

Edward Jacob
The history of the town and port of Faversham
London
1774

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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN and PORT
OF
FAVERSHAM,
IN THE
COUNTY of KENT.

BY
EDWARD JACOB, ESQ. F.S.A.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER PLATES.

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M.DCC.LXXIV.

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<coat of arms>

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LEWIS
LORD SONDES, BARON SONDES,
OF LEES-COURT, IN THE COUNTY
OF KENT,
AUDITOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S IMPREST,
AND LORD OF THE MANOR AND HUNDRED
OF FAVERSHAM;

THIS HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FAVERSHAM,
AS A SMALL, BUT PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL
OF
REAL GRATITUDE AND GREAT RESPECT,
IS
MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED,
BY
HIS LORDSHIP'S MOST OBLIGED,
AND EVER DEVOTED SERVANT,
EDWARD JACOB.

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THE
PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH this treatise may
possibly afford some amusement
to persons no way connected with the

town, yet as it is evidently calculated for the meridian thereof, the author persuades himself, that his endeavours to elucidate its history will, *here especially*, meet with a favourable reception: the flattering inducement to its publication.

Near forty years ago, the author removed from Canterbury, his native

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city, and happily fixed his abode in this pleasant town. Having an early propensity to the study of antiquities, it became his delight to collect whatever occurred relative thereto, and to insert in an interleaved history of the abbey and church of Faversham by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, every thing conducive to his farther information. Thus his collections, by degrees, increased much beyond that printed work; being often importuned to reduce them into order that they might appear in print, neither the laudable disposition of the present age to receive even accounts of country towns, of so little seeming consequence, nor the advanced price of Mr. Lewis's history, could alone have induced him to hazard this publication, so liable to

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be attacked by the busy critics, as neither the ambition of being an author, nor any pecuniary expectations, were at all capable of influencing him at his time of life; the principal motive arose from an earnest desire of informing his good friends in this town and neighbourhood (of whose continued favours he will always retain a most grateful estimation) of many things wherewith they were quite unacquainted; whereby they may be enabled to give satisfactory replies to the inquisitive stranger; and also acquire some useful information in the course of his story, that hereafter may produce beneficial advantages to a community by him so much respected.

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Many desirable acquisitions have occurred to his diligent inquiry. Mr. Thomas Southouse's *Monasticon*, with manuscript notes: — his son Filmer Southouse's collections (which last are owing to his obliging and learned friend Dr. Ducarel) — and Mr. Lewis's history, enlarged with many of his own manuscript corrections and additions, are in his possession.

It appears, from the epistle before

the Monasticon, that the author thereof intended to write a history of this town; death prevented him: his son Filmer also entertained the same design, but never prosecuted it farther than to make some collections. Much beyond all these, the chamber of the town hath

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furnished the author with materials necessary for his purpose; by them also he hath been enabled to correct a variety of mistakes in all the others. Mr. Lewis, indeed, lived too far off to know much relative either to the town or abbey, except what he gleaned from the two Southouses, and our general historians; his few visits here could afford him little information; and he acknowledges as much. It must be confessed, however, that he copied his authorities very faithfully, whether right or wrong; for it was in many instances impossible for him to distinguish. But the antient date (1115) mentioned in a note under page 48, was his own inattentive insertion, this supposed early date being no other than IHS, the common ab-

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breviation of our Saviour's name and title. The adjoining carvings prove it to be done about the reign of king Henry VII.

In reducing his chaos into form, the author hath aimed at being concise and intelligible, without omitting any thing of consequence; the insertions therefore of charters and transcripts from authors are purposely avoided, rather willing that the reader should rely on his veracity, than to load the book with quotations to the increase of its volume, which, notwithstanding his utmost endeavours, hath much exceeded the bounds he first intended.

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THE
HISTORY
OF
FAVERSHAM.

FAVERSHAM, a fair and flourishing sea-port town, giving title to an extensive hundred in the Lath of Scray, in the county of Kent, is situated on a navigable arm of the Swale, (into which runs a rivulet, arising in the adjacent parish of Ospringe, and affords a necessary back water to the port or haven) in a fruitful part of the county, nine miles from Canterbury, and forty-seven from London: it principally consists of four long spacious and well paved streets, forming a somewhat irregular cross, in the center whereof stands a convenient market-

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place, over which is the guildhall; it contains about four hundred and sixty houses, occupied by two thousand five hundred inhabitants.*

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Although the name of the town is undoubtedly of Saxon original, yet that it was inhabited by the Britons will scarce admit a doubt, since it is allowed, that the first settlement from the continent in Kent was near a thousand years prior to the invasion of Caius Julius Cæsar: it being inconceivable, that a place thus happily furnished with a port in so fertile a part of the county, even adjoining to the Watling-street, and the nearest harbour of any to Canterbury, the capital, should not attract the attention of these new settlers, and induce them to erect some dwellings,

/* Besides Faversham, as in the title, it is found written twelve other different ways, as Faverisham, Faveresham, Favershame, Fauresham, Fauresfeld, Fæfresham, Fefresham, Feverysham, Feverisham, Feveresham, Fevereshame, Feversham; whether the name be derived from faure, (before) or fegir, (fair) or feber, (a fever) I shall leave to the skilful orthographist: certainly the two former derivations agree with it in situation or structure, the last doth not, for although it may carry unhealthiness in the very face of it, yet the faces of its inhabitants are sufficient to disprove it; and this will hereafter be enquired into. Faversham it is called in this history as it is that by which the corporation hath, as far as I can trace, denominated itself.

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necessary for those employed in the service of the navigation of the vessels used, either in exporting the produce of the country, or importing their merchandize; how small soever their commerce may have been represented.

Some late discoveries afford a greater certainty however, that it had a being in the time of the Roman power in Britain; a Roman burying ground hath been very lately found at Davington, adjoining to the high road, and near the northern bounds of the liberty of the town, which contained upwards of twenty urns, and some other vessels of various sizes, and coloured earths. To these may be added, several single urns dug up elsewhere in its environs, as well as some medals of the Roman emperors, from the reign of Vespasian to that of Gratian. A further proof, is the high situated Roman (perhaps exploratory) camp, on Jud's-hill, now the delightful seat of James Flint, Esq; the deep ditch of which forms, at this time, the eastern fence of his garden; in a late clearing whereof was found a large brass medal of Marcus Aurelius. That this elevated situation, commanding a prospect of the sea, as well as the

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land, to Boughton-hill, was occupied by the Romans, the new road cut through the hill, on the north of this house, amply confirms; many circular holes were found there, in which, besides a considerable quantity of fragments of earthen culinary vessels, and wood ashes, a brass medal of Vespasian, and a large quantity of oyster shells (so exactly like unto those recent ones in the present oyster grounds, as not to be distinguished therefrom by skilful judges) were deposited. These united discoveries tend also to prove, that an oyster fishery was then established here, since no place in this neighbourhood can be found equally so convenient for those employed in it to inhabit, as this town.

Whether the constant tradition amongst the inhabitants, concerning the two Roman saints Crispin and Crispianus, who to avoid the cruel persecution raised against the Chris-

tians by the Roman emperors Dioclesian and Maximian, are said to have found an asylum in this town, and here learned the gentle craft; or the altar in our church, which was dedicated to these two saints, be any additional proof, I shall not stay to consider, any further than to observe, that if all this story be fic=

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titious, it is somewhat singular, that so considerable a place as this must then have been, should have the honour conferred upon it, by the compilers of their story, of giving entertainment to these itinerant saints, had there then been no such place as Faversham existing, although by another name.

From probably conjectures let us proceed to the times of the Saxon government, and then we shall be assisted by history, whereby it will be evident, that this place was then somewhat more than a very small fishing town. So early as the year of our Lord 811, it was denominated the King's Town, in which king Coenwulf granted, by a charter to Wulfred archbishop of Canterbury, two plough-lands in Hunincg land, at Grafonea.

Here also, in the year 839, Athelstan, king of the West Saxons and Kent, conveyed East Lenham to one Wernedus.

When king Alfred, about the year 892, divided this kingdom into counties and their subdivisions, this place was of such eminence, as to give title to the hundred in which it is

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situated. And about the year 930, it appears to be capacious enough to afford entertainment to king Athelstan and his great council, or parliament of archbishop, bishops, and his wise men, which met here to enact laws, and constitute methods for the future observance of them.

Nothing more of any consequence, relative to this place, hath offered itself to my inquiries, during the Saxon government: when that was subverted by king William the conqueror, and he firmly established on the throne, he caused that grand inquest to be made over the greatest part of the kingdom, which still remains registered in those two noble and invaluable volumes called Domesday.* In these, this town and manor continue to constitute a

/* In Lest de Wiwarlet in Fauresham hund. Rex W. tenet Fauresham, p' 7 solins, se defend. Terra est 17 car. in d'nio 2. lbi 30 vill'i, cum 40 bord. H'ent 24 car. lbi 5 servi, & 1 molend de 20s. & 2 acre prati. Silva 100 porc, & de pastura silve 31s. & 2d. *Mercatum* de 4 li. & 2 saline de 3s. & 2d. & in Cantuar. civitate 3 haghæ de 20d. ad hoc manerium pertin. In totis valenciis tempe r. Ed. valeb. 60 li. 5 sol. minus, & post 60 li. Modo val. 80 li.

King W. holds Fauresham, for seven solins, it defends itself. The land is seventeen carucates, two of which are in demesne.

part of the royal revenue: in this record there is mention made of its market, said to be annually worth four pounds, (equal, at the very lowest assigned computation, to sixty pounds of our present money) which is an undoubted proof that the town, *then*, was a place of considerable traffic and resort.

