

Thomas Southouse  
Monasticon Favershamiense  
London  
1671

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Monasticon  
FAVERSHAMIENSE  
IN  
Agro Cantiano:

OR

A SURVEIGH  
OF THE  
Monastery of Faversham  
IN THE  
County of KENT.

Wherein its Barony and Right to sit in  
Parlament is discovered. Together with  
its Antient and Modern estate described.  
As also its Founder and Benefactors Re=  
membred.

By Tho Southouse of Greys-Inne Esq;

— *Olim meminisse juvabit.*

To which is added an Appendix of the De=  
scent of King Stephen, by Tho. Philipot Esq;

London, Printed for T. Passenger living at the  
sign of the three Bibles upon London bridge, 1671.

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TO THE  
Right Worshipful  
Sir George Sonds,

Knight of the Bath, Lord  
of the Mannor and Hun=  
dred of Faversham, and  
the Royalty of the Fish=  
ing-Grounds thereunto  
belonging.

Sir,

This ensuing Piece (as  
a treaure trove) be=  
ing discovered with=  
in the circumference and do=  
minion of your Seigniorie, I  
humbly offer up unto Your  
view and acceptance, as by  
Law and Duty I am obliged to  
do: Let not then the antique=

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ness of the stamp, or meanness  
of the allay thereof, not cur=  
rant in this our more refined  
age, move you unto any dis=  
respect thereof, since this was  
the common Bullion or Ore in  
which our sacred treasure  
once lay confused and blend=  
ed together, untill such time  
as Henry the Eighth, (that  
subtle Refiner) however im=  
pure himself, purified it from  
that drossy mass, and stamp  
upon it a different worth and  
character. And now, Sir,  
having discharged this debt,  
I crave the honour only of be=  
ing esteemed,

Your  
Faithful Servant  
Tho. Southouse.

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THE  
EPISTLE  
TO THE  
READER.

Among which,

To the Major, Jurats, Com=  
monalty, and the rest of the  
Inhabitants of the town of  
Faversham, and the Pa=  
rishes adjoining.

SIRS,

Having lived so many  
years within the verge  
and precincts of so remark=  
able an Abby as this once  
was, & observing with how  
ruinous and maimed an as=  
pect it now beholds us, ex=  
pecting it every day to sink

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under the heavy pressure of  
its own weight, and lie en=  
tomb'd in the rubbage of its  
ruines amongst the rest of its  
no less comely parts, and the  
history thereof be quite for=  
gotten, I thought my self in  
duty bound (partly for the  
honour I bear unto the town  
I live in, to which this stru=  
cture (when in its primitive  
spendor and beauty) was no  
mean ornament; as also that  
the piety of our forefathers,

(which was in nothing more conspicuous than in such sacred foundations) might not languish into decay, and be crowded into the grave of oblivion by the fall of these their depressed monuments) to rescue from the teeth of

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all-devouring time and oblivion some memorials concerning the primitive state & condition thereof; which I found my self the better capacitated to do, in respect of certaine Manuscripts in my own possession (hereunto relating) not elsewhere to be found, amongst which the Leiger of this house lent me by the Honourable Sir Geo. Sonds, to which I have made many references in the ensuing Discourse. Gentlemen, this History is calculated chiefly for the Meridian of Faversham, although it may not altogether be unserviceable to others more remote, and therefore it is expected to thrive a=

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mongst you. The main aime and design I had in composing hereof, was to unhoodwink your eyes, and to bring you acquainted with the antiquities and venerable monument within your selves, that you may not, like the lazy and ignorant Syracusians, stand in need of a strangers information to discourse unto you of the History of this our Abby, with which your selves (with shame be it spoken) are unacquainted.

Sirs, I have sent out this particular Treatise as an harbinger to bespeak your entertainment of a surveigh of the town it self, which (if this be kindly accepted of)

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I shall be encouraged to hasten with the greatest diligence and speed that may be; expecting that you will be free in communicating

unto me such Manuscripts  
and Records which are with=  
in your keepings, which may  
any ways tend unto the ad=  
vancement and carrying on  
so charitable and necessary  
a work: And in the mean  
while I commend this my  
first-born unto your hands  
and protections, which if  
you gratefully receive, you  
will very much oblige the  
tender Parent thereof to be,

Sirs,

Your Faithful Friend  
to serve you

Tho. Southouse.

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To his Worthy Friend Thomas  
Southouse of Greys-Inne Esquire,  
upon his Publication of his *Mo=  
nasticon Favershamiense*.

Should now the Goth and barb'rous Vandal rise,  
And raze again Records and Histories,  
And crush those Trophies into shuffled dust,  
In which Antiquity was put in trust,  
To treasure up the Ashes, and the Fame  
Of those who had improv'd a Publick Name;  
Your active Pen would like some vigorous charme  
The rudeness of those wilder hands disarm;  
And gasping Records from two burials save,  
In dark Oblivion and the gloomy Grave,  
And buoy them up, though they were sunk and run  
To Ruine, and Dilapidation:  
Since then an angry tempest did enstate  
Upon this Abby a destructive fate,  
And savage hands did scatter and o'return  
With ruinous violence that Royal Urn,  
Which was the Exchequer, where King Stephen's / clay,  
Until the Souls return, as hostage lay;

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Posterity will find this Book alone  
Shall to this Abby stand the noblest stone,  
And as the lasting'st Evidence become  
Both Brass and Marble to King Stephens Tomb:  
So that though time and testie zeal have rent  
This Abby, and the Regal Monument  
To moulder'd heaps, that they themselves interr  
Themselves, and are their own rude sepulcher;  
This Book shall to these crumbled ruines be  
Both Everlasting Urn, and Obsequie.

Thomas Philipot.

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To his Industrious Friend Thomas  
Southouse Esquire, on his *Monasticon  
Favershamiense*.

Arise brave Stephen, come and see how far  
 Thy acts of peace transcend thy acts of war;  
 Thy Chronicle's a narrow History,  
 This is a large as was thy Charity:  
 That but recounts thy acts whilst thou hadst breath,  
 This shews how long thou livest after death,  
 And shews thee greater than when foes in field  
 To thy blood-thirsty Battle-Axe did yield.  
 And this (the more's the Author's Industry)  
 Through th' obscure light of dim Antiquity.  
 The world's bright eye thus greatest doth appear  
 When 'tis within the dusky Atmos Sphære.  
 To th' rule in Opticks now I'll ever stick,  
 [The object's biggest where the medium's thick]  
 Take an example for't; all things appear  
 Greater i'th' water, than i'th' aire when clear.  
 This is thy happy fate, Great Prince, 'tis so,  
 Thou'rt greater now cause, under water too;  
 They whose Phanatick zeal did prompt their hands  
 T' ore-throw thy Abby, and to grasp the lands,  
 Least th' Earth should prove too faithful, or the stones  
 Tell truth, to th' Channel they commit thy bones.  
 Had Rufus thee succeeded, surely he  
 Had took the Seaman's counsel not the Sea.  
 Spight of all this, and th' clouds of ages past,  
 The Author shews us clearly what thou wast.  
 Best Pilates thus steer as direct a way  
 I'th' darkest night as in the clearest day.

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Thou'st done so well (my friend) that were't my case  
 Now, as 'twas Stephen's then, his steps I'de trace  
 In some such work: provided it might be  
 Deliver'd to posterity by thee.

Rob. Platt A. M.

<r 'Plott'>

*In opus, opere precium, Authore Thoma  
 Southouse, Legum consule, Amico suo  
 meritissimo, Carmen Panegyricum,  
 1671.*

*Heylini obtinuit multum Microcosmus honorem  
 Omnibus in plebis, Principis atque choris.  
 Multa & magna manet tibi Cambden gratia, cujus  
 Reliquias sacras tota Britann'a colit.  
 Cantia si taceat Lambarti encomia, cantat  
 Per regnum celebris transitus ille suus.  
 Denique in Abbatiam sufflat tuus Auster (amice!)  
 Nomen cui infaustæ fata dedere Febris.  
 Fertur ab antiquis, Virtus post funera vivit;  
 Funera virtutum tu renovare studes.  
 Nec minor est virtus peritura ac parta tueri.  
 Hic labor, hoc opus est, (vir venerande!) tuum  
 Hic interponas vice (Lector!) seria ludis,  
 Et quæcunque sapis, sacra, profana legis.  
 Sacra satis, nimis atque prophana horrendaq; furta,  
 Qualia vix ætas ulla nefanda tulit:  
 Hæc tu deploras; nec mirum. Talia fando  
 Quis, nisi sit saxum, lumina sicca gerat?*

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*Quæ si præscirent Sancti super astra colentes,  
 Ut Sanctum in terris, te celebrare velint.*

*Perge ergo Legum, pergas dignissime consul,  
Te Mecænatem Lexque, propheta colent.*

Tho. Cater M. A.  
Vicar. de Ospr.

*Idem Amicus in opus idem.*

Some forraign Countries do desire to range,  
When to their own they often times are strange;  
And like some birds, their own nests they defile,  
Whilst strangers with their Legends them beguile.  
But thou (most worthy friend) such love dost bear  
Unto they native Soil, that it to rear  
Out of the dust, with it thou dost begin,  
And ransackst the Old Monuments therein:  
Where we may see the Piety and Zeal  
Of former Ages, which these times repeal;  
And to out-face their fearful Sacrilege  
Say, All of Superstition's but a pledge:  
But be it so, yet they did know no better,  
Then let us not corrupt the Text or Letter;  
Which is the care of this our Author here,  
If truth by antient Records may appear.  
Then read it o're, and do not act the Mome,  
But as it's fit give't thy Encomium.

Farewell then (honour'd Hero!) May thy dayes  
Be crown'd with years, thy Book and Thee with / Bayes!

*Sic vult vovetque Amicus tui devotissimus,*

Tho. Cater.

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Monasticon Favershamiense.

So great was the estimate and regard precedent Ages had for Monastical and retired dwellers, that there was scarce any place so inconsiderable, but had one or more of these Religious Seminaries within its Precincts and Bounds. The Prayers of Monks being lookt upon as more effectual towards the procurement of prosperity and wealth to any place, than the tedious Homilies of any long winded secular Priest. Hence came it to passe (not to stray far from home) Davington had an house for Nuns; Ospringe a *Major Dieu*; and Faversham her Abby: of which three in this ensuing Treatise it

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is my purpose to give the Reader an indifferent account. And first, I will begin with the Abby, it being (whilst it had a being) of greatest Honour and Esteem.

It was Founded by the Piety and well meaning of King Stephen, in the year of our Lord, 1148, and was by him commended unto the Patronage of our blessed Saviour, and was commonly known by the name of the Monastery of St. Saviour's of Faversham.

The Charter of his Donation thereof take as followeth:

*Stephanus Rex, &c. Archiepiscopis, Episcopis &c. salutem. Sciatis Me pro salute animæ meæ, & Matildis Reginæ uxoris meæ, & Eustachii filii mei, & aliorum puerorum meorum & antecessorum meorum Regum Angliæ, dedisse manerium meum de Faversham ad fundandam Abbatiam unam ibidem de ordine Cluniacensium, &c.*

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It seems by this Charter the King designed them for the order of Cluniacks, but afterwards (I know not for what reason) Clarenbald the first Abbot of this place procured his and his fellows release from that Order, (a thing not usual:) A Record of which Absolution is kept in Christ Church Cant. to this effect.

Somn.  
Cant.

*Literæ absolutoriæ Petri Abbatitis Cluniacensis & B. Prioris sanctæ Mariæ de caritate, quæ prædictum Clarenbaldum & Monachos qui secum venerant de Bermondeseia ab omni subjectione & obedientia ecclesiæ Cluniacensis absolvebant, ne viz. ecclesia Cluniacensis aliquid subjectionis in eundem Clarenbaldum sive in successores suos, vel aliquid Juris in monasterio de Faversham calumpniare posset in posterum.*

Another to the same purpose out of the Monasticon Anglicanum take as followeth:

Mon. Ang.

— *Præterea absolvo ipsum Priorem Clarenbaldum & præ-*

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*scriptos Monachos ab omni obedientia vel subjectione quam mihi seu Cluniacensi ecclesiæ ante hæc promiserunt, & debebant, sive ecclesiæ de Caritate ut Deo serviant apud Faversham, ita viz. libere, ut nec Abbas Cluniacensis, vel Prior de Caritate præsumant quicquam in Abbatia de Faver-*

*sham calumpniari.*

Which absolvatory letters of these Monks from the Order of Clugni never coming perchance to the eyes and ears of Mr. Camden, and others, may occasion that pardonable mistake of theirs in saying, King Stephen stocked this his Abby of Faversham with the Monks of Clugni, whereas upon this their release from that Order they betook themselves unto the ancient rules of St. Bennet, of whom and his profession expect more hereafter in this ensuing Discourse.

Come we now from the Order unto the tenure by which this Abby was holden of the King —

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Inst. 1. 97.  
A. And that was per Baroniam, for saith the Lord Coke, King Stephen *dedit Abbati & Monachis & successoribus suis Manerium de Faversham in Comitatu Cantiae simul cum Hundredo &c. tenendum per Baroniam.*

And this foundation was so pleaded Canc. Pasch. 30. Ed. 1. coram Rege.

Titl. Hon.  
730. And with this accords that great Luminary of Antiquity Mr. Selden, who saith, that this Abby antiently held *per Baroniam.*

Upon which Authorities (although in divers Charters and Petitions I have found them term themselves Tenants in *Frankalmoigne*, and so termed by others) I shall incline that they held this their Abby of the King *per Baroniam*; and so consequently were in a capacity to sit in the High Court of Parliament.

And here it is to be known by the way, that no Religious House, but such as was really of

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the Kings Foundation, could hold *per Baroniam*, and be capable of a voice in Parliament.

4 Inst. 45. For the Abby of Leicester, which was founded by Rob. Fitz Rob. Earle of Leicester (notwithstanding the Patronage thereof came to the Crown by the forfeiture of Simon Mountford Earle of Leicester) yet being but of a Subjects foundation it could not be holden *per Baroni-*



*am*, and therefore the Abbot thereof was not in a capacity to be called to Parliament. Whereupon the King granted, *quod idem Abbas & successores sui de veniendo ad Parliament. & consilia nostra vel hæredum nostrorum quieti sint & exonerati imperpetuum.*

And this was after the said Abbot had often *de facto* had place and voice in Parliament (*quod nota.*)

And here it is to be further known, that not all those houses neither which were of the Kings

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foundation did regularly hold by a Baronie, but only such as were specially founded to hold by that tenure.

For there were within this Realm of England one hundred and eighteen Monastries founded by the Kings of England, of all which there were not above twenty six or twenty seven Abbots and two Priors, that were Lords of Parliament, and had places and voices there: Amongst which number this our Abbot of Faversham is not to be ranked, saith the Lord Coke; for saith he, 'Albeit this Abbot held by a Baronie, yet because he was never (that I find) called by Writ thereunto, he never sate in Parliament.'

Inst. 1. 9. a.

Whence is to be observed, that beside the aforesaid qualifications these Abbots had, viz.

1. To be of the Kings foundation.

2. To hold by a Baronie, which were requisite as hath been said to capacitate them to

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sit in Parliament, there ought to have been a Writ or Summons to have impowered them to have taken their place and honour in that High Court.

For the honour of Baronie being in them in right only of their Abbies, and not inherent in them as in men personally enobled, or as in such as by reason of their spiritual dignity had necessarily a right to place and voice in Parliament, they could not appear there without a special Summons to enable them.

Inst. 1. 16. But otherwise I suppose it was  
B. in men personally enobled, for if  
a man had been once generally  
called to Parliament, he had  
gained a Fee-simple in the Ba=  
rony without any words of in=  
heritance (*tamen quære.*) the mo=  
dern creation of Barons by Pa=  
tent being not then in use.

Joh Beauchamp le Holt being  
the first that was created Baron  
by Patent, who was created Ba=  
ron of Kederminster, 11. R. 2.

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by Letters Patents of that King.

Obj. Well, but since it hath been  
said, that the Kings Writ anti=  
ently directed to an Abbot, was  
only so effectual as to make him  
a Baron of Parliament; I must  
expect it to be demanded of me,  
what preheminance those Te=  
nants *per Baroniam* had of them  
which held in *Frankalmoigne*,  
towards the promoting them to  
the honour of Parliamentary  
Votes, since the Kings Writ (as  
appears) was essential to their  
there sitting, which *ad libitum*  
*Regis* might have been dire=  
cted as well to the one as the o=  
ther.

Inst. 4. 44, To the Answer and resolution  
45. whereof take the words of that  
learned Lawyer and Antiquary  
Sir Ed. Coke, who saith, 'If the  
King by his Writ calleth a Knight  
or Esquire to be Lord in Parla=  
ment, he cannot refuse to serve  
that King *in communi illo con=  
cilio* for the good of his Countrey:  
But if the King had called an

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Abbot, or other Regular Prælate  
by Writ to Parliament, if he held  
not of the King *per Baroniam*, he  
might refuse to serve there, be=  
cause *quoad sæcularia* he was  
*mortuus in Lege*, and therefore  
not capable to have place and  
voice in Parliament.'

