



J.P. Emslie, del.

J.P. & W.R. Emslie, lith.

THE FREE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE,
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.
Interior, looking East.

THE HISTORY OF
THE FREE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE,
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, SURREY,
AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE
FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, IN
THE TOWN OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
AS EXTRACTED FROM EARLY RECORDS.

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NO one who has made a study of such matters will expect to find a full, consecutive account of any ancient institution of this kind. A few of the large monasteries caused one of their body to undertake the important duty of chronicling, year by year, the chief current events, amongst which, by no means the least important to be recorded, were the events of their own house; and it is from such chronicles that a large part of our national history has been obtained. In the smaller monasteries such chronicles were rarely, if ever kept, so far as we are aware; and it was still less likely that the Chaplain, Warden, or Master of a small institution such as the Free Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, at Kingston, would keep up any record of this nature; at all events, none has come down to us.

The only course, therefore, is to collect what information we can from the scattered records enrolled amongst

the records of a more general nature preserved in various localities, and from them a certain amount of information may be obtained. It is thus the following notes were extracted from the Royal Patent Rolls at the Record Office; the ecclesiastical documents in the Bishop's Diocesan Registry, supplemented by those of the Archbishop at Lambeth; from the Land Revenue and Augmentation Office documents; the Hustings Rolls of Wills; the ancient Cartulary of Merton Priory, and other minor original sources, slightly supplemented by the works of earlier topographers.

EDWARD LOVEKYN, a townsman of Kingston, for the honor of God and the health of souls, being desirous of devoting certain property to the endowment of a Chaplain, applied to King Edward II, for a patent to enable him to assign land for such purpose, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain; it does not appear positively whether this was the original foundation, but probably it was so, since—although the patent speaks of the Chapel as already subsisting—the Bishop, only six months afterwards, mentions it as lately erected.

On the 11th January, 1309, being in the second year of King Edward II, Letters Patent were granted to EDWARD LOVEKYN, in accordance with his petition.¹ The document recites that, by the Common Council of the Realm (Parliament), it was forbidden that religious bodies should acquire land in mortmain without the Royal Licence, and that of the capital lord from whom it was held; but that the king for himself and his heirs,

¹ In the preceding year a precept was issued by John de Drokenesford, Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, dated 7th April, and directed to Master William de Grenefeld, Chancellor, ordering him to make out Letters Patent under the King's Great Seal of Aquitaine for the payment of £240 to the said Edward, in part payment of 1000 mares due to him from the king; which sum had formerly been assigned to him out of the farm (or rental) of Kingston, the issues of which were now no longer liable to the payment of it, having been, about five years before, allotted to the queen in part of her dower. This Grant was confirmed by Letters Patent of King Edward II, 16th July, 1309, being the same day on which the Bishop's licence was granted for the establishment of the Chapel. (Manning and Bray, I, page 350.)

inasmuch as in him lay, granted licence to Edward Lovekyn to give and assign

10 acres of land,
1 acre of meadow, and
5 mares rent,

with their pertinents in Kingston, for a Chaplain to celebrate, daily, Divine Service in the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalene of Kyngestone, for the souls of all faithful departed; such Chaplain and his successors in perpetuity to have and hold from the said Edward that land, meadow, rent, and pertinents for celebrating, daily, Divine Service in the said Chapel, and according to the tenor of these presents, and by the King's Special Licence; so that neither the Chaplain nor his successors should be molested on account of the said Statute; but nevertheless saving due and accustomed service to the capital lords of the fee. Given by the King at Westminster, on the 11th day of January, 1309.¹ It is presumably the same Edward Lovekyn who, at a date prior to 1314, was one of the witnesses to a charter, whereby Roger Adam, de Kingston, charged certain lands and tenements there with an annual payment for the maintenance in perpetuity of a common lamp in Kingston Church.²

Permission to endow the Chaplaincy having thus been obtained, the next step was to petition the Bishop for his sanction; and on the 16th July following the Bishop granted to the said Edward Lovekyn, for the augmentation of Divine Service and inclining to his earnest petition, Special Licence for him and his heirs to appoint a fit Chaplain, to be by the Bishop and his successors approved and canonically inducted, and by the Petitioner sufficiently endowed, to perform Divine Service in the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalene by him lately constructed³ within the bounds of the parish of the Church of Kyngston, and there freely to celebrate for the souls of all faithful departed. But so that no prejudice should

¹ Patent Roll, 2nd Edward II, Pt. 2, m. 4. (*Appendix*, No. 1.)

² Appendix E, to History of Kingston Church.

³ The present structure is clearly not so early as this date.

arise therefrom to the Mother Church and the Rector or Vicar thereof, and reserving in all things all right and indemnity to the (Cathedral) Church of Winchester; and reserving to himself and his successors the right of amending, revoking, or augmenting this grant whensoever to him or them it might seem fit. Dated at Essher, the 13th kalend of August (the 20th July), in the year of our Lord 1309, and of the Bishop's consecration the 5th.¹

Subsequent to the decease of the founder there arose a complaint against his successor ROBERT LOVEKYN,² of Kyngeston. What the nature of the complaint may have been does not now appear, but judging from subsequent documents it would appear to have been in reference to the endowments of the Chapel; it led to the Bishop pronouncing against Lovekyn a sentence of the Greater Excommunication, and on the 15th December, 1312, addressing letters to the Vicar of Kingston, directing him publicly and solemnly to denounce the offender, during High Mass on Sundays and festivals, as excommunicate.³

This strong measure proved unsuccessful; for, on the 8th March following, the Bishop addressed letters to the Dean of Ewell reciting that Robert Lovekyn, having been under sentence of excommunication for upwards of forty days, the sentence should be published in all the churches of the deanery, with ringing of bells and candles burning and then extinguished (bell, book, and candle), and the offender be summoned to appear in the Church of Blessed Mary of Southwark on the 6th judicial day after the 25th March instant.⁴

We may assume that this led to some arrangement,

¹ Winchester Episcopal Register, *Wodelok*, fol. 112 v. (*Appendix*, No. 2.)

² Robert Lovekyn, of Kyngeston, who we may fairly assume to be the same person, in 1322 or 1323 granted a charter to William de Poray, Citizen of London, of certain messuages there. (Augmentation Office, *Carta Miscellanea*, Vol. II, No. 151, 6th Edward II.)

³ Reg., *Wodelok*, fol. 175 v.

⁴ *Ibid.*, fol. 178.

for no subsequent decrees appear upon the Register as having been issued by the Bishop, nor even the removal of the excommunication. Whether the same questions had not been fully settled, whether they cropped up again, or whether some fresh ground of complaint arose, certain it is that the aid of the Archbishop was invoked. There seems no doubt that the Chaplain was the complainant, and that he had applied to the Bishop for redress, but in vain; and then, with sturdy determination to obtain his rights and living, or supposed rights (for it would be judging the case without evidence if we were to assume that his claim was just), he appealed to the Archbishop, though, apparently, not in the form of appeal from a suit. The Archbishop addressed one or more letters to the Bishop about it, which seem to have failed in their effect; for, on the 27th June, 1327, the Archbishop directed letters to the Bishop concerning the subtraction made, as alleged, by Robert Lovekyn, of certain rents and other portions assigned for the sustentation of the Chaplain to celebrate in perpetuity in the Chapel constructed by Edward Lovekyn, deceased. He directed the Bishop to make speedy and fit provision in accordance with former letters addressed to him, and to attend to this subtraction by reason of which the sustentation of the Chaplain celebrating Divine Service there had ceased. He expressed himself as much astonished that his former letters on the subject had not been effectual, and therefore admonished the Bishop, and exhorted him in the Lord, to take steps, by virtue of his office, towards carrying out the pious wishes of the deceased; and, moreover, to provide that the other goods of the deceased which remained (as it was alleged) should be secured to the said chantry for its fit sustentation. Given at Mortelak, the 5th kal. of July, in his 14th year (1327).

We may presume that this was effectual.

¹ Lambeth Archiepiscopal Register, *Reynolds*, fol. 56 v. Wharton's Index gives the date 10th kal. of July, 1314, which is altogether erroneous. (*Appendix*, No. 3.)

Next we find that a Chaplain was non-resident, and altogether neglected his duties; for on the 5th July, 1347, the Bishop issued a monition, addressed to the Dean of Ewell, in which he states that he had heard with displeasure a public report that W. Couke (Walter Cooke) of Fenistratford, the Chaplain of the Chapel and Incumbent in possession thereof, was non-resident without licence or reasonable cause and audaciously applied as his own, to forbidden uses, the rents and pervenients of the Chapel, and left it almost destitute of Divine offices, ministry, and other due and accustomed services, and failed to discharge the burthens thereon, and, as the Bishop feared, to the danger of Divine offence, the peril of souls, and the grave scandal of many. The Bishop, therefore, in the performance of his pastoral duty, in order to put a stop to the mischief and provide a fitting remedy, commissioned the Dean, in virtue of his obedience, to monish the said Walter¹ (personally, if he could be found), or else by service of the monition in the said Chapel, and in the manse, and in the Parish Church of Kingston, three times, with a competent interval of days between each time, or by his proctor, if any, or his known friends or his household (if any be found); that within the time defined by the Canon² he return to the Chapel, and, under pain of the law, there personally reside and diligently perform Divine Service there, and repair the edifice of the Chapel, which (as the Bishop had heard by trustworthy report) was clearly in impending ruin, and duly satisfy the other charges thereon. The Dean was directed to certify to the Bishop within twenty days from this date what steps he had taken herein. Given at Suthwerk, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1347, and of the bishop's consecration the 2nd.³

Differences having from time to time arisen between the Priory of Merton, the Patrons and Improprate

¹ In the entry in the Bishop's Register the name John is written, but it is evidently a clerical error: John de Witham, the preceding Warden, resigned in 1343.

² Apparently referring to the Legatine Canons of Otho, A.D. 1237.

³ Winchester Register, *Edyndon*, II, fol. 9 v. (*Appendix*, No. 4.)

Rectors of Kingston Church, on the one hand, and the Vicar of that Church on the other, respecting the emoluments of the living, an arrangement was at length effected, and was confirmed by a decree of the Bishop, dated at Esscher, the 2nd April, 1352, whereby Robert Hyncelee, the Vicar, and his successors, were to receive for their own benefit all oblations whatsoever of the said Church and its Chapels, and of the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalene, described as lately in course of construction within the said parish; and all legacies and bequests whatsoever, and emoluments from confessions in the time of Lent and Easter; and all obventions from tithes of cows, calves, cheese, milk, and honey; and all tithes of pigs of the town of Kingston; and of pigeon-houses and fisheries of the four wears; and of the fishery of all the Thames up to West Schene; and of gardens, curtilages, and what was dug with the foot; and of flax, hemp, and warrens, &c. As regards this chapel, since it could have no right to tithes, the operation of the arrangement would be necessarily limited to the earlier part of the list.¹

On the 1st of October, 1352, the King granted Letters Patent to the following effect:—We, of our special grace, and for the augmentation of Divine Service, for ourself and heirs, inasmuch as in us lay, grant and give licence to our beloved JOHN LOVEKYN, citizen of London, that he may alien, give, and assign a rent or rent-charge of £12. per annum in land and rents (according to their true value), though of the king's fee, but not held of him *in capite* by military service or grand serjeantry, to certain Chaplains to celebrate in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene of Kingston-on-Thames, founded by Edward, the father of the said John, and by himself now newly rebuilt (*de novâ constructâ*), for the good estate of us and Phillipa the Queen of England, our most dear consort and our children, whilst

¹ Cartulary of Merton Priory; Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. VII, No. 550, fol. Ccvj. Full particulars are given in the *Early History of Kingston Church*.

we live, and for our souls when we are withdrawn from this light, and the souls of the said John, and Mabile his wife, and the souls of his father, mother, and ancestors, and of all faithful departed; and according to the ordinance made for the purpose by the said John and his heirs. To have and hold to the said Chaplains and their successors, to celebrate Divine Service in the said Chapel in form aforesaid in perpetuity, the provisions of the Statute of Lands and Tenements in Mortmain notwithstanding; but after legal inquisition thereon, and return made into the Chancery of ourself or our heirs that no loss or injury will happen to us or them in consequence. Witness the King at Westminster, 1st October. 20 marcs paid into the King's hanaper.¹

The Letters Patent, or Licence in Mortmain, granted by the king to John Lovekyn, on the 1st of October, 1352, were supplemented on the 7th May following (1353) by further Letters Patent for a similar object, whereby licence was granted to the petitioner to alienate, give, and assign Land and Rents, with their pertinents of the true value of £12 per annum, whether of the King's fee or otherwise, but not held of him *in capite* by military service nor by Grand Serjeantry, to the Chaplains of the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalene of Kingston, recited as having been founded by Edward Lovekyn, the father of John, the petitioner, and by John himself, now newly constructed, for the prosperous estate of the king, of Phillipa, Queen of England, his very dear consort and their children, whilst living, and for their souls when they were withdrawn from this light, and for the soul (in the singular), of the said John and Mabile his wife, and the souls of their parents and ancestors, and of all faithful departed; but in accordance with the ordinances made for the purposes by the said John and his heirs. To have and hold to the said Chaplains and their successors in perpetuity, to celebrate

¹ Patent Roll, 26 Ed. III, Pt. 3, m. 13. (*Appendix*, No. 5.) The earlier part is evidently merely a confirmation of the Licence contained in the previous grant.

Divine Service in the said Chapel according to the said form, the provisions of the Statute of Lands and Tenements in Mortmain to the contrary notwithstanding, as in the Royal Letters Patent to that purport was fully contained. The king, desiring that this, his concession, might be freely effected, for himself and his successors granted and gave licence to the said John Lovekyn, to give and assign to the said Chaplains to hold in free burgage, property of the net annual value of seventy-one shillings and eight pence, being the value as found by Inquisition held by Adam Fraunceys, Mayor of the City of London, and the king's eschætor in the said city, taken under the royal mandate, and according to the account rendered in Chancery (this evidently relates to lands and tenements in the City of London). And to have and hold to him the said Chaplain and his successors in perpetuity, property to the value of £4 per annum, to be taken as part of the income of £12, lands and rents allowed to be held as aforesaid, the Statute to the contrary notwithstanding. Desiring that neither the said John and his heirs, nor the said Chaplains and their successors, should in any way be occasioned molestation or damage on account of these premises, by the king and his heirs, justices, eschætors, sheriffs, or other bailiffs or officers whomsoever. But saving to the king and his heirs and others, the capital owners of the fee, all due and accustomed services. Witnessed by the King, at Westminster, the 7th of May.¹

On the 3rd day of May, 1355, the said JOHN LOVEKYN, Citizen of London, executed the Charter for the further endowment of the Chapel, with the intent that there should thereafter be one or more additional Chaplains, and that their duties and emoluments should be clearly

¹ Patent Roll, 27 Edward III, Pt. 1, m. 7. (*Appendix*, No. 6.) Among the Additional Charters at the British Museum, is one which appears as though it had been prepared with the intention of its becoming the original charter to be issued out; but the initial E has not been filled in, and though there are holes for cords, there is no appearance of a seal having been affixed. (Additional Charter, No. 22,665.)

defined, and the whole scheme thoroughly organized. It evidently appears that he must previously have negotiated with and obtained the assent and consent of the Bishop of Winchester as diocesan, the Vicar of the parish, the Prior and Convent of Merton who were the appropriators of the Rectory, and the Chapter of Winchester to whom he proposed to give, under certain circumstances, a right of patronage; and this must have been no light undertaking. The charter is to the following effect:—

He first recites the grant of 10 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, and 5 marcs annual rent, with their pertinents, in Kingston, made by Edward Lovekyn and Robert Lovekyn,¹ under licence of the illustrious lord, Edward, King of England, and with consent of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, of good memory, in pure and perpetual alms, for the sustentation of a Chaplain to celebrate daily, in perpetuity, for the souls of the said Edward Lovekyn, and Robert, and Matilda the mother of the said Robert, Isabella the wife of the said Edward, and also the sons, daughters, brothers, and sisters of the said Robert, and all relations, heirs, and successors of the said Robert, and all faithful departed.

That he, constructing and building anew the said Chapel and contiguous manse, and with the most earnest desire, and striving with unwearied sollicitude for the further celebration of Divine Service to the praise and honour of God in the said Chapel, and the succour of the souls of both living and dead, and the increase of the Ministers of God, both in number and remuneration, and that their needs be provided for, and that they, not being wanting in temporal aids, should prosper in spiritual increments; he therefore thus super-added to the Chapel another Chaplain for the perpetual service of God therein, with the consents of the Venerable Father, Lord William,² by the grace of God, Bishop of

¹ This recital is erroneous in so far as regards Robert Lovekyn, whose name does not appear in the patent.

² William de Edyndon.

Winchester, and the Chapter of Winchester, and likewise the Religious the Prior and Convent of Merton (the Appropriators of the Church of Kingston), and also of Nicholas the Perpetual Vicar of the Church of Kingston, in manner and form following; and super-added and made the under-written Ordinances; and with the Licence of Lord Edward, the illustrious King of England, had given, granted, and by this Charter confirmed to the said Chapel and the Chaplains thereof,

9 messuages,
 10 shops,
 one mill,
 125 acres of land,
 10 acres of meadow,
 120 acres of pasture, and
 35 shillings of annual rents, with their pertinents, in the parish of Kingston; and 2 messuages, with their pertinents, in the parish of St. Michael de la Cokedelane, London;

being together of the annual value of Four Pounds, with all their rights and every pertinent, as likewise was fully contained in other of his Charters to the Warden and Chaplains of the said Chapel to that effect. To have, hold, and receive all the said land, meadow, pastures, messuages, shops, and mill to the said Chaplains, and their successor-Chaplains, to celebrate Divine Service daily in the said Chapel (as after specified), for his healthful estate during his life, and for the souls of the aforesaid and undermentioned, in perpetuity, freely, quietly, well, and peaceably from all secular services and demands in perpetuity.

And he willed, and, as far as in him lay, ordained and established, that the Chaplains aforesaid should be perpetual, and that one of them should be the perpetual Warden of the aforesaid Chapel, and the future head of the other Chaplain, or Chaplains, when the increase of the profits and receipts permitted, and should be called the Warden of the said Chapel, and be admitted and instituted to his Wardenship, and the Chaplains to their Chaplaincies, by the diocesan of the place, the Bishop of Winchester for the time being, on their presentation

by the present Founder to such Wardenship and Chaplaincies.

He further willed and ordered that when, after his death, a vacancy occurred in those offices, the Bishop of Winchester for the time being should, within two months of the vacancy becoming of public note, prefer and institute a Warden or Chaplain to the vacancy, and cause him to be inducted into corporal possession. And if the Bishop should fail to do this, then, immediately after the lapse of such two months, the right of appointment should thereupon devolve on the Chapter of Winchester for that term; which said Chapter should, within two months immediately following, prefer and institute a Warden or Chaplain (as the case might be), and cause him to be inducted into corporal possession; and in the event of such vacancy happening during a vacancy of the See, the Chapter should also have the appointment. But that if, in any case, the Warden or Chaplain should not be preferred as aforesaid within the further two months allowed, then the appointment should devolve to the Archbishop of Canterbury, fully, for that turn.

Also, that the Warden and Chaplains should, immediately after their institution or admission, take a corporal oath that, as long as they respectively held the Wardenship or Chaplaincy, they would continue in personal residence at the said Chapel, and personally minister therein, unless hindered by reasonable cause (but nevertheless with occasional absence), and would not undertake any other duty or service. That they should observe this present ordinance in all things, and, in default of observing such their oath, their institution should become *ipso facto* void.

Also he willed, that the Warden should have some Chaplain of the said Chapel constantly dwelling with him in the residence and manse of the Chapel, and sufficiently and honestly maintained with food and drink by him from the income of the Chapel; and that he should pay every year, out of the said pervenients, to each one of the said Chaplains, forty silver shillings for his other

necessaries, by equal half-yearly portions (viz., at the feasts of the Purification of B. Mary the Virgin, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist); and also a gown (*unam robam*) at the feast of the Lord's Nativity, of the same sort (*ejusdem secte*) as the Warden himself was vested in.

The Warden should faithfully dispose and make use of the residue of income given of God to him, after deducting the requisite expences of himself and household (of a necessary amount, and not beyond reasonable burthen), for the service of the Chapel, and not for any other uses; nor should he in any wise dispose thereof by Will. Moreover, no other administrator of the goods of the Chapel should, in any way, have the power of disposing of such goods by Will.

That the Warden should, every year, make a true inventory of all the goods of the Chapel, by Indenture; one part to remain in the custody of the Warden, and the other in custody of one of the senior of the Chaplains, who should exhibit and produce the same at least once a year to the present re-founder (John Lovekyn) during his life, and after his decease to the Diocesan, so that it should show forth the state of the goods and property of the Chapel.

Also, that the Warden and Chaplains should dwell together in the manse provided for them; and the Warden should sleep in one room allotted to him, and the other Chaplains in others in the dwelling allotted to them, within the said manse, according to the order of the Warden; and should daily take their meals together unless any of them be hindered by reasonable cause.

The Warden to provide a suitable Clerk to serve the Chaplains in Masses, and to wait upon them in their rooms; also to provide them with honest surplices and amices furred with black fur, which they should wear in the Chapel during Divine Service: together with books, chalices, and ornaments necessary for the Chapel.

That during a vacancy in the Wardenship by the death of the Warden, or in any other manner, the care and

administration of the goods of the Chapel should, during the vacancy, pertain to the Chaplain who had longest celebrated there ; but that he should, within one month from the preferment or admission of a new Warden, faithfully and fully render an account or reckoning, upon his corporal oath, of the receipts and expences.

Also he willed and ordered that, as well the Warden as the other Chaplains, should every day, after dinner and before Vespers, say together, in the Chapel, the Office for the Dead, viz., *Placebo* and *Dirige*, with 9 Psalms and 9 Lections, except on Double Feasts and in time of Easter, in which time of Easter they should say the said Office with 3 Psalms and 3 Lections, according to the use of the Church of Sarum. And with the said daily commemoration they should say together, after Vespers and Compline, the Commendation of the Dead. Also that they should be bound to say, humbly and devoutly, in the choir of the Chapel, on all Simple Feasts 3 Lections, and on Feast Days the Seven Penitential Psalms and 15 Gradual Psalms, with Litany and accustomed Prayers. And should daily say Matins and the other Hours, according to the use of the before-mentioned Church of Sarum, in the choir of the Chapel. And also that all of the Chaplains should daily celebrate their Masses in the Chapel unless prevented by lawful impediment. Thus, one of them should celebrate, every Monday, a Mass for the souls above-written and under-written (when they be removed *ab hac luce*), with the Office of the Dead ; on every Tuesday should be celebrated the Mass *Salus Populi*, for the Most Excellent Prince, Lord Edward, by the Grace of God King of England, Philippa, Queen of England, his Consort, and their children, and the Reverend Father William by the Grace of God Bishop of Winchester, and for the good estate of himself the said John, and Sybilla his wife, during their lives, and after their decease there be celebrated the Mass of St. Thomas, formerly Archbishop of Canterbury ; on Wednesdays, the Mass of St. Mary Magdalene ; on Thursdays, of the Holy Ghost ; on Fridays, of the Holy Cross ; on Saturdays, of the Glorious Virgin Mary, mother of our Lord

Jhesu Christ ; on Sundays and other Feasts there should be celebrated the Mass of the Day. But every day one of the Chaplains should celebrate Mass with the Office *De Requiem eternam*, for the souls aforesaid and of Matilda the mother of the said John Lovekyn, and of Mabille the mother of his said wife, and of himself when he departed *ab hac luce*, and of all his benefactors, and all faithful departed. And all the said masses should be celebrated therein with suitable Collects for the Living and Dead super-added, except at High Mass on Double Feasts. Also, that each of the Chaplains in each of his Masses *in memento pro vivis* should have specially in mind the above-mentioned persons whilst living ; in which *memento* they should specially pray for the peace of the Church and Kingdom, and for the benefactors of the Chapel whomsoever. In the *memento pro mortuis* they should have in mind the aforesaid then deceased, and also the above-mentioned living when they became deceased ; which being finished, the Priest should say, " May the souls of John, Edward, and Robert Lovekyn, our Founders, and of the said Lord William, Bishop of Winchester, and all faithful deceased, rest in peace through the mercy of God ; " and should do the same every day at table, after giving thanks to God after their dinner.

He also willed and ordered, that neither the Warden nor any other, even acting on the common wish and consent, should, from that time forward, sell, or give, or otherwise grant any corredy or bounty, or any possession of the Chapel, or in any manner divert, lend, pledge, or otherwise engage, any chalice, book, vestments, or ornaments thereof ; or let or otherwise demise to any one whomsoever, or alienate in any mode of alienation, without the special licence of the Lord Bishop of Winchester for the time being ;¹ and any one who should do to the contrary should straightway be removed—if a Warden, from his Wardenship, and if any other Chaplain, from his Chaplaincy. And such sale, gift, grant, charge,

¹ A marginal memorandum in the Bishop's Register notes that they cannot grant a lease without the Bishop's licence.

pledge, obligation, dismissal, or alienation should be invalid, void, and of none effect; even should it have the common seal thereto.

Also he willed and ordered, that none of the aforesaid priests of the chapel (the Warden only excepted) should introduce any guest into the house, at the expence of the funds of the Chapel; but that if any one, acting to the contrary, introduced any guest, he should become liable to the Warden, or his deputy, for Three pence sterling for a dinner, and Two pence for any other meal, which amount should be stopped and retained from the stipend of the introducer of such guest, and expended for the common use.

Also, as it was befitting to all, and especially to Ministers of God, to abstain from tippling and drunkenness, since drunkenness takes away the mental faculties, as well as provokes the incitement of evil desire, he ordered that the Warden and Chaplains, and their successors, should avoid all taverns; and, as they had no occasion for frequenting them, he stringently prohibited their going to any of such houses, unless after having asked and obtained leave from the Warden, if present, or his *locum tenens* in his absence.

Also, that the Warden and Chaplains for the time being should, during all future time, in a sufficient and competent manner, sustain, repair, amend, and, as often as need be, rebuild, out of the pervenients above mentioned, all the messuages, the mill, and the shops referred to.

Also, that the Warden, or each one of the Chaplains, should, in the event of and immediately upon his being peaceably secured in the possession of any other ecclesiastical benefice, give up, in word and deed, and without hindrance, his Wardenship or Chaplaincy and place which he held in the Chapel.

Also, he willed and ordered, that if any one of the Chaplains be found in default and incorrigible in any of the premises, he should be forthwith removed altogether from the said chantry, by act of the Bishop of Winchester for the time being.

And he, the said John Lovekyn, for himself and his heirs, warranted in perpetuity and defended the aforesaid

nine messuages, ten shops, one mill, 125 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 120 acres of pasture, and Thirty-five shillings of annual rents, with pertinents, in the Town of Kyngeston aforesaid, together with Two messuages with pertinents in the parish of St. Michael de la Crokedelane, London, to the said Warden and Chaplains, and their successors, Wardens and Chaplains, celebrating Divine Service, as pre-arranged, in the said Chapel, and faithfully and fully performing their office.

In testimony and faith of all which things he sealed with his seal this Charter tripartite, of which, for the greater security, he willed one part to remain in the charge of the Warden and Chaplains and their successors, and another part in the charge of the Prior and Chapter of the Church of Winchester, and the third part in the charge of himself and his heirs. Given at London, the third day of May, in the year of the Lord, One thousand Three hundred and Fifty-five.

This Charter was approved and ratified on the first day of June following, by the Bishop of Winchester, with certain provisions to safeguard the rights of others, who might otherwise have been damnified. The Bishop's Decree is to the following effect:—

He recites that, being satisfied upon diligent examination, and by other means, that the under-written ordinances would usefully serve to the honour of God and His Mother Mary, and St. Mary Magdalene, and the increase of Divine Service, and to the honesty and manners of the said Ministers, and to the health of Souls, and be suitable to be carried out; and all things under-written being done with the full and solemn deliberation and advice of his Chapter of Winchester, and of the Prior and Convent of Merton, and of Sir Nicholas, then Perpetual Vicar of Kingston; and himself having carefully examined these matters, and having cited all who by law should be cited, and with their consents and the concurrence of all who in this behalf were bound by law, by his ordinary authority ratified, approved, and confirmed the said Charter by the tenor of these presents, and, moreover, ordered, willed, and established, all and

singular the premises to be observed inviolably in all future time and as above in all things expressed. His officials, nevertheless, taking care to keep in view his duty to protect from harm the Parish Church of Kingston, within which parish the said Chapel was known to be situated.

And lest, by leave to be present at the first celebration of Mass in the Chapel, occasion should be given to the parishioners for abstention from the Parish Church during the celebration of Divine Service therein, he, with the consent of his Chapter of Winchester, and the others aforesaid, enacted and ordered that none of the Chaplains or any one else should—on the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel, All Saints, the Nativity of the Lord, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, the Thursday in *Cenā Domini* (Maundy Thursday), Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, Trinity, Corpus Christi, the Dedication of the Mother Church (St. Swithin), the Nativity of St. John Baptist, the five feasts of B. Mary the Virgin, also of the B. Apostles Peter and Paul, Philip and James, James, Bartholomew, Matthew, Andrew, Simon and Jude, Thomas, John the Apostle and Evangelist happening within the octave of the Lord's Nativity, or on the Lord's days, except when the feast of B. Mary Magdalene happen on a Sunday—celebrate Mass in the chapel without licence from the Vicar, prior to the Gospel and Offertory of High Mass being sung or said in the church, in the presence of any parishioner, whomsoever, dwelling without the manse of the Chapel, except the said John Lovekyn, who, although he be a parishioner and happened to dwell without the manse of the Chapel, might freely, at any time soever when Mass was celebrated there, attend such Mass and be there personally present and hear it, if it so pleased him. And so that the said Chaplains should attend at the church on the four principal feasts at which the parishioners were bound to offer, and in like manner be there present at High Mass, and make their oblations on those days like other parishioners; but on other days they were not bound to attend the church.

