and half an acre in the Upper Furlong; and the other half acre lay in Teyntronfeld at Le Buttes: to hold from Michaelmas next (13 Edward III.), for ten years, at a rental of 4s. per annum: and they warranted it to him *contra omnes gentes*.³

1346, January.—A suit before John de Stonore and others, Justices of the King's Bench, was decided "in octabis S̄cī. Hillarii," in the 19th year of the King's

¹ Winchester Register, *Stratford*, fol. 102. Printed in *Appendix F*.

² Merton Cartulary, No. 548; fol. CCiiij.

³ Lansdowne MS. 226, fol. 41.

accession, and in France the 6th year of his reign, the proceedings being as follows :—

The Prior was summoned to answer to the King's plea claiming the right to present a fit parson to the vicarage of Kingston-on-Thames on its avoidance, and being in the King's gift.

John de Clone, who appeared on behalf of the King, stated that one Thomas de Kent, late Prior and predecessor, was seized of the advowson of the said vicarage in right of the Priory, and presented a certain Humfrey de Wakefield, clerk, who was admitted and instituted, and by his resignation the said vicarage became vacant; and the said Thomas de Kent died,¹ by reason whereof the King became seized of the temporalia of the Priory, together with its military fees and the advowson of churches belonging to the Priory; and he gave up the temporalia² to the then Sub-prior and Convent to hold during the vacancy, but saving to the Lord King and his heirs such fees and advowsons, &c. That afterwards John de Lutlyngton, clerk, was installed in the Priory, and took possession of its temporalia. And, subsequently, when the Priory was vacant by the resignation of the said John de Lutlyngton,³ the King being seized of the temporalia of the Priory, gave it up to the Sub-prior and Convent to hold in like manner; and the present Prior was elected, and the temporalia being given up to him by the Sub-prior and Convent, he took possession of the advowsons which had remained in the King's hands. By reason whereof neither the said John Lutlyngton nor the present Prior⁴ were seized of the advowson (in contradiction to the King's possession), until the 10th November last past, within which time the

¹ He died in 1338 or 1339.

² It was not, however, until the Carta of 20 Henry VI. (20 Oct., 1442) that the King ceded to the Sub-prior and Convent his right to the temporalia and custody of the Priory in time of vacation.

³ It appears by the Kalendar of Merton Priory (Dodsworth MS. in Bodl. Lib.) that he was deposed in 1345.

⁴ William Preston, who succeeded to the Priory towards the latter end of the year 1345 (Chancery Placita, 20 Edw. III., Surrey, No. 30). He died in 1361 (Merton Kalendar).

vicarage became vacant by the resignation of the said Humfrey; and consequently it pertained to the King to present to the said vicarage, which the Prior hindered, at a loss to the King of £1,000. And this he could verify on the part of the King.

And the Prior alleged that between the time when the advowson fell into the King's hand after the death of Prior Thomas de Kent and the said 10th of November, the vicarage was not vacant, as he was ready to prove; and he asked judgment accordingly.

John stated, in reply, that in the Vigil of Easter, in the 13th year of the King's reign, Humfrey de Wakefield was inducted to the vicarage of Kingston,¹ and was Vicar here until the 11th June, in the 15th year of the King's reign, when he resigned by reason of an exchange between him and Nicholas de Lyonus, then Parson of the Church of Parva Childerle²: and the said Nicholas was Vicar for three years, and after his death Maurice de Ely³ was presented to, and now held, the vicarage. And thus, he said, it was twice vacant at times when the King had the right of presenting.

Both parties claimed an inquiry into the truth of their statements; wherefore a writ was granted for a time within fifteen days after Easter. And this was postponed until the octave of the Holy Trinity, when appeared the said John and the said Prior by his attorney; and a jury were sworn, and found that between the said Vigil of Easter (1339) and the said 10th day of November (1345), the vicarage twice became vacant—viz., once by the resignation of the said Humfrey de Wakefeld, and the second time by the death of the said Nicholas; therefore it was decided that the King should recover the presentation to the said vicarage, and should have letters to the Bishop of Winchester, that, notwithstanding the claim of the said

¹ He was instituted 25th March, 1339 (Winchester Register, Orleton II., fol. 71).

² Childerley, Cambridgeshire, Diocese of Ely.

³ Called Maurice Barnabas de Botykesham (Bottesham) in the Winchester Register (II. Orleton, fol. 93 v.).

Prior, he should admit a suitable person at the King's presentation to the vicarage. And the Prior was defeated.¹

1346, April 3.—Some fray or act of violence took place in the churchyard, in which presumably some person was killed, for there was issued on this day a commission from William de Edyndon, being then Bishop of Winchester, elected and confirmed, but not consecrated, directed to Benedict, Bishop of Cardicensis,² by which, after reciting that the parish churchyard had been as alleged polluted by effusion of blood, he prayed him to do what was necessary for the canonical reconciliation, and granted special power and licence for the purpose. Dated at Suthwerke.³

1346, June 26.—A certiorari was issued from the Court of Chancery, commanding the before-mentioned John de Stonore to transmit forthwith under his seal the tenor of the record and the process in the cause heard before the Justices of the King's Bench, to the King in Chancery. By the King, at Porchester, the 26th June, of his reign in England the 20th, and in France the 7th.⁴

The facts in dispute are not quite clear. Apparently, Prior Thomas de Kent, who presented Humphrey de Wakefield to the living, died in 1339, before Humphrey's institution on the 25th March in that year, and the institution took place notwithstanding; and on the 11th June, 1341, upon the resignation of Humphrey on his exchange of livings with Nicholas de Lyonus, the incumbent of Childerle, in the diocese of Ely, the latter was on the 14th June instituted to Kingston. The contention therefore on the part of the King was, as to the first, that the institution of Humphrey after the death of the Prior was invalid, and as to the second, the ex-

¹ This appears as the Process transmitted to Chancery. Chancery, County Placita, 20 Edw. III., Surrey, No. 30. Printed in *Appendix G*.

² Benedict, Bishop of Cardicensis (Sardica, Sardis), was Prior of the Austin Friars of Norwich, afterwards Suffragan of the Bishop of Norwich, and subsequently Suffragan of the Bishop of Winchester from 1333 to 1346 (Stubbs, *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, p. 143).

³ Winchester Register, I. Edyndon, fol. 10 v. Printed in *Appen. H*.

⁴ Chancery, County Placita, 20 Edw. III., Surrey, No. 30.

change was necessarily invalid, as Humphrey was not the incumbent of a living with which to make an exchange. But, if the King made no appointment during the vacancy of the Priory, it is difficult to see how he could be damnified. Probably the object was to secure to the Crown the future right of presentation *Priore vacante*.

1352.—The question of the apportionment of the proceeds of the living was again under debate, and came before the Bishop, who, on the 2nd of April, made a formal decree to the following effect:—

The Vicar and his successors to have as follows, viz.—

All oblations whatsoever of his Church, and the Chapels of Dytton, Moleseye, and Schene, and of the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalene lately built in the said parish, and others that may be afterwards built; and all obventions of whatsoever nature within the parish.

All legacies and bequests whatsoever, and profits from Confessions in time of Lent, and Good-Friday, and Easter, and redemption throughout the year of oblations omitted to be then made.

Also all obventions of the Vicarage in calves, cheese, milk, and honey; tithes of all pigs of the town of Kingston; tithes of pigeons, and of the four fisheries of all the Thames almost to West Schene; and of gardens, curtilages, land dug with the foot, and of flax, hemp, and warrens at Kingston, Petrichesham, Hamme, Norbelton, Sorbelton, Combe, Hacche, and La Hoke.

Also tithes of mills existing in the parish, excepting as after-mentioned; and tithe of markets of Kingston for every transaction there; and tithe of geese of the parish.

Also mortuaries of the dead in the whole parish.

All obventions and pervenients from the Chapels of Dytton, Moleseye, and Schene; tithes of corn growing without the said gardens and curtilages, and of hay and woods and underwood,¹ together with the wears of the said religious at Braynford, and their mills at Schene

¹ *Schedue* = *cædua*, *silva*, wood under twelve years' growth.—Wharton's *Law Lexicon*.

and Moleseye, and all the tithes, great and small, of their manors and domains in the said parish, those in their own hands only excepted.

Also 10 quarters of corn and 4 of mixed wheat and rye (*mixtillionis*),¹ 2 of wheat (*frumenti*),² 2 of very fine wheat (*siliginis*),³ and 2 of barley, which the said Religious undertook to pay every year to the said Robert the Vicar and his successors in perpetuity, by quarterly payments at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and the Nativity of St. John Baptist, in part sustentation of the chapel of Moleseye, the Vicar paying the rest.

The Bishop decreed, moreover, that the said Religious should provide a competent manse for the residence of the Vicar, on a site near the rivulet and high road on the east of the church, and situated between the rivulet and the dwelling and enclosure of John de Kerta—viz., a hall with two rooms, one at one end of the hall, and the other at the other end, with drain to each, and a suitable kitchen with fireplace and oven, and a stable for six horses; (all) covered with tiles, and completed within one year from the present date, at their cost and charges; such place to remain to the use of the said Vicar and his successors.

Also that the said Religious should repair and roof the chancel of the said church, and when necessary rebuild it.

The Vicar to have the cure of the whole parish—viz., the ville of Kingston, and all chapels annexed thereto, and all and singular ornaments, books, and vestments, and other ornaments of the said church and chapels, the finding of which might by law or custom pertain to the said Religious, as well as all ordinary burdens under whatever head they might be taxed, as also the maintenance and repairs of the vicarage-house, in proportion to the shares of the emoluments.

¹ *Mixtillio, mestilo, mesline, miscellane*, wheat and rye mingled together.—Tomlins.

² *Frumentum*, bread-corn, wheat distinctively.—White Kennett.

³ *Siligo*, very fine wheat, in Smith's Dictionary; rye, according to Wright; Walcott says, fine wheat.

The said Vicar to be responsible for hospitality, and also to pay episcopal dues and all other burthens resting upon him.

All questions under previous episcopal ordinance to be wiped out.

Given at Esscher on the 2nd April, 1352, and in the sixth year of the Bishop's consecration.¹

1355-6, Feb. 3.—The King, by letters patent (30 Edward III.) at Newcastle, granted licence to John Lovekyn, citizen of London,² to give a messuage in Kingston, of the rent of 30s., holden of the King in burgage, by service of 6d. per annum, unto Nicholas de Irtlingburgh, Vicar, and his successors, as further endowment.³ By his will proved in 1368 or 1370 he bequeathed £40 for the repair of the southern part of the church, and remitted a further sum of £10, which he had lent to the churchwardens, but on condition that twelve of the most trustworthy men of the parish should preserve to the chaplaincy of St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel all its rights and liberties.⁴

1366, May 6.—The Bishop granted a licence to the Perpetual Vicar, referring to his humble petition setting forth that John Lovekyn, citizen and stokfyssmongere of London, had with royal licence given to Nicholas de Irthlyngburgh, their Vicar, a certain messuage and buildings in the ville of Kyngston, and contiguous to the church, for a suitable residence for the Vicars, and which they had thenceforth occupied *absque strepitu et tumultu, satis pacifica et quieta*; together with houses

¹ Merton Cartulary, No. 550, fol. Ccvj.

² John Lovekyn, like Whyttington, was "thrice Lord Mayor of London," though the honourable prefix of *Lord* had not then come into use. He was Mayor in 1348, 1358, and (at the special instance of the King), again in 1365. He also represented the City in Parliament on several occasions; and, in 1367, built the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, in Kingston. An interesting account of him and the recently-discovered brass inscription from his tomb is given in a Paper by the late very eminent antiquary, John Gough Nichols, in the London and Middlesex Archæological Society's *Transactions*, vol. iii. p. 133.

³ Patent Roll, 30 Edw. III., pt. 1, m. 22.

⁴ Archives of the Bailiffs (Lansdowne MS. 226, fol. 28).

and buildings in a certain place by the rivulet and King's highway on the east of the church built by the Priory of Merton (Rectors), the which, by the neglect of the inhabitants, had fallen into ruin, requiring from time to time a heavy expense. He therefore granted this licence to pull them down, and utilize the materials for the vicarage, but not for other purposes. Dated at Southwerk, 6th May, A.D. 1366, and of his consecration the twentieth.¹

1368, March 15.—William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, on this day addressed a mandate to the Dean of Ewell. Referring to the former controversy between the Prior and Convent of Merton, the appropriators of the Parish Church of Kingston, with the Chapels of Dytton, Moleseye, and Shene, adjacent or annexed, on the one part, and Robert, Vicar of the Church, on the other part, concerning their respective portions and charges for the support of the said Church and Chapels, which were determined by the arbitrament of William (Edyndon), the immediate predecessor of the writer, who therein ordained that the said Religious should repair and roof the Chancel of Kingston Church, and, if necessary, rebuild it at their own cost; and that the Vicar for the time being should be taxed with all ordinary charges under whatsoever name. That by common report he had heard that the roofs of the Chancels of the said Chapels were extremely defective and notoriously in need of repair, and it was alleged that under the said ordinance the burthen of their repair should be borne by the Vicar. To prevent further harm, the Bishop directed the Dean to peremptorily cite Robert, the Vicar of Kingston, to appear before him, the Bishop, or his Commissary in the Church of B. Mary of Suthwerk, on the Wednesday next after the feast of the Annunciation, to answer for his default herein, and to show cause why he should not be ordered to amend the same, and to fix a peremptory term for same. And on the same day to certify what he had

¹ Winchester Register, Edyndon, II. fol. 53. Printed in *Appendix J*.

done therein. Dated at Suthwerk, 15th March, 1368, and in his first year.¹

1368 or 1370.—As subsequently stated in the history of the fabric, the before-mentioned John Lovekyn, by his will, bequeathed £40 to the repair of the southern part of the church, and remitted a further sum of £10, which he had lent the churchwardens; but upon condition that they and their successors should guard the rights of the chaplain and chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, which he had founded in the town of Kingston, and under certain conditions, for the due performance of which the bailiffs of the town entered into a bond to the Bishop.²

1375, Jan. 28.—After some further disputes on the subject of augmenting the Vicarage, particulars of which are lost, the Bishop commissioned John Blaunchard, LL.D., and William Loryng, his Chancellor, to proceed in the Cause of ordering and augmenting the same,³ and on the 28th February it was agreed by the Prior and Robert de Bokenhulle, Vicar, as follows:⁴—

The Vicar to receive all oblations of the church of Kingston and its chapels, or any other chapels hereafter erected in the parish, and to the altars, relics, oratories, crosses, images, and pyxes thereof; and all legacies and gifts not especially given to the fabrics.

Also to receive all mortuaries, profits of paschal tapers, and all emoluments from confession and burial, oblations, and ecclesiastical bequests of things living or dead, throughout the whole parish, otherwise than to the fabric.

And tithes of cows, calves, goats, kids, and hogs, rabbits and all other wild animals, poultry, pigeons, swans, peacocks, geese, ducks, and other fowl of every kind, cheese, milk, things made of milk (*lacticinia*), bees' wax, and honey, and eggs, throughout the parish; except in the manors (belonging to the Convent), of Mulseye,

¹ Winchester Register, Wykeham, II. fol. 8.

² Lansdowne MS. No. 226, fol. 28: Extracted from the Archives of the Bailiffs.

³ Winchester Register, Wykeham, II. pt. 3, fol. 137 a.

⁴ The document is so long that I have not printed it in the Appendix, and give only an abstract of its purport.

Berewell, Hertynndon, and Canonbury, unless in their hands, although let to farm; the tithes of 8 cows, 3 sows, 5 geese, 5 ducks, 10 hens, 200 sheep belonging to the Prior or his farmers in the manor of Muleseye; 8 cows, 2 sows, 5 geese, 5 ducks, and 10 hens, in their manor of Berewell; 32 cows, 1 sow, 3 geese, 3 ducks, and 5 hens, in their manor of Hertynndon; 4 cows, 4 sows, 5 geese, 5 ducks, and 10 hens, in their manor of Canonbury; and of their 3 dove-cotes, viz., at Muleseye, Berewell, and Canonbury.

The Vicar further to receive tithes of flax, hemp, and warrens, in the whole parish; corn in gardens or curtilages dug with the foot; grass and all other things growing, if not in the manors of the Convent. If any of the gardens be tilled with the plough, the Convent to receive tythe. In the case of arable lands converted into gardens (other than in manors) and dug with the foot, the Vicar to have the tithes while cultivated.

Also tithes of all pastures, feeding-grounds (*pascua*), agistment of cattle, pannage, willows, osiers, underwood, and fuel, vines and fruit of all trees in the parish (excepting the manors); and of lambs, wool, and skins in the chapelries of Dytton, Muleseye, and Shene, except those of the Convent and their farmers; and the personal and mixed tithe from all merchants, artificers, brewers, maltsters, and other traders in the whole parish; also of servants, farmers, and labourers of the Convent, within their manors, arising from gains or out of profits of living stock, and all who feed and bring up same, except stock of the Convent itself and their farmers.

The Vicar to have all things growing in the cemeteries of the church and chapels, trunks of trees only excepted; and pigeons and other birds bred in the church or chapels: and to receive tythes of mills, wears, lakes, and fishponds; of fishery of the Thames; except tythe of mill at Muleseye and wear of Braynford and waters adjoining, and fishery of same made by the Convent while demised, and wear of Kayho (Kew) while in their own hands.

The Vicar also to receive 5s. per annum with heriots, reliefs, &c., of a "certain angular tenement" in Kings-

ton, late of William Fyssh, and originally given to the Vicars of the said church by John de Arcubus.

The Convent to deliver to the Vicar from their grange at Kingston, in four equal quarterly payments, thirteen quarters of grain—viz., 3 quarters of white wheat from the tenants of the Abbot of Chertese, at Petersham; 2 quarters of bread corn, 4 quarters of miscelin, 2 quarters of white wheat, and 2 quarters of barley.

The Vicar to receive four silver marcs of the parishioners of Kingston, in payment of the salary of a chaplain.

Power given to the Vicar to appoint and remove fit and proper persons to be Parish Clerks and officers of the church and chapels, and of the parishioners throughout the whole parish; and schools for teaching children to read, chaunt, &c., with permission to retain the power in his own hands or delegate it to other persons.

The Vicar to receive all small tithes due by custom or right in the parish. Also three cart-loads of white-wheat straw at Easter or within fifteen days, towards covering or repairing three manses for chapels—viz., one cart-load from the Convent grange at Muleseye, one from Canonbury, and one from Hache.

The Prior and Convent to receive (speaking generally) tithes of sheaves not growing in gardens, hay, living mortuaries, wool, lambs and skins; and all other tithes, profits, and emoluments not before assigned to the Vicar; also the manse which the Vicar permanently gives up to the Convent.

They to repair and rebuild chancels of Kingston and chapels, and of chapel of Petresham, and the parclose.

They assigned to the use of the Vicar the presteshagh at Ditton, another at Shene, and one at Muleseye, for mansions and curtilages of the three chaplains respectively, and agreed to erect a manse for each; to be afterwards repaired or rebuilt by Vicars.

The Vicar to provide fit chaplains, and administration of sacraments, and bear the charges for vestments, books, and other movable ornaments which, according to provincial constitutions, Rectors or Vicars are bound to

provide;¹ and all other ordinary charges of church and chapels.

All extraordinary burdens (such as a subsidy or tenth to the Pope or King, procurations of Cardinals, Nuncios, &c.), to be paid by each party, *pro rata*.

The Vicar admitted the sufficiency of the above emoluments and of his dwelling, and agreed to bear the Convent harmless.

The previous endowment not to continue binding.

This arrangement was carried into effect by an indenture, in three parts (one for the Vicar, one having the seal of Merton Priory, to remain with the chapter at Winchester, and the other having the seal of the Vicar, to remain with the Prior and Convent). Dated at Merton, the last day of February, 1374-5, in the 15th year of the pontificate of Gregory XI. and the 49th year of Edward III., and ratified and confirmed by the Bishop, 27th of Nov. 1377.²

1393, April 12.—The Bishop issued a Monition to the Perpetual Vicar of Kingston and the Dean of Ewell, reciting that certain persons, both cleric and lay, frequented the churchyard to play at ball and cast stones (whereby the church windows were often broken and other damage done), and for singing, dancing, shows, and other dishonest sports, and prohibiting all such things on Sundays and Festivals, under pain of the greater Excommunication.³

1444-5, Feb. 1.—William of Worcester states, that on the vigil of the Purification a great part of the town was burnt; probably by lightning in a thunder-storm, for he adds, that some one died from fright at seeing a spirit in the church.⁴

¹ This refers to the Constitutions of Archbishop Winchelsea, which specify the respective duties of priest and parishioners in repairing churches and providing the necessary or suitable ornaments (see Johnson's *Canons*, 1305, No. 4).

² Winchester Register, *Wickham*, II. p. 3, 163 a.

³ Episcopal Register, *Wykeham*, II. fol. 260. The effect of the document is set out in the subsequent notes on the *Kyngham*, and is printed in *Appendix L*.

⁴ *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, II. p. 463.

1459, May 22.—William Skerne, of Kingston, obtained a Royal Licence to found a chantry at the altar of St. James (evidently therefore the chancel of St. James was then existing), for one chaplain, in honour of Blessed Mary and the Most Holy Body of Christ, and to pray for the health and souls of the King and the Bishop of Winchester, and for the souls of Robert Skerne and Joan his wife, and of the father and mother of the said William Skerne, &c.¹

1477, May 14.—A fraternity, by the name of the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity, was founded by Robert Bardesey, particulars of which are given subsequently.²

1501, Sept. 4.—Thomas Bery, by deed of this date gave an endowment to the morrow-mass priest, particulars of which are given subsequently.³

1509.—A serious dispute having broken out between the Vicar and the parishioners respecting mortuaries, a strong protest was prepared and entered amongst the archives of the town, and signed and sealed by William Gulson and Harry Borar, baylies of the town; Swithin Skerne, gent., Rosamus Forde, gent.; Harry Nicoll, John Dyar, John Starkey, gent.; William Forde, and John Jervys, constables of the town; and about 100 other inhabitants, reciting that it was done with the assent and consent of the whole body of the town and parish. The document recited and protested thus:—

“And, forasmuche as it is right merytorious, and a charytable dede and grete rewarde to mannys Sowle to witnesse trouth, there as (whereas or when) lakke of the knowledge thereof might (cause to) ensue lamentable hurt, pite, or, inconvenience, that God defende.⁴ We, therfor, for very instruction of trowth, notifie and declare that Nicholas West, Doctor Dene of Wyndesor and Vicar of Kyngeston aforesaid, wrongfully hath takyn and dayly taketh and witholde the old auncion cus-

¹ Patent Roll, 37 Hen. VI., pt. 2, m. 19. Fuller particulars of the chantry are given, with the account of the church and its chapels. The document is printed in *Appendix M*.

² It is printed in *Appendix N*.

³ It is printed in *Appendix O*.

⁴ We are reminded of Dogberry's use of the word.

tume with us in takyng of mortuaries otherwise than hath ben takyn and usyd tyme owte of mynde to y^e grete hurts and harmys, and utterly undewing of y^e said towne and parishe in tyme to come, yf it be sufferyd, as God defende.¹ In witness whereof we, the said parties, have sett oure selvyys in evydence and fortefying of y^e premisses."

1516, Sept. 23.—The Prior and Convent of Merton, as rectors and appropriators of Kingston Church, and right and undoubted patrons of the perpetual vicarage thereof, gave and granted to their beloved in Christ, Jasper Horsey, and John Bowle, and Richard Bowle, citizens of London, jointly and severally, and their heirs, executors, and assigns, for the next turn, the presentation or patronage, and nomination, presentation, collation, donation, and free presentation thereto upon any vacancy, whether happening by death, resignation or exchange, or giving up, or any other avoidance. The deed was dated at the Chapter in Merton, on the 23rd September, 8 Henry VIII., and sealed with the seal of the Convent. It will be noted that no consideration is referred to.²

1532, April 10.—The Convent granted a lease of the Rectory of Kingston, with all tithes belonging to the same, and tithes of wool and lambs, rents, services, and all their appurtenants in Kingston, Surveton, Norveton, Hampton, Hache, Petrysham, Combe, and Shene (excepting heriots), reliefs, wards, maritagia, waviata, eschaets, fines, fines for lands, and returns in Shene, with presentation to the vicarage when it might happen to be vacant; to Richard Thomas, to hold for twenty-one years from the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross (3rd May) next ensuing, for the term of twenty-one years, at a rental of £54. 8s. 6d.,³ by equal half-yearly payments at Michaelmas and the Annunciation; and 10s. for six lambs, and 20d. payable yearly between Easter and

¹ Lansdowne MS., No. 206, fol. 41, from the Archives of Kingston: undated, but assumed to be about this date. Swythune Skerne died in 1529, as appears by his will; and Alice Nicholl, possibly the widow of the above Henry Nicholl, died in 1575, as appears by her will.

² Augmentation: Miscellaneous Books, No. 100, fol. 186.

³ Land Revenue Surveys, Surrey, fols. 7 and 8.

Pentecost. He to undertake at his own cost all repairs and maintenance.¹

There is a trifling discrepancy between the Ministers' accounts and the record of the Land Revenue Survey; the latter says that the six lambs are to be of the value of 6s., and adds a fee farm-rent of 7s. 6d. to the King's bailiff. It further states that the said Richard agreed also to pay to the Vicar 2 quarters of wheat, valued at 16s.; 4 quarters of mixed wheat and rye, at 26s. 8d.; 2 quarters of very fine wheat, 13s. 4d.; and 2 quarters of barley, 8s.; making a total amount of 64s. per annum, payable to the Vicar pursuant to the composition, dated 2nd April, 1352.²

1538-9.—In the first account of the proceeds of Kingston Rectory, the lease of which had been granted to Richard Thomas, on 10th April, 1531, for the year 29 and 30 Henry VIII., the King allowed to him one-half of the rental—viz., £27. 14s. 3d., on the acknowledgment given by the Prior of its receipt.³

When the Land Revenue Survey was made in the commencement of the reign of King Edward VI., out of the above payment there was allowed to Richard Thomas, the lessee of the rectory, 10s. per annum in money, and for the price of divers quarters of grain to the Vicar, above the charge, 64s., on account of the site of the Priory of Shene, 26s. 8d.; and 53s. 4d. for ten cartloads of firewood, to which he was entitled from the woods of Berewell, Hertingdon, Westbarners or Combe, and part of which woods had been sold, and part reserved in the hands of the King.⁴

1541.—A compotus of Richard Thomas, farmer of the rectory, is preserved in the Minister's Accounts at the Record Office.⁵

1547, Dec. 2.—Thomas Wylliams and John Edmunds, bailiffs, and William Bowrer and Mathewe Price, church-

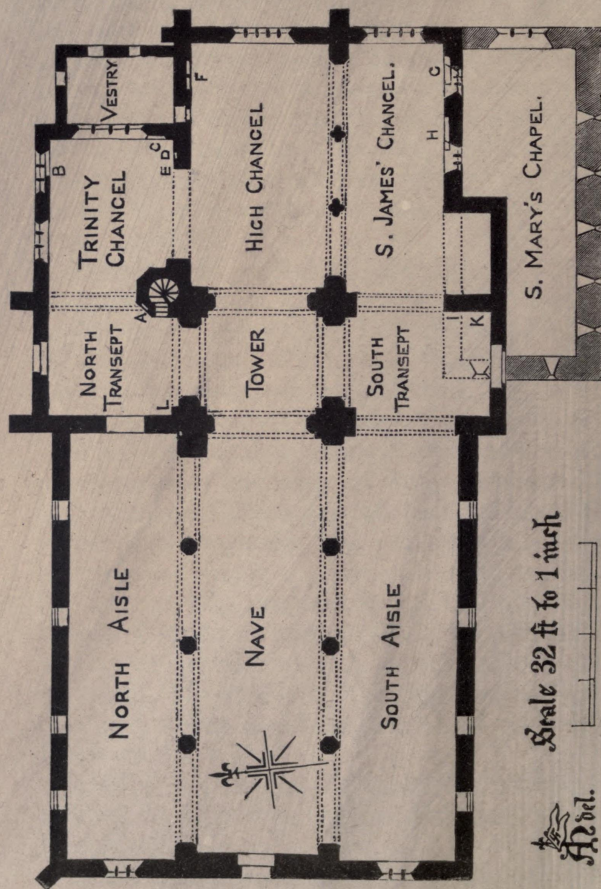
¹ Ministers' Accounts, Surrey, 29 and 30 Hen. VIII., No. 115, m. 28.

² Land Revenue Surveys, Surrey, fol. 7 and 8.

³ Ministers' Accounts, Surrey, 29 and 30 Hen. VIII., No. 115, m. 28.

⁴ Land Revenue Survey, Surrey, fol. 8.

⁵ It is printed in *Appendix P*.



GROUND PLAN OF KINGSTON CHURCH.

To face p. 39.

wardens, granted to John Sepham, of Kingston, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife, the tenement and garden, with appurtenances, belonging to the church, and situate in Westby Thames Street, on the west of the churchyard; to hold from Michaelmas last for twenty-one years, at a rental of 13s. 4d. Right of re-entry in default of payment or sufficient distresse. The churchwardens covenanting to pay quit rents due and to repair, excepting the circumjacent walls, which the lessees undertook to repair. In duplicate, under seal.¹

THE FABRIC;

CHAPELS AND LIGHTS; GOODS; AND MONUMENTS.

THE FABRIC.

KINGSTON CHURCH is a fine, well-proportioned, cruciform structure, and consists of a central tower, with nave and aisles, transept, and spacious chancel with chantry on either hand, that on the north being shorter than the chancel, but a low vestry beyond it brings all the east walls nearly flush.

The following are the leading interior dimensions:—

| | ft. | in. |
|------------------------|---------|-----|
| Length.—Nave | 73 | 10 |
| pier | 6 | 2 |
| Tower | 19 | 10 |
| pier | 6 | 2 |
| Chancel | 43 | 4 |
| Total length | ft. 149 | 4 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----|
| Width.—North transept | 20 | 3 |
| pier | 6 | 2 |
| Tower | 19 | 10 |
| pier | 6 | 2 |
| South transept | 30 | 1 |
| Total width | ft. 82 | 6 |

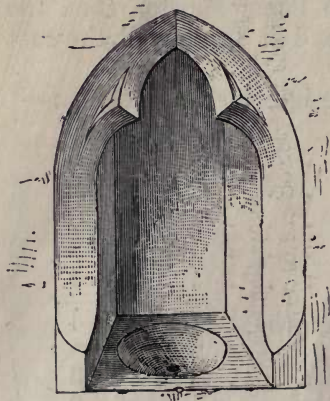
¹ Lansdowne MS. 226, fol. 43. John Sepham signs above his seal, but his wife signs above a cross, in default of a seal.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Width of nave and aisles . . . | <u>ft. 65 8</u> |
| „ chancel and chantries . . | <u>ft. 72 1</u> |

It deserves to be noted, as illustrative of the free treatment by mediæval builders, that, although the tower appears to be the earliest part of the building, the nave and chancel do not accurately adopt it as their centre, but are laid out rather more to the north than the south.

Like too many other town churches, it has suffered a good deal through the effect of the superfluous wealth and liberality of the townspeople, evincing, in a most commendable desire to promote the worship and honour of Almighty God and the spiritual welfare and comfort of the parishioners, a feeling with which this age can thoroughly sympathize, since there probably never has been, in the history of the Church, a period in which

such vast sums were contributed by the many towards church building and decoration as at the present time, and at which (as an archæologist is bound to add) such vandalistic, barbarous, ruthless, and unjustifiable destruction of mediæval architecture has taken place. In Kingston the mischief was chiefly done during what may be called the dark ages (of religion as well as archæology), in England, so that its inhabitants of the present time are free from the reproach.



— Piscina in N.E. Pier of Tower.

The oldest part of the fabric now existing, so far as visible (for there may always exist old work concealed by plaster, and only discoverable on its removal, or perhaps existing merely as a core robbed of its earlier

casing and archæological interest), is the tower, and a bit of roll-moulding in the north side of the chancel of the same date, viz., Early Decorated. The piscina, in the N.W. face of the projection from the N.E. pier of the tower, is the evidence of the date. The piers of the tower are very massive, but perfectly plain, and larger than the arches they support, the outer order of which dies away into them without any impost, leading to the inference that the piers, as originally constructed, have been covered in with a supplementary casing. A newel staircase runs up in the N.E. pier, and the additional masonry requisite, in which is the piscina, forms a rather rude excrescence on its N. side, strengthening the presumption of a possible early date to the piers: this piscina I take to have been an adjunct of the chantry of St. Catherine.

Just above the arches the tower is vaulted, but probably at a very modern date; which leads to the suggestion, as a matter of the highest importance to archæology, that architects engaged in works upon ancient buildings should place upon record, in some permanent manner, the state of the building as they first find it, the discoveries which are made during the progress of the works, and the additions, modifications, or rebuilding which they have carried out. The absolute non-existence of any such record destroys all confidence in the archæology of the architecture which has been passed through their hands; and probably there would be less outcry against the barbaric destruction of antiquity, with which architects generally are credited, if the exact amount of work they have done to the fabric were thus registered, while, on the other hand, the public would benefit by the knowledge that an oversight was generally exercised by a careful and competent person, which unhappily is now too rarely the case.

The orientation of the church is 4 degrees N. of E.; the church is dedicated to All Saints, and, therefore, upon the theory that the long axis of the church was fixed in accordance with the point at which the sun rose on the day or feast of dedication, the orientation should

be 28° 30' S. of E. Thus another illustration is afforded that we must not trust to that theory, though none more reasonable has yet been brought forward.

Of the tower, or steeple, ending in a cross and weathercock, we learn from William of Worcester that the greater part was destroyed by fire in 1445; and it appears, from the churchwardens' accounts, that the dilapidations at the beginning of the sixteenth century were very considerable; and Robert Somerby, the Vicar,¹ seems to have contributed liberally towards its repair, as evidenced by the inscription with his name and the date 1502, recorded² to have existed on the exterior (which must have been above the church roof); and John Lee, of Kingston, by his will dated on the 22d June in the same year, left xxvj^s viij^d towards the repairs.³ Beyond small payments for repairs of the cross and weathercock, the parish seems to have been put to little further expense on this score till 1561, when they paid to "the Frenchman," for making of the cross, 20s.; for iron, 24s.; for the weathercock, 16s. 8d.; and for the scaffold and the glaziers' breakfast when the weathercock was set up, 2s. 8d.

We learn from the Vestry Minutes that the steeple and battlements, as well as the body of the church, were much out of repair in 1699, and the rate of 6d. in the pound then made did little good, for it was reported to the vestry in 1708 that the steeple was in so great decay and danger, and the timbers so rotten, that it could not on reasonable terms be repaired, and that it was necessary to be taken down, and that a representation should be made to the Bishop in order to obtain his sanction. Without following out the history any further, it will suffice to say that all the upper part of the tower is now of brick, the only commendation of which is its apparent solidity.

¹ Reference to him, both as Vicar and Benefactor, will be found elsewhere.

² Aubrey seems to have been the general authority for this. His work was published in 1717, and he says that the inscription was then almost illegible: it has now disappeared.

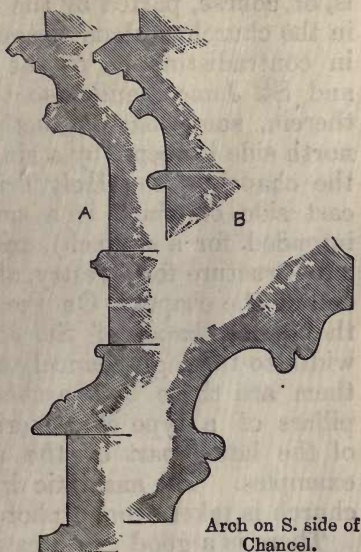
³ Prerogative Register, 8 Blamyr.

The tower formerly contained five large bells and a chime, which probably meant the striking apparatus of the clock. None of the old bells now remain, but there is a noble peal of nine bells, all modern.

The rest of the church has been built at various subsequent periods of the Perpendicular style. The nave-piers are octagonal and rather massive, with very well moulded caps (section B): while the caps and bases of the south side of chancel (sections A), agree generally with them in detail, but are worked out with a marked projection and boldness; and their general character, independent of the arch-mouldings, is unmistakable (see section), which shows that part to be by no means early in the Perpendicular style. The nave-piers, even after making allowance for the raising of the floor-level,

by which their bases are left underground, are low in proportion to the arches, which are very large and lofty, recessed, and broadly hollow-chamfered. They are surmounted by a rather tall clerestory, dating from the last century, with unshapely, hideous windows; but the roof, which is evidently modern, is of good pitch. The body of the church was beautified in 1681. Of the exterior walls of the aisles the base is stone; thence to the cills of the windows is constructed of flint; and above that the walls, rebuilt (according to Manning and Bray) in 1729, are

of brick, in the taste of that King who "hated bainting and boedry": they are covered by galleries, happily kept behind the arcade, and have flat plaster ceilings.