Shortly after this, the said king, in recompence for some signal service performed by his countryman William de Ipre, granted to him this town and manor, in whom (or a descendant of his of the same name) it continued until the reign of king Stephen, who being greatly pleased with the town, and desirous of erecting an Abbey here, wherein he, his queen, and family might have their royal remains deposited, gave in exchange, to the said William de Ipre, his queen Matilda's hereditary estate, called Lillichir, with all its appurtenances,

There are thirty villans with forty borderers. They have twenty-four carucates. There are five servants, and one mill of twenty shillings, and two acres of meadow. A wood for one hundred hogs, and of the pasture of the wood, thirty-one shillings and two-pence. A *market* of four pounds, and two salt works of three shillings and two-pence; and in the city of Canterbury three houses of twenty pence pertaining to this manor. In the whole value, in the time of king Edward, it was worth sixty pounds wanting five shillings, and afterwards sixty pounds. It is now worth eighty pounds.

for this town and manor; and shortly after, in the year 1147, he caused to be built an Abbey, which was dedicated to our Saviour, and settled these, with some other estates, upon the same, to support an abbot and twelve monks,* taken from the monastery of Bermondsey in Southwark, of the order of /§ Cluniacs.

/* The following is a more correct list of the abbots of this monastery than hath yet appeared, being improved from the town's records:

1. Clarembald 1147
2. Guericus 1178
3. Algarus 1188
4. Nicholas 1214
5. Geofray 1237
6. Peter de Lindestede 1244
7. John de Hosapuldre 1267
8. Peter de Erdclose, alias
Hardenlo 1270
9. Peter de Rodmersham 1272
10. John de Romenhale 1274
11. Oswald de Eastry 1275
12. Geofray de Broton 1292
13. Clement 1305
14. Thomas de Wengham 1319
15. John de Lye 1326
16. John 1355
17. William de Maydestan 1363
18. Robert de Faversham 1369

- 19. Robert de Elham 1400
- 20. John de Chartham 1427
- 21. Walter Gore 1458
- 22. John Shepy, alias Cast=
locke 1499
who resigned the abbey
the 8th of July 1529

/§ Whether the absolatory letters of these monks released them, as well from the order, as the subjection and obedience to the monastery of Clugny, hath been controverted; but it seemeth that it was a general release, and that they betook themselves unto the antient rules of St. Bennet. Mr. Camden calleth them Clu=niacs; and so doth Speed; but Leland, Somner, Reyner, and Southouse, embrace the other opinion with more probability.

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It was not long after these religious, as they were called, were in possession of their settle=ment, before discord and contention arose be=tween them and the men of their own town, as they always took care to denominate it. So ear=ly as the reign of king Richard I. they obliged the inhabitants to compound with them for the liberty of sending their swine to pannage. In the reign of king Henry III. there was a very long contest (*multis retroactis temporibus*, saith the Concord) between the parties, which terminated in the townsmen being forced, among other indignities, to ignominiously submit to nominate annually, three persons out of their body to execute the office of mayor, and present them to the /* lord abbot in his court, called the hall of pleas, that he might appoint one of them to the said office.

This method, however, doth not seem to be long exacted, for I find in the reign of king Edward I. the freemen, or barons as they were called, with the person they had elected

/* The abbots always had the title of lords, and are said by Mr. Selden, in his Tit. Hon. to have sat in the house of lords until the 18th of king Ed. II. Their tenure was by barony; and their estate, as particularly recited by Mr. Southouse from the receipts of the exchequer, amounted to upwards of sixteen knights fees; an estate more than equal to that rank.

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mayor, (so soon as he had nominated the twelve jurats by virtue of his office, with the approbation of the freemen) immediately pro=ceeded with him to the abbey, for his lordship's approbation; and this course was constantly pursued until the dissolution of the abbey.

In this last king's reign, these religious men caused a *quo warranto* to be sued out against the corporation, for contemptuously exercising certain regal liberties: what this delinquency was, doth not appear, but that they were fined five hundred marks for a pardon, and to have their charter restored, is still to be seen amongst the town's records. This enormous sum was paid by instalments; and several acquittances of parts thereof still remain there. Five hun=

dred marks, at that time, were nearly in weight equal to one thousand pounds of our present money; and if it be admitted, that silver was of five times the value it is now, it must be allowed to be a severe penalty for any misdemeanor the corporation can be supposed guilty of. It affords, however, a considerable evidence of the wealth of the place at that time.

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In the succeeding reigns, the same impetuous and litigious disposition of these religious men seized every opportunity of depressing their town; as by obliging them to compound for exposing their wares at the market, and for gavelcestre, (which was a fine paid for every brewing,) and such like: these claims were spiritedly opposed by the townsmen, but never with impunity. A certain sum or annual payment, being always the end of the contest. Notwithstanding the mayor, as before recited, was obliged to have the lord abbot's approbation, and even to take an oath before him, to behave faithfully to him and his church, yet these suspicious tyrants always provided a bailiff, learned in the laws, or, in his absence, another officer called a seneschal or steward, to accompany the mayor in all public transactions, whose names were constantly placed after the manors, and before those of the jurats. They likewise compelled the chamberlains of the town, annually to pass their accounts in the abbey.

By the foregoing representation, we may see that the corporation was constantly under the pressure of almost an Ægyptian bondage,

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which, happily for them and their successors, was totally abolished by our royal benefactor king Henry VIII.

This abbey had the privilege of sanctuary. This privilege seems, at first, intended not for to shelter men from the due execution of justice, but to be a refuge to the innocent, the injured, or oppressed; but afterwards it was the too frequent resort of thieves and villains, who, to escape a merited punishment, preferred a voluntary banishment.

It is recorded in our red book, that on Wednesday after the feast of St. Alphage, in the second year of king Henry IV. William Clerk, hosier, fled to the church of St. Saviour of Faversham for sanctuary, and desired the coroner. On which William Ledys, mayor and coroner of the lord the king for that purpose, went to the aforesaid place, and before him, on the day and place abovesaid, he acknowledged himself to be a felon of the lord the king, and confessed, that on Sunday, on the feast of St. Stephen, in the year of our lord the king abovesaid, he feloniously stole from

Agnes Thornton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

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one pair of beads value two shillings; and desired that, according to the law and custom of England, he might be delivered from the church. On which, being led to the door of the church, he abjured the kingdom of England before the said coroner, who assigned him the port of Dover for his passage out of it.

Notwithstanding it is said, that according to the law of the land, this privilege was not extended to a man that fled for debt, it appears probable, that not only thieves and villains, but that persons who could not, or would not, pay their creditors, took this privilege, most of the persons who are entered in our chamberlain's accompts, as tuitioners and for the safeguard of their bodies, being of some trade or calling. The fines paid to the mayor as coroner, for the assignment of the port to these voluntary exiles, were various, generally from six shillings and eight pence to twelve pence. This privilege of sanctuary seems to have been translated from the abbey at its dissolution, to our parish church, until the reformation put a period to it; for the last

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person mentioned to have taken his tuition, was in 1552, for which he paid twenty shillings.

As to what further relates to these pious gentry, in their abbey and their private concerns, I willingly refer the curious reader to Mr. Southouse's *Monasticon Favershamiense*; and Mr. Lewis's history of the abbey, &c. of Fauresham, for further information; when he is assured, that all my inquiries have not afforded me one single instance of their public benevolence to their own town, from the foundation of the abbey to its dissolution: let it be remembered however, that these all powerful priests never obstructed the town in receiving the tolls of their harbour or creek, nor the passage of carriages through their means, to the great key at Thorn, where the great vessels used to unlade, or take on board their cargoes:

This key at Thorn hath been disused many years, as the largest sized vessels used in the trade, even of one hundred and thirty tons burthen, can now come conveniently up to the keys in the town, there being a depth of eight or nine feet water in the creek at spring tides.

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To proceed then with a further relation of the town: — It hath been proved, that in the conqueror's time it was become a very considerable place; but it seems, at that period, not to have extended so far, as after the

erection of the abbey; for in the reign of king Edward III. I find a distinction made of an old town and a new town, an officer called an aleconner being appointed for each; Preston-street, Market-street, West-street, and Tanner's-street, appear to constitute the ancient town; and the new one to be that called North-street, Court-street, or Abbey-street, commencing on each side of the Abbey-gate, and ending at the sides of Church-lane and the Great Key-lane: thus united making one fair and spacious town, for beauty and uniformity, comparable with most in our county, although it doth not appear to have since that time had any considerable additions to it.

It is my conjecture, that in the earliest periods, West-street and Tanner's-street were the original, at least the principal parts of it, as the Yeldhall and Yeldhall-green (now the area before Mr. Napleton's hospital) and the goal, opposite on the west side of the river,

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whose shattered walls still remain, were placed at their juncture, and whose situation is close by the course of the river.

Of the earliest Civil Government.

THE civil government of this town or port,/* (for it hath been called by each denomination) hath been of great antiquity; it being a corporation by prescription: in the oldest charter now remaining, (that of the 36th year of king Henry III.) they are stiled the barons of Faversham; wherein is contained a confirmation of the rights which they enjoyed in the time of king Edward the confessor. In another charter of king Edward I. the barons of the said town are acknowledged to have done to him and his predecessors, kings of England, good services; and in a charter of king Henry VIII. it is granted to them, that they shall not be obliged to plead, but where they used to do in the reign of king Henry I. to wit, at Shipway.