But to proceed: whether  
these our Abbots of Faversham  
were ever called by Writ to Par=  
lament will be one question,  
and how they came to be dis=  
charged thereof another:

1. For the first, the Lord Coke  
(with submission be it spoken)  
is mistaken, when he saith, 'This  
Abbot was never called by Writ to

Selden's  
tit. Hon.

Parlament': For the great Sel=den affirms, that these our Ab=bots were called to twelve se=veral Parlements in elder times, viz. in the Reigns of Ed. 1. & Ed. 2.

2. As to the second, whether they were against their wills omitted, or whether by petition they procured their own dis=

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charge, is not yet agreed upon: But after the Eighteenth year of Ed. 2. it is certain they were not called, which omission of them then (I am apt to conclude) was occasion'd either through their own modestly declining such se=cular employments, and troubles, as well knowing, *Quod non con=venit iis qui militant Deo, se implicare negotiis secularibus.* The Clergy in those Ages not being so much affected with idle pomp and secular vanity as af=terwards they were found to be. Or else,

2. Through the infirmities and weaknesses that accompanies old age (sufficient essoines to have them excused) from taking long journeys to the hazard of their lives. Or,

3. And what is most likely, from the low ebb and shallow=ness of their estate at that time; (which not long before had been drained almost dry by the ex=actions of the Court of Rome, as

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shall be shewed more at large hereafter) and poverty (all know) is the most soveraigne antidote to dispel the tympany of ambition.

And that these my conjectures may not altogether be thought improbable, I shall give you some instances, where some such Re=ligious foundations have refused these Parliamentary honours of their own accord, having by Pe=tition or otherwise purchased their discharge:

As for Example, The Prior of Coventry played at in and out, and declined his appearance in Parliament.

Full. Ch.  
Hist.

So also the Abbot of St. James by Northampton may be said to have sitten but on hip in Par=

lament, he appears so in the twilight between a Baron and no Baron in summons thereunto: But afterwards the first was confirmed in his place, but the other on his earnest request obtained his discharge.

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So also the Abbot of Teuxberry in Gloucester-shire, notwithstanding his great Revenue and Royal favorites, always absented himself from Parlements.

To conclude once for all in the words of the same Author.

‘When Parlements proved frequent, some Priories far from the place where they were summoned, the way long, the weather (especially in winter) tedious, traveling on the way costly, living at London chargeable; some Priories were so poor they could not, all so lazy and loving their ease, that they were loath to take long journeys, which made them afterwards desire to be eased of their honourable, but troublesome, attendance in Parlements.’

And who knows but these our Abbots of Faversham, being at forty or fifty miles distance from the Imperial City, might upon some of these reasons procure their Writs of Ease to tarry at home, and like good husbands

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provide for the well government of their covents and charge, especially considering that most of those who attained to the honour of being Abbots must needs be men well stricken with years, to whom long journeys could not be overpleasant, and Honour it self would prove but quarries to recall their Pious and Religious thoughts from Heaven unto the restless and vainglorious world, from which with Fastings, Prayers and Pains they had before retired themselves. But thus much concerning their qualifications — Let us now take a prospect of the persons qualified, which from the erection of this Abby unto the dissolution thereof amounted just to twenty, whose names take as followeth, viz.

The names of the Abbots.

1. Clarenbald, who was Prior of Bermondsey in Southwark, as shall be shewn hereafter, and translated hither by King Ste=

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phen to be Abbot of this Mona=stry.

2. Guericus, alias Swerricus, alias Werricus.

3. Algarus: In this mans time there hapned a great Suit in the Kings Bench, about the Patro=nage of the Church of Ludden=ham, between the said Abbot and William de Insula, heir to Sir William de Insula by Mabilia the daughter of William de Ludden=ham, which last William had gi=ven the Church of Luddenham to this Abby; as shall be shewn hereafter:

4. Nicholas

5. Geoffrey

6. Peter

7. John

8. Peter of Rodmersham

9. Peter

10. Oswald, surnamed de E=stry, who in the third year of Ed. 1. was chosen Abbot by the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, Ordi=nary of the place, in lieu of one John Romenhale, whom the

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Monks had chosen to be Abbot, and disliked by the Arch-bishop, which will appear by the ensuing Certificate of the Bishop's to the King, requesting him to restore the temporalities to the said Os=wald, which take as followeth,

Ex Archi=  
vis Tur=  
ris.

*Excellentissimo principi Domi=*  
*no Edvardo dei gratia illustri Regi*  
*Angliæ, Domino Hiberniæ &*  
*Duci Aquitaniæ. R. miseratione*  
*divina Cantuar. Episcop. totius*  
*Angliæ primas salutem & per*  
*Regni temporalis administratio=*  
*nem vitam consequi sempeternam:*  
*Cum nos nuper electionem factam*  
*de fratre Johanne de Romenhale*  
*per Monachos Monasterii de Fa=*  
*versham in Abbatem electo, justi=*  
*tia exigente cassaverimus & eis=*  
*dem Monasterio & Monachis de*  
*fratre Oswaldo de Estry, cui*  
*assensum Regium ad nostram in=*  
*stantiam devote adhibuistis pro=*  
*viderimus. Excellentiam vestram*  
*attente rogamus, quatenus præfato*  
*Oswaldo in Abbatem per nos con=*

*firmato administrationem bono=*

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*rum temporalium & possessionum  
Monasterii antedicti, juxta Regni  
vestri consuetudinem concedere  
dignemini in hac parte. Dat. apud  
Lambeth, 8 Idus Nov. Anno Dom.  
1275. consecrationis nostræ  
Anno tertio.*

Hence may be noted the exor= bitant power of the Arch-bishop in those times in intrinching thus upon a Royal foundation, which by its prerogative and right should have been exempted from his inspection and jurisdic= tion; as being under the visita= tion only of the Chancellor, be= cause of a King's foundation.

11. Clement  
12. John  
13. John  
14. John                      Abbots.  
15. William  
16. Robert  
17. Robert  
18. John  
19. Walter Sirnamed Goore,  
who resigned his government of  
this Abby into the hands of the

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Arch-bishop of his own accord,  
6 Sep. Anno 14. H. 7.

20. John sirnamed Castlock alias Shepey, who succeeded him, and was the twentieth and last Abbot of the Monastery of St. Saviours of Faversham; being Abbot at the time of the dissolution of the Abby, as shall be shewn here= after.

He had the King's Writ to re= store his temporalities directed unto him, 10 Feb. 14. H. 7. which because it doth evidence unto us the Kings Prerogative and Power in Ecclesiastical affairs in those elder times, when the Bishop of Rome's interest was so much advanced, I think not im= pertinent to insert here verbatim.

*Henr. Dei gratia Rex Angliæ  
& Franciæ & Dominus Hiberniæ,  
Omnibus ad quos præsentem literæ  
pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod  
nos certis de causis nos specialiter  
moventibus de gratia nostra spe=  
ciali ac de certa scientia & mero*

*Leig.  
Book of  
this Abby.  
Penes G.  
Sond mi=  
litem.*

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*motu nostris concessimus venerabili patri in Christo Johanni nunc Abbati Monasterii Sancti salvator. de Faversham in comitatu Cantiaë, quod quidem Monasterium de fundatione inclitorum progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Angliæ, & nostro patronatu existit, omnia & omnimodos exitus, proficua, firmas, redditus, Reventiones, & emolumenta omnium & singulorum domorum, maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, possessionum & hæreditatum, ac omnium aliorum temporalium quorumcunque, quæ sunt temporalia Monasterii prædicti, ac eidem Monasterio quovis modo pertinent' sive spectant' & quæ ad manus nostras seu in manibus nostris ratione ultimæ vacationis Monasterii illius per liberam & spontaneam resignationem Walteri Goore nuper Abbatis Monasterii illius, viz. sexto die Sept. ultimo præterit' in manus reverendissimi in Christo patris Johannis tituli Anastacii sacrosanctæ*

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*Romanæ Ecclesiæ presbyteri Cardinalis & Apostolicæ sedis legati, ac Cantuar' Archiep' loci illius Ordinarii devenerunt aut existerrunt jure prærogativæ nostræ Regiæ, a dicto tempore resignationis præd' Walteri nuper Abbatis Monasterii præd' hucusque pervenerunt' crescent' sive emergent' Habend' & percipiend' omnia & singula præd' exitus, proficua, firmas, redditus, reventiones & emolumenta præd' omnium & singulorum præmissorum quæ nobis ratione ultimæ vacationis præd' quoquomodo pertinerent aut spectarent præfato nunc Abbati tam per manus suas & ministrorum suorum proprias quam per manus omnium & singulorum nunc & nuper Eschaetorum nostrorum in singulis comitat' in quibus præmissa seu aliquid præmissorum seperatim existunt, ac per manus omnium & singulorum receptorum, firmariorum, tenentium, occupatorum, aut ministr' temporal' præd' seu alicujus inde parcellæ*

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*adeo plene & integre ac licite & impune prout nos præmissa seu aliquam partem præmissorum*

dicto tempore vacation' Monasterii præd' haberemus si præsens concessio nostra eidem nunc Abbati inde fact' non fuisset absque impetitione seu perturbatione nostri seu hæredum nostrorum, Justiciar', Baronum de Scaccario nostro, Vicecomitum, Eschaetorum seu aliorum officiar' aut ministr' nostr' quorumcunque, & absque compoto responso seu aliquo alio onere nobis aut hæredibus nostris pro præmissis seu aliquo præmissorum reddendo solvendo seu faciendo quovis modo. Et ulterius de uberiori nostra gratia perdonamus, remisimus, relaxavimus ac per præsentem perdonamus remittimus & relaxamus eidem Johanni nunc Abbati omnimodos intrusiones & ingressus in præd' temporalia Monasterii præd' per se vel aliquem nuper per Abbatum prædecessorum suorum per seu post mortem aut resig-

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nationem, cessionem vel depositionem alicujus nuper Abbatis Monasterii illius prædecessorum suorum absque debita prosecutione, liberatione, acceptatione, restitutione aut traditione eorundem extra manum Regiam ante præsentem diem qualitercunque fact' habit' attempt' sine licentia Regia. Ac omnimodas punitiones, executiones & demanda quæ versus ipsum Abbatem habemus seu habere poterimus ullo modo in futurum, eo quod expressa mentio de certitudine exituum, proficuum, firmarum, reddituum, reventionum & emolumentorum præd' per nos eidem nunc Abbati per præsentem concessor' in præsentibus fact' non existit, aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione seu restrictione ante hæc tempora fact', edit', ordinat' sive provis' aut aliqua causa, re seu materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

Teste meipso apud Westm. 17.

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die Feb. Anno Regni nostri 15.

Having now so far entred the Abby as to be acquainted with the Abbots thereof, let us a little reflect on the Monks likewise



and enquire into their number, order, and habits.

1. Then for their number. It was Apostolical, they being twelve besides the Abbot, a number in which the Sacred Writ seems much to be delighted For to pass by the Apostles, the Tribes of Israel were twelve, the Patriarchs were twelve, and Solomon's Officers were twelve, 1 Kings 4. 7.

So here I find King Stephen, when he had finished this his Abby, to replete and stock it with Religious Votaries, transplants from the Monastery of Bermondsey in Southwark the Prior thereof named Clarenbald and twelve other Monks all of that Priory, and placeth them here, it being usual in those dayes for

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one Religious House to beget another.

A testimony of the truth whereof will appear by the ensuing Charter.

Monast.  
Ang.

*Thomæ Dei gratia Cantuar' Archiep' frater Petrus fratrum Cluniacensium indignus minister salutem & dilectionem in Domino. Notum volumus fieri vestræ dilectioni, quod nos dedimus & concessimus Stephano Regi Angliæ & Matildi uxori ejus Reginæ Clarenbaldum qui fuit Prior Monachorum de Bermunseia & cum eo 12. Monachos ejusdem cænobii ad construendam Abbatiam suam quam apud Faversham fundare cœperunt.*

Thus much then for their number; come we next to enquire of their Order,

2. Which was that of St. Bennet's, an Order so appropriated to this our Realm, that as one saith, All the Abbies of England before the time of King William the Conquerour, and sometime

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after consisted of this Order. They were called Benedictines from St. Bennet or Benedict an Italian, first Father and Founder of that Order, of whom and his Monks I shall have occasion to enlarge hereafter.

3. Their habits were black, and they were sworn to chastity,

poverty, and obedience to their Superiours, three excellent virtues, which that they might the more faithfully observe and easier keep — they renounced the debauched world and all its alluring vanities, and buried themselves alive in a gloomy repository, conversing with iron bars and flinty walls, before the effeminate and corrupted secular people.

— *Fuit hæc sapientia quondam Publica privatis secernere, sacra prophanis.*

In which their solitude and apartement, they seem'd like

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stars of the first magnitude, by the rayes of whose devotion the ignorant vulgar found oftimes the way to Heaven.

To be short, such was their severity to themselves, their kindness to their friends, and lastly, which exceeds all, their fervency in their Religion to their God, that all the world admir'd them: and Monks were in those elder times of so sacred esteem, that from the Throne to the Gentleman there was scarce any family so irreligious, but one or other of their Issue was devoted to the Cloysters.

Let us next cast our eye upon the rules and prescripts by which they order'd their lives and conversations, which was of two sorts: —

1. The Rules for their devotion:

2. Their Rules of morality: Both which we shall find exceedingly severe and rigid; such as, I fear, the looser gallants of our

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age would forfeit Heaven sooner than observe.

1. Then for their Rules of devotion: They served God seven times a day;

1. At Cock-cowing; because the Psalmist saith, 'At midnight will I praise the Lord'; and 'most conceive' (saith my author) 'that our Saviour rose from the dead at that time.'

2. Matutine: At the first hour, or six of the clock, when

the Jewish morning sacrifice was offer'd, and at what time Christ's Resurrection was by Angels first notified to the women.

3. At the third hour, or nine of the clock before noon, when according to St. Mark, Christ was condemned and scourged by Pilate.

4. At the sixth hour, or twelve of the clock, at high noon, when Christ was crucified and darkness was over the whole earth.

5. At the ninth hour, or three of the clock in the afternoon,

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when Christ gave up the Ghost, which was an hour of publick prayer in the Temple, and privately in his closet with Cornelius.

6. Vespertine, at the twelfth hour, or six of the clock in the afternoon, when the evening sacrifice was offered in the Temple and when Christ is supposed taken down from the Cross.

7. At seven of the clock at night, (or the first hour beginning the nocturnal twelve) – when Christ's agonie was conceived to begin.

Thus much for their devotion; let us next take a prospect of their moral way of living, and we shall see them out-do the Stoicks for strictness of behaviour; which take as followeth:

1. No Monk was to go alone but alwayes two together, that so they might have both *testem honestatis & monitorem pietatis*; and this was done in some imitation of Christ's sending his Disciples to preach two and two be-

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fore his face, that so they might alternately ease one another.

2. They were to fast on Wednesdayes and Frydayes till three a clock (except between Easter and Whitsunday.)

3. In Lent, they were to fast till six a clock at night.

4. No Monk was to speak a word in the Refectory or Hall when they were at their meals.

5. They were to listen to the Lecturer reading Scripture to them whilst they fed themselves.

6. The completery was to be

sung solemnly about seven at night: It was called Completory, because it completed the duties of the day. This service was concluded with that versicle of the Psalmist, 'Set a watch O Lord before my mouth, and keep the door of my lips.'

7. None was to speak a word after the Completory ended: but to hasten to their beds.

This silence, saith my author,

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was so strictly observed by some that they would not speak though assailed by thieves, to make discovery in their offence.

8. The Monks were to sleep together in beds by themselves, if possible in one room (called the dormitory.)

9. They were to sleep in their clothes girt with girdles.

10. The youth was not to lie by themselves but mingled with their Seniors, that their gravity might awe them into good behaviour.

11. The Infants incapable of excommunication were to be corrected with rods: such as were under the age of fifteen were accounted infants.

12. The offenders in small faults, whereof the Abbot was sole judge were to be only sequestred from the table —

Small faults] as coming after grace to dinner, breaking, though casually, the earthen Ewer wherein they washt their

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hands, being out of tune in setting the Psalms, taking any by the hand (as a Preface forsooth to wantonness,) receiving letters from, or talking with a friend without leave from the Abbot, &c.

From the Table] Such were to eat by themselves and three hours after the rest, until they had made satisfaction.

13. The offenders in greater faults, viz. Theft, Adultery, &c. to be suspended from the table and prayers.

14. None was to converse with any excommunicate person under the pain of excommunication.

15. Incorrigible offenders were to be expelled the Monastery.

16. An expelled brother being readmitted on promise of his amendment was to be set last in order, losing his former Seniority.