A. Cap and Base on S. side of Chancel.
B. Cap of Nave Pier.

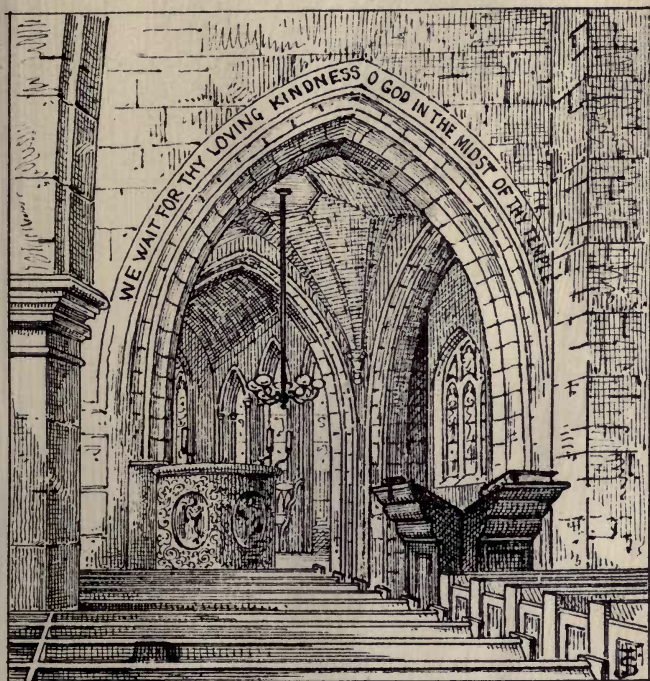
The transepts have flat plaster ceilings, though the stone corbels remaining in the south transept indicate that it once possessed an open timber roof. The exterior of the south transept has been added to and covered in with stucco, which (as a local historian, with unconscious irony, once remarked) gives it a very neat appearance.

The arch from the nave-aisle to the south transept accords with the nave-arcade, thereby clearly indicating a corresponding date; and on the respond of the arch, between the transept and chantry, are the remains of a wall-painting (probably S. Blaise), of much the same date, though it may be rather later.

The east end of the church formerly presented a range of four parallel chapels, being a very unusual feature. The chancel, in continuation of the nave, from which it is, of course, parted by the tower, is generally spoken of in the churchwardens' accounts as "the high chancel." in contradistinction to the chapels of the Holy Trinity and St. James, and also that of St. Mary, which are therein, somewhat inexactly, termed chancels. On its north side it opens, by a single wide arch of late date, to the chapel of the Holy Trinity (in the respond on the east side of which is a small rude opening, probably intended for a squinch), and by a doorway to the low, late structure for a vestry, afterwards erected at the east end of the chapel. On the south side of the church is the great chapel of St. James, very little inferior in width to the high chancel, and of equal length: between them are three bold arches, resting on lofty, slender pillars of a type characteristic of Perpendicular work of the latter part of the fifteenth century, but good examples. The anastatic drawing of the exterior of the church is taken from a photograph.

There is a good north-east view of the exterior of the church given by Manning and Bray, and one of the interior of the chancel, taken in 1840, by Britton and Brayley.¹

¹ Manning and Bray, II. p. 368; and Britton and Brayley's *History of Surrey*, of which a new edition, continued to the present date, is in course of publication (1880).



COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS.
IPSWICH.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF
KINGSTON UPON THAMES, SURREY.

The church formerly had a porch, which I conjecture was probably on the south side of the nave-aisle, but it was taken down in 1530, as we learn from the items in the churchwardens' accounts:—

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Payd to John Gilis for taking down of the porche . . . | xij ^s |
| payd to Thom ^s Burges & his s'vnt for vj. days dawbing | } vj ^s |
| of the porche (<i>i.e.</i> making good where it had been) | |
| ev'y day xij ^d smā | |

From the small cost of taking down we may infer that it was constructed of timber, taken down on account of decay, and that the materials covered part of the expense of removal. There was also a porch, evidently of very late date, forming the entrance to St. Mary's Chapel, as shown in Manning and Bray's view.

The font is modern; but what became of the old one does not appear.

CHAPEL OF ST. MARY.

Adjoining the south chancel on its south side and the transept on its east side, formerly stood the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which opened to the chapel of St. James by two arches of the same period as the south transept and nave—viz., rather early Perpendicular.

All that we know of the fabric of the Chapel of St. Mary is derived from a note of its dimensions, and a view given in Manning and Bray,¹ which was obtained from "a draught taken in 1729"; for part of the building fell in 1730, in consequence of its having been undermined by the sexton, who was killed by it; and so far as we can judge, he seems, to any one looking upon the question solely from an archæological point of view, to have merited his fate. The destruction being thus begun, the parish completed it forthwith.

Assuming that the Lady Chapel did not extend further east than the chancel (which would have been an extremely unusual thing), it is clear, from its dimensions, that the western end must have overlapped the end of the transept, and I have ventured to mark it so in the ground plan; the cement-covered excrescence stuck on

¹ Manning and Bray, I. p. 370.

the end of the transept during the last or beginning of the present century, must be within the limits of its site.

From this view it clearly appears that the lower part, at least, of the walls were of Norman date, and the suggestion arises in one's mind, that if not the original church mentioned in Domesday, it may have been the successor to that building, and the parish church prior to the foundation in the fourteenth century of the fabric on its present lines. This, of course, is simply conjecture; but it is evident that this chapel was at least two centuries older than any apparent part of the present building. Manning and Bray's view clearly shows the leading architectural facts in its history. The earliest features are possibly of Saxon, but probably of Norman, date, consisting of a wide west doorway, semicircular headed, with plain imposts, while at the opposite end of the chapel is a small circular window under the gable, which no doubt surmounted the central window of a triplet, such as we frequently meet with in middle or late Norman work. Next, on a line immediately over the doorway, ran a string-course all round the exterior, and upon this rest the cills of a range of five Early English lancets on the side, and two at the west end. A further alteration was made in the next century by the insertion of a good-sized, three-light, net-traceried window at the west end, which, cutting into the head of the doorway, lead to the latter and the western lancets being filled in. At this period, probably, it was that the walls were heightened, and the roof raised in pitch. Subsequently a rather large four-light window of late Perpendicular date was inserted at the east end, in the place of the detached triplet which we may assume to have been part of the original design, but leaving the little circle above untouched, except being blocked up; and a porch was added about half-way down on the south side, apparently of very late date, and with embattled parapet.

Various endowments or bequests were given in aid of Divine Service in the several chapels, which we next proceed to notice.

1314 (prior to).—Baldwin (Badewinus) Buscarius, citizen of London, gave, granted, and confirmed to God, B. Mary, All Saints, and the fabric of the Chapel of B. Mary the Virgin, of Kingston, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of his soul and those of his parents and all faithful, an annual return of 12d. per annum, receivable from the heirs of William le Tanner or his assigns, at Easter and Michaelmas, from a house in the ville lying between the tenement of the said William on the west and the tenement of John le Tanner on the east.

He also gave to the fabric of the said Chapel an annual return of 6d., together with all reliefs, heriots, escheats, and other profits, receivable of William Godman or his assigns, at the same terms, and from the house in which the said William lived, viz., between the tenement of John le Tymbermongere on the south, and the tenement of Alexander atte Tygh on the north, to remain for ever, and to be peaceably held by the said Chapel in pure and perpetual alms.

And he warranted the said gifts of 12d. and 6d. to the said Chapel, free from any secular services or demands.

To this he set his seal. Witnesses, Hugo de Excambio, Edward Lovekyn,¹ Thomas Templar, John le Tymbermongere, John Aurifabro, Ralph de Dorking, Richard Fabro, John en la Cornere, Richard Payn, Ralph Postel, Roger Edwyne, John de Cruce, Alexander the clerk, and many others.²

To our Lady Light, Clement Mylam, in 1496, by his will left xijd.;³ John Lee of Kingston, in 1502, left to it xijd.;⁴ Richard Dyer, in 1514, also left to it xijd.;⁵ and

¹ Edward Lovekyn, probably the same person as he who is one of the witnesses to this deed and the next, was the founder of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in the town of Kingston, and was dead prior to 1314.—Lambeth Register, Reynolds, 56 v.

² This document is given, as an extract from the Archives of the Bailiffs of the Town, in Lansdowne MS. 226, fol. 35; and also by Manning and Bray, i. p. 370, from a volume then in the possession of G. Harding, Esq.; but the original record cannot now be found amongst the Town Records. It is printed in *Appendix E*.

³ Prerogative Registry, 16 Horne.

⁴ Ibid. 8 Blamyr.

⁵ Archd. of Surrey, 98 Mathewe.

Alice Nicholl, in the following year, left 2 lbs. of wax for a taper for it.¹

There was also a light called "Our Lady Light of Pitie," which was evidently different, since Clement Mylam and Alice Nicholl gave bequests to both of these lights.²

We may fairly assume that a chapel of so large dimensions and evident importance possessed valuable stained glass, but it was probably destroyed by some local Will Dowsyng, for we find that in 1566 the churchwardens had to provide 46 feet of new glass.³

Although I have in the preceding notes on the fabric assigned the North Chapel to the Holy Trinity, and the South Chapel to St. James, I will at once admit that there appears to exist no direct evidence as to their respective situations, nor has any local tradition been handed down; but there are two small indications which have led me so to assign them. Clement Mylam, by his will in 1496, directed his body to be buried in "the trinitie chauncell on the north side of the church by the wall." In the north chancel there are in the north wall several sepulchral recesses containing canopied altartombs, and of about this date; while, even supposing that the expression "north side of the church" meant north side of the chancel in question, there is no north wall of the south chantry, for the range of arches opening from it to the chancel extend quite to the east end. And William Skern, the founder of the chantry in St. James' chancel, by his will in 1463, directs his burial *juxta ossa Roberti Skern* his uncle. The brass of Robert Skern is stated by Manning and Bray to have been, when their notes were taken, at the east end of the south chancel.⁴

ST. JAMES' CHAPEL OR CHANCEL.

On the 22nd May, 1459, the King granted to William Skerne of Kingston and his heirs, at his special request,

¹ *Surrey Arch. Collections*, I. p. 182.

² *Ibid.* ³ Churchwardens' Accounts for that year.

⁴ Manning and Bray, I. p. 374.

and in augmentation and sustentation of divine service in the parish Church, the royal licence to found a chantry for one chaplain in perpetuity, in honour of Blessed Mary the Virgin and the Most Holy Body of Christ, at the altar of St. James in Kingston Church (from this it is evident that the chapel of St. James was already existing), there to celebrate every day for the King whilst living, and the Venerable Father William, Bishop of Winchester, together with the souls of Robert Skern and Johanna his wife, and for the souls of the father and mother of the said William Skern and his relations, and all faithful deceased. And to found, erect, and endow the same, according to statutes, ordinances, and provisions made by the said William Skern or his heirs. And of the King's special grace such chantry should be called "Skernschauntry," in Kingston Church for ever. And the chaplain should have perpetual succession by the name of the Chaplain of the Chantry called Skerneschauntry, and by that name plead and be impleaded in all pleas and disputes; and be persons fit and capable in law to hold lands, tenements, and returns.

And the King further granted licence to the said William Skern, and his heirs, to give and grant a certain house next the churchyard, and by him lately built, for a residence for the chaplain, together with lands or tenements of the value of 10 marcs per annum, or an annual return of that amount if of property held of the King in capite, to be held by the chaplain and his successors in perpetuity; the Statute of Lands and Tenements in Mortmain, or any other statute or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. Witness, the King at Westminster, the 22nd day of May (in his 37th year).

For this patent a fee of 10 marcs was paid into the hanaper.¹

William Skern by his Will, dated 31st October, 1463, directs his burial there, *juxta ossa Roberti Skern, Avunculi mei*; and that in the event of insufficient money

¹ Patent Roll, 37 Hen. VI. pt. 2, m. 19. It is printed in *Appendix M.*

being had from *le pye* for the sustentation of a chaplain to celebrate for the souls of Robert Skern and Johanna his wife, and also for the erection and foundation of a chantry there, there be paid from the testator's lands and tenements according to the discretion of his wife Agnes, and of his feoffees, for the completion of the same.¹

His wife long survived him, and jointly with John Curteis, her second husband, presented on 9th March, 1488-9, and on the 26th July, 1493, and again on 1st July, 1496; but in the interval a chaplain had been appointed by the Prior of Newark (though under what asserted right does not appear), and his appointee was provisionally admitted; but the claim would seem to have been abandoned.²

In 1496, Clement Mylam by his Will left to St. James's Light, xijd.³

In 1502, John Lee, otherwise Spicer, of Kingston, by his Will left viijd. to this Light.⁴

In 1503, the churchwardens received 6s. 8d., being the usual fee for burials here: and in 1509 they paid⁵—

for wesshyng of the tabyll of Seynt jemys au^t, . . . iiij^d

and in 1531 was a charge for mending the windows.

On the 14th July, 1507, an Inquisition post mortem was held at Horley, in the county of Surrey, before William Tyndale, the King's eschaetor. The jurors, Henry Polen, John Royhthey, John Bray, Thomas Hewet, Thomas Takyll, Henry Shoo, William Cowper, Henry Humfrey, William Rownde, Thomas Dewdney, John Wynchester, John Reynard, Robert Cowper, and William Burstowe (fourteen in number), being sworn, found as follows:—

Robert Skerne, of Kingston-on-Thames, Esq^{re}, died on the 1st October, in the first year of the present King (Henry VII.), and on the day before his decease was possessed of a capital messuage, a dovecot, 32 acres of land called "le Ryall," 2 messuages, and 100 acres of land,

¹ Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 4 Godyn. Some further particulars of his Will are given in notes of Benefactors.

² Manning and Bray, I. p. 87.

³ Prerogative Register, 16 Horne.

⁴ Prerogative Register, 8 Blamyr.

⁵ Churchwardens' Accounts.

in Kingston, and one cottage in the same ville; also a capital messuage or manor called "Dounhall," with all lands, meadows, grass lands, pastures, and woods pertaining thereto, in the same County. Also 2 storehouses, one enclosure, and 2 shops, in Kingston. Also a messuage with 28 acres of land, 3 acres of wood called "le Borowe," and 3 crofts and 16 acres of land called "Stower," and one messuage and one virgate of land called "Thurbarne lands," in Hamme. And also 30 acres of land and 16 acres of pasture in the parish of Kingston, together with 9 messuages or tenements and 2 gardens in the Borough of Southwark in his domain as of fee. And at the taking of the inquisition it was shown to the jurors in evidence, that he had enfeoffed Peter Ardern, knt., Peter Curteys, Esq., Thomas Stokton, Gerard Belvys, and Robert Bardesey to the use of the said Robert Skerne and Agnes, his wife, and the heirs of the said Robert in perpetuity, and by virtue of the said enfeoffment the said Peter Ardern and the others were seised in domain as of fee to such use. The said Robert Skerne died, and after his death the said Agnes, by order of the said feoffees, received all profits of the said messuages, lands, tenements, and other premises and appurtenants during her life. The jurors further said that the said Agnes died on the feast of St^t Martin in winter,¹ in the 20th year of the reign of the present King, Henry VII. (*i.e.* 11 Nov^r, 1504), and that immediately after her decease Swithin Skerne, as son and heir of the said Robert and Agnes, entered into possession of the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and other premises, and received all rents and profits from that time. Moreover they said that the said messuage and dovecot and 32 acres of land called "le Ryall," in Kingston, were worth 46^s 8^d per annum net; the 2 messuages and 100 acres in Kingston were worth £3. 13s. 6d. per annum net. That both the said 2 messuages and the capital messuages were held of the King in fee farm (as all the town of Kingston was held) at an annual value of 16^s 8^d, and was charged with payment to the Master of the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalene in Kingston, of 2^s per annum for all services and demands. That the said capital mansion of Downhall, with all lands, meadows, grass lands, pastures, and woods, belonging to the said mansion or manor was worth 60^s per ann. net, and was charged with the payment of 8^s 6^d per ann. to the Prior of Merton and suit in his Court of Canonbury twice a year. And the said storehouses, enclosure, and shops in Kingston, were worth 23^s 4^d per ann. net, and were held of the said Prior, charged with the payment of 2^s per ann. for all services and demands. Moreover the said messuage, 28 acres of land, and 3 acres of wood in Borowe were worth 30^s per ann. net, and were held of the heirs of Thomas Wyndesore, as of the manor of Stanwell, by the service and payment of 3^s 4^d per ann. And that the said 3 crofts and 16 acres of land in Borowe were worth 30^s per ann. net, and were held of Robert Fenrutter, of the Manor of Stowre, for the return of 9^s 11^½^d

¹ November 11th was the festival of St. Martin of Tours; the following day was the feast of St. Martin, Pope, but it was the former which was usually held in this country. The feast of St. Martin in summer was on 4th July, in honour of his translation.

per ann. for all services and demands. And further they said that the said messuages and virgate of land at Hamme were worth 20^s per ann. net, and were chargeable with 3^s 2^d per ann. to the Prior of Merton for all services and demands. And the jurors further said that the said 30 acres of land and 16 acres of pasture in Hamme were worth 20^s per ann. net, and were held of Richard Brampton and of the domain or manor of Hamme by service of Court and return of 15^s per ann. And they said further that the said 9 messuages or tenements and 2 gardens in Suthwerk were worth 40^s per ann. net, and were chargeable to the Abbat of Barmondesey in right of his Monastery, with a return of 6^s per ann. for all services and demands. And they found that neither the said Robert Skerne nor Agnes, his wife, at the time of their respective deaths, held any other lands or tenements in the County of Surrey, in the domain of the King or any other. In witness whereof the eschaetors and jury set their seals to this Inquisition on the above day and year.

(Endorsed) This Inquisition was delivered to the Marshal of the Treasury the 25th July, 21 Henry VII., by the hands of Christopher More.¹

A descendant of the Skerne family, named Swythune Skerne, by his Will dated 22nd February, 1529, directed that his burial should take place in this chancel, "by my fryndys there (*si fata sinant*)."²

When the dissolution of chantries took place, the endowment of this chantry was of the value of £5 per annum, and John Depman was then the chaplain.³

After the confiscation of the endowments of chantries, the churchwardens, in 1562, sold its parclose, and noted the receipt from

Willm Skatclyfe for an old pece of carved worke } xij^d
ayenst Seint Jamys chauncell }

while they paid

to Robert wallwyn for pavyng of seint Jamys chauncell xvij^d
presumably for making good.

In their certificate in 1567 it appears that there was an altar or communion table still here.⁴

The name of the chapel or chancel would almost appear to have been lost by the year 1603, for when the vestry made an order as to the use to which it was put, they referred to it by its position, and not by any

¹ Eschaetor's Inquisitions, 21-22 Hen. VII., Surrey and Sassex.

² Archd. of Surrey, 134 Mychell.

³ Manning and Bray, II. 237.

⁴ Churchwardens' Accounts.

name: they ordered that the minister and his family might be interred in the inclosed place in the church between the great chancel and St. Mary's Chapel, and no other person without the consent of the parish, and that the engines belonging to this town be constantly set there as had been usual.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

On the 14th May, 1477, King Edward IV. granted letters patent to Robert Bardesey, of the town of Kingston, for the foundation of the fraternity of the Holy Trinity. It makes known that, in consideration of his devotion to, and desire for, the honor of the Holy Trinity, and the augmentation of Divine Service in Kingston Church, and at his petition, the King, of special grace, on cause shown, for himself and heirs, granted licence to the said Robert Bardesey that he, or after his decease his heirs or testamentary executors, might found a fraternity in honour of the Most High Trinity in the said town, that he and others, both clerks and lay, and of either sex, whoever might wish might found, erect, or establish the fraternity. And the King willed and granted for himself and his heirs that when the said fraternity was founded, erected, and established, he, Robert, and all brothers and sisters for the time being of the said fraternity, might be a perpetual community and a corporate body under the name of "The two Custodians or Wardens of the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity in Kyngeston on Thames and the Brothers and Sisters of the same," and by that name plead and be impleaded, and such name to use in all affairs, business matters, and causes concerning the fraternity; and have perpetual succession, and be capable in law of holding lands and tenements in fee and perpetuity; and to have a common seal. And that for the sound and wholesome rule of the fraternity upon the foundation, he, the said Robert, or after his decease his heirs or executors, might make statutes, ordinances, and provisions from time to time, or amend or consolidate them, as well for the election of custodians or wardens, as for the admission of

Brothers and Sisters into the fraternity, and the exhibition of a chaplain to celebrate Divine Service in the said church, and all other matters and business of the fraternity, or goods, things, and lands, or tenements, from time to time happening or belonging to the fraternity; but nevertheless that such statutes, ordinances, and provisions be not repugnant to common law, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction whatsoever made or provided before this time. Witnessed by the King at Westminster on the 14th day of May. Done by brief under the Priory seal.¹

Robert Bardesay was one of the feoffees of the property given by Robert Skerne for the endowment of his chantry of St. James, in 1453.²

TRINITY CHANCEL.

Clement Mylam, by his Will, dated 11th November, 1496, directed his body to be buried in the Trinitie chauncell, on the north side of the said church, by the wall: and that he be honestly buried, and have a month's mind.

He bequeathed and gave to the wardens and fraternity of St. Trinity in the town of Kingston, and to the brethern and sustern of the same, all his lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and services, with meadows, pastures, closes, commons, with appurtenances in Kingston, which late were held by John at Lake and Johanne his wife, and afterward by Robert Milam and Katherine his wife (the father and mother of testator): together with the reversion after the decease of his wife Margaret, to two tenements, late Hilondes, in Hethen street, Kingston; to hold to the said wardens and fraternity, if by order of the law they might lawfully receive them; charging his feoffees as they would answer to God, yearly to provide an obit to be kept in Kingston Church on the day of his death, as the year cometh, for evermore, spending upon it x^s in payments to priests, clerks, and poor men, and the necessities for the same. But if so be that the

¹ Rott. Litt. Pat. 17 Ed. IV., pt. 1. It is printed in *Appendix N*.

² Inquis. post mortem, 21 and 22 Hen. VII., Surrey and Sussex.

said lands and tenements might not be amortised to the wardens to find a priest to sing in the said chancel for evermore, praying for the souls of his father and mother and all Christians, that then his feoffees with the advice of the said wardens and gilde should bestow yearly the issues and profits of the said lands and tenements to the most profitable and charitable intent, as their discretion should be advised; and that as often as need be they enfeoff other persons (as trustees) to perform the trusts of the Will.¹

In 1502, John Lee of Kingston, by his Will left xij^d to the Light of the Holy Trinity.²

1503, January 14.—William Gulson, Harry Bowrer, Robert Nicolas, John Dier, Henry Nicoll, and others (twenty-eight in all), executed a deed or declaration of trust, reciting that “Forasmuche as itt is meritorious for every trewe Cristen man in every cause nedfull to schewe y^e Troweth,” they certified that the lands now in dispute between Antony Forde and John Cunstabell, being the property of Clement Milam, were amortised to the fraternity of the Holy Trinity in Kingston Church in the event of the King’s licence being obtained, and for that purpose were enfeoffed John Hossey, William Holgrave, and John Walter (three of the parties thereto), by letter of attorney of Milam in his lifetime; and he willed that in the event of the King’s licence not being obtained, then the feoffees, with the advice of the guardians of the fraternity, should dispose of the profits of the said lands and tenements to find an honest priest yearly to sing in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity for his soul, and those of his parents and all Christians, as by the Will appeared. “And this Wee knowe of a trewth and will depose in the same as Cristen men ought to do, whensoever we shall be called therto.” Sealed 14th January, 18 Henry VII.³

¹ Prerog. Reg., 16 Horne; and see further particulars of his Will amongst the Benefactors. ² Prerog. Reg. 8 Blamyr.

³ Lansdowne MS. 222, fol. 38; also Lansdowne MS. 226, fol. 58; from the Archives of the Bailiffs. Harry Bowrer and Harry Nykoll were churchwardens in 1503. (*Vide Churchwardens’ Accounts for that year.*)

Various entries in the churchwardens' accounts show that a house became the property of the parish, which received the rent and caused the obit to be duly performed so long as it was legally permissible. A few extracts will suffice:—

| | | |
|-------|--|------------------|
| 1525. | Received at the Dyrge of Clement Mylam . . | xvj ^d |
| 1526. | „ for wast of torches for Clement Mylam | xij ^d |
| 1530. | „ of Henry Vynsent for Clement Mylam | vj ^d |

And afterwards the parish appears to have had the benefit of the house, as it is probably that for which in 1561 they received a rent of 3s. per annum.¹

In 1504, the master of the chapel (the master of the fraternity presumably) was buried here, and his executors paid the parish for his burial vi^s viij^d, and iiij^d for waste of torches.²

William Smyth of Ham, in 1522, by his will bequeathed vi^d. to the Light of the Blessed Trinity.³

At the dissolution of chantries in 1533, Thomas Sampson was the incumbent of the chantry of the Holy Trinity brotherhood: the permanent endowment was then of the value of £6 per annum, subject to tithe 12s., and other deductions of 18s., leaving a net annual income of £4 from the endowment.⁴

Robert Hamonde, in 1557 by his will directed his burial in this chancel, before his seate there, next unto the wall.⁵

When the churchwardens, in 1567, certified as to the altars remaining in the church, they state that there was one here.⁶

CHAPEL OF ST. KATHERINE.

The piscina still to be seen in the north-east pier of the tower is a certain indication that an altar formerly existed there. We possess only a few records of it, but putting them together, and coupling them with the fact that there is no indication of another chapel elsewhere,

¹ Churchwardens' Accounts for those years. ² Ibid.

³ *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, I. p. 188.

⁴ Certificates of Colleges and Chantries, Surrey, 48.

⁵ Archd. of Surrey, 18 Wrothley.

⁶ Churchwardens' Accounts.

we are fairly justified in assigning this locality to the Chapel of St. Katherine.

In 1496, Clement Mylam left by his Will xij^a to the Light of St. Katherine.¹

In 1535, the churchwardens made this charge—

iij li. of soder for seinte Kateryn Chaunsell² xv^d

It will be noted that they speak of it distinctly as a chancel, and the reference in Mylam's Will was evidently to a Light there.

Lastly, in 1567, the certificate as to FOUR Communion tables or Altars remaining in the church,³ refers to the High Altar, and to those of St. James and the Holy Trinity, and there can be no doubt that the fourth was here.⁴

Beside the chapels with their light—viz., Our Lady Light and St. Katherine's Light, there were various other lights maintained by benefactions—viz., Our Lady Light of Pitie, the Rood Light of Comfort, and the Lights of St. Christopher, St. Anthony, St. Sithe, St. Erasmus, the Three Kings of Cologne, St. Anne, and the Bason Lights. There are also mentioned St. Son-day's Image, St. Barbara, and St. Blaise; and to the notices of these we must next advert.

Roger Adam of Kingston, by carta without date, but probably in the earlier part of the fourteenth century, granted and confirmed to the common lamp of Kyngeston Church, in pure and perpetual alms for the souls of Aveline Harding and his late wife Johanna, 4d. per annum; of which he charged 2d. on the house next the house of John Bawe or Babbe, on the east, and which Johanna Stul had in fee; and 2 pence and a halfpenny from a certain half acre held by Robert le Taverner on the part of his wife, and lying in Petteresfelde, of the fee of the Goldbeater, next the land of Thomas le Templer :

¹ Prerog. Reg. 16 Horne. ² Churchwardens' Accounts. ³ Ibid.

⁴ In the Will of Thomas Underhill in 1422 (Commiss. Ct. of London, 153 *More*), is a bequest of iij^s iiij^d to the fabric of the Chapel of St. Augustine, in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames; presumably it formed no part of the parish church. I am not aware of any other mention of this chapel.

these amounts to be paid yearly towards keeping up the lamp in perpetuity. To give force to this carta he set seal. Witnessed by Eadward Lovekyn, Hugo de Excambis, Thomas Templar, John Babbe, Robert Pynchon, Nicholas Stel, and others.¹

1343, St. Dunstan (24th May).—Hugh Postel of Kingston, granted to Roger de Farndon and Matilda his wife, in perpetuity, the house with its appurtenances in Kingston, which they had by his gift and concession, situate near his house and on the east side. But charged with the annual payment by them, and their heirs and assigns, of 12d. towards the maintenance of a Lamp in Kingston Church, as he had been accustomed to do. Sealed. Witnessed by John Stot, Hugo le Bakere, John de Okstede, and others named. At Kingston, the Sunday after the feast of St. Dunstan, 17 Edward III.²

Our Lady Light of Pitie.—Clement Mylam, by his Will in 1496, left a bequest of xij^d to this light.³

Alice Nicholl, in 1515, left to it 2 lb. of wax for a taper.⁴

The Rood Light of Comfort; or St. Saviour of Comfort.—Clement Mylam, in 1496, left xvj^d to this light.⁵

John Lee of Kingston, in 1502 left xij^d to the Light of St. Saviour of Comfort.⁶

We have already noted that the churchwardens received two amounts of xx^d and iiij^d respectively for the Rood Light in the year 1503; and in 1509 they paid for making the Rood Light xx^d, and in the following year, x^s ij^d.⁷

Richard Dyer, in 1514, left to it xij^d.⁸

Richard Grove, in 1520, left it xij^d.⁹

¹ Lansdowne MS., 226, fol. 40. The witnesses are mostly the same as those to the endowment by Baldwin Buscarius of the chapel of St. Mary.

² Lansdowne MS., 226, fol. 42. The feast of the Deposition of St. Dunstan was on the 19th May, and that of his Translation 7th Sept.

³ Prerog. Reg., 16 Horne.

⁴ Surrey Wills, *Surrey Archæological Collections*, I. p. 182.

⁵ Prerog. Reg., 16 Horne.

⁶ Prerog. Reg., 8 Blamyr.

⁷ Churchwardens' Accounts.

⁸ Archd. of Surrey, 98 Mathewe.

⁹ Ibid. 150 Mathewe.

William Smyth, in 1522, left it a taper of 1 lb. : he also left xij^d as a contribution to the building of the loft,¹ which three years later cost the parish £30. 6s. 8d. The loft was destroyed in 1563, as already mentioned.

St. Cross Light.—John Lee, of Kingston, in 1502, left xij^d to this light.²

St. Christopher's Light.—Clement Mylam, in 1496, left xij^d to this light.³

St. Anthony's Light.—Clement Mylam, in 1496, left iiij^d to this light.⁴

St. Sithe's Light.—Clement Mylam, in 1496, left vj^d to this light.⁵

St. Erasmus' Light.—Richard Dyer, in 1514, by his will directed his burial to take place in Kingston Church, "be-fore Seynt Erasm' m'tir."⁶

The Three Kings of Cologne Light.—The Three Kings of the East were often so spoken of, in consequence of their skulls being preserved in the Cathedral of Cologne, where three skulls are still shown as such. In 1515, Alice Nicholl left 1 lb. of wax for a taper for this light.⁷

St. Anne's Light.—Alice Nicholl, in 1515, left a taper of 1 lb. of wax for this light.⁸

The Bason Lights.—William Smyth, in 1522, by his will left iiij^d to the Bason Lights of Kingston.⁹

St. Sondag's Image.—Alice Nicholl, in 1515, left 5 lbs. of wax for a taper to burn before the Image of St. Sondag every Sunday in service time, as long as it would endure.¹⁰

St. Barbara.—In 1504, the parish received vj^s viij^d for a burial be-for sen barbara; and a like receipt is noted in the following year's accounts.¹¹ It was probably an image.

¹ *Surrey Archæological Collections*, I. p. 188.

² *Prerog. Reg.* 8 Blamyr.

³ *Ibid.* 16 Horne.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.* St. Sithe was, no doubt, St. Osyth.

⁶ *Archd. of Surrey*, 98 Mathewe.

⁷ *Surrey Archæological Collections*, I. p. 182.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 182.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 188.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 182. St. Sondag was St. Dominica, or Cyriaca; I am indebted to the Rev. S. Baring-Gould for this information.

¹¹ Churchwardens' Accounts.

St. Blaise.—In the endowment of the vicarage made by the Bishop, in the year 1303, it was ordered that the Vicar should receive the oblations on the day of St. Blaise,¹ and as the oblations on no other saint's day (except those of B. V. Mary) are mentioned, the occasion would seem to have been a special festival, leading next to the presumption that there would have been, if not an altar, at least a representation of him in sculpture or painting, or a light in his honour.

The painting on the respond of the arch between the south transept and the chapel of St. James, though not so early as this date, but dating from early in the fifteenth century, may not improbably be a renewal of it. It is a small-sized figure of a Bishop, with his pastoral staff in his right hand, and a wool-comb (apparently) in his left: the chasuble is a dark green, with brown orphreys and amice; and he wears a precious mitre; the background is of a bright orange-red, and the colours generally are bright and well preserved.

Kingston Church being the church of a by no means unimportant town, with well-endowed chantries, and four subsidiary chapels, we may, in default of any reason for supposing that the parishioners were deficient in that liberality and devotion which formed a predominant feature of the middle ages, reasonably assume that the church was, prior to the Reformation, possessed of plate and jewels, metal work, and other goods of a very considerable value. But it had no chance of escape from the sacrilegious plunder performed by the Royal Commissioners, and they made so clean a sweep of everything of value that when the second set of Commissioners were sent to glean, they found, as it appears by their inventory, made on the 28th September, 1552, that not a single article of plate had been left to the parish church, except two Communion cups and a crismatory: of copper there remained but two crosses, the foot of another, and a pyx. As to gold tissues, embroidery, and rich vestments, the best part had previously disappeared,

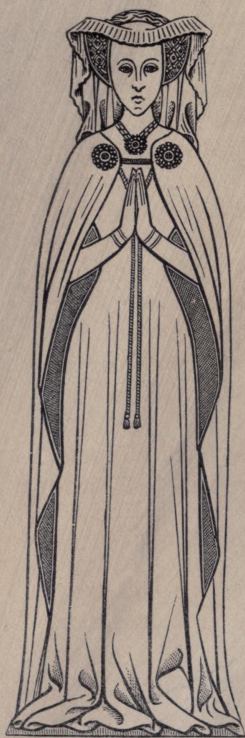
¹ Merton Cartulary, No. 435, fol. Clxxvij.



WALL PAINTING OF ST. BLAISE.

To face p. 60.





In the year of our lord 1400 the 10th day of the month of June
 Robert Skerne of the city of London citizen and merchant
 and his wife Elizabeth Skerne of the same city widow
 made and gave to the church of St. Dunstons in the
 parish of St. Dunstons in the city of London
 a certain sum of money to be paid to the church
 of St. Dunstons in the city of London
 for the purchase of a certain piece of land
 in the parish of St. Dunstons in the city of London
 to be used for the purpose of a certain house
 of prayer for the souls of the said Robert
 and Elizabeth Skerne and of their heirs
 forever.

UTTING



1 Foot

MONUMENTAL BRASS OF ROBERT SKERNE AND HIS WIFE.

To face p. 61.

and those which remained were only the oldest and the imperfect sets; but still they comprised four sets of vestments and five copes.¹

Between the 28th September, 1552, when the last-mentioned inventory was taken, and the 15th May following (less than eight months), another set of Commissioners made their round; but by that time everything, except the two chalices, had disappeared, though, in the interval, two hangings for altars and a herse-cloth had been hunted up. And the Commissioners took note that there remained "to the Kinges use fyve great belles in the steple, a sauns (sanctus) bell, and a chyme for the belles." By the phrase, "the Kinges use," the Commissioners meant, not the King of Heaven, but the King of England: it was not Christ, but the King of England, who, in their very words, was called the "supreme hedd" of the Church.²

The inventories of church goods of the several chapels, so far as they exist, show that they suffered in the same manner.³

MONUMENTS.

The only old monuments remaining are two Brasses; and several monumental recesses of more or less late date.

The most important is the brass to the memory of Robert Skern and his wife: he died on the 4th April, 1437. The inscription, which is in raised letters (the background being cut away, leaving the letters standing) is set at the feet of the effigies, but, contrary to the almost invariable custom, faces towards them. It runs thus:—

Roberti cista, Skern corpus tenet ista
Marmoree petre coniugis atque sue;

¹ Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Edw. VI. *Appendix Q.* This and other inventories of church goods, although already given in the Inventories of Surrey Church goods, edited by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., in vol. IV. of the *Collections* of this Society, I have ventured to reprint in the Appendix, in order to make this monograph complete.