/* The two earliest writs which call it a port, are of the 4th and 31st of king Edward I. the first relates to furnishing half of their service of shipping in his expedition into Wales; the other is to the Justices itinerant, to permit the barons to enjoy their liberties.

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This appellative Barons hath been chiefly used in their various charters, until the dissolution of the abbey: it is worthy of observation, that in none of them mention is made of the abbot and his monks; their severe influence over the inhabitants was the effect of their being lords of the manor.

Notwithstanding this general name of incorporation, as far as can be traced by evidence, which is of the forty-second year of the

reign of king Henry III. the jurisdiction of the town was in a mayor and twelve jurats.

In the twenty-first year of king Edward I. I find them in their hallmote, or, as it is elsewhere called, portmote-court, together with the lord abbot's steward, sealing a fine with the town's seal, of a messuage and garden in Faversham, according to the use and custom of the said court; by which it is evident, that this court was then of some antiquity, and not a new established one, although at this time it cannot be traced higher.

The name of the chief officer (mayor) seems to have been very disagreeable to the abbots,

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as perhaps implying greater authority than they were willing to allow; for by an agreement made between the contending parties, in king Richard the first's reign, that part which was executed by the abbot, stiles him alderman: and in another dispute, left to reference in Edward the first's reign, (the bonds of each party still remaining) that on the abbot's part denominates the same person alderman; while that executed by the townsmen, calls him mayor; and that this was his accustomed title, is evident from the before recited account of the court of record, and allowed to be so by the abbot's steward, who was then present when the aforesaid fine was acknowledged. How long before this time the denomination was in use, it is impossible to say; but in a reply to a charge exhibited against the town by the abbot, in the same reign, they aver, that the mayor hath *always* had his serjeant, and that they never were used to do suit of court, but to the mayor and the twelve jurats.

Under this mixed form of jurisdiction, the town continued to be governed, until that period which put an end to the very existence of this over-bearing abbey.

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Soon after these drones were removed from their hive, a new and different scene offered itself to the inhabitants; for our royal benefactor king Henry VIII. having, in the 36th year of his reign, been pleased to visit this town, and rest here one night, in his voyage to the siege of Bulloigne, upon a representation made to him, that doubts in law might arise concerning the validity of the jurisdiction of the town, since the dissolution of the abbey, he, the ensuing year, granted to it a new and ample charter, not only confirming thereby all their former rights and privileges, but of his royal favour he bestowed upon it the additional grants of a court-leet, the markets and fairs, and some other emoluments which before appertained to the abbey. By this gracious charter the corporation hath ever

since conducted itself.

And here it may not be improper to recite, how highly this town hath been favoured by various kings of this realm, in not less than seventeen charters, confirming their antient privileges, or granting them new ones. These were, kings Henry III. Edward I. Henry V. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VIII. and Ed=

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ward VI. King James II./* confirmed these two last with some variations, relative to displacing of a few officers; but as this charter was rather forced upon them at a considerable expence, than by their own application, and the happy revolution succeeding, no particular attention, as far as I can find, was ever paid to it.

/* The following artful letter from colonel Strode, who was steward of the corporation at that time, is in my possession.

GENTLEMEN, London, June 3, 1685.

I am commanded to tell you that noe progresse can bee made in the Grand Charter of the Ports until the private and particular Charters of every Corporation therein be surrendered and therefore it is expected that you doe forthwith surrender into the King's Hands the perticular Charter of your Towne and all the Rights, Liberties, Priviledges and Immunities which you enjoy by vertue thereof and thereupon your Charter will be renewed and regranted to you with all such Rights privileges and Advantages as you can desire and are fitting for the King to grant and to this I require yr speedy Answer and positive resolutions that I may give his Majestye an Acct of his Com=mands, and as he finds your Compliance or refusal soe measures will be taken accordingly; in yr Answer you may insert what addicc'onall priviledges you desire.

I am, GENTLEMEN,
Your Friend and Servant,
JOHN STRODE.

I conceive the Surrender ought to bee in writeing under the Towne Seale. To the Mayor Jurats and Commonalty of the Towne of Faversham Kent.

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These charters afford such a proof of successive regal favours, as few places, of much greater note, can boast of; especially when we add to the above, the charters granted to the cinque ports, of which this town and port was a very early member.

How long this port hath been a member of the cinque ports, and a limb of Dover,/* cannot, at this distance of time, be ascertained, no account reaching higher than the tenth year of king Henry III. Yet it seems probable, from the contents of the before recited charters, that it was a member of them, soon after, if not

/* No transaction hath been found worthy particular notice, between this head port and its limb, but an agreement or composition made between them, dated the first of August 1438, the sixteenth of king Henry VI. whereby the town of Dover agrees,

for the annual payment of forty shillings, to elect to every third parliament, one person out of four, to be nominated by Faversham, to set in the same together with one of their said town. It doth not appear that the agreement was ever carried into execution, although by forgetting the reason for this annual payment, the same was constantly continued until about forty years ago, when by the discovery of it amongst their records, the town of Faversham refused payment, unless Dover would shew the reason of it; but this it seems that corporation either could not, or would not acknowledge; this town having no inclination for the honour of making unhappy divisions amongst themselves, relinquished any revival of an agreement so long since made, even if it would have admitted any claim.

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at their very first establishment, as it was a port of some consequence, and making a part of the royal demesnes, even before the times of king Edward the confessor, and king William I. The abbey itself produces a considerable evidence of its having been a member of them in the reign of king Stephen, by adopting for their arms, those of the cinque ports, with a pastoral staff over them: if this had not been the case, undoubtedly some other device would have been thought of by these religious; nay, they even obliged the inhabitants for ever to consent, that the abbot and his successors should have and hold in his court of Faversham, all pleas belonging to the liberty of the cinque ports, without any impediment or contradiction, those only to the court of Shipway excepted.

The services due to the crown, from the cinque ports, having been so ably and clearly described by Mr. Jeake, in his valuable treatise intitled, "Charter of the Cinque Ports," it cannot be necessary to take notice of them here; it may suffice to mention some few things less known and relative to our port, as that the service of one ship was annually due

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from this town to the king, on proper notice; the method of raising the expence of which, as well as other contingent expences in attending the general meetings of the ports, and such like, was by assessment on the inhabitants.

In the thirtieth year of king Edward I. the mayor and six jurats went to Shipway, and staid two nights at Canterbury, the expence of each horse was one shilling, and two pence was paid to the messenger who brought the summons. In the fourth of king Edward I. half their service was required, but in the reign of king Edward III. at the siege of Calais, this port furnished two ships, with fifty-three mariners. To come nearer to our times: in the year 1582, three hundred pounds were raised for the service of shipping; in 1586, four hundred pounds; in 1587, three hundred and ninety pounds; and to conclude,

in 1639, the mayor was summoned to Maidstone, to pay the town's part of eight thousand pounds, demanded of the ports for a ship of eight hundred tons for king Charles I. our town's proportion of which was, forty pounds seventeen shillings and four pence.

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Having thus far deduced the jurisdiction of the town, and its connection with the cinque ports, it may not be unacceptable to describe the bounds and limits thereof. – Two antient surveys have offered themselves, one in king Henry the third's time, the other in that of king Edward the first. The first is in English, and is joined to a report of a jury of the county, who were appointed by the sheriff to enquire concerning the thirty-two haghæ, or houses, which belonged to the manor; of these they say they are ignorant altogether of twenty-eight.

In the description of the four which they had ascertained, is this remarkable passage, "and the tenement of Pavey of Brenly is of the said house, and the tenement of BRICK, and Henry Wlobbers." I have chosen to connect what passes before and what succeeds this tenement of brick, as it is so unexpected, and if relied upon, raises the date of brick buildings more than a century beyond their first esteemed commencement after the times of the Romans. Let us leave this observation, and proceed to the more perfect perambulation in the beginning of Ed-

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ward I. which being in old French, I shall translate for the more general understanding thereof; it seems necessary so to do, as by it will appear, that the bounds in that are the same as they are at this day; after noting, that Sir Stephen de Pensherst was a very learned man, and that he ordered all the muniments and grants, relating to Dover castle, to be written in a fair book, called Castelli Feodarium. – "Here begins the purlieu of Faversham.

"To the sage and noble knight, Sir Stephen de Pensherst, constable of Dovor, and guardian of the cinque ports of our lord the king; his servants, the mayor and commonalty of the town of Faversham, send health, respect, and compliments.

"SIRE,

"As you desire to be informed of the lists and bounds belonging to the franchise of our town aforesaid, for which the service of one ship is due to our lord the king of England: We, willing to satisfy you, give you to understand, that they begin at a place called the Thorn, at Ewelleflete,

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and extend from thence towards the north

of the abbey, and from thence go directly towards the south, to a certain stile, called Deadmannystyle;/* and from thence towards the east, to a certain land called Colloker; thence down to a tenement which was Solomon Fitzbasilys; and from thence down a lane, which is called Peinel-lane; then to a stone, which is the boundary in Kyngsfeld; and from that stone to Keystreet, which is to the south; from thence to the river, which runneth through Ospringe; and from thence down to the myll of the Mesan Dieux, which is towards the north; then to the gate of the heirs of Piers de la Broke, which is towards the north east;† and from thence to the river,

/* Between this place and the next, is the noted chalk pit called Hegdale Pit, which most probably, as Mr. Camden observes, was opened for the chalk to manure the land with, although Mr. Lewis's conjecture, that the lime used in the erecting the town and abbey might be made of the chalk dug here, is very reasonable; yet the continued use thereof in improving tillage hath much conduced to enlarge it to its present state.