That no Chaplain should on any account admit any one to the Sacraments or Sacramentalia by him administered, or minister, howsoever, to any one Blessed Bread or the like; or receive directly or indirectly, publicly or privately, under any pretext, from any parishioner of the church, for Masses of the Holy Ghost, or other preclar masses celebrated in any way for the living and the dead; nor should any one, even one of the Chaplains or one of their household or servants, or any other, from whence or whomsoever, be buried in the said Chapel, nor should the body, even of one of them, be brought there or received; but that the Chapel should, in perpetuity, be wanting in right of ecclesiastical sepulture.

But considering, moreover, that the said John Lovekyn had, with the undermentioned object, granted and given to the Perpetual Vicar of Kingston and the Vicar thereof for the time being in perpetual possession, a certain manse in the Town of Kingston, situate on the road that leads to De la Barre Bridge, between the tenement of John de Wyndesore on the South, and the public highway on the North, and between the highway-lane (*regium vicum*) on the West, and the town ditch on the East, and then had and held by Sir William de Kyngeston, at an annual rent, generally amounting to Thirty shillings (or thereabout), with its pertinents; and that there frequently arose disputes with reference to the receipts and oblations coming to the said Chapel, and material for dangerous discords arising between the Vicar and Warden. The Bishop, with the consent of all and singular the above and under written, ordered and decreed that the Vicars of the church for the time being should possess the manse granted as above; and that in compensation for so great munificence of the said John to the said Vicars, and for other just, true, and lawful causes, him (the Bishop) thereunto moving, the Warden and Chaplains, whomsoever they might be for the time being, should receive and have all and singular the oblations pervenient to the said Chapel for all future time for their own proper use in perpetuity, without any objection, or other

complaint or contradiction whatsoever from the Vicar for the time being.

Saving, nevertheless, to the Bishop and his successors the reservation (as of right), the free power to make other order respecting these oblations, if at any future time there should arise any serious harm to the said church, for its indemnification.

In Witness of all which the Bishop caused his Seal to be affixed to these presents. Dated at Suthwerk the first day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord above-named.

And the Chapter of Winchester aforesaid, in witness that they gave their assent to all and singular the premises as in these present Letters contained, caused their Seal to be set thereto.

And William, Prior, and the Convent of the said Monastery of Merton,¹ in witness that they gave their assent to all and singular the premises as in the present Letters contained, caused their common Seal to be set thereto.

And Nicholas, Perpetual Vicar of the Church of Kingston, in witness and faith that he had given his consent to all and singular the premises as in these Letters contained, placed his Seal to these presents.

And the aforesaid John Lovekyn placed his Seal to these presents, in witness of all the premises.²

On the 6th May, 1366, the Bishop granted a licence to Nicholas de Irthlyngburgh, the Vicar of Kingston, in which was recited the Vicar's humble petition setting forth the gift by John Lovekyn (with Royal Licence) of a certain messuage and buildings in the Ville of Kingston, contiguous to the church, for a suitable residence for the Vicars, which they had thenceforth occupied *absque strepitu et tumultu, satis pacifice, et quieta*; together with houses and buildings in a certain place by the rivulet and King's highway on the East of the church, built

¹ William Freston, who was the Prior of Merton from 1345 to 1361.

² Winchester Episcopal Register, *Wykeham*, fol. Cclxvij v. to Cclxx v. (*Appendix*, No. 7.)

by the Priory of Merton, the Rectors; which, by the neglect of the inhabitants, had fallen into ruin, requiring from time to time a heavy expence. The Bishop, therefore, granted a licence to pull down the buildings and utilize the materials of the building of the Vicarage, but not for other purposes. Dated at Southwerk, the 6th May, 1366, and of the Bishop's consecration the 20th.¹ Thus the consideration for which the Vicar gave his consent to the extension of the Free Chapel received legal authorization.

In addition to the endowment which John Lovekyn had thus given, confirmed by the sanction of the Royal Letters Patent and by the Bishop as diocesan, he by his Will dated the Thursday after the feast of St. James the Apostle, in the 42nd year of King Edward III (this would have been the 4th May, 1368), he left the

House at the corner of Crokedelane, in the City of London, which he had bought of Thomas Brandon,

to Richard Claidych,² his Chaplain, in aid of his chantry at Kingston, to celebrate in the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalene there, and pray for the souls of the testator, and Mabil his late wife, Margaret his then wife, his father and mother, and Gilbert de Mordon, and all for whom he was bound, and all faithful departed; and after the removal or decease of the said Richard, to the said Chapel and Chaplains perpetually ministering there, and their successors, in pure and perpetual alms, in augmentation and sustentation of such Chapel and Chaplains, to pray as aforesaid. To have and hold to him and his successors, in perpetuity, of the capital lords of the fee by due and legally accustomed service.

The testator appointed as executors his wife, Margaret, John de Cauntebrigs, and William de Walworth³ (*serviens*

¹ Winchester Diocesan Register, II, *Edyndon*, fol. 53.

² A Richard Claidich, with another person, in 1399 took a lease for 90 years from the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft, of a piece of void land in that parish; *Newcourt's Repertorium*, I, p. 266.

³ This was the celebrated Sir William Walworth, who added to the endowments of the Chapel by his Will in 1371, as after mentioned.

meus); the two latter proved the Will in the Court of Hustings of the City of London, by the oath of the attesting witnesses on the Monday before the feast of St. Martin the Bishop, in the same year, and it was thereupon enrolled.¹

The object of enrolment at the Hustings was in respect to lands and tenements in the City of London, and therefore other gifts made by the Will, or (more technically speaking) Testament, were frequently not entered on the Roll. Thus, in the présent case, the Hustings Roll contains no record of legacies of personalty left by John Lovekyn, though it might be expected that a person of his position and possessed of his property would probably have left various gifts; and we may therefore have no hesitation in accepting, as correct, the following statement which is contained in an entry in the Archives of the Bailiffs of Kingston, as supplementary to the Hustings Roll, and forming a further part of Lovekyn's testamentary dispositions.

This record, whensoever entered, contains a record of a transaction which took place between the years 1371, when Sir William Walworth died, and 1395, when Lady Walworth died. It recites that John Lovekyn, of good memory, Mayor of London in 1358,² 1365, and 1366, by his Will left £40 for the repair of the southern part of the parish church, and he remitted £10, lent to John Skyre and Thomas Carpenter, the Churchwardens, upon condition that 12 of the most trustworthy and better men of the parish should preserve to the Chaplain of the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalen all the liberties and free customs which the Wardens and Chaplains thereof had possessed during his life, together with a style called Londonysshestyle. In pursuance whereof, at this time, Alexander Byknore and Andrew Kyngeswode, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Ville, in the stead and in the name of all the community, after reciting these and other matters, bound themselves and their successors, and their

¹ Hustings Roll 96, No. 196. Herbert, in his *Livery Companies*, quotes from the Will, but gives no indication of the source of his information.

² He was Mayor also in 1348. (Maitland.)

goods, moveable and immoveable, in the sum of £147 sterling, to William, Bishop of Winchester, and his successors, and to Lady Margaret, Widow of William Walworth, and Executrix of the said John Lovekyn, and the Master or Warden of the chapel, and his successors; to fulfil the arrangement so made.¹

John Lovekyn was so important a personage in the history of the Chapel that a full note of him may be deemed not inappropriate.²

Whether he was the son of Edward Lovekyn, the first Founder, or of his brother Robert, is rendered uncertain in consequence of a clerical error. In the Patent Roll, dated in 1353, he is spoken of as the son of Edward,³ while in the record in the Bishop's Register he is called the son of Robert.⁴ But the Ordinance of Re-foundation in referring to the original foundation, speaks of Edward and his wife, and his father and mother, and of the sons, daughters, and brothers and sisters of Robert, but not of any children or descendants of Edward. However this may be, it was John who, in the years 1352 and 1353, obtained licence by Letters Patent to enable him to grant lands and tenements in augmentation of the endowment of the Chapel and its Chaplains (as above more fully stated); following them up by applications to the Bishop; the Chapter of Winchester, whose interest in the matter is already mentioned; the Prior and Convent of Merton, who were the Impropriators of Kingston Church; and the Vicar of Kingston; the sanction of all of whom was

¹ Extracts from the Archives of the Bailiffs of Kingston. (*Lansdowne MS. 226, fol. 28.*) I have not been able to learn whether the early archives still exist.

² The following particulars, except where further reference is given, are taken from an account of John Lovekyn in a Paper by the late John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., whose singular learning and painstaking research render unnecessary any verification of his statements by collation with the records to which he refers for his authority. The Paper is printed in the *London and Middlesex Archæological Society's Transactions*, Vol. III, p. 132. In order to make this account of him complete, it was necessary to repeat some of the facts before stated, but it is done as briefly as possible.

³ Patent Roll, 27 Edward III, Pt. 1, m. 7.

⁴ Winchester Register, *Stratford*, fols. 100 and 124.

necessary to enable him to carry out his benevolent design. These consents being all definitely given on the 3rd May, 1355, he, on the 1st June following, obtained the Bishop's formal authority, and the grant of licence was placed on record in the Diocesan Register, and copies were made for deposit with the Warden or Chaplain of the Chapel, the Prior and Convent of Winchester, and the Founder and his family respectively.¹ The patient, thoughtful care with which Lovekyn elaborated the scheme for the future management of the work is evidenced by the Rules and Ordinances which he enacted for the purpose. Nor, as we have seen, was his munificence limited to this re-foundation; for he followed it up by gifts by his Will of lands and tenements,² and of personal property by his Testament.³

Of his personal history it may be stated that he was, according to Leland, born at Kingston;⁴ he was a stock-fishmonger; he served the office of Sheriff for the City of London, and was elected Mayor in the years 1348, 1358, and 1365; and the election of his successor was set aside by the will of the King, who replaced him on the civic throne for another year, 1366. On the 3rd February, 1355-6, he obtained Letters Patent from the King, dated at Newcastle, granting him licence to give a messuage in Kingston, holden of the King in burgage by service of 6d. per annum, to Nicholas de Irthlingburgh, the Vicar of Kingston, and his successors, in aid of the endowment of the Vicarage.⁵

He was twice married; his first wife was named Mabel and his second wife Margaret; but he appears to have left no offspring by either.⁶ Sir William Walworth—whose daring act in slaying Wat Tyler in the very face of his followers stamped his name in the pages of history—was the apprentice of Lovekyn, who refers to

¹ Winchester Register, *Wykeham*, Pt. 3, fol. 268 v.

² Hustings Roll 96, No. 196.

³ Archives of the Bailiffs, *Lansdowne MS.* 226, fol. 28.

⁴ Leland's *Itinerary*, 2nd Ed., Vol. V, p. 22.

⁵ Patent Roll, 30 Edward III, Pt. 1, m. 22.

⁶ This appears also by Leland's *Itinerary*, 2nd Ed., Vol. V, p. 57.

him as *servientem meum*; while, in like manner, Sir William, in his Will, refers to Lovekyn, then deceased, as *magister meus*: we may understand the expressions as indicating the relative position of master and apprentice rather than master and domestic or other servant. And Sir William cherished the memory of John Lovekyn, as appears conclusively from his Will and his Testament. In his Will, amongst numerous and liberal gifts, were many for ecclesiastical and charitable purposes, which, as regards Religious personages, were usually coupled with a condition of prayers for his soul and the souls of John Lovekyn and his (Testator's) wife and father and mother, and all faithful departed. This is the formula in which the condition is specified in the first instance, but subsequently, for the sake of brevity, he simply directed that the prayers should be for his own soul, and that of John Lovekyn, and the other souls as aforesaid, specifying none other; this occurs many times.¹ Then again, in his Testament, besides similar mention of Lovekyn, there occurs the direction that the residue of his property should be chargeable with his own debts and the debts of the said John Lovekyn, if any remained unpaid.² More than that, it appears—although the statement reads like one of the favourite romances narrated for the edification of youth—that the apprentice married his master's widow;³ she survived him also, and died in 1395.⁴

John Lovekyn was at the time of his death possessed of a tenement in Thames Street, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, and other real estate within the City of London, and his own residence stood to the westward of London Bridge, on part of the site now occupied by the Fishmongers' Hall. By his Will, dated on the Thursday after the feast of St. James the Apostle (4th May), 1368, he gave directions for his

¹ Hustings Roll 139 No. 70.

² Prerogative Register, 1 *Rous*.

³ *Lansdowne* MS. 226, fol. 28.

⁴ Her Will is registered on the Hustings Roll 123, No. 1, *dorso*.

burial in the Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane;¹ and he left to his wife Margaret, for her dower, one-third of all his lands and tenements in the City of London; and he devised a house at the corner of Crookedelane to his Chaplain Richard Claidich and his successors in the Chantry of St. Mary Magdalene, Kingston, in augmentation of the endowment as mentioned above. He appointed his wife Margaret as the principal Executor, with John Cantebrigg the Elder, and Richard Claidych, and William de Walworth. This Will, which relates only to freehold land and tenements in the City of London, was enrolled in the Hustings Court on the Monday after the feast of St. Martin, 13th November, 1368,² so that he must have died in the interval between the 4th of May and that day. Weever gives the date as the 4th August, 1368.³ The Testament, relating to his personal property, is not now to be found, but we learn from the Archives of the Bailiffs of Kingston (as above referred to), that by it he gave £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 subject to the condition that 12 of the most trustworthy men of the parish should preserve to the chapel all its rights and liberties.⁴

The arms of Lovekyn are given as : Gules, a chevron argent between 3 doves rising, or; but by other authorities, Gules, on a chevron argent, 3 escallops sable, between as many eagles rising, or.

It is stated by Stow, that John Lovekyn rebuilt the Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, which was afterwards enlarged, by Sir William Walworth, by the construction of a new choir and chapels, in course of which

¹ Leland says that he was the founder of the College of the Church, evidently meaning a chantry. (Leland's *Itinerary*, 2nd Edit., Vol. V, p. 22.)

² Hustings Roll 96, No. 196; fuller notes of this Will are given in *Appendix*, No. 8, *post*. Herbert, in his *Livery Companies*, prints extracts from this document, but gives no clue whatever to the place where it is recorded.

³ Weever, *Funeral Monuments*, p. 410.

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

work Lovekyn's tomb with alabaster effigies of himself and wife were removed from their site in the chancel,¹ and a flat stone garnished with plates of copper (*i.e.*, brass) laid on him, and, as Stow says, "as it yet remaineth." Stow's records are extremely valuable, but not always strictly accurate; and it seems extremely unlikely that Sir William, with the special veneration which he evinced for his deceased master, should have removed his substantial tomb and alabaster effigies, and substituted for it a monumental brass; one would rather imagine that the brass was from the first set in the gravestone, in the pavement, on a spot where the monument could not conveniently have been set, and the monument with the alabaster effigies formed a supplementary and more conspicuous monument. However that may be, there was a brass commemorating Lovekyn, and Stow copied and recorded the inscription, but after his date the gravestone was despoiled, and the plate disappeared *ab hac luce*, until about the year 1870 it happened that a plate engraved with an inscription to the memory of one Rychard Humberstone, who died on the 7th March, 1581, became detached from its slab in the pavement of the Church of Walkerne, Hertfordshire, when the discovery was made that the plate was that originally laid down to commemorate Lovekyn, turned over and engraved on the other side.² The inscription runs thus:—

(V)eribus esca datur, Louckyn caro pulchra (Johannis),
 (S)is fuit hic maior, iterum bis Bege iube(nte).
 (A)nno milleno ter C. cum septuagena.

¹ His Will directs his burial before the altar, in the middle of the Chapel of St. Mark, in that church. As a mere matter of probability one would have thought that his burial would more likely to have taken place in the Chapel of SS. Peter and Sebastian, which, as mentioned by Herbert (Vol. ii, pp. 45, 51), belonged to the Stock-fishmongers, and, upon the subsequent amalgamation of the Fishmongers and Stock-fishmongers, became their joint chapel; and no doubt the chantry which Leland said he founded was here.

² A very interesting paper respecting the discovery, and, upon Lovekyn, was shortly afterwards prepared by that eminent antiquary, the late John Gough Nichols, and published in the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society*, Vol. iii, p. 132.

Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*¹ (published 1631), gives a copy of an inscription to his memory as then existing in the Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, but it is in English, and clearly not earlier than Queen Elizabeth's reign. It says:—

Cheef Founder of this Church in his lifetime was he,
Such louers of the common-welth too few ther be.

and gives the date of his death as 4th August, 1368.²

¹ Weever, *Funeral Monuments*, p. 410.

² The Lovekyns were a Kingston family, of whom, during several centuries, we find frequent record there; and they were more or less known in the City of London. It would be beyond the scope of the present work to give any history of the family, but it may be noted that in 1301 a Roger de Lovekyn, of Kyngeston, was presented by the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey to the Rectory of East Clandon, he being a minor at the time, affording an evidence of family interest. Hugh de Kyngeston, Vicar of Flore, was apparently put in charge, as he received the emoluments and thereout provided a competent sum for the juvenile Rector's maintenance and education. Flore, in Northamptonshire, was a living belonging to Merton Priory, the Impropiators of Kingston Rectory, which would seem to indicate some connexion between the two. Young Roger, no doubt upon his receiving Holy Orders, was collated to the Benefice on 13th May, 1313; but 2 years later he exchanged Livings with the Incumbent of Esher.^a Other members of the family have been noted in the preceding pages. One John, the son of John Lovekyn, of Kingston, Butcher, on the Thursday after the feast of St. Nicholas, 1356, granted and confirmed to John Wenge (probably the grantor in the deed next mentioned in the text) and Agnes his wife an acre of land in Kingston.^b The name Lovekyn, or Lorehyn (which is evidently a corruption of the name), occurs frequently in the records of the town and parish in the 15th and 16th centuries; as, for example, one John Lorehyn was in 1425 or 1426 appointed attorney to deliver up possession of a cottage in Kingston.^c In 1403, Katherine Lovekyn, widow, daughter and heir of Robert de Ely, late citizen and fishmonger of London, granted certain property in London to William Chichele, and the deed was attested by the mayor, sheriffs, and others.^d In 1432, James Lovekyn and others were condemned for obstructing the course of water opposite

^a Manning and Bray, I, pp. 50, 576, and *n. c.*

^b Exchequer Augmentation; Ancient Deeds, P. 15, No. 17.

^c Augmentation Office, *Carta Miscellanea*, IX, No. 230 (3 Henry VI).

^d Harleian Charters, 112, B. 8.

On the Sunday before the feast of St. Margaret, 1368, John Wenge gave, granted, and confirmed to Robert Symond Master of the Chapel, Richard de Warmynton Perpetual Chaplain there, and Sir Nicholas de Aylesbery chaplain, all his lands, tenements, buildings, arable land, rents, meadows, pastures, common, with their pertinents, together with the reversion to all lands and tenements, rents, and services, late of Walter de Grendone, in Kingston, which Robert Savage at this time held as of his gift and feoffment, and which on the decease of Richard Savage reverted to him and his heirs. To have and hold to the said Robert, Richard, and Nicholas, their heirs and assigns, freely and peaceably of the capital lords of the fee, for due and accustomed services in perpetuity; and the donor warranted them accordingly. In witness he set his seal, a fragment of which, in red wax, still remains. Witnesses, Ralph Thurbarn, John ffisher, and six others named. Given at Kingston the Sunday before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, the 42nd year of King Edward III.¹

Of the seal, impressed on red wax, only a fragment remains; it is circular, of moderate size, and is the same as that of which a complete impression exists on the deed next mentioned, dated 10th October, 1376; the device presents St. Katherine, with wheel and palm branch (or, possibly, a sword), standing under a pedimental canopy. These are the only two documents with a seal; and considering the improbability of a seal for the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene bearing for its device the effigy of

the chapel. One Robert Lorchin was, in 1434, with two other *Barbitosores*, presented in the Court of the Municipality for charging too much (*capient excessive*), for which they were severally fined viij^d.^e In 1503, one James Lorkyn had lately occupied a tenement in Vollmarkate (Wool-market) at a rental of 12d. per annum.^f

¹ Exchequer Augmentation; Ancient Deeds, P. 15, No. 18.

^e Kingston Court Rolls of this date. The amount was not trifling, considering the relative value of money.

^f Churchwardens' Accounts for the year.

St. Katherine, it seems probable that the seal was that of Robert Symond who was the Master at the date of both these deeds.

Sir William Walworth, beside rendering himself memorable in the pages of history by his dashing destruction of the radical Wat Tyler, in other ways took an interest in that which had interested his master; and on the 9th November, 1371, he obtained from the King, in consideration of the sum of £24, the issue of Letters Patent, granting licence from the King and his heirs to the said William, and Master Richard de Wyrmynton the Younger, and Richard de Horle, that he, the said William, might give and assign

one mill,
 one dovecot,
 68½ acres of land,
 16 acres of meadow,
 44 acres of pasture,
 12 acres of wood,
 pasture for 10 oxen, 4 mares with their foals, and 100 sheep; and
 thirty four shillings and three pence rents;

with their pertinents in Kingston and Talworth. To Robert de Byknore, Warden of the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalen of Kingston, to hold in perpetuity to him and his successors, Chaplain-Wardens of the said Chapel. Also that the said William, Richard, and Richard might grant

2 shops,
 1 garden; & the
 Moiety of a messuage, with pertinents.

in the Ville of Kingston, which Mabilla, late wife of William Waryn, then held for her life by dimission of Richard de Wyrmynton, but afterwards reverting to the applicants and their heirs; also to remain to the Warden and his successors. The whole of the property was held of the King as of fee-farm of the Ville of Kingston, and now became vested in the applicants upon trust during Mabilla's life to provide a Chaplain to celebrate Divine

Service daily in the said Chapel according to their ordinances ; and upon her death the Warden to take possession and hold the same to him and his successors for such purpose ; the statute to the contrary notwithstanding. And the King willed that neither they, the said William, Master Richard, and Richard de Horle, nor their heirs, nor the said Chaplain, nor his successors, should be in any way hindered or molested or aggrieved in relation thereto by his heirs, or his Justices, Eschaetors, Sheriffs, or other Bailiffs, or Officers. But saving to the King and his heirs, and other capital lords of the fee, the due and accustomed services. Given by the King at Westminster the ixth day of November.¹

Proceeding with the documents relating to the Chapel and its possessions, we next find that on the 10th of October, 1376, Robert of English Bicknor, and Richard de Warmyngton (described as Perpetual Chaplains of the perpetual chaplaincy of the Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalene of Kingston), granted and confirmed to William de Walworth and William de Halden, citizens of London, all lands, tenements, rents, meadows, and pasturage in the ville of Kingston, which they had of the gift and feoffment of John Wenge and Agnes his last wife ; to hold in perpetuity to the said William and his heirs and assigns of the capital lords of the fee by due and lawfully accustomed service. In witness they set their seals. Witnesses, Thomas Carpenter ; Richard Richelot, Bailiff of the town ; Hugo Bakere ; Roger Slack ; John Skyr ; William Haveryng, and others. At Kingston, 10th October, in the 50th year of King Edward III.²

There apparently was no sanction given by the diocesan to this grant, as required by the Founder's Ordinances, and therefore the grant would have been void even if otherwise it had been valid. The seal is the effigy of St. Katherine with wheel and palm branch (possibly a

¹ Patent Roll, 45 Edward III, Pt. 2, m. 12.

² Exchequer Augmentation ; Ancient Deeds, P. 15, No. 20. There are several other deeds, to which John and Agnes Wenge were parties, preserved amongst the Ancient Deeds, P. 15.

sword) under a pedimental canopy ; the legend is illegible. The seal is circular and rather small, and the impression in brown wax. Clearly this seal with the effigy of St. Katherine cannot have been the common seal of the Free Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene ; possibly it may have been the seal of Richard de Warmyngton who is a party to this deed.

Sir William Walworth, by his Will dated 20th December, 9 Richard II, left all his tenements in the City of London to his wife Margaret for life, but charged with providing five fit Chaplains to celebrate in his Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, for his soul and that of John Lovekyn and all faithful departed, and for the good estate of his said wife, and other gifts for the like purpose. It appoints William, Bishop of Winchester, his wife, William Rykyll, and Richard Warmynton, his Chaplain, Executors ; the two latter proved the Will in the Hustings Court on the Monday after the Feast of St. Hilary (the 16th January) 1386.¹ By his Testament, dated on the same day, he directs his burial in the Church of St. Michael *ad cornu altaris ante hostiū boriale* ; amongst numerous and large legacies are many for charities coupled with directions for celebrations and prayers for himself, John Lovekyn, his (Testator's) father and mother, and all faithful departed ; and the residue in payment of his debts and those of Lovekyn if any remained unpaid. The same executors were appointed. The widow and Warmynton proved it in the Prerogative Court on 24th December 1385,² which fixes the date of death as occurring between the 20th and the 24th.

In the 10th year of King Henry VI (1432), the Master of the Chapel was fined *iiij*^d by the Bailiff's Court for defect of a drain in Mersshetret (Marsh Street). He was also presented, but does not appear to have been fined, for an obstruction of the course of water at Milcroft. And he was fined *ij*^d for neglect to repair a bridge at Chosylpit.³

¹ Hustings Roll 139, No. 70.

² Prerogative Register, 1 *Rous*.

³ Court Rolls, 10 Henry VI.

Two years later (in 1434), on a complaint against the Master and one William Stodele and the Prior of Merton, in respect to scouring a ditch at Wythienende, to the serious injury of the corn and meadow adjoining, they were each fined *iiij^d*. For like default in respect to a common sewer at Merlyngecroft, to the injury of the corn and meadow there, the Master was fined *xij^d*.¹

In 1437, he was fined *ij^s* for defect of a common sewer between the street called Merlȳstret (for which he had in 1432 been fined *iiij^d* as above), and the crofts called Millecrofts (for which, in 1434, he had been fined *xij^d*). He, with others, were fined *xij^d* each for defect of a sewer along Londonstret in the direction of the Chapel. He was also fined *xij^d* for default of scouring a ditch at Postelycroft.²

Two years afterwards (in 1439), the Master was again in default in respect to the scouring of a common sewer between the street called Merstret (Merlynstrete) and a certain croft called Milvacroft, to the common nuisance, &c., and was fined *xij^d*; for this sewer he had been presented in 1432, and fined *ij^s* in 1437, as above. He was also fined *iiij^s iiij^d* for like default in Merlyng Crofte. And he and John Dykenore were each fined *xij^d* in respect to a sewer at Wythyrlee, respecting which they had often before been presented. Also, with others, *xij^d* each for a ditch behind the Chapel. He was further presented in that he was bound to repair a bridge at Cheselput, and had not repaired it; and he was condemned and fined *xij^d*; he had been fined *ij^d* in 1432 for the like default. He and many others were respectively fined *iiij^d* in respect to a sewer at Howedych; and *xij^d* for a ditch in London Wey (for which, in 1437, he had been fined *xij^d*), and *vj^d* in another case.³

This series of defaults would show that the Master

¹ Court Roll, 15 Henry VI.

² *Ibid.*, 12 Henry VI.

³ *Ibid.*, 17 Henry VI.

or Warden was grievously neglecting his duty, or else that the institution was suffering through mismanagement.

On the 30th December, 1481, a lease was granted by Mr. Edmund Hampden, Master of the Chapel, to Richard Bellamy of Kingston, "sawer," of the tenement with its pertinents, belonging to the Chapel, where the said Richard then dwelt, and situate in Thamestrete and abutting on the King's highway (*super viam Regiam*) on the east, and on "le Bisshopps howse" on the west, on a certain tenement of William Tomershall on the north (*ex parte borentali*), and a tenement of William Guntier on the south; to hold to him, his executors and assigns, as entirely as held and inhabited by him, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel last, for the term of 60 years next ensuing, to be fully completed; paying for the same yearly, during such term, to the said Master and his successors for the time being 20^s by equal quarterly payments. The said Richard covenanted to well and sufficiently repair, uphold, and maintain the same, and protect it against wind and rain whenever necessary, with right of re-entry and distress in default of payment of rent until full satisfaction of arrears. And in case of non-payment of a half-year's rent, and sufficient remedy not being obtained by distress, the Master might re-enter and take permanent possession, this lease to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. The Master and his successors warranted this lease against all persons whomsoever, during the said term. In witness the parties set their seals respectively. Dated the penultimate (30th) day of December, in the 21st year of King Edward IV.

And William, by Divine Permission, Bishop of Winchester, the true patron of the said Chapel, for himself and successors, ratified and approved the said grant, and all and singular the premises as granted by the said Master Edmund to the said Richard Bellamy. In witness whereof he set his seal on the same day.¹

¹ This Episcopal consent was required by the Ordinances made at the re-foundation.

The document now remaining is probably the counterpart lease, but the seal is gone; had it been the original lease, the place for the Bishop's seal as well as that of one of the parties would no doubt have appeared.¹

On the 20th September, 1520, Richard Kyrkebe, Master of the Chapel, granted a lease to William Bowrys of Kingston, "yoman," of the tenement in Thamystrete, being that which was formerly let by Edmund Hampden, the former Master, on the 30th December, 1481, to Richard Bellamy, for 60 years, of which but 40 were now expired, and wherein William Bowrys now dwelt; to hold to the said William, his executors and assigns, as entirely as he then held and occupied the same; from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next following, for the term of 60 years, at an annual rental of 24^s payable by quarterly instalments. The lessee to repair and maintain, and protect it against wind and rain, with power of distress in case of arrear of a quarter's rent, and re-entry and permanent possession in case of default of a half-year's rent. The lessor warranted it against all persons. In witness, the parties set their respective seals on the 20th September, in the 12th year of King Henry VIII. The seal is now wanting.²

This lease does not appear to have been confirmed by the Bishop, in default of which it would, under the Ordinance of Re-foundation, be absolutely void.