² Inventory of Church Goods, 15th May, 7 Edw. VI. See *Appendix R.*

³ See *Appendices T. U. V.*

Qui validus, fidus, discretus, lege peritus.
 Nobilis, ingenuus perfidiam renuit.
 Constans sermone, vita sensu ratione,
 Committe cuiq³, iusticiam voluit,
 Regalis iuris, vivens promovit honores.
 Fallere vel falli res odiosa sibi.
 Gaudeat in celis, quia vixit in orbe fidelis.
 Nonas Aprilis pridie qui mori^t
 Mille quadringentis, dnī, trigintaq. septem
 Annis ipsius ; rex miserere Jesu.

The effigies are 3 ft. 2½ in. high. Robert, who is on the sinister side, wears a long fur-lined tunic, with Bishops' sleeves, and girt with a narrow, ornamented belt, the end of which hangs down to the knee;¹ short boots are laced up the inside ; he has short wavy hair, and the features are good. The lady has a tightly-fitting dress, such as have of late years been re-introduced ; over the shoulders is a mantle with handsome fastening : she has a necklet with jewelled pendant, and wears a rich "horned head-dress." The two figures are well designed and in good preservation. There were formerly two shields of arms over the heads, and between them a larger one, with helmet, crest, and mantling ; and below the feet two other shields : but all these have long since disappeared.

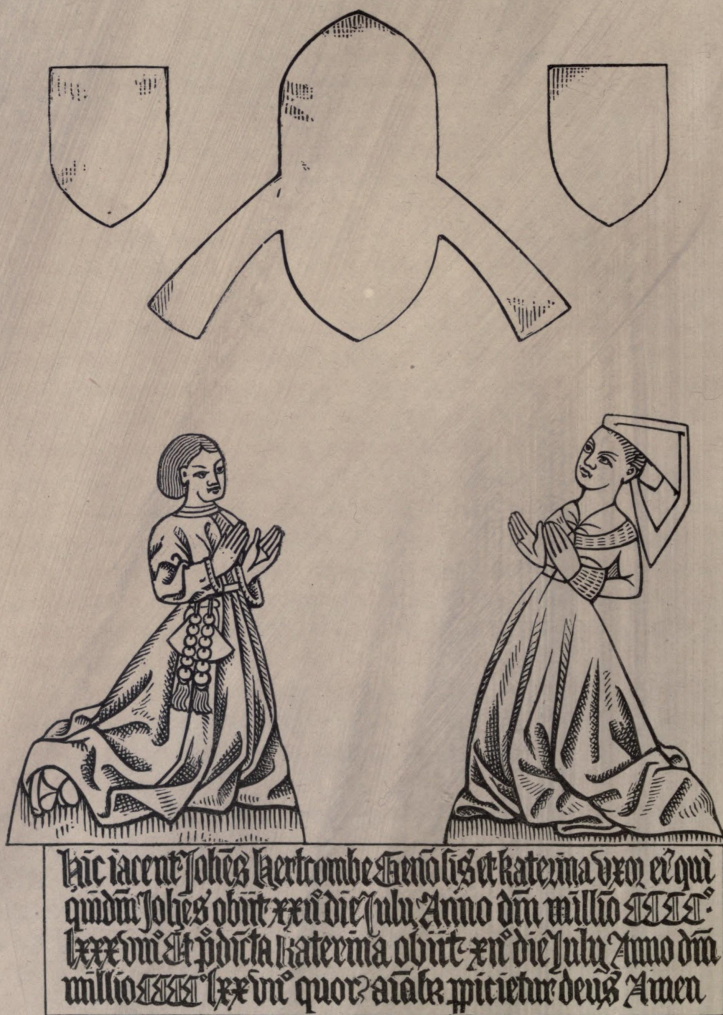
It is stated by Manning and Bray that the lady was Joan, daughter of Alice Perrers, or Piers, mistress of Edward III., and afterwards wife of Sir William Wyndesore.

Haines says that the slab was formerly on an altar tomb ; but as far back as the time of Manning and Bray it lay on the floor at the east end of the south chancel, and Lysons, whose work was published in 1796, speaks of it as being near the communion-table. It is now set upright in the east wall of the south transept.

Various engravings of it have been made ; it is admirably given in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses of England* ; not badly in Manning and Bray, vol. ii.

¹ The almost invariable correctness of Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses* is at fault in saying that he has an anelace.





MONUMENTAL BRASS OF JOHN HERTCOMBE AND HIS WIFE.

p. 368; also in some imperial 4to. lithographs of the monuments at Kingston Church;¹ and portions of the figures in Fairholt's *History of Costume* and Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*.

Next is a small brass commemorating John Hertcombe, gentleman, and Katherine his wife. She died 12th July, 1478, and at his death, on 22nd July, 1488, the monument was evidently prepared. They are represented kneeling, he in civil costume, and she in the tight-fitting dress usual at that date, with a "butterfly head-dress."

The effigy of John is headless. In a representation of this brass in the lithographs before adverted to, and dated in 1820, the head is shown as reproduced in our engraving. The stone is, and has for many years been set in the north-west pier of the tower, facing east, but what was its original position does not appear. Notes respecting John Hertcombe are given under the head of "Benefactors."

The only other memorials of an early date (and it is to these only that I profess to advert) are several monumental recesses, all more or less near to the end of the Gothic period. In the north chantry, on the north side, towards the east end, is one 5 ft. 6 in. long, which may have been the monument of Clement Milam, and not improbably served for an Easter sepulchre as well as a tomb. Another, at the south end of the east wall of the same chantry, was probably excavated very shortly after the destruction of the altar there. In the south chantry is another of somewhat the same period, and to the east of it another, later. None of these have any effigy or inscription. Between the two last-mentioned is a large and elaborate monument to the memory of Anthony Benn, who died in 1618. The lithographs previously mentioned include one of a recessed high tomb, in the great chancel also, of very late date.

¹ Five ancient monuments remaining in the parish church of Kingston, folio, 1820. (No particulars of publication, name of artist, or author of letterpress are given.)

THE PARISH REGISTERS AND VESTRY MINUTES.

The Parish Registers are stated by Manning and Bray to commence in the year 1542, but the earliest book now extant begins with the year 1560. The series have apparently been carefully examined, and the volumes bear labels, with a numbering and the dates to which they refer. From this we must conclude that the earlier date referred to by the county historian is not merely temporarily missing, but has been altogether lost.

The volumes are bound in flexible vellum covers, and are generally in fair preservation, though the much varied writing and the ink are almost invariably bad; and the first volume, bound subsequently, is in a singularly irregular state. The records of baptisms or christenings, marriages, and burials, contain merely names and dates, and (partially) residences, with names of parents of children baptized, but no persons of position are recorded; and, in fact, scarcely anything occurs worthy of note except that from October to December, 1603, to the majority of burials is appended the dreaded word "plague." In a noticeable proportion of the baptisms of females the name is Elizabeth, in honour of the Queen, just as in the earlier years after the marriage of the late Prince Consort there was a great crop of infant "Alberts."

But as an old church uninjured by the restorer invariably contains some peculiar feature of architectural interest, so every old parish register is almost sure to contain some note or memorandum worthy of record. Here we find a list of preachers from the year 1571 to the year 1574, from which we must come to the conclusion that the Vicar was not "a preaching minister." Not every priest or deacon was then assumed to become by virtue of his Orders competent to preach, but clergy were specially licensed for the purpose; those who did not preach (and they appear to have been numerous) were stigmatised as "Dumb Dogs" by the Puritans, who deemed preaching the most important part of divine service.

Here are the first entries on the list of preachers :—

1571, January.

1. 1. It. Mr. Jaymes my lord of leces^r Chaplain p^rched her
the Sondag the 1. 1. of January ij.
2. 1. It. the aftⁿnoone p^rched a chaplain of my lord of bedforde.
1. g. It. Mr. Wall p^rched for the 19 day.

Amongst others we may note the chaplains of the Duchess of Somerset, my lord of Canterbury, my lords of Bedford and Somerset. Master Wayener was preacher at the burial of Olldefoxxe; and at the burial of Mr. Selbye on 19 Nov., 1573, Mr. Eton, Vicar of Twickenham. The latter often preached afterwards about that date. It appears that sermons were frequent—sometimes 3 days in succession—but irregular; some were funeral sermons, and some what we call “charity sermons,” being for the benefit of persons whose residence in other localities had been destroyed by fire; one is stated to be by licence of Lord Scrope of Bolton.

A note in 1573, August 31, relates to an absentee clerk: it records that there was taken from Wyllyam Thomplinson, then “*parish Clerk of the towne*”—(a rather anomalous description) £3 of his wages, being sent for from London (presumably meaning, engaged in London) 3 years and 3 quarters; and he was fain to take £4, or else lose all: there being present, when this arrangement was made, the bailiffs, constables, and other important personages of the town: it does not seem to have been the order of a regularly organized vestry.

At the end of the first volume is entered an account of the employment of a legacy left by the will of Jhon Awyde, Alias nogaye, late priest of Kingston, who deceased 16th September, 1569; as follows, each payment being witnessed by Richard Bower, churchwarden, or Goodman Martan.

| | s. d. | |
|--|-------|------|
| First at the feast of the purification of o ^r Lady in some ^r was given to the parson | x | — |
| Given to the poor at the ffeast of Christ in Easter | iiij | iiij |
| At the nativity of Christ in the same yere | iiij | iiij |
| At Easter 1570 | iiij | iiij |

| | s. | d. |
|--|----|------|
| "To Nogay his brother ¹ for the c'pletyon of the will of his brother" | x | — |
| "It. p ^d more for The Removing of the bonde for his discharche | j | viii |
| Paid more to the poore, 13 April 1571 | ii | iii |

The *Vestry Minutes* are in a stout folio, very beautifully written, presenting a strong contrast to the bad writing and ink and irregularity throughout the earlier registers. They commence on 23rd September, 1695, and the names of the persons present at each meeting, averaging perhaps 25 to 30, precede the record of business transacted, which was generally limited to a single topic, being on the first occasion the appointment of a churchwarden. Probably these are the first records of any organized vestry meeting at Kingston, for the previous orders, such as those in 1585 recorded in the churchwardens' accounts, and in 1573 entered in the register, were clearly made by an assembly of the most notable persons of the place, and not at a general meeting of ratepayers or any select body constituted by the authority, or assumed authority, of a faculty granted by the bishop.

Next, it was ordered that there should be paid to the wardens for the time being, for the use of the church, for every townsman buried there, using the town pall, 10d., and every stranger using the same or any other pall, 15d.

Then a clerk was elected at a salary of 20s. per quarter, and he was directed to buy a book for entering such matters as might be agreed upon concerning the church at the meeting from time to time of the parishioners, which book should be at the cost of the parish.

It was agreed that the minister and his family might be interred in the enclosed part of the church, between the great chancel and St. Mary's Chapel (*i.e.* in the south chancel, beyond which St. Mary's Chapel was situated) and no other person, without the consent of the parish.

¹ *i.e.*, To Nogay's brother, for the completion of Nogay's Will. There appears no Vicar of the name of Awyde or Nogay.

And that the engines belonging to this town be constantly set there, as had been usual.¹

A plain black cloth was ordered to be provided, to be used on occasion as had been accustomed.

From the minute of proceedings soon afterwards we learn that, by consent of the parishioners, some ground on Norbiton Common had been lately enclosed, and an order was made, presumably upon the person in charge, to furnish accounts of the crop of flax and hemp that had been grown there.

In 1697 a rate of 3d. in the pound was made for the repair of the church, and two years later a rate of 4d., for a similar purpose, increased to 6d. upon report of the extent of dilapidations furnished at a subsequent meeting.

The pew question appears in the year 1698; the minutes only commence in 1695, or we should no doubt find many curious facts connected with the introduction of the pew system, and the early assumption of right of allotment by the parish, and the difficulties which the churchwardens met with in carrying them out. But that this source of dispute and unchristian feeling had already borne its usual fruit, appears in the orders which the vestry now made, in the vain endeavour to satisfy every one, by allotting the seats in accordance with their individual ideas of actual merit, and, what was still more hopeless, the attempt at a classification of the parishioners according to their rank and position, an idea which arose early in the 17th century, and has descended to the present time, though without the shadow of right by law or custom.

¹ It was not a rare thing after the dissolution of chantries thus to occupy one of the large chantry chapels flanking the high chancel; Rye Church furnished an example till a recent date. Sometimes transepts were so used.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS :
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR ITEMS.

The Churchwardens' Accounts that have been preserved commence with the year ending 18th October, 1503, being the 19th year of King Henry VII. The Feast of St. Luke was the date always adopted here, though for what reason it is not easy to say, since it is not the day of the dedication of the church, nor either of the usual quarterly divisions of the year. The accounts have been arranged (not very accurately), and bound together, perhaps 30 or 40 years ago; and we find a continuous series from their commencement, as stated, on St. Luke's Day in the 19th year of King Henry VII., 1503, to the same day in the 30th year of King Henry VIII., 1538. Thence there unhappily occurs a complete hiatus (at the period when we should no doubt have found a very large amount of most interesting information relative to the ecclesiastical changes which were progressing or alternating), until the year ending on St. Luke's day, 1561, being the 3rd year of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

These accounts are of very considerable interest, both in connexion with the ecclesiastical history of the parish and the arrangements of a very old, though not very large, borough town; we learn from them the sources of income and the manner in which they were expended; while we gather something of the nature of those duties which churchwardens 370 years ago had to perform, and amongst them it will not be surprising to those whose studies have led them to investigate the intimate union of the church with the people, that these functionaries had, like Roman *Ædiles*, to cater for the amusement of the parish. Some information may be found as to the cost of things at the period, as well as little orthographical facts, such as the interchange of the letters *w* and *v*, which, like what are now deemed superfluous *h*'s, persons are so apt, though erroneously, to consider a mere Cockney provincialism. It will therefore be seen that they possess much more than local interest.

For these reasons I have noted them very fully, though in so doing I have not intended to give an abstract of them, but only to call attention to the items specially affecting the church or illustrative of contemporary archæology.

First we must advert to "The charge," that is to say the receipts with which the churchwardens charged themselves, and afterwards to "The discharge," being the account of disbursements and balance which they admitted themselves to hold ready for transfer to their successors; this was the usual form, and these the usual titles under which such accounts were kept. It will be noted that these accounts shew no indication of the method by which the wardens were appointed or elected. Nothing whatever is said of anything in the nature of a vestry meeting until a century later, and then there appears to have been simply a meeting of the principal parishioners for a special purpose; while there is nothing to indicate that the accounts of the successive wardens underwent any supervision or audit, or were in any way presented to the parish or to any ecclesiastical or civil authority, except in the year ending in the 15th year of King Henry VIII., 1523, and again in 1575, when it is stated that the accounts were made before the bailiffs (of the town), and in 1578 before the bailiffs and other freemen; and in 1570 a payment of 5s. was made at Christmas to one Persyvall Greene, at command of Mr. Baylles (Messrs. Bailiffs?), and another of 20d., by the same order to the Ryngars, "when word was broght that y^e erll of northumberland was takene."

I am not aware that the very important subject of the origin and history of the election and responsibilities of churchwardens has ever been investigated, and, if these accounts may be taken as an illustration and evidence of the fact, it would seem that the whole system of parish management and control as at present in use, and upon the law and practice of which so many legal works have been written, is simply devoid of any legal base, and rests merely on judge-made law commencing from a period utterly insufficient to give it the legal authority of

antiquity. We find, however, by the entry of visitation fees and travelling charges that the churchwardens attended the Bishop's visitations at Leatherhead in 1509 and at Ewell in 1561 and 1570; in 1561 at the visitation they obtained a letter from "my lorde of Wynchester to my lord Kp (keeper) of the greate seale," for which they paid a fee of 12d., probably to the registrar; and in 1562 they were cited before the Bishop of London (though how he had any jurisdiction does not appear), and they paid for their "Dymysson" 2s. 8d.

We will now note the sources of income received by the churchwardens in their corporate capacity: they consisted chiefly of rents, a kind of assessment, and quarterages and gatherings; but payments for permission to bury in the church, waste of wax, and bequests, formed not unimportant items. In the particulars which are given subsequently it will be understood that the entries and amounts are necessarily variable, but that the extracts and figures are quoted with the object of giving a general view of the subject, and it must throughout be carefully borne in mind that the relative value of money at that period was many times greater than its present nominal value.

In 1503 the churchwardens entered their rent-roll as follows:—

Thys Be the rentys that longethe to the Cherche of Aulhalow of kyngston a pon themys (made Be harry Bovrer ⁊ harry Nykovll cherche vardens the xix yere of kyng harry the vij).

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Harry Nykoll for lytell yerd at y ^e sovthe styll [style] Be | |
| the yere | vj ^d |
| Robard Nykvll for ij chemēys ⁊ a lytell yerd | vj ^d |
| also for the hovs that lyethe be tuon jhon gervys | ij ^s |
| Rychard greye, of london, for iij chemneys | vj ^d |
| Also master grey, nove jhon gervys, for a chemney | ij ^d |
| Master Banester for a chemey whiche vas Salmans sen | |
| pecllell | ij ^d |
| at the vest styll | |
| Master Banester for ij chemneys ⁊ a garden lat Rygbys... | vj ^d |
| Master Berstavll for a chemney ⁊ a garden whyche vas | |
| Rob ^s meldenell | iiij ^d |
| Rychard Costard, Nov [now] harry tomson, for a chemnie ⁊ | |
| a garden | iiij ^d |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| M Farrelton, Nove master Bartelmeve, for a garden 7 a tenement | iiij ^d |
| Wylm havkens of london for a chemney 7 a garden late jhon dyare | iiij ^d |
| The por [prior] of marton for a chemney 7 a garden ... | ij ^d |
| Jhon dyar for ¹ a chemney 7 a garden at y ^e sovthe styll ... | iiij ^d |

Presumably, these charges were in the nature of a tax on the houses and premises adjoining the churchyard, rather than rents of premises belonging to the parish; in 1561 there was received (besides the usual amounts for chymneys and gates) glasse wyndowes, iiij^d, which we may take to be a fee-farm rent for windows overlooking the churchyard, such as is paid in many instances in London to the present day.

In the same year, 1503, are the more valuable receipts from rents for the lamps:—

THYS Be the rent of the lamps—

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Wecarys ² of kyngston p vacua placea terra uby grange sytuabature | ij ^d |
| Petro certes ³ ten ⁴ late Robard Skern, de hythe vas jhon sunnys ³ | xviiij |
| P' a tenement latt jhon pager | ij ^d |
| Perys smethe for a tenement late a Brougers | iiij ^d |
| nov jhon wodroff | |
| jhon gervys for a garden at the northe cornare Ware lat jhon hossey | ij ^d |
| nov belded ⁴ | |
| jhon hossey for a tenem ^t lat Jhon tolvvythe p an ^m | xviiij ^d |
| next vnto rycharde Standon | |
| Also for y ^e sarsons hed ⁵ that he duellethe in | vj ^d |
| nov jhon dyare | |
| Edmond Bradsey for a naker of lond leyeng j ^a y ^e northe-feld be hynd the ten ⁴ seyde Edmond y ^e whyche Wyl ^m at vell lat okapydd nov hout | iiij ^d |
| v nov Rycharde Clare | |

¹ As appears by the account of receipts for the same year, in addition to this tenement at iiij^d per annum, he rented of the parish the Saracen's Head, where he had dwelt, at vj^d per annum.

² The Vicars of Kingston for a vacant plot of land where the Grange had stood.

³ For the hythe which was Johnson's.

⁴ Newly built.

⁵ The Saracen's Head.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| jhon vodroff for a garden next y ^e Almeshovs lat Rychard voderoff | ij ^d |
| Mast' Bartellmeve [blank] for a tenement lat tarrelton whyche movll okapyd y ^e whyche teñ lyeth be y ^e comon brok 7 y ^e ryavll ² | x ^d |
| Wyl ^a m ford for a te'ment to be taken out of y ^e gret plas Avdemer for a were y ^e wheche Rychard Standon okepeyethe | ij ^d |
| John valter for y ^e mynster of hovnstlow for hys vere ¹ | vj ^d |
| Jhon Standon, Skynnar, for a barn in norbeton nov Robard Standon | xiiij ^d |
| [blank] for a di. aker jn northe feld lat Robard Standan for a voyd plas jn norbeton le lytyll feld p A ⁿ | iiij ^d |
| Thomas lamvall for a tenement jn the vollmarkate ² whyche was jamys lovkyng señ, jhon dyare | ij ^d |
| Mylborn kythe for hys vere | xij ^d |
| nov harry mylborn. | vj ^d |
| for a teñ late p Blakman jn norbeton p An. | vj ^d |
| Jhon pape for a teñ lat Alys say | i ^d |
| leying next above the chapell, nove Robard Beme. | |
| Edmond Bradsey for a teñ lat jsabell hardyng i thamys stret p An. | ij ^d |
| nov Master clark | |
| Thomas Ovnder, for a thenement jn ham | i ^d |
| Jhon vokyng for a tenement lat Wyl ^a m Band | i ^d |
| Wylm Bovll for a messvage in Canbery Stret whiche vas Edmond clerks | i ^d |
| nov harry Bovrar | |
| Jhon grenvythe for a tenement vest be thamys ³ Jhon Gydwychy for [?] | ij ^d |
| Jhon Rover of london for a teñ lat Thomas Bests p an | ij ^d |
| M. Antony Ford for a teñ of wyl ^a m hydy and lat lavrens combe | iiij ^d |
| Also m. antony for a messvage lat Wylm long' in norbetan | iiij ^d |
| Jhon taylor of london fychemong' for a teñ lat jhon pavcheman' | iiij ^d |
| Clement mylam for a teñ lat Jhon lak' beyng at the brdge fotte | vj ^d |

¹ John Walter for the Minister of Hounslow, for his fere (?) ferme.

² The wool market.

³ West-by-Thames Street, still so called.

Certain rents were also received, which in 1514 ranged from one penny up to 12d., 14d., and 21d. each, and amounted in the whole to 7s. 6d., being probably in the nature of quit rents, rather than the actual annual value of the premises; and in 1577 it is noted that the churchwardens "do owe for" churchyard rents for two years, amounting to 39s. 4d., apparently a claim against them for amounts omitted or neglected to be received and enforced, and of which the proceeds were directed to be employed upon iron grates, but an accompanying marginal note stated that Mr. Vicar was answerable.

In subsequent years there appear entries of receipts from the sources which are here so fully set out.

Then there were "quarterages" and "gaderings," no doubt contributed by the parishioners at large, amounting in 1509 to £4. 17s. 8d., and in another account of the same year £3. 3s. 6d.; in 1514 the Midsummer "quart. gaderyng" was 17s., and in 1535 the quarterage was £3. 15s.; there were also collections on the greater festivals, and at Hocktyde; in 1563 there was also a quarterage for the clerk's wages and sexton's wages, £19. 3s. 4d. The bridge-wardens and chamberlains also paid a small annual contribution, at least latterly.

There were also gatherings on some of the greater festivals. At Easter there was received in 1509 no less a sum than £3. 9s.; the amount in 1535 was £3. 6s., but the next year only £1. 0s. 10d.; in 1561 it was £2. In 1563 the churchwardens received from the offertory, from Passyon Sondag to Lowe Sondag, £1. 19s. 1d.

The Hock-tyde gatherings amounted, in the accounts rendered in 1509, to 17s. and 14s., apparently relating to two successive years; in 1514, 17s.; in 1535, 30s.; the next year, 17s. 6d.; in 1561 the gathering of the wives and men, 12s. 8d.; in 1562, of the wives upon Hocke Monday, 30s.; in 1571, 9s. 4d.; and in 1578, which is the last year in which the item appears, the women collected 5s. As against these particular receipts, there was in the year 1510 charged for mete & drynke at hocktyde xii^d; and we may assume that in

other years the net amount after deductions on this account is entered.¹

Next we note an assessment for the priest's wages, the Pascall, and for St. Swithin, as recorded in 1503 :—

Thyes Be the devtes [duties, dues] that longe the to the chereh at ester everye yere. ferst evere hoves hovldar kepyng a Brode gate to the paryche prestys vagys iij^d, 7 ob to the pascall, 7 a ob to sen Svthen ; Sm^a iij^d.

Also evere hoves holdar kepyng von tenement iij^d to paryche prest vagys, ob to y^e pascall, ob to sent swethen sm^a iij^d.

Also effe he have a vyffe 7 kepe a chambere ye same devte.

Also evere jorneyman takyng vagys ob to y^e pascall.

Svthen farthengys.

Also ther Be the devtes of the svthen farthengys

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Ferst for rechmond for ther svthen | ... | ... | xviiij ^d |
| Also peter sam [Petersham] for the sam devte | ... | ... | xvj ^d ob. |
| Also themys Detton for the same devte | ... | ... | ij ^s |
| Also est movlsey for the sam devte | ... | ... | vij ^d ob. |

Sm^a V. s.

And y^e hole sm^a to pay to sent Swethyn Chyrche ... xix^s vj^d

The amount which the Vicar received from this source is thus stated among the payments, *e.g.*, in 1510 :—

to Mr. Doct^r 2 at Est for y^e pisshe p'sts wag' ... liij^s iij^d

The St. Swithin's farthings and Peter's pence are synonymous, and evidently received the former name from being paid through the Bishop's officer (as specifically stated in 1504) for the mother church, the Cathedral of St. Swithin, Winchester; the connexion between parishes and dioceses being then better kept up than it is now, though legally the cathedral is still accounted the mother church of the diocese. The four chapelries within the parish of Kingston paid their fixed contributions to this tax, as stated in the preceding

¹ Such gatherings, and refreshments for the gatherers, were not unusual, as shown, for example, in the accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Mary-at-Hill, London :—

1499. Paid for two rybbs of bief and for bred and ale to the wyfys yn the parish that gathered on Hokmonday. j^s j^d

1510. Received of the gaderynge of Hokmonday and Tewisday, ... 1^{li} xij^s vj^d

(Nichols, Illustrations of Manners and Expenses, pp. 102 and 105.)

² The Vicar is constantly so styled in these accounts.

extract—viz., Richmond (or Schene, as it was previously called), 18d., Petersham, 16½d., Thames Ditton, 24d., and East Moulsey, 7½d.; and the mother parish of Kingston contributed the balance of the sum of 19s. 6d., paid to Sent Swethyn Chyrche.

There appears also to have been a box for gifts long prior to the Act of 27 Henry VIII., which forbids giving money in alms, except to the common boxes and common gatherings in every parish.¹ In 1508, we have the items—

Rec^d: y^e churche box w^t iij halpens of Copyr mony therin.

In 1509 was received—

The churche box w^t iij^{li} xv^s ix^d

Out of which they paid at Walton Kyngham,² iij^s vi^d, and at Sonbury Kyngham, xxij^d.

In 1514, they received out of the box at Seynt luke tyde (the date when the accounts annually begin and end), xlvj^s.

A by no means unimportant source of income was that from funerals and subsequent ceremonies. For each of the two or three burials which took place in the church every year, the parish received 6s. 8d., and in 1579 occurs the comprehensive item, "Receaved for Buryalls, 39s. 8d."; but on these occasions, at the Dirige, the month's mind, the anniversary, and Obit, much wax was burnt; and it clearly was an advantageous arrangement for all parties concerned, that the church officials should provide the great tapers which were used, and charge in proportion to the consumption (or "waste of wax," as it is expressed), even though on the parish side the transaction was evidently profitable. Among the purchases there was one of 41 lbs. of wax in 1509, which cost fivepence halfpenny; while the first page of receipts shows many receipts from this source, thus:—

¹ Act of Parliament, 27 Henry VIII., cap. 25.
See reference to the Kyngham, *post*.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Res ^d for vaste of vj torches for his vyfys Beree ¹ ... | xvij ^s viij ^d |
| He (Master Cortes) ovethe for vast of torches (at his funeral apparently) | iiij ^s viij ^d |
| George lekner for vast of iiij torches at hys monthes mynd (vij lbs) | ij ^s xi ^d |

In the following year, 1504,—

| | |
|---|--|
| Ihon lee ⁊ Rycharde Cle for wast of torches at y ^e derge ⁊ ij massys y ^t was made for y ^e beryeng of master antony forde ix ^{li} | ij ^s iiiij ^d ob. |
|---|--|

In the year 1514, there were twenty-four receipts on this account, of sums from one penny to twenty pence, and amounting in all to 14s. 5d. These will suffice for illustration of this item in the accounts.

References also occur to the Paschal light, which will be adverted to elsewhere, and were an item of parochial account, rather than claims against individuals.

Occasionally the wardens had the good fortune to receive the amount of a bequest, forming an addition to the year's income: thus, in 1504, they received £15, in part payment of a legacy of £20 left by Master Robard Somerby, the Vicar, whose will is mentioned hereafter; and the account for 1505 shows that John Bramton owed to the church for the bequest of John Hogen, 6s. 8d.; in 1525, they received "out of y^e stepull for y^e bequest of moder grove, vj^{li}."

Such were the main sources of income coming to the churchwardens, besides which there were some casual receipts, mostly trifling in amount, but in 1525 they received at the Churche Ale (an item not usually occurring in these accounts, and therefore presumably for some special object, rather than part of the annual income), no less than vij^{li} xv^s; and a few years later (in 1529) the chamberleyn paid them for lambale, xij^d.

In Queen Elizabeth's time, moneys collected at offerings come into account: thus the accounts in 1561

¹ Although in many parts of the kingdom, at an early date, provincials frequently wrote *v* for *w*, it will be noted that the Kingston churchwardens adopted the practice as their general rule rather than as a casual exception; and this entry would now run, "Received for waste of 6 torches for his wife's burial, 17s. 8d."

show the receipt of 3d. on the first Sunday in harvest, and 6d. on Myclemasse-day, and the Sondag after (*i.e.*, within the octave); in 1563, from Passyon Sondag to Lowe Sondag at y^e comunyon, xxx^s j^d; in 1572, for the co^munyon for the holle yere, lxj^s viii^d; in 1582, receaved for Comunyons, xv^s vj^d; and in 1585, an order was made at a meeting of parishioners, directing that the offerings at every marriage thereafter solemnized should be taken at the church doors.

To these general items of parochial-ecclesiastical income there are but few and trifling ones to add.

Kanberey (Canbury or Canon-bury—so called from the canons of Merton, who had there their great tithe-barn), a manor and eastern suburb of the town, had, as appears by a note in 1503, to pay annually to Kingston Church two loads of straw—viz., one at Alhalowtyd (All Hallow-tyde, 1st Nov.), and the other at Krestemes (Christmas), or else the sum of ij^s viij^d.

It would appear that upon certain church land there grew brush-wood, which the wardens sold; in almost the first year of the existing accounts—viz., in 1504, they sold 4,000 talwood¹ to one person, who paid for the half of it xxvj^s viij^d, and large quantities to others; and in 1561, Goodman Stevens paid for the wood in Stock's Heath, in two payments, xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign, they received small fees for the loan of the parish herse-cloth, or pall-cloth; thus, in 1568, is entered the receipt for the hearce clothe, vj^d, in 1569, for the Paule Clothe, viij^d, and in 1578, for the pall cloth for hym that was drowned at the Crane, vj^d.

Beside these there only remain to be noticed the moneys which they received in their civil rather than their ecclesiastical character—viz., those from the public sports which they organised, and the revenue derived from which they entered in their accounts, while they credited themselves with part of the expenses. This section of the accounts requires separate mention, and I

¹ Talwood. Tall-wode, pacte-wodde, to make bylletes of: taillée (Palsgrave). The term is still used in Kent. (Haliwell.)

postpone it till a little later in the present synopsis of the accounts.

The "Discharge," or account of expenditure, is given by the churchwardens rather more in detail than the receipts, and may be conveniently classed as either relating to the church itself, with its services and structure, or to parochial matters of a distinctly secular nature; to each of which, as previously mentioned, there were, to a certain extent, special funds contributed.

As regards the former class. An income from the rectorial profits having been provided for the maintenance of divine service for the parish by the Vicar, and the disputes with the appropriators ultimately settled, as we have seen, by the authority of the Bishop, we may postpone supplementary payments on that account until we have first noted the expenses of the fabric itself. Repairs were constantly needed for tiles, which we may presume were generally roofing-tiles, and wood and carpenters' work, though to no great amount; but the *steeple* was a perpetual and frequently heavy source of expense.

In 1504 (the second year of these accounts), there was paid to the mason for "the beldyng & reparyng of y^e stepoll," xxxij^{li} viij^s; towards which, however, they received of the bequest of Master Robard Somerby, £15 in part payment of £20. This apparently was part of the residue of his estate which he left to the true and faithful disposition by his executors at their discretion to the most pleasure of God, and the most wele (welfare) of his soul.¹ The building and repairing was evidently confined to the upper part, since the lower story of piers and arches on which it rests are the oldest remaining part of the church.

In the next year there was paid £52 to William Hobbis, the mason, in part of payment of the repairing of the steeple; but probably this was a remanet from the repair and rebuilding in the previous year.

¹ His will, with a codicil, was proved at Lambeth, 11 May, 1502. Prerogative Court, 15 Blamyr.

In 1508 occurs the items :—

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------------------|
| Paid for makynge of a skafold for to sett up the vanys on the stepull ¶ for a stone to hang at the Church gate | ... | ... | vij ^d |
| To a laborer for makynge clene of the stepull ¶ y ^e gutters | ... | ... | xij ^d |
| For takynge downe of y ^e Cradill ¹ out of y ^e stepull | ... | ... | id |
| Makynge of doggs of hyren for y ^e Stepull ² | ... | ... | ix ^d |

In the following year, we hear of the weather-cock :—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Paid for C ¶ half of x peny nayll ³ for y ^e stepull and y ^e Wether Kocke... .. | ... | ... | xij ^d |
| Y ^e tynker for mendynge of y ^e Kocke | ... | ... | xvij ^d |

And for iron and workmanship, 3s. 4d., besides the plumber, and other small items, but not omitting 16d. for the gilding and making of the Copper Cross, and for a new cross, 4d.; but on the other side was the receipt of vij^s for gyldynge of y^e crosse. There must surely have been some discreditable work or jobbery here, for only ten years later, in 1519, it had to be renewed, and the parish was charged for—

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------|
| makynge ¶ gyldynge of the Crosse | ... | ... | xx ^s |
| mendynge of the cofyn ⁴ of the Crosse | ... | ... | xj ^d |

But on the other hand, we find that the wardens were fortunate enough to receive in 1525,

| | | |
|---|-----|-------------------|
| out of y ^e stepull for y ^e bequest of Moder Grove ... | ... | vij ^{li} |
|---|-----|-------------------|

though what became of it does not appear.

After passing over the hiatus, this part of the fabric again cost a not inconsiderable amount: in 1561, there

¹ A cradle would appear to be a temporary crane or scaffold for raising materials during repairs. A *creidyll* is mentioned amongst items relating to repairs of the steeple at Wigtoft, in 1535, where is a charge paid to a wryght for making it, one shilling, and boards for same 1s. 1d. (Nichols' Illustrations of Manners, &c., p. 226.)

² Doggs; large bars of iron outside old houses to keep the walls together. (Halliwell.)

³ One would hardly expect to find tenpenny nails spoken of at this date, especially considering the different value of money.

⁴ Apparently the foot in which the cross was set. Halliwell explains the word *coffin* as meaning the crust of a pie, basket, or chest.

was paid as follows, commencing with an unsuccessful endeavour to make a contract for the repair:—

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Paid for a plomer & his man's Dynner, that came to take (a contract for works on) the steeple & could not agree | xij ^d |
| to the goodmā Spaffolde in pte of payment for mēdyng of the seid steeple | vij ^{li} |
| Henry Blackman in pte of payment for xxxv dayes for helpyng of the plūmer in the steeple | xv ^s |
| Robert Edmūd in pte payment of xxvj dayes labor ... | x ^s |

In the same year's accounts are payments—

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| to the frenchmā for making of the Crosse | xx ^s |
| for yron | xxiiij ^s |
| for the wether cocke | xvj ^s vij ^d |
| for the scaffold & the glasiar's breakefaste when the wether cocke was sett upp | ij ^s vij ^d |
| to the glasiar at an other tyme | x ^s |
| Henry Courver for makyng of the boxe for boll (? ball) for the wethercocke... .. | xij ^d |

Followed in the next year by the payment—

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| to vivies wife for payntyng of the crosse upon the steeple | xx ^d |
|--|-----------------|

Being a debt which was doubtless incurred before the cross was set up.