† Near this place, opposite to the front of the house of the store-keeper of the Royal Powder-Mills, is a strong Chalybeat spring, which on trial hath been proved to be nearly equal to those of Tunbridge Wells.

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which runneth by the myll of the said Piers de la Broke, through the marsh, towards the north, to the course of the river, which separates the franchise of the church of Canterbury, down to a place towards the south, named and called the Thorn at Ewelleflete, before mentioned. Moreover, we would have you know, that within these bounds of our franchise aforesaid, the abbeye of Faversham possesseth eight acres of land, in a croft called St. Andrew's croft; and four acres and a half of land, which are of the amnery of the abbeye aforesaid.

"Moreover, the abbot possesseth ten tenements and a half in North-strete; and in a lane called St. Mary's-lane, half a tenement; and in the Market-strete, seven tenements and a half; and in Loddri-lane, two tenements and a half; and in East-strete, one tenement; and in Preston-strete, seven tenements and a half; and in Gorewele-lane, one tenement; and in West-strete, one tenement joining to that of Jadys-grane; and in Bermonsey-street, one tenement and a half; and in Tanner's-strete, seven tene-

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ments, of which one Abel is tenant. All which lands and tenements are geldable by the abbot, and scotted and lotted as well as ourselves, for the service of our lord the king."

In this survey there are two things remarkable: – The first is, that the present London road, which makes a part of the old Watling-street, was here called Key-street, as that part of the same road beyond Sittingbourn is to this day, and probably so named from the first Roman invader Caius Julius Cæsar. The second is, the account given of the estates then belonging to the abbey within this town; in it are clearly seen the situation of thirty of the haghæ or houses belonging to the manor; whereas by the inquest before recited, only four were discovered out of the original thirty-two; perhaps the necessary information was concealed by this political society, well knowing, that by thus possessing an uncertain part of the town, they must in time become absolute over the whole./*

/* In two similar instances these pious cheats were detected; William de Luddenham, they pretended, gave to them his church of Luddenham; and Fulke de Newnham the founder of Daving-

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These thirty houses were within the old town, and the other ten in the new town, erected since the foundation of the abbey: over these forty houses, the corporation claimed no power, wholly leaving them to be scottered by the abbot. Add to this, by way of strengthening the surmise above-mentioned, that in their answer in a suite about this time, they declare, that they never did obstruct the abbot of Faversham, who might, in his own court, take and receive the rents and amerçiaments of his own proper tenants, and levy the same by his own bailiffs or officers. By this too we find the Abbey then possessed only of forty houses; but by its ambition and covetousness, under the cloak of sanctity, it made long and hasty strides to be proprietor of the whole town, for by a record remaining, it appears, that some few years before its dissolution it became possessed of the rents of three

ton nunnery, the church of Newnham; but upon trials had concerning them, they were obliged to acquiesce with a pension, paid to them out of each of these churches, notwithstanding their having procured a bull of pope Gregory X. for the first of these: that of Newnham was determined in the same manner, in favour of the nunnery of Davington, by Archbishop Hubert. The benevolent grant of a pension out of each of these churches was evidently the cause of their scandalous attempts to obtain the whole profits of both.

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hundred and forty-two messuages, under the various titles of rents pertaining to the table, to the sacrist, to the chamberlain, to the præcentor, to the chapel of the Virgin Mary, to the almoner, to the firmar, to the altar of St. Ann, and to the hostelar.

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Of the PUBLIC EDIFICES.

Of the ABBEY.

HAVING described the bounds, let us take a survey of the public edifices, and make some occasional reflections as we pass; and begin with the abbey, that hive which formerly dispensed its sting to all opposers, and its honey, benedictions, and prayers, to all able purchasers: none of its extensive buildings now remain intire, its two gates being lately taken down, after attempts to preserve them had proved fruitless, being by age become dangerous to passengers. The external walls, with those of two or three skeletons of offices, unknown but by tradition, being all that are left. Indeed that diligent inquirer, Mr. Southouse, was not able, without much conjecture, to assign the several parts of it. If one may be allowed to judge of the whole from a part, (the two gates) it doth not seem to have had much elegance in its structure. Mr. Lewis, whose memory I revere, was certainly mistaken in thinking the spot, which was selected for its erection, to

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be unhealthy, as well as that the water is moorish and brackish, for though it be situated in the lowest part of the town, the soil is rich and dry, and a fine rivulet, rising in the parsonage meadows, surrounds, at a proper distance, the whole site of the abbey, and after (now) turning a corn-mill, empties itself into the haven.

Besides this stream, there is near to its external wall, a dipping well of as pure, tastless, and wholesome water, as can be desired. And let it here be observed, as a singular advantage to the town in general, that there are several such wells by the side of the haven, even to Tanner's-street, of equally good water.

Probably, before the erection of the abbey, this might have been the royal palace or manor house, when in possession of royalty; be that as it may, it must be allowed a very eligible spot to erect an abbey upon, whose rules of life were very different to those of a busy world: their institution required privacy, and if kept up to, afforded ample employment in their retirement to its professors; for they were required to a diligent attendance on di-

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vine offices seven times a day. By the rules of the founder of their order, they were to live upon fish, except upon some special occasion, but this seems not always to have been in their memory, or they must have entertained constantly a great number of guests of all sorts; when we examine their shepherd's account, in the twenty-fourth of king Henry VII. as follows:

s. d.

Delivered into the kitchen from Christmas to Lent,
32 weather sheep at 2 6 each
From Easter to Midsummer, 32 weathers, at 2 4 each
From Midsummer to the Feast of St.
Andrew, 100 ewes 40 at 1 2 each
60 at 1 4 each

In the twenty-sixth of king Henry VIII.
there is an account of their live stock esti=
mated: as

Of hogs of divers sorts, No 166 price £ 9 18 8
Bulls No 3 price 1 10 0
3 Kyne, 3 steers, and 2 bullocks price 3 10 0
Sheep No 669 price 28 16 4
Horses No 26 price 19 16 8

These two states of their property in flesh,
kept upon their demesnes, may be deemed a
good security against a dearth of fish; and

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with these they had a tolerable chance of being
well supplied, as king John gave them the
property of the present fishing grounds, which
he disjoined from his manor of Milton for
their sustentation.

It would be a vain attempt to discover where
the bodies of the royal founder, his queen
and son, with many others, were deposited,
when it is uncertain where the abbey church
stood: the small edifice now used by a gar=
dener as a stowage, can scarce be admitted to
be it; more probably that might have been a
chapel to the almshouse, notwithstanding it is
said in the earlier perambulation, that the
church was situated on the east-side of the
green plat. This is all I meet with relative to
this church, but that there were in it two
chapels, one called the Piety Rood; the other
dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and an altar
dedicated to St. Ann.

The last abbot, it seems, was reluctantly
induced to a resignation; notwithstanding the
act asserts it was voluntary; but he had al=
most one quarter part of the clear value of
the estates of his abbey assigned to him for

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life, and pensions of four and five pounds
per annum were besides allowed to the monks,
for their future support.

These estates, about a hundred years ago,
were estimated by Mr. Southouse to be well
worth two thousand pounds per annum; but
at its dissolution, the sum total of the whole
value of all the manors, parsonages, lands,
tenements, and other emoluments belonging
to the said monastery, was three hundred fifty=
five pounds fifteen shillings and two pence;
and the whole clear yearly value, after rents
resolute, pensions, alms, fees to stewards, au=
ditors, receivers, &c. were deducted, amount=

ed to two hundred eighty-four pounds fifteen shillings and five pence three farthings, and a quarter and a half of barley. For the particulars, see appendix, No VII. copied from a MSS. in the library of the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

Although the greatest part of these estates were soon after the dissolution of the abbey disposed of to different persons, yet the manor, and the most considerable part of the site and its demesnes, continued in the crown until

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the reign of king Charles I. who in his fifth year granted them to sir Dudley Diggs, of Chilham-castle, master of the rolls, by whose will they came to his son John Diggs Esq; who soon after conveyed them to sir George Sondes, knight of the Bath, afterwards created baron of Throwleigh, viscount Sondes, and earl of Faversham; upon whose death they descended to his only surviving daughter Catharine, married to Lewis lord Rockingham, afterwards earl of Rockingham, whose eldest son, George lord Sondes, dying in his father's life-time, they came, upon the death of his grandfather, to the right honourable Lewis earl of Rockingham, who dying without issue in 1745, was succeeded by his brother Thomas, earl of Rockingham; upon whose decease, which happened soon after, the present right honourable Lewis lord Sondes, became the very respectable and most humane possessor of them.

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Of the MAISON DIEUX.

THERE was another religious house within the limits of the town, situated in Ospringe-street, it was called Maison Dieux, but dedicated to the Virgin Mary: it was founded by king Henry III. for a master and three regular fryars, of the order of the Holy Cross, and two secular clerks, whose office was to pray for the souls of king Henry III. his predecessors, and successors; they were also to be hospitable to poor and needy passengers and pilgrims. This house, on the death of the master and a brother, (supposed by the plague) was deserted by the survivors, without appointing others in their room, and thereby it became escheat to the crown, in the twentieth year of king Edward IV. and continued to be a part of the royal revenue, until the tenth of king Henry VIII. when that prince bestowed the site and estates thereof, upon St. John's college, in Cambridge, whose property they still remain: nothing worthy of relation can I find concerning it; the little contests between them and the abbots of St. Augustine's monastery near Canterbury, who were pro-

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prietors of the tythes of this parish, were soon settled for some valuable compensation.