Note, that whosoever willing=

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ly quitted the Covent three times, or was thrice cast out for his misdemeanours might not any more be received.

17. The bed of every Monk was to have a matt, blanket, rug and pillow; no down, feathers nor flock used by them, nor no linnen worn by their bodies.

18. The Abbot was to be chosen by the merits of his life and learning.

19. He was never to dine alone, and when guests were wanting, he was to call some brethren unto his table, such as were relieved by his hospitality were by canonical Criticks sected into four ranks, viz.

1. *Convivæ* [guests,] living near the City where the Covent stood.

2. *Hospites*] coming from distant places yet still of the same County.

3. *Peregrin]* Pilgrims of another nation, and generally travelling for devotion.

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4. *Mendici* [Beggars,] who received their almes at the gate.

Thus have we passed over most of the Rules prescribed for the Benedictine Monks. I will onely add one more which hath been hitherto omitted, viz. That the Monks of this Order by their Founders rule were to eat nothing but fish except upon some special occasion; which puts me in mind of a remarkable story concerning two Monks of this Order, who being taken captives by some Turkish Pirats, were by them prostituted unto the pride and scorn of the Imperious Sultan, who finding them by their habits to be men in Orders, and learning from them that they owned the rules of St. Bennet, He began to be much inquisitive

Poly= chron. lib. 5. fol. 203.

concerning the rules of their profession, and especially concerning their diet, demanding of them whether the severity of their profession would permit them to drink wine and eat flesh?

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who modestly reply'd, that somewhat of wine by their rules they were allowed to drink and to eat fish — but from flesh (except upon some eminent occasion) they were totally debarred.

The subtle Mahometan hearing this presently commanded, that in their confinement they should have two fair women to attend them, and that their fare should be enlarged: debarring them from fish and wine their usual diet, he orders them plenty of flesh and water: — The innocent Fathers whose sublimer thoughts were fix't on contemplations far above the frailty of a womans beauty, fall to their usual fare like men that had good appetites, and pledge themselves with those cold draughts, with as great content as doth the Epicure with his Chian wines, not minding those fair baits that had been laid to entrap them with (I mean the women;) which when the inquisitive Sultan under-

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stood, he chang'd their fare, and the next day assigns them fish and wine their Founders diet, and the same waiters to attend their motion. They eat and drink suspecting no design; their hearts grow merry and their bellies full, when loe the treacherous wine steals to their sober brains, attacks their reason, and their giddy heads grow light as are the women they admire. Their eyes once shut to vanity are now like casements open'd wide to let in lust. Their tongues which once could charm heavens ears are now tuning amours to please a silly woman. To be short, they that had been us'd to fast and pray, to penance, and all the hardness of a Christian life, do now most tamely and cheaply degenerate into softness and effeminacy, and are betray'd into the embraces of those sinful wo-

men.

So have I seen a stubborn flint  
at first resist the fury of an ham=

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mers strokes, rescuing it self un=  
broken & intire in spight of the  
opposers malice; when being  
remov'd unto some softer place,  
laid on some downy bed or easie  
cushion, it hath fallen in pieces  
with less violence and more ease.

The Antichristian Prince is  
glad to see them so disguised,  
and takes occasion to upbraid  
their Saint, that gives them such  
wild rules. Commending much  
the wisdom of their Mahomet,  
who restrain'd them not from  
flesh, that hurts not mind nor  
body, but forbids them drinking  
wine, which wrongs the body  
and besots the understanding,  
making the wisest person act a  
scene of folly, and become an ap=  
pellative of scorn and laughter  
to his more sober beholders. An  
excellent lesson for us all to ob=  
serve, although an heathen spake  
it.

*Of the original of Monks, &c.*

The occasion of this their re=

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tirement and solitude was not o=  
riginally voluntary but rather  
compulsive and forced.

For when persecution like a  
ravenous Eagle or rather Har=  
py had expanded her talons, and  
menaced destruction and immi=  
nent ruine to such as owned  
Christianity; then did good and  
devout Christians, that they  
might serve God with more safe=  
ty and greater security, with=  
draw themselves from the sight  
though not the malice of their  
persecutors, betaking themselves  
unto the wilderness and closer  
desarts, expecting rocks and  
stocks, and the wild forragers of  
the woods more merciful than  
cruel man.

So have I seen united Covies  
range a field together gleaning  
the shatterings of the pregnant  
shocks, when loe a treacherous  
Spaniel hath betray'd their so=  
ciable haunts, and rudely broke  
in upon their close retirements;  
then have the affrighted birds

broke up their leagues, and severally sought out new fields for succour.

So did our Primitive Christians at first cohabit and enjoy the pleasures of a sociable and friendly life, exchanging love and friendship one with th' other; no wild conceit t' immure themselves alive, and court calamities had yet possess their sober brains: Nor was there so much sanctity suppos'd in a blind cell, or an affected cowle as since there is: But afterward, when persecution had broke in, and disturbed their friendly leagues, for preservation of their lives and religion they unwillingly brake off societies and fled unto the desarts to expect security: But when the beams of Christianity had dispelled those clouds of Paganisme, and the storms of persecution ceased — Then did they return unto their old employments forsaking the desarts, and the wild am=

buscadoes of the mountains, trading together midst their cities plenty, improving both their friendship and their wealth.

But as in all ages of the world there were several and different constitutions of men, some of a more jovial and sociable nature affecting society and company, others of a more Saturnine and melancholly disposition, delighted with solitariness and privacy of life: so even then (when one would think their late constrained exile should have endear'd them to company) there were some whom a melancholly and sullen disposition had so far possess, that even in those intervals and times of peace, they would estrange and persecute themselves.

The number of which Separatists grew in a small time into excess, owning no superiority but their own wills, nor no rules but such as every one should prescribe himself.



them, and subjected them to rules was St. Basil a Priest in Cæsarea the chief City of Capadocia, in the year of grace 300. who built a spacious Monastery in Armenia, containing above 3000 Monks. This St. Basil is reputed to be the first builder of Monasteries.

St. Austin. 2. Next to him St. Austin instituted a Religious Order. He was born in the Castle of Teggast in Carthage about the year of our Redemption 358. His Fathers name was Patricius, his Mothers Monica, by whose intreaties, and the Sermons of St. Ambrose, he was drawn from the errors of the Manichees. He died of a fever at Hippo, when he had sit-ten forty years in that Bishopruck, being seventy six years of age, on the fifth of the Kalends of September, leaving to posterity two hundred and thirty books of his own writing.

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St. Bennet. 3. About forty years after the death of St. Austin, St. Benedict, alias St. Bennet appeared to the world, who is accounted the Patriarch and Father of all the Monks in Europe. He was born in Umbria, a Region in Italy, of the Noble Family of Regards; his Fathers name was Propre, his Mothers Abundantia. He was sent to Rome at the age of ten years to learn the liberal Arts: but being weary of the tumults and war during the Reign of Justinian the Emperour, he retired himself from thence into a desert near Sublack, a town some forty miles from Rome, where the fame of his integrity and holiness of life drew people from all parts to see him. He gathered the Monks of Italy together, gave them a rule in writing, caused them to be called Benedictines or Monks of St. Bennet, and lived till he had seen twelve Monasteries filled with them. After his death this Order grew

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so popular, that there have been of it twenty nine Popes, 200 Cardinals, 1603 Archbishops, 4000 Bishops, and 50000 canonized Saints. Their habit is a

loose gown of black reaching down to the ground with an hood of the same, an under garment of white woollen, and boots on their legs.

St. Francis. 4. The fourth and last that prescribed Orders was St. Francis of Assis in the Dutchy of Spoleto. He was bred a Merchant, but preferring the gain of souls before that of worldly goods, he betook himself unto the study and profession of Divinity, going himself barefoot, and behaving himself very penitently; whereupon great store of Disciples followed him, to whom he prescribed a rule by which they are bound to profess absolute beggary, and are not permitted to carry any money about them, or more victuals than will serve at present themselves and brethren.

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St. Francis to intimate their humility, ordained them to be called Minors; but they are generally called Franciscans by the name of their Father.

Thus have I markt out the four chiefest trees of this sacred grove, as for the many cions and under-branches that are sprung from hence, they are too numerous for this small garden spot to contain, wherefore let what hath been said already of this matter suffice.

Come we next to survey the revenue that supported this our Abby.

*Of the Antient and modern estate of the Abby of Faversham and its Benefactors.*

In the third year of Ed. 1. I find this Cloyster to be but in a very low and mean condition, (they being greatly indebted to Merchants and others by their expences at Rome, and Papal

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exactions) in so much that the King by his Sovereign Ecclesiastical Authority (to preserve them and their house from ruine) took them and their Lands, Monies and goods into his special protection, and committed them to the management of certain persons for discharge of their debts

and necessary support by this ensuing Patent.

Ex Archi=  
vis Turris.

*Rex omnibus Ballivis & fidelibus suis ad quos &c. Salutem. Cum dilecti nobis in Christo Abbas & conventus de Faversham Mercatoribus & aliis creditoribus suis in diversis debitis multo=dis & immensis teneantur, ad quorum solutionem facultates ejusdem domus per magni temporis spatium sufficere non possent absque dispersione conventus præd' vel feodaliu suorum dilapidatione seu forte illius domus subversione totali quod nollemus. Nos imbecillitati status ipsorum compati=entia ne hujusmodi discriminis*

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*aut depressionis periculum ipsis videatur imminere, Domum illam cum terris, redditibus, possessionibus ac rebus aliis ad eam pertinentibus cepimus in protectionem & defensionem nostram specialem, & eam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis commissimus dilectis & fidelibus nostris Fulconi Peyforer & magistro Hamoni Doges custodi=end' quamdiu nobis placuerit, ita quod omnes exitus redditus & proventus terrarum reddituum & possessionum præd' domus, salva rationabili sustentatione Abbatis et conventus ejusdem loci, ad exonerationem debitorum suorum et relevationem aliorum defectuum ejusdem domus reservetur et eisdem exonerationi et relevationi per visum aliquorum de discretioribus domus ejusdem per adiutorium et concilium dictorum Fulconis et Hamonis prout melius fieri poterit, applicentur. Nec volumus quod aliquis Vicecomes, aut Ballivus, aut minister noster, aut alius quicumque in dicto*

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*domo, aut grangiis ad eam spectantibus dum in custodia præfactorum Fulconis et Hamonis sint, hospitetur sine ipsorum licentia speciali. In cujus &c. Teste Rege apud Merrival. 17. Aug.*

Thus much of their antient Estate and condition; come we now a little nearer home unto the reign of H. 7. who requiring a benevolence from the Clergy, sent his Letters to the Abbies,

and other Religious houses in this Realm, amongst which to this our Abby, requiring one hundred pounds of them, who return'd this ensuing letter unto the Council-table, excusing themselves by reason of divers former Contributions made to King Richard lately, which being not repaid did incapacitate them at present to furnish his Majesty with any considerable sum of money.

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*Literæ missæ ad consilium Regis.*

Leig. book  
Penes G.  
Sonds mi=  
litem  
Balneis

*Senerissimi & venerabiles Domini! Vestra scire dignetur generosa celsitudo quod literas victoriosissimi Principis & Domini Henrici dei gratia Angliæ & Franciæ & Domini Hiberniæ recepi 13. die Julii ultimo elapso per quendam servientem ejusdem Domini nostri Regis ad arma. Sed quia novissimis temporibus Domini Richardi nuper Regis Angliæ penes eundem crebris decimarum & aliarum rerum solutionibus insuper multimodis & gravis contributionibus, nec non mutuis pecuniarum præstationibus in toto vel in parte mihi hucusque nullatenus solutis ultra vires fatigatus, & quasi ad extremam inopiam devolutus ad subsidium gratiosæ expeditionis Domini nostri Regis juxta tenorem dictarum venerabilium litterarum suarum de summa centum librarum non possum prout teneo*

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*& si mihi suppetierint facultates ad præsens maturius providere vestræ metuendæ Domini < > < > devote supplico ut una cum præmissis meis incommodis & gravaminibus ad exiguas & paucas Monasterii mihi commissi possessiones propitium vestræ pietatis intuitum dirigentes quamvis modo dictam summam vel aliam quamcunque notabilem non promittam dignem' more Domini habere excusatum & alias Deo opitulante cum favor pinguioris fortunæ me affluentius respexit ad obsequii Domini nostri Regis me cum omnibus bonis meis secundum bene placitum ejus cum omni famulatu habebitis et*

*paratum sub Regimine sancti spiritus in omni prosperitate valeat et floreat vestra gratiosa sublimitas per tempora longiora. Scriptum apud Faversham, &c.*

But this would scarce serve their turns; for Richard Fox then Bishop of Winchester as=

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sembling the Clergy before him, exhorted them to be liberal in their contributions: But the Clergy (saith Sir Richard Baker) being of two sorts rich and poor, made each of them several excuses. The rich, and such as had great livings said they were at great charges in keeping hospitality, and maintaining their families, and therefore desired to be spared; the poorer sort alleged that their means was small, and scarce able to find them necessaries, and therefore desired to be forborn: But the Bishop answered them both with a pretty Dilemma, saying to the Rich, It is true you live at great charges in Hospitality, in Apparel, and other demonstrations of your wealth, and seeing you have store to spend in that Order, there is no reason but for your Prince his service, you should do it much more, and therefore you must pay: To the poorer sort he said, though your

Bakers Chron. Reign of Hen. 7.

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livings be small, yet your felicity is great, and you spend not in house-keeping and apparel as others do, therefore be content, you shall pay.

In the 14. year of this Kings Reign, I find the whole estate of this Abby cast up, which then amounted to two hundred fifty three pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence halfpenny per Annum, the particulars whereof take as followeth:

Leig. Book.

	l. s. d.
1. The Parsonage of Boughton by the year	36 00 0
2. The Parsonage of Hernehill, which is <i>Capella annexa</i> to Boughton, by the year	10 00 0
3. The Parsonage of Preston per annum	13 06 8

4. The pensions of  
the Churches of Lud=  
denham and Newnham 05 00 0

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l. s. d.

5. The principal  
Mannor of Faversham,  
with the demean lands  
per annum 42 11 8

6. The rent of Up=  
land per an. 52 10 0

7. The custom be=  
longing to the said  
Mannor per an. 22  
acres and an half

8. The Rent in the  
town of Faversham 20 00 3

9. The Farm of the  
said town per an. 06 16 4

10. The Farm of  
Castert, and great Ber=  
ton by the year 00 12 0

11. The Farm and  
Rent at Frythenden 02 16 3

12. The Farm in  
Harty per an. 08 06 8

13. The Farm of  
Negdon 08 00 0

14. The Farm of  
Lamberts land 11 00 0

15. The Mannor of  
Kingsnoth 05 06 8

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l. s. d.

16. The Farm of  
Woodleese there 00 10 0

17. The Farm of  
land called Horse=  
hope 00 13 4

18. The Farm of  
Woodleese in the Bleane 00 11 0

19. The Farm of  
Bridewell in London 04 00 0

20. The Farm of  
the Mannor of Bendish  
per annum 24 00 0

21. The Farm of  
Snowtewerry 00 02 8

Concerning these Weares I  
find a Petition preferr'd to King  
Edward the third, by the Abbot  
and Covent of Faversham, de=  
siring that the King would abate  
his Rent, which the Abbot was  
to pay for these Weares, for that  
the said Weares were destroy'd  
by the rage and tempest of the  
Sea; which for the lovers of  
Antiquity I present in the self  
same language it was written.

## Petition.

Rylys plac.  
Parlament  
646.

*A nostre Signeur le Roy et a son  
counsel prie l' Abbe del Esclise de  
Seint Saveour de Faversham, et  
le Covent de mesmes le luy ses  
Chaplains que come le dit Abbe et  
ces predecesseurs aient tenus du  
temps le Roy Joan tanques en ca la  
pecherie de Middleton ceo est a  
saviour le gors appelez sesalter  
rendrant per an al dit Roy 20. s.  
a tenir al dit Abbe et ces suc=  
cessors rendrants mesme le ferme  
avant dit. Za quele pecherie en=  
semblement our les gors ia per  
cretine grand refoule et tempeste  
de mer de tout en tout sont de=  
strues per tous jours el la dit  
pecherie perdur de quel la rents  
ne poet este levie ne nul parcel de  
ycel. Quil please a nostre Signeur  
le Roy avoir regard de ceo que le  
dit Abbe ne ses predecessors un=  
ques ne furent charges de la dit  
rent forsque solement de la pe=  
cherie sus dit si defeate que des*

*ore soient quittes de cele demande  
et que cessante la cause cesse le  
effect.*

Upon which Petition it was  
thus indorsed.

## Dorso.

*Soit ceste Petition mande devant  
Tros. et Barons del Eschequer et  
mande a eux que oye le pleynt le  
dit Abbe face droit.*

These Weares it seems were  
again repaired and demised to  
several persons in the 15th year  
of H. 8. at a greater Rent than  
they are before valued at.