The *bells* were also a constant source of expense for baldricks,¹ ropes, and wheels.

In 1521 there was purchased—

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| xxx li. of heme redy wrowght for bell Ropys... .. | iiij ^s ix ^d |
|---|-----------------------------------|

In 1523, a new wheel for the second bell cost 3s. 1½d. These will suffice as examples. But beside such ordinary current expenses of wear and tear, the re-casting of bells during the limited period within which these accounts extend was far more frequent than one could have possibly anticipated.

In 1523, was—

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Paid for y ^e Exchange of the ij ^{de} bell | xxxvij ^s |
| paid for brede & ale at y ^e takyng down & hangyng upp | iiij ^d |
| paid to Edmond Raynold for a day helpyng up of y ^e said bell | ij ^d |
| for careyng of y ^e said bell to y ^e bell founders & frō the bell founders to y ^e wat' & for Tranyng ² | xij ^d |

¹ The baldrick is the leather thong by which the clapper is suspended.

² The carriage of the broken bell to the founder's at Reading, and from the founder's to the water, and for transit.

| | | |
|--|-----|---------------------------------------|
| to poule for jren worke t a bell Clap mendyng | ... | viiij ^d |
| to thom ^s sexton for trussyng of y ^e said bell | ... | ij ^{li} |
| 1529. Received toward the casting of the bell | ... | xxxij ^s ij ^d di |
| Paid to the bell founder for castyng of the thredde bell | ... | xliij ^s iiij ^d |
| makyng of a clapper for the same bell | ... | ij ^s iiij ^d |
| for Traynyng t Carryage of y ^e same bell | ... | x ^d |
| paid for the makyng of the Obligacion (the Contract) | ... | ij ^d |

In 1535, apparently, one of the bells fell and was broken, for they paid 16d. for mending the floor where broken by the bell, and the second and third bells were recast at Reading, at an expense, given in detail, of between £8 and £9.

We find that in 1553, the Royal Commissioners for Church goods reported that there were—

remaining in their charge to the kinges use, fyve great belles in the steple, a sauns bell, and a chyme for the belles.¹

Another was recast also at Reading, in 1561, when there was paid to the founder for casting and fresh metal put into it, £6. 5s. 0d.; besides minor incidental expenses, some of which are curious; and it will be noted that the wardens themselves accompanied it on its journey:—

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Paid to william mose for carryng of the bell to reading | xiiij ^s |
| for o ^r Dynner at Meydenhedd when we carried the bell | |
| to be cast | v ^s viiiij ^d |
| o ^r supper at Reading | v ^s |
| o ^r Dynner at Reading on the morrowe | ij ^s viij ^d |
| o ^r horse meate at Reding | vj ^s |
| o ^r bayting at Stanes cōmyng homeward | iiij ^s |
| for Drynke at the founders | vj ^s |
| Drynke for the Carpenters that made the bell while | |
| (wheel)... | vj ^d |

Not long afterwards, in 1566, the fourth bell was recast: there was—

| | |
|---|--|
| paid the beyll fōuder for castyng the fort (fourth) | |
| beyll w ^t wyet (? which weighed) | vj C xliij ^{li} |
| for she ² was cast (larger ?) : p ^d hym | iiij ^{li} x ^s v ^d |
| for metyll to the said byll | (?) x ^{li} xiiij ^s viij ^d |
| all other charges | xx ^s x ^d |

¹ Inventories of Surrey Church Goods, edited by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A. *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, iv. p. 167.

² Bell ringers always speak of a bell as of the feminine gender.

Then the great bell was sent to London, in 1574, and recast, at a cost of £3. 3s. 4d. to the founder.

The saunce, or Sanctus bell, mentioned in the Inventory in 1553, was in use in 1563, for we find the payment of 8d. for a rope for it.

Probably one of the five was that used for ringing the Curfew, and thence named. In 1509, there was—

Paid for trussing of the Curfeey bell xx^d

In 1651—

paid Robert Beme for Iron worke for the korfye bell ... ij^s

And in 1651, there was charged 30s. for ringing the Curfew.

Not one of the old bells survives: the present peal of nine very fine bells are all modern.

The chime, mentioned in the inventory of 1553, was in connexion with the clock, and was of old date, for in the first year of these accounts there was—

Paid for a rope for the chym ij^s ix^d

In 1508, for—

mending of the klokke and the chym xvj ob.

And 2d. for a line for the clock; and in 1519, 8d. for mending the clock.

· Ringing the bells was usual for other than ecclesiastical rejoicings we find as early as 1510, being the second year of King Henry VIII., when there was paid to

y^e Ryngers for mede (reward) ⁊ drynke for Rynging the
byrthe of the prince viij^d

This Prince was Henry Tudor, son of King Henry VIII., by Queen Catherine of Arragon, his first wife; he was born at Richmond 1st January, 1509-10, and died there on 22nd February following, and was buried with due obsequies at Westminster.¹

In 1570 there was—

Paid to the Ryngars the first daye of y^e chaunge of the
qvenes Rayne² ij^s viij^d

Sandford and Stebbing, *Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England*.

² Possibly the 17th November, at the change from the 13th to the 14th year of her reign.

To the Ryngars at the command of Mr Bayles¹ when
word was brought that y^e erll of northumberland
was taken² xx^d

To the Ryngars the first tyme the quene whent in to
bare felld (? Harefield) xij^d

And many times afterwards, when apparently Her Majesty passed through the town, and once when she passed by water. In the next year there were similar payments to the Ryngars at the Queen's coming, 2s.; at her first going to Bare field, 19d.; several times at her going to Ottland (Oatlands), to Horsle (Horsley), and to Martten (Merton), and when her boat came by; and in 1571-2, when the Queen came to the town, 12d. In 1578, the ringers were paid for their service when the Queen went away.

Going back to 1523, the bellman received for his wages 4s.; no doubt this was his pay for the daily ringing for service; it would not be for the bellman or cryer, who would be paid by persons who needed his services; the payment had risen in 1561 to 10s.; and 1574 there was

Paid to Warthell for ringynge of the day bell ... xiijs iiij^d

But at an early date, at all events, the bells were rather a current source of profit from the fees paid to the wardens on the occasion of funerals—*e.g.*, at that of Sir William Woodale, in 1529, they received 3s. 4d.

Payments for *lead*, sometimes in large quantities, were not infrequent, and were probably for the gutters, for the sweeping out of which there was an annual expense; but in 1561 the lead must, from the quantity, have been required for roofing, very probably of the tower. There was

Delyvd to Spaffelde the plumer to new caste xx. c. ʒ di³ of old leade.

The said Spaffelde brought ayen (again) reddy
caste leade xvj c., xxij^{li}⁴

¹ The Bailiff of the Town.

² In the ill-fated rebellion by the Earl of Northumberland and the Earl of Westmoreland, who fled to Scotland, where the former was taken; he was subsequently beheaded.

³ Twenty hundredweight and a half.

⁴ Sixteen hundredweight, twenty-three pounds.

to him to be paide, is paide therefore ... ix li. vijs^a iiij^d
 And he must answere unto us for iiij c, xxxviij lbs of leade that
 he receyved more than he brought.
 Paid for xxij li. of sodder at vij^d... xij^s x^d
 to Spaffelde for xviij^{ti} dayes at ij^s viij^d the daye ... xlijs^a viij^d
 to his laborer for xvj^{ti} dayes after ... x^s

And not so very long afterwards, in 1575, the plumber delivered all the new lead, 38 cwt. 17 lbs., at 12s. per cwt., costing £22. 17s. 10d; against which he received in old lead 22 cwt. 14 lbs. at 9s.

Respecting the *churchyard* there are few entries. It was evidently fenced in; for in 1509 there was paid 18 pence for the stile, though what was so termed was apparently a gate, and not always kept carefully closed against intruders :

1536. Paid for a locke for the Church Stile ... iiij^d
 1510. Paid Careying a dede horse out of ye church yard ... ij^d
 1577. Paid to wright for throwing away the dong from the
 Churche yard ... vj^d

The ancient Yew-tree, which forms so usual a characteristic of an English churchyard, came to an end in 1571, when there was paid to

gylbard Marggere for dyggyng downe the yewe tree ... xvj^d

Many interesting entries are found in relation to the church ornaments, and incidentally to festivals and ceremonies, respecting which our notes are necessarily divided by a sharp line marked by the vacancy unhappily existing between the first book of accounts, ranging from 1503 to 1538, and the second book, which only commences in 1561; the loss of those for the intervening time is specially to be regretted as being the period of transition and destruction.

The accounts commencing, as we have noted, on St. Luke's day, the 20th October, the first festival is that of the first great festival in the Church's year, Christmas. In 1509, there was paid for 3 lbs. of candles, 3d.; the quarterly gathering at this period of the year in 1514, produced 18s.; and in 1535 was a small payment for coals for the quyer.

On Palm Sunday it was customary to provide ale for the singers : in 1509

for ale uppon palme sonday at syngyng of y^e passion ... j^d

So in 1510 ; in 1519, for bread and ale, 1½d. ; in 1529, drink for the ringers, 4d. ; and in 1537, for bread and ale, 1½d. The charge in 1536

for setting uppe of the palme crosse iiij^d

probably relates to a usage on this day.

The ceremonies following so shortly after, on Good Friday, in relation to the *Easter Sepulchre*,¹ are thus referred to :—

In 1521 was paid for mending of the sepulchre, 11d. ; in 1529, bread and ale for the watchers of the sepulture, 4d. ; and in 1535 is a small charge for coals when they watchyd the sepulture, 3d. Entries of payment for coals at Easter in 1509, 1510, 1523 (4 bushels, cost 4d.), 1535 and 1536 are explained by the entry in 1535—

Coles at Ester when they watchyd the Sepulture ... iiij^d

A payment in 1535 for mending the charnell-house and the palm-tree may refer to the same ceremonies.

Next is the *Paschal*, or Paschal-candle ; it was a single, very large candle, used in the services at Easter-tyde, after which it burnt during the chief offices until the Ascension ; it has a rubrical use and symbolical meaning. This Paschal candle was adverted to in reference to the priest's emoluments, amounting to 16d. per annum, paid to him by the parish, which provided the necessary general expenses, and received the offerings, being a halfpenny from the holder of each house or tenement, according to an assessment in 1503. In

¹ I have adverted to this subject in a Paper on Cranley Church, in the *Collections* of this Society, VI., p. 43 ; and described them very fully in the *Archæologia*, vol. xlii., p. 263. The *Mystery* of the Resurrection as performed, is printed in the *Townley Mysteries*, printed by the Surtees Society, p. 254 ; Wright's *Early Mysteries*, p. 32 ; and Halliwell's *Ludus Coventriae*, p. 338. The famous Ober-Ammergau play is of the same nature, but adhering closely to the scriptural text.

have been observed with much dignity, judging from an item in 1523 :—

for lx li. of wex for y^e Rode lyght¹ agaynst dedicacoñ day iiij^s ix^d

We will next advert to the various articles which are classed under the term Ornaments of the Church, or Church Goods, so far as they are referred to in the first account book.

As regards the *altar*, there are only mentioned a charge of 4d. for wesshyng of the tabyll of Seynt jemys aut', which not improbably related to the rubrical custom of washing the mensa of the altar on Maundy Thursday with wine and water, though why the charge should apply only to St. James' altar renders it doubtful; and the purchase in 1519 of 8½ yards of dyaper for owtyr clothes, which cost 4s. 10½d; and in 1530 an aulter cloth cost 3s. On the other hand, the Church evidently possessed rich frontals, for the use of which on special occasions a fee was paid; thus in 1530 :—

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Rec ^d for heer (hire) of the altar cloth ... | ... | ... | vj ^d |
| Mr. Ford for the hyer of the best altar cloth ... | ... | ... | ij ^s iiij ^d |

No doubt this was one of the two hangings of altars, of white and red silk, which were surviving and entered in the inventory in 1553.²

Of *chalices* we find no mention till the commencement, in the later years of Henry VIII., of that feeling which culminated during the Great Rebellion in the apparent destruction, though happily but temporary disappearance, of the Church of England. In 1521 is a charge of 9d. for white soap and washing of the *Corporas*;³ and in 1521 there was paid for

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|
| a purse to bere the Sacrament ⁴ | ... | ... | ... | iijs viij ^d |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|

¹ Rood-light was often elsewhere called the Beam-light, from the Rood-beam which stretched across the chancel-arch, on the top of the screen, where there was no rood-loft.

² Tyssen's *Church Goods*. Surrey Arch. Coll^{ns} iv. p. 167.

³ The Corporas, or Corporal, is a small linen cloth placed upon the paten, and on which the Holy Sacrament, in the Species of Bread, rests.

⁴ The Purse, or Burse, is a receptacle for the corporal and chalice-cover, now usually formed of cardboard or other light material.

In 1508 is a charge of 1½d. for a line for the *vayle*; probably the veil with which the altar cross was covered in Holy Week; or perhaps the curtains which during Lent were suspended before the altar and before the Rood.¹

In 1535—

mending of the *Sacrament boxe* ² viij^d

A charge entered in the account for 1508, of 16d. for 4 knappis of silk³ for the *kanapy*, no doubt refers to the canopy under which the Holy Sacrament was borne in external processions, probably on Corpus Christi Day, and possibly on carrying it to the sick in their last moments; and so also in 1535:—

a *lanthorne* to goo w^t the sacrament ⁴ vj^d

The *altar cross* is mentioned occasionally. In 1509, 7s. was expended in gilding of the cross; in 1523, there was paid for a foot for the best crosse, 8s.; in 1535, even in the very year in which the wardens sold no less than four chalices, there was—

Paid to the goldsmyth for mending of the best Crosse vjs viij^d

And in the next year they received, presumably on the occasion of a funeral, or perhaps on some special family festival in church—

Mestres pate for the loone of the best Crosse viij^d

The amount of charge for the temporary loan affords an indication of the value of the article.

¹ Walcott, *Sacred Archæology*; and Peacock, *Linc. Ch. Invent.*, p. 253.

² Probably this was a box in which to keep the altar bread prepared for the Holy Sacrament, and not the pyx of copper, mentioned in the inventory of 1552.

³ Knappis of silk: knobs, tassels.

⁴ Used in accordance with the Constitutions of Archbishop Peckham, in 1279, which ordered that the Sacrament of the Eucharist should be borne with due reverence to the sick by a priest, being vested in surplice and stole, and that a light in a lanthorn, together with a bell, should be carried before it.—Gibson's *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*, p. 484. Also the *Constitutions* of Archbishop Winchelsea, in 1305; Gibson, p. 225; and Johnson's *Canons*.

Next we may note the *candlesticks*. In 1509, and annually, there was paid for—

| | |
|---|----|
| skoryng (scouring) of the smale Candylstok ^a of y ^e hye | |
| aut | id |

In 1535 (showing their material)—

| | | |
|---|--------|--------------------|
| for mendyng of the silver Candellstick ^a 1 | | viiij ^d |
| skowring & sowderyng (soldering) of the branche | | |
| affore all seint ^s (the high altar) | | v ^s |

Casual charges refer to the lights: as in 1528—

| | | |
|---|--------|-----------------|
| a pulle for the lampe in the quere | | ij ^d |
| In 1509. Lampe Oyll cost 5 ^s 4 ^d , and a lampe glasse | | j ^d |
| iiij li. of Candyll uppon Christymas day | | iiij |

The next year, for scouring the lamp, 2d. In 1526, and on special festivals, the further light of candles, as, for example, in 1509.

There are not many entries referring to the *vestments* of the clergy and attendants: in 1509 was paid—

| | |
|--|--|
| for gyrdylls & tapys (girdles and tapes) for y ^e West- | |
| ment ^a 2 | iiij ^d |
| John Standon's wiff for mendyng of y ^e westement ^a | ij ^s iiij ^d |
| mendyng ye Copys (copes) & westment ^a (chasubles) | iiij ^s |

In 1521, there was paid to a woman for mending the vestments, 11d., silk and fringe, 4s., and washing, 2s. 6d.; in 1528, there was paid for mendyng of fourteen albs and six amys, with settine over the parells,³ 2s. 4d.; and in 1530, for washing for the whole year, 3s. 4d., and

¹ The fact that it was customary from the earliest period to have a lighted candle upon the altar during the celebration of the Holy Sacrament is too well known to need a note, except that it was again especially enjoined in 1322 by the Constitutions under Archbishop Walter, which directed that there should be two lighted candles, or one at the least.—Gibson's *Codex*, p. 471.

² The terms "waistcoat" and "vest," used as synonyms at the present day, furnish a modern parallel to the use of *w* for *v*.

³ Amices, with removal of the satin apparels, which are borders or squares of embroidery.

washing the corporac^s (corporasses), 4d. In the Transition period of 1535, they paid—

for lynynd (lining) of the Blewe velvett Cope ... vij^s x^d

Presumably the same cope which is mentioned in the Edwardian inventory of 1552, as a cope of silk, the ground blue, and possibly that which was sold in 1561, with a vestment and three banners, for 40s.

Surplices are more often mentioned because of the constantly necessary charges for washing, as well as from their perishable material requiring frequent renewal, and the entries relating to them are of some interest, both as regards the quantity of material and its price. In 1509 was paid for—

a surples for y^e pisshe p[']ste (the parish priest), wt y^e
makyng vij^s iiij^d

In 1529, to—

Old Sr Rychard for his surpys¹ xvj^d

The clerk's surplice, in 1509, cost 6s. 5½d.; in 1519 were bought nine ells of cloth for a surples for the clerk, costing 3s. 6d., and the making was 1s. 6d. more, while the bedeman was provided, in 1509, with one containing seven ells of cloths, at a cost of 2s. 10d.

Respecting *service books* there are a few items. In 1510, bynding of y^e best masse boke cost 5s., which was no inconsiderable sum; as also in 1530, for—

Keveryng & lyndyng of ij mass book^s ix^s

Amongst other things we note a reference to the *crismatory*, there being the charge in 1535, for—

a Locke for a littell Cobberde that the Crismatory
standyth in x^d

And in 1538, a crismatory of pewter cost 6d.; but one of silver appears in the 1552 inventory.

Then there is the *stoup for holy water*: in 1519—

Paid for the chaynge of halywatyr stope ij^s vij^d

¹ Old Sir Rychard may have been a chantry priest.

Two holy water sticks, in 1519, cost 2d.; and in 1536, for—

chanyng of a holywater potte ¹ ij^s ix^d

There occurs, in 1538, the charge—

Paid for a *holly Brede* ² baskette iij^d

This refers to a custom which in England has become almost forgotten by archæologists, though still in vogue in the Western as well as Eastern Church; in fact, a kind of commemoration of the Agapæ. In England the item occurs occasionally in the Edwardian Church Inventories.³

The church *chest*, always required for the custody of parish books, and miscellaneous smaller articles of less intrinsic value, is referred to in 1530 when 6d. was paid for a locke for the great chest in the vestrye. Many such ancient chests of great value, and often rich and excellent workmanship, dating early in the thirteenth century upwards, are still extant. Three years later the Act 27 Henry VIII. refers to it; and the canons of 1603 direct that where none existed, the churchwardens should provide one.⁴

¹ The Stoup for holy water, as a church-fitting, does not appear to date from an early period; those which we find in our churches (almost always defaced) are of the 16th or quite late in the 15th century. The holy water stock or stick is better known ecclesiastically as the Aspergill, a brush at the end of a stick, dipped in holy water, which was thereby sprinkled over the congregation as the clergy passed along in solemn processions; whence it was often called the Holy Water Sprinkle.

² *The Eulogia*. Bread blessed and distributed among the people on certain occasions. In the Sarum Manual, called "*Panis Benedictus*." A custom of great antiquity, being still in use in the Greek Church. Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, i. p. 136; and *Walcott*. The writer has eaten it in Cettigne, the capital of Montenegro, and in France. It has no reference to the Holy Sacrament, but seems to be rather a reminiscence of the early Agapæ. Charges like that noted above are not uncommon in parochial accounts, e.g. at St. Michael, Cornhill, in 1466 and 1554.

³ Several examples are mentioned in Peacock's *Lincolnshire Church Furniture*, p. 250.

⁴ *Canons of 1603*; Phillimore's *Ecclesiastical Law*, p. 924; Sparrow's *Collection of Articles and Injunctions*.

Of the *font* we find a few notes. In 1508 is

a Rope for the fonte iiijd ob

This item, which might otherwise be conjectural, is clearly explained by one in 1536:—

for mending ⁊ payntyng of the Coveryng of the founte
⁊ the payse (weight or counterpoise) of the same ... ij^s ix^d

It is evident that the font cover was not, as was most usually the case, a flat lid, but an elaborate and lofty pyramidal cover, attached to which was a rope passing over a pulley above and having a balance weight or counterpoise, practically necessary to raise it on the occasion of baptisms. Examples of this arrangement are not rare in Norfolk, where ecclesiastical woodwork was carried to such perfection in the 15th century, and others may be found in Germany. Very likely the payment of 4d. in 1529 for mending over the font had reference to the refixing of the pulley and counterpoise. In the same year (1536) is a charge of 12d. for paintyng of the founte cloth.¹

In 1509 there was paid to

John Chapman for the makyng of y^e paschall ⁊ y^e fonte
tapyr iij^s

A lock for the fonte cost 5d. in 1528.² The universality of the custom of keeping the font covered and locked is indicated by the marks in all ancient fonts of the staples for the hinge and lock.

The *Rood-loft* was (in all but large and monastic churches) a very narrow gallery upon the top of the cancellus or chancel-screen, or rood-screen, which, set

¹ Peacock (*Church Furniture*, p. 250) suggests that the font-cloth was possibly the crismale, or white linen cloth, put upon the child's head in Baptism; but that is clearly not the meaning of the term as here used.

² The Constitution of Archbishop Edmund Peckham, in 1236, and that of Archbishop Robert Winchelsea, in 1305, direct that the font should be covered and kept locked, to prevent sorcery—meaning, probably, some superstitious application of the consecrated water.—Gibson's *Codex*, p. 225; and Johnson's *Canons*.

under the chancel-arch, marked the separation of nave and chancel. In France it was commonly called the *Jube*, because there was read the part of the service commencing, “Jube, Domine, benedicere;” the Gospels were at some times, and in some places, read from the loft, though I am not prepared to say how far that practice prevailed. In the centre of the rood-screen were double gates from the nave to the chancel; and, as the screen typified the passing from earth to heaven, from the world to the throne of God, through the grave and gate of death, these gates opened inwards as that gate through which there is no return. The screen was invariably surmounted by a Rood—an image of the Crucified, attended on either side by the Blessed Virgin and the Beloved Apostle—while one, and, on festivals many, tapers and candles were placed upon the beam, which formed the top of the screen, and the usual light was, from its position, termed the Rood-light or Beam-light.¹

Incidentally we find, as might be expected, occasional notices of the Loft and the Light.

The first occurs in 1508, when there was paid for
swepyng of y^e Rode lofte ⁊ makyng clene of the Rode ij^d

The loft seems to have been newly made in 1525; for in that year occurs this heavy charge:—

Costs paid for the Rode loft and payment^s to y^e joyner
paid in hand to the Carver in part payment of
xxx^{li} vi^s viij^d vij^{li}

We thus learn the contract price, and the balance and extras would appear to have been defrayed from private contributions, as we find no further payments on that account; and in the following year the men of the parish contributed £4. 11s. 11d. towards it. The end of it is briefly told in the accounts for 1561:—

Receyved of Mr. tavern^r, for the Rood lofte xlv^s
the woodwork alone having, as just stated, cost
£30. 6s. 8d.

¹ See Pugin's *Treatise on Rood Screens*.

Apparently the supplementary figures required refixing in 1536, when there was paid to

Palmer for Iornworke to sett upp marie and John ... xxij^d
and then they needed something in the nature of
“restoration,” paid for in the following year:—

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Will ^a m Russell for gillytyng of o ^r Lady in high Rode | |
| lofte | xl ^s |
| makyng clene of the Rodde lofte & hangyng uppe of | |
| the Curteyns | iiij ^d |
| Wm. Russell for payntyng of the base of o ^r lady in the | |
| Rodde lofte | xij ^d |

And of the Rood-light occurs an item in the first year of these accounts:—

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| R' of y ^e goode vyffe posse, for the rode lythe ... | xx ^d |
| R' for the rode lythe | iiij ^d |

doubtless gifts towards its general maintenance on Sundays and festivals. In 1509:—

Paid to John Chapman for makyng of the Rode lyght xx^d
and the next year there was paid on the same account 10s. 2d.

It seems probable that this light was the same as that called “The Rood Light of Comfort,” referred to later on.

The parish *bier* is just mentioned in 1510 in a trifling charge for its repair: it is one of those articles of church goods which were ordered by the Constitutions of Archbishop Winchelsea, in 1305,¹ to be provided by every parish, and is still very usual in rural parishes, though rarer in town churches: its use obviates the unseemly staggering of bearers which so often distresses the feelings of mourners.

We have only to refer to the *organs*, using the word in the plural, since in those days it was customary to speak of a “pair of organs,”—little instruments comprising perhaps two dozen pipes of about the bore of a rifle-barrel. Numberless representations of them may be seen in paintings and illuminations of the 15th and

¹ Gibson's *Codex*, p. 225.

16th centuries ; and they present a singular contrast to the enormous, complicated, and costly organs of the present day, with their magnificent power and capabilities. In 1509 there was

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Paid ij planks for the Orgenyys | ... | ... | ... | xi ^d |
| for yelow Oker for the Orgens | ... | ... | ... | ii ^d |

This would appear to have been simply a small repair of the organ-case ; but later on, in the same year, was paid to

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Thom ^{as} Sexton for mendyng of the organs | ... | ... | vj ^s viij ^d |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|

The name of the person employed was strangely ominous ; and it appears subsequently in the same year's accounts that the organs had become incapable of any further exertion, and had to be sent to be doctored in London, where extremely heavy fees were paid to the physicians before the organs were restored to their place and rendered capable of performing service. These are the items relating to them :—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Paid for careyng of the Orgens to the barge | ... | ... | x ^d |
| Mr. Passhe of London for over syght of ye organs | ... | ... | xx ^d |
| Careyng of the organs | ... | ... | xi ^d |
| Makyng of a sete for y ^e said organs | ... | ... | vj ^d |
| for naylls for the same organs | ... | ... | vj ^d |
| a locke for y ^e same organs | ... | ... | vj ^d |
| Makyng of the same Orgens | ... | ... | vij ^{li} |

A very considerable amount. No further cost is noted for ten years, when some repair cost 16d. ; and I have no note of further charges till 1563, when the bellows wanted mending :—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| for newe lethering of y ^e bellowes for y ^e Organes | ... | ... | iiij ^s |
| for a case to y ^e Organes w ^t a locke & key | ... | ... | iiij ^s iij ^d |
| Swethyn woodhouse for helpinge y ^e said workeman y ^t | ... | ... | ... |
| mendyd y ^e seid bellowes | ... | ... | ... |
| for glewe | ... | ... | vj ^d |

Ap^{ropos} of organs, we may note that they seldom (I believe never) are mentioned in the inventories of church goods, “delivered to the churchwardens” by King Edward’s Commissioners (who had assumed to his Majesty’s use the possession of all such things belonging to the parish and dedicated to God’s service) ; and, there-

fore, according to the doctrine recently laid down by the Privy Council, that in such matters "omission is prohibition," church organs at the present day are altogether illegal,—a good illustration of the value of the Judgment.

Beyond these items, it is only necessary to refer to ordinary current expenses, such as cleaning gutters, new tiles, wood-work, trifling repairs, and washing; wages to Master Doctor (the Vicar) and the clerke and the bedeman. The latter seems to have been a sort of caretaker and general attendant, and was probably in minor orders.¹ The following are the chief entries respecting him, besides ordinary annual payment of his wages:—

In 1504 was paid him for keeping clean of the church all the year when needed 2s., and a present was made him by order of

Mast' Doct' & by y^e masters of y^e poche, for his attendance
& servys in y^e queyr ev'y yere xvjd^a

In 1509 was paid

to the bedeman for a hole yere vij^s iiij^d

which seems to have been the usual amount afterwards ; and in the same year was paid

vij ells of clothe for the bedeman's surpleys ij^s x^d

The hiatus which occurs in the existing churchwardens' accounts from the year 1538 to 1561 is very much to be regretted, for they comprise the later years

¹ Rock (*Church of our Fathers*, iii., p. 131) says a Beadsman was some poor man maintained by endowment or alms, whose usual duty it was to attend at church, morning and afternoon, and pray for the benefactor's soul. Walcott defines Bedeman or Precular a prayerman who says prayer for a patron or founder; hence an almsman. In the rules of the Gild-merchants of Coventry the Bedeman was bound upon the decease of any member of the Gild to pray for the soul of the dead and for the souls of all Christians, at the cost of the Gild. Toulmin Smith, in a note upon this, says the Bedeman was a priest whose duty it was to pray for the souls of the dead (*English Gilds*. Edited by Toulmin Smith: Early English Text Society, p. 230). But I am not aware of any authority for, or reason to suppose, that he was a priest. By the will of Sir Robert Somerby, a Vicar of Kingston who died in 1502, he left a legacy of 4d. to the parish clerk and 2d. to the bedeman, showing that the same person did not fill both offices. (Prerog. Reg., 15 *Blamyr*.)

of the reign of King Henry VIII., when the emancipation of the Church from such allegiance (never very complete) as it had paid to the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff had been violently effected; the disastrous rule of the ultra-reformers who ruled the Royal lad who succeeded to his father's throne; the brief reflux of the tide during the reign of Queen Mary; and the final settlement (final with the exception of the period when monarchy was overthrown), which has been handed down, without any great change, to the present time. We cannot, however, fail to congratulate ourselves upon so much of the earlier accounts being preserved, and from the following notes and extracts it will be seen that the accounts of the later period are by no means devoid of interest:—

The *altar* is necessarily the first item to which we refer. The solid altar appears to have been taken down in 1560 or 1561, the 3rd and 4th years of Queen Elizabeth, for there is the charge:—

for foure busshells of lyme to make [good] the place where
the altar stoode xx^d
to John Brown & Ric. Brown for one dayes worke ... xvj^d

The book of accounts ending 17th October, 1567 (the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth), contains the following note, not without a bearing on questions arising at the present day:—

Remayn in the cherch the iiij comunyon tables that thes yer were new mayd; (that is, to say) in the hey chancell, j in Syntt Jamys chancell, & on in tren'yte chancell; & the other old table also remanyng.

Though thus noted, they seem not to have been of a very substantial structure, for we find not unfrequently trifling charges for boards for the Communion Table, as, for example, in 1577 there was paid

to wright for mending the comunion tables (in the plural) viij^d
and the next year he received 6d. for mending the same and the forms.

Necessarily associated with the Altar or Communion Table, is the *chalice*. As early as 1535, the 27th year of King Henry VIII. :—

Receyvid of the goldsmyth for iiij olde Challysis wey-
ing xlv, evy ounce iiij^s viij^d sma xⁱⁱ iiij^s vj^d

But probably this was a consequence of the administration being now made to the people which necessitated a large chalice, for in the same year the parish paid

for a newe challes dubble gilte, weying xxvth ounces

7 di. a q^rtern every ounce vj^s (1) ... vij^{ll} x^s viij^d

This, however, had disappeared, and no doubt, like most of the ecclesiastical valuables throughout the land, had passed into the Royal coffers prior to the inventories in 1552 and 1553, when there remained 2 Communion cupps of silver and gilt, whereof one weighed 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and the other 19 oz., only.

Wine for the Holy Sacrament now formed frequent items in the account, and, though generally small, the amount sometimes was considerable, as at Easter 1562, when it cost 40s. 9d., and after Easter 17d.

Wafer bread was in use. In 1561 there was

Paid for foure hundreth of Comunion breads ... ij^s viij^d

and the next year, 1562, at Easter and subsequently

Mr. Snelling for syngyng brede ... ij^s iiij^d
for syngyng brede ... ij^d ob.

The larger altar-breads used in the Mass were so called,² the smaller ones, consecrated for the people, were known as housellyng bread.³ In 1569, 3d. is charged for a box to put it in; and the next year was paid for

(blank) hundred and a halfe of Comunion bread ... xij^d

In the Order of Communion authorised by King Edward VI., in 1547, it is directed that "the bread that shall be consecrated shall be such as heretofore hath been accustomed. And every of the consecrated *bread*s shall be broken into two pieces, at the least, or more by the discretion of the minister, and so distributed."

¹ Twenty-five ounces and half a quarter.

² Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, i., p. 157 n.; Peacock's *Church Furniture*, p. 252.

³ The term was an ancient one; it occurs, for example, in the accounts of St. Michael, Cornhill, in 1465, 1466, 1548, 1554, and 1557 (privately printed). Houselling folk were persons of sufficient age to receive the Housell. (Sparrow's *Collection*, p. 79.)

The Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, dated in 1559, directed that the Sacramental Bread be made and formed plain, without any figure thereupon, of the same finenesse and fashion, round, though somewhat bigger in compasse and thickenesse as the usuall bread and water heretofore named *Singing Cakes*, which served for the use of the private Masse.

Many vestments remained when the 1552 inventory was made, but most are described as old; this was generally the case, leading to the inference that the best had, like the plate, been sacrilegiously plundered in the name of the King. The following is the list:¹—

- Item a vestment² of clothe of tissue, lackking albe and amesses.
- Item an olde cope crymesyn velvett withe orferans³ of gold and the suet⁴ of the same lakking albe; and amyse;.
- Item an old cope of blake velvett.
- Item ij cope; of Crymesyn velvett, y^e orferans of angelles.
- Item an old suett of silke vestmentes with swannes, lakking a cope albe; and amyse;.
- Item a suett of vestments of blake sarcenett with garte lakking a cope, albe; and amese;.
- Item a cope of silke, the ground blewe and with a suet of y^e same lackyng other g^{er} a
- Item an old suet of silk with with deacons

One of these was sold in 1561, when the wardens received

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| of Mr. ptenez for an olde coope | ... | ... | ... | xj ^s |
| for a cope & a vestment & iij banner clothes | ... | ... | ... | xl ^s |

No inconsiderable value. Two years later,

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| for a vestment ^t solde in London | ... | ... | ... | xl ^s |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|

In the year 1562 a surplice for the Vicar was made

¹ Surrey Church Goods. Printed in *Appendix T*.

² The word "vestment" technically was a synonyme for chasuble, either alone, or with the other things worn with it, viz. albe, amice, stole, and maniple; and not unfrequently included tunics and vestments for the attendant deacon and sub-deacon; but in the above the complete set is called a suett.

³ Orferans, orphreys, borders of embroidery.

⁴ A suit of vestments meant those for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon.

of 7 ells of holland, costing 11s. 6d., and the making 3s. 4d.; in 1571 they were more economical.

| | |
|---|---|
| iiij ells (and a) half of holland at xx ^d the elle for | |
| a new sorples | vij ^s vj ^d |
| for makynge of the sorples | iiij ^d |

While in 1582, seven ells of holland cost 13s., binding 2d., and making 2s. 6d.

Besides the vestments disposed of in the earlier years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, as already mentioned, a few other things, also remaining after the Edwardian plunder, were from time to time realised. Three banner-cloths are mentioned, as above, in 1561; and a banner-poll in 1573 fetched 6d. In 1562 was received

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| of Warthall for xx pow. of owlde brass | v ^d |
| Willm Skatylfe for an olde pece of carved worke | |
| ayenst seint Jamys chauncelle | xij ^d |

and for a piece of timber, 16d. The next year there was

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Rec ^d for c'taine geare solde in y ^e churche | xiijs vj ^d |
|--|------------------------------|

And in 1569,

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| for owld pesses of glasse that ware in the store howse... | ix ^d |
|---|-----------------|

being probably the last remains of the stained glass, of which the destruction must have been considerable, as we gather from the outlay on glazing: thus, in 1563,

| | |
|---|--|
| newe glassynge of y ^e west wyndowe | xxv ^s v ^d |
|---|--|

and 46 feet of new glass for our Lady window was provided in 1566. In the former year making (? filling) a window in the belfry with old glass cost 3s.; and there was paid

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| to Robt. Walwyn for hanginge of netts ⁊ stopping of | |
| y ^e wyndowes to kepe owt y ^e pygeons | x ^d |

Divine service now being said in a simplified form, and in the vulgar tongue, a change of *books* was requisite. In 1561, the wardens received 10s. for the sale of old books; but what they were is not specified; and there was paid for a table and a callender 16d., and for a book of psallmis for the clerk, 10d. In 1568,

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Paid Robard edmans for a satar [psalter] boke for the | |
| quyer... | vjd |
| for a nev sarvys boke for the viccar ... | v ^s vjd |
| for a pshamn bocke for hym ... | xij ^d |

In 1575, they paid to the Vicar for a new service-book, 8s.; and the next year a book of Articles cost 4d. In 1579,

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Laid out for a new byblle ... | xxiiij ^s |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|

Of the current expenses for *stipends* and salaries, we have already noted the payment to the Vicar for his "wages," and for the paschall, as also to the clerk, whose salary had risen in 1561 to 32s. per quarter, and to the bellman. The bedeman had disappeared; but in his stead was the sexton's salary, and a new functionary, the dog-whipper, who was paid at first 16d. a year. In 1561,

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| To fawcon for di. yere [half a year] whyppying of dogges | |
| oute of the churche ... | viiij ^d |
| 1578. To wright for beating the dogges out of the churche, | |
| for half a yeare ... | vjd |

Small charges were also made for cleaning; and, at least in the earlier times, the floor was strewn with rushes, which cost 2d. for two dozen,—bundles, we may presume.