On the 20th October, 1522, Sir Edmund Thurland, Clerk, the Master of the Chapel, granted to William Heyton, Citizen of London and Wyre-seller, the lease of a tenement with 2 shops, cellars, and solars, in the parish of St. Michael Crooked Lane for a term of 30 years from the feast of St. Michael last past, at a rental of 40^s per annum, by quarterly payments, the tenant to keep the premises in repair. Dated the 20th October, in the 14th year of King Henry VIII.³

¹ British Museum, Additional Charter, 23,529.

² British Museum, Additional Charters, No. 23,530.

³ British Museum, Add. Charter, No. 22,668. The sanction of the Bishop does not appear to have been given.

On the 18th March, 1533, Silvanus Elystun, Warden of the Chapel, granted to Robert Enfold, butcher, a lease of a tenement and garden in Thames Street, abutting on the Bysshope Hawe¹ on the north, the tenement and yard of Thomas Wellys (formerly Welliles) on the south, the tenement of Richard Benson on the east, and the water of the Thames on the west, to hold from the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin next, for a term of 81 years, at a rental of 2^s per annum, and the tenant keeping the premises in repair. Dated the 18th March, in the 24th year of King Henry VIII.²

It is stated in the Certificate of Colleges and Chauntries,³ that the Chapel was dissolved "syns the iiij day of ffebr. in the xxvij yere of the kynge ma^{tie} Reign" (1536). This was done by authority of Parliament,⁴ and even as early as the 10th December, 1535, the King had appropriated to himself, by law presumably (but misappropriated morally), a part of the property which he sold on that day to John Broxholme and John Bellowe;⁵ but the actual dissolution would seem to have been later, for we find leases granted on 4th March, 1539

¹ Bishopes Haulle; a house by the Tamise side, now a common dwelling-house; sumtyme the Bishop of Winchester's House. (Leland's *Itinerary*, 2nd Ed., Vol. v, p. 22.)

² British Museum, Add. Charters, No. 23,531.

³ Certificates of Colleges and Chauntries, Surrey, No. 47.

⁴ Act of Parliament, 37 Henry VIII, cap. 4. The Act recites that there existed divers colleges, free chapels, chantries, hospitals, fraternities, brotherhoods, guilds, and stipendiary priests, having perpetuity, some of them by licence of his gracious Majesty or his noble progenitors, some of them by feoffments, Wills, &c., to have a perpetual continuance for ever: but that divers persons claiming to be the donors or patrons had taken possession to themselves [if so, following the king's example, except that possibly their object may have been for the protection of the charity]. *Therefore*, they were all handed over to the king for his own benefit, in consideration of his great cost in the protection of the kingdom, and for the maintenance of his honour and dignity: a singularly cool piece of robbery, based on a *non sequitur*. What remained was gleaned in pursuance of an Act in the following reign (1 Edward VI, cap. 14).

⁵ Ministers' Accounts, Surrey, No. 68.

by Edward Thurlonde, and on 20th May, 1539 by Charles Carew the last Master, the particulars of which are as follows:

On the 4th March, 1539, Edward Thurlonde, the Master, granted to John Evelyng, a lease of the mansion or house called the "Chappell fferme," with its lands, meadows, pastures, warrens, &c., excepting a cottage of 2 rooms, yard and garden, nigh the chapel, and a stable, and dovecote, with profits from the groves called "Postell's Crofte," "Dayrehowse Wood," a wood lying behind "le Dayrehowse," and a grove lying upon "le Downes," and called "le Chapell Grove," from the feast of St. Michael next, for the term of 30 years, at a rental of £11 payable by equal half-yearly instalments. The lessor covenanted to repair the mansion with roofing tiles and all principal *maieremium*¹ during the term, and agreed that the lessee should have hedgebote from the "Hedgerowes" and groves. The lessee undertaking to carry in his wagons, and house in the barn of the said house, yearly, 2 loads of good hay (subsequently valued at 6s. 8d.), one load of straw (valued at 22d.), and a quarter of oats (valued at 2s. 8d.), and to repair and to maintain the mansion and its pertinents; and not to sell to any person or persons, except to some honest man, having of his own proper goods £40.²

Charles Carew, the last Master, on the 20th May, 1539, leased to Henry Volantyne, a tenement with pertinents situate in Kingston, in a lane called Gyghyll, from the feast of St. Michael next, for the term of 40 years, at a rental of 10s. per annum. The lessee undertook to repair, but maireremium and tiles were to be supplied by the lessor.³

On the 8th September, 1545, the king sold a parcel of the lands and tenements (specified in the list of property,

¹ Kennett defines *Maeremium* (under several varieties of spelling), as any refuse, wood, or pieces of wood left after a building is completed or pulled down.

² Ministers' Accounts, Surrey, No. 68.

³ *Ibid.*

post), to Robert Lockwood, of London, clothworker, for the sum of £92:18s. 4d., being about 8 years' purchase on the rental stated.¹

Subsequently, the Commissioners appointed (probably under the Act passed in the 1st year of the reign of King Edward VI),² to report upon the colleges and chantries, certified that since the dissolution of the Chapel a part of its possessions had been sold by the King's Highness, as certain tenements in London, and a mill with certain tenements and cottages in Kingston; but to whom the Commissioners could not learn.³ This evidently referred to the sale on the 8th September, 1545.⁴

On the 26th April, 1547, being the 1st year of the reign of King Edward VI, he, by the advice (as is recited) of his Chancellor and of one of the supervisors and Attorney-General of the Court of Augmentations (in the absence of Thomas Moyle, knight, the other of them), granted and let to his beloved and faithful servant, Richard Taverner, Esquire—

The site of the late Free Chapel of B. Mary Magdalene, lately dissolved;

One Dovecote;

All the houses, edifices, cellars, stables, curtilages, gardens, conveniences, and emoluments thereto adjoining;

All his (the King's) messuage, house, and farm called "Le Chapelle ferme;"

All the herbage, woods, and little grove, called Postell's Crofte, Dayrehouse (Dairy-house) Wood, and the Wood lying behind the Dayrehouse Wood, and a little grove of Wood called "le Chapelle grove," lying upon the Downs (*super le Downes*);

All houses, edifices, vaults, barns, stables, dovecotes, orchards,

¹ Land Revenue Returns, 1-3 Edward VI.

² The Act 1 Edward VI, cap. 14, completed the list of Acts for confiscation of the property of free chapels, chantries, obits, and lamps, and authorized the issue of Commissions under the Great Seal, to enquire also into lay corporations, guilds, fraternities, &c., with power to assign premises and lands.

³ Augmentation Office: Certificates of Colleges and Chantries, Surrey, 47.

⁴ Land Revenue Returns, 1-3 Edward VI. (*See particulars, post, in notes of the Property.*)

gardens & kitchen-gardens (*ortos et gardina*), lands, meadows, pastures (*pascuas, pasturas*), commons, and all hereditaments whatsoever, with their pertinents, in Kingston, and elsewhere wheresoever, of the said messuage and farm called "le Chapelle ferme," in any way thereto belonging or appertaining;

Which all and singular the premises were lately parcel of the possession of the said Free Chapel;

But reserving to himself, and his heirs and successors, all great trees and woods growing and existing there.

To have and hold the said site, messuages, farms, lands, pastures, &c., as above specified (excepting as aforesaid), to the said Richard Taverner, his executors and assigns, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing, for the term of 21 years, at a yearly rental of Twelve pounds and twelve pence of legal money of England, payable by equal half-yearly portions at the feasts of the Annunciation of B. Mary the Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel, or within one month afterwards, to the hands of the King's Bailiffs or Receivors.

And the King further willed and granted to the said Richard Taverner all rents, fees, annual payments, and sums of money, and all income from the same (except as above reserved), holding him harmless against all persons from time to time.

But the said Richard Taverner, nevertheless, being bound to uphold and maintain the premises in repair during the term.

The King granted him full licence from time to time of housebote,¹ hedgebote,² firebote,³ ploughbote,⁴ and cartbote,⁵ of all things growing for use on the premises, but not to be expended elsewhere.

With the proviso that if the above rent were not fully paid in part or whole, within 5 weeks after the said feasts, on due demand, this lease should become void

¹ *Housebote*, timber required for repairs of the house.

² *Hedgebote*, wood for necessary repairs of hedges or fences.

³ *Firebote*, allowance of wood required for fuel.

⁴ *Ploughbote*, allowance of wood for making and repairing implements of husbandry.

⁵ *Cartbote*, allowance of wood for making and repairing carts.

and of none effect, anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Witnessed by Edward North, knight, Westminster, the 26th April, in the first year of the King's reign.¹

Apparently, the residue of the property, and the revenue it produced, remained in the hands of the Crown until Queen Elizabeth established a Grammar School, and endowed it with part of the possessions of the Chapel.

THE FABRIC.

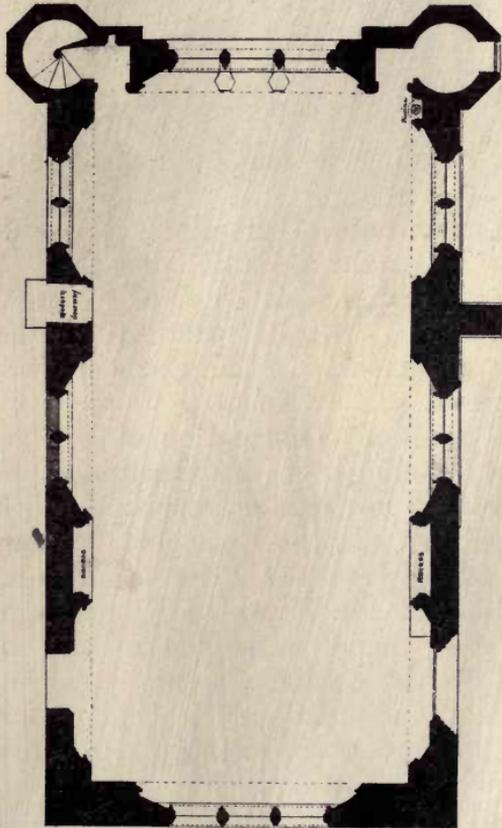
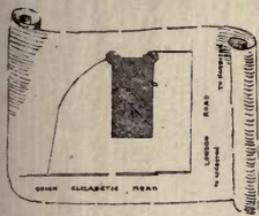
The building is one of special interest, for several reasons.

The exact date of erection of a mediæval building is always important, because, since it is only occasionally that an exact date can be fixed, when that does happen it furnishes a valuable example of the style of design and workmanship for comparison; and only by such comparison are we enabled to fix a close approximate to the date of construction of the vast proportion of ancient buildings, of the erection of which we can expect to find no written record. We know the date of this building. In the Episcopal Ordinance, adjusting the partition between the Prior of Merton, as improper Rectors, and the Vicar of Kingston, dated 2nd April, 1352, this Chapel is spoken of as "*deinceps construenda*;" in the Letters Patent, dated on the 1st October following, it is mentioned as "*de novo constructa*;" and in the subsequent Ordinance on the Re-foundation, John Lovekyn says: "*Ego . . . de novo construens et edificans.*"

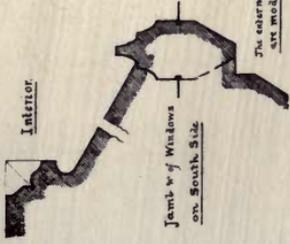
It is interesting, architecturally, as an example of the period when what is called the Decorated style was about to flow into the Perpendicular style; and it is a rather early example, for one would hardly expect in the very

¹ Augmentation; Miscellaneous Leases, Vol. 218, fol. 43. It will be observed that no premium or consideration for the lease is mentioned, though we should hardly suppose that the rent represented the value.

CHAPEL · OF · S · MARY · MAGDALEN
KINGSTON · SURREY ·



Note: The west end is extremely dilapidated

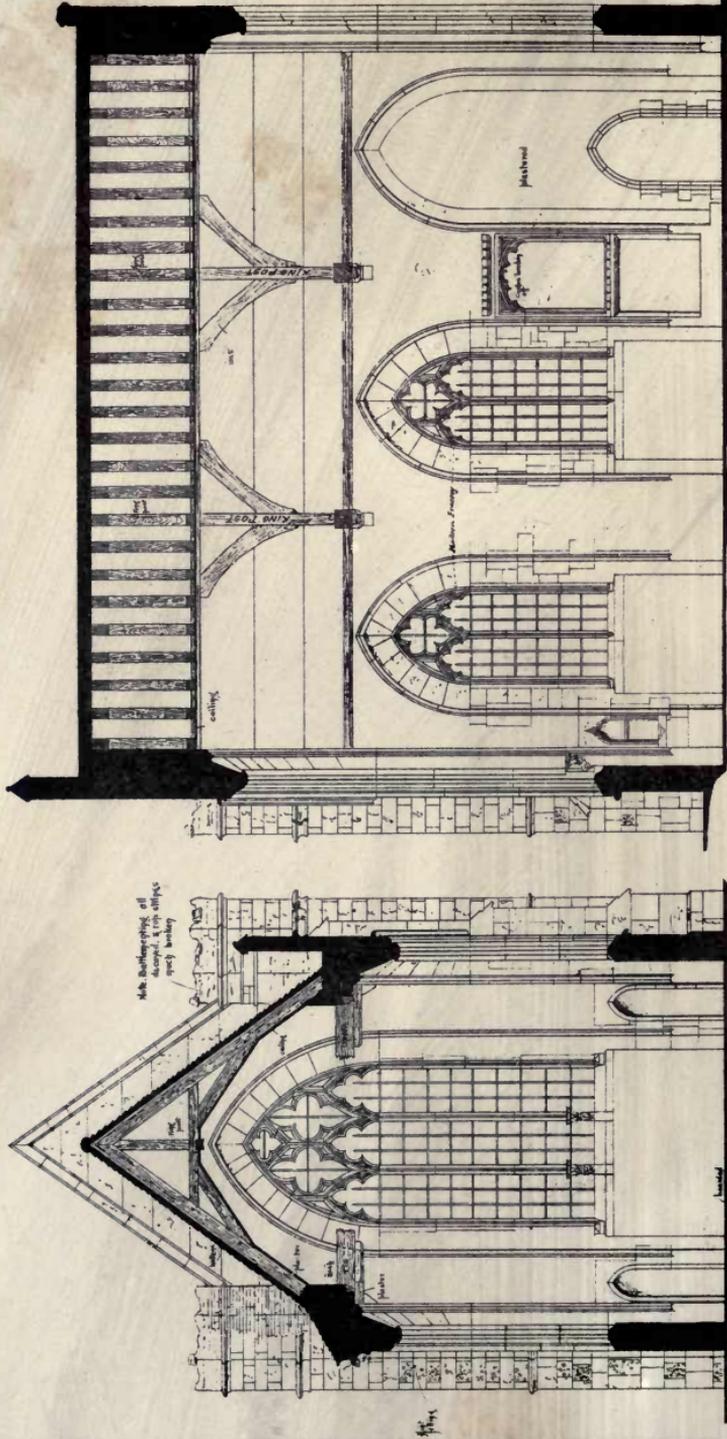


PLAN



Measured & drawn by
A. S. & J. G. 1872

CHAPEL OF S. MARY MAGDALEN
KINGSTON · SURREY.

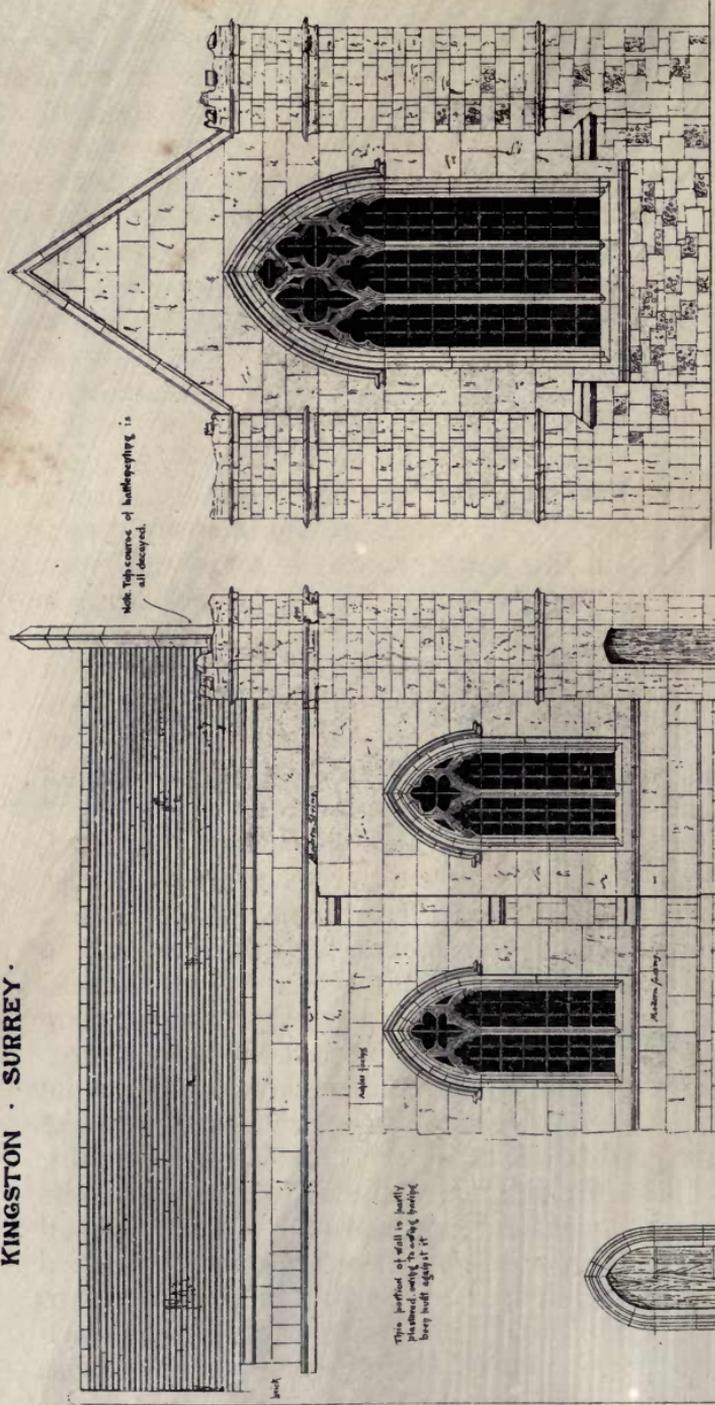


LONG SECTION

CROSS SECTION

Note. The tracery of Chapel is, as likely, substituted
that may be for other parts of the same.

CHAPEL OF S · MARY · MAGDALEN
 KINGSTON · SURREY ·



SOUTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1881, p. 101.

middle of the 14th century to find the germs of the later style ; but the features of the two will be clearly seen upon a careful examination of the drawings ; and though, generally speaking, it might be termed a work of the Decorated period, yet there are, clearly, incipient features of the next period ; and thus it becomes a valuable specimen of the transition from the period of graceful design, flowing tracery, and rich mouldings, which characterize the Decorated period, into the Perpendicular period, when greater boldness of design was accompanied by greater formality, and a vertical and rectilinear arrangement which led to the final destruction of Gothic architecture as an art ; this remark, of course, only refers to English Gothic, for the later period of Gothic abroad diverged quite to the same extent in the opposite direction ; since, while in this country designs more and more tended to become simply the work of a clerk with a parallel ruler, abroad, especially in France, the freedom of flowing lines developed into Flamboyant—a style of brilliant fanciful thought which, equally with our Perpendicular, led to the fall of Gothic design : and in Portugal and Spain Gothic art developed into a maze of rich fancifulness with a similar result.

But this Chapel is especially valuable on another ground. It is a building of altogether a different type, as its use was altogether different from the ordinary type of edifice for parochial use and requirements. Its purpose, as the reader will have gathered from the account of its foundation, was not for the assembly of a general congregation of parishioners to witness and take part in the performance of Divine Service, but for the celebration of Divine Service with a special object, quite apart from the use of a congregation, and at which, in fact, none but the Founder himself and his family and household were permitted to be present on certain occasions, and at which it was assumed there would not at any time be more than a very limited congregation. Accustomed, as we are in these days, to no phase of worship other than that either of the parish at large in the parish church (or of the diocese at large in the Cathedral church, which is nearly the same thing,

since the cathedral is the parish church of all within the diocese), or of the family united in less formal and more or less unorganized form of worship, or that of institutions in the nature of a college, the inmates of which are *quoad* members of one family, it is somewhat difficult to appreciate a system such as that of chantries and free chapels, but we may anticipate their revival hereafter when the very urgent needs of the population are provided for.

Designed for this special purpose, there was no need of a spacious building divided into nave for the people and chancel for the clergy; and we find the building to be a simple oblong in plan measuring ft. 37·9 × ft. 17·3 internal measurement, or about twice as long as wide, as will be seen on reference to the ground plan, having a staircase turret at each eastern angle. The height from floor to wall-plate is 20 feet. The relative proportion of length, width, and height is perfect.

The material is faced-flint, with stone dressings, and the turrets are necessarily faced (at least) with stone. The stone appears to have been, to a considerable extent, laid the contrary way to the strata, and has consequently flaked off very much; the south wall and turret have, at some time in the present century, been faced with a veneer of bath stone.

Referring to the illustrations, it will be seen that at each end is a window of three lights, but that on the east has internally an elegant bracket springing from each mullion and ending respectively in a well-carved head of a king and queen, which may not improbably be those of King Edward III and Queen Philippa, who, by the Patent and the Ordinance of Re-foundation, were specially directed to be remembered in the prayers of the celebrant of Divine Service. What object the brackets were intended to serve, whether a small statue or a light, must remain a matter of conjecture.

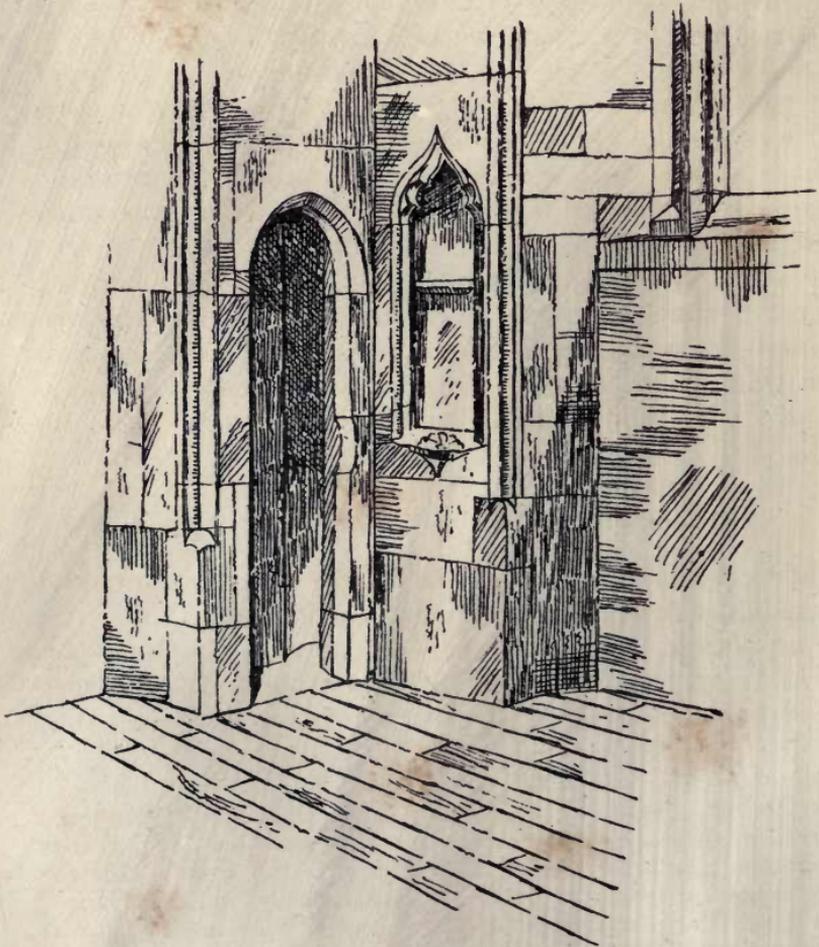
On either side of the Chapel, beginning at the western end, was a bay inclosing a doorway, the details of which are now more than doubtful. Next we find on each side a rather large, very shallow canopied recess, apparently,



THE FREE CHAPEL OF ST MARY MAGDALENE,
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

Brackets at foot of East Window.

SKETCH OF S. E. CORNER, SHOWING
DOOR TO TURRET, & PISCINA.



A. D. Dargden.
April 1882.

from its proportion, not intended for a sedile, but for what other purpose I am unable to suggest. The rest of the space thence eastwards is occupied by two good windows, each of two lights, with the cills cut down low; and on the north is a low doorway which, doubtless, led to part of the Chaplains' dwelling. Close to this doorway on the exterior is the only remaining dripstone end, a capially carved head. In the east wall, near each angle, is a narrow doorway leading to the staircase in the turret.

The roof is of a simple design, tie-beam and king-post, the former pieced at the ends.

From the Ministers' Accounts¹ (and from them only) we learn that there were, at the time of the Dissolution, two subsidiary chapels. After speaking of the Chapel itself and a garden adjoining to the eastward, that record mentions a small chapel called "Sainte Anne Chappell," beneath which was a small chamber, called "le Studie," which was probably the Master's Study; and on the south of the Chapel was a small chapel called "Sainte Loyes Chappell,"² and a small place (*unam parvam placeam*) under the same. Probably St. Anne's Chapel may have adjoined the western half of the Chapel itself, on the north side; but there is nothing to indicate the position of the other chapel, which was situated on the south.

CHAPLAINS, AND WARDENS OR MASTERS.

The first Chaplain, RALPH DE STANLE, was presented by Edward Lovekyn, and instituted 23rd March, 1309-10; all subsequent presentations—commencing with John le Fre, who was instituted 12th October, 1326—were made by John Lovekyn, till his decease in, or soon after,

¹ Ministers' Accounts, Surrey, No. 68.

² Sainte Loy, St. Eloy, or, in Latin, St. Eligius. In Chaucer's *Canterbury Pilgrimage*, he says of the Prioress (line 118), "Hire gretest othe n'as but by Seint Eloy;" and in the Friar's Tale the Carter says (line 7146), "I pray God save thy body, and Seint Eloy." Upon which Tyrwhitt remarks that in all the MSS. he had seen it was abbreviated to St. Loy; and if "othe" were treated as a dissyllable, the metre would be right.

May 1368, after which the right became vested in and was exercised by the successive Bishops of Winchester, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance on Re-foundation. It does not seem ever to have lapsed to the Chapter of Winchester in default of presentation by the Bishop in the period allowed.

There do not appear to have been more than two Chaplains, one of whom was styled the Warden or Master, and the other a Perpetual Chaplain; in some cases, and probably as a general rule, the Perpetual Chaplain was promoted to the Wardenship, if a vacancy happened in his time, but not always, as in the case of Richard de Warmynton. The same form of institution to the Wardenship was practised in the case of a Chaplain being promoted to that office, as if he were a new comer. The fact of there being two subsidiary chapels furnishes no inference of there ever having been more than two Chaplains, since, if one celebrated in the Chantry Chapel, the other could officiate in either of the subsidiary chapels whensoever.

CHAPLAINS ON THE OLD FOUNDATION BY EDWARD LOVEKYN.

RALPHE DE STANLE, inst. 23rd March, 1309-10.¹ It was presumably on his complaint against Robert Lovekyn of subtraction of income that the latter was excommunicated by the Bishop, on 15th December, 1312.²

JOHN LE FRE, inst. 12th October, 1326.³ It was he who, failing redress by the Bishop, appealed to the Archbishop in 1327.⁴

PETER DE LINCOLN, inst. 22nd September, 1331.⁵
STEPHEN DE STOKE, Goldington; resigned 1335.⁶

¹ Reg., *Wodelok*, fol. 124 v.

² *Ibid.*, fol. 175 v. and 178.

³ Reg., *Stratford*, fol. 100.

⁴ Archiep. Reg., *Reynolds*, fol. 56 v. (*Appendix*, No. 3.)

⁵ Reg., *Stratford*, fol. 124.

⁶ For St. George, Botolph Lane, *olim* St. George, Eastcheap. Reg., *Orleton*, II, fol. 48.

ROBERT LE FEKENHAM, inst. 13th July, 1335;¹ resigned 1337.²

JOHN DE WITHAM, inst. 18th July, 1337;³ resigned 1343.⁴

WALTER COK, OR COUKE, de Feni-Stratford, inst. 1st March, 1343-4.⁵ He was charged with being non-resident, and altogether neglectful of his duties, for which the Bishop admonished him, and no doubt thus led to his resignation in 1348.⁶

JOHN LE WALSH, inst. 30th June, 1348.⁶

JOHN RENFELD, OR BANFELD, de Burgh, inst. 26th April, 1349;⁷ resigned 1353.⁸

WARDENS AND CHAPLAINS ON THE NEW FOUNDATION BY JOHN LOVEKYN.

WILLIAM DE HYNKELE, the first Warden, inst. to the Chaplaincy, 13th June, 1353;⁹ resigned prior to 3rd March, 1356.¹⁰

THOMAS DE HELMENDEN, inst. as Warden, 3rd March, 1355;¹¹ died or resigned prior to 16th January, 1358.¹²

ELYAS DE RODESTON, inst. as Chaplain, 3rd March, 1355, being the same day as the Warden;¹¹ and as Warden, 16th January, 1358;¹² resigned, 1367.¹³

RICHARD DE WARMYNGTON, OR WARMYNTONE, inst. as Chaplain, 16th January, 1358, to the vacancy caused by

¹ Reg., *Orleton*, II, fol. 48 a. He had been instituted to St. George, Eastcheap, in 1329. Newcourt's *Repertorium*, I, 353.