The names of the Tenants  
that Farm'd them, and their par=  
ticular Rents I find written with  
the Abbots own hand in the Lei=  
ger Book of the Abby as fol=  
lows.

1. Simon Hopkin  
payeth per Annum      00 03 4
2. John Swanton p. a.    00 03 4
3. Richard Hawe p. a.    00 03 4
4. John Mersh p. an.    00 03 4

- |                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
|                              | l. s. d. |
| 5. John Northwood<br>per an. | 00 03 4  |
| 6. Will. Savyr p. a.         | 00 03 4  |

01 00 0

22. The Farm of  
Lodgemark per annum  
yielded 01 13 4

23. The Farm of  
Priestfield per annum 01 13 4

Summa totalis —

*The names of divers houses in the  
town of Faversham that were  
rented of the Abby.*

1. The great house  
near the Abby gate  
eastward, rented at 03 00 0

This is the Scene where that  
fatal tragedy was really acted by  
Alice Ardern and her wicked ac=  
complices upon the body of her  
Husband Mr. Thomas Ardern  
(sometime Major of this town)  
Feb. 15. being Sunday 1550. Anno  
4. Ed. 6.

60

l. s. d.

2. Two houses an=  
nexed, now made into  
one 00 16 8

3. The house on the  
west side of the Abby  
gate, where the Stew=  
ard now dwelleth,  
paid per an. 01 06 8

An house conveniently suita=  
ble to his employment, for the  
Court was kept at the Abby gate,  
and the street now called Abby=  
street, was from thence called  
Court-street. In this house I my  
self now dwell.

4. The tenement  
next to the said house  
on the west side of the  
street

5. Another tenement  
near to it where the  
sub-porter dwelled 00 13 4

This I take to be the house  
wherein Daniel the sea-man now  
dwelleth.

61

l. s. d.

6. Another house  
near to that, by the  
yearly Rent of 01 00 0

7. The house there=  
unto adjoining 00 10 0

8. A tenement on  
the north side of the  
Crown. 00 04 2

Redditus  
ad mensam  
Abbatis.



Which crown I take to have been in the West-street, now in the possession of Stephen Blanket and Joseph Edwards, which I am informed in antient writings was known by the name of the Crown.

9. A Bakehouse next Gorewell-lane; 00 01 0  
A lane so called in the West-street.

10. A tenement at Snowre-hill. 00 00 6  
The hill near the stone bridge in the West-street so called.

11. A brew-house near the Gaol; 00 0 6  
This house must be some=

62

l. s. d.

where in Tamers-street, for at Kings-mill the Abbots Gaol was holden

12. A tenement some= time Garrard's. 00 00 6  
This was in the North-street, now called Court-street.

13. A tenement some= times Robert Baker's 00 00 8  
The last six of these houses were to supply the Abbots table with necessary provisions; the Rents whereof were called *Redditus ad Mensam*, or table rents.

Redditus  
ad Came=  
ram.

14. An house called the Crown in West-street, per an. 00 05 0

15. The Bakehouse next Gorewell-lane, per Annum 00 02 5

16. An house some= time Simon Baker's 00 00 8

All these belonged unto the Chamberlain or Treasury, and were called from thence *Redditus ad Cameram*.

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l. s. d.

Redditus  
ad Sacri=  
siam

17. A tenement in the market place called the Bear 00 06 8

This is the house wherein Geoffry Stills now dwelleth, formerly one Rob. Withiot's.

18. The tenement in Hog-market-lane, late Richard Drylond's 00 00 4

This is the corner house near the Fish-market, wherein Mr. Francis Waterman now dwell= eth.

These two houses paid their rents to the Sacrist, as allotted toward his support and maintenance, as I find in the accounts of Robert Withiot, sometimes Major of this town, and Receiver of the said Rents for the Abbot.

19. Here was likewise an house in the town called the Chequer w/ch paid to the Abbot 00 16 8

This house I take to be that which Mr. John Kennet now

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l. s. d.

dwelleth in, which formerly was known by the name of the Chequer.

20. Another tenement near thereunto, rented per annum 00 06 8

21. An house called the Lewsell, sometime one William Dyce's of London 01 13 4

*Quære* where this house stands, for I acknowledge my self ignorant thereof.

22. An house in the West-street, which escheated to the Abbot paid per an. 00 06 8

Thus have we informed you of their Rents reserved upon Leases. — Let us next cast our eye on their *feoda Militaria* or Knights fees; and be acquainted with their Tenants that were subject to that tenure.

And here it is to be known that in antient times thirteen

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Knights fees and a quarter did in the vulgar estimate make up a tenure *per Baroniam*, which by just account amounted to four hundred Marks per annum, conceived in those cheaper times to be a competent estate to maintain the porte and degree of a Baron.

Twenty pounds per annum being the Estate of a Knight, and

Twenty Knights fees amounting to four hundred pounds per annum, which was a Baronie and an half, were allotted as sufficient for the supportation of an Earldome.

A Marquisdome, which con=

sisted of the revenue of two Baronies, amounted to eight hundred Marks per annum.

A Dukedome consisting of the revenues of two Earldomes was valued at eight hundred pounds per annum.

Of these tenants by Knight, the Abbot was to have Ward and Marriage of the Heir within age,

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and relief upon every descent or alteration of their estate, viz. five pound for every intire Knights fee, and suit to the Lords Court.

The names of which Tenants, and the places where their fees lay, take as followeth.

1. *Dominus de Badlesmer 3. quart. unius feodi in eadem.*

2. *Richardus Peyforer unum quarterium in Bucklane.*

3. *Richardus de Rokesle 3. quarter' in Westwood.*

4. *William Pyrie unum feodum in eadem.*

5. *Hæredes < > Godwinstone unum feodum in eadem.*

6. *Johannes Vyne unum feodum in eadem.*

7. *Simon de Chellefend unum feodum in Estling.*

8. *Johannes de Estling unum feodum ibidem.*

9. *Willielmus de Steringden dimidium unius feodi in Estling.*

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10. *Johannes filius Arnoldi de Estling dimidium unius feodi in eadem.*

11. *Radulphus de Estling dimidium feodi in Estling.*

12. *Hæredes de < > Lodenham unum feodum in eadem.*

13. *Willielmus de Godisland dimidium feodi de Johanne de Estling.*

14. *Magister Hospitalis de Ospring quadragesimam partem unius feodi in Elverland.*

15. *Richardus Peyforer dimidium feodi de Galfrido de Lucy.*

16. *Robertus de Gatton unum feodum in Throwleigh.*

17. *Johannes de Estling dimidium quarter' in Ospring.*

18. *Johannes de Criol duas partes de quarta parte unius feodi in Harty.*

19. *Richardus Kentys & Basilia filia Rogeri Coci dimidium quarter' in Ospringe.*

20. *Robertus de Campania unum feodum in Norton & Newenham.* His dwelling was at

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Champion Court in that parish.

21. *Idem Robertus dimidium feodi in Harty.*

22. *Willielmus de Vyane unum quarter' in Norton.*

23. *Bartholomæus de Moreston unum quarter' in Herst.*

24. *Mabilia de Mars unum quarter' in Kingstone.*

25. *Thomas de Fishbourne dimidium feodi in eadem.*

26. *Galfridus de Sconynton unum quarter' in Sholand.*

27. *Willielmus de Edesse dimidium feodi in eadem.*

28. *Willielmus de Vyndefield & Jordanus de Vynefield unum quarter' de Reginaldo de Cornehill.*

29. *Willielmus de Vyane unum quarter' in Ospringe.*

All which being put together amounted to about sixteen Knights fees, an Estate of a larger dimension and proportion than was required by those elder times to maintain the degree

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& porte of a Baron, as hath been said. And that these Rents were no new perquisites but such as did antiently and very early appertain unto this covent, cannot better be proved than by the names of the above recited Tenants, most of which, if not all, had none other existence, but such as charitable Records and Histories afforded them some centuries of years before the dissolution of this Monastery, as is evident and perspicuous to such as are acquainted with the antient surnames and persons of Eminence in this our County preserved from Oblivion by the learned pains of my ingenious friend Mr. Philpot in his *Villare Cantianum*.

Having now dispatch'd their revenue, and satisfied our selves in their Estate both antient and modern. The next thing I pro=

pose to my self, is, to acquaint you with a List of the Benefactors to this our Abby, through

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whose munificence and bounty all the former Revenues were heaped upon this house, which, according as I have promiscuously gleaned them from antient Charters and Inquisitions, I offer up unto thy view.

*A List of some of the Benefactors to this our Abby.*

The first that deserves that title is Queen Maude, who bestowed upon this her Husbands new Foundation Her Mannor of Trenges, as appears by this ensuing Charter.

Monast.  
Ang.

*Matild' Regina Angliæ omnibus Christi fidelibus Francis & Anglis salutem in domino sempiternam. Sciatis me dedisse & confirmasse & concessisse Abbati & Monachis sancti Salvat' de Faversham in liberam puram & perpetuam eleemosynam Manerium meum de Trengis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis pro salute animæ meæ & omnium fidelium, quare volo quod, &c. habeant & teneant bene & in pace cum omnibus suis pertinentiis & cum omnibus aliis libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus ad me vel hæredes meos spectantibus in perpetuum quietum &c. ab omnibus secularibus exactionibus, sectis & demandis. Testibus Theobaldo Archiep' Cant. H. Episc. Winton. &c.*

*Quære,* Where that Mannor lies? whether it be not in the Diocess of Lincoln, for there this Covent had a Mannor and a presentation call'd Tryeng.

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*Testibus Theobaldo Archiep' Cant. H. Episc. Winton. &c.*

Note that this clause *quietum ab omnibus secular' exactionibus &c.* did not exempt them from Parliament, nor from finding men for the wars &c. as by their Baronry tenure they were obliged: See Selden's Tit. of Hon. the meaning of that clause.

This Queen, I find, gave likewise certain other lands to this Abby, viz. Burdefield and Kingsdown which she purchased of Fulke de Newnham.

William  
Earl of  
Boloigne.

The next that enters the List, is, William Earl of Boloigne, &c. whom I take to be King Stephen's

third Son by Queen Maude, who gave unto this Abby a certain Mannor called Benedis; and also confirms unto them the Mannor of Treungla or Trenges, as is evident by this his Charter.

Mon. Ang. *Willielmus comes Boloniæ Warrenæ & Moritonæ Archiep' E pisc. &c. salutem. Sciatis me concessisse & dedisse & hac præsentis charta mea confirmasse Abbatissæ sancti Salvat' de Faversham, & Monachis Deo ibidem servientibus Manerium de Treungla, &c. Et Manerium meum de Benedis cum omnibus appurtenantibus suis, &c. pro anima patris mei Regis Stephani & Reginæ Matildis matris meæ et Eustachii fratris mei, & pro anima mea & omnium antecessor' meorum, quare volo &c. prænominata ecclesia de Faversham habeat omnia supra dicta, &c. Teste Willielmo Priore de sancto Pancraccio, Rogero subpriore, &c.*

*Quære,*  
where  
that Man=  
nor lieth.

H. 2. The next in order is King Henry the second, who is so far from

injuring this work of piety raised by King Stephen, although his adversary, that he not only confirmed the former lands and privileges granted unto this Monastery, as shall be shewn hereafter, but also granteth them divers new privileges, viz. amongst the rest a Fair yearly to be holden on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula or Lammas-day, to last the space of eight dayes. The Estates which he confirmed (besides those which King Stephen and his Queen had granted to this Abby) were these ensuing particulars, viz.

Rich. Lucy. 1. Chetham, given to this Monastery by Richard de Lucy.

This I take to be the Borough of Chatham in the hundred of Faversham, which still is permanent and fixed to the signiory of the Mannor of Faversham, out of which the Court Leete holden for the said Mannor every year elects one Borsholder, and not Chetham by Rochester as Mr. Kilburn

would have it in his Survey of

Kent.

Ralph Pycot. 2. The Mannor of Monkton, which Ralph Pycott bestowed upon this Abby.

William Bosevil. 3. *Socam de feodo Matildis Reginæ, quam dedit eis Willielmus de Bosevil in London et Southwark.*

Soca signifies a liberty or privilege of holding Court; by which it appears, that they had antiently some Jurisdiction of Court-Leet, or Court-Baron in that place.

William Brother to H. 2. 4. Westbrooke in Ospringe with its appurtenances given to this Abby, by William, brother to King Henry the second, saith the Charter: *Tamen quære*, for I read of no such Brother he had.

Simon Turvil. 5. The Mill at Goodwinstone of the gift of Simon Turvil.

Clarembald 6. Bosindene which Clarembald purchased.

King John King John after the Example of his Predecessor Henry the second, not only confirms all the

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aforesaid Mannors, Lands, Premises and Franchises by the several persons fore recited bestowed upon this Abby; but also confirms certain Lands, called Messewell with their appurtenances of a fresher date confirmed on this Abby by Robert de Betun.

Rob. de Betun.

He also by another Charter, as an argument of his Princely Charity, infranchised this Abby with the Royalty of the fishing grounds sometimes belonging to his Mannor of Milton, as appears by this his ensuing Charter.

Charta Regia pro piscaria.

*Johannes Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ et comes An' Archiepisc' Episcop' &c. salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac præsentis Charta nostra confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ sancti Salvator' de Faversham, et Abbatibus et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus piscarias de Middleton quas homines de Sesalter tenerunt per*

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*annuum Redditum viginti solidor' per annum, apud Manerium nostrum de Middleton, et faciendo inde consuetudines et servitia*

*quæ piscariæ illi fieri solebant. Quare volumus et firmiter præci=  
pimus quod præd' Abbas et Mona=  
chi habeant et teneant præd' pis=  
carias de Middleton cum omnibus  
pertinentiis suis bene et in pace,  
libere et quiete, integre, plenarie  
et honorifice in omnibus locis, et  
rebus ad eas pertinentibus, sicut  
præd' est. Teste Willielmo Comit'  
Sor' Com' Roger' Lepigod, &c.  
Dat' per manus Hugonis de Wells  
Arcidin' Wellens' apud sanctum  
Edmundum decimo nono die Maii,  
Anno Regni nostri septimo.*

The Fisheries hereby granted  
are most eminent for Oysters,  
which surpass those famous ones  
of Lucrine, and what not.

Auson. *Ostrea Baianis certantia quæ —  
Dulcibus in stagnis refluit maris  
æstus opimus.*

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As in the Romans dayes Rutu=  
pis or Richborow a decayed City  
in Kent was renowned for its  
Oysters, according to that in Ju=  
venal,

4. Satyr. — *Rutipanove edita fundo  
Ostrea callebat primo depren=  
dere morsu.*

so since the decay of that most  
eminent City, and the Romans  
forsaking us, these particular  
Fishing Grounds granted by  
King John unto the said Abbot  
and Covent of Faversham,  
which since the dissolution  
of that house are by Patent of  
King Charles the first come into  
the hands of the right Worship=  
full Sir George Sonds instant Pro=  
prietor thereof, must next have  
preferment before any elsewhere  
upon our English shoars; of which  
the industrious Hollander is a  
competent witness, who every  
year expendeth at least 2000, or  
2500 pounds upon Oysters taken  
from these grounds, not caring

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to trade elsewhere as long as he  
can be supplied with Oysters for  
his money here.

Upon these fishing grounds  
there are above seventy families  
in the Town and Hundred of Fa=  
versham, which have their sole  
dependance and livelyhoods,



through whose open fingers, as through a sieve, the whole town receiveth no inconsiderable profit. And besides this profit which accrues to the town thereby, His Majesty is supply'd from hence with a company of stout and resolute Seamen, who have given as good proof of their Valours and Loyalties at all times when commanded thereunto, as any in the Nation besides.

And now that these aforesaid Fisheries which have been from age to age the Nurseries of such valiant Seamen may not be intruded upon and invaded by strangers who are not Tenants thereunto, I shall shew you out of an antient custome of the

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Abby, the Dominion and Jurisdiction which the Abbot had over these waters in his time; it being no more than what the tenants thereof under Sir George Sands their Lord, and Proprietor thereof, may now well claim, if they please to regard it, viz. saith the Custumal —

M.S. Penes aathorem.

*a molendino de Colemanssole in strand' maris crescent' & decresc' usque ad gurgites Angl. vocat' Snowtwears, & a gurgitibus usque Ride nullus debet piscari sine licentia Abbatis de Faversham quia ad eum pertinet dominium: < > Et Mercatores qui veniunt & Custumarii fuerint & vendiderint infra limites supra dict' licet ad < > vel ad terram non applicuerint, dabunt Theolonium de omnibus Merchandis suis emptis vel venditis.*

And then again saith the same Custumal, *Nullus piscari debet in aqua prædicta sine fine faciend' ad Abbatem. Et nihilominus reserventur Abbati quatuor Pisces principales.*

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If these priviledges were well look'd unto, the Barquing men would keep themselves to Sea, and not dare to trespass thus upon a particular Liberty and Jurisdiction. For from Colemanssole unto the Snowtwears, and from those Wears unto Ride the waters and Strand at Flood and Ebb beong unto Sr. G. Sonds.