A small charge was made every year for payment of the scribe who was employed to prepare and enter the churchwardens' accounts. In 1561, Henry Rogers was paid for keping the christenyng booke, 2s.; in 1567, Mr. Mattson received for makying 1 payer of Invyntorys & payer of tryntalls in parchment for the cherche, 20d.; and in 1576 was paid for the inventory of the church goods, 12d., and a like amount in 1579.

In 1563, and not till then, do we find that the rood-loft was removed:—

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Paid to John Browne for takinge downe of the Roode | |
| lofte & mendinge y ^e same ageine (making good the | |
| walls)... | ij ^s vjd |
| to y ^e seid Browne for one dayes worke in settinge on | |
| y ^e here of lrēs before y ^e Chauncell ... | xx ^d |
| for peyntynge of y ^e bowrds before y ^e Chauncell ... | xx ^d |
| to Arthur Dansey for peyntinge of all y ^e resydue ... | iiij ^d |

and, though carrying on the accounts later than I propose to do, I cannot refrain from an item of genuinely churchwardenish decoration, in 1624-5:—

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Paid to Thomas Preston, paynter, for 21 compartments | | | | | |
| with wersedes, for bluying [blueing] the Arches of the | | | | | |
| Church and Chauncell and for colouring the three | | | | | |
| church dores in oyle... | ... | ... | ... | ... | iijs ^s vijd ^d |
| for bluying the eight upper wyndows in the middle Ile | | | | | ijs ^s viij ^d |
| Colouring the north and south arches ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xvjs ^s |

Then, in 1567, we find that the chancel was painted, apparently in fresco, with texts, doubtless replacing the richer, and certainly more effective, and perhaps more useful representations of Scripture scenes, and saints and martyrs, with which it had probably been previously decorated. The idea of painting such texts was no doubt theoretically good, though often misapplied,¹ but was practically useless, when those who most needed instruction were illiterate, and, as far as regards any writing on the walls of the chancel, it could avail little to the congregation, and certainly was not decorative. Paid

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Mr. Raynard for setting upp the Skrypptwer in the | | | | | |
| hye chauncell ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | vi ^s viij ^d |
| for coull ^s to dry hys work ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | vj ^d |
| wydoes for brwshyng of [off?] the whyt lym of the | | | | | |
| skrypptwars in the medyll Iell ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | vj ^d |

The *clerk's desk* was made in 1561, though the thing itself had not yet received a name: paid for

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| xv ^{te} foote of borde to make the place for the clerke to | | | | | |
| reade in ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ix ^d |

And we hear of the *pulpit*, in an order for its removal in 1585, "from y^e place yt nowe standeth, unto the north-west pillar"; to the spot where the present pulpit stands.

A trifle had been laid out in 1578 on mending the forms, and at least some of them had doors as early as

¹ Texts were selected by the Anti-Catholic party, apparently for the purpose of inculcating schismatic doctrines, and on that ground were forbidden by Bishop Bonner. (Jeaffreson, *Book about the Clergy*, II., p. 9.)

1561, when the wardens paid for catches & hatches,¹ 6d.; and in 1585, at a meeting held in the church, at which were present the bailiffs of the town, and others, some of whom are mentioned by name, and the churchwardens:—

It ys ordered that y^e seats in y^e churche shall be altred and the psshioners to be placed in order in their degrees & callinges.

This perfectly illegal order was succeeded by another, equally illegal, that

the offerings att evye maryadge hereafter to be solempnised shal be taken att the churche dores; &c.

It may be noted that this meeting is the earliest record of anything in the nature of a vestry meeting at Kingston; and it does not appear to have been held according to any systematic organisation: when the business was transacted, it was agreed to hold another on the Monday after New Year's day next. The Vestry Minute-book commences a century later.

SECULAR.

The items in the account which refer to strictly *secular expenditure* are either on account of feasting, or May and other games.

The parish seems to have had a tendency to social enjoyments, though, perhaps, if similar accounts of the wardens of the mother churches of other equally important towns could be found for comparison, it would very likely be found that festivals of the same nature were usual at the earlier period of the country's history. At all events, it is very clear from these accounts that here no trifling part of the churchwardens' revenue was spent in jollifications, though who enjoyed the feasting is unfortunately left to conjecture. We find reason for believing that the games and feasts were part of the same entertainments, and therefore will note both to-

¹ Hatches were wickets, or half-doors.—*Halliwel*.

gether in order of date, taking receipts and expenditure as they occur, and giving illustrations rather than copies of all the entries.

The first reference to sports is contained in a monition which, on 12th April, 1393, the Bishop addressed to the Perpetual Vicar of Kingston and Dean of Ewell with reference to the care of churches and the prevention of shame or filthy pollution, or otherwise disturbing the peace of the venerated place; and reciting that report had fully reached his ears from many quarters, that certain persons, both cleric and lay, frequented the churchyard of the parish church, there to play at ball and cast stones (whereby the windows of the church were often broken and other damage done), and for dissolute dances, and sometimes for singing foolish songs, and for ludicrous shows, and dancing and other dishonest sports, and to perpetrate many other unsuitable acts, by which the churchyard was frequently defiled, to the offence of the Divine Majesty, the grave danger of souls, and the manifest injury of the church, and much scandal. To avoid the increase of these transgressions and ill example, and lest the pardon of offenders give occasion for sin, the Bishop commanded and strictly enjoined that on Sundays and festivals anything of the kind within the pale of the church should be prevented from being done, under pain of the greater Excommunication; and that any one offending, contrary to the Vicar's warning, should be excommunicated until he received the benefit of absolution. Moreover, that the Vicar should inquire the names of wrong-doers, and certify them to the Bishop by the Feast of Pentecost next. Given at his manor of Essher the 12th April, A.D. 1393, and of his consecration the 26th.¹

Whether this prohibition of amusements in the churchyard on Sundays and festivals had any reference to the KINGHAM we cannot tell; but whether it does so or not, we should be forming an unfair estimate of the parishioners of Kingston if we supposed that they alone

¹ Episcopal Reg., *Wykeham*, II., fol. cclx. Printed in Appendix L.

were inculcated in such matters.¹ A century earlier than the date of the document to which we refer, the Synod of Exeter, in the year 1287, forbade games and secular business in churchyards.² In 1363 the Constitutions of Archbishop Thoresby, at York, reciting that the church should be a house, not of merchandise, but of prayer, forbade the holding of any market in churches, porches, or churchyards, or any traffic, or the holding of secular pleas there;³ and that no wrestlings, shootings, or plays, which might be the cause or occasion of sin, dissension, hatred, or fighting, be therein performed.⁴ In Myrc's "Instructions to Parish Priests," written not later, but probably earlier than 1430, he directs the Priest not to permit sports of strength and skill in church, sanctuary, or churchyard. It runs thus:—

Also wyth-ynne chyrche & seyntary
Do ryȝt thus as I the say,
Songe and cry and such fare,
For to stynte pou schalt not spare;
Castynge of axtre & eke of ston,
Sofere hem pere to use non;
Bal and bares and suche play
Out of chyrcheȝorde put a-way.

In one original MS. there is added in a hand a few years later than the text:—

Daunseyng, cotteyng, bollyng, tenessyng, hand-ball, fott-ball, stoil-ball, and all manner other games out cherchyard.⁵

Negative testimony to the prevalence of festive gatherings in hallowed places appears from the fact that at

¹ Jeaffreson, *Book about the Clergy*.

² Wilkins' *Concilia*, II. p. 140.

³ Ecclesiastical Courts were very generally, and still are frequently held in cathedrals and churches. As to Secular Courts, it was made a charge against Archbishop Laud that he had complained of the Justices of the Peace holding Sessions in Tewkesbury Churchyard; to which he answered that no temporal courts ought to be held in consecrated ground, except for urgent reasons, even with leave of the Bishop; and that there was no warrant at all for sessions where there might be a trial for blood. (Jeaffreson, *Book about the Clergy*, I. p. 341.)

⁴ Johnson's *Canons*.

Myrc's *Parish Priest* (Early English Text Society), p. 11, line 330.

Archbishop Warham's visitation of his diocese in 1511, a presentment was made by churchwardens against one Thomas Rigdon, in that he "letteth (hindereth) the parishioners from their offerings, because drinking in the church is put down."¹ By the Canons of 1603, churchwardens, overseers, and assistants were ordered not to suffer *ludos scenicos* (i.e., stage plays), feastings of any kind, public meetings, feasts, secular courts, views of Frank Pledge, lay juries, &c., in churches, chapels, or churchyards.²

Until a comparatively recent time, and probably still in some places and to a limited extent, the churchyard, before and after divine service on Sundays, was a place of meeting for friends and acquaintances who, though living at no great distance apart, would otherwise scarcely meet from year to year, and no one will doubt that such meetings are beneficial; indeed, it is a subject more and more demanding attention, whether a reasonable and innocent amusement on such days is not only permissible, but desirable; at present, recreation is admittedly a matter of actual necessity, and yet, beyond the hours of divine service, there is none permitted, and the public-house is the labourer's only resource.

We will now turn to the records of secular festivals contained in the accounts.

1503. Be hyt mynd that y^e XIX y^r of kyng harry y^e vij at the geveng ovp (up) of y^e kynggam be harry Bovrer ⁊ harry nycoll cherche vardens a mounted clerly [net] iiij^{li} ij^s iiij^d of that same gam.

1504. Paid for y^e mensterell apon may day, iiij^d: for their drink, j^d.
Painting the banner of Robin Hood, iiij^d; a gown for the lady, viij^d; bells, xij^d.

1508.—A considerable amount was paid for provisions for the feast, and the cooks received for their labour 23½d. There was paid for packe threde, on Corpus Christi day, 1d., and at the Kyngham, at Hamton, 3s. 4d.

¹ *Archæologia Cantiana*, X. p. 67.

² Sparrow's *Collection of Articles and Injunctions*, p. 347.

1509. Rec^d for the gaderyng of y^e Kynge at Whitsontyde, 19^s and at hoctyde, 17^s while the gathering at the Kyngham and the Robyn Hode produced 4 marks, 20^d.

Paid for mete ⁊ drynke for y^e mor^s [morris] dauners, ij^d, and on Corpus Christi day, iiij^d.

Sylver paper for the mor^s daunce, viij^d.

Then follow a list of comestibles purchased for the feast, with their prices, which we will thus briefly enumerate:—A quarter of malt, 4s.; 5 goce (geese), 15d.; eggs, 6d.; lamb, 18d.; sugar, cloves, and mace, 11d.; small raisins, 3d.; saffern (saffron), 2d.; vinegar and salt, 3d.; white coppys, 2d.; eggs, 2d.; 2 cocks, 18d.; 2 tornare, 3d.; 2 calves, 5s. 8d.; sheep, 12d.; lamb, 16d.; quarter of veal, 8d.; quarter of mutton, 6d.; leg of veal and a neck, 4d.

Paid to Robert Neyll for goyng to Wyndesor for Mast

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Doctors horse, a geynes the Kyngham day... | ... | ... | iiiij ^d |
|--|-----|-----|--------------------|

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----------------|
| to a laborer for beryng home of y ^e gere aft ^r y ^e Kyngham was done | ... | ... | ij ^d |
|--|-----|-----|-----------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| paid to the Glassyar for a reward | ... | ... | vj ^d |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| For vj peyre of shone [shoes] for y ^e mor ^s dauners | ... | ... | iiijs |
|---|-----|-----|-------|

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---------------------|
| Thomas tothe for half Robyn hod ^s cote | ... | ... | vjs vj ^d |
|---|-----|-----|---------------------|

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| bote hire going up to Walton Kyngham | ... | ... | x ^d |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------|
| for kendall for Robyn hod ^s cote | ... | ... | xv ^d |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------|

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Rec ^d at y ^e Kyngham | ... | ... | iiiij ^l |
|--|-----|-----|--------------------|

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| Robyn hod ^s gaderyng | ... | ... | iiiij marks |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Paid out of y ^e church box at Walton Kyngham | ... | ... | iijs vj ^d |
|---|-----|-----|----------------------|

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Paid out of y ^e church box at Sonbury Kyngham | ... | ... | xxij ^d |
|--|-----|-----|-------------------|

1510. Paid for Robyn Hod^s cote ⁊ for littell Johnys

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| cote ⁊ for y ^s frer ^s [friar's] cote | ... | ... | xxx ^s vj ^d |
|--|-----|-----|----------------------------------|

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| 1514. Rec ^d for Robyn hods gaderyng | ... | ... | xijs |
|--|-----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Robyn hod gaderyng at Croydon | ... | ... | ix ^s iiiij ^d |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|

1536.—Rec^d at the May game, 40s. 4d.; Robyn hoode, £5. 6s. 8d. But against this large receipt was a certain amount of expenditure, as in the following items:—Morris bells, 6s.; hats and 4 porsis (purses) for the dancers, 4½d.; 3,000 pins, 18d.; 2 yards of buckram for the morris-coat, 12d.; 2 ells of sowltewithe, 10d.; the friar and the piper, to go to Croydon, 8d.; 2¼ yards of broadcloth for the friar; 3 yards of cotton for the friar's coat, &c.; 24 great liveries and 8 pairs of leather gaiters to set the bells upon; morris-dancers' meat and drink, 3s. 8d.; and the mynstrell, 10s. 8d.

What the *Kyngham* was, precisely, remains unknown. Lysons, adopting what was probably a poor attempt at pedantry or pun on the part of the scribe who engrossed the accounts in 1509, supposes that it meant the "King game"; but there was a king and queen in the ordinary May games, and generally in mummings, so that they present no special reason for adopting this particular name at Kingston and its associated neighbours. Another suggestion is, that it might be a mystery, or miracle-play of the Kings of the East, whose skulls, actual or supposititious, are still to be seen at Cologne.¹ There is, in fact, no evidence on the subject, and, so far as I am aware, there was no performance under the same name in other neighbourhoods. The accounts do not show clearly on what day or at what time of year it occurred, or whether it was annual or special; but we learn from them that the locality was varied, for, though generally at Kingston, it was at Hampton in 1508, and in the following year at Walton-on-Thames; and special arrangements were made for the presence of the Vicar of Kingston on the latter occasion by sending to Windsor for a horse for him, while the churchwardens and parishioners went up the river by boat.

In 1538 there was evidently given a largesse to the public. Paid for

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| a Killderkyn of bere dronken in the m'kett (market) place | i ^s |
| brede spent there | vj ^d |
| for ij pottes of ale spenth there | id |

From this date to 1561 occurs the hiatus, during which lapse of time festal expenditure does not seem to have been forgotten, for among the early items in the new book is a charge

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| for o ^r Dynner upon Ester daye... | ijs viij ^d |
| a pottell of sacke & a gallon of Clarett wyne geven to | |
| the Bisshopp | ijs iiij ^d |

In the same year there was paid, presumably in connexion with either the *Kyngham* or *May-game*, to

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Roger the mynstrell for iij dayes labor | ijs viij ^d |
|---|------------------------------|

¹ There was a light of the Three Kings of Cologne, referred to *post*.

The next year was

R' of the wivis for o^r ladye Daye ix^s
and paid for

A dyssh of peers ʒ a quarte of sacke for Doctor Lewis viij^d

The wardens' breakfast at the visitation in 1561, which will serve as an illustration, cost 12d., and the sidesmen's dinner at the visitation at Ewell, next year, cost 2s. 8d. In 1567 they paid, amongst "ordinary charges to the quyer,"

for drynke, the iiij yousyall feysts of ye yer xij^d
and the same item occurs elsewhere.

A casual loss in 1561 shows the value of the coin or sum called a "teston," a tester, or sixpence:—

for the losse of xliij^{ti} testons xxj^s

BENEFACTORS.

The earliest benefactor of whom we have any record was JOHN DE ARCUBUS, who is mentioned in the Augmentation of the vicarage in 1375 as having given a certain angular (? corner) tenement to the Vicars of Kingston.¹

WILLIAM SKERNE, of Kingston, on May 22nd, 1459, obtained the grant of a royal patent for the foundation of a chantry in the chapel of St. James, the particulars of which we have already given. One William Skerne, who was probably his father, was, in 1432, fined vj^d for an obstruction of the water-course at Hawmond-street, Kingston; and, in 1437, for defect of a ditch called Water Dych, vj^d; and (as also were several others) xij^d for defect of a sewer at Crobe Manysdowne; and a further ij^d for defect of a sewer at Barrebrugg.²

His Will is dated on the 31st October, 1463. After commending his soul to God, he directs that his body be

¹ Episcopal Reg., *Wickham*, II., pt. 3, fol. 137.

² Presentments of Court, 10 and 15 Henry VI.; preserved amongst the archives of the town.

buried in the chancel of St. James, in the parish church, near the bones of Robert Skern, his uncle.¹ He leaves 3s. 4d. to the high altar for tithes forgotten, and to the fabric of the church, 6s. 8d.; and to the mother church of Winton, 12d. He bequeaths to each of his sons, Thomas and William, a goblet without cover and 12 silver spoons; and to the latter an exhibition of 40s. in silver, to enable him to attend the schools of the University of Oxford or Cambridge. He directs that, if there be not a sufficiency for the sustentation of a chapel to celebrate for the souls of Robert Skern and Johanna, his wife, then that from his own lands and tenements should be assigned funds at the discretion of his wife Agnes and his feoffees for the completion of the foundation and erection of that chantry. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife to dispose as she thinks best.²

The Skernes were an old and important family in Kingston. Robert, the uncle who is mentioned in the patent and in this Will, and who died in 1437, with his wife, are commemorated by the monumental brass already described. Other members of the family appear from time to time: thus, in the churchwardens' accounts are mentioned a Sir John, who died in 1509; another Sir John in 1514, when the parish received *iiij*^s at his burial; and one upon whose decease in 1514 the churchwardens received *vij*^s *vj*^d for his grave, and *xvij*^s for five torches at his Dirige (*vide* Churchwardens' Accounts).

1488, May 2.—JOHN HERTCOMBE, gentleman, being of sound mind and good memory (for which he thanks the Most High), made his will, and after bequeathing his soul to Almighty God and to his Redeemer and B.M. the Virgin his mother, and all saints, directs his burial in the parish church. He leaves to the high altar for forgotten tithes and oblations 3s. 4d., and for food for the poor, 6s. 8d. His messuages and lands in Surrey and Bucks to John Paytrell, clerk, for life, and after-

¹ The brass to the memory of Robert Skern, the uncle of the founder of the chantry, has been described among the Monuments.

² Prerogative Reg., 4 *Godyn*.

wards to Henry Hertcombe, *consanguineo meo*, and heirs. The residue of the goods for his sepulture and for disposition for good of his soul at discretion of said John Paytrell.¹

He died on the 22nd of July following, and his brass, still remaining in the church, bears this inscription:—

Hic iacent Johēs Hertcombe Gen'osus et Katerina uxor ei qui
quidm Johēs obiit xxii^o die Julii Anno dñi milliō cccclxxxviii^o Et
pdicta Katerina obiit xii^o die Julii Anno dñi miffio cccclxxvii^o
quor^o aiāb₃ ppicietur deus. Amen.

Above the legend are their effigies kneeling inwards and towards what is described in the *Manual of Monumental Brasses* as the representation of our Lord, seated on a rainbow, in an aureole, and above the head of each a coat of arms; but these details are wanting, and there now only remain the inscription and the two effigies, of which that of John has long been headless, but is represented as perfect in a lithograph published in 1820.² He wears the ordinary civil costume, with gypciere and rosary of twelve beads. The monument is stated by Haines³ to have been found buried in the church; but he does not mention the date of its discovery, or the authority for his statement, which, therefore, lacks proof. The brass is now and has for many years been set in the east side of the north-west pier of the tower; probably it always was mural, and it may not impossibly have been originally set in the back of an Easter-sepulchre tomb.

1496, November 11. — CLEMENT MYLAM, being of whole mind, by his Will of this date bequeaths his soul to Almighty God, to his Mother Mary, and all saints of heaven, and his body to be buried in the Trinity chancel within Kingston Church, on the north side of the said church, by the wall. He bequeaths to the mother

¹ Prerog. Reg., 11 Milles.

² Large lithographs of the monuments in Kingston Church, of which that of Skerne is dated 1813; and the publication without letterpress or author's name is dated 1820.

³ Haines's *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, I. 257 n.

church of Winchester 4d., and the following legacies in connexion with Kingston Church :—

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| To the high aulter of Kyngeston aforeseid for any tithes | | | | | | | |
| forgoten | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | vi ^s viij ^d |
| Item to oure Lady lighte | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xij ^d |
| Item to oure Lady Lighte of Pitie | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xij ^d |
| Item to the rode lighte of Comforte | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xvj ^d |
| Item to Saynt Jamys Light | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xij ^d |
| Item to Saynt Kateryn Light | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xij ^d |
| Item to Saynt Xp̄ofer's light | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | xij ^d |
| Item to Saynte Antonyes Light... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | iiij ^d |
| Item to Saynte Sithes Light | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | vj ^d |

After two small legacies he wills to his wife Margaret, for life, two tenements, late Hilondes, in Hethen Street, Kingston; and all his other lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and services, &c., in Kingston, with the reversion of the tenements left to his wife, to the Wardens and brothers and sisters of the Fraternity of St. Trinity, Kingston, for an obit and a priest for their chapel, &c., and as more particularly mentioned in reference to the chapel and fraternity.

The residue of his property he leaves to his wife and John Hosey, his executors, to dispose of at their discretion, as they thought best to please God, in seeing him honestly buried and for a month's mind and to see his debts paid "as they will answeare fore and discharge me a yenst God."¹

1501, March 12. — ROBERT SOMERBY, clerk, Vicar of Kingston, being sick in body but whole of mind, made his Will. In it he bequeaths his soul to Almighty God, to our Lady St. Mary, and to all the holy company of heaven; and directs that his burial should take place in the chancel of the church, willing that for his exequies and all other expenses there be spent lxvj^s viij^d. He left many legacies, amongst which may be noted a crymesyn gowne furred with martrons; various books, including a printed Bible in 4 vols., St. Austyn de Trinitate Dei, Epistles and Gospels; and sundry articles of plate; to the four orders of Friars of London, each 10s. for

¹ Prerog. Reg., 16 Horne.

trentalls to be said on the day of his funeral;¹ and to Sir John Hynde, his parish priest, xx^s; to the Master of the Company of Whythyngton College, xl^s, and 6s. 8d. to each of the thirteen brethren;² for the highways about the town £4, and to the repair of the bridge, 20s. It gives full and explicit directions with reference to the funeral.³ The residue to be disposed of in the discretion and disposition of his executors, that they “trewly and feithfully dispose the said goodes as they will answer afore god, to the moost pleasure of hym and to the moost wele of my soule, and this trewly to be doon. Amen.” Probably it was part of this residue which was applied to the repair of the church tower. The churchwardens acknowledged to have received from his bequest, towards the building and repairing of the steeple, £15,

¹ Trentalls are generally understood, in accordance with the term, to be masses for thirty days, or on the thirtieth day after decease; but are here directed to be on the day of the funeral.

² Whittington College was founded on the spot where now stands the Church of St. Michael Paternoster Royal, and was rebuilt and made a college by the celebrated Sir Richard Whittington, for a master, four fellows being masters of arts, clerks, conducts, chorists, &c.; and an Alms House, called God's House or Hospital, for thirteen poor men, one of them to be Tutor and have xvj^d per week, and the rest xii^d with all necessary provision, an hutch with three locks, and a common seal. To pray for the good estate of the founder and his wife Alice, and their family, and the King (Richard II.), and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, and their wives and others. It was dissolved by statute of Edward VI. (Howell's *Perlustration of London*, p. 103; Maitland's *History and Survey of London*, pp. 1042-4.) College Hill, Cannon Street, is named from it.

³ I may, perhaps, be forgiven for extracting this part of the Will, if I limit it to a foot-note:—“Also I will that there be viij torchies bought, evy torche p^c (price) viij^s, to brenne a bowte my body and myne exequies and moneth mynde, the hoole yere. Also I will that myn Executours daily the first month do duely kepe myn Exequies, with placebo, Dirige, and Lawds, with Masse on the morowe accordyng. Also I wol that (on) my moneth day be spend to prestis clerk^s and poore folk^s in myne Exequies and other charg^s V. mar^c. And alle the yere afre whenne myne exequies shalbe don—that is to say, evy moneth onys that yer during (every month during that year), with all the prest that belongeth to the chirch of Kyngiston [thus including the chantry priests], with placebo, Dirige, and Lawds, on the nyght, distinctly Songe, and on the morowe the masses (viz.), the principall masse of Requiem, the masse of the day, masse of o^r lady, of the Trinite, of the holy goost and

which they speak of as being in part payment of £20;¹ and a commemorative inscription dated 1502, and beseeching prayers for his soul, formerly existed in the tower walls.

The witnesses are, Stephen Dower, Master of Whyington College, Richard Eyton, clerk, and John Bulmebswruth, fellows of the said college, William Weston, William Rothwell, of London, and others.

A codicil gives some small legacies.

The Will and codicil were proved 11th May, 1502.²

1502, *June 22nd*.—JOHN LEE, otherwise SPICER, of Kingston, by his will of this date bequeathed his soul to Almighty God, B. Mary and all Saints, and directed his body to be buried in this church. He bequeathed to the high altar for tithes forgotten *iijs iiij^d*, and to the mother church of Winchester, *iiij^d*; also to divers lights in the parish church—viz., the Holy Cross, *xij^d*; Holy Trinity, *xij^d*; Holy Saviour of Comfort, *xij^d*; B. Mary, *xij^d*; St. James, *vij^d*. He also left to the repairs of the tower of the church, *xxvj^s viij^d*; to the repairs of the bridge, *xx^s*; and to the building of the new market-house, *xij^s iiij^d*. Also *xx^{li}*, to provide a fit priest to celebrate in the church for the souls of himself and all faithful deceased, at an annual stipend of 8 marcs or more, at the discretion of the executors.

The Will was proved by the eldest son, John, at Lambeth, 11th July 1502, power being reserved to Anthony Forde, the other executor.³

of the V. wound^s, yf there be p'sts of the Chirch to do the same. And after thoos masses to goo to the Herce, and ther to say this psalme—*De profundis*, with suffragies ther unto, for my soule and all my frendis. And the vicar to have *vij^d*, evy prest *vj^d*, the parisshe clerke *iiij^d*, the bedeman *ij^d*, and for Rynginge, *xij^d*. These expensis of evy moneth mynd, x^s."

¹ Churchwardens' Accounts, 1504.

² Prerog. Reg., 15 Blamyr.

³ Prerog. Reg., 8 Blamyr. The testator's two sons were both named John. To the elder and heir he left the residue of his estate and effects; to the younger, £10, and two feather beds and their pertinents, and other articles of domestic use; and appointed Anthony Forde to be his governor during minority. Testator also speaks of his daughter Cristine,

1506, November 28.—JOHN RYVER, of London, gentleman, made his Will and testament, wherein he bequeaths and commits his soul to Almighty God his Maker and Redeemer, St. Mary and the company of heaven; and directs his body to be buried in the church of the Friars Minor within Newgate, where John Ryver, his father, was buried, and bequeaths to the works of the church 20s. He bequeaths to the worke and new making of the steple of the parisshe church of Kyngeston upon Thamys, xiiij^s iiij^d. After several legacies he directs the residue of his goods to be disposed of for the good of his soul, and of his father and mother's souls, and all Christian souls, in good and charitable deeds as should seem best to be done to the pleasure of God, and the health and profit of his soul.

All lands, rents, &c., to be disposed of by the advice of the supervisors, and half the proceeds to be applied, as long as it might endure, to find priests to sing masses in the churches of the Friars Minor and Kingston, for souls as above; and the other half to be distributed and disposed of for his and his parents' souls' health, in amending foule and feeble high wayes about the city of London and town of Kingston, where most need was; also in marriage of poor maidens of good name and fame; and in comforting and relieving poor prisoners in London and Southwark; and poor lazars about the city of London.

The Will was proved at Lambeth, 13th December, 1506.¹

1514, September 12.—RICHARD DYER, of Kingston, made his Will. "ffyrst and formost I bequeth my soule to swet Jhū, Kyng of hevyn, which bought me w^t his p'cious blode; to his mother ou^r lady Seynt mary, and to all the celistiall company of hevyn." He directs his body to be buried in Kingston Church before St. Erasmus, martyr; and bequeaths to the high altar for tithes xij^d;

married to Thomas Herst, to whom he leaves specific legacies, including 300 latwode and 300 faggots and his wife's best gown; and also the house where they resided in Norbiton. To his brother John he leaves his gown . . . with murrey. There are various other legacies.

¹ Prerog. Reg., 14 Adeane.

to the mother church of Winchester, *vj*^d; and to the light of the Rode of comforth, *xij*^d, and our Lady light *xij*^d. He directs there should be a tryntall of masses in Kingston Church, at the disposition of Sir John Depyng, for the health of his soul and all his good friends' souls; also there should be "V pecular massez,"¹ said there for the souls of William Berd and Richard Berd, himself and all Christian souls, within the month's mind. After payment of certain legacies, the residue of his property to be disposed of by Sir John Depyng (to whom he left *x*^s) and Jane Adston, for the health of his soul after their conscience. The Will was proved on the 3rd October.²

1515, July 12.—ALICE NICHOLL, of Kingston, by her Will bequeathed as follows:—To the high altar 12d.; to the light of our Lady Chapel, 2 lbs. of wax for a taper; to the light in Kingston Church of the Three Kings of Colyn (Cologne, *i.e.*, the three Kings of the East, whose skulls, or skulls assumed to be theirs, are preserved in Cologne Cathedral), 1 lb. of wax; to the light of St. Anne, a taper of 1 lb.; to the light of our Lady of Pity, 2 lbs. of wax; to the image of St. Sonday, 5 lbs. of wax, for a taper to burn every Sunday in service time as long as it would endure; to the church of Kingston a tuell (towel) of plain cloth, for the behoof of the church.³

1520, January 28.—RICHARD GROVE, of Kingston, made his Will on this day, wherein he directs his burial within the west door of the church, and bequeaths to the high altar for tithes 6s. 8d., and to the mother church of Winchester 6s. 8d. He leaves to the reparations of the church 6s. 8d., and to the light of the Rode of Comfort within the said church, 12d. Also to the reparations of the churches of Temysditton and longditton, 3s. 4d. each, and the like to the parish church of Codyngton. To his two daughters, each £6. 13s. 4d., with survivorship, and the residue to his wife Thomasyn and son

¹ Founder, or Bedesmen's Masses.

² Archdeaconry of Surrey, 98 Mathewe.

³ Wills formerly in the Church Chest: see Paper by Miss Bockett, *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, I. p. 182.

William, directing them to dispose for the health of his soul as they thought moste best god to please. One of the witnesses is William Hunter, curate. The Will was proved on 20th February, 1520, at Kingston.¹

1522, February 21.—HARRY LUTMAN, of Kingston, by his Will bequeathed to the high altar 12d.²

1522, August 29.—WILLIAM SMYTH, of Ham, husbandman, by his Will bequeathed to the high altar 12d.; to the Holy Rood of Comfort, a taper of 1 lb. of wax; to the light of the B. Trinity, 6d.; unto the bason lights, 4d.; and unto the building (? fabric) of the rood loft, 12d.³

1522, November 20.—ROBERT SUTTON, of Ham, bequeathed to the high altar 16d., and to the reparation of every other altar there 4d. Also a diaper tablecloth to be cut in the middle, and one half delivered to Peter-sham Church for an altar-cloth, and the other half to Streatham Church.⁴

1528, April 3.—ISABELL ROTHWOOD, of All Hallows, Honey-lane, London, widow, by her will leaves, besides many small legacies, a tenement and garden at the east end of the church (apparently derived from her late husband, Thomas Rathwood⁵) in perpetuity, to the use of the bridge-masters, for the maintenance and supportation of the Kingston bridge over the Thames, on condition of keeping the tenement in repair, and causing an obit or anniversary to be sung yearly for evermore in Kingston Church, for the health of the souls of herself and Thomas her late husband; William Bulker her father, and Isabell his wife; her friends, and all Christians; distributing at such obit vi^s viij^d, that is to say, to the vicar, there or his curate in his absence, viij^d; and to every other priest serving in the said church, being present at Dirige and Masse, iij^d, and to the clerk and

¹ Archdeaconry of Surrey, 150 Mathewe.

² Wills formerly in Church Chest: *Surrey Archaeological Collections* I. p. 187. Abundant examples of similar bequests might be found.

³ Wills formerly in the Church Chest: *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, I. p. 186.

⁴ *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, I. p. 188.

⁵ Thomas Rathwood's will, dated 12th February, 1523, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 10 Porch.

sexton, xij^d, and the residue among poor people of the parish; such obit to be kept yearly for evermore, within four days next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel. The bequest to become void in default of due performance of the conditions, and the tenement and garden thenceforth to go to the Prior and Convent of Merton, for the performance of the said obit, as they should answer before God, and the arrangement to be made as sure as by learned counsel should be advised.

There are many charitable legacies, including 6s. 8d. in bread to the prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, Poultry, Bread-street, King's Bench, and the Marshalsea, respectively.

A tenement in West-by-Thames-street and another on the south of Clatterynge Bridge, Kingston, she leaves to the use and maintenance of such a free-school as should be purchased, obtained, and gotten in Kingston within three years from her decease, for the erudition and teaching of scholars there for ever; to be assured by advice of Counsel. In default of its being done within the three years, the property to be sold and one-third of the proceeds applied to finding of poor scholars of Oxford and Cambridge studying Arts or Divinity; one-third for an Obit in All Hallows Church, Staining-lane; and one-third among poor people. A copyhold tenement in Thames-street to be sold, and proceeds applied in like manner.

Proved at St. Paul's, 11th May, 1528.¹

1529, February 22.—SWYTHUNE SKERNE, of Kingston, Esq., by his Will bequeathed his soul to Almighty God, our lady his mother St. Marie, and all the celestial company; and directed his burial in the church, within the chancel of St. James, by his friends there, if the fates permitted. He bequeathed to the high altar xx^d, and to the mother church of Winchester iij^d. He appears to have been possessed of considerable property, including his wife's jointure of the Manor of Downhall, &c. He wills to the churchwardens for 20 years from his decease

¹ Prerogative Registry, 31 Porch.

the rent of his farm called The Ryall, in West-by-Thames-street, to be placed in the Common Hache (Hutche, chest) of Kingston, and to be paid between his four daughters on their respective marriages, with survivorship in the event of either dying unmarried. The property after the expiration of the 20 years to go to his son and heirs.

Among the gifts may be noted that he leaves to his wife his "game of swannys," and yearly three cygnets of the best: and the residue to her to dispose as should seem to her most best God to please, and for his soul's health.

He subscribed and sealed it; Sir Wm. Hunter, curate, was one of the witnesses. It was proved at Kingston, 28th March.¹

Swythyn Skerne was one of those who some years previously signed and sealed a formal protest against the action of the Vicar, Dr. West, in respect to Mortuaries.²

1543, September 29. — LUCE SHARKECLIFFE, alias Sanckye, of Kingston, by her will of this date, directed that her body should be buried in the church nigh to her late husband, John Sharkeclyffe, and she bequeathed to the High Altar ij^d.³

1544, May 15. — THOMAS KYNGSTON, of Kingston, directed his body to be buried in the churchyard in the middle part, against the north door; and he bequeathed to the High Altar for tithes and obligations negligently forgotten or withholden iiij^d.⁴

1544, July 4. — THOMAS HALL, by his Will directed his burial to be in the churchyard; and he bequeathed for tithes forgotten iiij^d, and to the mother church of Winchester ij^d.⁵

1544, July 14. — WILLIAM WELLS, of Hache Courte, directed his burial in the churchyard, and bequeathed for tithes forgotten iiij^d.⁶

¹ Archdeaconry of Surrey, 134 Mychell.