² In exchange for St. Werburgh, dioc. Lond. Reg., *Orleton*, II, 60.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ In exchange for a Chantry in Allhallows, Barking. Reg., *Orleton*, II, fol. 102 v.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Reg., *Edyndon*, I, fol. 35.

⁷ *Ibid.*, I, fol. 46.

⁸ *Ibid.*, I, fol. 78.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, I, fol. 88 v. One Robert de Hynkelee was Vicar of Kingston Church in April, 1352 (p. 43, *ante*).

¹¹ Reg., *Edyndon*, I, fol. 88 v.

¹² *Ibid.*, I, fol. 97.

¹³ Reg., *Wykeham*, I, fol. 6.

the promotion of Elyas de Rodeston.¹ He was passed over when the Wardenship became vacant, in 1367. He was joined with the new Warden as Grantees of a small further endowment by John Wenge and wife, in July, 1368,² and joined in granting a lease of the same, 10th October, 1376, to William de Walworth and William de Halden, presumably for some technical purpose.³ He was one of the Executors of the Will of Sir William Walworth, who calls him "my Chaplain," and obtained probate on 24th December, 1385,⁴ and in the Hustings Court of London on the 16th January following.⁵

ROBERT SYMOND, or ROBERT OF ENGLISH BICKNOR, inst. 5th November, 1367; in the grant of endowment made to him and Warmynton above mentioned, he is called the Master of the Chapel, and the latter Perpetual Chaplain; he gives himself no title in the lease granted 10th October 1376, above mentioned;³ resigned 1393.⁶

RICHARD CLAUDYCH. John Lovekyn, by his Will dated 4th May, 1368, devised a house in Croke de Lane, London, to him ("my Chaplain") and his successors as a further endowment.⁷

REGINALD JURDAN, inst. 17th January, 1393-4,⁸ resigned 1402.⁹

JOHN HALS, inst. 8th March, 1402-3,⁹ resigned 1404.¹⁰

JOHN DE SCARBURGH, inst. 9th May, 1404,¹⁰ resigned 1405.¹¹

RICHARD BOWDEN, inst. 7th December, 1405.¹¹
(The Registers during an intervening period of 32 years are lost.)

JOHN GORSUCH, died 1448.¹²

¹ Reg., *Edyndon*, I, fol. 97.

² Excheq. Augm., Ancient Deeds, P. 15, No. 18.

³ *Ibid.*, P. 15, No. 20.

⁴ Prerog. Reg., 1 *Rous*.

⁵ Hustings Roll 139, No. 70.

⁶ Reg., *Wykeham*, I, fol. 228 *v*.

⁷ Hustings Roll 96, No. 196.

⁸ Reg., *Wykeham*, fol. 228 *v*.

⁹ *Ibid.*, fol. 341 *a*.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, fol. 348 *a*.

¹¹ In exchange for the vicarage of Croydon. Reg., *Beaufort*, fol. 9.

¹² Reg., *Waynflete*, I, fol. 6 *v*.

WILLIAM SHARP, B.D., inst. 16th August, 1448;¹ resigned 1451.²

WILLIAM FROME, inst. 18th December 1451;² died 1464.³

PETER BAXTER, inst. 13th June, 1464;³ died 1476.⁴

EDMUND HAMPDEN, inst. 28th July, 1476.⁴ Granted to Richard Belamyne a lease, for 60 years, of a house in Thames Street, on 30th December, 1482, confirmed by the Bishop.⁵

HUGH MEREDITH, died 1485.⁶

WILLIAM CARPENTER, inst. 19th October, 1485.⁶

(Here is another interval of 10 years, for which the Registers are lost.)

RICHARD KYRKEBY, OR KIRKEBE, B.D.⁷ On 20th September, 1520, as Master, granted a lease of the tenement in Thames Street let by his predecessor to Bellamyne, for 60 years from this date, at an increased rental.⁸ Resigned 16th July, 1522.⁹

EDMUND THURLAND, Clerk, inst. as Master, 21st July, 1522;¹⁰ he granted a lease on 20th October, 1522, of part of the property situate in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane.¹¹

SILVANUS ELYSTUN, Warden; granted a lease on 18th March, 1533, of property in Thames Street.¹²

EDWARD THURLONDE, as Master, granted a lease, on 4th March, 1539, of the Chappell Ferme;¹³ died or resigned very soon afterwards.

¹ Reg., *Waynflete*, I, fol. 6 v.

² In exchange for a Prebend in the Church of St. David. Reg., *Waynflete*, I, fol. 42.

³ Reg., *Waynflete*, I, fol. 133 v.

⁴ *Ibid.*, II, fol. 40.

⁵ British Museum, Add. Charter, No. 23,529.

⁶ Reg., *Waynflete*, II, fol. 112 v.

⁷ M.A. of Oxford, B.D. of Paris, and incorporated at Oxford, 24th January, 1505-6. Wood's *Fasti-Oxon.*, I, 642.

⁸ British Museum, Add. Charter, No. 23,530.

⁹ Reg., *Fox*, V, fol. 3.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, fol. 3.

¹¹ British Museum, Add. Charters, No. 22,668.

¹² *Ibid.*, No. 23,531. The lease does not appear to have received the Bishop's sanction.

¹³ Ministers' Accounts, Surrey, No. 68. The sanction of the Bishop does not appear to have been given.

CHARLES CAREW; succeeded to the Wardenship between 4th March, 1539, when Thurland was living, and 20th May, 1539, on which day he executed a lease of part of the property.¹ He had been instituted Rector of Beddington, 24th March, 1529-30,² and of Beddington Portion, 4th July, 1530.³ He died in 1540.⁴

The following note respecting the fate of Charles Carew, the last Master or Warden, is taken from Manning and Bray.⁵ I have not found anything to throw light upon the question, whether the conjecture is correct or not, and have not even succeeded in finding the Inquisition upon which it is based.

By Inquisition taken at Kingston, 4th January, 5th Elizabeth (1562-3), before William Saunders, Esqre., and Thomas Taylor, gentleman, surveyors of the Queen's lands in this county, appointed by a commission from the Exchequer, it appeared that this Chapel with all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereto belonging, came into the hands of the Crown by the forfeiture of Charles Carew, the last Master thereof, on 12th March, 31 Henry VIII (1539-40); and that the said chapels had been attainted of felony long before. But of what kind of felony we are not told. It was probably some offence against the Act of the Six Articles (or the *Bloody Statute*, as it is called), which had passed a little before (28th June 1539),⁶ and to which was added a clause against the marriage of priests which was thereby made a capital offence. They did not find, indeed, that he was married, but suspect that this was his crime. He undoubtedly belonged to the Carews of Beddington. His Rectory and Portion of Beddington were presented to, on his avoidance (as in cases of forfeiture), by the King,⁷ though the advowson belonged to his family. Nay, as he died in

¹ Ministers' Accounts, Surrey, No. 68. The sanction of the Bishop does not appear to have been given.

² Reg., *Wolsey*, fol. 50.

³ *Ibid.*, fol. 60 *v.*

⁴ Reg., *Gardiner*, fol. 41.

⁵ Manning and Bray; *History of Surrey*, I, p. 356.

⁶ Rapin, I, p. 821. Kenneth, II, p. 219.

⁷ Reg., *Gardiner*, fols. 41, 46.

1540, if it happened so early as 12th March (the day on which his forfeiture is said to have taken place), it is not improbable he suffered capitally; this being before the sentence of the law was mitigated to the forfeiture of goods, chattels, and preferments only, which was not till some months after.

PROPERTY.

The lands and houses belonging to the Free Chapel at the time of the Dissolution, and forming its permanent endowment, as we gather from several sources, were as follows:—

The Chapel itself, and the site on which it stands.¹

A garden adjoining, to the eastward.

Another small chapel, called "Sainte Anne Chappell."

One small apartment, called "le^e Studie" (probably the Master's Study), beneath that chapel.

Also another inner chamber, with one "le Hawkes mew" above the same.

A small chapel there, called "Sainte Loyes Chappell," on the south of the principal chapel; and a small place under the same.

An old kitchen; and a room adjoining; and a solar, called "a lofte" above the kitchen and chamber; and another chamber beneath the kitchen, on the west of the Chapel, and situated on the further side of a footway leading from the Town of Kingston towards London.

¹ The site of the Chapel, kitchen, chamber, and stable belonging to the site were soon afterwards let to Robert Wammeslye at 10s. per annum. (Ministers' Accounts, Surrey, No. 68.)

The Ministers' Accounts were the accounts of receivers or bailiffs appointed by the King to receive the income from, and pay the charges upon the lands, tenements, and rents belonging to Religious foundations, from the time of their (mis)appropriation to the Crown until their sale by Letters Patent, when the capital value instead of income swelled the Royal pocket.

In the present case, the account to which we refer is the first rendered, and refers to the year beginning in the 38th, and ending in the 39th year of King Henry VIII.

² It is curious to find the prefix "le" thus systematically introduced in an account written in Latin at a period nearly 200 years after the French language had ceased to be used in legal documents; it appears, *e.g.*, in le Cokerowe, le Brydghowse, le Marcat place, le Fawken, le London Streate, le Hart's horne, le Chapell grove, le Studye.

A house next to the kitchen.

A "le yarde" on the North of the Chapel, and another on the West of the same; and one *deambulatorium*, called "a galorye," above the said yards, leading from the chamber above St. Anne's Chapel to a small space, and 2 chambers called "the Maysters lodginge."

A cellar and 4 small chambers under the Master's lodging; and the end of a shed with partition at the West end of the old shed there, and a stable situate at the West end of the shed.

A Dovecote; with free ingress and egress to the dovecote, stable, and shed, as well as to all the other places belonging to the Chapel.

All of which premises are situated in Norbyton, in the parish of Kingston, and were let by King Edward VI by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Court of Augmentations and Revenues of the Crown, bearing date at Westminster, the 26th April, in his first year, to Richard Taverner, Esq.,¹ his executors and assigns, for 21 years, beginning at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel then next ensuing (1547), with other messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the said Letters Patent specified, at a rental of Twelve pounds and twelve pence, by half-yearly payments.²

The above were assigned by Queen Elizabeth for the support of the Grammar School which she founded by Letters Patent on the 1st March, in her 3rd year, 1561.

There were also the following properties included by King Edward VI in the lease which he granted of the foregoing:³—

A Mansion or house and farm, called "le Chapelle ferme," with lands, meadows, pastures, and warrens thereto appertaining.⁴

¹ Richard Taverner bought or leased of the King a considerable quantity of similar properties; as, for example, the messuage, lands, &c., called Hertyngdon, and others in Kingston. (Patent Roll, 36 Henry VIII, Pt. 2.)

² Patent Roll, 3 Elizabeth, Pt. 2, m. 41.

³ Augmentation; Miscellaneous Leases, 1 Edward VI, Vol. 218, fol. 43.

⁴ This was subject to a lease granted by Edward Thurlonde, the Master, on 4th March, 1539, for thirty years from Michaelmas following, at a rental of £11, the particulars of which have already been given (Ministers' Accounts, No. 68), from which lease the four next following items were specially excepted.

A Cottage of 2 rooms, with yard and garden, nigh the chapel.¹

The herbage, woods, and little grove called "Postells crofte."

The Dayrehouse (Dairy-house) Wood, and the wood lying behind the Dayrehouse wood.

A little grove of wood called "le chapelle grove," lying *super le Downes*.

All houses, edifices, chambers, barns, stables, dovecotes, orchards, gardens, lands, meadows, pastures, commons, and all hereditaments (omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis, apparently) in Kingston, pertaining to "le Chapelle ferme."

The following parcel of the possessions appear in the Ministers' Accounts,² but were sold by King Henry on the 8th September, 1545:³—

A messuage or tenement in Thames Brydge Strete, or Kingston Longstrete, in the town of Kingston, late in the occupation of Henrie Cone and now of Thomas Pope, held (by Richard Connye, when sold) on a yearly tenure at the will of the lord, at a rent of	0	10	0
Tenement in Gurdiner Strat, or Gyghill, in the occupation of Robert Barnes, as tenant at will	0	6	0
Garden, shed, stables, and other edifices adjoining the Chapel, and in the occupation of Thomas Creston	1	0	0
Void plot in Norbiton Street, in the occupation of John Coleraye, or Colwyche	0	0	2
Tenement and garden adjoining, in London Street, in the occupation of Ralph Hambridge	0	8	0
Tenement, garden, and shed and enclosure in London Strete, or Norbiton Strete, in the occupation of John Bailyard, or Baylye	0	8	0
Tenement in Thames Steeet, in the occupation of Alice Berhame, or Barham, Widow	0	10	0
Tenement in Thames Street, in the occupation of John London	0	10	0
The rent of a stable, with <i>solar</i> above, in the Lane called Gyghill, and also a cottage (<i>domicula</i>) therein built in Kingston next Le Harts Horne, let to Richard Thomas by Indenture dated 20 th May, 31 st Henry VIII ...	0	12	0
Tenement and appurtenances in the lane called Westbitomes, or Westbytons Strete, ⁴ held by Thomas Erley, assignee of Thomas Standon, under Indenture ⁵	0	7	0

¹ Ministers' Accounts, No. 68.

² *Ibid.*

³ Land Revenue Returns, 1—3 Edward VI.

⁴ This is probably West-by-Thames Street, a name still subsisting.

⁵ Eight shillings, according to the Ministers' Accounts.

Tenement in Thames Street, in the occupation of William Bowyer, by Indenture ¹	1	0	0
A garden there, let to Richard Warde, by Indenture ...	0	1	0
Tenement and Garden adjoining, in Thames Street, held by John Draper, assignee of Robert Exfeild, by Indenture	0	2	0
Stable and (four, altered to) three gardens in Kingston, held by the heirs of Roger Turner, or Tornor, on lease as stated	0	8	0
Tenement in Kingston, in the lane called Gyghill, held by Henry Valentine, or Volantyne, on lease of 20th May, 31st Henry VIII, as above mentioned	0	10	0
Two Mills there, ² under one roof, called "the Chappell Mills," let to William Marlowe, and held by his Widow, by Indenture, for a term of years as stated	4	0	0

It was noted that this property was no parcel of any Manor, nor of the Honour of Hampton Courte, notwithstanding that they be in the town of Kingston, and that there were no lands appertaining to them. That there were no more tenements within the said Town belonging to the Chapel having lands appertaining to the same. And that the tenements lying in Islington had no lands appertaining unto them, and were no parcel of any Manor, but lay in the furthest part of the said town, and within a mile of the King's Highness' House of Seynt Johnes. And further, that the King's Majesty (*i.e.*, the Owner), was bound to all manner of repairs of the tenements within the Town of Kingston, and the tymberworke of the Mills, and of the tenements in Islington. And that these were the first particulars that had been made of the premises.

By commandment of Sir Walter Myldemaye, knight, and John Kelowey, Esquire, William Goodwynne gave a certificate containing the names of such persons as had theretofore had relief by the chantries, free chapels and brotherhoods, within the County of Surrey; amongst which he certified as to the Free Chapel of Mary Magdalene in Kingstone, that John Depenham was the

¹ This is presumably the tenement let by the Master on the 20th September, 1520, to William Bowrys, for 60 years, at a rental of 24s. per annum. (Add. Charter, 23,530.)

² One of these may have been the mill given by Sir William Walworth.

Incumbent there ; that his stipend was £6 : 13s. 4d., upon which the tenths to the King's majesty were 13s. 4d., leaving £6 remaining ; and his pension was Vs. The certificate is undated, but was subsequent to 20th June, 1540.¹

On the 8th September, 1545, the King sold a considerable portion of the real estate forming the endowment of the Chapel, and situate in Kingston and London, to Robert Lockwood for £92 : 18s. 4d.²

Under a commission addressed to his trusty and well-beloved Robert Southwell, Thomas Pope, William Goryng, Thomas Cawarden, knights ; Richard Sakevile, Thomas Saunders, Henry Poulstead, Esquires ; and John Carleton, William Goodyng, Thomas Darrell (interlined), and Anthony Stringer, gentlemen ; reciting the Act of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, 4th November, in His Majesty's first year,³ whereby colleges, chantries, free chapels, brotherhoods and guilds, manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and certain other things mentioned in the said Act were given to the King, in such sort as in the Act more plainly appeared ; therefore, to the intent that the King for his part might be truly and justly answered of such and so much of the same as by the said Act appertained to him, he appointed these Commissioners for the Counties of Surrey and Sussex, and the city of Chichester, directing them to certify the result of their investigation to the Court of Augmentation, and commanding mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs and others to aid. It is signed by the King at the top, and by Protector Somerset and others below, but undated.

A certificate which is to be found filed among the records of the Court of Augmentations, and which was evidently prepared by the Commissioners under this authority, runs to the following effect : They certify that

¹ Certificates of Colleges and Chantries (Augmentation Office), Surrey, 48. (*Appendix*, No. 13.)

² The particulars are given a little later in the list of property belonging to the Chapel.

³ Act, 1 Edward VI, c. 14.

the Chapel was founded, according to report (for there was no evidence shown to them), to pray for the King's Majesty, and John Lovekyn and Mabyll his wife, and all Christian souls.¹ That the Chapel was situate in Norbyton, in the parish of Kingston, a quarter of a mile distant from the church.

The yearly value was	xiiij <i>li.</i>	ix <i>s.</i>	viiij <i>d.</i>	ob.
Upon which were the following charges:—							
To the Bailiff of Kingston	iiij <i>li.</i>	vj <i>s.</i>	viiij <i>d.</i>				
The Priest for his salary	vj <i>li.</i>	xiiis.	iiij <i>d.</i>				
Bread, wine, and wax	...	viijs.					
	<hr/>			xj <i>li.</i> viijs.			
And so there remained, net	<hr/>				
				xl <i>s.</i> viiiij <i>d.</i> ob.			

An inventory (mentioned as not containing a valuation) was annexed to the certificate, but has unfortunately been lost, probably from having been sent to the officers of another department, with a view to the seizure of the plunder. But there is preserved an account of such of the goods of the Chapel as remained up to May, 1553, the date I presume from the fact that, though dated only 16th May, without year, it succeeds the list of goods of Kingston Parish Church (which is dated the 15th May, 7th Edward VI). Almost all articles of value had been swept away, either in the earlier part of this reign or in that of King Henry VIII, but the records respecting them are only found, in exceptional cases, to be still preserved. At the date of the existing schedule only two articles of intrinsic value remained; viz., a silver chalice, which the subordinate of the Royal Commissioners who had to investigate and report had previously (as he stated) delivered into the Jewel-house, to the King's use; and a chrismatory of silver, parcel gilt, weighing 18oz., which he had received to the King's use, together with a vestment of figured velvet, which he stated had been described in the former inventory as being of tissue.

¹ Upon this it may be noted, that though the Commissioners had no evidence shown to them, the records of the Chapel must have been in existence, or the report would scarcely have been so accurate as it is.

There remained in charge of John Evelyn, the farmer of the property, for the King's use, 2 small bells and a sacring-bell.

The list consists of a considerable number of vestments which had previously escaped confiscation (probably as not being very saleable at such a time), and some metal work, now sold. There were no less than 9 copes and 37 vestments (chasubles), which were sold in lots, the most valuable being 4 copes and 3 vestments of crimson velvet, which realised £10. There were also an altar-cloth of damask, and one of linen, and 4 hangings of altars. The metal consisted of brazen candlesticks weighing 70lbs., sold for 11s. 8d., and 2 others sold for 8d.; 12lbs. of copper gilt which fetched 6s.; 102lbs. of brass and latten realising 18s., and the organ-pipes which weighed 49lbs. and sold for 22s. 5d.; and sundries, not named, produced 5s. The total amount obtained by the sale was £21:19s. 11d.; no inconsiderable amount, considering the relative value of money at that period.

Goodwyne certified, that beyond the above there yet remained in the chapel certain ornaments, which must be delivered by order taken by the King's Commissioners, but the particulars of which he could not set forth without his book. He dates from Walton, and addresses the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Cawarden, knight, one of the gentlemen of the King's Majesty's Privy Chamber.¹

This was certified by Henry Leke, deputed by Richard Leke, Auditor.

The total annual rental of these properties amounted to £10:12s. 2d., and, with a tenement in the parish of St. Sepulchre next London, late parcel of the possessions of Osney, of the yearly value of £1, made together a total of £11:12s. 2d. per annum.

On the 8th September, 1545, the King (Henry VIII) sold, these properties to Robert Lockwood, of London,

¹ Augmentation Office; Inventories of Church Goods. *Appendix*, No. 15; reprinted from *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, IV, pp. 167, 168.

clothworker, for the sum of £92 : 18s. 4d., paid all in hand, being at the rate of 8 years' purchase.¹

Beside these properties, the institution was entitled to a number of small rentals or rent-charges, as follows:²—

Rent received of William Morer, in respect of a garden adjoining the tenement of one Lovebone, on the east side of Kyngestreate (particulars of which as stated as appearing in a Rental made by Geoffrey Chamber, Esq ^{re} ., late the King's Supervisor of lands and receipts, taken 23 rd May, 33 Henry VIII)	0	1	0
Of Thomas Benson, in respect of a tenement in Thamesstreate, late in occupation of Widow Randals	0	3	6
Of John Evelinge, charge on a tenement in the Street called Norbyton, late in tenure of William Collin	0	1	8
Of John fforester, on a garden adjoining the Lane leading to Downehall, on the West	0	2	0
Of John Dawsate, on a garden adjoining the tenement of John Wydhowse, on the West, towards London Streate	0	1	0
Of John Humpfrey, on a tenement lying in "le Cokerowe" next the house called "le Brydye howse"	0	7	0
Of John Duke, on a tenement lying in Hardell Streate, adjoining the house of Mr. fforde, on the West	0	4	0
Of Richard Sterrs, of Stalworthe, on a tenement lying in Stalworthe	0	4	0
Of Henry Groser, on a piece of land lying at Gyghyll, late in occupation of William Whytfeylde	0	0	8
Of Westbroke, on 2 acres of land lying in the field called Goodbrydgyfeld... ..	0	0	8
Of Robert Thorpe, on a garden next Lyttlefeylde Style	0	2	0
Of Thomas Skytte, on a piece of land on the West of the River Thames, on which a tenement was lately built	0	1	6
Of Reginald Blakman, on a tenement lying near the church yard of Kingston	0	3	0
Of John Hawkins, of London, on a tenement called "the Bull," lying in Thames Streate, opposite Kingston Bridge	0	1	3
Of Erasmus fforde, on a tenement opposite "le Marcat place," late in occupation of George Bodier	0	8	3
Of John Chapman, on a tenement lying in "le Markett place"	0	3	0
Of the said John Chapman, on a garden lying next "le lawken" in Regia Strata	0	1	0
Of John Amoo, on a tenement in Thames Streate, next the said Bridge	0	1	0

¹ Land Revenue Returns, 1—3 Edward VI.

² Ministers' Accounts, No. 68.

Amounting in the whole to £2 : 6s. 6d. per annum.

The total annual receipts derived from all these properties, held under their several tenures, amounted to £24 : 19s. 10d.

But the possessions which came to the hands of King Edward VI were diminished by £10 : 12s. 2d., for the property sold by his predecessor to John Broxholme and John Bellowe, on 10th December, 1535. Out of the income were the following deductions :—

The collector was allowed a remuneration of 20s.

Stipend to John Debnam, Clerk, to celebrate in the said Chapel, £6 : 13s. 4d. per annum, for which the collector took his receipt ; but a marginal note says that only half of the year was properly due to him, and therefore half the charge was disallowed.

Monies paid to John Evelyn, farmer of the site and other lands pertaining to the Chapel, 12s. for firewood, according to a covenant contained in his lease.

Monies paid both for bread and wine, and for....., was expended annually in the Chapel for the celebration of Divine Service there ; this year as by note thereof, 5s.

And further, for repair of the sheds and other houses there, as well as works of tiling and carpentry, 18s. 8d.

These deductions together amounted to £20 : 1s. 2d., so that the net balance coming to the King, in the year 38 Henry VIII and 1 Edward VI, amounted only to £4 : 18s. 8d.¹

In conclusion, I have again to acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance of Mr. Baigent by whom the searches and copies of records in the Diocesan Registry were made, my own time not permitting me to attend personally.

¹ The History of the Free Chapel being the subject in hand, I have thought it unnecessary to trace the subsequent history of the property ; but a part appears mentioned in the Patents of Queen Elizabeth, founding the Grammar School.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Although the popularization of education received an immense impetus in the brief reign of King Edward VI, and the lengthened rule of his sister and successor, Queen Elizabeth, it would be a great mistake to forget or overlook the efforts made to that end during previous centuries, and, in this neighbourhood, notably the grant by the famous Priory of Merton in the year 1240, of the advowson of Maldon with Chessington, to Walter de Merton,¹ as an endowment for an educational establishment which through his successful zeal led to and formed the basis of the first definitely constituted college in England—viz., Merton College, Oxford.

And we find that the idea of a grammar school at Kingston was afloat a long while before that which now subsists was established by Queen Elizabeth in 1561. Thirty-three years previously, on the 3rd April, 1528, Isabell Rothewood, of London, widow, made her Will, whereby she gave two tenements, one of which was described as being situated in Thames Street, Kingston, between the water of the Thames on the west and the King's Highway on the east, and the other *edified* on the south part of Clatterying Bridge (subject to the rights of the then tenants), to the use, maintenance, and supportation of such a free-school as should be purchased, obtained, and gotten in Kingston within 3 years next after her decease, for the erudition and teaching of scholars there, for ever; and to be assured to that end as learned counsel might advise. And she directed that in default of that object being carried out within the 3 years, the tenements should be sold and the proceeds divided into 3 parts, whereof one-third should be applied towards the support of poor scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, there studying in Arts or Divinity; one-third for an Obit in

¹ Cartulary of Merton Priory; Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. Cxlij v.

the Church of All Hallows, Honey Lane, London ; and the other third to be given away among poor people.¹

In 1557, Robert Hammonde, of Hampton, gentleman, by his Will dated on the 7th March in that year, left to the bailiffs and freemen of Kingston, £6 : 13s. 4d. to set up a Free Grammar School there.²

The desire thus expressed probably represented a more widely-extended feeling which led, in the early years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to an application being made to her by the bailiffs and freemen and inhabitants of the town, which resulted in the grant of Letters under her Privy Seal, dated the 1st of March in the 3rd year of her reign (1561), whereby of her special grace she willed, granted, and ordained, for herself and her heirs, that there should be a Grammar School, to be called the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar for all future time, with a Pedagogue or Master, and a sub-pedagogue or hipodidasculus; and for the better carrying out of her intention, and for the good government of the lands, tenements, revenues, and other profits granted and assigned for the sustentation of such School, she ordered that the two bailiffs of the town, for the time being, should be and be called the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of such School.

She therefore assigned, elected, nominated, constituted, and declared her beloved William Matson and George Snellinge, then bailiffs of the town, to be the first Governors and to fulfil the office from this date so long as they continued to be such bailiffs.

That the Governors should be a body corporate and politic, in perpetuity, by the name of "The Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the Town of Kingston-upon-Thames ;" and be so incorporated hereby, and hold of her the Chapel, houses, buildings, chambers, structures, rents, reversions, possessions, revenues, and

¹ Prerogative Reg., 31, *Porch.*

² Prerogative Reg., 18, *Wrastley.*

hereditaments undermentioned in special, and all other, of her or any other person whomsoever.

And in order to carry out her intention, she gave and granted to the Governors, for the possession, revenue and goods of the School:—

All that her Free Chapel, with its pertinents, called Marye Magdalene Chappell, in Norbiton, in Kingeston super Thamisiar aforesaid, together with its garden and buildings and lands, &c. (as previously specified in the mention of the property of the Free Chapel); and

All the premises which her dearly-beloved brother, Edward VI, late King of England, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Court of Augmentations, dated at Westminster the 26th day of April in the first year of his reign, granted and let (*inter alia*) to Richard Taverner, Esquire, for 21 years, from the feast of St. Michael then next ensuing, at a rent of Twelve pounds and twelve pence, payable by half-yearly payments, as in such Letters Patent fully appeared.

And she gave and granted to the Governors all such possessions, &c., and reserved rent and profits as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as full manner and form as any Chaplain, Priest, or Incumbent of the late Free Chapel, or any other person whomsoever had till then held or possessed the same, and as under the hand of her dearly beloved father Henry VIII, late King of England, or her said brother Edward VI, or her dearly beloved sister Mary late Queen of England, or by right of any Act of Parliament, or in any other way, or in her hands then remaining, or which should remain.¹ Which Free Chapel and premises, stated to be then of the clear annual value of Twenty-one shillings, were to be held at such rent of the Queen and her successors, as of the Honour of Hampton Courte (in free socage and not *in capite*), for all returns, services, and demands whatsoever.

And further, of her fuller grace, she granted to the Governors all proceeds of the Chapel and other premises, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel last, to hold as of her gift; and that they might plead

¹ The uncertainty as to the means by which the property had become vested, or assumed to be legally vested, in the Crown, will be noted.

and be impleaded by their name as aforesaid in all Courts and places, and before any judges or justices, in all causes, actions, and matters of whatsoever nature.