I shall next shew you an acknowledgment by the Commis= sary of the Admiral, that these waters are out of his jurisdic= tion, and that all Wrecks, Flot= sons, Jetsons, Lagonds, &c. hap= pening thereon did belong unto the Abbot, and now to Sr. G. Sonds &c. as appears by this his Certificate.

MS. Penes  
Henric.  
Knowler  
genr' ami=  
cum no=  
strum tam  
in scriptis  
quam in  
verbis.

*Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Johan. Woodhall Commissarius sive Deputatus generalis et specialis Domini Arthuri Plantagenet Vicecom' Lysly &c. vidi inspexi et perlegi omnia et singula privilegia, concessiones et donationes concessa Abbati et con=*

<catchword> ventui

81 <sig F>

*tui Monasterii sancti Salvatoris de Faversham, per illustrissimum principem Steph. Regem & successores suos imperpetuum, nec non & omnes confirmationes omnium Regum a tempore præd' Stephani una cum confirmatione illustrissimi et metuendissimi Principis ac fidei defensor' Regis, Modorni H. 8. quorum quidem privilegiorum vigores terræ possessiones, et portus omnes et singuli tam per terras quam per aquas et mare, nec non tenentes firmarii et cæteri homines omnes qui et singuli infra dominia libertatis Monasterii antedicti tam in comitatu Cantiaë quam in aliis locis pertinent' ab omnimoda Jurisdictione et potestate Admiralli Angliæ pro tempore existentis et officialium ejus quorumcunque plenarie sunt exempti, in tantum quod omnes punitiones, correctiones, deodanda Flotson, Jetson, Lagon, et Wreck, et alia omnia contingentia quæcunque quancumque et qualitercunque per terras aquas et mare*

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*cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis præfato Abbati et Conventui Monasterii antedicti existent' nec non ex consuetudine præscripta a tempore et per tempus immemorum usitatum pertinere dignoscuntur. Acta fuerunt hæc omnia prout super scribuntur & recitantur Anno regni Regis H. 8. 18. penultimo die vero mensis Novembris apud Faversham ante=*

*dict. coram me Johanne VVood=  
hall commissario sive Deputato  
antedict' quem quidem processum  
ac omnia & singula in eadem  
content' rata & grata habentes  
authoritate nobis commissa ap=  
probamus, ratificamus & confir=  
mamus. In cujus rei testimonium  
sigillum magni officii nostri Ad=  
mirallitatis Angliæ præsentibus  
apponi mandamus. Dat' Londini,  
&c. sexto die Decembris, Anno  
Regis H. 8. 18. supradict'.*

But now towards the pursuit  
of our Benefactors to this Abby  
again.

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H. 3. Confirmed unto this  
Covent all the Mannors, Lands  
and Premises, Franchises and  
Freedoms granted unto them by  
the former Benefactors.

And now from the Eleventh  
year of this Kings Reign must we  
take a stride or leap unto the  
Reign of H. 8. not knowing how  
to recover the names of such  
Benefactors which hapned in this  
large interval or space of time,  
which doubtless did afford some,  
though not so many as the pre=  
cedent times, by reason of the  
Statute of Mortmain, made in  
the ninth year of the last Kings  
Reign, which tied up the hands  
of all bodies politick from re=  
ceiving any more the Lands and  
Tenements of charitable and  
well devoted persons.

Somn.  
Cant. 58.

But notwithstanding this re=  
straint, which rendred them un=  
capable to receive Lands, &c.  
This loss was in part supplied  
and made less sensible unto the  
Religious by a piece of Policy

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which they quickly put in ure;  
and that was the procuring not  
only of privileges and immunities  
from payment of Tythes, but also  
of Impropriations or Annexi=  
ons of Parsonages to their houses,  
which though invented, and on  
foot long before, yet now the  
other current of their gain being  
stopt much more abounding than  
ever before.

Hence came it to pass that this  
Abby had these following Chur=  
ches appropriated unto it, viz.

1. Luddenham Church, of the gift of William de Luddenham, whose Charter thereof I find Registered in the Leiger Book of the said Abby: part of which (to acquaint the Reader with how great Ceremonies our Ancestors conveyed the Estates which they devoted to pious uses) I will crave leave to insert —

Leig. penes  
G. Sonds  
Mil.

*Superscriptam eleemosynam donationem & oblationem feci in Ecclesia sancti Salvator' de Faversham super altare per cultellum*

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< > *annuente hærede mea Mabilia filia mea & Gysle uxore mea similiter assistente conventu Clericis & Laicis plurimis. VVillielmusq; de Insula evoluto post hæc aliquanto tempore factus est gener meus postulans devote in capitulo ecclesiæ sancti Salvat' de Faversham fraternitatem & communionem beneficiorum ejusdem ecclesiæ & accipiens etiam ipse textum Evangelicum ponens super altare hanc eleemosynam et benigne concessit et quod eam manuteneret ante altare fideliter promisit, &c.*

This William de Luddenham's Name and Family was extinguished and went out in a Daughter married unto William de Insula, who afterward I find was Knighted.

Vide Lamberts Kent.  
349.

By these two persons Names we may observe the antient manner of our fore-fathers assuming to themselves and posterities Surnames, viz. from the places of their dwellings. Hence

<catchword> came

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come it to pass, that the town of Faversham gave Surname to an antient Family long since expired; The village of Ore to an antient Family of the Ore's; Preston, Selling, Graveny, Greenstreet, Norton, Sedingborn, &c. to men and families of the same name: Nay, not a considerable and antient house about us, but hath imparted his Name to the antient Proprietors thereof; As for Example, I have met with John de Brokedale, John de Pyrie, Ade de Ham, Alexander de Hol-

manstone, &c. but let this suffice.

And now to proceed to our purpose:

2. Fulke de Newnham gave the Church of Newnham to this Abby; but there hapning some differences between the Prioress of Davington and Abbot about this Church; the said Prioress claiming it by a like grant to belong to her Cloyster. They both resolved to resign it into the

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Archbishops hands for him to determine who had the best right in it — Who awarded the said Church to the Prioress and her Cloyster, paying yearly therefore into the Firmory of this our Abby two Marks and an half.

*Hubert' Dei gratia Cantuar' Archiep' totius Angliæ primas. Omnibus & ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Æternam in Domino salutem. Noverint universitas vestra quod cum inter Abbatem & Monachos de Faversham ex una parte & Moniales de Davington ex altera parte super Ecclesia de Newnham controversia verteretur, Tandem pars utraque in præsentia nostra constitut' totum jus quod in eadem Ecclesia de Newnham sibi vendicavit sponte in manum nostram resignavit totum nobis relinquens ut pro voluntate et arbitrio nostro inde disponeremus. Nos autem eo facto Ecclesiam illam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dictis Moni-*

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*alibus considerata paupertate earum pro intuitu concessimus et dedimus in proprios usus perpetuo habend' & possidend' statuentes ut præd' Monachis inde annuatim per easdem Moniales duæ Marcæ & dimid' reddantur quas specialiter assignavimus ad eorundem Monachorum firmariam. Ut igitur hoc in posterum nulli veniat in dubium, verum ratum permaneat & inconcussum id presenti scripto & sigilli nostri appositione protestari dignum duximus et confirmat' his testibus, &c.*

3. To these we may likewise add,

1. The Rectory of Boughton.

- 2. The Rectory of Preston.
- 3. The Rectory of Hernehill.

which three I conceive might be conferr'd on this Abby by several Archbishops of Canterbury. John Stratford Archbishop, I find, fixed Preston.

And now my hand is in amongst the Churches which were ap=

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propriated unto this house, I think it not amiss to acquaint you that they had an advowson in the Diocess of Lincoln called Tryeng, which I take to be that which is called in Latin Treungla, and Trenges in the Charters of Queen Maude and her Successors often mentioned before; the pre=

Pryns Hist.  
K. John.  
H. 3. Ed. 1.  
988.

sentation whereof was recover= ed from them by King Ed. 1. in 31. year of his Reign by suite in the Kings Bench.

Well, now let us come to the Reign of H. 8. where I find these persons following deserve the name of Benefactors, viz.

- 1. Sir John Fyneux Chief Ju= stice of the C. B.
- 2. Edw. Guildford Esquire.
- 3. William Crowmer Esquire.
- 4. George Guilford Esquire.
- 5. Lodowick Clifford Esquire.

who by License of this King, not= withstanding the statute of Mort= maine, gave unto this Monastery thirty two acres of land, called Upland, with a certain Barn

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thereupon builded; and also a certain Marsh called Gore-marsh adjoining to the said twenty three acres in the Parish of Boughton under the Bleane and Hernehill.

The said Sir John Fyneux gave likewise twenty three acres of other land to this Abby lying at Hegdale in Preston. In this field is one of those pits mentioned by Mr. Camden in his Britan. to be about this town, where the Brit= tains were supposed by him an= tiently to have dug their Marle, which to this day is known by the name of Hedgale Pit.

Ralph Seyntleger  
Esquire.  
John Norton Esq.  
William Norton

Gent. Benefactors.  
William Clerke  
Priest.  
John at Stocke.  
Robert Rey.

91

Out of a charitable and pious intention devest themselves of this Estate following, and settle it upon the Abbot and Covent of Faversham, viz. The Mannor of Elynden with its appurtenances, and 77 acres of land, 77 acres of pasture, 64 acres of wood, and the quit tent of 02l. and 11d. 53 Hens and 6 Cocks per annum, with their appurtenances in the Parishes of Whitstaple and Seasalter.

Next to these I find,

John Roper Esq.  
Ralph Seyntleger  
Esq.  
John Norton Esq. Benefactors.  
Tho. Hankewel.  
John at Stocke  
and  
John Turner.

To joyn in a settlement of two acres of marsh land lying in Ludenham, called Egging-Worthmarsh, alias Weld marsh, upon this Cloyster.

92

Next to them I find one John Bovyor to invest this Abby with 13 acres of pasture in Hernehil, called Botterells Dobbys, and Yaldings Croft, and an acre and half of meadow in Priest-meade.

John Sare out of a like charitable meaning bestowed 6 acres and 1 rodd of land, being in 2 Crofts lying in Hernhill, called Hertange, on this Monastery.

John at Stocke  
and Benefactors.  
Rob. Goodhewe.

Gave 13 acres and an half of land called Newland and Hertang to the said Covent.

Thomas Oryn next to them in order deserves our notice, who settled upon this our Abby 16 acres of land with its appurtenances lying in the Isle of Harty, at Keyborow hill.

Upon the return of an Ad quod

damnum, (for that was the way after the statute of Mortmain,) I find it certified, that,

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William Brooke  
John Goodwin                      Benefactors.  
and  
John Goodhew

might give, without prejudice to the King, 11 acres of land, called Mentylham, and 12 acres of land called Cockham with their appurtenances, in Hernehill, unto the Monastery of St. Saviour at Faversham.

Richard Colwell at the same time obtained likewise license to give unto the said Monastery 86 acres of salt-marsh, called Julian marsh in the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle in Harty.

This Richard Colwel lies buried in the parish Church of Faversham, at every corner of whose stone there is the lively portrait of a Well, and Coll written underneath, an antient device to intimate unto posterity their names called *a rebus*.

94

In Thomas Colwel grandson to this Rich. did that antient Name and Family expire, whose Monument is to be seen in St. Sepulchers Church on Snow-hill London.

From the Daughter and Heir of this Thomas my very worthy friends, Richard Brickenden, and John Brickenden of Grays-Inn Esquires are descended, who as Heirs and Gavel-kind to their Mother, became proprietors of an antient Estate of the Colwels in Hernehil and Graveny.

My industry cannot yet recover any other Demains this Monastery was endowed with, and therefore I intended Richard Colwel should have brought up the rear, and have ended this my Catalogue of Benefactors to this Abby.

But that I find in the Leiger of this Abby, Cardinal Woolsey acknowledged for no less, wherefore it would be injustice in me to deny him that place.

95



How great his deserts were I cannot tell, but this I assure you, he was high in their esteem, as appears by this their complement unto him.

Leig. penes  
sæpe com=  
memora=  
tum  
G. Sonds  
milit'

*Reverendissimo in Christo Patri et Domino, Domino Thomæ Cardinali Eborac' Archiep' Angliæ que Cancellario vestri humiles et devoti Johannes permissione divina Abbas Monasterii sancti Salvator' de Faversham, et ejusdem Monasterii conventus ordinis sancti, Benedicti Cant. Diocesios salutem, et augmentum continuum cælestium gratiarum, Exigente vestræ devotionis affectu quem ad nostram habetis ordinem et Ecclesiam vobis omnium missarum orationum, Jejuniarum, Elemosynarum, Abstinentiarum, vigiliarum, laborum, cæterorumque actuum bonorum quæ per fratres nostri ordinis Dominus fieri dederit participationem tam in vita quam in morte, et confraternitatem concedimus tenore præ-*

96

*sentium specialem. Volumus insuper ordinamus et concedimus ut post obitum vestrum vestra per omnia Monasteria et domos Religiosorum totius Angliæ ubicunque capitulum regulariter tenetur absolutionibus et orationibus recommendetur et nomen vestrum una cum fratribus nostris defunctis per nostrum commune brevierulum ad omnia Religiosorum loca per totam Angliam conscript' deportetur sicut consuevit fieri pro Abbatibus & fratribus nostræ congregat' Ac etiam nomen vestrum in Martilogio Capituli nostri ob perpetuam rei memoriam specialiter intituletur. In cujus concessionis testimonium sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus operari fecimus. Dat' in Monasterio nostro præd' undecimo die Aprilis Anno Dom. 1516.*

See the  
History of  
him.

This complement was bestowed on him, I conceive, when he lodged with them in this their Abby in his journey towards

97 <sig G>

France as Ambassador to mediate for the French King, who was taken prisoner by the Emperor.

It is an old saying, that A friend at Court is worth a peny in ones purse; & put case he parted with nothing at present to this Abby, he was in a capacity to do them courtesies elsewhere.

And thus I end my Catalogue of the Benefactors. Let us next take a view of the Offices and Officers that I read of once to be within this Abby.

1. The first Officer we meet with is the Porter and sub-Porter. The sub-Porter I suppose attended the outward gate, and had his dwelling house near adjoining, which I take to be that where <            > Daniel the sea-man now dwelleth.

2. The next (for we tie ourselves to a certain rule or method) that we meet with is the Almnery or Amnery, wherein poor and impotent people did

98

live maintained by their Charity. It had divers Rents to maintain it, amongst which I conceive the Meadow now known by Shooting Meadow did appertain unto it; it being antiently called Amery, *quasi*, Amnery croft.

3. The Sextary comes next to our view, which still continues its name: It is so called, because antiently it did appertain and relate unto the Sacrist or Sexton. In this place sometime stood the Church of this Govent so totally long since demolish'd, that there is not so much as a stone or underpinning left to inform posterity whereabouts it stood. But though the malice of the other age was such, as to deprive us of the view thereof, yet will I endeavour Chymist-like to redeem it from oblivion and its own ashes, and afford it room in this our History.

It was, when in being, franchised with a sanctuary, so called,

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of an old Mosaical rite used among the Israelites, amongst whom every Tribe had certain Cities and places of refuge to which the guilty might repaire, and for a time be protected from the rigour of the laws, of which

you may read in the sacred, Ex. 21. 3. Numb. 35. 1. Deut. 4. 41. and John 20. 2.

The use of them here in England was, that whatsoever offender could reach the Altar immediately after the offence committed before he was arrested by any Officer, was to have the privilege of Sanctuary, and be freed from the rigour of the laws and save his life, or other corporal punishment that was by the laws to be inflicted on him; nevertheless on this condition, that within 40 days after such taking sanctuary before the Coroner of the place he confess the fact, and take an oath for his and her perpetual banishment out of this Realm into a forraign Country,

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choosing rather *perdere patriam quam vitam*.

An example of the manner of this Abjuration by a Felon I have met with, which for a theft committed took Sanctuary in this Church of the Abby of Faversham, which take as followeth.

*VVillielmus Clerk Hosier, die Mercurii prox. post festum sancti Alphegii Anno regni Regis H. 4. secundo, fugam fecit ad Ecclesiam sancti Salvatoris de Faversham pro tuitione Ecclesiæ præd' habend' Et petiit Coronatorem Et super hoc VVillielmus Ledys Major & Coronator Domini Regis in hac parte ad locum præd' accessit coram quo ad diem & locum præd' recognovit seipsum esse felonem Domini regis & fatebatur quod in die Dominica in festo sancti Stephani anno supradicto Regis Henrici unum par de Beads pretii 2s. Agnetis Thorneton de la Newcastle super Tynum felonice furatus est, & petiit &c. secundum legem et con=*

MS. Penes  
majorem  
villæ de  
Faversh.