² Lansdowne MS. 206, fol. 31.

³ British Museum, Add. MS., 24,925, p. 238. I am indebted to our member, Mr. Bax, for this and the three following notes.

⁴ Ibid. p. 25.

⁵ Ibid. p. 40.

⁶ Ibid. p. 39.

1557, March 7.—ROBERT HAMONDE, of Hampton-upon-Thames, Middlesex, Gentleman, made his Will, being, though sick in body, of whole and perfect mind. He bequeathed his soul to God his Maker and Redeemer, desiring our Blessed Lady the Virgin Mary, and all the celestial company of heaven, to pray for him. His body to be buried in the Trinity Chancel, before his seat there next unto the wall. To the Vicar of Hampton for tithes forgotten *ij^s iiij^d*; West Moulsey the same, and Kingston *xx^d*. Though possessed of 16 houses in St. Clements, in the suburbs of London, a farm at Downham, Essex, and a house in Kingston, and another in Hampton, he appears to have been in want of ready money, for he speaks of his plate as then in pledge. He left to the bailiffs and freemen of Kingston £6. 13s. 4d. to set up a free grammar school. He directed that at his burial five priests should sing *Dirige* and *Mass*, for which each was to have 12d.; and that shortly afterwards five priests were to do the same at each of three churches, viz., St. Andrew beside Baynard's Castle (London), Hampton-upon-Thames, and West Moulsey, there being paid 10s. to each of the respective parishes for priests, clerks, and poor. He left towards casting of the broken bell at Hampton *xx^s*. With the residue of his goods, which he leaves to his wife Jane, are mentioned his "game of swannes upon the water of Thamys," and his ready money. She proved the Will as sole executrix.¹

VICARS AND CLERGY.

The references to the records respecting the Vicars, contained in the Episcopal Registers, are here, very generally, given upon the authority of Manning and Bray; and, for the sake of economy of space, their individual history disconnected with that of the church (of which many interesting particulars will be found in

¹ Archdeaconry of Surrey, 18 *Wortley*.

that work) is omitted. I have, however, been enabled to make not unimportant additions to the information contained in that grand work.

1203, January 26.—JOHN MICHEL was chaplain (probably the same office as that called Vicar subsequently), and attested a deed made between Merton Priory and the men of Surberton (Surbiton) for a lease of land at Grapelingham.¹

1219, between March 25 and April 9.—In the quindena after the Feast of the Purification a suit was tried at Bermondsey, before the Justices Itinerant, between Geoffrey the chaplain of Kingston, complainant, and Hugh le Stut and Milisent his wife, defendants, respecting a messuage at Kingston, of which Hugh and his wife were tenants. Geoffrey the chaplain, in consideration of a marc of silver paid him by Hugh and Milisent, for himself and his heirs, released and quit-claimed all his right and interest in the said premises.²

Between 1231 and 1238.—RICHARD was Vicar when Henry (who was Prior of Merton during this period) and the convent granted to him, for his life, certain profits of the living which his predecessors had paid to them.³

1254 or 1255.—RICHARD, the Vicar at this date, was in the occupation of two acres of land there, when an assize was held to try whether Matilda de Molendino had been seized in domain as of fee of six acres of land, including these two.⁴

1266, September 29.—RICHARD, the Vicar, was present when an assignment was made, by the Bishop, of a provision or endowment of the chaplain or curate of Petersham.⁵

ALAN was Vicar at the time of the general return of lands and premises belonging to Merton Priory, which, unfortunately, is not dated, and the entries are not here at all chronological, but he was assessed in accordance

¹ Merton Cartulary, No. 55, fol. lxxxij., v.

² Pedes finium, 3 Henry III., Surrey, case 1, No. 26.

³ Merton Cartulary, No. 262, fol. Ccxj. v.

⁴ King's Bench, *Quo Warranto*, M $\frac{a}{x}$ | 4, m. 13, d.

⁵ Merton Cartulary, No. 339, fol. Cxlvj.

with the endowment obtained by the above Richard, and he probably came in during the interval between the two Richards.¹

1303, Monday after March 25.—RICHARD (probably) DE GILDEFORD or GULDEFORD was Vicar when the endowment of the vicarage was fixed by the Bishop.² Also on 16th February, 1305-6.³ Probably it is he to whom, by the name of Sir Richard de Kingston, clerk, jointly with his brother Matthewe, the priory of Merton granted a lease, on the 20th July, 1315, of a messuage at Taplow, Bucks, for his life, at a rental of xx^s per annum.⁴

1326, June 14. — ROGER DE KYNGESTON, who was previously incumbent of East Hampstead, Berks, was instituted, he having exchanged livings with the Vicar of this church. The presentation was made by the priory on 14th April previous.⁵

1327, May 3. — WALTER DE FRISKENEYE was instituted,⁶ but on the same day the income of the living was sequestrated, by order of the Bishop, until an adequate portion should be assigned to the Vicar.⁷

1335, August 29.—WILLIAM SAXEBY was instituted.⁸

1335-6, February 17. — JOHN NIEWELOND, previously incumbent of Langford Parva, Wilts, was instituted upon exchange with this living.⁹ In 1337-8 he exchanged with the incumbent of a chantry at East Chute.

1337-8, March 2.—HENRY DE TRENTHAM, previously incumbent of a chantry in the chapel of Chute, Wilts, was instituted on exchange.¹⁰ In 1338-9 he exchanged with Vicar of Long Stratton.

1339, March 25.—HUMPHREY DE WAKEFIELD, previously Vicar of Long Stratton, Norfolk, was instituted on exchange.¹¹ Was Vicar on the Vigil of Easter, and on

¹ Merton Cartulary, No. 281, fol. Cxxv.

² Ibid. No. 435, fol. Clxxvij.; Ep. Reg. Pontissara.

³ Ep. Reg. Woodlock, fol 225 v.

⁴ Merton Cartulary, No. 410, fol. Clxxij.

⁵ Merton Cartulary, Nos. 418 and 419, fol. Clxxiiij. Ep. Reg., Asser, fol. 23 v.

⁶ Ep. Reg., Stratford, fol. 102.

⁷ Ibid, vide *Appendix F*.

⁸ Ep. Reg., Orleton, I. fol. 24 v.

⁹ Orleton, II. fol. 52.

¹⁰ Orleton, II. fol. 64 v.

¹¹ Ibid. fol. 71.

11th June, 1339.¹ In 1341 exchanged with living of Childersley.

1341, June 14.—NICHOLAS DE LIONIS, previously incumbent of Little Childersley, Cambridgeshire (diocese of Ely), was instituted on exchange.² He was Vicar for three years.³

1342, April 11.—MAURICE BARNABAS DE BOTYKESHAM (Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, Diocese of Ely) or MAURICE of Ely, was instituted.⁴ Questions as to the right of presentation arose about this time, but he appears to have been presented by the convent, and to have been in possession of the living in 20 Edward I. (1346).

1347-8, February 26.—WILLIAM DE BORSTALL (probably Burstow, near Horley, Surrey) was Vicar at this date, when he was ordained priest by Bishop Edindon.⁵

1352, April 2.—ROBERT DE HYNKELEY, or HYNKELEE, was the Vicar at whose instance the Bishop re-arranged the endowment of the living as between the priory and the Vicar.⁶

1355, June 1.—NICHOLAS DE IRTHLINGBURGH was Vicar at this date, when John Lovekyn gave a house in perpetuity for the residence of the Vicar,⁷ in consideration of which the Vicar assented to an endowment upon the re-founding of the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in that parish.⁸

1366, May 6.—ROBERT DE BOKENHULLE was Vicar at this date, and obtained licence to pull down the old vicarage house, it not being needed in consequence of Lovekyn's gift;⁹ was Vicar on 15th March, 1367-8, when cited before the Bishop on account of dilapidations

¹ Chancery Placita, 30 Edward I., Surrey, 30.

² Orleton, II. fol. 88 v. Little Childersley was an extremely small living; in the present Clergy List it is set down at £20 per annum, with a population of fifty souls.

³ Chancery Placita, 20 Edward I., Surrey, 30.

⁴ Orleton, II. fol. 93 v.

⁵ Manning and Bray, I. p. 392.

⁶ Merton Cartulary, No. 550, fol. Cevj.

⁷ Pat. 30 Edward III., m. 22.

⁸ Ep. Reg. Wickham, II. pt. iii. fol. 268 v.

⁹ Ep. Reg. Edyndon, II. fol. 53.

of chancels of Ditton, Molesey, and Shene;¹ and on 27th November, 1377, when a final endowment of the living was made by authority of the Bishop.²

1392, May 10.—JOHN BALTON, D.D., was instituted.³

1413, August 30.—JOHN WYTENHAM was instituted on decease of John Balton.⁴

(The Episcopal Registers from 1415 to 1446 are wanting.)

1450.—WILLIAM FRONTE resigned.⁵

1450, June 11.—JOHN WYNE was instituted.⁶ In 1458 exchanged with the Vicar of All Hallow's, Barking, London.

1458, September 2.—JOHN MACHON, Vicar of All Hallow's, Barking, exchanged with John Wyne, and was instituted at this date.⁷ He died in 1462.

1462, April 24.—HUGH WOLFE, M.A., was instituted on the decease of John Machon.⁸ Was a witness to the Will, dated 31st October, 1463, of William Skern, who left a legacy for the completion of the chantry of Robert Skern.⁹ In 1466, exchanged with living of St. Michael, King-gate, Winchester.

1466, July 24.—EDWARD UNDERWOOD, previously Vicar of St. Michael King-gate, Winchester, was instituted on exchange;¹⁰ and, two years later, exchanged for St. Margaret Moses, London.

1468, October 24.—JOHN CLERK, previously Rector of St. Margaret Moses, was instituted on exchange.¹¹ He died in 1478.

1478, June 11.—ROBERT SOMERBY was instituted on the death of John Clerk.¹² His Will, made on 12th March, 1501, in his last illness, gives full directions as to his burial in the chancel and the attendant religious services ;

¹ Wickham, II. fol. 8, vide *Appendix K*.

² Wickham, II. pt. 3, fol. 163.

³ Wickham, I. fol. 220 v.

⁴ Ep. Reg. Beaufort, fol. 99 v.

⁵ Ep. Reg. Waynflete, I. fol.

21 v.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ep. Reg. Waynflete, fol. 92.

⁸ Ibid. fol. 118 v.

⁹ Prerogative Registry, 4 Godyn.

¹⁰ Waynflete, I. fol. 148.

¹¹ Waynflete, I. fol. 162.

¹² Waynflete, II. fol. 55.

it was proved, with a codicil, 11th May, 1502.¹ Manning and Bray mention inscriptions on the tower:—"Pray for the soule of Master Robert Somersby sometime viker of Kyngeston," and "Anno dñi m^ccccc.ij^o," but they have disappeared. In the Will he speaks of *Sir Robert, my priest*, who was, doubtless, Curate.²

1501, March 15.—*Sir John Hynde* is mentioned in Somerby's Will of this date as "my parish priest," and a legacy of xx^s is left to him. Probably he was the Curate. The codicil to the same Will, not dated, but very shortly after, since the testator died and the Will was proved within two months of its date, bequeaths to Sir Robert, my priest, for his good attendance, vj^s viij^d.³

1502, May 3.—NICHOLAS WEST was instituted on the death of his predecessor.³ A dispute arose between him and the parishioners with reference to mortuaries, which they alleged he unduly received, as had not theretofore been accustomed, and to the great injury of the parish; upwards of 100 of them signed and sealed a protest against it.⁴ He became Rector of Witney, Oxfordshire, in 1502; Dean of Windsor in 1510; and was consecrated Bishop of Ely, 7th October, 1515, when it is presumed he resigned other preferments.

1514, September 12.—*Sir John Deppyng*, who had a legacy of x^s left him by the Will of Richard Dyer,⁵ of this date, to pray for his soul, may have been either a Curate or a Chantry Priest.

1520, January 28.—*William Hunter* was Curate; he attested the Will of Richard Grove;⁶ also the Will, dated 22nd February 1529, of Swythune Skerne, where he is called Sir William Hunter.⁷

1533. LAWRENCE STUBBES, D.D., died in 1536.⁸

1536, September 2.—EDMUND HOLTMAN was insti-

¹ Prerogative Registry, 15 Blamyr.

² A MS., in possession of Mr. Gough, mentions Somerby as Vicar in 1505, but clearly in error. M. and B., II. p. 392, note 1.

³ Ep. Reg. Fox, I. fol. 4 v.

⁴ Lansd. MS., 226, fol. 41.

⁵ Archdeaconry of Surrey, 150, Mathewe.

⁶ Archdeaconry of Surrey, 98 Mathewe.

⁷ Archdeaconry of Surrey, 134 Mychell.

⁸ (Willis, and Newcourt), M. and B., I. 393, note m.

tuted, having been presented by Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, by virtue of an assignment of the patronage by the prior and convent of Merton to himself and Sir Thomas Cheyney, knight.¹ He resigned in 1542.

1542, May 9.—EDWARD SEPHAM, B.D., was instituted on decease of his predecessor.² This and all subsequent presentations were made by the Crown or its assignees. He made complaint to the Exchequer Court that the Vicarage was over-assessed for first fruits and tithes, and an inquisition was held on 18 January, 1552–3, before Commissioners appointed for the purpose, but he did not live till judgment was given. He died in 1554.³

1560, *ante* June 1.—ARTHUR BURY, called Thomas Atterbury, in a judgment of the Court of Exchequer,⁴ given in the suit brought by his predecessor and revived by him, by which judgment, given 1st June, 1560, a reduction was made in the assessment. He died in 1574.

1573, June 13.—*Mr. Pope* appears at this date; but as Arthur Bury was Vicar, at least from 1st June, 1560, until his death, upon which event Stephen Chatfield was, on the 9th June, 1574, instituted by the Bishop, I can only assume that he was Curate-in-charge. The mention of him occurs in the Court Rolls of the Hundred, where it is stated that on this day the Jury presented “that Mr. Pope hath not a Bull at the Personage, accordinge to th’olde custome. And that he have one from henceforth under payne of X^s for every well-lackynge.”⁵

1574, June 9.—STEPHEN CHATFIELD was instituted on decease of his predecessor.⁶

1598, July 13.—JAMES FYTCH, D.D., Cambridge, and incorporated at Oxford, 6th July, 1605; was instituted on decease of his predecessor.⁷ He resigned the living in 1607.⁸

¹ Ep. Reg. Gardiner, fol. 31.

² Ibid. fol. 44 v.

³ Newcourt's Repertorium, I. p. 204.

⁴ Manning and Bray, I. p. 391, note n.

⁵ Lansdowne MS., 226, fol. 52. Neither the name of Mr. Pope nor the circumstances of the presentment were known to Manning and Bray.

⁶ Ep. Reg. Horn, fol. 100.

⁷ Wood; Athenæ Oxoniensis, I. fol. 795.

⁸ Ep. Reg. Bilson, fol. 7.

(The present work being limited to the early ecclesiastical history of the church, subsequent Vicars are beyond its scope, but Manning and Bray give a list of them up to 1720.)

THE FOUR CHAPELS:—EAST MOULSEY, THAMES
DITTON, PETERSHAM, AND SHENE.

The four chapelries, of course, had no independent history, but it may be convenient to note very briefly the principal documents relating to them, though mostly abstracted in the foregoing account of the mother church of Kingston.

1178 or 9.—In 1178 or 1179 the Prior of Merton, by Brother William de Dorking, his attorney, appeared before the Justices Itinerant at Guildford to maintain his right to sok and sac, &c., and certain freedoms and liberties which he claimed under divers Royal Carta. The Jury chosen to try the question found in favour of the Prior.¹

1189.—On 14th Sept., 1189, King Richard I., almost immediately upon his accession, granted to the same Priory, *inter alia*, three acres of land in Moulsey.² This and the preceding note are merely mentioned as showing the connection of the Priory of Merton with Moulsey from a very early period.

1266, Sept. 29.—A controversy which had apparently for some time previously subsisted respecting the right of celebration of Divine Service in Petersham Church, and the stipend of the chaplain, was finally arranged on this day; the terms agreed upon are mentioned in the account of Kingston Church.³

1303, March 25.—An arrangement was, with the assent of the Bishop, effected between the Vicar of

¹ Placita de Quo Warranto, 7 Ed. I. (Record Office, ed. p. 748.)

² Cartæ antiquæ, G. G., No. 18, and R. R., No. 10.

³ Cartulary of Merton Priory, Cotton MS., Cleopatra, vii. No. 339, fol. Cxlvj.

Kingston and the Prior of Merton with reference to their respective emoluments, comprising the tithes of Petersham, amongst other hamlets in that parish.¹

1322, June 22.—John of Huntingdon, clerk, was presented by the convent of Merton to the church of Ditton, and thereupon ceased a pension of 100 shillings per annum, which they had previously given him.²

1339, Jan. 27.—The Prior of Merton, by his proctor, made a formal protest in St. Paul's Cathedral, claiming amongst his rights and privileges in divers places those in Kingston, with its chapels Schene, Petersham, Molesey, and Ditton.³

1352, April 2.—A re-adjustment of the respective shares of the Priory of Merton the appropriators, and the Vicar of Kingston, in the tithes and emoluments from the parish, was made with the assent of the Bishop, and included Dytton, Moleseye, and Schene, but not Petersham.⁴

1524, April 13.—JOHN LEE, of Thames Ditton, Esq., by his Will of this date, after bequeathing his soul to God and our B. Lady St. Mary the Virgin, directed his body to be buried in the chapel of our B. Lady within the parish church of St. Nicholas, Temes Ditton, and a marble stone of the value of xxvj^s viij^d to be laid upon it. He bequeathed to the mother church of Winchester xij^d, and to the curate of the parish church⁵ for tithes forgotten xx^d; and directed that at his burial there shall be 10 priests, each to receive for the dirige and mass viij^d, and the curate xij^d. He left a bequest to the Black Friars at Ludgate (of which body he was a brother), and to others, and gave very specific directions

¹ Particulars of this agreement are also given in the account of Kingston Church, derived from the Merton Cartulary, No. 435, fol. clxxvij.

² Merton Cart., No. 465, fol. clxxxv.

³ Merton Cart., No. 548, fol. cciiij.

⁴ Merton Cart., No. 550, fol. ccvj. to fol. ccvij. v.

⁵ Thames Ditton would appear always to have been a chapel to Kingston parish church; and we must suppose the wording of the will to be inexact; or perhaps the expression "parish church" was used with the object of distinction from the chapel forming part of it.

as to the offices and prayers to be said. He left to the repairs of the parish church x^d, and to the brotherhood of St. James in Ditton ij^s; and directed that one vertuous prest should sing for his soul for a whole year in the chapel of St. Mary, and have for his salary vij^{li}. The chalice, vestments, and other ornaments, which had been prepared for such priest to say mass in, to go at the end of the year to the church.

He then directed that a yearly obit of vi^s & viij^d should be kept in the church, for his soul and that of his wife Emme (when she should depart this world) and all Christian souls; and the cost should be charged upon the house in which he dwelt, next unto the church; and after her decease the curate and churchwardens for the time being should keep the obit. Three priests, beside the curate, to be present, and each to receive for the dirige and masse, viij^d, the curate viij^d, and the parish clerk iij^d, and the curate, every year, for the beadroll, iij^d; the residue of the vj^s viij^d to be distributed by the curate and churchwardens in bread, ale, and cheese, amongst poor people, as they should think best and most meritorious, for the health of the souls of himself, wife, and all Christians. All his lands he leaves for his wife for life, and then to be sold by his co-feeoffees, Thomas Heneage, Esq., and eight others, and distributed in deeds of charity in the honour of God and for the health of such souls. The residue of his personal estate was left to his wife.

The Will was proved at St. Paul's, on the 31st May, 1524, by William Sandys, chaplain (called in the Will curate) of the church, to whom the testator left for his labour xl^s and his best gown; the wife was deceased.¹

The residence of John Lee is described in the indenture, which was subsequently executed for the purpose of carrying on the trust, as being a messuage in Temmys Ditton, with a garden and three parcels of land, called respectively Charleton Haw, Stringhaw, and

¹ Prerog. Reg., 20 Bodfelde. Extracts from the will, relating to the services, &c., which the testator directs to be performed, are given in the Appendix S.

Collys Eite. The indenture, which is tripartite, is dated 6th February, in the 23rd year of King Henry VIII. (1532). By it Thomas Heneage, Esq., and five others, in fulfilment of the said Will, granted to John Castleton, of Long Dytton, gentleman, and nine others of the parish of Temmys Dytton, and nine of the parish of Kingston, the annual return of 6s. 8d., receivable from the messuage with pertinents in Temmys Dytton, lately the residence of the said John Lee, and one garden, together with the said three parcels of land, in perpetuity each year on the Sunday after the Feast of the Ascension; with power to distrain in default of payment. Upon trust to permit the churchwardens of the church of Temmys Dytton (called, in error, a parish church), to receive the same and therewith to keep a yearly obit in that church for the souls of the said John Lee and Emme his wife, viz., on the Monday next following the day in the said grant limited, a dirige and masses as directed by the will, and that the payments for same and the disposition of the residue of the amount should be made accordingly; with power to the trustees, when their number should be reduced to three, to appoint as new trustees twenty residents at Temmys Dytton and Kingston of the most substance to be had; and so on when the same reduction should happen in future.¹

THAMES DITTON CHAPEL

Appears to have consisted of a very massive west tower, nave with north aisle of late decorated date, and south arcade rather later; chancel rather wide in proportion to its length, though that is adequate to the size of the nave; and a north chantry of the end of the 15th century; but the structure has been so much rebuilt, added to, and restored, as to be now devoid of interest. The font only, and a little column of late Norman or transition date, are old; the font is octagonal, of a somewhat cushion-cap shape. There is one

¹ Archives of Kingston (Lausdowne MS. 226, f l. 80).

structure, of the end of the 15th century, like a canopied tomb, but may be sedilia removed from their place.

East Moulsey, Petersham, and Shene chapels have been rebuilt.

1552 and 1553.—The church goods remaining at this date, when the second set of Commissioners visited East Moulsey on 28th September, 1552, and again on 16th May, 1553, and Petersham on 15th May, 1553, are set forth in their inventories of those dates, which are printed in the Appendices T., U., and V.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have to record my best thanks to Walter M. Wilkinson, Esq., town clerk of Kingston, through whose courtesy I have been enabled to examine and fully note all topics of interest in the early churchwardens' accounts, which, as well as the court rolls, are now in the custody of the corporation, who kindly gave me the requisite permission; and also to the Rev. A. S. W. Young, M.A., the Vicar, for the opportunity of examining the parish registers and vestry minutes. I again acknowledge how deeply I am indebted to the late and the present Mr. Wooldridge, the Winchester diocesan registrars, for the great courtesy and constant facilities which they have afforded me in my researches amongst the episcopal records; and I have to thank Mr. Baigent for his assistance in making searches and extracts there, which my own time did not permit me to undertake.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX.

- A. Assignment by the Prior of Merton to the Vicar, of
part of emoluments of the Living..... between 1231 and 1238
- B. Robbers taking sanctuary in the church 1262 or 1263
- C. Prison-breaking Robbers taking sanctuary..... 1262 or 1263
- D. Assignment by the Prior to the Vicar, for the Chapel
of Petersham, with schedule of contributors 29 Sept. 1266
- E. Endowment given by Badewyn Buscarius to the
Chapel of B. Mary the Virgin.....1314
- F. Sequestration of the Living 3 May, 1327
- G. Controversy between the King and the Prior as to
a presentation during vacancy.....1345
- H. Commission for reconciliation of the Church-yard
polluted by effusion of blood 22 May, 1346
- I. Assignment by the Bishop of Endowment of the
Vicarage 2 April, 1352
- J. Licence to pull down the old Vicarage house 6 May, 1366
- K. Citation of Merton Priory to repair Chancels at
Kingston, Shene, and Molesey 15 Mar., 1367
- L. Mandate forbidding sports in the Churchyard 12 April, 1393
- M. Foundation by William Skerne of the Chantry of
St. James 22 May, 1459
- N. Foundation by Robert Bardesey, of the Fraternity
of the Holy Trinity 14 May, 1477
- O. Endowment by Thomas Bery of the Morrow-Mass
priest 4 Sept., 1501
- P. Compotus of Richard Thomas, farmer of the Rectory.....1541
- Q. Inventory of Kingston Church-goods..... 28 Sept., 1552
- R. Later Inventory of same 15 May, 1553
- S. Extracts from the Will of John Lee, of Thames-
Ditton 13 April, 1524
- T. Inventory of East Moulsey Church goods 28 Sept., 1552
- U. Later Inventory of same 16 May, 1553
- V. Inventory of Petersham Church goods 15 May, 1553

A.

ASSIGNMENT BY HENRY, PRIOR OF MERTON, TO RICHARD, VICAR OF KINGSTON, OF A FIXED PART OF THE EMOLUMENTS OF THE LIVING. BETWEEN 1231 AND 1238.

Cartulary of Merton Priory; Cotton MS., Cleopatra C. vii., No. 262. Fol. cxxj. v.

Oñib; has fr̄as visuris vñ audiñtis, H. Pior Mñton ⁊ eiusdē loci Convēt⁹ etñā in dño, Salñ. Considñata Disti nobñ Riñi vicarii nñi de Kyngstoñ honestate ⁊ affcōe qm̄ idē erga nos ⁊ nñi juris custodiā hactenus hñit ⁊ ipostum hñitetis est nos ipi⁹ devoñōñē ⁊ intuitū volentes erigē simñ cū vicaria quā a longis ret⁹ tñpib; p Ep̄m ordinatā idē in antedca Eccñia assecut⁹ est ipi grām intendim⁹ face Spālem. Nos gñ unanimi Capñfli nñi cñsensu ⁊ voluntate eidē R. concedim⁹ ⁊ assignam⁹ si In suo ppetuo habendñ xxi solidi. añuos q̄s ip̄e de obvenñōib; dñe Eccñie nobñ p añū reddñle cñsuevit. Similñ ⁊ eidē decimas sex molen- dinorē in pochia de Kyngestoñ i tñpe quo fñca fuit hñ cñcessio cñstñcta erant in eadē pochia. Quor' sciñt decimas ad estimacōē xijñ sol eidē assignam⁹ Pñdñ ⁊ eidē assignam⁹ i estimacōē sex solidi. Illud qđ quidā fñmarii nobñ p añū reddñle cñsuevñt de qñtuor gñgitib; i dñca pochia existentib;. Assignam⁹ ⁊ eidē oblañcōēs duarē festivitñt in eccñia de Kyngestoñ sciñt pentecostñ ⁊ dedicacōis ej⁹dē eccñie. In dimidñ marc estimacōē. Ad hñ ⁊ eidē assignam⁹ qñndeci sol ⁊ qñtuor denarñ si reddendos p manū cellarii nñi ad tñminē paschñ. Hanc gñ assignacōē sup pñcñfariñt desigñtam qñ insimñ ⁊ totñtr cñsidñata sexaginta solidorē numñ pñcit ⁊ adimplet volum⁹ ⁊ ccedim⁹ qđ jamdñs R. si habeat ⁊ teneat in suo ppetuo libē ⁊ qñete sññ molestia aut cñdictōe ⁊ easdem porñcōnes sedññ qđ i iñdñcis reb; si cñstitute sñt augeat ⁊ si subiciat ad incñmñtū ita ⁊ qđ ad lesionē nrām i aliis qñā nñc nñi Juris sñt vñ futñs tñpib; de novo fñint cñstñenda in dñca pochia nrā manññ ñ extendat nñ pñtextu supñdicte assigncōis pñsit Jus aliq; pñtendere vñ si aliqñaten⁹ vendicare. Ut aññ hñ nrā cñcessio sit ⁊ firma huic scñpto sigillñ capñfli nñi duxim⁹ appendendū.

B.

ROBBERS TAKING SANCTUARY IN THE CHURCH: A.D. 1262 OR 1263.

Quo Warranto. Assize Roll. 47 Henry III., Surrey. M. 6 } 6
1 }
m. 22. d.

ABJUŘ. Riñs le Parmenter ⁊ Johes de Marscall posññt se in eñcam de Kingeston p sectam cui⁹d Petri de Wurth ⁊ similitñ quedam Matiff

Baycorn posuit se in p^l dca ecclia et cognov^{it} se esse latrones et robatores et abjur^{avit} regnū [coram] corōn. Cataff p^l dcoz Riči et Johis v. Un vič r nō fūit in decen^a qz extranes. Et testatū est p xij qd Wiſſ de Punfreyt Clⁱcus capt^{us} fuit in societate p^l dcoz Johis et Riči et t^{er}dit^{us} Offic Archiepi hūndi eū coram Justi^{ci}. Et m^o veñ et dicit qd Clⁱcus est et qd nō debet hic respondere. Et sup hoc veñ pcurator Epi Wynton et petijt eū tanq^m Clⁱcum. Set ut sciat^{ur} qualis ei libat^{ur} inquirat^{ur} rei veritas p p^{ri}am. Et xij Ju^l et q^utuor viſſ ppingiores dnt sup s^{ac}rm suū qd culpabil^{is} est de quadā robia cujusdam Petri de Wurth de Com^{itatu} Sussex. Iō p tali ei libatur Et xij Ju^l conclav^{it} abjur^{avit} alijs. Iō in m^{ia}.

C.

ROBBERS ESCAPED FROM PRISON, TAKING SANCTUARY: BETWEEN
1262 AND 1263.

Quo Warranto. Assize Roll, 47 Henry III., Surrey. M. 6 } 6
1 }
m. 22 d.

Ju^l presentant qd Walt^{er}us Rose de Hortone et Walt^{er}us de Braunton Clⁱcus capti sū duabz vaccis et duabz juvenecis et uno equo furat^{us} fūit p ballōs de Kyngeston et in priona de Kyngeston Inpisonati et a priona illa evaserunt. Ita qd predcs Walt^{er}us de Braunton posuit se statim in ecc^{lesiam} de Kyngeston et abjuravit regnū corā corōn. Iō ad Judm de evasione sup villat^{ur} de Kyngeston. Nulla hūit catalla.

D.

ASSIGNMENT BY THE PRIOR, OF INCOME TO THE VICAR, FOR ENDOWMENT
OF PETERSHAM CHAPLAIN; WITH SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTORS:
29TH SEPT., 1266.

Merton Cartulary. Cotton MS., Cleopatra C vii., No. 339, fo. cxlvj.

Peſchesham. De blad nup assign^{at} vicar^{us} de Kyng^{ton} p capſſo de Peſchesham tā p p^{ri}orē q^um p pochianos ibidem ut seq^ut^{ur} et etiā in ecclia depēd in px^o folio seq^unt.

Notū sit omibz qd anno dñi M^o CC^o sexagesimo sexto in festo scī Mich^{elis} omīs censa et cōt^{ra}v^{er}sia sup celeb^{er}acōe divino^{rum} in Capſſa de Peſchesham in^{ter} P^{ri}orē et Cō^{tes} M^{on}ton ex pte una et Willm de poxia Gilb^{ert}ū de Suthbrok Gaff de Suthbrok Andr^{as} de eadē Johem de Fonte Rob^{ert}ū psonē et oēs alios de villa seu cōitate de Peſchesham pochianos ecclie de Kyng^{ton} ex alt^{ra} mota in Cur^{ia} dñi Legati v^{er}o alibi q^ucumqz auc^{tor}ite p^{re}sente dño Riçō ppetuo Vicario ecclie p^{re}dce et cōsentiēte cō^{tra}erūt in hūc

mod̃ v3 qđ ptib3 p̃l̃dcis om̃ib3 censib3 litib3 ⁊ cōt̃ṽsiis s̃r̃i celebr̃ācoe
divinor̃ in d̃ca capella motis ṽl movend̃ h̃ic inde penitus renūciātib3.
D̃c̃i P̃ior ⁊ cōṽt̃s pietatis ītuitu ⁊ ad salutē aīar̃e pochl̃ suor̃
cōcesserunt p̃ se ⁊ succ̃^o suis d̃co vicar̃ suo ⁊ succ̃^o suis ad sustentat̃
uni^o capell̃i qui ter in ebdō^a in d̃cā capella celebrabit d̃ia, v3 die d̃ñca
q̃arta feria ⁊ sexta, Et qui ibidē baptismi sacrm̃ libere īpendet, duo q̃arta
siliginis unū q̃art̃ Ordei ⁊ unū Avene in f̃to om̃i s̃cor̃e aīuat̃i solvend̃,
iure d̃cē mat̃icis eccl̃ie de Kyngestoñ integro remanēte. D̃c̃i ⁊ pochiani
p̃ se ⁊ hered̃ suis de assu ⁊ voluntate Abb̃s ⁊ cōvent̃s de Certes d̃ñor̃
suor̃ ad sustētacoēm d̃c̃i dĩvi obsequii m̃o p̃ld̃cō in d̃cā cap̃lla faciat
cōcesserūt d̃co vicar̃i ⁊ succ̃^o suis de q̃alibet virgata t̃re de villa seu
coītate p̃ld̃cā unū b3 silig' t̃c. si cōtinet̃ in cedla cōsuta folio p̃x seq̃nt̃e.

. de Kyngeston p̃cipiet annua de pochl̃ ap̃d. Petrichesh̃am
silig^o subs. ann. In subsidiū triduane cantarie q̃m̃facit quib3 obedⁿ in
capell̃ dicti loci de Petrechesh̃am videl̃ de x. acris j. b3 siligiñ.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| D Riçō Reyneir h̃nte xxx ãcs | ij b3 |
| D Riçō Tuth h̃nt xx ãcs | ij b3 |
| D Johnē Est h̃nte xx ãcs | ij b3 |
| D Willmō Wat̃e de Suthbrok̃e | ij b3 |
| D And̃r de Suthbrok̃e | j b3 |
| D Galfrō de Suthbrok̃e | j b3 |
| D Renereð underhold | j b3 |
| D Johnē underhold | j b3 |
| D Cecilia Alayn ⁊ Wal̃o ad octavi | ij b3 |
| D Johnē Rob̃to | j b3 |
| D Riçō Aylwyne | j b3 |
| D Juliana Reyners | j b3 |
| D Johnē de ffore | j b3 |
| D Rogō Aylnad | j b3 |
| D Dyanisia North | j b3 |
| D Germanesland | ij b3 |
| D Phelippo ad Ecc̃iam h̃nte xv acr | j b3 dj |

E.

ENDOWMENT GIVEN BY BADEWYN BUSCARIUS TO THE CHAPEL OF
B. MARY THE VIRGIN: 1314.

Extracts from the Archives of the Bailiffs of Kingston. Lansdowne
MS. No. 226, fol. 35.

Sciant pr̃sentes et futuri quod ego Badewynus Buscarius Civis
Londōñ dedi concessi et hac pr̃senti carta mea confirmavi Deo, Beat̃e

Mariæ, omnibus Sanctis, ⁊ Fabricæ Capellæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Kyngestoñ in puram et perpetuam Elemosinam pro salute animæ meæ Parentum meorum ⁊ omnium fidelium animarum duodecim denar̃ annui redditus cum omnibus pertinentijs ad dictum redditum spectantibus recipiend̃ videlicet de Heredibus Wiffi le Tanner vel Assignatis suis ad Pascha et ad festum s̃i Michaelis de quadam Domo cum suis pertinentijs quæ est in Villa de Kyngestoñ inter tenementum prædicti Wiffi ex parte occident̃ ⁊ tenementum Johis le Tanner ex parte orient̃ Dedi etiam Fabricæ antedictæ Capellæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Kyngestoñ in puram ⁊ perpetuam Elemosinam sex denar̃ annui redditus videlicet cum Releṽ Heriet̃ Esch̃ ⁊ omnibus alijs proficuis ⁊ rebus cunctis, recipiend̃ de Wiffo Godman vel assignatis suis ad Pasch̃ ⁊ ad festum beati Michaelis de illa domo cum suis pertinentijs in villa de Kyngestoñ in qua idem Wiffus manet videlicet inter tenementum Johis le Tymbermongere ex parte Australi ⁊ tenementum Alexandri atte Tygh̃ ex parte Boriali. Habend̃ ⁊ tenendum imperpetuum remanendum Fabricæ Capellæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Kyngestoñ in puram et perpetuam Elemosinam liberè quietè bene ⁊ in pace sine fine duratur̃ Et ego vero prædictus Baldewynus ⁊ heredes seu assignati mei prædictas duodecim Denariatas ⁊ prædictas sex denariatas cum omnibus suis pertinentijs tam nominatis quam non nominatis Fabricæ Capellæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis assignat̃ sicut prædictum est contra omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabimus ⁊ defendemus imperpetuum sine servitio et omnibus alijs sæcularibus demandis Et ut hoc mea donatio concessio ⁊ præsentis cartæ meæ confirmatio robur firmitatis optineant huic præsentī Cartæ sigillum meum apposui. Hijs testibus Hugone de Excambio Edwardo Lovekyn Thoma Templario Johanne le Tymbermongere Johanne Aurifabro Radulpho de Dorekinḡ Ricardo Fabro Joh̃e en la Cornere Ricardo Payn Radulpho Postel Rogero Edwyne Johanne de Cruce Alexandro Clerico ⁊ multis alijs.