The only remains of this house are some flint walls, within which is a public house, and a part of the double cross cut in stone, which is now placed so obliquely, by the ignorance of the workman, as scarce to be discovered, although surrounded with bricks, when the wall was lately repaired.

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Of the CHURCH.

THE last, but principal structure for divine service, our parochial church, justly merits a more ample discussion. That there was one erected in the conqueror's reign, is evident from his grant, in the year 1070, of the advowson thereof, to the monastery of St. Augustine, near Canterbury.

There can be no doubt, but that so extensive a parish as this is, was long before that period, furnished with a place of public devotion; especially when its allowed, that Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, divided his diocese into parishes, in the year six hundred and thirty-six.

In fact, there are good grounds to think a church was erected here, in the times of the believing Romans, before they left this kingdom; for several Roman bricks were found in taking down the middle tower of the present church, in 1755. Where such are discovered, it is an allowed proof of a former edifice of that period: possibly that old church

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might have remained to the erection of the present, which undoubtedly was built, in part, of the materials of a more antient building, as two of the thick pillars in the body, when lately taken down, were filled, partly with a small altar, which was black by a lamp being burnt in it, and an oblong stone trough, which seems to have been used for baptizing children in, it having a hole at the bottom to empty the water, and another below the rim, so that in dipping an infant the water should not over-flow it.

Our present church, although we have no written account remaining, seems to have been built in the very latter end of the reign of king Edward I. or at the beginning of king Edward II. by a silver halfpenny of one of those kings having been found under the basis of one of the piers which supported the middle tower; when we add to this proof, the arms of Edward prince of Wales, and John of Eltham, both sons of king Edward II. which were some time since remaining in the east window of the great chancel, it seems probable, that the body and isles of this church were erected by the inhabitants, and, im-

mediately after, the chancel added to it (for it is allowed to be a separate unconnected building) by the abbot and monks of St. Augustine, who, as proprietors of the tythes of this parish, were bound so to do. – Perhaps those two princes might have given something considerable towards erecting the latter, for it was the known practice of the monks, to induce persons of ability to aid them in their religious structures, to place the arms of their benefactors in some conspicuous parts thereof.

This church, dedicated to St. Mary of Charity, is built in the form of a cross, the walls whereof are of flints, quoined with Normandy stone: it had until 1755, when it was taken down with the body, a large square castellated tower in the middle thereof. There remains another low tower at the north side of the west front, upon which is erected a frame of timber, covered with shingles. In the year 1440, there were placed in it five new bells; and in the year 1459, a sixth was added.

As it may afford some satisfaction with regard to their weight and price, these are here inserted:

The 1st bell weighed 10 hundred 22 pounds.
 The 2d bell weighed 14 hundred 12 pounds.
 The 3d bell weighed 18 hundred 66 pounds.
 The 4th bell weighed 24 hundred 64 pounds.
 The 5th bell weighed 34 hundred 48 pounds.
 The 6th bell weighed 35 hundred 4 pounds.

Five score to the hundred, and the price of the five first twenty-seven shillings p' hundred, and the sixth twenty-six shillings p' hundred.

This number of bells continued until the year 1749, when, by a subscription of the principal inhabitants, aided by the corporation, they were new cast, into the present tuneable peal of eight.

Behind this tower, within the outer walls, is a strong timbered room, formerly called the Tresory, wherein, before the reformation, were carefully deposited the goods and ornaments of the church. An account of these, as a matter of curiosity, will be inserted in the appendix, No IV. as it was taken in the fourth year of king Henry VIII.

Over this tresory, was the chamber for the sextons, with a door opening into the bell-

loft. An account of the duty of these sextons, as well as of the parish clerks, will be found in the appendix, No V. and VI.

On the south side of the west front is a room, formerly open to the church by semicircular arches, wherein, as far back as I can trace

any account of it, were taught reading and writing./* Under this room is a neat chapel with stone arches, supported by three pillars in the middle length of it, probably this was dedicated, as such under-crofts were in other places, to the Virgin Mary, as there is a memorial of a chapel, dedicated to her, said to be in the church-yard.

Over the south porch, there is another stone room, the window whereof is grated with strong iron bars, but to what use it was appointed, I have not been able to discover.

In 1754, the nave, or body of the church, on a proper survey, being deemed to be in a

/* According to Staveley; History of Churches, page 157. – “This was called formerly the *Parvis*, set apart, and used for the teaching of children in it; and thence called the *Parvis*, a *parvis pueris ibi edoctis*: and some times courts temporal were held here.” Probably in this place the wardmotes were holden, which are mentioned to have been in the church.

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hazardous state, more especially the roof thereof, and the south east pier of the middle tower; which last, in the year 1708, had cost the parish fifty-four pounds to secure, a faculty was obtained by the parishioners to pull it down; when greater danger appeared, than could be conceived, for the great beam being of chesnut timber, which supported the heavy platform covered with lead, upon the said tower, was found to be so decayed at the ends, which lay in the walls, as not to have two inches thickness of sound timber remaining, the inner part being quite hollow with rottenness. The roof of the nave was supported by large square low pillars, with semi-circular arches between them, over which was a parapet wall, with several openings therein.

Mr. George Dance, an eminent architect of London, was engaged to draw a plan of the intended alterations, which was soon after carried into execution under his direction, to the general satisfaction of the parishioners.

The expence of this undertaking amounted to two thousand three hundred pounds, which sum was raised by annual assessments, and is

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now fully discharged, with the assistance of the corporation; which, besides appropriating five hundred pounds towards the work, expended four hundred pounds in the purchase of a new organ, built by Mr. Bridge, an able artist; and afterwards gave above one hundred pounds towards erecting the new pews, the screen at the west door, and the two brazen branches under the north and south arches.

So harmoniously was this necessary and ornamental work carried out, that it may, with greater propriety, be said of the present inhabitants, what Weaver, in his funeral monu-

ments, page 275, said of those in his time, on account of the more careful preservation of the monuments in their church, than in any other he had seen in all Kent:

DILIGUNT DECOREM DOMUS DOMINI.
THEY DELIGHT IN THE BEAUTY OF THE
HOUSE OF THE LORD.

Especially when we add, that after this great undertaking was finished, they accepting of so small a sum as five guineas from the lessee of the great tythes, expended more than ninety

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pounds in improving the great chancel, which was become by age very unsightly, especially in its boarded ceiling, and also by raising the floor thereof, so as to be level with the body and isles.

Having given an account of these improvements in our church, let us enter and view this elegant and spacious structure, not to be equaled by any in our part of the county. It measures from east to west, including the chancel, one hundred and sixty feet; the width of the body sixty-five feet; the length of the isles from north to south, one hundred and twenty-four feet; and their width forty-six feet. Here are no galleries to obstruct the hearing, that for the organ being commodiously placed in the nich formed by the walls of the belfrey, and the writing school, over the entrance of the west door, the new screen terminating with the front thereof.

The area is extensive enough to afford convenient room for all the parishioners of this large parish, happy in having but one place of public divine service; for where different tenets are publicly professed, there too often

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arises unkind acrimony amongst neighbours of different sentiments.

Before the reformation, besides the high altar in the great chancel, there were two chapels; one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and another to St. Thomas; and diverse altars erected in the isles and chancels, (for besides that already mentioned, there are two others, one on the north, and the other on the south side of it) dedicated to St. Erasmus, St. John, St. Luke, Sts. Peter and Paul, Sts. Crispin and Crispianus, St. Clement, St. Catharine, and St. Peter, Jesus's altar, and the Morrow Mass altar: also diverse lights, as St. Edmund's, St. Ann's, the Bachelor's light, and the Brotherhood Mass of St. Ann. At these altars were obits performed, for those that left legacies for that purpose: for information relative hereto, accept of the following:/* James Dryland, of an antient family of great repute in this town, settled an annual

/* The following is copied from the town's book. – The years mind of James Dryland, Esq; kept in the parish church of Fa= versham on the daie of seynt James the appostell the 22th yere of king Hen. VII. by me Robt Withiot.

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pension of six shillings and eight pence, for six chaplains to keep an obit in commemora= tion of him the said James, on every vigil of St. James the apostle, to sing the exiquies; and for two masses by note, and four other masses without note, on the feast day of that saint.

Here we find six chaplains, or as they were called Soul-priests or Sir-Johns, employed, when, by the institution of the vicarage, two only were to be found by the vicar, to assist him in divine service. But enough of these altars; as the very situation of most, and the peculiar names of each, are now wholly for= gotten. There remains only to mention the convenient vestry-room on the north side of

Imprimis. Paid to mast ^r vicar being at dirige and sing=	
ing of the last high masse	12d.
It. To 2 other prests being at dirige and aid ^g of them	
singing one masse by note	16
It. To 2 other prests saying but only iii low masses	12
It. To the bil for making of the hers	1
It. In offerings at the said 6 masses	6
It. To the children singing in the queer	3
It. To the 2 p'she clarks and to the other clarks there being	10
It. To the can. of wax	6
It. To the sextain for iii bells	6
It. Delt in almes to the aged and other poore people	8
	6 8
It. To the mayor for his labour and the fines in this b'alve	11

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the great chancel, for the meetings of the pa= rishioners; the silver plate, used in the com= munion service, (which is allowed to be as use= ful and ornamental as in any parish church hereabouts to be met with); and the monu= ments of the deceased, that are in the dif= ferent parts of the church and chancels, some mural; others with brasses, and many without brasses on the floor: these last, when the body and isles were new pewed, to preserve the me= mory of those they covered, were carefully removed into some open and conspicuous parts thereof. In order to preserve their names somewhat longer, I have added a list in the appendix, No. III. of all that could be dis= covered, from the year 1414 to this present time. Those that require more, are refered to Mr. Lewis's history of Fauresham, or the sexton, as the inscriptions on so many would take up more room, than could be allotted in this short history. A list also of the bene= factors to this town, may be seen in the ap= pendix, No II.