101

*suetudinem Regni Angliæ ipsum ab Ecclesia deliberari. Et super hoc ad foras Ecclesiæ ductus coram eodem Coronatore ad diem præd' regnum Angliæ abjuravit, qui quidem Coronator portum passagii sui Donor' assignavit —*

Here it is to be observed, that when by the Coroner a place certain (as in this case there was)

Wing. A=  
bridgment  
of the  
Common  
Law, pag.  
70.

is assigned unto the Felon to take shipping, that he was to go the direct way thither, tarrying at the Port but one flood and ebb if he can have passage, and till he can so pass going every day in the sea up to the knees to assay if he may pass over, and if he cannot pass within forty dayes, then to put himself into the Church again as a Felon.

Note also, that though they were banished the Realm, yet they were not to be sent amongst Infidels and Pagans. And this was the antient law of the Realm which saith —

*Prohibemus autem ne Christiani*

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*fide tinctus quispiam a regno  
procul amandetur neque ad eos  
qui nondum Christo fidem adju=  
xerant relegetur ne eorum ali=  
quando fiat animorum jactura.*

The foundation of abjuration was the Sanctuary of the Church or Church-yard, and he or she that was not capable of this San=  
ctuary could not abjure; there=  
fore it is said, that he that com=  
mitted sacrilege, because he  
could not take the privilege of  
Sanctuary could not abjure.

Cock. 3. Ins.  
115.

The Common Law herein was very antient, and had saved the life of many a man, and conti=  
nued without change untill an  
Act made in the 22 H. 8. 14. and  
other Statutes, for which cause  
all Statutes before 35th Eliz.  
concerning abjur'd persons stand  
repealed by the Stat. 1 Jac. 25.  
whereby the antient Common  
Law concerning abjuration was  
revived.

But since by an Act made 21  
year of King James all privileges

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of Sanctuary are quite taken a=  
way.

In this Church were deposited the bodies of many a worthy per=  
son, whose Monuments are long  
since become as ruinous and dis=  
persed as their ashes, whose  
names must with their dust sleep  
in the grave of oblivion till the  
malice of time and tyranny of  
man shall cease, and the whole  
universe must confess its ashes.  
Amongst which numberless num=

Speeds  
Chron.

ber here rested in quietness, until the dissolution, our Gracious Founder King Stephen, Maude his Queen, our Royal Benefactor, and Eustace their eldest Son, when for the gain of the lead wherein this Kings body was incoffin'd his sacred Remains were dislodg'd and thrown into the neighbouring river.

O strange act of reforming age thus to disturb the quiet of the dead! A cruelty which Pagans did abhor and most severely punish, counting such crimes equall with Parricide —

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And amongst the Christians —  
*Adeo flagitiosum hoc scelus habitum fuit, ut etiam inter causas relatum sit, cur uxor a marito divertere possit si nimirum sepulchrorum dissolutorem esse probaverit* —

Weaver.  
Mon.

Nay, whosoever in the repairing of any ruinous decayed Sepulcher did any way undecently touch the body of the dead person therein laid down to his eternal rest, that party so offending was commanded by the law decem pondera auri fisco inferre — to pay ten pound weight into the Exchequer: But these overzealous reformers did by one and the same Patent or Commission both rob the dead and living, couzening the Exchequer & the Grave, and yet escap'd unpunished: but beware o'th' other world —

*Si pia majorum violes monumeta viator,  
Vltrices furias experiere brevi.*

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I shall now obtrude upon the Reader this short and impartial Character of that pious Prince, it being too great an ingratitude not to remember our Founder.

King Stephen's Character.

1. For his Birth, it was Noble, he being the son of Stephen Earle of Blois, by Adela Daughter to King William the Conquerour.

2. As his birth was noble and high, so were his actions as transcendent and surpassing as his birth — He being not by the

worst of his enemies (who doubtless cannot be suspected of partiality or kindness to him) observed to be sullied with any particular vice.

3. As his excess and height of courage had given him an advantage to reach the Crown over another's head and place it on his own; so did his goodness and justice only prompt him to restore it again (which if rightly consider'd will represent him ra-

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ther as a Guardian or Protector than an Usurper) he but defending it during the minority of the heir against the pretensions of strangers.

4. And lastly, as perpetual monuments of his piety (although they now languish in their own ruins, and stand themselves in need of monuments) are these following Religious houses, viz. The Abbies of Cogs-hall in Essex, of Furneys in Lancashire, of Hurguilers and Faversham in Kent, an house of black Nuns at Heigham in Kent, and also another for Nuns at Carew, all which were of his own Foundation and Endowment, which shews, that as he was *miles egregius* (saith one,) so was he *mente piissimus*, there being more Religious houses founded in his Reign, than in an 100 years before.

He died at Dover the 25th Oct. 1154. with his old disease of the Emrods, and was buried in this

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our Abby Church of Faversham near his wife and son Eustace, who before had taken possession thereof, in the 49th year of his age, and almost nineteenth of his reign.

And now having pursu'd our Royal Founder from his birth to his Tomb, let us a little reflect on his Royal Consort Queen Maude, whose character being most concisely and ingenuously drawn to our hands by Sir Richard Baker, we will crave leave here to insert.

Queen Maude her Character.

She was the Daughter and

Heir of Eustace Earle of Bo=loigne, a woman made for the proportion of both fortunes; in adversity not dejected, in prosperity not elated. Whilst her Husband was at liberty a woman, during his durance, as it were, a man, acting his part for him when he was restrained from acting it

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himself: not looking that Fortune should fall into her lap, but industrious to procure it. She was Crowned Queen at Westminster upon Sunday being Easter day, and the 22 of March in the first year of her Husbands Reign, and of Grace 1136. and being Queen 15 years, she died at Henningham castle in Essex the third of May, and year of Christ 1151. and was from thence conveyed unto this our Monastery of Faversham to be interred. She had this Epitaph formerly inscribed on her Monument, (though long since what through the malice of time, and impiety of sacrilegious hands, both Epitaph and Tomb are mouldred into nothing) which to preserve her still in memory I will here insert —

Weaver ex  
Bibli. Cot=  
tonis.

*Anno Milleno C. quinquagenoq;  
primo,  
Quo sua non minuit sed sibi  
nostra tulit,*

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*Mathildis foelix conjux Ste=  
phani quoque Regis  
Occidit insignis moribus &  
titulis.  
Cultrix vera Dei, cultrix &  
pauperiei,  
Hic subnixa Deo quo fruere=  
tur eo;  
Fœmina si qua polos conscendere  
quæque meretur,  
Angelicis manibus diva hæc  
Regina tenetur.*

It would be uncharitable to pass by Eustace their Son in silence who made such a bussle and stir whilst living —

And here as skilful Gardiners can judge of the fruit by the tree; so are we left to estimate of this Princely bud by the royal stems that produc'd it: It being as common for Rationals as Ve=

getives to come forth in the image and likeness of their Originals.

His years were too few to let his actions be many; that small

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part he acted upon the stage of this Kingdom was tumultuous and boisterous, and argued more of the Lion in him than the Lamb.

The agreement which his Father had made with H. 2. had animated his early courage, and certainly had he not been snatch'd away by an untimely fate, this Kingdome had still continued the scene of wars, and groan'd under the direful strokes of his displeasure. To be the Heir of a King and be bauk'd of a Crown was an injury unportable.

He married Constance sister of Lewis the seventh King of France, daughter of King Lewis the Gross, who afterward was married to Raimond the third Earle of Tholouse. For Eustace died before her without issue by her in the 18th year of his age, and in the same year of his Fathers Reign 1152. And was buried beside his Mother in his Fa-

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thers Monastery of Faversham.

Peter-Rood-Chappel.

In this Church I read of two Chappels,

1. The one called the Peter-Rood-Chappel, in which I find Robert Fale, sometime of this town to lie buried.

St. Maries Chappel.

2. And also another dedicated unto St. Mary, commonly called St. Maries Chappel.

And this is all that I have ever yet read concerning this Church.

Ostiarus.

But before we depart from the Church we must encounter with *Ostiarus* or *Hostolarius*, an Officer so called, whose duty was to open and shut the Church door, and look to the decent keeping of the Church and the holy Ornaments laid up in the Vestry. As also the Reliques of Saints and Holy men; amongst which was formerly to be shewn you sometime a piece of the holy Cross presented to King Stephen by Godfry of Bovillon his Kins-

Rob. Gloc.



man, King of Jerusalem.

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To this Officer, there were likewise certain Rents assigned, amongst which in the accounts of the aforementioned Robert Withiot, I find an house called the Crown in the town, charged with 7s. 6d. Rent per annum, payable to this Officer, and also two Hens valued at sixpence due for the same.

Firmary.

Having thus discharged this Officer, let us next make to the Firmary or Hospital, so called by a Metonymie, *quia infirmos firmos homines reddit*; wherein persons down-right sick (trouble to others and troubled by others, if lodging in the Dormitory) had the benefit of Physick and attendance private to themselves. It was punishable for any to eat herein except solemnly designed for the place.

The Master or Chief of this Firmary was called *Firmerarius*.

To this place the Nuns at Davington paid yearly two Marks and an half upon the decree of

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Hubert Arch. Bish. of Cant. as hath been said before.

Refectory.

From hence let me next lead you unto the Refectory or hall whose building still remains in-tire: it being now made a repository and Storehouse for ladders and other little Fruiterers trumpery, which servile office and employment thereof hath doubtless been the main cause of its continuance and surviving the rest of its neighboring parts and allyes.

I find nothing left remarkable in it, save that on the North door cut in stone remains yet legible this old inscription in characters of that age, 'Jhesus Christ have mercy on us.'

It had formerly an officer belonging unto it called *Refectorius* or the Controller thereof.

Abbots Lodgings.

On the East parts of this Refectory stands some part, as I take it, of the Abbots lodging, by reason of its convenient situation for the supervising that

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place. In which are an antient chamber or two, whose roofs are sieled with oaken wainscot after the manner of some chan= cels.

On the west side of this Re= fectory standeth a building of stone, which opens with two doors into the Refectory or hall and with another into the close, Northwards, which I take to be the Almshouse afore mentioned, whereunto the needy might re= sort without troubling the hall or officer thereof.

Camerari= us. The next officer that challen= geth our notice is the *Camerarius* or Chamberlain, an officer of great trust, as keeping the Keys of the treasury, issuing out and receiving in all considerable sums of mony.

To this great office, as to all the others, divers lands and houses were assigned; Amongst which I find a piece of land cal= led Chamerary croft to belong: & also the rents of divers houses

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in Faversham aforementioned.

Bailiff. The next officer of eminency is the Bailiff, whose power and authority was most visible in the town where he represented the person of the Abbot, being coe= quall, if not in many things par= amount, the secular Magistrate or Major. Nothing could be e= nacted or consulted on by the townsmen but this officer was to be privy to it.

Town book fol. 20. He was distinct from the com= monalty in the election of Major Jurate, or any other officer.

He was a person learned in the lawes of the Realm, amongst which officers of greatest honour was Sir John Fyneux, who was afterwards a Judge in the com= mon pleas in the time of H. 7. and H. 8. Who was a bountiful benefactor to this our Abby to which he had been Bailiff, as hath been shewn you elsewhere.

One Robert Edmunds I find to be the last Bailiff of this Mona= stry being there at the dissolution

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thereof. These officers were wont to carry a white Staff or wand in their hand, like the Ma=

jors.

And notwithstanding the dissolution of this house the office of bailiff continued in the town. For in the year 1562 Robert Collwell being then the Kings bailiff, as they then called him, the town finding this officer to be of no great use, procured a release from the said Robert Collwell, of this his office of Bailiff, paying him therefore an annuity during his life, and since that time to this that officer hath been clean laid aside.

Senescallus The Seneschall or steward comes next in order, whose office was to keep their courts and determine controversies therein arising. See his dwelling before.

Cellerarius. And after him the *Cellerarius* or Collector, whose office regarded the *cibum Monachorum* (the provision or food for the monkes) and to this purpose the *Pistri-*

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*num, Bracinum* &c. viz. The Bake-house, Malt-house and Brew-house were committed to his charge and custody; the tattered skeletons whereof remain yet visible.

Kitchin. The Kitchin must next likewise be remembered, which is now totally erased. It stood, when in being, contiguous to the well. In which, as I have been informed, there was a mantle piece of timber, 30 foot in length. The foundation of this kitchin being of stone, in the year 1652 was dug up to help to pave the broad street in the town, commonly called Court-street, and as the labourers were digging, an arched subterranean vault was discovered, which was supposed by the credulous vulgar to have undermin'd the channel, and to have served the monkes for a passage to the nuns at Davington. But by the more judicious it was conceived to be only a sewer to convey the sul-

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lage and water from the Kitchin.

To this place as to the others there were certain peculiar Officers assigned as the *Coquus* and *Subcoquus*, *Salsarius Coquinæ*, *Focarius Coquinæ* &c.

As a relative to the Kitchin we will next take in the *Pastor* or Shepherd. For you must know the Abbots kept a stock & Marsh-land in their own hands for the sustentation and maintenance of their table. Wherefore if you please we will examine this officers accompts and see how he stands charged and discharged.

*The charge of the Shepherd in the 24th year of H. 7. in first week of Advent.*

Imprimis, He is to answer for	258	
Item, He is to answer for increase this year,	50	
Item, For Ewes received of S. H.	40	price 50 s.
119		
Item, For Ewes and Weathers,	4	price 5 s. 8 d.
Item, For 3 Ewes sold,	3	price 3 s. 6 d.
Sum	366	

*The Shepherd's discharge.*

The said Shepherd demands allowance, as delivered to the Kitchin, from Christmas to the beginning of Lent in the Weathers. 32 at 2 s. and 6 d. apiece.

He also craves to be allowed in Weathers, delivered to the Kitchin from Easter unto Midsummer. 32 at 2 s. and 4 d. a piece.

He also demands to be allowed in Ewes delivered to the Kitchin, from Midsummer unto the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle. 100 at 14 d. apiece for 40. and 16 d. a piece for

the other  
60.

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He also prays allowance for 4 Wether-stags that died, price 2 s. a piece and for ewes dead 7 at 16 d. a piece 17 s. 4 d.

Sum CLXXV.

And so there remained in the custody of the Shepherd on the feast of St. Andrew 1. H. 8. 190. *unde* in Wethers 70.

Here would I have the Reader observe with me the exceeding cheapness of provision in those days. An whole substantial sheep being valued not above 2 s. 8 d. and many at but 14 d. apiece as appears by the precedent accounts.

This was the time when a stout labourer could afford to work for three pence or a groat a day, and thank you too; when nine or ten shillings had been sufficient to have treated a

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King. As was experienc'd by one Norwood of this country, who not many years before feasted Hen. 5. at the Red Lyon Inn in Sittingborn, where the whole wine that was drank by the King and his Retinue at that time amounted but to nine shillings and six pence.

Som. Cant. Next to the Shepherd in order, although of a far different quality, are we lead to the *Forrestarius* or Forrester.

Forrester. This was an officer that related to the Blean which in elder times was reputed a Forrest: it being much more in latitude than now we behold it; extending it self even unto Herbal down: being plentifully also stock'd with wild and savage animals, such as the Boar & fiercer Bear. One part or portion of this forest, viz. Bosindene was purchased by Clarenbald, the first Abbot of this Monastery, and hath ever since, until the dissolution of this cloyster, continued faith=

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ful thereunto. In the possessi=

on of the office of chief Forrester of the Blean, I find one Mr. Thomas Hungerford, not long before the fall of this house, admitted thereunto by the grant or charter of John last Abbot of this monastery bearing date the 26 of Febr. in the 25. H. 8. whereby this officer was to have for his salary three pounds sterling per Annum.

Calefactory      Having now given you an account of this Forrester. There is one room formerly belonging unto this monastery, and hitherto forgotten by me, which is worth our notice, and that is the Calefactory, a place where the monkes were wont to warm themselves after they came from their matines. To this purpose I find one Robert Fale aforementioned, by his will 21. H. 8. to devise 8 load of wood a year to be burnt in this place.

The Stables have not yet been

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remembred by me, which stood in that we call the Abby-close, at distance from the other Offices: I read of one Stable called the Palfry stable, which was for the saddle Nags and Geldings of the Abbot. This Stable stood upon the ground whereon Sir George Sonds hath lately built his Farmhouse.

Palfry stable.

To this place there were divers Officers appointed, as the *Stallarius* or Master of the horse. And under him the *Provendarius*, who was to provide provender for them, &c.

By the death of every Abbot, &c. the King by his Prerogative was to have his Ring, Cup, Palfry and kennel of Hounds, for which he was wont to issue out a Writ to his Eschaetor to seise the same. And although that the custody of such Abbies in the times of their vacations, together with their goods, &c. had been granted over by the King to some Subject, yet this

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special privilege passed not by such grant, but the King might notwithstanding write to the Eschaetor to seise the same, as ap=

Ex archi=  
vis Turris  
Anno 30.  
Ed. 1.