F.

SEQUESTRATION OF THE OBLATIONS OF CHURCH OF KINGSTON :

3RD MAY, 1327.

Winchester Episcopal Register, *Stratford*, fol. 102.

P'. seques̃ro in oblaconibz eccl̃e de Kyngestoñ inḡponendo ante inducconē vicar' ei⁹d̃.

Wybtus ⁊c dñō . . archidō Sur̃r ut̃ eius offic'. sal̃t. Per inquisitionem sup vacacone vicarie eccl̃ie pochñ de Kyngestoñ Wyntoñ dioç nup̃ captam, aliisqz uis ⁊ modis leg̃is nob̃ constat, qd. porcō vicār' eccl̃e p̃dce ita tenuis est et exilis, qd. exinde, vicarius eiusdem non valet

jura epafia solv̄e, congruamq; sustentatōnē hēre ⁊ on̄a sibi incumbencia supportare. Nos igit̄ dēe eccl̄ie h̄ aliis quoz̄ int̄est in hac pte cū om̄i equitate p̄spice, vob̄ comittim⁹ ⁊ mandam⁹ q̄tin⁹ oblaconēs ⁊ obvenconēs minores ad dēam eccl̄iam p̄v̄ien̄i, quas vicarii eiusdem hactenus nullaten⁹ percipiunt, vice ⁊ auctē n̄ra sequestret̄ ⁊ s̄b salvo ⁊ arto custodir̄ faciatis sequestro si ad id d̄cor̄ Prioris ⁊ Cōvent⁹ c̄sensus accessit ⁊ assensus, quousq; dn̄o Walto de Friskeneye p̄bro nūc vicario eiusdem per nos de nouo canonice instituto, de puentib; ipsi⁹ eccl̄e auctē diocesana fūlit sufficiens porcō assignata, eund̄ vicariū in corpalem possōem dēe vicarie añ sequestrū huiusmōi inl̄pōitū nullo latē⁹ inducentes. Et quid fecitis ⁊ iidem Relig⁹ fecint in hac pte, dēam pat̄em nos aut aliū ipsius pat̄is vicariū ḡnalem expedito negō distincte ⁊ apte c̄tific⁹ ⁊c, Dat̄ ap̄d Farnham q̄into non̄i Maij anno dn̄i Mil̄lio CCC^{mo} vicesimo septimo.

G.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE KING AND THE PRIOR OF MERTON AS
TO PRESENTATION DURING VACANCY: 1346.

Chancery, County Placita, 20 Edward III., Surrey, No. 30.

P̄fita apud Westm̄ coram J. de Stonore ⁊ Socijs suis Justic̄ dn̄i Regis de Banco in octabis S̄ci Hillañ anno regni E. Regis Angl̄. Icii a conquestu decimo nono et regni sui ffran̄ sexto.

Surr. Prior de Mertoñ in m̄ia p̄ pluř defal̄ ⁊c. Idem Prior suū fuit ad respondendū dn̄o Regi de p̄lito' qđ p̄mittat ip̄m p̄sentare idoneam psonam ad vicariam eccl̄ie de Kyngeston sup̄ Tham̄is que vacat ⁊ ad Regis spectat donaconem ⁊c. Et unde Jōh̄es de Clone qui sequit̄ p̄ dn̄o Rege dicit qđ quidam Thomas de Kent quondam Prior, ⁊c., p̄decessor̄ ⁊c. fuit seisitus de Advocaconē vicarie p̄d̄ ut de jure Prioratus sui p̄d̄ci tempore pacis tempore dn̄i Reḡ nunc qui ad eandem p̄sentavit quendam Humf̄m de Wakefeld clicum suū qui ad p̄sentat̄ suam fuit admissus ⁊ institutus tempore pacis tempore ejusdem dn̄i Regis nunc post cujus resignaconem p̄d̄ca vicaria modo vacat ⁊c. qui quidem Thomas de Kent Prior ⁊c. obiit p̄ quod idem Dñs Rex nūc seisivit in manū suam tempalia Prioratus p̄d̄ci simul cū feodis militū ⁊ advocaconib; eccl̄iañ ad eundem Prioratū spectant̄ ⁊ tempalia illa dimisit sup̄priori de M'toñ qui tunc fuit ⁊ ejusdem loci conventui tenend̄ durante vacaconē Prioratus p̄d̄ci ⁊ reddend̄ inde exten̄ dn̄o Regi ⁊c. Salvis semp̄ eidem dn̄o Regi ⁊ heredib; suis feodis ⁊ advocaconib; ⁊c. Et post modū quidam Jōh̄es de Lutlyngton clicus fuit in Priorē ⁊c. ⁊

installatus in eodem Prioratu ac in tempalibz ejusdem Prioratus p̄fatis Suppriori ⁊ conventui ut p̄mittit sic dimissis se intrusit. Et post modū vacante eodem Prioratu p̄ cessionem p̄dci Joh̄is de Lutlyngton Prioris ꝛc. dño Rex seis in manū suam tēpalia Prioratus p̄dci ⁊ ea dimisit p̄fatus Suppriori ⁊ conventui tenendū de dño Rege in forma p̄dca ꝛc. Et p̄fatus Prior nunc electus fuit in Priorem ꝛc. Et in tempalibz ꝛc. p̄fatis Suppriori ⁊ Conventui in forma sup̄dca p̄ dñm Regem dimissis se intrusit advocācoibz sup̄dcis in manu Regē adhuc existentibz p̄ eo qđ nec p̄dus Joh̄es de Lutlyngton quondam Prior ꝛc. nec p̄dus Prior nunc easdem advocācoes seisisus fuit ext^a possessionem dñi Regē usqz ad decimū diem Novemb̄ p̄x̄ p̄titū ꝛc. infra quod tempus p̄dca vicaria vacavit post resignācōem p̄dci Humfri ꝛc. p̄ quod ad ip̄m dñm Regem nunc ptinet ad p̄dcam vicariam p̄sentare p̄dus Prior ip̄m injuste impedit ꝛc. ad dampnū dñi Regē mille lib̄. Et hoc patus est v̄ficare p̄ dño Rege ꝛc. Et Prior dicit qđ tempe quo advocācoes ꝛc. extiterunt in manu dñi Regē post mortē p̄fati Thome de Kent quondam Prioris ꝛc., usqz p̄dem decimū diem Novemb̄ p̄dca vicaria non fuit vacans put p̄dus dñs Rex in demonstraōe sua suppon̄. Et hoc patus est v̄ficare unde pet̄ judicm̄ ꝛc. Et Joh̄es qui sequit ꝛc., dicit qđ in vigilia Pasche anno regni Regē nūc ꝛcio decimo Humfrūs de Wakefeld fuit inductus in p̄dca vicaria de Kyngeston ⁊ fuit vicarius ibidem usqz ad undecimū diem Junij anno regni ejusdem Regis nunc quinto decimo quo die idem Humfrūs resignavit p̄dcam vicariam ex causa p̄mutaōis faciente in̄ ip̄m Humfr̄m ⁊ quendam Nich̄m de Lyoniis tunc p̄sonam eccl̄ie de Parva Childerle qui quidem Nich̄us fuit vicarius ibidem p̄ tres annos ⁊ post mortē ejusdem Nich̄i quidā Mauricius de Ely fuit p̄sentatus ad vicariam p̄dcam qui nunc occupat ꝛc. Et sic diē qđ dca vicaria vacavit bis tempe quod dñs Rex h̄uit jus p̄sentandi ⁊ ea rōne ꝛc. Et hoc petit qđ inquirat p̄ priam, ⁊ Prior similē. Iō p̄ceptū est qđ venire fac̄ hic a die Pasche in xv dies xij ꝛc. p̄ quos ꝛc. Et qui nec ꝛc. ad recognoscendū ꝛc. Quia tam ꝛc. Postea continuato inde p̄cessu usqz ad hunc diem scit̄ in octab̄ S̄ce Trinitatis p̄x̄ seq̄. Et modo vēñ tam p̄dus Joh̄es qui sequit ꝛc. q̄am p̄dus Prior p̄ attorñ suū. Et similē Jur̄ vēñ qui dicunt sup̄ sac̄m suū qđ in̄ p̄dcam vigiliam Pasche ⁊ p̄fatū decimū diem Novemb̄ p̄dca vicaria bis vacavit videt̄ semel p̄ resignācōem p̄dci Humfri de Wakefeld, et ip̄m p̄ mortē p̄dci Nich̄i. Iō cons̄ est qđ dñs Rex recuperet p̄sentācōem suam ad vicariam p̄dcam. Et heat bre Ep̄o Wynton̄ loci dioč qđ non obstante reclām̄ p̄dci Prioris ad p̄sentācōem dñi Regē ad vicariam p̄dcam idoneam p̄sonam admittat. Et idem Prior in m̄ia.

Edwardus dei gr̃a Rex Angl̃ et ffranc̃ et Dñs Hibn dñco et fidei suo Johi de Stonore sałtm. Volentes ctis de causis ctiorari sup tenore recordi et pcessus loquel. . . . que fuit coram voß et socijs vñis Justiç nñis de Banco p bre nñm inñ nos et Priorem de Merton de eo qđ idem Prior pmittat nos pñsentare idoneam psonam ad vicariam ecclie de Kyngeston sup Thamiß. Voß mandamus qđ tenorem recordi et pcessus pñdeorj noß in Cancellariā nñā sub sigillo vño distincte et apte sine difone mittatis et hoc bre. T. me ipso apud Porcestř xxvj die Juñ anno ř ñ Angl. vicesimo ř vero ñ ffranc̃ septimo.

(Endorsed) Tenorem recordi et pcessus und fit menço
. . . . mitos huic bri consu.

H.

COMMISSION FOR RECONCILIATION OF THE CHURCHYARD POLLUTED BY
BLOOD: 3RD APRIL 1346.

Winchester Episcopal Register, Vol. I. *Edyndon*, fol. 10 v.

Veñ in xpõ pñi dño Benedco dñ gr̃a epõ Cardiceñ, Wiffis ejusdem pñi etes Wyntonñ confirmat^o sałtm et sinde dileccõnis augmentũ, ut ciuitio pro^{li} de Kyngestonñ nñe dioc sanguis ut dr effusõne polluto mun^o reco-cilicõnis impēdere et ceta que in ea pte canoca exigunt justia ex cere licite valeat vñe patⁿⁱ revendi libam tenore pñsenciũ tribuim^o potestātē et licenciā spālē. dat' apud Suthwerke iij die mñs Apñle anno dō M^o CCC. xlvj^{to}.

I.

ASSIGNMENT BY HENRY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, OF ENDOWMENTS
OF VICARAGE: 2ND APRIL, 1352.

Merton Cartulary, Cotton MS., Cleopatra, C. vii., No. 550, fo. ccvj.,
and Register *Edyndon*, II. fol. 9, b.

Univñs inspecturis pñsentes. Nos Willñs pñmissione Divina Ecclie Wyntonñ, min'ter humilis, volum^o esse notũ qđ cũ dudũ inñ dñm Rob'tũ de Hynkelee ppuum vicar' de Kyngestonñ ecclie pochiañ nñe dioc ex pte una et Relig^o viros Priorem et convent Mon' Beate Marie de Mñtonñ, ordinis Scī Augustini eiusdñm nñe dioc eccliam de Kyngestonñ pñfañ cũ capell de Dyntonñ, Moleseye, et Schene ab ecclia pñdca tanqam matcis dependentibz seu annexis eidñm ipñs Relig^o et eorj Mon. pñdco ut assil unicam et corporatam et i ipõre usus ppños concessam pptuo possidentam, ex alta: sup nonnull porcões dñi vicar' et eiusdñm vicarie contingent'

fuisset g^auis suscitata ma^lia questionis demū pte sp^adci litis amfrac^t abhorrentes sup oībz ⁊ singlis porcionibz que ad dcam spectare debeant vicariam ac eor^e ordinacōe assignacōe moderacōe imūtacōe totali pure sponte absolute alte ⁊ basse se nr̄is ordinacōi voluntati dicto laudo seu arbitio submisserunt ut nos reservata nob̄ nr̄a potestate ordinaria ip̄i auctoritate cont^oversie hui⁹ finem laudabilem imponam⁹. Nosq; dcar^e ptiū t^anquillitati ⁊ ut ear^e laboribz pteat^r ⁊ sumptibz p^appe cupientes consideratis in hac pte considerand⁹ ⁊ plen⁹ recensius ad ip̄ius vicarie ordinacōem iux^a submissionem p̄dict^e p^acessim⁹ in hunc modū.

In Dei noīe amen. Nos Willus p^amissione divina Wynton ep̄s ptiū p̄dcar^e exp̄isso ad id accedente concensu ordinam⁹ dicim⁹ laudam⁹ ⁊ arbit^am⁹ de nr̄a ordinaria potestate iux^a submissionem p̄dcam qd vicari⁹ ecclie de Kyngeston qui nunc est ⁊ sui successores porcōes infrascriptas quas dco vicario ⁊ successoribz suis nomine vicarie p̄dce exūnc aucte pontificali assignam⁹ dūtaxat pcipiant ⁊ oīa subscripta subportent ⁊ subeant infuturū ip̄amq; vicariam in hī porcōibz ppetuo consistere debere p^anunciam⁹ ⁊ declaram⁹ videt^r in quibuscūq; oblacōibz ad eccliam ⁊ capell⁹ p̄dcas ac ad capellam Beate Marⁱ Magdalene in dca pochia de Kyngeston novit^r constructam ⁊ alias deinceps construend^r seu alibi inf^a eandē pochiam q^aliscūq; obvenientibz. Item in legatis ⁊ requestis quibuscūq; ac emolumentis de confessionibz tempe quadagesimali ⁊ die pasceves pvenientibz, ovis ad pascha ac redēpcione oblacōnum nō factar⁹ p a^m. Itm̄ in obvencōibz de decīs vaccar^e ⁊ vitulor^e cū caseo lacte ⁊ melle ⁊ decimis omī porcellor^e ville de Kyngeston. Itm̄ in decia Colūbar⁹ ⁊ piscariar^e quatuor ggitū piscacōis toci⁹ Thamisie fere usq; ad Westschene gardinor^e curtilagior^e ⁊ omnium que foduntur pede cū lino canabo ⁊ warantia apud Kyngeston Petrichesham Hamme Norbelton Sorbelton Combe Hacche ⁊ la Hoke. Itm̄ in decia quor^ecūq; molendinor^e inf^a dcam pochiam existentū ex^{is} molendinis infrascriptis. Itm̄ in decia m̄cator^e de Kyngeston de singlis negociat^r p eos fact^r. Itm̄ in decia omī aucar^e dicte ville ⁊ mortuar^e mortuis toci⁹ pochie de Kyngeston p̄dce. Itm̄ in oībz obvencōibz ⁊ pvencōibz ad Capellas de Dytton, Moleseye ⁊ Schene eidm̄ ecclie de Kyngeston annexas pvenientibz decīs blad̄ ex^a dcā gard⁹ ⁊ curtilagia crescentis ⁊ feni ac silve scedue n^on gurgit^r dictor^e Relig⁹ iux^a Braynford ⁊ molendinor^e suor^e iux^a Shene ⁊ Moleseye p̄dcis necnō oībz ⁊ singl⁹ decīs maioribz ⁊ minor⁹ oīū manior^e ⁊ dnicor^e ip̄or^e Relig⁹ in dicta pochia de Kyngeston in ip̄or^e manibz existent^r dūtaxat exceptis. Itm̄ in X q^art⁹ blad̄ videt^r, q^atuor quart⁹ mixtilionis duobz q^art⁹ ffrū duobz q^art⁹ silig⁹ ⁊ duobz q^art⁹ ordeī que dicti Religiosi singl⁹ annis in ppetua in festis S^ci Mich⁹ Nat⁹ Dnī Pasche ⁊ Nat⁹ S^ci Johis Baptiste p

Eq^{as} porcoēs vicario cui^o cūq; pⁱ dco in posterū apud Kyngeston in p^{te} sustentacōis Capellⁱ celebraturi et servituri capelle de Moleseye ponend^o amovendi ac sustentand^o p^r dcm vica^r t^r eius s^ptib; in residuo solv^o e unacū q^{ant}itate bladⁱ dno Rob^{to} nūc vica^r p^r tempe quo ism vica^r extitit sub^{acti} integrⁱ teneant^r. Volum^o insup^r t^r ecia^m ordinam^o qd^o dci Relig^o mansū p^r hitacōe vica^r ecclⁱe anted^{ce} cōpetentⁱ in quad^am placea iux^a rivulū pvū t^r viam regiam ex p^{te} orientali d^{ce} Ecclⁱe que sita est int^r dcm rivulū t^r ten^r t^r clausū Johⁱs de Kent videl^t aulam cū duob; solarⁱ uno sc^{lt} ad unū finē aule t^r alio ad aliū finē eiusdmⁱ cū cloaca ad utrūq; ac t^r unam coquinā competentⁱ cū forno t^r ust^rna t^r stabulū p^r sex equis tegulis coopto in i^{pa} villa de Kyngeston fieri faciant t^r constr^{um} inf^a annū a confectōe p^rsenciū p^r futurⁱ suis sūptib; t^r expens^r t^r dictā placeam sic edificat^r dco d^{no} Rob^{to} vicario t^r vicarie sue suisq; successorib; in ead^m vicaria assignent t^r vacuam dimittant p^r ip^m vicariū t^r successores suos p^petuo possidend^o. Ordinam^o t^r qd^o dci Relig^o cancellū dci ecclⁱe reparent coopiant t^r cū necesse fūit de novo construant qd^q vicari^o qui nūc est t^r sui successores curam toti^o pochie v; ville de Kyngeston t^r oⁿiū capellar^e annexar^e eid^m ac oⁱa t^r sing^{la} oⁿia libror^e vestimentor^e t^r cedor^e ornamentor^e ecclⁱe t^r capellar^e p^r dca quor^e refectō t^r invencio ad d^{cos} Religⁱ de consuetudine vel jure p^rmit^o p^rteinebant necnō omnia alia oⁿia ordinaria quocūq; nōie censeant^r infutur^e supportent suis sūptib; t^r agnoscant t^r domos vicarie p^r dce sustentabūt, volentes ut p^r rata porcōis emolumentor^e scdmⁱ ut^rusq; porcōis taxacōe fiat ex^aordinarior^e supportacio hinc t^r inde. Ipsam igit^r vica^r in hiis porcib; p^rnoīnatis ad hospitalitatem tenend^o ac eciam iura e^palia solvend^o cet^{er}aq; oⁿia que eid^m incūbunt supportanda sufficientē esse p^rnūciam^o i^{pos} qⁱete Relig^o p^r hanc ordinacōem nrām p^petuis tempib; valituram ab inquietacōe p^r dci vica^r absolvim^o quascūq; alias ordinacōes d^{ce} vicarie porcionūq; eisdmⁱ assignacōes quoscūq; p^rdecessores seu p^rcessores n^{ros} E^pos Wyntonⁱ alicui^o ve eor^e Officia^r vel p^r quēcūq; aliū hactenus f^{cas} t^r habitas revocantes [cassantes] cassasq; t^r nullas t^r oⁿi robore firmitatis tenore deb^{er} p^rnūciantes ut autē hec n^ra ordinatio p^petue firmitatis robore optineat eam p^rsenti scripto in modū cirog^aphi confecto, sigillo n^{ro} ac sigillis p^rtiū p^r dcarū fecimus cōmuniri. Dat^r apud Essch^e s^cdo die mens^r Aprilis Anno dⁿⁱ millo tricentesimo quinquag^o s^cdo, Et cons^o n^re sexto.

J.

LICENCE TO PULL DOWN THE OLD VICARAGE HOUSE ; 6TH MAY, 1366.

Winchester Episcopal Register, *Edyndon*, II. fol. 53.

Willelmus etc. dilecto in xpō filio perpetuo vicario ecclesie de Kyngeston super Tamisiam nostre diocesis, salutem, grām et beñ. Ad nostram pridem accedens presenciam te meminimus humiliter supplicasse quod cum dilectus in xpō filius Johes Louekyn, civis et Stokfyssmongere Londoñ, sincere devotionis intuitu et anime sue salutis optenti quoddam mesuagium cum pertinentiis in villa de Kyngeston predicta, domibus eminentibus competenter edificatum, Nicholao de Irthyngburgh nuper vicario ecclie p̄dce predecessori tuo, et suis successoribus pro vicariorum hujusmodi habitatione congrua, per cartam suam de licencia domini Regis, dictis Johi Louekyn et Nicholao vicario super hoc optenta, dederit et concesserit perpetuo possidend, quod quidem mesuagium tam dicti Nicholaus et successores sui, predictae ecclesie vicarii a tempore donationis et corporalis assecutionis ejusdem, in proprietatem et dominium pacifice possederunt, tuque jure et titulo consimili pro tempore tuo hactenus possedisti, et possides in presenti, quodque mesuagium hujusmodi cum edificiis super edificatis pro habitatione et mora vicariorum ecclesie predictae, qui pro tempore fuerint et serviencium eorundem sufficiens est eminens et honesta dicte ecclesie contigua et vicina, et absque strepitu et tumultu satis pacifica et queta quat' domos et edificia in quadam placea juxta rivulum parvum et viam regiam ex parte orientali dicte ecclesie, infra dictam villam pro habitatione tua et successorum tuorum vicariorum ecclesie predictae, per priorem et conventum Prioratus ecclesie Beate Marie de Merton, Rectorum ejusdem, auctoritate nostra dudum constructa per defectum et carenciam inhabitancium desolationi et deformi ruine jam patentia, quorum supportatio si resui deberent de tempore in tempus magnum requireret per fluvium expensarum, ac edificia hujusmodi etiam si congrue reparata et supportata fuerint: tibi et successoribus tuis utilitatem modicam quin verius futuris temporibus magnum essent dispendium allatura prosterni et demoliri ac meremium edificiorum demolitorum hujusmodi in utilitatem vicarie predictae converti facere posses, licenciā tibi dignaremur gratiosam impartiri, omnia igitur premissa narrata tam per facti evidencia quam documenta legitima plena reperimus veritate fulciri: ac volentes propterea quantum cum Deo possimus te et successores tuos in hac parte de oportunis providere remediis et a gravis oneris sarcina relevare: tuis supplicationibus inclinati ut edificia quecunque in supradicta placea constructa, ex causis premissis dictorum prioris et conventus, patronorum

vicarie predictæ interveniente consensu: prosterni et demoliri ac mereremur eorundem in utilitatem vicarie tue predictæ et non in usus alios, super quo coram summo iudice tuam conscientiam oneramus converti facere valeas, tibi auctoritate nostra pontificali licentiam specialem concedimus et liberam facultatem. In quorum testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Data apud Suthwerk. vj^{to}. die mensis Maii, anno Domini, millesimo CCC^{mo}. lxxj^o. Et consecrationis nostre XX^{mo}.

K.

CITATION OF MERTON PRIORY TO REPAIR CHANCELS AT KINGSTON, SHENE, AND MOLESEY; 15TH MARCH, 1367-8.

Winchester Episcopal Register, *Wykeham*, II. fol. viii.

Willelmus pmissione divina Wynton epus, dilecto filio Decano de Eweft nre dioce, salutem gram et bn. Orta dudum in dilectos filios Priorem et conventum de Merton. nre dioce ecclesiam pochiale de Kyngeston cum capell de Dynton, Moleseye, et Shene ejusdem dioce eidem ecclesie adjacentibus et annexis in usus ppos obtinentes ex parte una, et Rob'tum vicar' dce ecclesie ex alia sup porcionibus et omnibus tam p ptem dcore religiosore quam p ptem dci vicarii subeundi et in dictis ecclesia et capellis supportandis, materia questionis tandem p bono pacis, et ut parceret expensis et laboribus utriusque parciu p'dicare eedem partes se sup ordinatione assignacione moderacione et limitacione dcore omnium. p eos ppetuo subeundore se ordinacioni voluntati et laudo sive arbitrio bone memorie dñi Willelmi nup Wynton Epi p'decessoris nri immediati, in alto et basso. simplr submiserunt, qui quidem p'decessor nr, vigore submissionis huius omnia p'dca dimisit. et talit' ordinavit qd dicti religiosi cancellum dce ecclesie de Kyngeston repabunt et coopient ac cu nre fuit construent. de novo suis p'p'is sumptibus et expensis vicari' vo ejusdem ecclesie et successores sui vicarii in eadem curam tocus pochie videt ville de Kyngeston et oim capellare annexare eidem ac omnia alia et singla, omnia ear'ed, ordinaria quecunq; noie censeant in futurum supportabunt suis sumptibus et agnoscent. Fama tamen vulgari pambula, nuciante nris est auribus itimat quod capelle p'dce in quibus aiare cura gubernat et pochis ear'edm sacramenta ecclesiastica et sacramentalia m'istrant in coopturis cancelloz ipare eciam post ordinacionem p'dcam et modo defectus graves, et enormes et varios, notorie paciunt repacione n'accia indigentes quorum reffectio et constructio ac repacio ad vicariu dicte ecclesie solu et insolid, virtute ordinacionis p'fate, debent ut asserit ptinere et juxta famam publicam,

per eum debite supportari. Nos igitur ex officio nostri debito prout ad nostri curam regionis attinet, puidere volentes, ne cancelli capellarum, domus domini, in quibus summo patris filius hostia immolatur, ruinis rimis taliter deformetur. Tibi mandamus in virtute obediencie firmiter iungentes quatinus cites seu citari pemptorie facias Robertum vicarium ecclesie de Kyngeston predicta, quod compareat coram nobis vel nostro commissario in ecclesia Conventuali Beate Marie de Suthwerk nostre diocesis die Martis proxima post festum Annunciacionis Beate Marie virginis proxima futuri, super predictis defectibus per ejus culpam et negligenciam, ut dicitur contingentibus, irrepatis, ex nostro officio ad ipsius anime correccionem sibi obiciendum responsurus et de veritate dicenda super premissis per juraturis, non tam rationabilem si quam heat quare ad refectiorem constructiorem et reparacionem defectuum predictorum vigore ordinacionis predictae ipsum compellere minime debeamus in forma juris ppositum, allegaturus et dicturus, fueritque et recepturus, super premissis omnibus, quod juri convenit et rationi. Terminum vero pemptorium superdem propter ipsius Roberti vicarii anime predictam inveniens ex premissis ac diminucionem cultus divini ex premissis contingentis, et alias causas levas sic duximus statuendum moderandum et eorum assignandum. De diebus vero receptiōis presentium et citacionis tue modo et forma ejusdem et ante dem Robertum personaliter invenientis et qualiter premissa etiam singula fueris executus nos vel nostrum commissarium dictis die et loco clare et plenarie certifies, tuis tuis patentibus hentibus hunc tenorem. Datum apud Southwerk. xv. die mensis Marcii, anno domini millesimo CCC^{mo} lxxij^{mo} et nostre consue anno primo.

L.

MANDATE FORBIDDING SPORTS IN THE CHURCHYARD; 12TH APRIL, 1393.

Winchester Episcopal Register, Wykeham, II. fol. cclx.

Willelmus presbiter dominus Wynton Episcopus dilectis in Christo filiis, vicario perpetuo de Kyngeston et decano de Ewell nostre diocesis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem, ad ecclesiarum tuicionem, ne cujusquam temerariis ausibus pphanetur, aut ipsarum honestas, quavis turpitudine seu spurcicia inquinetur, et ut cujus in pace fons est locus, ejus cultus fiat cum debita veneracione pacificus, ordinarios locorum tanto propius oportet intendere quanto immunitatis et decoris ipsarum violacio in dei maiestatis injuriam et contemptum dampnabilius noscitur redundare. Sane ad aures nostras mitorum insinuacione pervenit, quod nonnulli clerici et laici, cimiterium ecclesie parochie de Kyngeston deis obsequiis dedicatum ingredientes, in eodem ad pilas ludere jactaciones lapidum facere per quas fractiones fenestrarum ipsius ecclesie sepe fiunt et alia dampna inferunt, eisdem, coreas facere dissolutas, et interdum canere cante-

lenas, ludibriorē spectacula facere saltacōes ⁊ alios ludos inhonestos frequentare, ac multas alias insolencias ppetrare, ex quibus cimitiū huj⁹ execratio seu pollucio frequencius visimili⁹ formidet, sunt, temere assueti, in diē majestatis offensā, aīare suare g've picl'm, p'dce q; ecclie de Kyngestōn p'judiciū manifestū, ⁊ scandalū plurimorē. Ne igit' tñsgressionē inualescant, huj⁹ aliisq; veniant in exemplum, ⁊ ne ubi est peccatorē venia postulanda ibi peccandi det' occasio aut dephendantur, peccata cōmitti, vobis cōi⁹ ⁊ divisim in virtute obīe firmi⁹ injungendo mandam⁹ quatin⁹ dieb; dñicis ⁊ festivis in dca ecclia de Kyngestōn palam pu^{ce}, ⁊ in gēne inhibeat, ne quis de cet'o p'missa v' aliquod p'missorē in cimitio p'dco quom'libet faciat vel attemptet seu temptari ab aliis faciat sub pena excōis majoris sentencie, quā in non pendo huj⁹ monicōib; v'ris quin v'uis n'ris, delicto, mora, culpa et offensa eorēdm, int'venientib; ipsos incurrere volum⁹, ⁊ sic excōicatos pu^{ce} per vos nūciari, donec absolucōis bñficiū in forma juris merūint obtinere. Inquiratis insup de nñib; huj⁹ malefōrē, ⁊ si quos reos vel culpabiles invenitis in hac parte, de nñib; eorēdm, necnon quid fecitis in p'missis, nos citra festum Pentecostes p' futur⁹ c'tificet, h'is v'ris pateñ hēntib; hunc tenorē. Dat' in man'io n'ro de Essher' xij^{mo} die mensis Apr'le A° Dñi mil'imo CCC^{mo} nonagesimo t'cio, et n're cons⁹ anno xxvj^{to}.

M.

FOUNDATION BY WILLIAM SKERNE, OF THE CHANTRY OF ST. JAMES:
MAY 22ND, 1459.

Patent Roll, 37 Henry VI., pt. 2, m. 19.

R. Omīb; ad quos t'c Sal'm. Sciatis qđ de grā n'ra spāli ad laudem ⁊ honorem Dei ac ad spālem requisicōem dilei nob' Willelmi Skern' unius tenentiū n'roz ville n're de Kyngestōn sup Thames ⁊ in augmentacōem ⁊ sustentacōem divini S'vicij in ecclia Oi'm Scōr' dce ville n're de Kyngestōn p'dict' concessim⁹ ⁊ licenciam dedim⁹ p nob' ⁊ heredib; n'ris p'fato Willelmo Skern' ⁊ heredib; suis qđ ipi sive eorē aliquis quandam Cantariam de uno Capellano ppetuo in honore be marie virginis ⁊ scīssimi corporis Xpi ad altare scī Jacobi in ecclia Oi'm Scōr' in Kyngestōn p'dict' singulis dieb; p salubri statu n'ro dum vixim⁹ ⁊ p salubri statu ven'abilis in xpo P'ris Willelmi Ep'i Wyntōn necnon p aīab; Rob'ti Skern' ⁊ Johanne vx'is sue ac p aīab; P'ris ⁊ Matris dci Willelmi Skern' ⁊ parentū suorē ⁊ omīū fidelīū defunctorē celebratur imp'p'm fundare facē erigē ⁊ stabilire possint sive possit iuxta statuta ordinacōes ⁊ pvisiones p ipsū Willelm Skern' vel heredes

suos supinde fiend^o pvidend^o ⁊ ordinand^o. Et ul^oius de ubiori grā n^{ra} concessim^o quantum in nob^e est eidem Wil^o Skerⁿ ⁊ heredib³ suis p^odcis q^d Cantaria p^odca cum sit fa^oct fundata ⁊ erecta constructa ⁊ stabilita fuit p^o nomen Skernes-chauntry in ecclia p^odca p^opetuo nuncupe^t. Et q^d Capellanus Cantarie illius heat successionem p^opetuam in eadem. Et q^d i^ope ⁊ successores sui p^o nomen Capellani Cantarie vocat^o Skernes-chauntry in ecclia p^odca vocent^r appellent^r ⁊ nuncupent^r imp^opm Et q^d i^ope Capellanus ⁊ successores sui p^odci p^o no^{ia} illor^e capellanor^e cantarie p^odce alios p^olitare possint ⁊ ab aliis implitari ac respondere ⁊ responderi necnon psequi ⁊ defendere in omib³ p^olitis ⁊ querelis. Et q^d i^ope Capellanus ⁊ successores sui p^odci sint p^osone habiles ⁊ capaces in lege ad pquirend^o t^oras teⁿ ⁊ redditus hend^o sibi ⁊ successorib³ suis p^odcis. Et volum^o concedim^o ⁊ licentiam dedim^o eidem Wil^o Skerⁿ ⁊ heredib³ suis p^odcis q^d i^opi sive eor^e aliquis quandam domū in Kyngeston sup Thames iuxta Cime^oliū dce ecclie de Kyngeston p^o dcm Wil^o Skerⁿ nup edificat^r p^o mansione hujusmodi capellani ibidem ⁊ t^oras sive teⁿ ad valorem decem marcar^e p^o annū vel annuū redditum decem marcar^e si de nob^e in capite non teneant^r eidem Capellano ⁊ successorib³ suis dare possint ⁊ concedere p^o sustentacōe sua hend^o p^ociend^o ⁊ tenend^o sibi ⁊ successorib³ suis Capellanis Cantarie p^odce ⁊ eidem capellano ⁊ successorib³ suis p^odcis q^d i^ope sive eor^e aliquis a p^ofato Wil^o Skerⁿ vel heredib³ suis p^odcis sive aliquib³ aliis quibuscumq³ p^odict^r domū ac p^odict^r t^oras ⁊ teⁿ valoris decem marcar^e p^o annū seu annui redditus decem marcar^e p^o mansione ⁊ sustentacōe p^ofati Capellani Cantarie p^odce recipe^r here ⁊ tenere possint sive possit hend^o sibi ⁊ successorib³ suis p^odcis imp^opetuū. Statuto de t^oris ⁊ teⁿ ad manū mortuam non ponend^o edito aut aliquib³ aliis statutis actib³ ordinacōib³ restricōib³ seu p^ovisionib³ incontr^oiū f^ocis non obstantib³. In cuius t^oc., T. R. apud Westm^o xxij die maij p^o i^opm Regem ⁊ dat^o p^odca t^oc. Et p^o decem marc^e solu^t in hanapio.

N.

FOUNDATION BY ROBERT BARDESEY OF THE FRATERNITY OF HOLY TRINITY : MAY 22, 1477.

Patent Roll, 17 Edward IV. pt. i., m. 6.