An improved, though not perfect, list of

the vicars of this parish from Mr. Lewis, &c.
is here inserted.

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Peter de Mildestede, 1301.
Robert de Honyton, 1340.
William Thornbury, 1430.
John Redborne, M.A. 1531.
Clement Norton, 1539.
Laurence Maptyd 1553.
Thomas Taylor, 1570.
Mark Elfrythe, 1574.
John Spencer, B.D. 1594.
Randolph Yardly, 1599.
William Master, M.A. 1605.
John Phillips, M. A. 1606.
Thomas Hurt, died 1642.
John Jeoffray, D.D. 1642,
who was sequestered by the commons.
Mr. Beale, 1645.
Nathaniel Wilmot, 1649,
deprived in 1662.
Francis Worrel, M.A. 1662.
Giles Hinton, D.D. 1665.
John Gamlin, M.A. 1682.
Shadriac Cook, M.A. 1715.
Henry Archer, D.D. 1724.
Richard Marsh, M.A. 1744,

and long may he enjoy his health to persevere
in the strict performance of the duties of his
function, by which, and his friendly deport=

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ment, he hath so justly acquired the universal
regard and esteem of his numerous pa=
rishioners.

The only extraordinary occurrence relative
to our church, is that of the abbot and con=
vent of St. Augustine's opposing king John,
in presenting Simon Fitzherbert, the arch=
bishop's vice-chancellor, to the rectory thereof.
As soon as they heard of it, they, by their
agents, took possession of the church, and in
the presence of the parishioners and the /* dean
of the place, immediately appealed to the
pope. This appeal, without first seeking re=
dress in any of the king's courts, was so great
a contempt of the king's authority, as to draw
upon this insolent society his just resentment,
who still keeping possession of it, were inclosed
therein by the sheriff and his assistants, for
seventeen days, and then being relieved by the
abbot himself, and others, the barricado con=
tinued for one month longer, when the sheriff,

/* The dean of the place was the rural dean of Ospringe, who,
in his chapter holden generally once a month, sat as president,
and adjusted disputes between the clergy themselves, as well as
their neighbours, relative to tythes, &c. and used the common
seal; exhibited in the plate annexed, being engraved from one
which was found at Wye, in this county, some years since.

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tired with their fanatic obstinacy, ejected them, by breaking open the doors and dragging them out by force.

These unjustifiable proceedings were still more highly resented by the king, who ordered all the estates of this rebellious abbey, that were holden of him *in capite*, to be confiscated. However, by the intercession of friends, their submission, and some well-timed presents, they obtained their ends, and ever after, until their dissolution, enjoyed the tythes of the parish, which were undoubtedly what they had in view. But after this, in the reign of Edward I. they were compelled to appoint a resident vicar, and allow him the small tythes for his support.

This short account of the amazing pride and insolence of these regular priests, possibly may be sufficient to many of my readers; those that desire a more ample and particular one, are referred to Thorn, amongst sir Roger Twisden's *Decem Scriptores*, or Mr. Lewis's history before-mentioned.

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Of the Free GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

THE foundation of a grammar-school in this town was laid by the reverend Dr. Cole, a Kentishman, one of the chaplains of the royal chapel, and warden of All Souls college in Oxford; who, by indenture dated the tenth of December, in the eighteenth year of king Henry VIII. gave to the abbot and convent of Faversham, diverse lands in this neighbourhood, for the maintenance of a school, wherein the novices of the abbey were to be instructed in grammar; and thereby ordered, that the warden and fellows of All Souls college, in Oxford, should nominate the schoolmaster, and the abbot and his successors to admit him, and allow to him ten pounds a year wages, besides meat, drink, a gown, a chamber, and four loads of fuel.

It was not long after this charitable endowment, that the storm of dissolution fell on this abbey, in common with other religious houses, and the lands settled upon it became invested in the crown where the chief of them continued until the reign of queen Elizabeth.

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The inhabitants of the town though unsuccessful in their application to king Henry VIII. soon after the dissolution, yet being sensible of the usefulness of such a school for the education of their youth, petitioned the queen to erect and endow a grammar school for the good education and instruction of their youth, and of those of the neighbouring parts, according to the purpose and intention of Dr. Cole, in his foundation of one in the late abbey, and to settle upon it these lands with which he had en-

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dowed his school, that were still remaining in the possession of the crown. This petition her majesty freely granted, and by her royal charter dated the fourteenth of July, in the eighteenth year of her reign, ordained, that the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Faversham, and their successors, should be governors of the revenues of the said school, which was to be called, the Free Grammar-school of Elizabeth queen of England, in Faversham, in the county of Kent; and that they should be a corporation for that purpose, and have a common seal to use in all matters relating to the estate of the said school.

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The queen, moreover, ordained that the warden or sub-warden, and six senior fellows of All Souls college, in Oxford, should nominate the school-master, and remove the said master from time to time, as to them should seem for the better. That the warden or sub-warden, and six senior fellows aforesaid, or the major part of them, together with the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Faversham, or the major part of them, should make fit and wholesome rules and statutes, in writing, concerning the government and direction of the school-master, and the scholars of the aforesaid school, and the stipend and salary of the school-master, and the disposition of the rents and revenues of the said school; which statutes were to be inviolably observed; and if a school-master, upon any vacancy, was not presented by the warden, &c. within two months, the archbishop was to appoint one.

According to these powers granted, orders were made and established by Robert Hoveden, warden of All Souls in the year 1604, by which the school is at present governed. The estate, which was in the crown, seems to have been diminished before this grant, there re-

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maining now only that near the town, which, for the benefit of all parties, being intermixed, was, on the eighteenth of September, in the twenty-sixth year of queen Elizabeth, divided and separated by the governors, and Edward Fagge, gentleman. It now consists of one hundred and two acres and upwards, which lie in Ewell-field, Poyning's-marsh, Ewell-marsh, Ewell-ponds, Black-lands, Honey-croft, Honey-hole, and a small salt marsh adjoining; out of which is paid a rent-charge of one pound two shillings and two pence halfpenny, and one-third of a penny to the heirs of Valentine Norton. These lands are now let at upwards of eighty-two pounds a year, whereout the master is paid the annual salary of sixty pounds, by quarterly payments, the residue, after (repairs, and other incident charges are deducted) is reserved by the cor-

poration, and generally paid to him once in five years: the whole of the revenue being appropriated to him, and the sustentation of the school.

Immediately after the grant was procured, the corporation set about erecting the school-house, Mr. William Saker, one of the jurats,

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gave the ground for that purpose: a benevolence was requested of the principal inhabitants, and a cess on the whole town was levied to finish the building. – John Smith, Esq; of Sturrey, in this county, gave the walk before it, which is well graveled and ornamented with a fine row of tall lime trees.

This school-house is very pleasantly situated on the north-side of the church-yard, and consists of a large upper room for teaching the youth, and a smaller for the master, under which is a small room for a library for the use of the school, and a large paved piazza benched, for the diversions of the children, without being exposed to the weather. The walk also affords a larger scope for their amusements, as well as pleasure to the inhabitants who frequently resort thither. The library was begun to be formed by the benefaction of Mr. Rawleigh, the master, and since increased by the gift of Mr. Mendfield, mayor of the town; and by such books as the governors have purchased from time to time, and by some small additions thereto by the reverend Mr. John Bateman, formerly educated at this school, and the reverend Mr.

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Harrison, late rector of Luddenham, &c. – Let me add, that an elegant whole length picture of the royal foundress, was lately placed in the school-room by the author of this work. This short account of our grammar school shall be closed with observing the commendable readiness of the inhabitants to promote so laudable a work as this: yet it affords matter of some admiration, that they did not apply to the queen to enlarge the appointment to the instruction of their youth in the rudiments of the mathematics, of so much more general use to a trading sea-port town, than those of the learned languages: but it is probable, as the estate was first designed for this latter purpose, the queen might not readily have consented to have it applied otherwise, had such a proposal been made to her.

The names of the masters of this school from the foundation:

Elias Mede, A.M.
Robert Stone.
William Rawleigh.
John Cross, A.M.
Nicholas Billingsley.

Joshua Childrey, D.D.

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John Reader.

John Sherwin, A.M.

Thomas Lees, A.M.

Stephen Bowdage Lloyd, A.M.

Daniel Hill, A.B.

Francis Frederick Giraud, A.B.

whose abilities in his department would be much better displayed, had he a greater number of pupils under his instruction.

Of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS.

UPON the ninth of September, 1716, two charity-schools were established, for the cloathing and instructing ten poor boys and ten poor girls of the town; which have ever since continued to be supported by an annual subscription of the principal inhabitants, aided by diverse other benefactions, a list of which may be found in the appendix, No II.

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Of the MARKET-HOUSE.