Prins Hist.  
K. J. H. 3.  
& Ed. 1.  
930.

pears by this ensuing Writ.

*Rex &c. Escaetori suo salutem.  
Licet dilecti nobis in Christo prior  
& conventus ecclesiae Sanctae Cru=  
cis de Waltham per cartas pro=  
genitorum nostrorum Regum An=  
gliae quas inspeximus, habere de=  
beant custodiam domus suae praed'  
& omnium bonorum ejusdem in  
singulis vacationibus suis post  
mortem Abbatum suorum quorum=  
cunque, per quod vobis mandavi=  
mus quod occasione mortis Rober=  
ti nuper Abbatis ejusdem domus,  
vos de eadem domo aut bonis ejus=  
dem quibuscunque in aliquo non  
intromitteretis & si quid inde  
recepissetis occasione praedicta id  
eis sine dilatione restitui facere=  
tis. Intentionis tamen nostrae  
fuit & est quod Annulus, Cuppa,  
Palefridus & Mota canum qui  
fuerunt praed' Abbatis die quo  
obiit a praedictis Priore & Con=*

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*ventu per vos ad opus nostrum, si  
ad nos per mortem ejusdem Ab=  
batis pertinere debeant, exigan=  
tur. Ita tamen quod Annulo, Cup=  
pa, Palefrido, & Mota sic exactis,  
vos exactionem illam ponatis in  
respectum usq; ad proximum Par=  
lamentum nostrum, ut tunc inde  
fiat quod de consilio nostro super  
hoc duxerimus ordinand'. Et ideo  
vobis mandamus quod facta ex=  
actione hujusmodi, eam ponatis in  
respectum usque ad proximum  
Parlamentum nostrum et habeatis  
ibi tunc hoc breve.*

*Teste Rege apud Edenburgh 2.  
die Feb.*

*Per breve de privato sigillo.*

But to proceed: Here was like=  
wise within this Abby a Grammar  
School, founded by John Cole,  
sometimes Warden of All souls  
Colledge in Oxford, wherein this  
Covent was to be instructed in  
Grammar.

To the maintenance whereof  
the said John Cole by License of

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H. 8. under the Great Seal, in the  
12th year of his Reign gave these  
ensuing lands to the Abbot and  
Covent of Faversham, viz.

1. A messuage with 16 acres of  
land, and 8 acres of pasture with  
their appurtenances, in the parish

of Leydon in the Isle of Shepey.

2. One messuage and 20 acres of land in Hernhill, late Stephen Stocke's.

3. Another messuage and 19 acres of land in the said parish of Hernhill late John Stephen's.

4. Two Crofts of land with the appurtenances, called Gyblotts and Lovecote containing 3 acres and 3 rods, and one Croft of land called Martyn Lands containing 4 acres in the parish of Hernhill.

5. Two pieces of land called Colkeham and Mentleham containing 23 acres in Hernhil aforesaid.

6. One piece of land called Surrendens Croft containing 7 acres lying in the parish of Faversham.

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7. One Marsh with the appurtenances called Poynings Marsh containing 10 acres, and 35 acres of land lying in Ewell field in Faversham, and the part of the Manor or Tenement of Ewell with the appurtenances of one Garden and 170 acres of land called Ewell lands in Faversham aforesaid, and Goodnestone near Faversham.

The Warden and Fellows of All-souls in Oxon, were to nominate the School-master, and the Abbot and his Successors was to allow the said Master 10/l per An. wages, meat, drink, and a gown of cloth, a chamber, and 4 loades of fuel annually.

But not long were these and other the foremention'd lands & premisses (which the piety of our Forefathers had endowed this Abby with) employed to their primitive uses: For soon after fell that dismal storm of dissolution in the 27th year of H. 8. so ominous to all Religious Structures, whose malignity and fury,

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although it first fell hardest on the lesser houses, beating them down, and distorting their demeanors, yet even those of the greater magnitude (amongst which this our Abby) whose grandeur and haughtiness was such, that they would not presently fall, had their foundations terribly shaken by it. Insomuch,



that within two years after, like  
crazy buildings whom a storm  
had weakned, most of the Reli-  
gious Houses in England calmly  
and tamely, rather by insinuation  
and flattery than violence, yield  
themselves to fate, and their  
interest in their lands into the  
hands of H. 8. Amongst which  
this our Abby, in the 30th year of  
that King, in the month of July,  
was by an instrument in Latin  
(prepared by Cromwel and his  
agents to that purpose) surren-  
dred into the hands of Richard  
Leyton one of the then Masters  
of the Chancery (a person com-  
missionated for the same pur-

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pose) to the use of the King with  
all its goods, ornaments, &c. by

The Office of  
Prior was to  
be chief in the  
absence of the  
Abbot, and  
second in his  
presence.

John, Abbot thereof.  
Robert Faversham, Prior.  
John Harty, Sacrist.  
Thomas Selling, Cellerar.  
Dunstan Chartham, sub-Prior.  
William Frytenden.  
Ralph Ulcomb.  
Peter Sedengborn.

Whose names are all written in  
the margent of the said instru-  
ment, being to be seen in the  
Augmentation Office, under the  
seal of the said Abby; which seal  
is become so maimed and imper-  
fect, not so much through time  
as ill usage, that I cannot well  
describe it, wherefore pardon  
my omission of it at present.

Thus have we seen, Reader,  
that bodies politick as well as  
natural bodies can dye.

I might inlarge my self now  
by making inquiry into the causes  
that moved H. 8. to the extirpa-  
tion of so many Religious Foun-

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dations; but because I aime at  
brevity, and have already sur-  
passed the limits I at first pre-  
scribed my self, I shall sum up  
the causes briefly in the words  
of an elegant and witty Poet.

— In the common fate  
The neighboring Abby fell. May no such storm  
Fall on our age, where ruine must reform!  
Tell me my Muse what monstrous dire offence,  
What crime could any Christian King incense  
To such a rage? Was't luxury or lust?

Was he so temperate, so chaste, so just?  
 Were these their crimes? They were his own much / more.  
 But they (alas!) were rich and he was poor;  
 And having spent the treasure of his Crown,  
 Condemns their luxury to feed his own.  
 And yet this act, to varnish or 'e the shame  
 Of Sacrilege, must bear Devotions name.  
 And he might think it just, the cause and time  
 Consider'd well, for none commits a crime  
 Appearing such; but as 'tis understood  
 A real, or at least a seeming good.  
 Thus to the ages past he makes amends,  
 Their charity destroys, their faith defends.  
 Then did religion in a lazy cell,  
 In empty, airy contemplations dwell,  
 And like the block unmoved lay, whilest ours  
 As much too active like the Stork devours.  
 Is there no temperate Region to be known  
 Betwixt their frigid and our Torrid Zone?

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Could we not wake from that Lethargick dream,  
 But to be restless in a worse extream?  
 And for that Lethargy was there no cure,  
 But to be cast into a Calenture? &c.

But enough. If not to much of this.

To proceed.

King Henry 8. by vertue of the  
 said surrender being invested  
 with all the revenues & goods of  
 this Abby, for a competent pro=  
 vision and maintenance for the  
 Abbot and Monkes, who were  
 strangers to the world and the  
 affairs thereof, granted them  
 several pensions for their lives.

The Abbot himself had an 100  
 markes per annum, as appears by  
 this ensuing grant.

penes Au=  
 thorem.

*Henricus octavus Dei gratia  
 Angliæ & Franciæ Rex fidei de=  
 fensor, Dominus Hiberniæ &  
 in terra supremum caput Anglica=  
 næ Ecclesiæ. Omnibus ad quos  
 presentes literæ pervenerint salu=  
 tem. Cum nuper Monasterium de  
 Faversham in comitatu nostro*

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*Cantiæ jam dissolvatur, unde qui=  
 dam Joh. Castlock alias dictus  
 Shepey tempore dissolutionis  
 illius & diu antea Abbas ibidem  
 fuit, Nos volentes rationabilem  
 annualem pensionem sive promoti=  
 onem condignam eidem Joh. ad  
 victum exhibitionem & sustenta=  
 tionem suam melius sustinendum  
 provideri, Sciatis igitur quod nos  
 in consideratione præmissorum de  
 gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa*

*scientia & mero motu nostris  
per advisamentum & concensum  
Cancellarii & consilii Curiae aug=  
mentationum reventionum Coro=  
næ nostra dedimus concessimus, ac  
per præsentem damus & concedi=  
mus præfato Joh. quandam annui=  
tatem sive annualem pensionem  
centum Marcarum Sterlingor' ha=  
bend' gaudend' & annuatim per=  
cipiend' easden centum Marcas  
prafato Joh. & assignatis suis a  
festo annuntiationis Beatæ Ma=  
riæ virginis ultimo præterit'  
ad terminum & pro termino*

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*vitæ ipsius Joh. vel quousque i=  
dem Joh. ad unum vel plura be=  
neficia ecclesiastica sive aliam  
promotionem condignam clari an=  
nui valoris centum marcarum aut  
ultra per nos promotus fuerit, tam  
per manus Thesaurarii reventio=  
num augmentationum Coronæ no=  
stræ pro tempore existenti de The=  
sauro nostro in manibus suis de  
reventionibus præd' remanere con=  
ting', quam per manus Receptoris  
particularium exituum & re=  
ventionum dicti nuper Monasterii  
pro tempore existentis de eisdem  
exitibus & reventionibus ad fe=  
sta sancti Michaelis Archangeli  
& annuntiationis Beatæ Mariæ  
virginis per æquales portiones  
solvend', Eo quod expressa mentio  
de vero valore annuo aut de certi=  
tudine præmissorum sive eorum a=  
licujus aut de aliis donis sive  
concessionibus per nos præfato Joh.  
ante hæc tempora fact' in præ=  
sentibus minime fact' existit, aut  
aliquo statuto, actu, ordinati=  
one, provisione sive restrictione*

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*inde hic fact' ordinat' sive pro=  
vis', aut aliqua alia re, causa  
vel materia quacunq; in aliquo  
non obstante. In cujus rei testi=  
mon' has literas nostras fieri feci=  
mus patentes. Teste Richardo  
Rich milite apud Westm' 24 Julii  
Anno regni nostri tricesimo.*

*DUKE.*

*Per Cancellarium & concilium  
Curiae Augmentationum Coro=  
næ Regis, virtute warranti Re=  
gis.*

Let us a little winnow the  
words of the Patent, and we shall  
find in it two things observable.

1. That the Pensioner was to be in the covent (*diu antea*) long before the dissolution thereof.

2. The annuity or pension was to cease when the party was advanced by the King to a Church dignity or living amounting to an 100 markes per annum.

1. For the first our Abbot could fully satisfie that clause of (*diu antea*;) he being chosen Abbot upon the surrender of Walter

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Goore, which was made (as hath been said) in the 14th. year of H. 7 and in the year of our Lord, 1499. so that by just accounts he had been Abbot at the dissolution of this house full 40 years. The years then of his age must needs be as much more, for he must be supposed to have been the Senior of the house, (the honour of Abbot descending commonly upon the eldest) and forty years was but a moderate age to undertake the gravity and weight of so considerable an office and charge.

2. As to the annuity of 100 markes, how long it lasted, whether it ceased by the death of the said Abbot (as being promoted to an heavenly, before an earthly benefice) I cannot say. But that he was every way fitted and capacitated for the last (the oath of his profession and regular habit being released) will appear by the ensuing Patents.

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Letters of dispensation granted by the Archbishop of Cant. unto the Abbot to take upon him a secular habit and qualifie him for a benefice.

penes Authorem.

*Tho. miseratione Divina Cantuariens' Episcop' totius Angliæ Primas & Metropolit' ad infra-scripta autoritate parlamenti Angliæ legitime fulcitus, Dilecto nobis in Christo Joh. Shepey nuper Abbati soluti Monasterii de Faversham nostræ Cantuariens' diocesios ordinis divini Benedicti probro regularem vitam professo salutem gratiam & benepientes te ob tuorum exigentiam meritorum favore prosequi gratioso ut Religio=*

*nem quam professus es exire & ad sæculum te conferre Ac ibidem de cætero in veste sæcularis pro= bri vitam agere Nec non Benefici= um ecclesiasticum etiamsi curam habeat animarum obtinere libere & licite valeas & possis auth=*

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*ritate prædicta dispensamus, con= trariis dicti ordinis & canonicis institutis non obstantibus quibus= cunque. Dat' in manerio nostro de Lambeth sub nostro sigillo ad facultates, 26 die Julii, Anno Domini 1538 & nostræ consecrat' anno sexto.*

*John Hughes.*

Besides this of the Archbi= shop's, it was thought requisite to have the King's letters patents for the confirmation thereof; which, because it hath relation to the former and either of them are not to be met with in print (as I have yet discovered,) I will not withhold from you.

Henry the eight his confirmation of the Archbishop's dispen= sation.

penes Au= thorem.

*Henricus octavus Dei gratia An= gliæ & Franciæ Rex fidei defen= sor, Dominus Hiberniæ & in ter= ra supremum caput Anglicanæ ec= clesiæ. Omnibus ad quos præsentis*

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*literæ pervenerint salutem. In= speximus quasdam literas dispens' præsentibus annexas quas & sin= gula in eis content' juxta quen= dam actum inde in Parlamento nostro edit' ratificamus, appro= bamus & confirmamus per præ= sentes, ita quod Johannes Shepey in dictis literis nominat' omnibus & singulis in eisdem specificatis uti, frui & potiri valeat & possit libere & quiete, licite & impune secundum vim formam et effectum earundem impedimento quocunque in aliquo non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has lite= ras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm' ul= timo die Julii Anno Regni nostri tricessimo.*

*Vaughan.*

Thus have I shewn you our Ab= bot exactly qualified for a bene= fice: and 'tis very likely he had

it, for being so provided for, his pension or annuity ceased, and

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the Exchequer was discharged from future paying him any exhibition.

When or where he died, I confess I cannot tell, and shall acknowledge my self oblig'd to him that can inform me: But the antient name of Castlock continued with credit and eminency in the town, till lately it expired and went out by the death of John Castlock Grandson to John Son of William Brother to John the last Abbot of the Monastery of St. Saviours at Faversham, whose Monuments are visible in the Parish Church.

Having now done with the Abbot, and given you an account of what provision was made for him; It remains, that I give you an account of the Monks his Brethren, and of the care that was used by H. 8. for them likewise.

And at the time of the surrender of this house, I find these persons, Monks there, viz.

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1. Robert Chillenden
2. John Fillpot
3. Dunstan Goodhew
4. John Tayler
5. Tho. Dene
6. Peter Mynce
7. William Coydon
8. Ralph Post. al. Ulcomb.

All which had several Annual pensions of 4 or 5/l per an. assigned them for their lives, as I find in a parchment book in the Augmentation Office in the custody of Mr. Moore.

And with this pittance were they pack'd away, turn'd out of their warm and hospitable Closters into the cold and uncharitable world, where dig they could not, and to beg they were ashamed; their fingers were either too stiff (as one saith) by reason of old age, to begin now to bow to a manual trade, or hands too soft (because of their tender breeding) to take pains in a laborious vocation.

What a sad condition these mi=

serable wretches were in, I will leave to the Readers tender breast to judge.

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And now (the Bees being flown) let us a little consider the strange havock was made by a pack of drones within their hives.

Heyling  
Eccles.  
Restaurat.  
134.

For although that some profit was raised by the pilching of the Monastries of their Plate, &c. to the Kings Exchequer, yet the far greatest part of the prey came to others hands. Insomuch that many private mens Parlours were hung with Altar-cloths, their tables & beds covered with Copes instead of Carpets and Coverlies, and many made carousing cups of the sacred Chalice, as once Belshazzar celebrated his drunken Feasts in the sanctified vessels of the Temple. It was a sorry house and not worth the naming which had not somewhat of this furniture in it, though it were only a fair cushion made of a Cope or Altar-cloth to adorn their windows, or make their chairs appear to have somewhat in them of a chair of state: But enough of this —

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I shall now briefly conclude my survey of this Abby with this remarkable Memoire. That neither the Abbot of this house, or any of his Brethren were detected or branded with any crooked or irregular deviation from the paths of honour and vertue, but with all sincerity and faithfulness they are found to have led their lives in this their sequestration and retirement from the world, innocent as Doves and harmless as Sheep. — None of those black and hainous crimes of Fornication and Adultery being charg'd on their accounts.