R^o. Omib³ ad quos t^oc. salt^om, Sciatis q^d nos considerantes in^otham devocoēm quam d^octus nob^e Rob^otus Bardesey de villa de Kyngeston sup Thami^o in com^o Surr. penes sūmam Trinitatem ad ejus honorem ⁊ augmentacōem divini s^ovicii eiusdemq³ continuacōem in ecclia parochiali

Oīm Scōr ville p̄dce ppetuis temporibz hēnd gerit ⁊ intendit ad eius Robti supplicācōem de grā n̄ra sp̄ali ac ex c̄ta sciencia ⁊ mero motu n̄ris concedim⁹ ⁊ licenciam dam⁹ p nob ⁊ heredibz n̄ris quantum in nob est p̄fato Robto Bardesey qđ ip̄e aut ip̄o defuncto heredes vel executores testamenti sui quandam frañnitatem in honore sūme Trinitatis in villa p̄dca de se ⁊ aliis tam cl̄icis q̄m laicis utriusq; sexus qui de frañnitate illa esse volūint fundare creare erigē ordinare ⁊ stabilire possit. Et volum⁹ ⁊ concedim⁹ p nob ⁊ heredibz n̄ris p̄dceis p̄fato Robto qđ cum frañnitas illa sic fundata creata erecta ordinata ⁊ stabilita fūit ip̄e Robtus ac oīes qui extunt fr̄es ⁊ sorores eiusdem frañnitatis p tempore fūint sint una cōitas ppetua ac unū corpus in re ⁊ nōie corporat de duobz Custodibz sive Gardianis frañnitatis S̄ce Trinitatis in Kyngestōn sup Thamiš ac de fr̄ibz ⁊ sororibz eiusdem frañnitatis p nomen Custodum sive Gardianoꝝ frañnitatis S̄ce Trinitatis in villa de Kyngestōn sup Thamiš Cōm Surr' ac fratrum ⁊ sorore eiusdem frañnitatis p ppetuo nuncupet. Et p nomen illud alios implitare ⁊ ab aliis implitari possint p rebz negociis m̄tiis ⁊ causis frañnitatem illam cōfventibz. Et hēant successionem ppetuam in eadem et sint psone hiles ⁊ capaces in lege ad pquirend sibi ⁊ successoribz suis imp̄pm lras ⁊ ten in feodo ⁊ ppetuitate hēnd ⁊ possidend. Et hēant sigillum cōe p rebz m̄tiis ⁊ negociis frañnitatem illam tangētibz deservituꝝ. Et qđ p sano ⁊ salubri regimine frañnitatis p̄dce sup fundacōe illa ip̄e Robtus aut ip̄o defuncto heredes vel executores sui p̄dci statuta ordinacōes ⁊ pvisiones de tempore in tempus facē ordinare ⁊ stabilire reformare ⁊ mutare valeat aut valeant tam p elecōe Custodum sive gardianore p̄dcore q̄m p admissione fr̄m ⁊ sorore in fraternitatem illam ac exhibicōe cuiusdam Capellam divina celebratur in ecclia p̄dca ac p oīibz aliis m̄tiis ⁊ causis frañnitatem illam aut bona res lras sive ten eiusdem frañnitatis p tempore cōfventibz sive contingentibz Dūmodo statuta ordinacōes ⁊ pvisiones illa cōi legi non sint repugnancia aliquo statuto actu ordinacōe pvisionē sive restricōe quacumq; ante hec tempora fact edit sive pvis non obstant. In cuius tc., T. R. apud Westm̄ xiiij die Maij. p br̄e de privato sigillo tc.

O.

ENDOWMENT BY THOMAS BERY, OF THE MORROW-MASS PRIEST :
4TH SEPT., 1501.

Archives of the Bailiffs of Kingston ; Lansdowne MSS. 226, fol. 42.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Thomas Bery dedi concessi et hac præsentī cartā meā indentatā confirmavi Thomæ Whitebred et Isabellæ uxori ejus unam dimidiā acram terræ et unam parcellam Gardini divisim jacent' in villa et campis de Kyngeston-super-Thamī in Cōm Surr', unde dicta dimidia acræ terræ inde jacet super Banworth Hill videlicet inter terram Ricardi Standon quondam Willelmi Banef' ex pte orientali et terram nuper Johannis Hartecombe ex parte occidentali et terram Johannis Dyer ex parte boriali et fossaī ibidem ex parte Australi et dicta parcella gardini inde jacet in London Strete inter tenementum Wiffi Pope ex parte occidentali et gardinum dictorum Thomæ et Isabellæ quondam Edi Mershe ex parte orientali, Regiam Viam ex parte Boriali et parvum campum ex parte australi. Habend' et tenend' predictā dimidiā acram terræ et dictā parcellam Gardini cum pertinentijs præfatis Thomæ Whitebred et Isabellæ uxori ejus hereditibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalibus dñis Feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Reddendo et solvendo inde nichilominus collectoribus sive Gardianis Presbyteri vocati *le morowe masse Prest* et successoribus suis pro parcella Stipendii dicti Presbyteri annuatim imperpetuum sexdecim denarios legalis Monetæ Angliæ annuatim solvend' ad quatuor anni terminos ibidem usuales ; Et bene licebit gardianis prædict' et successoribus qui pro tempore fuerint pro defectu solutionis redditus prædicti in prædicta dimidia acra et parcella Gardini prædict' cum pertinentijs intrare et distringere distractiones sicq; ibidem inventas et captas licite asportare fugare abducere et penes se retinere quousq; de dicto reddito xvi^d cum omnibus inde arreragijs si quæ fuerint, plenarie eis fuerint satisfact' et persolut'. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī Cartæ indentatæ penes præfatos Thomam et Isabellam remanentem sigillum meum apposui alteri vero parti ejusdem Cartæ penes præfatos Gardianos resident' præfati Thomas Whitebred et Isabella uxor ejus Sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hijs testibus Ricardo Standon et Wiffo Verigo tunc Ballivis Villæ de Kyngeston prædictæ, Milone Chyld et Ada Bakhouse tunc Constabularijs, Johanne Hussie Johanne Walter Johanne Marten Hugone Stevynson et alijs. Dañ apud Kyngeston prædict' quarto die Mensis Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici septimi post conquestum Angliæ decimo septimo.

P.

COMPOTUS OF RICHARD THOMAS, FARMER OF THE RECTORY: 1541.

Exchequer; Ministers' Accounts, 32-33 Henry VIII., No. 41.

Rcōria de Kyngston.—Compūs Riči Thom^s fīrmař iħm p tempus p̄dcm.

Arreg^a—Nuř put in pede uřti Compī Anni p̄xi p̄ceden plenius p3.
Sm^a nuř.

Fīrm.—Sed ř de liij^{li} vj^s cum vj^s vj^d de quod^m quiet Redd nup solibił bařt ville de Kyngston p fīrñ dicť R'cōrie de Kyngstone sup Thames cum omib3 x^{mis} ac x^{mis} lane ĩ Agneř reddit^o ĩ vic ĩ omib3 ař suis ptiř in Kyngston p̄dicť Surbeton Norbeton Hamř Hache Peter-shame Kayo ĩ Shene. Except' ĩ omīno res̄vat' omib3 ĩiett releř Ward' maritař Ext^a huř Wayř Escaeř ffoř fīñ terř Redd^o averař terř ĩ reddit' in Shene ac p̄sentač Mortuař Vicař de Kyngston p̄dicť quodcumq; acciderit sic eidm Ričo Thom^s ad fīrñ diřñ p Indentuř Pioris ĩ Cont^{us} nup monastij de Marton sub eoř Cōi sigillo dař x^{mo} die Aprī Anno xxij^{cio} Rę Henrici vij^{vi}. Hend sibi a fest Invenčōis Scī Crucis p̄x post dař ejusdm Indentuř usq3 ad finem ĩ t̄mīñ xxj annoř Reddend inde An^{tim} ad ffeř Annunč bte Marie Virgīñ ĩ Scī Michis Archi equař ut sup^a Et eciam Reddend inde An^{tim} inter ffestum pasche ĩ penthecosť vj agneř an^{ce} fflate lambes. Et idm fīrmař Repabit ĩ manutenebit omēs muros Rcōrie p̄dicť duranť ĩmīo p̄dco. Et in fine ĩmī p̄dicť bene ĩ sufficienť Repař dimittet. Et dicť fīrmař ĩ exeč sui relinquent p̄fař Abbtī con^{tui} ĩ success in fine ĩmī p̄dicť unū campū voč le Inhome bene finiat le ffallowed ĩ Twyfallowed ĩ semiat cum ffrumenť. Et non licebit p̄fař fīrmař nec exečs totum statum sive ĩminū fīrñ sue p̄dicť aut aliquam inde p̄ceř alicui p̄sone locař sive conced'le absq3 s̄piali liceñ dcoř p̄ioris con^{tus} ĩ success s nec aliquod vastum sive distrucčōem in aliquib3 sibi supius dimisř faciet nec aliquas arbores infra terř dicť Rcōrie cresceñ p̄ter howsebote ĩ cartebote iħm expendend p supvis ĩ assignament dcoř p̄ioris ĩ succeřs suoř capiet neq3 cape sustulerit. Et insup dicť fīrmař ĩ exeč sui hebunt an^{ti} duranť ĩmīo p̄dicť omēs Agneř p̄venien de x^{mis} dicť Rcōrie ĩ poch de Kyngstone in recompensač oīm iřt mortuař q̄ de defuncť nup poipe solebt in eodm pochia de Kyngstone cum membř ejusdm juxta tenorem Indentuř sue Tametsi impostum contingat mortuař juxta antiquum morem fore soluť tunc idm fīrmař ĩ exeč s dicť p̄iori ĩ sucč annuatī solvent p eisdm x^{mis} Agneř ult^a reddit supius res̄vat x^{li}. Et p̄tea dicť fīrmař libabit an^{tim} Vicař de Kyngstone cerť qarř Grani juxta tenorem ejusdm composič penes p̄fař p̄iorem ĩ success s

remañ quousq; aliñ p ipos p'orem t Cont sive success' suos in contrariũ
fulit mandať. Et tunc idm ffirmar' t exeč s computabunt dicť p'ori t
contui juxta p'dem Granũ q idm ffirmar' p ffirmũ s an^{tim} reddit. Et
idm ffirmar' t exeč s inveniet p'fať p'ori t success' suis Ac Sen^{lo}
cum ffamut illic supvenien p cuř iřm tenend sive dicť Rector supvid
Esculent' poculent' lecť sufficien t honest cum feno t aveñ competent
p eoř Equis durant tmo p'dco. Et dicť ffirmar' t exeč s exonabunt
t acquietabunt dicť p'orem t cont t successor' s de omĩmod soluč cresceñ
sive ex eadm Rćoria exeun durant tmo p'dicť. Et idm ffirmar' t
exeč s hebunt an^{tim} p assignament, đcoř Prioris t success' x^{cem} careč bosč
infra bosč s apud Berwell Hertyingdon Westbarns sive Combe ad cust t
expeñ đci ffirmar' psternand t cariañd. Et idm ffirmar' hebit an^{tim}
unam Togam de seč Officiař dicť p'oris t cont^{us} durant tmo p'dco
Omĩmod x^{mis} Regi concess' sive impostum concedend cum accederint
except. Et ultius idm ffirmar' p se t exeč suis concedit in ultio anno
tmi sui p'dicť Reliquere in mañ Teneñ ejusdem Rćorie totum eoř
reddiť p eodm anno debiť ad usum đcoř p'oris cont^{us} t success' s solvend.
Et insup concedit p se t exeč s qđ totter Relinquent ad usum eořđm
p'oris t success' eodm ultio anno totam x^{mam} lane t ffeni pvenien sive
cresceñ infra pochiam p'dicť. Et bene licebt eisđm p'ori t cont t eoř
successor' t assigñ oĩm tempe q eis placuit post ffest Purificačois bte
Marie eodm ultio anno đci tmi in omia t singla p'miss intrař ac terř
Arrabit ejusđm Rćorie erga pĩ season p ffrō t ať Granũ in eisđm terř
arrabit seminař ffunar t errare absq; aliquo contadicčone dicť ffirmar'
t exeč s. Et insup dicť ffirmar' concedit p se t exeč s custodiř t
paster C. Oves An^{co} Drye shepe ad eoř pprios cust t expeñ p eisđm
P'ori t contui durant tmo p'dicť unacum clauč districč p non soluč
Reddit t alit in eadm Indentuř coram Audiť istius compĩ verbatim
irrotlať pleni^o p3. Et sic in onle hmoi p tempus huj^o compĩ ut sup^a
hoc anno tmiñ s x^{mo}. Et de vjs de p'cio vj agneř p dicť ffirmar' hoc
anno debet ut pceř ffirmũ s p'dicť solvend An^{tim} inter ffest Pasche t
Penť ut p3 [in] eandm Indentuř.

Sm^a liij^{ti} xij^s.

Perquis^o cuř { Et de ix^d de pquis uni^o Cuř tenť iřm xv^{mo} die Octobr
Anne xxxij^o Rř nunc Henř viij^{vi} de cōi ffine iřm ulť
iiii^a ij^d de Amč q ptinet ffirmar' Rćorie p'dicť ut pceř ffirmũ s put
p Rotuť ejusđm Cuř sup hunc compĩ ostens t examiat. Et de x^s de
pquis alĩus Cuř tenť iřm vj^o die Maij Anno xxxiiij^o Rř p'dci, totum
de fiñ terř ult^a ijs viij^d de amč q ptinet dicť ffirmar' ut pceř ffirmũ s
put p3 Rotuť p'dicť.

Sm^a x^s ix^d

Sm^a Re^t lv^{li} ij^s ix^d. De quibz allo^r ei ij^s solu^t audi^t p^r fficu^r t^r scriptu^r istius Compi p^r annū. Et allo^r ei x^s p^r vestu^r sive libatur ejusdmⁱ firma^r juxta Conven^t Indentu^r sⁱ anti concess^s t^r alloca^r. Et allo^r ei xlvj^s viij^d de ffyrebote i^pius firma^r supius p^r Indentu^r fir^m sⁱ p^rdict^r concess^s eo qd omia boscⁱ t^r subbosⁱ ibmⁱ qⁱ idmⁱ firma^r dic^t le ffyrebote p^rcipe solebt p^r nup^r P^rorem d^ei nup^r monastij de Merton vendit t^r p^rstra^t fuerunt ante dissolu^t d^ei nup^r monastij de Merton. Et sic in allo^rie hⁱmōi p^r tempus huj^o Compi p^r hoc anno t^r quouosqz idmⁱ firma^r boscⁱ sufficeiⁿ p^r ffoca^t sⁱ sup^r dic^t ter^r p^rci^ret ut sup^a. Et allo^r ei xxxij^s viij^d p^r repacone t^r emenda^t di^vs domoz p^rce^rll^r fir^m p^rdict^r in di^vs locⁱ ubi magis neces^s t^r opportuni fuit hoc anno ex sac^ro d^ei firma^r ac put p^r biff de p^rictis inde sup^r hunc comp^m Restitu^t pleni^o apparet. Et de^bt lⁱ xi^s v^d. Quos libavit Galfro Chamb^r occupaⁿ officiū Re^c p^rictia^r hono^r de Hampton Courte ad ij sepa^t vices infra tempus huj^o compⁱ vi^z xxi^j^{do} die Novembris Anno xxxij^{mo} R^y nunc Hen^r viij^{vi} xxix^{ti} t^r sup^r de^rmiacⁱ istius compⁱ ex Recogni^c i^pius Re^c coram Audi^t sine biff. xxi^{li} xi^s v^d in toto ut sup^a.

Et sic Eqz

Q.

INVENTORY OF KINGSTON CHURCH GOODS: 28TH SEPT., 1552.

Inventories of Church-goods; Augmentation Office.¹

28 Sept. 6 Ed. VI.—This inventorie indented made and taken the xxvijth of September the sixt yere of the reign of our sovereign Lord Edward the syxte by the grace of God of England France and Ireland Kyng defendor of the faithe and in yerthe of the churche of Englund and also of Ireland supreme hedd, before Sir Thomas Cawerden, knight, Nicholas Leigh, esquier, and others the kynges com^yssioners for churche goodes, by John Evelyn, Thomas Aylmer, and John Sepham of Kingeston aforesaid as hereafter appereth.

First ij comūnyon cupps of silver and gilt; j crysmatory of silver; ij crosses of copper; a foott for a crose of copper, and a pyx of copper; xij silke corporas casses; iiij corporas clothez.

Item a vestment of clothe of tissue, lakking albe and amesses.

Item an olde cope of crymesyn velvett with orferans of golde, and the suet of the same, lakking albe3 and amye3.

¹ In order to make the present paper complete, I have thought it well to reprint these Inventories from the collection edited by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., and appearing in the *Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society*, vol. iv.

Item an old cope of blake velvett.

Item ij cope3 of crymesyn velvett, y^e orferans of angelles.

Item an old suett of silke vestmentes with swannes, lakking a cope, albez, and amyse3.

Item a suet of vestments of blake sarcenett with garte(rs), lakking a cope albez and amese3.

Item a cope of silke, the ground blewe, and . . . with a suet of y^e same, lackyng other y^{er} a . . .

Item an old suet of silk with . . . with deacons . . .

R.

LATER INVENTORY OF SAME: 13TH MAY, 1553.

Inventories of Church-goods.

Delyvered unto the churchewardens ther the xvth of May anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti septimo by Sir Thomas Caurden, Knight, Nicholas Ligh, and William Saunders, esquires, Co^mmissioners of our soveraigne Lorde the Kinge for the sale of churchе goodes, among others these parcelles hereafter ensuyngе.

Inprimis ij communion cuppes whereof one po^{ij}3 xiiij. oz. iij. qr. and thother po^{ij}3 xix oz.

Item ij hanginges of aulters of white and redde silke for the co^munion table.

Item a herce clothe of black satten and chamlett with the name of Jhesus embrothered.

Also remaining in their charge to the kinges use fyve great belles in the steple, a sauns bell, and a chyme for the belles.

S.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WILL OF JOHN LEE, OF THAMES DITTON,
DATED 13TH APRIL, 1524.

Prerogative Register, 20 *Bodefelde*.

Item I will that my body be brought solemply to the Churche with x prests and I woll that every prest shalhave for dirige and masse viij^d and the Curat xij^d. Item I woll that x prests seveñ daies Immediately after my buriall shall singe dirige and masse for my soule and every of theym to have for his labour viij^d. Item I geve and bequeth to the blak freres at Ludgate in the Citie of London where I am a Brother xx^s and they to synge Dirige and masse for my sorle and to pray for me.

Item I geve and bequeth to thother iij orders of freres for to synge dirige and masse for my soule and to pray for me, to every order of the said freres x^s. Item I geve to the freres of Richmonde x^s and they to say for my soule a hole trentall of masses and to pray for me. Also I give and bequeth to the said freres of Richemond every weke during the space of vj weks after my deth one of the best Shepe in my folde Item I woll that at the time of my buriall there be doon for my soule xx^{ti} masses that is to say x masses at Scala Celi at Westminster and other x masses at Scala Celi at the Savoye. Item I geve and bequeth to the said parishe Church of Themyes Dytton toward the repacions thereof x^s. Item I geve and bequeth to the brotherhede of Saint James in Ditton aforesaid ij^s. Item I geve and bequeth to the Chapell of Saint Kateryn next Charing Crosse towarde such necessities as belongith to the said Chapell vj^s viij^d. Item I geve and bequeth to Sir Richard Alforde prest Eremyte of the said Chapell of Saint Kateryn xx^s. Item I geve and bequeth to every of my godchildren xij^d. Item I woll that one vertuous prest be elect and chosen by myn executours shall synge for my soule one hole yere next after my deth and he to sey masse at the auter wⁱⁿ the said Chapell of our blessed Lady wⁱⁿ the said pshe Church of Temēs Ditton. And every Day when the said prest doth say masse, to say at the masse De profundis and thire ij Coletts *Inclina &c., Et fidelium*, for the soule of John Lee and all cristen saules and every day during the said yere the forsaid prest shall say or cause to be said wⁱⁿ the said Chapell, Church, or Churche yarde, *placebo* and *dirige*, hole complete according to thordinary with *lawds* & *comendacion* for my soule and all cristen soules and he to have for his salary and wag^s vij li. Item I woll that the chales vestments and all other ornaments which I have prepared for the said prest to say masse withall after the said yere be past I give and bequeth to the forsaid Church of Temēs Ditton, to be praied for. Also I woll that if Elizabeth Cowdrey will contynue with my wife Then I woll that my said wife shall fynde the said Elizabeth almaner of necessities during her life. Also I woll that my executours shall lay or cause to be layd a marbill stone upon me within the said Chapell where I am buried at the price of xxvj^s viij^d. Also I woll that an yerely obite of vj & viij^d yerely to be kept forever in the parishe Church of Temēs Ditton aforesaid for my soule and Emme my wife when it shall please God that she shall departe this worlde, and all xpen soules which, vj^s viij^d I woll that it shalbe pceyved and taken yerely out of my tenement with the appurtenances which I dwell in sett and lying in Temēs Ditton aforesaid next unto the parishe Church. And after the decesse of my said wife I woll that

the Curat and the Churchwardeyns of the said Church for the tyme being shall kepe the said yerely obite and they to pceyve and take the forsaid vj^s viij^d going out of the forsaid tenement with thappurtenaunces and I woll that iij prests beside the Curat shalbe at my said obite and every prest shall have for dirige and masse viij^d and the Curat viij^d, and the parishe Clerk of the said Church iij^d and to the Curat every yere for the bederoll iij^d, and the residue of the said vj^s viij^d to be distributed by the Curate and churchwardeyns aforesaid in bred ale and chese amonges pour people as they shall thinke beste and most meritorious for the helth of my soule my wyfs and all xpen soules.

Proved at S. Pauls, penult. May, 1524, by Wm. Sandys, Chaplain.—Relicta mortua.

T.

INVENTORIES OF EAST MOULSEY CHURCH-GOODS: 28TH SEPT., 1552.

Inventories of Church-goods; Augmentation Office.

The inventorie indented made and taken the xxvijth day of September yn the syxt yere of the reign of our sovereigne Lord Edward the syxt by the grace of God off Englund Fraunce and Ireland Kyng Defendor of the Feythe and yd yerth off the Church of Englund and also off Ireland supreme head; before Syr Thomas Cawerden knyght, Nycholas Lygb, esquyre, and other commyssyonors of our sovereign Lord the kyng for church goodes, by John Lypsed and Gorge Brandon sydemen of Estmolsey aforeseyde as here after ensueth.

Fyrst a chalysez off sylver parcell gylt, with the paten.

Item a crosse with the foote and staff of laten gylted.

Item an other old crosse of laten gylted.

Item ij old crosse clothes of sylke.

Item a payre off laten candylstykes.

Item on other lytle candylstyke of laten.

Item vj pyxes of laten and an old laten basen.

Item an old laten sensor and ij belles hangyng yn the steple.

Item ij holy water pottes of brasse and iij old aulter clothes.

Item iij towelles and ij old schettes.

Item a clothe to hang before the aulter, off sarcenet paned in yelow and redd.

Item an other cloth of redd sylke with yelow braunched flowers, for the table off the aulter.

Item one other gold cloth off sylke wrought with images and flowers.

U.

LATER INVENTORY OF SAME: 16TH MAY, 1553.

Inventories of Church-Goods; Augmentation Office.

Delyverid to the churchwardins there the xvj day of Maye anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti septimo by Sir Thomas Cawarden Knight, Nicholas Legh and William Saunder esquiors, commissioners of our soveraigne Lorde the King among others to y^t effecte these parcelles of the church goodes hereafter ensuyng.

Imprimis a chalice poĩz xij oz. iij qr.

Item a cope,¹ and an aulter cloth for the comunion table.

Also remaining in their charge to the Kinges use iij belles in the steple.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Copper gilt poĩz xj ^{lb} | v ^s | vj ^d |
| Brasse and laten poĩz xl ^{lb} | vj ^s | vij ^d |
| Vij vestmentes ¹ sold for | xxxij ^s | iiij ^d |
| One curtein of sarcenet ² sold for | ij ^s | vij ^d |
| Item old cope sold for | x ^s | ij ^d |

Summa lix^s iiij^d.

V.

INVENTORY OF PETERSHAM CHURCH-GOODS: 15 MAY, 1553.

Inventories of Church-Goods; Augmentation Office.

Delivered unto the church wardens there the xv daye of Maye anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti Septimo, by Sir Thomas Cawarden Knight, Nicholas Leigh and William Saunder esquiors, commissioners of our soveraign lord the king, among other to that effect, these parcelles of church goodes hereafter ensuing.

Imprimis a chalice of silver, poĩz xij oz.

Item a vestment for the communion table cloth.

Also remaining in their charge to the kinges use iij belles in the steple.

Sales.

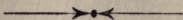
| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Brasse and latten poĩz xl ^{lb} | xxij ^d |
| Item copper gilt poĩz ij ^{li} di. | xv ^d |
| Item the rest of thornamentes for..... | xvij ^s iiij ^d |

Summa xxj^s v^d.

¹ The cope and 7 vestments were not mentioned in the previous Inventory.

² Probably the altar cloth of sarcenet mentioned in the previous Inventory.

REFERENCES TO GROUND PLAN
OF
KINGSTON CHURCH.



- A Piscina, presumably to altar of St. Katherine.
- B Recessed tomb, probably of Clement Mylam, 1496.
- C Recessed tomb; very late.
- D Piscina to altar of H. Trinity.
- E Hagioscope or squinch.
- F Modern recessed tomb.
- G Tomb of Sir Anthony Benn, 1618.
- H Recessed tomb, early 16th century.
- I Wall-painting of St. Blaise.
- K Brass to Robert Skerne and wife, 1437.
- L Brass to John Hertcombe and wife, 1488.

[To face Ground Plan of Kingston Church, p. 39.]

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE
CHURCH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, SURREY.

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA.

- P. 24. Line 23, instead of uotary *read* notary.
- P. 30. Add to foot note No. 1, a reference to Appendix I.
- P. 35. Note 2. Here, and occasionally afterwards, the name "Wickham" would be more correctly spelt "Wykeham."
- P. 50. In 1498, Henry Hayter, by his Will, left *iiij^d* to St. James' Light.¹
- P. 52. On the authority of Manning & Bray, it is stated that John Depnam was the Chaplain of St. James', or Skerne's Chantry, at the time of the Dissolution; this is incorrect. John Depenham was the Incumbent of the Free Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.²
- P. 53. In the sub-heading, after "Chapel," insert "or Chancel."
- P. 54. Omit the sub-heading.
- P. 55. After line 10, insert,—In 1498, Henry Hayter, by his Will, left *iiij^d* to the Trinity Light.³
- P. 56. After line 11, insert,—
"Thomas Dyngley, by his Will in 1503, bequeathed to the Chaplains of the Fraternity *vjd.*"⁴
After line 23, insert,—
"Sir William Hunter, Clerk, by his Will in 1543, directed his burial in the Trynyty Chappell, and bequeathed to the Trynytie Aultar *xijd.*"⁵
Note 5, should be
"Prerog. Reg., 18 *Wrastley.*"
- P. 57. 4th line from bottom, "Stul" should be "Stut."

¹ Prerog. Reg., 17 *Moore.*

² Augmentation Office; Certificates of Colleges and Chauntries, Surrey, 48.

³ Prerog. Reg., 17 *Moore.*

⁴ Prerog. Reg., 30 *Blamyr.*

⁵ Prerog. Reg., 17 *Pynnyng.*

P. 58. Our Lady Light and the Rood Light. Henry Hayter, by his Will in 1498, left *iiij^d* to each of these lights.¹

P. 72. Harry Mylborn. Henry Milbourne, of Esher Wateville, co. Surrey, and Laverstoke, co. Wilts, one of the Commissioners for assessing and levying subsidies, &c., in co. Wilts,² only son of Sir Thomas Milbourne, knight, of Laverstoke (Constable of the old Castle of Sarum³ and Governor of the Gaol at Fisherton), by his wife Katherine, daughter of John de St. Leger (Sheriff of Kent, 1431), aged 11 years at his father's death.

Sir Thomas Milbourne died 8th October, 8 Henry VII,⁴ 1492, and by his Will,⁵ dated the 5th September, in the same year, directed that his daughter Cicely should have and enjoy, until the time that she should marry, his manor of "Escherwaſvyle," in co. Surrey, with all its appurtenances: also all his lands and tenements in Kingston-upon-Thames: he also directed that his son Henry, before mentioned, should be placed under the rule and guiding of his lord the Earl of Arundel, until he arrived at the full age of twenty-one years. The record of the Inq. p. m., held at Southwark, 16th November, following his decease, sets forth that he died seized of the manor of "Escherwatervyle," with its appurtenances, held of the Bishop of Winchester, by a rent of 6s. per annum, and all faithful services; and further, that he died seized of one Toft, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, one Gorges on the Thames, called a "were,"⁶ one water-mill, 10s. rent, 5 gardens,

¹ Prerog. Reg., 17 *Moore*. The Will was proved in November, 1500.

² Statutes of the Realme, Act 5 Hen. VIII, 1513-14, and Act 6 Hen. VIII, 1514-15.

³ Appointment for term of his life by letters patent, 22nd September, 1 Hen. VII; Originalia, Lord Treasurer Rememb., 1 Hen. VII; Rot. lix, and Patent Rolls, 1 Hen. VII, Part 1 and Part 2; 2 Hen. VII, Part 1.

⁴ Inq. p. m., 8 Hen. VII, No. 61.

⁵ Prerog. Reg., 23 *Doggett*, ff. 177^b, 178, 178^b. The Will was proved at Lambeth, 11th February, 1492, by Bartholomew St. Leger and John Gilbert, two of the executors named.

⁶ This no doubt is the weare, styled "vere" in the Churchwardens' Accounts, which was assessed at 6*d.* to the Lamps.

with appurtenances, in Kingston-upon-Thames, held of the Lord the King, as of his "Burgh" of Kingston, by the rent of 12s. 4d. per annum, and all faithful services.

Katherine Milbourne afterwards married John Dye.¹

The brother of Katherine, the wife of Sir Thomas, was Sir Thomas de St. Leger, who married Anne, sister to King Edward IV, relict of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter; this Sir Thomas de St. Leger was executed at Exeter for rebellion against King Richard III. Sir Thomas Milbourne was also, with others, implicated in this rebellion, under the Duke of Buckingham, and was attainted of high treason, and his estates confiscated; but the king exhibited his clemency by enacting, in the same Act of Parliament, that the estates should remain to the wives and families of those attainted.²

On the accession of Henry VII, this Act of Attainder was reversed.³ Henry Milbourne died 19th May, 1519, 11 Henry VIII, leaving Margaret his widow, who afterwards married Roger Yorke, serjeant-at-law.

His only son, Richard Milbourne, was aged twelve years and thirty weeks at his father's decease, and had grant of livery of his father's lands by patent, dated 8th October, 20 Hen. VIII, 1528. Richard Milbourne died the 17th November, 24 Henry VIII,⁴ leaving a widow, Edithe Milbourne, but failing male issue this branch of the Milbourne family became extinct, and the landed estates of the family passed into the family of Fawkenor, of Westbury, co. Southampton; William Fawkenor, of Westbury, having proved his descent from Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Milbourne,⁵ the father of Sir Thomas Milbourne.

Richard Milbourne, the grandfather of Sir Thomas, was returned by the Commissioners as one of the gentry of co. Wilts,

¹ Memoranda, Exchequer Mich. Record, 18 Hen. VII, Rot. i and xij.

² Rotuli Parliamentorum, 1 Rich. III, 1483, Vol. vi, p. 246^a.

³ Ibid., 1 Hen. VII, 1485-6, Vol. vi, p. 273^b.

⁴ Inq. p. m., 27 Hen. VIII, No. 6; Inq. p. m., 30 Hen. VIII, No. 24, gives the 24th November, 24 Hen. VIII, as date of death.

⁵ This Simon Milbourne died 11th September, 4 Edw. IV, his son Thomas then being aged 15 years. (Inq. p. m., 4 Edw. IV, No. 12.)

12 Hen. VI, 1433-4.¹ He died 18th August, 29 Hen. VI, Simon, his son, being aged 24 years.²

Sir Thomas received the honour of knighthood at Milford Haven, on the landing of Henry, Duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.³

The Milbournes appear to have been connected with the County of Surrey at a very early period, Robert de Milbourne having been sheriff of the county, 11 John, A.D. 1209.⁴

John de Milbourne was also sheriff of the county, 50 Edward III, 1376.⁵

Another member of the family, William Milbourne, Esq., was buried in Barnes Church in A.D. 1415. A figure in brass to his memory existed on a slab near the communion table before the chancel of the church was new floored, in which he was represented in plated armour, with a close helmet, having a dagger on his right and a long sword on his left side. (Lyson's *Environs of London*, Vol. i, p. 17.)

Sir William de Milbourne, of Milborne Port, co. Somerset, was knight of the shire for co. Surrey, 51 Edward III,⁶ and obtained the manor of Esher Wateville by marriage with Margery, the daughter of Nicholas de Wynton, *alias* de Halweforde, by his wife Maude, daughter and coheir of Robert de Wateville, to whom the manor had descended from William de Wateville, *temp.* William the Conqueror.⁷

From Sir William de Milbourne the manor descended in a direct line to Henry Milbourne, whose name appears in the Churchwardens' Account.

P. 77. Note. "Haliwell" should be "Halliwell."

P. 91. Line 1, instead of sticks *read* stocks.

P. 112. After line 27, insert,—

HENRY HAYTER, of Kingston, by his Will dated 12th March, 1498, directed his burial in the churchyard: and bequeathed

¹ Fuller's *Worthies*, Vol. ii, p. 453.

² *Inq. p. m.*, 29 Hen. VI, No. 19.

³ Cottonian MS., Brit. Mus.; Claudius C., III, fol. 8^b; note the Milbourne arms shown, "gu., a chev. betw. three escallops arg."

⁴ Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Vol. i, p. xxxi.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. i, p. xxxiv.

⁶ *Claus.* 51 Edw. III, m. 12, *dorso*.

⁷ Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Vol. ii, pp. 744, 745.

to the High Altar for tithes forgotten xij^d, to the reparation of the Church xx^d, and to the Rood Light and the lights of the Holy Trinity, Our Lady, and St. James, iiij^d each. He also left to the reparation of the Brigge x^s, and to the parish church of Dorking vj^s viij^d. It is witnessed by Sir Henry Thorpp, described as parish priest of Kingston, and others.¹

WILLIAM HAMERTON, of Kingston, by his Will dated 12th August, 1500, directed his burial in the church, and bequeathed to the High Altar xx^d; and a sum to the Friar Minors for Masses, amongst which are specified Masses of All Saints, St. Mary Mawdelen and All Vyrgyns.²

P. 114. After line 10, insert,—

CRISTIANE SANIFORTH, of Kingston, by her Will dated 26th March, 1501, directed her burial in the church, and bequeathed to the High Altar iiij^d, to the church ij^d, to the reparations of the church xij^d: and to Syr John Hynde, who was one of the Witnesses, xx^d.³

P. 120. Note 1, should be, "Prerog. Reg., 18 *Wrastley*."

P. 125. After line 6, insert,—

SIR HENRY THORPP, one of the Witnesses to the Will of Henry Hayter, dated 12th March, 1498, is described as parisshe preeste of Kyngeston.⁴ Robert Somerby was Vicar from 1478 to apparently about the end of March, 1501, and was succeeded on 3rd May following by Nicholas West; in the undated Codicil to the Will dated 12th March 1501, Somerby speaks of Sir Robert, my priest,⁵ so that it is difficult to see what position Sir Henry Thorpp held.

After line 13, insert,—

Sir John was witness to the Will of Cristiane Saniforth, dated 26th March, 1501, and received under it a legacy of xx^d.⁶

¹ Prerog. Reg., 17 *Moore*. The Will was proved in November, 1500.

² Prerog. Reg., 20 *Moore*. The Will was proved 9th March, 1501.

³ Prerog. Reg., 14 *Moore*.

⁴ Prerog. Reg., 17 *Moore*.

⁵ Prerog. Reg., 15 *Blamyr*.

⁶ Prerog. Reg., 14 *Moore*.

Before the last 2 lines, insert,—

Sir WILLIAM HUNTER, described as of Kingston, Clerk, being hole of boddy and of good memory, made his Will on 12th March 1543, whereby he directed his burial in the Trynyty Chappell of Kyngeston, if it should happen him there to departe; and he bequeathed to the Mother Church of Winchester viij^d, to the High Altar of Kingston Church viij^d, and to the Trynytie Aultar xij^d. He directed his Executors to bestow at the burial £5 to prestes, clerkes, and pore people, and other charges: and a like sum at his monethe's day. From the proceeds of debts to be collected, they were to find an honest priest, being a qwere (choir, *i.e.*, musical) man and borne in England, three years to sing for the souls of himself and Thomas and Johann Hunter, his father and mother, and all benefactors; and such priest to have yearly for his salary 20 nobles sterling. The Witnesses were Sir Henry Peers, clerk, Sir Robert Beryell, clerk, and William Mateson, yeoman. The Will was proved on 5th November following.¹

P. 126. Note 6, should be, Prerog. Reg., 100 *Horne*.

Note 8, should be, Prerog. Reg., 7 *Bilson*.

P. 130. Mr. Style states that there within his recollection no North aisle existed; the present North aisle is therefore a modern addition.

P. 133. In the List of Documents printed in the Appendix, the date of K. should be 1368 (*i.e.*, 1367-8).

¹ Prerog. Reg., 17 *Pynnyng*.

[I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary to the Surrey Archæological Society, THOMAS MILBOURN, Esq., for the notes relating to the Milbourne family.]