And she further granted to the Governors and their successors full power and authority (with the advice of the Bishop of Winchester for the time being) to nominate and appoint a Pedagogue and Sub-pedagogue for the School as often as the appointment might be vacant; and that they (with the advice of the Bishop) might make useful and wholesome statutes and ordinances, in writing, for the rule, governance, and direction of the Pedagogue, Sub-pedagogue, and Scholars, and the stipends and salaries, and other things touching and concerning the rule, preservation, and disposition of the returns and revenues, and the maintenance and disposition of the School and its appointments; which statutes and ordinances, thus made, she willed and commanded should be inviolably observed in all future time.

And further, for the better support of the School, she granted special licence, and free and lawful faculty, power, and authority, to them and their successors, in perpetuity, to hold, receive, and obtain, as well from the Crown as from others whomsoever, any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within the realm of England or elsewhere within her dominions, but not exceeding the clear annual value of £30 beyond that of the said Chapel houses, buildings, and other premises thus granted—the Statute of Lands and Tenements in Mortmain to the contrary notwithstanding.

Witnessed by the Queen, at Westminster, the 1st day of March, in her 3rd year. (By Brief under the Privy Seal.¹)

A few years later, viz., on the 17th May, 1564, the Queen granted a further endowment.

Referring to the former Letters Patent (described as having been granted under the Great Seal), dated on the 1st March in her 3rd year, and the lease granted by

¹ Patent Roll, 3rd Elizabeth, Pt. 2, m. 41.

King Henry VIII on the 5th May, in his 38th year, to Richard Taverner, of the messuage and tenement in Kingston; viz.:—

- An Inn, called “le George,” with a garden and shed in “le back lane,” next the old Mill;
- And a little enclosure or croft of land, containing by estimation 6 acres, and lying between Hoggesmyll on the East, and part of the land, called “le Bytton” on the West;
- 1 acre of arable land called “le Tenter acre,” lying *in communi campo* of Kingston, called “Tenter felde;”
- 11 tenements, 3 gardens, and one shed, and one pightell,¹ containing by estimation one acre of land;
- 80 acres of land pertaining to a tenement called “le Berehouse;”
- With orchard and stabling pertaining to another tenement at this time inhabited by John Gage;
- Another tenement inhabited by John Standen;
- Another inhabited by William Trueman;
- Another inhabited by Alice Bekewith, widow;
- Another inhabited by Henry Edington;
- Another inhabited by John Palmer, with one small shed and 1 acre of land pertaining thereto;
- Another tenement inhabited by Thomas Tyste;
- Another inhabited by John Chapman, barber;
- One shed in possession of John Jobson;
- Two gardens or pightells in possession of Agnes Smyth;
- One garden in the tenure of Robert Webbe;
- And one pightell in the possession of William Bond;

but reserving all great trees and woods growing on the premises. Which premises (excepting as above excepted) were leased to the said Richard Taverner and his assigns, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel then next ensuing, for the term of 21 years, at an annual rental of £14 payable by equal instalments half-yearly, or within one month therefrom, to the late Court of Augmentation of the Revenue of the Crown, as in the said indenture more fully appeared.

And reciting that King Edward VI, by his Letters Patent under Seal of the late Court of Augmentation, bearing date at Westminster the 11th May, of his 4th year, let to John Good—

¹ *Pightell*—pightle, any small enclosed piece of land. (Halliwell.)

One toft¹ with house lately built there, called "Draggers," containing, by estimation, half an acre ;

Also, 6 acres of arable land and one rood of land pertaining to the said toft ; of which 3 acres adjoining lay in the field called "Lyttlefeld," in Brokefurlong ; another acre separate in the same field at "le Chappell style ;" and the other acres lying in the same field, in 3 parts ; and the said rood of land in a field called "Thistling Close ;"²

all of which were expressed to be in the occupation of the said John Good, and late parcel of the possessions of the late Priory of Merton, and at this time parcel of the Honour of Hampton Court. But reserving all large trees and wood growing therein. To hold the said premises (saving as aforesaid) to the said John Good, his executors and assigns, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing, for the term of 21 years, at a rent of Twenty-six shillings and eight pence per annum, payable by equal half-yearly payments to the King's Bailiff or Receiver for the time being ; with absolute reversion to the Crown.

The Queen, of her special grace and at her own instance, and in augmentation of the stipend and provision for the Pedagogue or Master of the School for the time being, and for the better support, maintenance, and continuation of the said School in perpetuity, by these presents gave and granted to the Bailiff and Freemen of the Town of Kingston

The reversion and reversions of all and singular the said messuages, lands, tenements, and all other the premises, and of the rent of £14, payable by the said Richard Taverner ;

And also the reversion and reversions of the property let to John Good, and the rent of Twenty-six shillings and eight pence reserved by the said Letters Patent ;

And also of her tenement and inn, called "le George," with garden and shed in "le Back lane ;"

The close of 6 acres between Hoggesmyll and Bytton ;

The acre of land in "Teinterfeld ;"

¹ *Toft* ; according to White-Kennett, a field where a house or building formerly stood ; but here it would seem to be a field in which a house was lately built, or, possibly, rebuilt.

² This lease is also mentioned in the Crown Survey, *temp.* Edward VI. (Land Revenue Office Records.)

- Together with 11 tenements, 3 gardens, and 1 shed, and their pertinents ;
- One tenement situate in Surpleton, with a shed and a pightell of land of one acre pertaining thereto ;
- The tenement called "le Bearehouse," with orchard and stable ;
- The tenements lately in the occupation of Gage, Standen, Trewman,¹ Beckwith, and Edington ;
- Another tenement in the occupation of John Onam, with 13 acres of land pertaining ;
- Tenements in the occupation of Palmer, Fyote, Chapman, Jobson, Smyth, Webbe, and Bond ;
- And of the annual rent of Thirty-six shillings, and divers lands and tenements in Kingston ;
- And all and singular the said premises let to the said Richard Taverner, and late parcel of the possessions of the House or Priory of Carthusian Monks of London (late dissolved) ;
- Also of the toft lately built, called "Draggers," and its land in Lytle feld, Chappell Style, and Thistling Close ;
- Also the rent of Four shillings per annum from a messuage or inn at Kingston, called "le Crane," in the tenure of James Ware ;
- The rent of Eighteen pence per annum from the tenement of George Snelling the elder, in the tenure or occupation of John Cooke ;
- The rent of Six pence from lands late of John Westbroke, lying in a close at Gadbridge . . . Berefeld, in the tenure of the said George Snelling ;
- The rent of Twenty pence from a tenement late of William Collyns, in Norbiton ;
- The rent of Eight pence from the tenement of Henry Grover, in the tenure of William Whitfeld ;
- The rent of Five shillings from two tenements in the tenure of John Ams, of which one was the Inn called "le Oystredge Fether," and the other called "le Vyne ;"
- The rent of Eight shillings from the tenement of William Burger, in the tenure of Alice Ellyott, widow ;
- The rent of Fifteen pence for the tenement of the heirs of William Hawkins, in the tenure of Henry Padbury ;
- The rent of Five shillings from the tenement of William Stephens, late of Cicilie Bolton, in the tenure of the said William Stephens ;
- The rent of Twenty pence from the tenement of Thomas Benson, in the tenure of Andrew Johnson ;
- The rent of Seven shillings from the tenement of the heirs of Augustine Skerne,² in the tenure of Robert Newens ;

¹ This and other surnames are spelt differently in different places.

² No doubt a descendant of the family of Skerne, who built and endowed the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in Kingston Church, and whose pious gifts were appropriated to himself, by King Henry VIII. (See *Early History of Kingston Church.*)

The rent of Three shillings from the tenement of Johanna Robynson, widow, in "le Markett Place," in the tenure of George Snellinge, Junior;

The rent of Four shillings from the tenement in the tenure of Agnes Sterr, widow, in Talworthe in the parish of Longditton;

All which premises lastly expressed, belonged to the Free Chapel of B. Mary Magdalene, lately dissolved, as parcel of its possessions;

And also the tenement, with pertinents, situate in Ham in the parish of Kingston, and the arable lands pertaining thereto, containing by estimation 2 acres, more or less, in the tenure of the said John Sepham or his assigns, lately parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Shene, now dissolved.

To hold the same in accordance with the intentions and ordinances in these Letters Patent expressly declared, and according to the foundation of the said School.

She also gave for the object aforesaid, and granted to the said Bailiffs and Freemen, all and all manner of woods, underwoods, and trees whatsoever, in or upon the premises or growing there. And also the reversions of the premises whatsoever, together with the rents, revenue, and annual profits, &c., fully and entirely, and in as full manner and form, as any Priors, Abbot-priors, Chaplains, or other Governors of the said late Priory, Chaplains, or Religious Houses, or any others by whom the above-mentioned parcels had been held or enjoyed, and as fully as the same had come to her hands or the hands of her said father King Henry VIII, or her brother King Edward VI, or by any Act of Parliament, or any other right or title.¹

All which messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, and other the premises, with their pertinents, at this time amounted to the clear annual value of £18 : 9s. 7d.

To have and hold of the Queen and her successors in fee-farm; viz., in free socage as of her Manor of Estgrenewiche, in the County of Kent; and paying to her, her heirs and successors, £18 : 9s. 7d. to the hands of

¹ The extreme uncertainty as to the legal title to the lands and property of Religious Establishments will be noted.

her Receiver-General for the County of Surrey for the time being, by equal half-yearly portions at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of B. Mary the Virgin, and all other services, rents, and demands, to her, her heirs and successors, in any way payable or to be made.

And further, in consideration of the premises, she granted 20 marcs per annum from the said money, to be retained by the said Bailiffs and Freemen and their successors, for the support and maintenance of the said School and Pedagogue or Master for the time being, yearly by 4 equal portions at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, the Nativity of the Lord, and the Annunciation of B. Mary the Virgin, in perpetuity, anything in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding.

Witnessed by the Queen, at Westminster, the 17th day of May. (By Brief under the Privy Seal.¹)

It will be observed that the estimated revenue was £18:9s. 7d., out of which she granted 20 marcs, or £13:6s. 8d., and she reserved to herself the balance and the entire control.

It is beyond the scope of the present account of the Free Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene to narrate the subsequent history of its possessions, or such of them as were devoted by Queen Elizabeth to the support of the Grammar School which she instituted; it will suffice to note, from the 14th Report of the Charity Commissioners (printed 15th July, 1868), that the property of the Grammar School now consists of 16 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches of land, producing a rent of £89:12s. 2d.; Consols, £233:18s. 11d., producing an annual income of £7:0s. 4d.; making a total income of £96:12s. 6d., with the liability to support one inmate (presumably the Pedagogue), and chargeable with the payment of £1 per annum to the Bridge Estate.²

¹ Patent Roll, 6 Elizabeth, Pt. 6, m. 4.

² Charity Commissioners, 14th Report; Surrey, p. 32.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FORMING THE APPENDIX TO THE HISTORY OF THE FREE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

THE CHAPEL.

- No. 1. Patent granting Licence to Edward Lovekyn
to assign Lands for Endowment of a Chaplain. 11 Jan. 1309
2. Episcopal Licence to found the Chaplaincy 16 July 1309
3. Letters from Archbishop to Bishop concerning
Subtraction of Emoluments 27 June 1327
4. Letters from Bishop to Dean of Ewell, on com-
plaint of Chaplain's non-residence 5 July 1347
5. Patent granting Licence to John Lovekyn to
assign Lands, &c., for further Endowment..... 1 Oct. 1352
6. Patent granting Licence for further Endowment 7 May 1353
7. Confirmation by Bishop, of Charter of Founda-
tion and Ordinances for Governance 1 June 1355
8. Notes and Extracts from Will of John Lovekyn May 1368
9. Lease granted to Robert Symond, Master 20 July 1368
10. Patent granting Licence to William Walworth
for further Endowment..... 9 Nov. 1371
11. Lease by Robert (Symond) de Bikenore 10 Oct. 1376
12. Certificate of Income of Chapel at time of
Dissolution..... 4 Feb. 1536
13. Certificate of Value of Chaplaincy—
apparently after Sept. 1545
14. Ministers' Accounts 1546-7
15. Inventory of Church Goods..... 15 May 1553

FOUNDATION OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

16. Patent for Foundation of Grammar School 1 Mar. 1561
17. Patent for further Endowment 17 May 1564

No. 1.

PATENT GRANTING LICENCE TO EDWARD LOVEKYN TO ASSIGN
LANDS AND RENTS FOR ENDOWMENT OF A CHAPLAIN :
11TH JANUARY, 1309.

Patent Roll, 2 Edward II, pt. 2, m. 4.

R̄ om̄ibz ad quos, ꝛc. sal̄m. Licet de cōi consilio regni n̄ri statutū sic q̄d nō liceat viris religiosis seu alijs ingredi feodū alicuj' ita q̄d ad manū mortuā devēiat sine licentia n̄ra ꝛ capital' d̄ni de quo res illa immediate tenet' p̄ finē; tamen quē Edwardus Lovekyn de Kyngeston fecit nob̄cum cōcessim' ꝛ licentiā dedim' p̄ nob̄ ꝛ h̄edibz n̄ris, quantum in nob̄ est, q̄d ip̄e decem acras l̄re ꝛ unā acram p̄ati ꝛ quinq; marcas reddit' cū p̄tiñ in Kyngeston dare possit ꝛ assignare cuidam capellano divina in capella b̄e Marie Magdalene de Kyngeston p̄ aīabz om̄iū fideliū defunctor̄ singlis diebz celebrature. H'endas ꝛ tenend' eidem capello ꝛ suis successoribz capellanis divina singlis diebz in capella p̄dca imp̄petuū celebratū, et eidem capellano q̄d ip̄e l̄rā p̄atum ꝛ redditū p̄dca cū p̄tiñ a p̄fato Edwardo recipe ꝛ tenere possit sibi ꝛ successoribz suis p̄dcis imp̄petuū sicut p̄dc'm est, tenore p̄senciū simili' licentiā dedim' sp̄alem. Nolentes q̄d p̄dcus Edwardus v̄t h̄edes sui aut p̄fat' capellan' v̄t successores sui r̄one statuti p̄dci p̄ nos v̄t h̄edes n̄ros inde oc̄cent' molestēt' in aliquo seu ḡavent'. Salvis tamen capitalibz d̄nis feodi illius s'vicijs inde debitis ꝛ consuetis. In cui' ꝛc., T. R. apud Westm̄ xi. die Juñ.

No. 2.

EPISCOPAL LICENCE TO FOUND THE CHAPLAINCY : 16TH JULY, 1309.

Winchester Episcopal Register, *Wodelok*, fol. 112v.

Frater Henr̄, p̄missione divina, Winton' Ep̄us dilcō filio Edwardo Louekyn [de] Kyngeston n̄re diōe, sal̄i ḡram ꝛ bñ. Ad divini cultus augmentū, tue devocōis p̄ceibz inclinati, ut in capella p̄ te in honorē B̄e Mar̄ Magd̄ inf̄a limites pochie ec̄cia de Kyng' n̄re diōe iā constructa, p̄ quēcūmq; capełm̄ ydoneū, p̄ nos ꝛ succ̄ n̄ros ep̄os Winton' appbatū in eademq; canōice inductū divina audire, ꝛ p̄ aīabz om̄iū fideliū defunctor̄ celebrare libe valeas in eadem' dūtñ eadem capella p̄ te p̄ ministr̄s inibi Deo deservientibz sufficien' sit dotata' licentiā tibi ꝛ h̄edibz tuis, p̄ nob̄ ꝛ successoribz n̄ris p̄ p̄sentes concedim' sp̄alem. Ita q̄d ex hoc d̄ce mat̄ci ec̄cie, ejusdemq; rectori seu vicario nullū p̄iudiciū geñet'. Jure ꝛ indempnitate ec̄cie n̄re Winton' in om̄ibz semp

salvis, res'vata nob̄ et suc̄ n̄ris p̄tate, hi' ḡram n̄ram corrigendi, revocandi, et augmentandi, q̄ndocūq; nob̄ et eisdem videbit' expedir'. In cui' rei t̄c. Dať apud Essher' xvij. Kł Augusti anno Dñi Mittio CCC^{mo}. nono. Cons' n̄re q̄nto.

No. 3.

LETTERS FROM ARCHBISHOP TO BISHOP CONCERNING SUBTRACTION OF EMOLUMENTS : 27TH JUNE, 1327.

Archiepiscopal Register, *Reynolds*, fol. 56 v.

Waltus p̄mis̄ t̄c, ven'abti f̄ri dno H. Dei ḡra Wynton' Ēpo salim t̄ f̄nam in Dño caritatē. Ut sup sub'tēcone facta ut asserit' p Rob̄m Lovekyn de Kyngeston v̄re dioč in quibusdā redditibz t̄ aliis c'tis porcōibz assignatis ad sustentacōem unię capellani celebratur' p̄petuo in capella b̄e Marie Magdalene in Kingeston p q̄ndā Edwardū Lovekyn defūctū constructa t̄ ad hoc quod p'mitti ordinata de remediis celeri fac'etis congrue p̄videre vob̄ memineme' v̄ras excitateri ad t̄ras destinasse, seu vos licet hi' subtracō p quā cessante sustentacōe vnię capllī in ibi celebrātis cessabit t̄ cult' divini opaciō t̄ devocō conseq̄n' v̄rīm an̄ affecō motu debeat reditse quicquā haetenę in hac pte ac accessimē face non curastis de quo plurimū admiram'. Qo a^u v̄ram f̄nitatē excitand' moneme' t̄ hortamur in Dño Jhu x̄po quaten' ne dci defūcti tam pia voluntas sit facili' viritet' v̄ri officii debitū psolventes subtraceta. Hi' t̄ disp̄sa satagatis caucius revocari. Alioq̄n de bōis aliis ip̄ius defūcti q̄ restāt ut asserit' eid' cantarie faciatis de sustōne congrua p̄videri resēpturi nob̄ cū vos optune req̄ri contigitę quid fecistis in hac pte felicif. Vat in Dño Jhu x̄po. Dať āpd Mortelak v. Kat̄n. Julii Anno xliij^o.

No. 4.

LETTERS FROM THE BISHOP TO THE DEAN OF EWELL ON COMPLAINT OF CHAPLAIN'S NON-RESIDENCE : 5TH JULY, 1347.

Winchester Diocesan Register, II, *Edyndon*, fol. 9 v.

Willelmus, permissione divina, Wyntoniensis episcopus, dilecto nobis in Christo, decano de Ewelle, nostre diocesis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Fama publica refferente didicimus displicenter quod W[alterus] Couke de Fenistratford, pro capellano capelle Beate Marie Magdalene, juxta Kyngeston, ejusdem diocesis, palam se gerens et possessioni ejusdem incumbens, ad loca a dicta capella remota, non optenta ad hoc licencia debita vel petita, absque causa rationabili seu

legitima, temeritate propria se divertit in usus vetitos ejusdem capelle consumit, redditus et proventus, ipsamque capellam divinis officiis ministeriis ac ceteris obsequiis consuetis et debitis penitus destitutam, oneribus eidem incumbendis, minime supportatis, per nonmodica dimisit tempora desolatam, in divinam quod timemus offensam, animarum periculum, et grave scandalum plurimorum. Nos igitur ex officii pastoralis debito cupientes, hujusmodi occurrere periculis, et contra eadem congruis remediis providere, tibi in virtute obedientie firmiter injungendo committimus et mandamus, quatinus dictum Johannem personaliter si eum poteritis invenire, alioquin in capella predicta, ac ipsius manso et ecclesia parochiali de Kyngestōn diete nostre diocesis, primo, secundo et tertio, per aliquorum dierum inter singulas monitiones hujusmodi competentia intervalla, peremptorie moneas et efficaciter inducas, moneri ve facias et induci, denunciatione etiam per te vel alios palam facta ipsiusque procuratori si quem dimiserit ac amicis notis ac familiaribus suis, si quos inveneritis, quod infra tempus a canone diffinitum, ad capellam antedictam redeat, et ex tunc personaliter sub pena juris resideat in eadem, divinumque cultum diligenter adimpleat, ac edificia ejusdem capelle que ut fidei relatione audivimus evidentem mināt^r ruinam reparare et cetera eidem incumbencia onera supportare studeat competenter. De diebus vero receptionis presentium, monitionis et denunciatis per te factis, necnon quid feceris in premissis, nos infra XX. dies a tempore monitionis hujusmodi certifice per tuas literas patentes, harum seriem continentes. Data apud Suthwerkę. V^{to}. die Julii, anno Domini M^oCCC^{mo}xlviij^o. Et nostre consecrationis, secundo.

No. 5.

PATENT GRANTING LICENCE TO JOHN LOVEKYN TO ASSIGN LANDS,
&C. FOR FURTHER ENDOWMENT: 1ST OCTOBER, 1352.

Patent Roll, 26 Edw. III, pt. 3, m. 13.

P Johe Lovekyn Civi Londoñ.

R̄ omibz ad quos ꝛc. salm. Sciatis qđ de gr̄a n̄ra sp̄ali ꝛ in au[g]-
mentačōem cultus divini concessim⁹ ꝛ licenciam dedim⁹ p nob ꝛ heredibz
n̄ris quantū in nob est ditco nob Johi Lovekyn Civi Londoñ qđ ip̄o
duodecim libratas lre ꝛ redditus p annū cum ptiñ juxta verum valorem
eazdem tam de feodo n̄ro quod non tenet^r de nob in capite p s̄viciū
militare nec p magnum s̄jantiam q^am alieno dare possit ꝛ assignare c̄tis
Capellanis divina in capella b̄e Marie Magdalene de Kyngeston sup
Tamisiam p Edwardua p̄rem p̄dci Johis fundata ꝛ p ip̄m Johe^m jam

de novo constructa p̄ salubri statu n̄ro t̄ P̄he Regine Angl̄ consortis n̄re carissime t̄ liboꝝ n̄roꝝ dum vixi'm' t̄ p̄ animabz n̄ris cum ab hac luce sub^{ta}tecti fūim' t̄ aīa ip̄ius Joh̄is t̄ Mabile ux̄is ejus t̄ aībz patrum matrum t̄ alioꝝ antecessoꝝ suoꝝ t̄ oīm fideiū defunctoꝝ celebratur' juxta ordinacōem ip̄ius Joh̄is t̄ heredum suoꝝ inde faciend'. Hend' t̄ tenend' eisdem Capellanis t̄ successoribz suis divina in Capella p̄dca in forma p̄dca celebratur' imp̄m Statuto de t̄ris t̄ teñ ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante. Dum tamen p̄ legales inquisicōes inde capiend' t̄ in Cancellar̄ n̄ram t̄ heredum n̄roꝝ rite retornand' comptū fūit qd̄ id fieri poſit absqz dampno vel p̄judicio n̄ri vel heredum n̄roꝝ aut alioꝝ quoꝝcūqz. In cujus t̄c. T. R. apud Westm̄ primo die Octob̄r. p̄ ip̄m Regē t̄ p̄ viginti marcis Regis soluti in hanapio.

No. 6.

PATENT GRANTING LICENCE FOR FURTHER ENDOWMENT:

7TH MAY, 1353.

Patent Roll, 27 Edw. III, pt. 1, m. 7.

P̄ Johe Lovekyn in ptem satisfaccōis.

R̄ omibz ad quos t̄c salim. Sciatis qd̄ cum concesserim' t̄ licenciam dederim' p̄ nob' t̄ heredibz n̄ris dilecto nob' Johi Lovekyn Civi Londoñ qd̄ ip̄e duodecim libratas t̄re t̄ redditus p̄ annū cum p̄tiū juxta verum valorem eoꝝdem tam de feodo n̄ro quod non tenet' de nob' in capite p̄ ōvicium Militare nec p̄ magnam ōjanciam q̄m alieno dare possit t̄ assignare etis Capellanis divina in Capella be Marie Magdalene de Kyngeston sup Thamisiam p̄ Edwardū p̄rem p̄dei Joh̄is fundata t̄ p̄ ip̄m Johe'm jam de novo constructa p̄ salubri statu n̄ro t̄ P̄he Regine Angl̄ Consortis n̄re carissime t̄ liboꝝ n̄roꝝ dum vixi'm' t̄ p̄ animabz n̄ris cum ab hac luce substracti fūim' t̄ anima ip̄ius Joh̄is t̄ Mabile ux̄is ejus t̄ animabz patrum matrum t̄ alioꝝ antecessoꝝ suoꝝ t̄ oīm fideiū defunctoꝝ celebratur' juxta ordinacōem ip̄ius Joh̄is t̄ heredum suoꝝ inde faciend' Hend' t̄ tenend' eisdem Capellanis t̄ successoribz suis divina in Capella p̄dca in forma p̄dca celebratur' imp̄petuū; Statuto de t̄ris t̄ teñ ad manū mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante put in t̄ris n̄ris patentibz inde confectis plenius continet'. Nos volentes concessionem n̄ram p̄dcam effectui mancipari concessim' t̄ licenciam dedim' p̄ nob' t̄ heredibus n̄ris quantum in nob' est p̄dco Johi, qd̄ ip̄e duo mesuagia cum p̄tiū in parochia S̄ci Michaelis de la Crokedlane in Londoñ que de nob' tenet'. in libum burgagiū t̄ que valent p̄ annū in oīmibz exitibz juxta verum valorem eoꝝdem sexaginta t̄ undecim solidos t̄ octo denar̄ sicut p̄ inquisicōem inde p̄ dilectum t̄ fidelem n̄rm Adam fraunceys Maiorem Civitatis n̄re Londoñ t̄ Escaetorem n̄rm in eadem Civitate de mandato

nro captam ⁊ in Cancellariã nra retornatam est comptum dare possit ⁊ assignare pfatis Capellanis. Hend ⁊ tenend sibi ⁊ successoribz suis imppetuũ in valorem quatuor libraꝝ p annũ in ptem satisfaccõis duodecim librataꝝ tre ⁊ redditus p̄decoꝝ. Et eisdem Capellanis qd ipe mesuagia p̄dca cum ptiã a pfato Johe recipe possint ⁊ tenere sibi ⁊ successoribz suis p̄dcis imp̄m sicut p̄dem est tenore psencium similitꝝ licenciam dedimꝝ sp̄alem Statuto p̄dco seu eo qd mesuagia p̄dca de nob ut p̄dem est tenentꝝ non obstantibz. Nolentes qd p̄deus Johe vel heredes sui aut pfati Capellani seu successores sui rone p̄missoꝝ p nos vel heredes nros Justic̄ Escaetores Vicecomites aut alios Ballivos seu Ministros nros quoseumqꝝ occõnentꝝ molestentꝝ in aliquo seu g^aventꝝ. Salvis tamen nob ⁊ heredibz nris ac alijs capitalibz dnis feodi illius svicijs inde debetis ⁊ consuetis. In cujus ꝛc. T. R. apud Westm̄ vij die Maij.

No. 7.

CONFIRMATION BY BISHOP, OF CHARTER OF FOUNDATION AND ORDINANCES FOR GOVERNANCE : 1ST JUNE, 1355.

Episcopal Register, *Wykeham*, fol. 268.