THE last public edifice to be taken notice of, is the market-house, which was erected in 1574, the year the corporation came into possession of Mr. Hatch's beneficial charity, agreeable to his intention of making a covered market-place, for the conveniency of both town and country. This building, supported by pillars, and paved underneath with broad stones, is forty-four feet eight inches long, and nineteen feet seven inches broad, and stands at the north end of the ancient market-place, which measures in length six perches, and at the south end three perches in width, and is inclosed by posts to prevent carriages and horses from coming thereon. It is with much satisfaction that I am able to give the following account of its erection; as it shews how chearfully the principal inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes united with the town in perfecting so useful a structure. In the corporation books it is with gratitude entered, that several inhabitants of the parishes of Teynham, Lynsted, Stone, Buckland, Luddenham, Ore, Davington,

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Ospringe, Eastling, Sheldwich, Badlesmere, Leveland, Throwleigh, and Stalisfield, brought gratis sixty-five loads of timber: several persons gave timber also towards the building; Anthony Sands, Esq; the greatest benefactor, gave two tons: thus ably assisted, the work was soon completed.

The rooms over the market have been used, ever since the beginning of the reign of king James I. as a guildhall, being much

more convenient than their late one over the goal in the market-street, built in 1571, and employed as such upon quitting the oldest guildhall, which, as before observed, was situated at Tanner's-green.

On the area before the market-house, now called the Market-gravel, were formerly erected three rows of shambles tiled; the first row contained ten shambles, the second row nine, and the third row eight; these belonging to different proprietors, were purchased of them, and then taken down by the corporation, which continues to pay the antient quit-rents of twenty-four shillings and four pence for the same, and four pence for that part whereon

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the market was built, to the lord of the manor; so that ever since, only temporary stalls have been erected thereon. The value of the profits of the markets and fairs, when king Henry VIII. granted them to the town, were estimated at eight pounds a year, and this fee-farm rent is still paid to the crown; although at this time, the clear profits arising from them are scarce sufficient to answer the payment.

The fish-market is now kept under the north east part of the market-house, being esteemed the most convenient place, by affording shelter to the fish-sellers, and plenty of water near at hand, so necessary to such a market. The oldest fish-market was situated at the north end of the goal, afterwards it was moved to the ground at the west corner of Hog-market-lane, and from thence to its present situation. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday. The fairs are now kept for three days each, beginning on the twenty-fifth of February, and the twelfth of August: both markets and fairs are mere skeletons of what they formerly were; possibly the decline of these may be owing to many concurring

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causes: that of the market is attributed to the ingrossing of farms, whereby less poultry, butter, eggs, and such like, are raised than used to be, when farms were in more hands: it is not my business to enter into disquisitions of this kind, much hath been said on both sides, so as to make it unnecessary for me to engage therein: but if this be one cause, there is a greater in higglers being permitted; for they go all the country over, purchasing the above named articles of farmers at their houses, giving them as good prices as can be got by sending the same to our market, and this seems to be the greatest cause why it is now so thinly supplied: the decrease in our fairs seems wholly owing to the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts being as well supplied, with what their occasions may require,

at all times, either from the town or their own neighbourhood; the course of trade having greatly altered even within these few years.

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Of the PORT or CREEKE.

AS the very being of our town was, without doubt, owing to this convenient port, so it hath always thereby been preserved in a flourishing state. The first descriptive account of it is in Leland's Itinerary, wherein he saith, "There cometh a creeke to the town, that beareth vessels of twenty tons; and a mile from thence, north east, is a great key to discharge big vessels." Upon comparing the state of it at that time with the present, it is evident that it is now much improved, for vessels of eighty tons and upwards, (of which size are our present corn hoys) can come up to the keys at common tides, at all times; and even those that do not draw above eight feet water, at common spring tides. A constant attention hath always been paid to its preservation and improvement by the corporation: in the earliest accounts, I find, that according to antient usage and custom, every owner of a vessel of ten tons and upwards, found a man with an iron rake and shovel, to work therein for six days in a year, and the owners of smaller vessels found a man with

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the same implements, to work three days, under the direction of the overseers of the creeke <or> channel, appointed by the corporation: and in order for the further improvement thereof, the corporation erected, in 1558, a sluice to scour the same, which hath several times been re-built when decayed, for that purpose. At this present, the owners of vessels do very little therein, the corporation taking the whole expence upon itself; and it is now in experiment, whether the frequent working of men in the channel will not be more beneficial than the supposed benefit accruing from a sluice; that now being out of repair, and of late seldom used for the end intended, was the cause of making this trial for a time sufficient to determine whether the sluice be of that advantage it hath generally been imagined to be or not.

To perpetuate the universal benefit accruing to the trade and commerce of the neighbouring parts, in having so commodious an harbour, possibly, in very antient times, port-dues or tolls might have been granted to the town, by some of our kings when the manor was in their own possession, for the better

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preservation thereof; be that as it may, it is

certain these tolls have been paid constantly for time immemorial: yet by the false insinuation of a malicious disappointed townsman, the right to them was so misrepresented, as to induce several farmers to put the corporation to a legal proof of their rights, or droits as they are generally called; when, upon a trial at Maidstone by a special jury, before the right honourable lord Mansfield, in 1764, the same were confirmed to the corporation, and afterwards entered up as of Trinity term, 1764, upon the 779th roll, and may be found in the treasury of the court of king's bench at Westminster.

The principal trade now carried on from this port is by six hoys, who go alternately every week to London, with corn of all sorts, amounting, in very plentiful years, to forty thousand quarters per annum. Colliers also, (which supply the town, and the country round it with coals) of upwards of a hundred tons burthen, and larger vessels, which import fir timber of all kinds, and iron, from Polish Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, frequently resort hither; the principal proprietors or mer-

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chants being chiefly inhabitants of this town. Here are also some other vessels employed in carrying wool, apples, pears, and cherries, to London and other parts, in the season.

I am obliged to my very good friend, Carless Franklin, Esq; collector of the customs at this port, for the following state of the shipping, imports, and exports, being the annual average for the last six years. – Coasting vessels belonging to this port, exclusive of fishing smacks, &c. are 29 from 40 tons to 150. – Coals imported from Sunderland and Newcastle, 12154, chaldrons; duty whereof is 2960l. per annum. – Oysters exported to Holland and Flanders in 31 vessels, 11456 bushels; value 3394l. per annum. – Packs of wool shipped for London and Exeter, 2573. – Ships entered inwards from foreign parts: from France with oyster brood, from 4 to 7. – From Norway, from 5 to 9, with deals and timber. – From Sweden, from 1 to 3, with deals, timber, tar, and iron. – From Polish Prussia, 1 to 2, with deals, timber, &c. Note, This account includes those vessels also belonging to Milton, Whitstaple, and Hern, which are under the control of our custom-house.

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It would require little pains to satisfy persons who know the site and course of our creeke, which runs not less than three miles within land, before it reaches its mouth, or entrance into the Swale, to convince them of the ridiculousness of the repeated assertion of this town's being notorious for smuggling; yet as this history may possibly fall

into the hands of some wholly unacquainted therewith, it is necessary to declare, that there is not one vessel belonging to it that is known to be employed in that iniquitous trade, or even suspected of it. Neither doth it appear that any seizures upon the water, within the limits of the jurisdiction of this corporation, have been made for several years past. A few pounds of tea, or gallons of spirits brought from other parts of the open coast, and seized by the officers of the revenue, form the annual account of seizures made within this town, as registered in the books of our custom-house. The considerable quantities of smuggled goods brought there from different parts of the country, and afterwards advertised for public sale, may possibly have induced some persons to credit so scandalous a report.

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To conclude this section, let me add, that here is a very convenient yard, where vessels from upwards of one hundred tons burthen down to the oyster smack, are continually building, by that skilful and sound shipwright, Mr. Thomas Bennett.

Of the Civil Jurisdiction of the Town, after the Charter of king Henry VIII.

THE corporation, which is by prescription, and aided by various charters, as before hath been mentioned, consists, when complete, of a mayor and eleven jurats, and twenty-four commoners. Always before, and even for a long time after that king Henry VIII. granted his charter to the town, the number of jurats were twelve, besides the mayor; but, as that mentions only the names of twelve persons, to be jurats, one of which he appointed to be mayor; for many years past that number hath never been exceeded.

The mayor is annually elected on the thirtieth day of September, by the mayor and jurats nominating two of their brethren

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to the freemen, who elect one of them to be mayor for the year ensuing. Of late years so agreeably to all parties hath the nomination and election been, by the mayor and jurats writing for the two jurats next below the chair, and the freemen as constantly electing the person next to it; that to preserve this harmony, so beneficial to all concerned, it is earnestly to be wished that this peaceable and friendly course may long continue.

The jurats are chosen by the mayor and greater part of the jurats.

The commoners, who represent the whole body of the freemen, are elected, one moiety by the mayor and jurats, and the other by the commoners. These commoners, formerly

called by way of pre-eminence, the twenty-four, or twenty-four principal freemen, have constituted a part of the court of wardmote upwards of three hundred years, but how long before that time, for want of evidence, cannot now be ascertained.

The mayor, by his office, is coroner within the liberties of the town.

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By him the court of wardmote is convened, as occasions require, upon four days notice inclusive; wherein all matters relative to the general concerns of the town are transacted, and approved, or disapproved of, by the majority of the whole assembly, by a ballot if required.

The mayor holds a court of clerk of the market; and also a court of pie-powder, when requisite, upon due summons.