The Revenues and Rents of their Covent and Cloyster they spent in hospitality and good house-keeping, welcoming the stranger, and relieving the poor and needy. They did not riot it away upon their Concubines and Harlots, diminishing the estate of their Monastery, to improve and enlarge the estates of their Bastards, as did the Abbot of Ston-

ly in the county of Warwick, who was found by inquisition taken in the Reign of Ed. 3. to have aliened the chiefest part of the Revenues of his House to his Concubines and Bastards, which last were found to have exceeded in number the Monks and Votaries that were in that Cloyster: But to the Record it self, which saith, *Alienavit præd' Abbas diversis hominibus particulariter, prout patet inferius, viz. Isabellæ de Beneshale Concubinæ dicti Abbatis & Johanni filio eorundem Abbatis & Isabellæ primogenito unum Messuagium & unam Carucatam terræ et decem mercat redditus cum pertinentiis in Fynham, Habend' & tenend' ad terminum vitæ eorundem Isabellæ et Johannis absq; aliquo inde reddendo annuatim* — And then again by the same inquisition it was found that diverse other Leases for lives were made to diverse persons to and for the benefit of the said Abbot and his Concubines,

Cook 2.  
Inst. 458.

and his and her Bastards. But it is best to use the words of the Record it self — *Absque aliquo inde reddendo vel præ manibus inde de eisdem perepto: Sed tantummodo ad opus & proficuum ipsius Abbatis & maxime pro sustentatione et inventione præd' Isabellæ & puerorum eorundem Abbatis & Isabellæ qui excedunt numerum Monachorum suorum missas celebrantium si forte deponeretur de statu suo, &c.*

Our Abbot (I say) was not tainted with any of these vicious excesses: But however innocent, being caught amongst the guilty, like the unhappy Stork in the Fable who (though innocent himself yet) being found in the Husbandmans corn in company of the more injurious Geese and Cranes, was condemned to accompany them in their sufferings likewise.

The Revenues of this Abby (according to the antient Rents and favourable Rates of such en-

dowments in those dayes) were



valued, at the suppression thereof, to be well worth 286/l 12/s 6/d by the year: which since they are come into the possession of Laymen are improved to at least 2000/l per Annum.

FINIS.

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Having now represented unto you the estate and condition of the Abby, it remains, that, according to my promise, I say somewhat of the Priory of Davington.

It was founded, saith Mr. Lambert by Henry the second about the second year of his Reign, for black Nuns, in emulation, as it should seem, of that which his immediate predecessor King Stephen had erected at Faversham.

But others would have Fulke de Newnham to be founder thereof: but I am apt to incline that Fulke de Newnham was rather a Benefactor than Founder thereof.

The Church and Parsonage of Newnham being appropriated to this House by the said Fulke, as hath been said before.

The Church of Davington, and so was the Priory whilst in being, commended unto the patronage

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of St. Mary Magdalen, serving the Nuns for their private, as now the whole parish for their public devotion.

These Nuns were supposed by Harpsfield to have been French Women, for that Walter Renolds sometime Archbishop of Canterbury prescribed them rules or ordinances in the French Tongue for their more easie intellect.

This Priory sunk into decay long before the general dissolution, for that their poverty was such, that they were unable to support their due number of Votaries according to the prescription of their Founder.

The Leiger-Book of this House being either lost or got into private hands, and the Augmentation Office being silent of its Revenues, I have nothing more to

say concerning it. —  
But that they were always called the Poor Nuns of Davington.

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Ospringe.

Leave we now Davington and step unto Ospringe-streets, where the maimed skeleton of the *Major Dieu* presents it self unto the travellers eye, imploring both his pitty and stay.

It was Founded, as Mr. Philpot would have it, by Lucas de Vienna, but a Manuscript in the hands of that Pious and Orthodox Divine Mr. Thomas Cater preacher of Gods word in this Parish, my very good Friend, (to whom I owe the chiefest of my knowledge in the concerns of this place) informs me that Henry the third erected it.

It consisted of a Master and three Regular Fryars or Brethren whose profession was of the Order of the Holy Cross, and of two Secular Clerks whose office was to pray for the souls of H. 3. his Predecessors and Successors. And also to be hospitable, and give entertainment to the poor and needy passengers and pilgrims.

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It was one of those Mansions where the Knights Templers, and after them the Hospitallers reposed themselves in their Progress toward their other Demesnes in this County.

The Revenue which supported this House lay at Lurenden in Challock and at Hokeling, Ryde-marsh, Ryde, and other places in the Isle of Sheppey.

The Parsonage of Ospringe, together with the Vicarage was appropriated unto this House.

Here was sometime past a Chamber in this House called *Camæra Regis*, as I find by an ancient Perambulation of the town of Faversham, which leads us *ad parietem Camæaræ Regis in eadem domo Dei versus North*. which I conceive was a chamber wherein the King in his Progress this way was wont to repose himself.

The Governour or Chief of this House was called *Magister*

*Hospitalis beatæ Mariæ Virginis  
de Ospringe* (the house it seems

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being dedicated unto the blessed  
Virgin Mary.

Pryns Hist.  
H. 3. & Ed.  
1. &c.  
One Peter sometime Master of  
this house in the 22 year of Ed. 1.  
paid a Subsidy to that King, and  
had a special protection granted  
unto him.

Upon a little window of stone  
to the street-wards, yet remain=  
ing, which supplies the dwelling  
house with light, I find two  
Crosses, the one plain, thus,

<woodcut>

The other double-crossed thus.

<woodcut>

Which denotes unto us, that it  
had relation unto the aforesaid  
Religious Order of Knights.

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This House is none of them  
that can lay his death to the  
charge of Henry the Eighth, but  
rather to its own folly, it being  
little better than a *felo de se*.

The story thereof is thus  
related.

The Master or Governour dy=  
ing first, soon after one of the  
Brethren chanc'd to dye, which  
was surmised by the rest of the  
cowardly Brethren to be occa=  
sion'd by the Plague amongst  
them, whereupon, in or upon  
the sixth day of June in the two  
and twentieth year of the Reign  
of Edward the fourth, the o=  
ther basely forsook the House,  
and took no order to choose  
any other in their room, where=  
upon that King was intituled  
thereunto by Escheat. And  
presently this House with its  
Revenues were folded up a=  
mongst the Demeans of the

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Crown, untill the tenth year of  
Henry the Eighth, who devested  
the Crown thereof, bestowing  
the Revenues and Scite of this  
House upon St. John's Colledge  
in Cambridge, to whose Pro=  
prietie it still continues fixed and  
constant.

FINIS.

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The Descent of King Stephen as extracted from that Eminent family of the Earls of Blois and Champagne, being An Appendix to the former Discourse.

By Thomas Philipot Esquire.

King Steven, that was invested with the English Diadem, and founded the Abby of Faversham, was

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branch'd out, from the Earls of Blois, Brie, Touraine and of Champagne also, the last of which was the Seat and habitation of the Catalauni, Tricassi, Lingones, Rhemi, and Senones; they were Counts Palatine, and had the power of creating publick Notaries, and exercising Haut and Base Justice, and were likewise in the Register of the 12 Peers of France, and were sometimes Majors of the palace to the Monarchs of that Kingdome. But before I wade farther in this discourse, I shall take a Summarie prospect of the History of these Earls, and then unravel their Descent and extraction, and the eminent Intertexture of those Collateral Alliances that have so much enobled this House and Family.

Hugh Capet gave Champagne to Odo or Eudes with all the Franchises and Priviledges of a

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County Palatine annexed to it, which Odo had married his Daughter, whilest he was under the Umbrage of a private Fortune: This Odo was Son of Theobald Earl of Blois, and Nephew of Gerson a noble Dane, to whom Charles the Simple gave the City and County of Blois, An. 920. to appease that Fury which had engag'd him before to make such miserable havock and ravage on the Maritime Region of France.

A Series of the Earls of  
Blois and Champagne.

999. Odo Son of Theobald  
Earle of Blois, Brie, Tou=  
raine and Champagne.
1032. Steven Earle of Blois and  
Champagne, Father to Ste=  
ven King of England.
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1101. Theobald eldest Son of  
Steven Earl of Blois and  
Champagne.
1151. Henry Son of Theobald.
1181. Henry the second Son of  
Henry, eminent for his ser=  
vice perform'd in the holy  
warre, but more conspicu=  
ous by being King of Jeru=  
salem, in Right of Izabell  
his wife Daughter of Alme=  
ricus.
1196. Theobald the second Son of  
Henry the second match'd  
with Blanch Sister and Heir  
of Sancho the eighth King  
of Navarre.
1201. Theobald the third Son of  
Theobald the second, Earl  
of Blois and Champagne,  
succeeded in the Realm of  
Navarre.
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1269. Theobald the fourth Son  
of Theobald the third, Earl  
of Blois and Champagne,  
and King of Navarre.
1271. Henry the third Son of  
Theobald the fourth, Earl  
of Blois and Champagne,  
and King of Navarre.
1284. Philip the fourth stil'd  
the Fair King of France and  
King of Navarre, and Earl  
of Blois and Champagne al=  
so, in Right of Joan his  
wife Heir of Henry the  
third.
1313. Lewis Hutin King of  
France and Navarre, and  
Earl of Blois and Cham=  
paigne.
1315. Philip the Long, King of  
France and Navarre.
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1320. Charles the Fair Brother  
of Lewis and Philip the  
Long, King of France & Na=  
varre, after whose decease  
the Earldoms of Blois and

Champaigne were with their concatenated Demeasne united to the Crown by Philip de Valois King of France, He giving in Exchange for so Important a Revenue to Joan Queen of Navarre, only the Earldom of March neer Angolesme, and some other petty Towns; which Joan was Daughter to Lewis Hutin, and matched to Philip Earl of Eureux, from which Alliance Lewis the fourteenth, the present Monarch of

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France, and the princes of the House of Bourbon are originally descended.

These Earls of Champaigne were likewise enrolled in the number of the twelve Peers of France whose original Institution some entitle to Charlemain, others ascribe to Hugh Capet.

The Original of the name and Function of the Peers of France cannot be better deduced (as Mr. Pithou observes) than from the common usage of their Fiefs, which is, when the Vassals holding in Fief or Fee of the same Lord fully and directly, are still'd *Pares Curiaë*, and are oblig'd to be assistant when the Lord takes possession of his Lands, to be present at the Judgment of Fiefs, and other Rights which they enjoy in proportion with

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the Peers of France; who in like manner are assistant at the Coronation of the King and his Councillours in his Court of Parliament, which for that reason hath obtained the Denomination of The Court of Peers, so that, in a word, the Peers of France are only Tenants in Fee, holding their Lands immediately of the Crown, such as were antiently the Seven Peers in the time of Lewis le June, Anno 1179. Originally there were but six Peers, the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Aquitaine, the Counts of Champaigne,

Tholouse, and Flanders, to which have been since added the six Ecclesiasticks, the Archbishop and Duke of Rhemes, the Bishops and Dukes of Laon and Langres, & the three Ecclesiastical Counts the Bishops of Beauvais, Chalons in Champaigne and Noyon, to the first of which the Arch-bishop of Rhemes Lewis le June

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granted the Primacie, making him first Peere of France with the Prerogative of Crowning the Kings. The Functions at the Coronations are these; the Archbishop of Rhemes hath the privilege of Anointing the King with the oyl of the Holy Ampulla, the Bishop of Laon carries the Saint Ampouille or holy Vial, the Bishop of Langres the Scepter, and in the absence of the Archbishop of Rhemes, anoints the King, the Bishop of Beauvais carries the Royal Mantle, the Bishop of Chalons the Ring, and the Bishop of Noyon the Belt, or Baudrick, the Duke of Burgundy carries the Crown, and puts on the Kings Sword, the Duke of Aquitaine the first Banner, the Duke of Normandy the second, the Count of Champaigne the Banner-Royal or Standard de Guerr, the Count of Tholouse, and the Count of Flanders support the Sword on the day of the Coronation:

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These Peers do wear a circle of Gold on their heads (during the whole Ceremony) in fashion and figure of a Crown.

The Earles of Champaigne were likewise sometimes Majors of the Palace, and Vicars of the Realm of France, stil'd in old French Records, *Vicarii Regni*, & were in their power proportionate to the *Præfecti Prætorio*, in the declining condition of the Roman Empire, or else did resemble the Sultans under the Saracenic Caliphs, or the Vice-Roys under the Pharaohs; The Office Entitles its Institution to Clotaire the second, who being a Prince of much softness and effeminacie, appear'd only in publick on May day, in a Chariot drawn with four Oxen, and gar-

nish'd and embellish'd with flow=ers, but transmitted all affairs of Importance, to the managerie and Conduct of this Great Of= ficer, for he open'd Pacquets, gave Audience to Embassadors,

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heard Complaints and redressed them, enacted Lawes, and re= peal'd them. A late Author that hath represented to us the pre= sent state of France, thus pour= trays this Eminent Officer; *The Majors of the Palace* (sayes he) *under the first Race of the French Kings, were in the nature of Lieutenant Generals of the whole Kingdome, and as according to the antient establishments, there was one Duke over every twelve Counties, and some Dukes which had the Government of Pro= vinces entire, so the Majors du Palais, had as it were, superin= tendencie over the Dukes them= selves, and stiled themselves Dukes or Princes so the French. His Authority in those dayes was not confin'd to the Verge and circumference of the Kings Household (in which he dis= posed of all places) but he had a Power and Prerogative over all Officers of War, Justice, Trea=*

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*surie, and what ever else had a reflection upon the Affairs of State.*

The first Major of the Palace obvious in the French Records was one Arnulphus, descended lineally from Utilo the second, Son of Theodon the first Duke, and Nephew of Aldegarius the last King of the Baiarians or Bavarians; which Utilo being a Martial and Magnanimous Prince, and having by the in= vitation and influence of Theo= dorick the first King of Austra= sia or Metz repell'd the Danes, then miserably infesting the coasts of Lower Germany, was by Him made Warden of those Marches, honour'd with the marriage of his Daughter Clo= tilda, and liberally endowed with fair Possessions in that Tract. To Arnulphus (who had abandon'd the world and died



Bishop of Metz, Anno 641) suc=

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ceded his Eldest Son Ansegisus who drew unto himself the management of the whole estate, and he deceasing in the year 679 transmitted his Authority and Office to his Nephew Martin Son to Pardulphus his younger Brother, but he being destroyed by Ebronius a bloody Competitor, Pepin still'd the Fat, Son of Ansegisus, to expiate his Cousins murder, crush'd all the opposite Factions, and upon their Ruines, rose and reach'd the Honour to himself: And having much improv'd the Affairs of France by his conquest of the Sueves, and Frisons, deceased in the year 704, and bequeath'd this Office to his Natural Son (for Grimold his only lawfull Son, and Theobald the Son of Grimold expired not long before him) Charles begotten on his Concubine Alheida from his martial prowess so signally exemplified at the battel of

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Tours (where he not only routed a prodigious Army of Moors and Saracens, but likewise after wrung Languedoc from the Goths and Moors, and annex'd it to the Gallique Diadem) surnamed Martell, and could have easily ascended the Throne, and grasped the French Scepter, but that his Maxime was, *He had rather rule a King than be One.* To him succeeded his Eldest Son Carolomain An. 741 who sway'd this Office but a year, and then convey'd it to his Brother Pepin, who being not ballast with that moderation as was his Father, upon a pretence of an Election of Pope Zacharie assumed the Scepter by deposing, shaving and confining that unfortunate Prince Chilperick to a Monastery; but he dreading that the power of this Officer which had given him opportunity of Usurping the Regal Diadem, would again supplant and dis=

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lodge him, retrench'd its Jurisdiction, and contracted it into

a narrower channel, by constituting a Seneschal, whose Dominion was to reach no farther than his Family. And though this Office began to re-flourish under Hugh Capet who planted it in Odo Earle of Champaigne, and after invested it in the Dukes of Anjou, yet it could never spread it self into that extent of Authority, as into that it did originally diffuse it self, but remains at this instant only a skeleton of its former Grandeur, being fallen under the Denomination of *Grand Master of the Kings Household*, and is lodg'd in the present Prince of Conde.

FINIS.

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<This transcript is based on EEBO's copy of the book, which lacks the frontispiece ('The Habbit of a monck of the Order of St. Benedict') but is otherwise complete. It is not, I think, generally known that the Faversham Society is in possession of a bibliographical oddity – an advance copy of this book, made up before the preliminaries and the appendix had been printed, with a different title page (see below). Except that it was acquired by the Society in 1967, it has no recorded history, no inscription or annotation of any kind. For my knowledge of it I am indebted to the late Arthur Percival. – C.F. March 2016.>

<The first four pages of the Faversham Society's copy>

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Monasticon  
FAVERSHAMIENSE  
IN  
Agro Cantiano:

OR

A SURVEIGH  
OF THE  
Monastery of Faversham  
IN THE  
County of KENT.

Wherein its Barony and Right to sit in  
Parlament is discovered.

Together with its antient and modern  
Estate described.

As also its Founder and Benefactors remembered.

By Tho. Southouse of Faversham Esq;

— *Olim meminisse juvabit.*

London, Printed for T. Passenger living at the  
sign of the three Bibles upon London bridge, 1671.

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