Universis sc̄e matris ecclie filiis ad quorum noticiam presentes tre pervenerint Wiffms pmissione divina Wynton Ep̄us, salm̄ in amplexibus salvatoris. INSPEXIMUS cartam devoti viri Johannis Louekyn civis Londoñ tenorem qui sequitur continentem. Universis sc̄e matris ecclie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Johe Louekyn, civis Londoñ, salm̄ in dno sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum Edwardus Louekyn ⁊ Robertus Louekyn de licencia dni Edwardi Regis Anglie illustris in puram ⁊ perpetuam elemosinam ad sustentationem unius capellani in capella in honorem Beate Marie Magdalene in paroch̄ ecclie de Kyngeston̄ juxta Norbetoñ, Wynton dioç per predictum Edwardum, auctoritate et consensu bone memorie domini Henrici tunc Wynton Episcopi, constructa, singulis diebus pro animabus predictorum Edwardi Louekyn, Roberti, Matild matris dicti Roberti, Isabelle uxoris ejusdem Edwardi, neonon filiorum, filiarum, fratrum ⁊ sororum ejusdem Roberti ⁊ omnium parentum, heredum ⁊ successorum Roberti memorati ⁊ omnium fidelium defunctorum perpetuo celebraturi, X. acras terre et unam acram prati ⁊ quinque marcatas annui redditus cum suis pertinentiis in Kyngeston̄ concessissent. Et ego Johannes dictam capellam et mansum eidem contiguum, de novo construens ⁊ edificans, ac summis affectans desideriis et indefessas sollicitudines adhibens ut in dicta capella cultus divinus ad Dei laudem et honorem

augeatur ⁊ tam vivorum quam mortuorum animarum saluti succurratur atque Dei ministri sibi jugiter servientes numero et merito augeantur, ac ipsorum necessitatibus provideatur ut temporalibus non destituantur auxiliis, set spiritualibus proficiant incrementis hujusmodi Capellano unum alium capellanum in dicta capella perpetuo Domino servituum de consensu venerabilis patris domini Willelmi, Dei gracia Episcopi ⁊ capituli Wyntoñ, ac eciam Religiosorum virorum Prioris ⁊ Conventus de Mertoñ ecclesiam de Kyngestoñ predictam in proprios usus obtinendum, necnon Nicholai perpetui vicarii ejusdem ecclesie de Kyngestoñ sub modo et forma infrascripta. Superaddo et ordinationes facio subscriptas, ac prefate capelle ⁊ capellanis ejusdem, de licencia dñi Edwardi Regis Anglie illustris, dedi concessi, et carta mea confirmavi novem mesuagia, decem shopas, unum molendinum, centum et viginti quinque acras terre, decem acras prati, centum et viginti acras pasture, ⁊ triginta quinque solidatas annui redditus cum pertinentiis in dicta villa de Kyngestoñ annui valoris novem marcarum, necnon duo messuagia cum pertinentiis in parochia S̄ci Michaelis de la Cokedelane Londoñ annui valoris quatuor librarum cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis universis prout eciam in aliis cartis meis custodi ⁊ capellanis capelle predictae inde confectis plenius continetur. Habend ⁊ tenend ⁊ percipiend totam terram, pratum, pasturas, mesuagia, shopas ⁊ molendinum predicta eisdem capellanis et successoribus suis capellanis divina singulis diebus in capella predicta ut infra sequitur celebraturis pro salubri statu meo dum vixero ⁊ pro animabus predictis ⁊ infrascriptis imperpetuum sicut subinfertur, libere, quiete bene et in pace imperpetuum ab omnibus serviciis secularibus ⁊ demandis. Et volo ac quatenus in me est ordino et statuo quod capellani predicti sint perpetui, quorum unus erit Custos perpetuus capelle predictae, qui alteri capellano ⁊ aliis capellanis in futurum cum dictae capelle facultates excreverint ibidem preficiendis ⁊ recipiendis preesse debet, ⁊ custos ejusdem Capelle nominari. Et quod Custos in custodiam predictam ⁊ capellani predicti in capellanas in capella predicta per venerabilem patrem Wyntoñ Episcopum loci diocesanum qui pro tempore fuerit, ad presentationem meam me vivente ad hujusmodi custodiam ⁊ capellanas admittantur ⁊ instituantur in eisdem. Post obitum vero meum quociens contigerit dictam custodiam vel aliquam de Capellaniis predictis vacare, volo et ordino quod dictus Episcopus Wyntoñ qui pro tempore fuerit infra duos menses a tempore vacationis hujusmodi publice note continue numerandos, Custodem ⁊ capellanos ydoneos prout Custodia ⁊ capellanie hujusmodi vacaverint preficiat ⁊ instituat, inducique faciat in corporalem possessionem eorundem. Et si idem

Episcopus, hoc non fecerit volo quod statim post lapsum dictorum duorum mensium jus providendi eidem capelle de custode ⁊ capellanis hujusmodi eo ipso plene ad capitulum Wyntoñ illa vice devoluatur, qui capitulum infra alios duos menses immediate sequentes predictos custodem ⁊ capellanos preficiant ⁊ instituant, ipsosque induci faciant in corporalem possessionem eorundum vacantibus vero custodia seu capellaniis predictis tempore vacationis Episcopatus Wyntoñ semper provideant Capitulum Wyntoñ, modo quo superius est expressum. Si vero in aliquo casuum premissorum infra duos menses eis indultos, custos seu capellani predicti non preficiantur per eos, tunc ad archiepiscopum Cantuariensem eo ipse ⁊ ea vice plene hujusmodi provisio devoluatur. Volo etiam quod prefati Custos ⁊ capellani statim post institutionem suam, seu hujusmodi admissionem, juramentum prestant corporale quod quamdiu ipsas custodiam seu capellanas tenuerint apud dictam capellam residenciam continue faciant personalem, ⁊ in dicta capella personaliter ministrabunt nisi ex causa rationabili dictam capellam contingente oporteat ipsos seu eorem aliquem, aliquando forsitan absentare: Ita quod nulli officio seu obsequio, alteri cuicumque, quomodolibet se astringant. Quodque presentem nostram ordinationem in omnibus observabunt, alioquin institutio seu de ipsis facta provisio vel admissio hujusmodi non prestito juramento, non teneat ipso de jure. Item volo quod custos dicte capelle habeat capellanum quemcunque ipsius capelle qui pro tempore fuerit preficiend ut est dictum in domibus ⁊ manso dicte capelle secum continue commorantem de bonis dicte capelle per dictum custodem in esculentis ⁊ poculentis competentem ⁊ honeste sustentand. Et nichilominus singulis annis solvet cuilibet de capellanis predictis, quadraginta solidos argenti pro aliis necessariis eorundem, ad duos anni terminos per equales porciones, videlicet, in festis Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis ⁊ Nativitatis Sancti Joliannis Baptiste, de rerum proventibus predictarum, ⁊ unam etiam robam ad festum Natalis Domini ejusdem secte qua Custos ipse vestietur. Residuum vero, sub debito juramenti prestiti, deductis expensis suis necessariis ⁊ familie sue quam habeat necessariam, ⁊ non onerosam juxta discretionem, a Deo sibi datam in utilitatem dicte Capelle ⁊ non in alios usus dispenset fideliter ⁊ convertat nec umquam testetur aliquo modo de eisdem. Nullus insuper alius administrator bonorum capelle predictae de bonis ejusdem capelle testari valeat quovismodo. Et custos faciet singulis annis Inventarium fidele de singulis bonis dicte capelle super quo Inventario fiet indentura cujus una pars penes custodem remaneat ⁊ alia penes unum de capellanis capelle predictae seniorem, quam singulis annis michi dum vixero, ⁊ post

meum decessum loci diocesano semel ad minus exhibeat et ostendat. Ita quod apparere valeat de statu bonorum capelle memorate at facultatibus ejusdem. Custos eciam ⁊ capellani omnes predicti mansum pro eis ordinatum simul inhabitabunt ⁊ idem custos in una pro se et ceteri capellani ejusdem in alia pro ipsis ordinatis cameris pernoctabunt omnesque in eadem domo infra dictum mansum juxta ordinationem dicti custodis singulis diebus simul commedant nisi ipsorum aliquis ex causa rationabili fuerit impeditus. Inveniet eciam idem custos clericum competentem ad ministrandum dictis capellanis in missis ⁊ ad deservendum ipsis in cameris eorundem ⁊ eciam inveniet dictis capellanis superpellicia honesta et amictas nigris furruris furratas, quibus uti debent in capella predicta dum divinis in eadem insistunt, necnon libros, calices ⁊ ornamenta dicte capelle necessaria ad eandem. Item, vacante custodia capelle predictae per mortem custodis vel alio modo custodia ⁊ administratio bonorum capelle predictae hujusmodi, vacatione durante, ad illum capellanum qui diucius celebraverit in ea integraliter pertinebunt. Ipse tamen sic premissa custodiens futuro custodi infra mensem post perfectionem seu admissionem novi Custodis de receptis et expensis per eundem tempore dicte vacationis factis, computum seu ratiocinium fidele plene reddet juramento corporali prius prestito ab eodem de fidei compoto reddendo de receptis et expensis hujusmodi per eundem. Item volo et ordino quod tam custos quam alii capellani dicte capelle singulis diebus post prandium ante vespas simul in dicta capella dicant officium mortuorum videlicet, Placebo ⁊ Dirige, cum novem psalmis, et novem lectionibus, exceptis festis dupplicibus ⁊ tempore Pasche, quo tempore Pasche dicant dictum Officium cum tribus psalmis, ⁊ tribus lectionis secundum usum ecclesie Saꝝ. Et cum commemorationem singulis diebus predictis sic dixerint, post vespas ⁊ completorium simul dicant commendacionem mortuorum. Item volo quod iidem custos ⁊ capellani in omnibus festis simplicibus trium lectionum ⁊ pro festis diebus septem psalmos penitenciales ⁊ quindecim psalmos graduales cum Letania ⁊ orationibus consuetis in choro dicte capelle humiliter ⁊ devote dicere teneantur. Et in singulis diebus matutinas ⁊ alias horas dicant secundum usum ecclesie Saꝝ autedicte in choro capelle memorate celebrabunt eciam omnes dicti capellani singulis diebus missas suas in capella prefata legitimo impedimento cessante. Ita quod unus eorum singulis diebus Lune unam missam pro animabus suprascriptis et infrascriptis cum ab hac luce subtracti fuerint celebret cum officio defunctorum; singulis diebus Martis, celebretur missa Salus populi, pro Excellentissimi principis domini Edwardi Dei gratia Regis Anglie, Philippe Regine

Anglie consortis sue liberorumque suorum, ac Reverendi patris domini Willelmi Dei graciâ Wyntoñ Episcopi, meique ac Sibille uxoris mee, statu salubri dum vixerimus. Post obitum vero nostrum celebretur missa de Sancto Thoma quondam Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo;—diebus Mercurii, de Sancta Maria Magdalene, diebus Jovis, de Sancto Spiritu, diebus Veneris, de Sancta Cruce, diebus Sabbati, de gloriosa Virgine Mariâ, matre Domini nostri Jhesu Cristi, diebus Dominicis ⁊ aliis festivis de die missa celebretur, unus vero capellanus singulis diebus missam cum officio de Requiem eternam, pro animabus predictis, ac etiam Matildis matris mee, meique Johannis Louekyn ⁊ Mabile matris uxoris mee predictæ, cum ab hac luce migraverimus ⁊ omnium benefactorum meorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum celebrabit ⁊ omnes predictæ misse celebrabuntur cum collectis pro vivis et mortuis supradictis convenientibus preterquam in alta missa in festis dupplicibus inibi celebranda. Item, volo quod singuli capellani predicti in singulis missis suis in memento pro vivis specialiter habeant in memoria personas suprascriptas dum vixerint. Quodque in eodem memento, rogent specialiter pro pace ecclesie ⁊ regni ⁊ pro benefactoribus dicte capelle quibuscunque. In memento eciam mortuorum memoriam habeant predictorum nunc defunctorum ⁊ eciam vivorum superius nominatorum cum subtracti fuerint ab hac luce, hiisque sic finitis dicat idem sacerdos, Anime Johannis, Edwardi ⁊ Roberti Louekyn fundatorum nostrorum ⁊ dicti domini Willelmi Wyntoñ Episcopi omniumque fidelium defunctorum per Dei misericordiam in pace requiescant, ⁊ idem faciant singulis diebus in mensa post gratias Deo redditas ⁊ prandium eorundem. Item volo et ordino quod nec custos nec quivis alius eciam si de communi voluntate processerit ⁊ consensu exnunc corrodium aliquod sive liberationem seu possessionem aliquam dicte capelle alicui vendat aut donet seu alias concedat calicem ve librum, vestimenta seu ornamenta aut quicquam aliud de terris possessionibus seu redditibus dicte capelle quomodolibet distrahat accomodet impignoret seu alias obliget, aut eciam ad firmam vel alias alicui dimittat quocunque ve alienationis genere alienet absque domini Episcopi Wyntoñ, qui pro tempore fuerit licencia speciali, qui autem contrarium fecerit si custos fuerit, a custodia, si vero alius capellanus fuerit, a capellania sua hujusmodi prorsus ammoveatur. Et nichilominus ipsas vendationem, ac donationem ⁊ concessionem distructionem impignorationem, obligationem, dimissionem ⁊ alienacionem quascunque; haberi volo penitus pro non factis, irritis, vacuis ⁊ cassis omnino, nec ipsi aliquod commune sigillum habebunt. Item, volo ⁊ ordino quod nullus predictorum sacerdotum capelle predictæ, Custode dumtaxat excepto, aliquem

hospitem ad expensas bonorum dicte capelle in manso ejusdem introducat, et si quis contrarium fecerit introducens pro prandio sui hospitis tres denarios sterlingorum et pro alia qualibet refectione duos denarios custodi seu deputando per eum solvere teneatur, quam pecuniam de stipendiis taliter hospitem introducentis deduci volo et etiam retineri, ac in utilitates communes expendi. Item cum a crapula et ebrietate omnes et precipue Dei ministros deceat abstinere cum ebrietate tam mentis inducat exilium quam libidinis provocet incentivum. Ordino quod Custos et capellani predicti et successores eorum tabernas vitent omnino. Et ut occasionem ipsas frequentandi non habeant prohibeo districte ne ad domos aliquorum accedant sine custodis si presens fuerit vel eo absente locum suum tenentis, petita licentia et obtenta. Item Custos et dicti capellani qui erunt pro tempore omnia mesuagia molendinum et shopas memorata sufficienter et competenter sustentabunt, reparabunt, emendabunt, reficient et quociens opus fuerit de novo construent de proventibus supradictis cunctis temporibus in futurum. Item Custos et quilibet de capellanis supradictis quamecunq; aliud beneficium ecclesiasticum pacifice fuerit assecutus hujusmodi custodiam sive capellaniam et locum quos obtinent in capella supradicta absque difficultate dimittent effectualiter re et verbo. Item, volo et ordino quod si quis de dictis capellanis inveniatur culpabilis et incorrigibilis circa aliquod premisorum quod extunc per dictum Episcopum Wynton, qui erit pro tempore a dicta Cantaria amoveatur totaliter cum effectu. Et ego vero predictus Johannes Louekyn [et] heredes mei predicta novem mesuagia, decem shopas, unum molendinum, centum et viginti quinque acras terre, decem acras prati, centum et viginti acras pasture et triginta quinque solidatas annui redditus cum pertinentiis in villa de Kyngeston prefata, necnon duo mesuagia cum pertinentiis in parochia Sancti Michaelis de la Cokedelane Londo prefatis capelle, custodi et capellanis et successoribus suis custodi et capellanis in dicta Capella divina ut premittitur celebrantibus contra omnes gentes pro premissis omnibus superius contentis ut premittitur fideliter observandis et effectualiter faciendis warrantabimus imperpetuum et defendemus. In quorum omnium testimonium et fidem hujusmodi cartam tripartitam, sigillo meo sigillavi; cujus unam partem penes dictos custodem et capellanos et suos successores, et alteram penes Priorem et capitulum ecclesie Wynton predicte, et terciam partem penes me et heredes meos, remanere volo pro securitate majori. Data Londo, tertio die Maii, anno Domini Millesimo CCC^{mo} LV^{to}. NOS, igitur, Willelmus, permissione divina Wynton Episcopus, quia per examinationem diligentem, et alias nobis constat evidenter ordinationes subscriptas, ad honorem Dei et geneticis

sue Marie, ac Sancte Marie Magdalene ꝛ in divini cultus augmentum, dictorum ministrorum honestatem ꝛ morum animarumque salutem utiliter ꝛ provide fuisse et esse factas, eas ac omnia subscripta deliberatione sufficienti tractatuque solempni ꝛ consilio eum capitulo nostro Wyntoñ, ac priore ꝛ conventu de Mertone, dominoque Nicholao nunc perpetuo vicario ecclesie de Kyngestoñ predictæ, super hiis diligenter habitis, vocatisque omnibus qui de jure in hac fuerint evocandi ꝛ consentientibus ad ea concurrentibusque omnibus et singulis que in hac parte requirebantur de jure, auctoritate nostra ordinaria ratificamus, approbamus et ex certa sciencia tenore presencium confirmamus. **ORDINAMUS** insuper volumus ꝛ statuimus omnia et singula premissa debere cunctis futuris temporibus inviolabiliter observari ac perpetuo fieri debere ut superius in omnibus est expressum. Indempnitati preterea ecclesie parochialis de Kyngestoñ infra eujus parochiam dicta capella situata noscitur, ex nostri debito prospicere cupientes officii. Et ne parochianis ipsius ecclesie si primitus celebrationi misse in prefata capella interesse liceret ab eadem ecclesia dum divina officia celebrantur in eadem aliqualis absentandi tribuatur occasio, de consensu capituli nostri Wyntoñ ac aliorum predictorum, statuimus ꝛ ordinamus, quod nullus capellanorum dicte capelle seu quivis alius in festis Sancti Michaelis, Archangeli; Omnium Sanctorum, Natalis Domini, Circumcisionis, Epiphanie, die Jovis in Cenâ Domini, Pasche, Ascensionis, Pentecostes, Trinitatis, Corporis Christi, Dedicationis ecclesie matricis, Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Quinque festivates Beate Marie Virginis, necnon Beatorum Apostolorum Petri ꝛ Pauli, Philippi ꝛ Jacobi, Jacobi, Bartholomei, Mathei, Andree, Simonis et Jude, Thome, Johannis Apostoli ꝛ Evangeliste infra natalem Domini contingente seu diebus Dominicis, nisi cum festum Beate Marie Magdalene in Dominica advenerit antequam Evangelium ꝛ offertorium alte misse in dicta ecclesia celebrande decantata seu dicta fuerint, missam absque licencia vicarii ecclesie prefate celebret in capella memorata in presenciam alicujus ipsius ecclesie parochiani extra mansum ejusdem capelle habitantis, excepto dicto Johanne Louekyn, qui quidem Johannes eciam si fuerit parochianus ipsius ecclesie, ꝛ extra mansum prefate capelle ipsum contigerit habitare quocunque tempore quo missa in eadem celebrabitur capella ad hujusmodi missam si voluerit libere poterit convenire ac personaliter interesse ꝛ eam audire si placuerit eidem. Quodque dicti capellani in quatuor principalibus festis in quibus parochiani ejusdem ecclesie in ea offerre tenentur ad dictam ecclesiam accedant diebus hujusmodi ꝛ ibi in alta missa intersint ꝛ suas sicut ceteri parochiani oblationes illis diebus facere teneantur, ceteris autem

diebus ad ipsam ecclesiam accedere non artentur. Nullusque capellanus capelle predictae aliquem ad sacramenta seu sacramentalia per ipsum administrandum quomodolibet, admittat seu alicui panem benedictum vel consimilia ministret quovismodo nec quicquam recipiat directe vel indirecte publice vel occulte quovis colore ab aliquo ipsius ecclesie parochiano pro missis de Sancto Spiritu, seu aliis peculiaribus vel pro vivis ac defunctis quomodolibet celebrandis nec sepeliatur aliquis etiam de capellanis dicte capelle aut familiaribus sive servitoribus suis seu quivis alius undecunque et qualiscunque fuerit apud capellam predictam nec deferatur ad eam corpus alicujus defuncti etiam si sit de capellanis aut familiaribus sive servitoribus antedictis nec in ea recipiatur promissa ibidem habenda set dicta capella omni perpetuo careat ecclesiastica sepultura. Considerantes insuper quod Johannes Louekyn prefatus quemdam mansum in villa de Kynggeston situatum juxta viam qua itur ad pontem de la barre inter tenementum Johannis de Wydewesone, parte australi et communem viam ex parte boreali et inter regium vicum ex parte occidentali et fossatum ville ex parte orientali adeo integre et plenarie sicut dominus Willelmus de Kynggeston illud habuit et tenuit cujus redditus ad triginta solidos argenti vel circiter annuatim se communiter extendunt cum pertinentiis suis vicarie ecclesie de Kynggeston predictae ipsiusque vicario, qui erit pro tempore ex causa subscripta concedi ac adquiri fecit et donari per dicti loci vicarium perpetuo possidendum. Quodque occasione perceptionis oblationum ad dictam capellam proveniencium gravis inter dictos vicarium et custodem materia discordie suborta periculose frequenter extitit. Nos de consensu omnium et singulorum supra et infrascriptorum, ordinamus et statuimus quod vicarii ecclesie prefate qui erunt pro tempore dictum mansum eis ut premittitur concessum habeant et quod in recompensationem tante magnificencie ipsis vicariis per dictum Johannem impense ac ex aliis causis justis veris et legitimis nos moventibus in hac parte Custos et capellani capelle predictae quicunque qui erunt illuc pro tempore omnes et singulas oblationes ad eandem capellam provenientes percipiant et habeant cunctis temporibus in futurum in dicte capelle et usus suos proprios perpetuo convertenda. Absque dicti vicarii qui pro tempore fuerit seu cujuscunque alterius impetitione seu contradictione quacunque. Salva tamen nobis et successoribus nostris libera potestate de hujusmodi oblationibus in eventum quo per subtractionem earundem hujusmodi ecclesiam predictam graviter ledi contingat in posterum aliter ordinandi et dictam ecclesiam indempnem in hac parte prout justum fuerit conservandi. In quorum omnium testimonium presentes literas sigillo nostro fecimus communiri. Data

apud Suthwerk, primo die mensis Junii anno Domini supradicto. Et nos capitulum Wyntoñ predictum in testimonium quod premissis omnibus ⁊ singulis consensum nostrum ut in presentibus litteris continetur adhibuimus easdem litteras sigillo nostro facimus communiri. Et nos Willelmus prior, et conventus monasterii de Mertone predicti in testimonium quod premissis omnibus et singulis consensum nostrum ut in presentibus litteris continetur, adhibuimus easdem litteras sigillo nostro communi facimus communiri. Et ego Nicholaus perpetuus vicarius ecclesie de Kyngeston̄ predictie in testimonium ⁊ fidem quod premissis omnibus et singulis meum consensum adhibui prout in eisdem litteris continetur sigillum meum presentibus appono. Et ego Johannes Louekyn predictus sigillum meum presentibus apposui in testimonium omnium premissorum.

No. 8.

EXTRACTS AND NOTES FROM THE WILL OF JOHN LOVEKYN:
MAY, 1368.

Hustings Roll 96, No. 196.

Extracts and Notes from the Will of JOHN LOVEKYN, dated on the Thursday after the feast of St. James, 1368, and inrolled in the Pleas of land held in *Hustingo*, London, on the Thursday after the feast of St. Martin, in the 42nd year of Edward III. *Hustings Roll* 96, No. 196.

Dictis die ⁊ Anno, venerunt Joñes de Cauntebrigs ⁊ Wiñm̄s de Walworth Executores testī Joñis Louekyn et pbare fec'unt testm̄ ipius Joñis quo ad artic'los laicū feodū tanguit p Joñem de Broddesworth ⁊ Joñem ffroste testes jur' ⁊ diligen' ac sepatim examina' qui dix'unt quod p'sentes fuerunt ubi dñs Joñes suū condidit testm̄ in hunc modū.

In dei nōie amen. Anno ab incarnacōe eiusdem Mil̄mo CCC^{mo} sexagesimo octavo, et regni Rege Edwardi t'eij post conquestū quadragesimo sc̄do. Ego Joñes Louekyn Civis ⁊ Stokfisslmong' Londoñ in bona memoria licet corporis detentē egritudinis condo testm̄ meū continēs ultimam voluntatem meam in hunc modū. In p̄mis lego aīam meam deo omnipotenti, be Marie, sc̄o Michi archo ⁊ om̄ibz sc̄is, corpusqz meū ad sepeliend' coram altare medio capelle be Marie in Ecc̄ia sc̄i Mich̄is de la Crokedelane Londoñ.

To his wife Margaret for life, for her dower, one-third of all his lands and tenements in the City of London, charging upon one tenement *in vico Tham̄is* a payment of 6 marcs per annum in perpetuity for the

sustentation of a chantry in the Church of St. Michael Cokedelane, left by Pentecost Russel (as by his Will more particularly would appear). An annuity of £6 : 10s. Od., secured by Deed to Letitia Tubbe, daughter of his late Wife Mabile, he charged on other tenements which were to be sold after her decease and the proceeds applied by the Executors in pious and pure alms for the souls of himself and the said Mabile and Margaret, his father and mother, Gilbert de Mordon, all for whom he was bound, and all faithful departed.

To the Prior and Convent of St. Mary, Bishopsgate, all the store which he had in 4 cellars in the Vintry (probably his stock of salt fish), in the parish of St. Martin, on condition that he should be commemorated by 3 Canon-chaplains.

Itē lego Ričo Claidych Capellno meo in auxiliū Cantarie sue apud Kyngestone ad celebrand in capella be Ma^r Magdalene ibm ⁊ exorand p aia mea ⁊ aia^z sup^adtis ad totam vitam suam si idem Ričus tandiu moram continuā t^axerit ibm, totū teñ meū cum ptiñ quod nup pquisivi de Thoma Brandon situat in corne^r de la Cokedelane Londoñ. Quod quidem teñ cum ptiñ statim post recessum remocionē sive decessū p^rdci Riči, lego ⁊ dono capelle mee p^rfate ⁊ Capellis ppetuis ministrantib^z, ⁊ eorū sucesor^z, in puram ⁊ ppetuā elemosinam in Augmentacōem ⁊ sustentacōem i^pius Capelle ⁊ capellanorū ppetuor^z ibm ministranciū ut sup^a orent p aia mea ⁊ aia^z sup^adict^e. Hend ⁊ tenend sibi ⁊ successor^z suis de capi^p dnis feod' p s^rvicia inde debita ⁊ de jure consueta imp^ptm.

To his Nephew John Lovekyn, the tenement in Candellwykestrete which he and his late wife Mabilla bought.

All tenements, not otherwise mentioned, to be sold and the proceeds applied by the Executors to pious uses and works, to the glory of God and the welfare of the souls of himself and those above named.

He ordains and constitutes as Executors, his said Wife Margaret in principal, and John Cautebrig the elder, Richard Claidych, and William de Walworth *servientem meum*. Given under his seal at London, the Thursday after the feast of St. James the Apostle, in the said year.

No. 9.

LEASE GRANTED TO ROBERT SYMOND, MASTER: 20TH JULY, 1368.

Exchequer Augmentation; Ancient Deeds, P. 15, No. 18.

Sciant p^rsentes ⁊ futuri qd ego Joñes Wenge dedi concessi et hac p^rsenti carta mea confirmavi duo Robto Symond Ma^rgro capelle be

Marie Magdalene de Kyngestone dno Ričo de Warmyntonone ppetuo capetto ibidem et dno Nicho de Aylesbery capetto omia ſras ⁊ tenementa mea ut in edificijs ſris arabilibz redditibz p^{at}is pasturis cōis brueris cū ptiñ suis una cum revſione oīm ſraꝝ ⁊ tenementorꝝ reddit^u ⁊ ſvicioꝝ que quondā fuerūt Walſi de Grendone in Kyngestone que Robtus Savage tenet ex dono ⁊ feoffamento meo et que ⁊ post mortem p̄fati Robti Savage michi ⁊ heredibz meis revtere deberent p formā donacōnis p̄dce cum acciderit^l. Habend ⁊ tenend omia p̄dca ſras ⁊ teñ cum revſione p̄dca cum ptiñ suis p̄dcis Robto Ričo ⁊ Nicho heredibz ⁊ assign^u suis libe bene ⁊ in pace de capitalibz dnis feodi illius p ſvicia inde debi^t ⁊ consueta imppetuū. Et ego predeus Joñes ⁊ heredes mei oia p̄dca ſras ⁊ teñ reddit^u ⁊ ſvicia cum revſione p̄dca cum ptiñ suis predcis Robto Ričo ⁊ Nicho hēdibz ⁊ assign^u suis cont^a omēs gentes Warant^u imppetuū. In cui⁹ rei testimon^u huic p̄senti carte mee sigillū meū apposui. Hijs testibz Radto Thurbarn, Joñe ffisher, Thoma de Hortone, Thoma Carpent^r, Wiſto Otland, Arnold Dyere, Joñe Southwelle, Ričo de Burchette, ⁊ alijs. Dañ apud Kyngestone die dnica p̄x ante festū Sçe Margarete Virg^{is} anno regni Regis Edwardi ſcij, a conquestū quadragesio s̄do.

No. 10.

PATENT GRANTING LICENCE TO WILLIAM WALWORTH FOR
FURTHER ENDOWMENT: 9TH NOVEMBER, 1371.

Patent Roll, 45 Edw. III, pt. 1, m. 12.

Ð licencia ponendi ad manū mortuam.

R omibz ad quos ꝛc. salm licet ꝛc. Tamen p viginti ⁊ quatuor libris quas Wiſs de Walworth, civis ⁊ Aldermanus Londoñ, nob solvit concessim⁹ ⁊ licentiam dedim⁹, p nob ⁊ heredibz n̄ris, quantū in nob est eidem Wiſto, Mağro Ričo de Wyrmyngton Juniori ⁊ Ričo de Horle Capellano qđ ipi unū molendinū, unū columbare, sexaginta ⁊ octo acras ſre ⁊ dimid sexdecim acras prati, quadraginta ⁊ quatuor acras pasture, duodecim acras bosci, pasturam ad decem boves, quatuor Jumenta cū pullanis suis ⁊ centum oves ⁊ triginta ⁊ quatuor solidatas ⁊ tres denariatas redditus cū ptiñ in Kyngeston sup Thamiš ⁊ Talworth dare possint ⁊ assignare, ditco nob in xpō Robto de Bykenore, Capellano Custodi Capelle bē Marie Magdalene de Kyngeston sup Thamiš. Hēd ⁊ tenend eidem Custodi ⁊ successoribz suis Capellanis Custodibz Capelle p̄dce imp̄p̄m et eciam qđ ijdem Wiſs, Ričus, ⁊ Ričus, concedere possint qđ duo shope, unū gardinū ⁊ medietas unius mesuagii cū ptiñ in p̄dca villa de Kyngeston que Mabilla, que fuit uñ Wiſſi Waryn, tenet ad vitam suam ex dimissione Riči de Wyrmyngton Capellani et que post mortem

ſſſe Mabile ad ſſſatos Wiſſm Magſm Riĉm ꝛ Riĉm de Horle ꝛ heredes suos revꝛti deberent post mortem ejusdem Mabile ſſſato Custodi ꝛ ſſſessoribꝫ suis remaneant que quidem molendinũ columbare ſſra pꝛtũm pastura boscus redditus shope gardinũ ꝛ medietas mesuagij de noſ tenenꝛ ut de feodi firma dĉe ville de Kyngestoñ. Hend ꝛ tenenꝛ eidem Custodi ꝛ ſſſessoribꝫ suis ſſſdĉis simulcũ ſſſdĉis molendino columbare ſſra pꝛto pastura bosco ꝛ redditũ ad invenienꝛ unũ Capellanũ divina singulis diebꝫ in Capella ſſſdĉa juxta ordinacõem ſſſdcoꝝ Wiſſi Maĝri Riĉi ꝛ Riĉi de Horle in hac pte facienꝛ celebratur ꝛ impꝛuũ et eidem Custodi qđ ip̄e ſſſdĉa molendinũ columbare ſſram pꝛtũm pasturam boscum ꝛ redditũ cũ ptiñ sic danꝛ ꝛ assignanꝛ a ſſſſatis Wiſſo Maĝro Riĉo ꝛ Riĉo de Horle recipe ac ſſſdĉa shopas gardinũ ꝛ medietatem mesuagii cũ ptiñ eis sic remansũ post decessũ ſſſdĉe Mabile ingredi possit ꝛ tenere sibi ꝛ ſſſessoribꝫ suis ſſſdĉis impꝛm sicut ſſſdĉm est tenore presentiu similiꝛ licentiam dedimꝛ sꝛpalem statuto ſſſdĉo non obstante. Nolentes qđ ſſſdĉi Wiſſs Maĝr Riĉus ꝛ Riĉus de Horle vel heredes sui aut ſſſſſatus Custos seu ſſſſſſores sui řone statuti ſſſdĉi p nos vel heredes nřos Justiĉ Escaetores vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nřos quoscumqꝫ ocõnentꝛ molestentꝛ in aliquo seu gꝛaventꝛ. Salvis tamen noſ ꝛ heredibꝫ nřis ac alijs Capitalibꝫ dn̄is feodi illius řvicijꝫ inde debitis ꝛ consuetis. In cujus řc. T. R. apud Westm̄ ix die Noꝛ.

No. 11.

LEASE GRANTED BY ROBERT (SYMOND) DE BIKENORE :
10TH OCTOBER, 1376.

Exchequer Augmentation ; Ancient Deeds, P. 15, No. 20.

Sciãt p̄sentes ꝛ futi qđ nos Robertus de Bikenore Angliĉ ꝛ Riĉs de Warmyngtoñ capelti ppetui Capelle beate Marie Magdalene de Kyngestoñ sup Thamiſ dedimꝛ concessimus ꝛ hac p̄senti carta nřa confirmavimꝛ Wiſſo de Walworth ꝛ Wiſſo de Halden civibus Londoñ oĩa ſſras ꝛ teñ redditus pꝛta pascua ꝛ pasturũ cũ omibꝫ suis ptiñ que hũimꝛ in villa de Kyngestoñ ſſſdĉa ex donis ꝛ feoffamentũ Joħnis Wenge ꝛ Agnetis sue uxoris posterioris. H'end ꝛ tenenꝛ oĩa ſſſdĉa ſſras ꝛ teñ pꝛta pascua ꝛ pasturũ cũ omibꝫ suis p̄tinentꝛ ſſſſſſatis Wiſſo ꝛ Wiſſo heredibus ꝛ assignꝛ suis de capitalibꝫ dn̄is feodoꝝ illoꝝ p řvicia inde debita ꝛ de iure consueta imppetuũ. In cuiꝛ rei testiõĩũ huic p̄senti carte sigilla nřa apposuimus. Hijs testibꝫ Thoma Carpentꝛ [et] Riĉo Richelot tunc Ballivis ejusdẽ ville, Hugone Bakere Rogꝛo Slak Joħne Skyr Wiſſo Hařyng ꝛ alijs. Dať apud Kyngestoñ ſſſdĉa decimo die mensis Octobꝛ Anno regni Regis Edwardi řcij post conquestũ quinquagesimo.

No. 12.

CERTIFICATE OF INCOME AT THE DISSOLUTION (APPARENTLY SUBSEQUENT TO AND PROBABLY 1547).

Augmentation; Certificats of Colleges and Chauntries; Surrey, No. 47.

K(yng)ston
 Capell' bte
 maie mag-
 dalene ibm
 Founded by
 Edward lovekyn
 as the Comys-
 sionors ben cer-
 tified by Report
 for ther is no
 foundation to us
 shewyd—to pray
 for the Kyng
 maie, John love-
 kyn & mabyll his
 Wyf & all cristen
 souls.

The seid
 Chappell
 is situat
 in Nor-
 byton
 Within
 the pishe
 of q̄ter
 of amille
 distant
 from the
 Churche

The yerely
 valew of the
 seid Chappelle
 as apperyth
 by the
 Surveye

li. s. d. o.
 xiiij. ix. viij. ob^c

Whereof to

The Bailiff
 of Kynges-
 ton

li. s. d.
 iiij. vj. viij.

The prest
 for his
 salary

xlii. viijs.

Bred, wyne,
 & waxe

viijs.

And so remaineth *xij. s. viij. d. ob.*

The valewe of the
 Juell^c Ornamentis &
 Goods apperteynyng
 to the seid Chappell
 are invalydyd as ap-
 peryth by an Inven-
 tory to the certificat
 annexed.

The seid Chappell was
 dissolved syns the iiij
 day of febr^c in the
 xxxvij yere of the
 kyng^c matie Reign.
 And pte of the pos-
 sessions of the same
 haith bene sold by
 the kyng^c highnes
 as certeyn Ten^t in
 london, and a mille
 with certeyn ten^t
 & cottages in Kynges-
 ton to whom the
 Comysionors can
 not be lernyd.

No. 13.

CERTIFICATE OF INCOME OF CHAPLAINCY AT THE DISSOLUTION: 4TH FEBRUARY, 1546.

Augmentation; Certificates of Colleges and Chauntries; in Surrey, No. 48.

The Certyficate of WILLIAM GOODWYNNE concerninge the names of suche psonnes as hath heretofore hadde relefe by the Chauntreys ffrechappelles and brotherheddes within the Countie of Surrey; accordinge to the Commaundemente of Sir Walter Myldemaye knight and John Keloway Esquire to the same William directed.

<p>The Names of the Chauntreys ffrechappelles and brotherheds.</p>	<p>The names of all the Incumbentes havinge Stypende or other relefe by the same Chauntreys and ffrechappells.</p>	<p>The Sumes of Monney whiche the saide psonnes had for thir sup[or]t or other relefe by the forsaide Chauntreys ffrechappells towards the paymente of the Tenthes to the Kinges maiestie.</p>
<p>The ffrechappell of Mary magdalenne in Kingston.</p>	<p>John Depenham. Incumbent there.</p>	<p>vj li. xiiij s. iiij d. x^{ma} xiiij s. iiij d. rem. c vjti. penc xx^s m v^s</p>

2
B
2

No. 14.

RENT-ROLL: 1546-7.

Exchequer Augmentation; Ministers' Accounts,
38 Henry VIII—1 Edward VI; Surrey, No. 68.

Terre et possessiõ pquisit' de Johne Leygh armig'õ.

Libera Capella bte Marie Magdalene juxta Kyngston.

Com̃pus Johannis Wammeslye execu't Teſti Robti Wammesley defuncti deputat' dne Anne Jennyns vidue relicte Johnis Jennyns Militē jam defuncti nup Baſt' dni R' ibm p tempus p̃d' modo Johnis Evelyn fir̃m' ibm.

Ar̃.—Nulla quia prim' com̃pus post erec̃onem eu'.

Sm^a null.

Reddus } Et de xij^d de libo Reddu Wiſſmi Morer exeunt' de uñ gardiñ
Assie. } adjaç teñt quond^m Lovebone ex pte orient' in ſtra't voç
Kyngestreate p annu soł ad fest' ibm usual' put in quodam Rental' inde
fact' p Galfm Chamber nup supvis' terraž pquis' dni Rege' ibm Cap̃
xxiiij^{ciõ} die mens' Maij anno xxxiiij^{ciõ} R' nup Hen' viij^{vi} pteculz apparet.
Et de iij^s vj^d de libo Reddu Thome Benson exeunt' de uno teñto jaceñ
in Thamestreate modo in ten^r Relic̃t' ——— Randalç p annu soł ad
ffest' p̃d' ut p3 [per] Rentte p̃d' ut sup^a. Et de xx^d de libo Reddu Johnis
Evelinge exeunt' de uno Teñto jaç in ſtra't voç Morybyton modo in
tenura Wiſſmi Collin p annu solvend ad p̃d' ffest' ut sup^a. Et de ij^s de
libo Reddu Thome fforester exeunt' de uno gardino adjaceñ vico vers'
Downehall ex pte occident' p annu solvend ad fest' p̃d' ut sup^a. Et de
xij^d de libo Reddu Johnis Dawsate exeunt' de uno gardino adjacent'
Teñti Johnis Wydhowse ex pte occident' versus ſtra't voç London
streate p a^m solvend ad ffest' p̃d' ut sup^a. Et de vij^s de libo Reddu
Johnis Humpfrey exeunt' de uno Teñto jaceñ in le Cokerowe jux^a
domu voç le Brydge howse p annu solvend ad ffest' p̃d' ut sup^a.
Et de iiiij^s de libo Reddu Johis Ducke exeunt' de uno teñto jaceñ in
Hardell Streate adjaceñ domu Mre fforde ex pte occident' p annu soł
ad ffest' p̃d' ut sup^a. Et de iiiij^s de libo Reddu Riçi Sterr' de Stalworthe
exeunt' de uno teñto jaceñ in Stalworthe p̃d' p annu solvend ad ffest' p̃d'
ut sup^a. Et de viij^d de libo Reddu Hen' Groser exeunt' de uno peç
ter' jaceñ ap^d Gighall modo in tenura Wiſſmi Whytfeyld p annu sol-
vend ad fest' p̃d' ut sup^a. Et de viij^d de libo Reddu ——— Westbroke
exeunt' de duabz ac' f' jaceñ in campo voç Goodbrydgyfeld p annu
solvend ad ffest' p̃d' ut sup^a. Et de ij^s de libo Reddu Robti Thorpe
exeunt' de uno gardiñ jaceñ jux^a Lyttelfeyld style p annu solvend ad fest'

¹ The Court of Augmentations.

þđ ut sup^a. Et de xvij^d de liþo Redðu Thome Skytte exeunt' de uñ peč terř sup q^am nup edificat' fuit teñt ex pte occidental' Rivoř Thames p annū solvend ad ffeř þđ ut sup^a. Et de iij^s de liþo reddu Regnaldi Blakman exeunt' de uno teñto jacent' jux^a cimifiū de Kyngeston p annū solvend ad ffeř þđ ut sup^a. Et de xv^d de liþo Redðu Joñnis Hawkins de Londoñ exeunt' de uno teñto voč the Bull jaceñ in Thames streate versus pontem de Kyngeston p annū solvend ad ffeř þđ ut sup^a. Et de viij^s iij^d de liþo Redðu Erasmi fforde exeunt' de uno teñto versus le Marcat place modo in tenura Georgij Bosier p annū solvend ad þđ duo ffeř ut sup^a. Et de iij^s de liþo Redðu Joñnis Chapman exeunt' de uno teñto jaceñ in le M^okett place þđ p annū solvend ut sup^a. Et de xij^d de liþo Redðu ejusdm Joñis Chapman exeunt' de uno gardino jaceñ jux^a le ffawken in Regia Strata p annū solvend ad ffeř þđ ut sup^a. Et de xij^d de liþo Redðu Joñnis Amoo exeunt' de uno teñto in Thames streate jux^a pontē iþm p annū solvend ad ffeř þđ ut sup^a.

Sm^a xlvj^s. vj^d.

Redðus } Et de x^s de Ričo Connye p Redðu unius Meř jaceñ apud
Teneñ ad } Thames brydge streate modo in tenura Thome Pope p
voluntatem. } annū solvend ad ffeřta Annūč bte Marie t Sči Mi^{is} Archi
p equat porčoñ. Et de vj^s de Roþto Barnes p reddiř unius teñti jacent'
in Strař voč Gyghyll p annū solvend ad ffeř þđ ut sup^a. Et de xx^s
de Thoma Creston p Redðu uni^o Teñti cū gardino adjaceñ cū horreis
Stabuř t ař edificijs adjacent' Capelle iþm p annū solvend ad ffeř þđ
ut sup^a. Et de ij^d de Joñne Colwyche p Redðu uni^o peelle terre jaceñ
in Norbiton þđ p annū soř ad ffeř þđ ut sup^a. Et de viij^s de Rađo
Hambridge p Redðu uni^o Teñti cū gardino adjaceñ in le London Streate
p annū solvend ad þđ duo ffeř equalz. Et de viij^s de Joñne Baylye p
Redðu uni^o teñti cū gardiñ t Claūř adjaceñ jaceñ in London streate þđ
p annū solvend ad þđ ffeř ut sup^a. Et de x^s de Alicia Barh^{am} viduæ
p Redðu uñ Teñti jaceñ in Thamestreate p annū soř ad ffeř þđ ut
sup^a. Et de x^s de Joñne London p Redðu uni^o Teñti in Thamestreate
p annū solvend ad fest þđ ut sup^a.

Sm^a lxxij^s ij^d.

ffirm̄ divers' } Et de xij^s de Ričo Thom^{as} p ffirm̄a ejusd^{am} stabulⁱ cū
terř jaceñ in } solarrio supedificato in Kyngeston voč Enghyll. Ac
Kyngeston } un^o gardiñ cū un^o domiciřa in eodm edificato in Kyngeston
sup Thamēs. } jux^a le Hertę horne sic sibi dimisř p Indentⁱ dař xx^o
die menř Maij Anno xxxi^o R nunc Henř viij^{vi}. Hend p l^omio * * annoř
reddendo inde p annū ad ffeřta Annūč bte Marie virgiñ t Sči Michis
Archī p equat porč. Et de vij^s de Thoma Erley assignat' Thome

vij^s.

iiij^s

Standon p firrñ uñ Teñti cū ptiñ scit̃r iñ Strañ voč Westbytons p annū sol̃ ad ffesta β̃đ ut sup̃a. Et de xx^s de Willmo Bowyer p firra uni⁹ teñti jaceñ in Thames streate p annū solvend̃ ad ffes̃t̃ β̃đ ut sup̃a. Et de xij^d de Ričo Wade p firra uni⁹ gardini iñ sic sibi dimis̃s̃ p Indent̃ ut dicit̃r; reddendo inde p annū ad ffest̃ β̃đ ut sup̃a. Et de ij^s de Joñne Drap assignati Roḡti Exfeild defunc̃t̃ p firrñ uñ teñti ʔ gardini cū ptiñ jaceñ in Thames streate p annū solvend̃ ad ffes̃t̃ β̃đ ut sup̃a. Et de viij^s de heredibz Rog̃i Torno^r p firra uni⁹ stabuli cum tribz gardinis sic sibi dimis̃s̃ p Indent̃ ut dicit̃r; reddendo inde p annū ad ffesta β̃dicta ut sup̃a. Et de x^s de Henrico Volantyne p firrñ uñ teñti cū ptiñ scituať ʔ jaceñ in Kyngston β̃đ in quodm vico voč Gyghill sic sibi di p indent̃ Caroli Carew nup M̃ri β̃đ Capelle b̃te Marie Magdalene jux^a Kyngeston in Coñ Sur̃ dat̃ xx^o die Maij Anno R. R. nup Heñr viij^{vi} xxxj^o; Hend̃ sibi ʔ assignatę suis a ffesto S̃ci Mi^{is} Archi p̃x p̃ l̃m̃io xl^{ta} annoz extunc p̃x sequeñ ʔ plenať complend̃; reddendo inde p annū ad ffes̃t̃ β̃đ ut sup̃a. Et idm firrať repaťt̃ d̃cm teñ in omibz p̃terq̃am q̃d β̃đ Magister ʔ successori sui invenient maeremiū ʔ teguť quociens necesse f̃uit durant̃ l̃m̃io β̃đ put̃ in eodm Indenture pleni⁹ continet̃r. Et de xj^{li} de Joñne Evelin p firra tocuis illius mañconis sive dom⁹ voč the Chappell fferme cū omibz tr^r p^{at} pastur^r cunicť ʔ daiet̃r hosbondrey ptiñ sive spectañ. Ex^{te} ʔ omnio reśvať tota iñ dom⁹ cū duabz camať uñ atrio uñ gardiñ ppe d̃cam Capell̃ cū firrñ eujusd^m hor̃ ʔ quad^m pertiçon^r ad orient̃ finem eujusd^m horrei ʔ uñ Stabul̃ scituať ʔ jacent^r jux^a β̃đ gardiñ ʔ exte^r uñ dom̃ columbať cū omibz p̃ficuis ejusdm̃ pastur̃ ʔ herbağ cū claus̃ om̃ Bos̃c grovağ eidm ptiñ voč postelle Crofte Daryhowse Wood uñ Bos̃c jaceñ a retro le Daryhowse ʔ uñ groṽ jaceñ sup̃ le Downes voč le Chappell Grove sic dimis̃s̃ p̃fato Joñm Evelyngē p Indent̃ Edwardi Thurlonde nup M̃ri Capelle b̃te Marie Magdalene jux^a Kyngeston sup̃ Thames dat̃ iiij^{to} die M̃çij anno xxx^o nup Regē Henrici viij^{vi}. Hend̃ ʔ Tenend̃ d̃cam firram voč le Chappell fferme cū omibz ter̃ p^{at} pastur̃ comibz ʔ dayryhowse cū omibz ať ptiñ d̃ce firme voč le Chappellferme ptiñ. Ex^{te} p̃ex^{te} p̃fato Joñni Evelin execut̃ ʔ assignat̃ a ffesto S̃ci Michis Archi extunc p̃x sequeñ dat̃ ejusdm̃ Indentuť, usqz finem ʔ l̃m̃io xxx^{ta} annoz extunc p̃x sequeñ ʔ plenať complend̃; Reddendo inde p annū p̃fato Edwardo Thurlande ʔ successor̃ s̃s̃ ad duos anni l̃m̃ios vijz ad ffes̃t̃ annūc̃ b̃te Marie ʔ S̃ci Mi^{is} Archi equalz ut sup̃a. Et d̃cus Edus Thurlonde ʔ success̃ sui concedunt p p̃ñt̃ d̃cm meś sive mañ voč the Chappell repar^r ʔ maunter^r cū omimod̃ tectuť tegularz ʔ omibz principať meremiū ad eoꝝ p̃priū cust̃ ʔ oña duť l̃mino β̃đ. Et idm Joñnes Evelyngē ʔ assignat̃ s̃ ñebunt in β̃đ, le Hedgerowes ʔ grovis sufficieñ hedgebote

Stipend } Et in Stipendio Compu^t occupant officiū Collectoř Redd^t t
 Compu^t } firim^l t^r possess^l d^lce libe Capelle jaceñ t existeñ infra villam
 cum alijs. } de Kyngeston sup Thames ad xx^s p annū videt^r in allōne
 h^mōi p tempus hujus Compi xx^s. Et in Stipendio Johⁿis Debnam c^lici
 divina celebrañ infra Capellam b^lte Marie Magdalene jux^a Kyngeston
 p^ld ad vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d p annū viz in allōne h^mōi p tempus huj^o Compi ut
 p bi^l manu ejusd^m. Johⁿis subscript^l receptionū apparet vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d
 [non allocat^r de cetero nisi p di a^o ad festū Añunciacōis b^lte Marie
 ppiū debet]. Et in deñijs solute Johⁿi Evelyn firma^r scitus ac et^r t^r
 d^lce libere Capelle ptiñ p focalibz suis ad xij^s p annū videt^r in allōne
 h^mōi jux^a convençōñ Indent^l sue p^ld hoc anno ut in p^lceden^l xij^s. Et in
 deñijs solute t^m p pane [t] vino q^m p cera in Capella p^ld añua^l expen-
 dend p divinis i^lbm celebrañd, hoc Anno ut p³ [per] billam inde Rem^l v^s.
 Sm^a viij^{li} x^s iiij^d ex^r.

Repaçōñ. Et in deñijs p d^lcm Compu^t hoc anno solut^r p repaçone orei
 t a^l domoř i^lbm ut in opibz tegulaçonis t Carpentař ut p^lci^lz p³ bi^l
 supvi^l de p^lce^l inde signat^r; t Rem^l xvij^s viij^d.

Sm^a xvij^s viij^d ex^r.

Li^lbaçō denař } Et in deñijs p d^lcm Compu^t li^lba^l Anthonio Auher
 t Recept^r i^lbm. } Militi Recept^r Dñi R i^lbm ut de exit^r officij sui huj^o anni
 viz decimo die Junij Anno p^lmo Regni R^e nunc Edwardi vj^{ti}, lxxvij^s iiij^d
 t xxj^o die Novembris d^lco anno xxj^s iiij^d in toto ut p³ duas bi^l manu
 d^lci Reç signat^r t Remaneñ. iiij^{li} xvij^s viij^d.

Sm^a iiij^{li} xvij^s viij^d.

Sm^a Alloç t li^lbaç p^ld xxiiij^{li} xix^s x^d. Quequid^r Sūma coequale est cū
 To^le sūma p^ld.

Et Eq³.

No. 15.

INVENTORY OF GOODS OF THE CHAPEL: 16TH MAY, 1553.

Inventories of Church Goods; Surrey, No. 48.

Mary Magdalins.

In the charge of John Evelyn farmor ther, to the kinges use two
 small belles and [a] saccring bell.

Receved to the kinges use one crismatory of silver parcell gilt poiz
 xvijz oz.

Item, a vestment of figured velvet, named in th'old inventory tyssue.

Sales.

Imprimis, copper gilt poiz xij ^{lb}	vjs.
One grene cope and vij vestmentes for	xlvs. ijd.

One cope and viij old vestmentes for	xxiij s.
Two copes and vj vestmentes sold for	xxx s.
One cope and vij vestmentes sold for	xl s.
Six old vestmentes sold for	xiiij s. iiij d.
Four copes, iij vestmentes, crimsen velvet, sold for.....	xli.
One aulter cloth grene damask, for	vj s. viij d.
One aulter cloth lynnyn call, for	ii s.
iiij hanginges of aulter, sold for	xviiij s.
Brasse and latten poȝ cij ^{lb}	xviij s.
Organ pipes poȝ xlix ^{lb}	xx s. vd.
Brasen candlestickes poȝ lxx ^{lb}	xj s. viij ^d
All thornamentes ther sold for	vs.
ij candlestickes sold for	viij d.

Summa vendicionis in toto xxjli. xixs. xjd.

Md. That the chalice pertynyng to the said chappell of Mary Magdalins was recevid by Wylliam Goodwyne surveior of Surrey and by him accompted for as he hath declared before the Kinges Majesties commissioners appointid for the survey of chauntreis within the countye of Surrey and as it apperyth by his letter herunto annexed.

Right worshipfull Sir, It may please you to understand that I have receyved a chales whiche did remayne in the Chapell of Mary Magdalen in Kingeston amongst dyvers other and the same have delyvered into the Jewelhou to the kinges use, and there bee also as yet remaynyng in the same chapell certeyne ornamentes which must be likewise delivered by order taken by the kinges comyssoners for Chauntreys (as I remember) but what they be I can not certifie you without my boke. Thus the Lord send you myche worship. At Walton upon Thames the xvj of May. Yo^r owne to comaund, Wilhm Goodwyn.

Addressed—To the right worshypfull Sir Thomas Cawarden knight, one of the gentlemen of the Kinges Majesties pryvye chambre.

NO. 16.

PATENT FOR FOUNDATION OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL: 1ST MARCH, 1561.

Patent Roll; 3 Eliz., pt 11, m. 41.

p Guñnatoř Scole Grammatical de Kingeston sup Thamiš t success suis.

REGINA omibz ad quos ꝑ te saltm. Sciatis qđ nos ad humilem peticoem Dilcoz Subditoz nřoz Ballivoz e liboz hoim ac inhabitanciũ ville nře de Kyngeston sup Thamisiam in Coim nřo Surř p seola gramaticalĩ infra pochiam de Kyngeston pdict' in dco Coim nřo Surř erigend t stabiliend

p institucōe instrucōe pueroꝝ ⁊ juvenū de gr̃a ñra sp̃ali ac ex d̃ta scientia ⁊ mero motu ñris volum' concedim' ordinam' p noꝝ ⁊ hered ñris q̃d de celo sit ⁊ erit una schola grammaticalis in d̃ca Villa de Kyngeston sup Thamisiam que vocabit' lib̃a scola grammaticalis Regine Elizabeth p educacōe institucōe ⁊ instrucōe pueroꝝ ⁊ juvenū in grammatica ppetuis tempibz futurę durantur. Ac sculam illam de uno pedagogo seu mag̃ro ⁊ uno subpedagogo sive hipodidasculo p ppetuo continuat' erigim' cream' ordinam' declaram' ⁊ fundam' p p̃sentes et ut intencio ñra p̃d̃ca meliorem capiat eff̃m ⁊ ut l̃re teñ redditus revencōis ⁊ alia p̃ficua ad sustentacōem scole p̃d̃ce concedand assignand ⁊ appunctuand melius gũnent' p continuacōe eoꝝdem volum' concedim' ⁊ ordinam' p noꝝ ⁊ hered ñris q̃d duo Ballivi ville p̃d̃ce p tempore existeñ erunt ⁊ vocabunt' gubernatoř possessionū revencionū et bonoꝝ d̃ce scole vulgarit' vocat' ⁊ vocand lib̃e Scole grammaticalis Regine Elizabeth in villa de Kyngeston sup Thamisiam in Coñ Surf. Et ideo sciatis q̃d nos assignavim' eligim' noĩavim' constituim' ⁊ declaravim' ac p p̃sentes assignavim' eligim' noĩavim' constituim' ⁊ declaram' p p̃sentes Dilcōs noꝝ Wiłm Matson ⁊ Georgiū Snellinge modo Ballivos ville de Kyngeston sup Thamisiam p̃dict' fore ⁊ esse primos ⁊ modernes gũnator' possessionū Revencōnū ⁊ bonoꝝ d̃ce lib̃e scole grammaticalis Regine Elizabeth in villa de Kingeston sup Thamisiam in Coñ Surf ad idem officiū bene ⁊ fidelit' ex̃cend' ⁊ occupand a dat' p̃senciū q̃m̃diu in officio Ballivi ville de Kingeston p̃dict' fore contig̃ñt. Et q̃d ijdem Gũnatores in re fact' ⁊ noĩe de celo sint ⁊ erunt unū corpus incorporať ⁊ politiquū de se imp̃pm p nomen Gũnatoꝝ possessionū revencionū ⁊ bonoꝝ lib̃e scole grammaticalis Regine Elizabeth in villa de Kingeston sup Thamisiam in Coñ Surf incorporať ⁊ erect. Ac ip̃os Wiłm Matson ⁊ Georgiū Snellinge gubernatoř possessionū revencionū ⁊ bonoꝝ lib̃e scole grammaticalis Regine Elizabeth in villa de Kingeston sup Thamisiam in Coñ Surf p p̃sentes incorporam'. Ac corpus corporatum ⁊ politiquū p idem nomen imp̃pm duratur' realit' ⁊ ad plenā cream' erigim' ordinam' facimus constituim' ⁊ declaram' p p̃sentes. Et volum' ac p p̃sentes p noꝝ hered ⁊ successoribz ñris concedim' q̃d ijdem Gũnatores possessionū revencionū ⁊ bonoꝝ lib̃e scole grammaticalis Regine Elizabeth in villa de Kingeston sup Thamisiam in Coñ Surf h̃eant successionem ppetuam ⁊ p idem nomen sint ⁊ erunt p̃sone h̃iles ⁊ in lege capaces ad h̃end recipiend ⁊ pquirend de noꝝ Capellam domos edificia Cañas structuř redditus reṽsiones possessiones revencōes ⁊ hereditamenta subscript' ⁊ inferius sp̃ificat' ac alia terf̃ teñ possessiones revencōes ⁊ hereditamenť quecumqz de noꝝ sive de aliqua alia p̃sona sive alijs p̃sonis quibuscumqz. Et sciatis q̃d nos intentōem ⁊ p̃positum

nřm in hac parte ad effřm deducę volentes de grā nřa spřiali ac ex řta sciencia ř mero motu nřis dedim' ř concessim' ac p přsentes p nob hered ř successoribz nřis dam' ř concedim' přfatę modernis guřnatoř possessionũ revencionũ ř bonoř dęe liřbe scole grammaticalis totam illam liřbam Capellam nřam cum ptiř vocat Marye Magdalene Chappell in Norbiton in Kingeston sup Thamisiam přdict in dęo Cořm nřo Surř ac unũ gardinũ nřm př eandem Capellam jaceř ex orientali parte ejusdem capelle. Ac unam aliam přvam Capellam vocat Sainte Anne Chappell. Ac unũ přvũ [locum vocatum] le Studie infra eandem cařlam. Necnon unam aliam infriorem cařlam cum uno [loco vocato] le Hawkes mewe sup eandem. Ac quandam přvam Capellam ibidem vocat Sainte Loyes Chappell ex parte australi přdęe Capelle vocat Marye Magdalen Chappell. Ac unam přvam placeam sub eadem capella. Ac unam veřem coquinam ac quandam Cařlam eidem coquine adjaceř. Ac unũ solariũ vocat a lofte sup^a easdem coquinam ř cařlam ac unam aliam cařlam sub eadem coquina ex occidentali parte přdęe Capelle vocat Marye Magdaleyn Chappell ac scituat trans viam pedestrem duceř a villa de Kingeston přdict' řsus Londoř. Ac unam domũ př coquinam přdict. Necnon unũ le Yarde ex boriali parte přdęe Capelle vocat Marye Magdaleyn Chapell. Ac unum alium le Yarde ex parte occidentali ejusdem Capelle. Ac unũ deambulatoriũ vocat a galorye sup lez Yardes přdict duceř a cařla sup přdict Capellam vocat Sainte Anne chappell usqz quendam parvũ locum ř duas Cařlas vocat the Maysters lodginge. Ac unũ Cellariũ ř quatuor parvas Cařlas sub le Maysters lodging přdict ac quendam [ptiřcoem ad] finem eujusdam horrei cum ptiřcoe apud occidentalem finem de veřo horreo ibidem ac quoddam stabulum scituat ř existeř ad occidentalem finem ejusdem horrei. Ac unũ Columbař nřm. Necnon liřbum ingressum ř regressum tam ad columbař stabulum ř horreum přdict q^m ad omřia alia loca přdęe Capelle vocat Marye Magdaleyn Chappell spectař vel ptineř. Que omřia ř singula přmissa scituant' jacent ř existunt in Norbyton in pochia de Kyngeston přdict' et que omřia přmissa přcharissim' frř nř Edwardus Sextus nup Rex Anglie p řras patentes sub magno sigillo suo nup cuř augmentationũ ř revencionũ corone sue confect gereř dař apud Westřm vice-simo sexto die Aprilis Anno regni sui primo t'adidit concesserit ř ad firmam dimisserit inř alia Riřo Tavřner armigřo executoribz ř assignũ suis ad řminũ ř p řmino viginti ř unius annoř incipieř ad festum Sři Michis Archi adtunc př futuř. Reddend annuatim dęo frři nřo hered ř successoribz suis p eisdem přmissis, ac p alijs mesuagijs řris teř ř hereditamentis in eisdem řris pateř expressis ř specificatę duodecim libras ř duodecim defřios legalis monete Anglie ad festa Annunciaciõis

be Marie virginis et scti Michis Archi p equales porcoes solvend durañ
 tmino pdco put p easdem tras patentes in alia plenius liquet et apparet.
 Dam' eciam et p consideracoe pdict' p nob hered et successoribz nris p
 psentes concedim' pfatis modernis gubnatoribz possessionu revencionu
 et bonoz dce libe scole grammaticae Revsionem quascumqz oim et
 singuloz pmissoz et cujusit eozdem parcelt. Ac totum illum
 annuaem redditum nrm viginti et unius solidoz parcelt pdci annualis
 redditus duodecem libraz et duodecem denioz p pdcas tras patentes dci
 fris nri ut pferi reservat. Necnon redditus revencoes et annualia pficua
 quecumqz reservat' sup quibuscumqz dimissionibz et concessionibz de
 pmissis seu de aliqua inde parcella quoquomodo facti adeo plene libe et
 integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma put aliquis capellanus psbit vel
 incumbens dce nup libe capelle vocat' Marye Magdaleyn Chappell aut
 aliquis alius sive aliqui alij pmissa aut aliquam inde parcellam antehac
 hentes possidentes aut seisiti inde existentes eadem aut aliquam inde
 parcellam antehac hentes possidentes aut seisiti inde existentes eadem
 aut aliquam inde parcellam unq'm fuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisi fuerunt
 huius tenuit vel gavisus fuit seu here tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut
 debuit. Et adeo plene libe et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma
 put ea omnia et singula pmissa ad manus nras seu ad manus pcharissimi
 pris nri Henrici Octavi nup Regis Angl vel ad manus dci fris nri
 Edwardi Sexti nup Regis Anglie vel ad manus pcharissime sororis nre
 Marie nup Regine Anglie rone vel ptextu alicujus actus Parliamenti
 seu quocumqz alio modo jure seu titulo devenerunt seu devenire
 debuerunt ac in manibus nris jam existunt seu existe debent vel debe-
 runt. Que quidem liba capella cameñ horreum stabulum ac cetera omnia
 pmissa cum ptiñ modo extendunt' ad claz annuū valorem viginti et
 unius solidoz. H'end tenend et gaudend pdicti libam capellam ac
 pdcm annuaem redditum viginti et unius solidoz. Necnon pdcas
 capellas domos edificia camas horreum stabulum redditus revsiones
 et svicia ac cetera omnia et singula pmissa cum ptiñ pfatis modernis
 gubnatoribz possessionu revencionu et bonoz dce libe scole grammaticae
 et successoribz suis impfm. Tenend de nob hered et successoribz nris ut
 de honore nro de Hampton Courte in Coñ nro Midd p fidelitatem
 tantum in libo socagio et non in capite p omibz redditibz svicijs et de-
 mandis quibuscumqz. Et ulterius de ampliori gra nra dedim' et concessim'
 ac p psentes dam' et concedim' pfañ gubnatoribz omnia exitus redditus
 revencoes et pficua pdce capelle ac ceteroz pmissoz a festo Scti Michis
 Archi ultimo pfito. H'end eisdem gubnatoribz ex dono nro absqz
 compo sen aliquo alio pinde nob hered vel successoribz nris quoquomodo
 reddend solvend vel faciend. Et ulterius volum' ac p nob hered et

successoribz n̄ris patentibz exp̄ssis ⁊ specificat̄ seu aliquam inde parcellam tantumodo tangeñ seu conchēñ deserintur'. Et q̄d ip̄i Gūbna-
tores p̄ nomen Gubnatoꝝ possessionū revencionū ⁊ bonoꝝ libe scole
grammaticalis Regine Elizabeth in villa de Kingeston in Coñi Sur̄
pl̄itare possint ⁊ impl̄itari defendere ⁊ defendi respondere ⁊ responderi
in quibuscumq; Cur̄ ⁊ locis ⁊ coram quibuscumq; Judicibz ⁊ Justiciā
in quibuscumq; causis accōibz negocijs sectis querelis pl̄itis ⁊ demandis
quibuscumq; ejuscumq; nature seu condiçōis f̄iint. Et ul̄tius de
ampliori gr̄a n̄ra dedim' ⁊ concessim' ac p̄ p̄sentes p̄ nob̄ hered̄ ⁊
successoribz n̄ris dam' ⁊ concedim' p̄fatis modernis gūbñatoribz scole
p̄d̄ce ⁊ successoribz suis q̄d ip̄i ⁊ successores sui cum advisamento Ep̄i
Winton̄ p̄ tempore existeñ plenam potestāt ⁊ auctoritatem h̄eant noñad̄
⁊ appunctuand̄ pedagogum ⁊ subpedagogum Scole p̄d̄ce tociens quociens
eadem scola de pedagogo ⁊ subpedagogo vacua f̄iit et quod ip̄i
Gūbñatores cum advisamento Ep̄i Winton̄ p̄dict̄ p̄ tempore existeñ de
tempore in tempus faciant ⁊ face valeant ⁊ possint idonea ⁊ salubria
statuta ⁊ ordinacōes in scriptis conchēñ ⁊ tangeñ ordinem gūbñacōem ⁊
direcçōem pedagogi ⁊ subpedagogi ac scolā scole p̄d̄ce p̄ tempore,
existeñ ac stipendij ⁊ salarij eozdem pedagogi ⁊ subpedagogi ac alia
eandem scolam ⁊ ordinacōem gūbñacōem p̄servacōem ⁊ disposicōem reddit'
⁊ revencionū ad sustentacōem ejusdem scole appunctuat ⁊ appunctuand̄
tangeñ ⁊ concerneñ. Que quidem statuta ⁊ ordinacōes sic fiend̄ volum'
concedim' ⁊ p̄ p̄sentes p̄cipim' inviolabilit̄ observari de tempore in
tempus imp̄p̄m. Et ul̄tius Sciatis qd' nos in consideraçōe q̄d ijdem
Gūbñatores ⁊ successores sui scolam p̄d̄cam ac pedagogum ⁊ subpeda-
gogum inde melius sustineant ⁊ supportent de ub̄iori gr̄a n̄ra dedim' ⁊
concessim' ac p̄ p̄sentes dam' ⁊ concedim' p̄fatis Gūbñatoribz posses-
sionū revencionū ⁊ bonoꝝ d̄ce libe scole grammaticalis ⁊ successoribz
suis quantum in nob̄ est licenciam sp̄ialem libamq; ⁊ licitam facultatem
potestatem ⁊ auctoritatem h̄end̄ recipiend̄ p̄quirend̄ eis ⁊ eoz successoribz
imp̄p̄m tam de nob̄ hered̄ vel successoribz n̄ris q̄m de alijs quibuscumq;
psonis ⁊ alia p̄sona quacumq; manet mesuag' t̄ras teñ Recōrias decimas
ac alia hereditamenta quecumq; infra Regnū Anglie seu alibi infra
d̄nacōes n̄ras dummodo non extendunt claꝝ annū valorem triginta
libraꝝ ult̄a dic̄ Capellam domos edificia ac cetera p̄missa p̄fatis Gūbna-
toribz ⁊ successoribz suis ut p̄fert̄ p̄ nos in forma p̄d̄ca concess̄ Statuta
de t̄ris ⁊ teñ ad manū mortuam non ponend̄ aut aliquo alio statuto actu
ordinacōe seu p̄visione aut aliqua alia re causa vel maſia quantum
incont̄rm̄ inde h̄ita fac̄i ediñ ordinat̄ seu p̄vis in aliquo non obstañ. Eo
q̄d exp̄ssa mencio ꝛc. In cujus rei ꝛc. T. R apud Westm̄ primo die
p̄ br̄e de privato Sigillo ꝛc.

No. 17.

PATENT FOR FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF THE SCHOOL: 17TH MAY,
1564.

Patent Roll, 6 Eliz., pt. 6, m. 4.

Ð coñ p libis hoibz ville de Kyngeston sup Thamis̄ t̄ success̄ suis.

Regina om̄ibz ad quos ꝑc sal̄m. Cum nos ad humilem petiçõem dilecoꝝ subditorz̄ nꝛoꝝ Ballivoꝝ t̄ liboꝝ hoĩm ville nꝛe de Kyngeston sup Thamis̄ in Coĩm nꝛo Surĩ p̄ Scola Gram̄aticali infra parochiam de Kyngeston p̄dict' in d̄co Coĩm nꝛo Surĩ erigend̄ et stabiliend̄ p̄ instrucõe pueroꝝ t̄ juvenũ p̄ lras pateĩ sub magno Sigillo nꝛo Angt̄ sigillaĩ gerentĩ dat̄ apud Westmoĩ primo die Marcij anno regni nꝛi ꝑcio voluerim' concesserim' t̄ ordinavim' p̄ nob̄ t̄ hered̄ nꝛis qđ extunc de ceĩo foret una scola Gram̄aticalis Regine Elizabeth p̄ educaçõe instituçõe t̄ instrucõe pueroꝝ t̄ juvenum in Gram̄atica p̄petuis temporibz̄ futuř duratur'. Ac Scolam illam de vero Pedagogo seu Magro t̄ uno Subpedagogo sive hipodidasculo p̄ p̄petuo continuatur erexim' creavimus ordinavimus declaravim' t̄ fundavim' p̄ easdem lras nꝛas patentes p̄t p̄ easdem lras nꝛas patentes inl̄ alia plenius liquet t̄ apparet. Cumqz̄ eciam̄ p̄charissim' p̄r nꝛ Henř Octavus nup̄ Rex Angt̄ p̄ quandam Indenturam suam gerent, dat̄ apud Westm̄ quinto die Maij anno regni nꝛi tricesimo octavo inl̄ ipm̄ nup̄ Regem ex una parte t̄ Riçm̄ Taverner de London armigũm ex alia parte confect̄ tradidit̄ concesserit t̄ ad firmam dimisit̄ p̄fato Riçõ Taverner om̄ia illa mesuagia t̄ teĩ sua cum p̄tiũ subsequeĩ scituat̄ jaceĩ existeĩ in villa de Kyngeston sup̄ Thamis̄ in d̄co Coĩm Surĩ videĩt̄ unũ hospiciũ vocat̄ le George cum uno Gardino t̄ uno horreo scituat̄ t̄ existeĩ in le back lane de Kyngeston p̄dict' juxta veĩus molendinũ. Ac unũ parvũ clausum sive croftum lre contineĩ p̄ estimaçõe sex acras jaceĩ inl̄ Hoggesmyll ex parte orientat̄ t̄ parcell̄ lre vocat̄ le Bytton ex parte occidentali. Ac unam acram lre arrabit̄ vocat̄ le Tenter acre jaceĩ in cõi campo de Kyngeston p̄dca vocat̄ Tenter felde. Et undecim teĩ, tria gardina, t̄ unũ horreum, unde unũ teĩ est in Surpleton cum uno horreo t̄ uno pightell contineĩ unam acram lre p̄ estimaçõe octoginta acras lre cum p̄tineĩ eidem p̄tineĩ, aliud teĩ vocat̄ le Berehouse cum Pomaĩ t̄ stabul̄ eidem teĩ p̄tiũ, aliud Teĩ in quo Joĩes Gage adtunc inhitabat, aliud Teĩ in quo Joĩes Standen adtunc inhitabat, aliud teĩ in quo Witfs Trueman adtunc inhitabat, aliud teĩ in quo Alicia Bekewith vidua adtunc inhitabat, aliud teĩ in quo Henř Edington adtunc inhitabat, aliud teĩ in quo Joĩes Onam

adtunc inhabitabat cum decem acris t're eidem p'tiñ, aliud teñ in quo Joñes Palmer adtunc inñitabat cum uno parvo horreo t' una acra t're eidem p'tiñ, aliud teñ in quo Thomas ffyste adtunc inñitabat, aliud teñ in quo Joñes Chapman Barbor ad tunc inñitabat, unū horreum adtunc in possessione Joñes Jobsonē, duo Gardiñ sive Pightell adtunc in possessione Agnetis Smyth, unū Gardinū adtunc in tenur' Rob'ti Webbe, t' unū Pightell adtunc in possessione Wiffi Bonde. Except' tamen semp t' dco p'ri nro Hen' Octavo hered' t' successoribz suis om̄ino reservat̄ om̄ibz grossis arboribz t' boscis de t' insup p'missis cresecē t' existeñ. H'end' t' tenend' p'dict' mesuag' t'ras teñ ac cetera om̄ia t' singula p'missa supius exp'ssa t' spificata cum p'tiñ (except' p'except') p'fato Riço Taverner t' assign' suis a festo S'ci Mich'is Archi adtunc p'x futu' usqz ad finem t'mini t' p' t'minū viginti t' unius annoz extunc p'x sequeñ t' plenā complend'. Reddend' inde annuatim dco nup p'ri nro Hen' Octavo hered' t' successoribz suis quatuordecim libras legalis monete Angl' ad festa Annunciat' be Marie Virginis t' s'ci Mich'is Archi vel infra unū mensem post utrumqz festum festoz illoz ad nup Cu' Augmentac' revenconū Corone Regie p' equales porcōes solvend' durā t'mino p'dco put p' eandem Indenturam p'fato Riço Taverner ut p'fert' confect' inl' alia plenius liquet t' apparet. Et insup cum p'charissim' fr' nr' Edwardus nup Rex Angl' sextus p' l'ras suas patentes sub magno sigillo suo nup Cu' Augmentacōnū t' revenconū Corone sue gereñ dat' apud Westm' undecimo die Maij Anno regni sui quarto tradid'it concessit t' ad firmam dimisit adtunc dilco sibi Johi Good unū Toftum suū adtunc nup edeficat' vocat' Draggens contineñ p' estimacōem dimid' acram, ac etiam sex acras t're arrabilis suas t' unam rodam t're suam eidem Tofto ptineñ, quaz tres acras inde jacent' t' exist' in Campo vocat' le lyttlefeld in Brokefurlong, t' alia acra inde jaceñ t' existit in eodem campo apud le Chappell Style t' alia acra inde jacet t' existit in eodem campo in tribz partibz t' p'dca roda t're jacet t' existit in quodam campo vocat' Thistling Close. Que om̄ia t' singula p'missa ultime exp'ssa adtunc fuerunt in tenur' sive occupacōe dci Johis Good ac scituant' jacent t' existunt in Kingeston sup Thamiš seu alibi in dco Coñ nro Sur' ac nup fuerunt p'cell' possessionū nup Prioratus de Marton ac adtunc fuerunt parcell' honoris sui de Hampton Courte in Coñ nro Midd'. Extunc tamen semp t' dco nup fr'i nro hered' t' successoribz suis om̄ino resvat̄ om̄ibz grossis t' arboribz t' boscis de in t' sup p'missis cresecē t' existeñ. H'end' t' tenend' p'dict' ter' ac cetera om̄ia t' singula p'missa ultime exp'ss' t' spificata cum suis p'tiñ univ'sis (except' p'except') p'fato Johi Good executoribz t' assign' suis a festo S'ci Mich'is Archi adtunc p'x futu' usqz ad finem t'mini t' p' t'minū viginti t' unius annoz extunc p'x sequeñ t' plenā complend'. Reddend' inde annuatim

dco nup ffrĩ nro heredĩ t successoribz suis viginti sex solidos t octo denarĩ legalis monete Angt ad festa Annunciacõis be Marie Virginis t Scti Michis Archi vel infra unũ mensem post utrumqz festum festoz illoz ad manus Ballivoz vel Receptoz pmissoz p tempore existẽ p equales porcões solvend durant' tmino pdco put p easdem tras pateĩ eidem Johi Good ut pfert' confect inl alia similit' plenius liquet t apparet revsione t revsionibz oim t singuloz pmissoz t eujstt inde peelle nob plene jure spectaĩ t ptineĩ. Sciatis qd nos de gra nra spali ac ex cta scientia t mero motu nris necnon in augmentacõem Stipendij t vicĩ Pedagogi seu Magri Scole pdict' p tempore existẽ ac ppĩ meliorem sustentacõem mauntencõem t continuacõem dce Scole impm. H'end juxta intencões t ordinacões in hijs tris Pateĩ expssis t declarat' t juxta fundacõem ejusdem Scole dedim' t concessim' ac p nob heredĩ t successoribz nris p presentes dam' t concedim' dcis Ballivis t libis hoibz dce ville nre de Kyngeston sup Thamis in dco Com nro Surf revsionem t revsiones oim t singuloz pdcoz mesuaq' vraz teĩ ac ceforz oim t singuloz pmissoz pfato Riço Taverner ut pfert' dimiss t eujstt inde parcelle cum ptiĩ ac pdcẽm annualem redditum quatuordecim libraz p eisdem pmissis p pdcẽm Indenturam pfato Riço Taverner ut pfert' confect reservat. Ac etiam revsionem t revsiones oim t singuloz pmissoz pfato Johi Good ut pfert' ad firmam dimiss t eujstt inde parcelt cum ptiĩ. Ac pdcẽm annualem redditum viginti sex solidoz t octo denarioz p pdcẽas tras Pateĩ pfato Johi Good ut pfert' confect reservat. Ac etiam totum illud teĩ t hospiciũ nrm vocat le George cum uno gardino t uno horreo scituat in le Back lane de Kyngeston juxta vetus molendinũ ibidem ac unũ parvũ clausum t're contineĩ p estimacõem sex acras jaceĩ inl Hoggesmyll ex parte orientat t parcelt t're vocat le Bytton ex parte occidentat. Ac unam acram t're arrabit jaceĩ in Campo vocat Teinterfeld. Necnon omia illa undecim teĩ tria gardina t unũ horreum cum suis ptiĩ unde unũ teĩ scituat est in Surpleton cum uno horreo t uno Pightell t're contineĩ p estimacõem unam acram. Ac octoginta acras t're eidem ptineĩ, unũ aliud teĩ vocat le Bearehouse cum Pomaĩ t Stabat eidem teĩ ptineĩ, unũ teĩ modo vel nup in tenur' Johis Gage, unũ aliud teĩ modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupacõe Johis Standen, unũ aliud teĩ modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupacõe Wiffmi Trewman, unũ aliud teĩ modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupacõe Alicie Beckwith vidue, unũ aliud teĩ modo vel nup in tenuĩ sive occupacõe Henĩ Edington, unũ aliud teĩ modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupacõe Johis Onam cum decem acris t're eidem ptineĩ, unũ aliud teĩ modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupacõe Johis Palmer cum uno parvo horreo t una acra t're eidem

ptiū, unū aliud teñ modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Thome ffyste, unū teñ modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Johis Chapman Barbitonsoris, unū horreum in tenur' Johis Jobson, duo gardina sive pightell in tenur' Agnetis Smyth, unū gardinū in tenur' Robti Webbe, ⁊ unū Pightell in tenur' Wiñi Bonde. Ac etiam totum illum annualem quietum redditum nřm triginta sex solidi ⁊ diuisis łris ⁊ teñ nřis in Kyngeston pđca annuatim exeũ ⁊ solvend. Que omia ⁊ singula pmissa ultime expřsa ⁊ pconcessi ⁊ pfato Riço Taverner p dimisã jacent ⁊ existunt in parochia de Kyngeston sup Thamiš in dco Coñ nřo Surf ac nup domum sive Priorat Carthuš Monarchoz Londoñ modo dissoluť quondam spectabant ⁊ ptinebant ac pcellt possessionū inde nup existebant. Ac etiam totum illud toftum nřm nup edificať vocat Draggers contineñ p estimaçõe dimid acram. Ac etiam sex acras łre arrabiť nřas ⁊ unam rodam łre nřam eidem tofto ptineñ quaz tres acras łre inde jacent ⁊ existunt in quodam campo vocat Comberfeld in diuis' parcelł ⁊ alia acra inde jacet ⁊ existit in quodam campo vocat le lytle ffield in Brokefurlong ⁊ alia acra inde jacet ⁊ existit in eodem campo apud le Chappell Style ⁊ alia acra inde jacet ⁊ existit in eodem campo in tribz partibz ⁊ pđca roda łre jacet ⁊ existit in quodam campo vocat Thistelingē Close. Que omia ⁊ singula pmissa modo sunt aut nup fuerunt in tenur' sive occupaçõe Johis Good ac scituant' jacent ⁊ existunt' in Kyngeston sup Thamiš seu alibi in dco Coñ nřo Surf ac nup fuerunt pcellt possessionū nup Prioratus de Marton ac modo sunt pcellt honoris nřis de Hampton Courte in dco Coñ nřo Midd. Ac etiam totum illud redditum assise nřm quatuor solidi annuatim exeũ de mesuagio sive hospicio in Kingeston pđca vocat le Crane modo vel nup in tenur' Jacobi Ware. Ac totum illud redditum nřm octodecim denarioz exeũ annuatim de teñ in Kyngeston pđca cujusdam Georgij Snelling senioris ac modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Johis Cooke ac totum illud redditum nřm sex denarioz annuatim exeũ de łris nup Johis Westbroke jaceñ in quodam clauso apud Gadbridge ppe Berefeld infra parochiam de Kingeston pđca modo vel nup in tenuř sive occupaçõe Georgij Snellinge senioris. Ac totum illud redditum nřm viginti denař annuatim exeũ de teñ nup Wiñi Collyns in Norbyton infra parochiam de Kyngeston pđca ac totum illud redditum nřm octo denarioz annuatim exeũ de teñ Henř Grover in Kyngeston pđca modo vel nup in tenuř sive occupaçõe Wiñi Whitfeld. Ac totum illum redditum nřm quinqz solidoz annuatim exeũ de duobz teñ in Kyngeston pđca cujusdam Johis Amo quoz unū est hospiciū ⁊ vocat le Oystredge fletcher ⁊ alter vocat le Vyne. Ac totum illum redditum nřm octo solidoz

annuatim exeun̄ de teñ in Kingeston p̄dcā cujusdam Wiñi Bayer modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Alicie Ellyott vidue. Ac totum illum redditum n̄m quindecim denař annuatim exeun̄ de teñ heređ Wiñi Hawkins in Kyngeston p̄dcā modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Henř Padbury. Ac etiam totum illum redditum n̄m quinq; solidoz annuatim exeun̄ de teñ in Kingeston p̄dcā cujusdam Wiñi Stephens nup Cicilie Bolton modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe p̄dci Wiñi Stephens. Ac totum illud redditum n̄m viginti denarioz annuatim exeun̄ de teñ in Kyngeston p̄dcā cujusdam Thome Benson modo vel nup in tenur' Andream Johnson. Ac totum illum redditum n̄m septem solidoz annuatim exeun̄ de teñ heređ Augustini Skerne in Kyngeston p̄dcā modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Rořti Newens. Ac totum illum redditum n̄m triũ solidoz annuatim exeun̄ de teñ cujusdam Johanne Robynson vidue in Kyngeston p̄dcā in le Markett Place ibidem modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Georgij Snellyng Junioris. Ac totum illum redditum n̄m quatuoz solidoz annuatim exeun̄ de teñ modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Agnetis Sterr vidue scituat̄ t̄ existeñ in Talworthe in parochia de Longditton in dcō com̄ Surř. Ac etiam totum illud gardinũ n̄m cum p̄tiũ in Kyngeston p̄dcā modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Georgij Snellyng senioris vel assignũ suoz. Ac etiam totum illud gardinũ n̄m cum p̄tineñ in Kyngeston p̄dcā nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Thome ffoster t̄ modo in tenur' sive occupaçõe Johis Sepham. Ac totum illud gardinũ n̄m cum p̄tineñ in Kyngeston p̄dcā modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Johanne Robinson vidue. Ac etiam totum illud Cotagiũ sive Teñ n̄m cum p̄tineñ scituat̄ jaceñ t̄ existeñ in Kyngeston p̄dcā in quodam vico ibidem vocat̄ Gygghill Streate modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe dci Johis Sepham vel assignũ suoz. Quequidem om̄ia t̄ singula p̄missa ultime exp̄ssa nup libē Capelle be Marie Magdalene juxta Kyngeston sup Thamiř in Com̄ Surř modo dissolutũ quondam spectabant t̄ p̄tinebant ac parcelł possessionũ inde nup existebant. Ac etiam totum illud teñ n̄m cum p̄tiũ scituat̄ t̄ existeñ in Ham p̄dcā infra dcam parochiam de Kyngeston p̄dcā. Ac om̄es illas łras arrabit̄ nřas eidem teñ spectaũ contineñ p̄ estimaçõeẽ duas acras sive plus sive minus modo vel nup in tenur' sive occupaçõe Johis Sepham vel assignũ suoz nup Monastio de Shene in dcō Com̄ nřo Surř modo dissolutũ dudum spectaũ t̄ p̄tineñ ac peelł possessionũ inde nup existeñ. Damus eciam t̄ p̄ consideraçõeẽ p̄dcā p̄ nob̄ heređ t̄ successoribz nřis p̄ p̄sentes concedim̄ p̄fatis Ballivis t̄ libis hoibz dcē ville nře de Kyngeston sup Thamiř in Com̄ Surř om̄es t̄ omniod̄ boscõs subboscõs t̄ arbores nřas quas-cumq; de in vel sup p̄missis aut aliquam inde parcelł cresceñ t̄

existeñ. Ac etiam revsionem ⁊ revsiones quascumq3 oim ⁊ singuloz pmissoz ⁊ eujusit eozdem parcelt necnon redditus revencoes ⁊ annu-
 alia pficua quecumq3 reservat sup quibuscumq3 dimissionibz ⁊ con-
 cessionibz de pmissis seu de aliqua inde parcelt quoquomodo faci
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 Priores Abbes Priores Capellani aut alij Guñnatores dcoz nup Priorat
 Capellaꝝ seu domoz religios' aut aliquis alius sive aliqui alij pmissa aut
 aliquam inde parcelt ante hac hentes possidentes aut seiti inde existentes
 eadem aut aliquam inde parcelt unqam huerunt tenuerunt vel gavis
 fuerunt hnt tenuit vel gavisus fuit seu here tenere vel gaudere de-
 buerunt aut debuit. Et adeo plene libe ⁊ integre ac in tam amplis
 modo ⁊ forma put ea omia ⁊ singula pmissa ad manus nras seu ad
 manus pcharissimi dci pris nri Henr octavi nup Regis Angt vel ad
 manus pcharissimi fris nri Edwardi sexti nup Regis Angt vel ad
 manus pcharissime sororis nre Marie nup Regine Anglie rone vel
 ptextu alicujus actus parliamenti seu quocumq3 alio modo jure seu
 titulo devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt ac in manibz nris jam existunt
 seu existere debent vel deberent. Quequidem mesuag tre ten prata pascua
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 valorem decem octo libraꝝ nonem solidoz ⁊ septem denarioz. H'end
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 boscos subboscos redditus revsiones svicia hereditamenta ac ceta omia
 pmissa cum eoz ptineñ univsis pfatis Ballivis ⁊ libis hoibz dce ville nre
 de Kingeston sup Thamiš ⁊ successoribz suis impm ad intencoes ⁊
 ordinacoes in hijs tris nris pateñ p nos expss spificat ⁊ declarat. Tenend
 de nob hered ⁊ successoribz nris in feod firma videñt in libo socagio ut
 de manio nro de Estgrenewiche in Com nro Kanč. Ac reddend inde
 nob hered ⁊ successoribz nris decem ⁊ octo libras nonem solidos ⁊
 septem denarios legalis monete Angt ad manus Geñalis Receptoris nri
 ac hered ⁊ successoꝝ nroz Com nri Surr p tempore existeñ ad festa Scti
 Michis Archi ⁊ Annunciacois be Marie virginis p equales porcões singulis
 Annis solvend p omibz alijs svicijs redditibz ⁊ demandis quibuscumq3
 p inde nob hered ⁊ successoribz nris quoquo modo reddend solvend vel
 faciend. Et ulterius declaram' ⁊ volum' ac p nob hered ⁊ successoribz
 nris p psentes firmit' ordinam' ⁊ determin' qd in consideracoe psentis
 concessionis nre viginti marce annue bone ⁊ legalis monete Angt exeunt
 impm ⁊ de tempore in tempus ulta ⁊ pp pdcm redditum decem et octo
 libraꝝ nonem solidoz ⁊ septem denarioz nob ac hered ⁊ successoribz
 nris ut pfert' reservat p pdcos Ballivos ⁊ libos hoies ville de Kynges-
 ton sup Thamiš pdict' ⁊ successoribz suis p tempore existeñ ad susten-
 tacõem ⁊ mauntencõem Scole pdce ac Pedagogi sive Magri ejusdem

Scole p tempore existeñ ad quatuor Anni fminos videlt ad festa Nativitatis Sçi Johis Bařte Sçi Michis Archi Natalis Dñi t annunciaçõis fe Marie virginis p equales porções annuatim t de tempore in tempus impm solventr contentr t expendentr aliquo in p̃sentibz incontrariũ non obstañ. Eo qđ exp̃ssa mencio te. In cujus rei te. T. R. apud Westm̃ xvij die Maij.

p brẽ de privat sigillo.