He also holds a court of portmote upon every Tuesday fortnight: this court, peculiar to port towns, is before shewn to have been from time immemorial; in it fines and recoveries have been always acknowledged, and all pleas and suits touching the same, and all manner of pleas, suits, and disputes, as well real and personal, as mixed, may therein be determined according to law. By process from this court persons are holden to bail for debts of forty shillings: a great deal of business was formerly transacted in this court, but of late years it hath not been so much attended to, although it seems to be a very useful and convenient one to this town in general.

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The court of general sessions of the peace and goal delivery, together with the court-leet or law-day, is holden before the mayor and jurats twice a year; the first within a month after Michaelmas, when all the leet officers are appointed, the other within a month after the feast of Easter.

As frequent mention hath been made of king Henry the eighth's charter, a short account of the principal parts thereof are here inserted; and therein all their antient privileges, liberties, franchises, immunities and customs are confirmed; the chief of which are, "To make laws for the commonweal of the said town, and for the wholesome government thereof, and to alter the same when found necessary. – To hold the courts of portmote, and clerk of the market. – To have all manner of profits of all portages whatsoever. – To have the fines of those not free, and of those to be made free. – To have the court of sessions and goal delivery. – That the mayor shall be coroner."

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Those which seem to be of his especial granting are, "The liberty of purchasing lands, notwithstanding the mortmain act; and also liberty to alienate their lands. – To have two law-days with the profits thereof. To have the goods and chattels of felons. – To have deodands, waiffs, and strays. – To have the market and fairs, and profits thereof. – To have a court of pie-powder; and to erect a goal on any part of the waste of the manor within the liberties of the town." The other antient privileges appear to be the same as those enjoyed by the cinque ports and their members.

The above specification undoubtedly belongs to the town's internal government, which, as hath been before observed, was deemed, upon the dissolution of the abbey, not to be wholly available in law.

The officers belonging to the corporation, are:

The steward, a gentleman learned in the law, to assist the mayor and jurats at the sessions and law-days.

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The town-clerk.
Two chamberlains.
Trustees for the different charities.
Four auditors.
Two serjeants at mace.
A common porter.
A common cryer.
Three common meeters of coals, &c.

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Of the OYSTER-FISHERY.

RUTUPINO EDITA FUNDO
OSTREA CALLEBAT PRIMO DEPRENDERE
MORSU.

JUV. SAT. IV.

THE OYSTERS OF THE RUTUPIAN BAY
AT THE FIRST TASTE HE KNEW.

THE only staple commodity of this town being the oysters taken within the fishing grounds belonging to the manor of Faversham, by which not less than one hundred and ten families are principally supported, and the whole town much benefited; I shall give the best account thereof my industry hath been able to procure. – In the former part of this history it hath been proved, that the same kind of oysters taken by the Romans, when here, are now the produce of our present oyster grounds; and I am fully of opinion, that the oysters so much esteemed by them, were *always* caught upon this coast.

Mr. Twine, in his treatise De Rebus Alibionicis, to favour the erroneous conceit

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he had imbibed, of Dovor's being the antient

Rutupiæ, brings fine oysters from Folkstone, and denies there being any plenty of them at Sandwich; near which, however, Richborough (the antient Rutupiæ) is truly situated; but he did not reflect on the name's being in the plural number, otherwise his knowledge of the country must have obliged him to have allowed, that this port having two entrances, one exterior at Richborough, and an interior one at Reculver, to have been the reason why it was so named by the Romans. Between these entrances or mouths, there was a convenient and safe harbour, fortified with a castle at each entrance, although at this time the passage is so stopped that no vessel can pass from one to the other. This fact hath been clearly ascertained by the learned editor of the Antiquitates Rutupinæ.

From the interior mouth, (formerly called Northmutha, westward, even so far as Rochester, there were, and still are the most delicate oysters taken: besides, as the beds do not afford native oysters sufficient for the demands, large quantities of small ones, called

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brood, are annually laid upon these shores, which are collected from different parts of the surrounding sea, even from the Land's End in Cornwall, to Scotland and France, in order to increase, and be meliorated of their saltness by the constant flow of fresh waters from the two great rivers the Thames and Medway: it must therefore be admitted that although oysters are found round all the coasts, yet those of the bay of Rutupiæ, at its interior mouth and the adjoining shores, may justly claim the preference of all others.

Amongst the different parts of these general oyster grounds, that of Faversham is most regarded by the industrious Hollanders, who have had, time immemorial, a constant traffic here, they always giving the preference to our oysters, and never dealing with others, while they can here purchase those suitable for their consumption at a price equal to those of the adjoining fisheries, and generally laying out upwards of three thousand pounds annually for them.

Although our company of free dredgers is allowed to have existed time immemorial, and

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so early as the reign of king Henry II. mention is made of the annual rent of twenty-three shillings and four pence (which is still continued) being paid to the crown, and was granted by king John, with the property of the grounds, when he separated them from his manor of Milton, and gave them to our abbey; and though it appears by an old memorandum, that the company of dredgers

have an indefeazable right of, and in, the said fishery, paying as above, and that shall be to all ages and no more; yet I cannot meet with any thing relative thereto, beyond the time recited; ever since which the royalty of the fishery hath been annexed to the manor of Faversham.

As no society can exist without rules to direct its members, so this has always had such for their good order and regulation: some of the more antient and general of these it may not be unacceptable to mention, after giving a short account of their courts. The company is under the jurisdiction and protection of the lord of the manor, as tenants of the same; and he appoints a steward to hold two courts, called admiralty-courts, or

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water-courts, annually, and others that are requested by the tenants upon extraordinary occasions, and also a water bailiff to summon the members thereto.

The first of these general courts hath been immemorially kept upon the Saturday next after Easter, at which the officers of the company are chosen for the year ensuing, by a majority of the members present; these officers are the foreman, the treasurer, and the book-keeper, and then each of these officers nominate four tenants to make a jury, and by all these, jointly, the affairs of the company are conducted: the grounds are then set or shut up from dredging, and other matters respecting their affairs, are considered of and debated: here also persons having a right to take up their freedom, claim it, and are admitted.

The other general court is holden on the last Saturday in July, and then the grounds are to be opened and considered of, and ordered by the tenants, for their own good, and the preserving of them; besides other matters given in charge.

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Customs and laws, time out of mind used by the tenants of the admiralty-court of the hundred and manor of Faversham, for the better ordering themselves in dredging, trawling, and ebbing, and for the better preserving the oyster grounds, and royalty within the limits of the said fishing grounds and water courses:

To intitle a person to the freedom of the company, he must duly have served an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman of the company, and be a married man.

No tenant living out of the hundred, unless in service of the crown, is intitled to any profits of the grounds.

No tenant's widow shall be allowed the profits of the grounds for more than one year

after her husband's decease.

No tenant shall have above one cocke to dredge and use in the river and fishing grounds.

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Every tenant that doth not personally appear at every court, to do his service there, is to be fined twelve pence.

If any tenant be found with sixty brood, of the size of a shilling, or under, in a bushel, he is to pay ten shillings.

None shall trawle but in this sort, that is, on Tuesday, day and night, for Wednesday's market: on Thursday, day and night, for Friday's market; and on Friday, day and night, for Saturday's market. – This last order seems now to be neglected, although I find it enforced in 1645.

The water bailiff shall set and maintain all such beacons in the rivers and fishing grounds belonging to the manor, and for default thereof, he is to pay six shillings and eight pence, and he is intitled to take of every Englishman four pence, and of every stranger twelve pence, for beaconage; by his office he is to give notice of holding the courts, and to levy the fines of delinquents.

It would be deemed almost an act of insanity, if a farmer should neglect to sow his

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land when seed-corn is dear, for fear he might sell the produce cheap, yet the acts of our dredgers seem parallel to it; for though convinced of the necessity of storing their grounds with brood, they have neglected to buy it in a proper quantity sufficient for the demands of the markets, home and foreign. Indeed their eyes seem now to be opening, especially since the late seasonable charity of John Marsh, Esq; of two thousand pounds, the annual interest whereof is sufficient to pay that of any sum they need employ in purchasing the said brood. Add to this, the catching of it is an additional advantage to many of the members, who have proper vessels for that purpose. My good friends will excuse these few remarks on their former conduct, and it is hoped will benefit thereby; as without sowing, they must be assured they cannot reap. My motive for it is to induce so great a number of persons, whose livelihood depends on the produce of these grounds, and from whom the whole town derives a considerable advantage, and who are allowed to be as useful, stout, and resolute seamen, as any in the kingdom, to have a more serious regard to themselves and families, by increasing their stock, the only

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means of increasing their income, and not to suffer private animosities to prejudice the ge=

neral good of the whole body.

Having now finished what I had in mind to treat of, relative to the antiquity, laws, and customs of this company, I shall present the tenants with an account of the bounds of their fishery, as confirmed at different times by authority of the courts of chancery, of the exchequer, and the admiralty, as it may be a means of preventing any future disputes betwixt them and their neighbours; for in all such disputes it hath appeared, that both plaintiff and defendant, at the end of the contest, generally get only a dredge full of cultch instead of oysters; and it may be depended upon, by former example, that when once the law tries the grounds, it never leaves them before it hath made a very free use of its cultics.

May 25, 1591, 33d year of queen Elizabeth, in the exchequer. The certificate of sir Thomas Fludd, knight, and William Beynam, Esq; by virtue of her majesty's commission, annexed, in a cause wherein Richard Thornell, Esq; was defendant, among other

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things certify, that R. Thornell, upon the survey, perceiving that a great number, able to serve her majesty in the defence of the realm, did only live by fishing in the places within the said hundred, did say unto the fishermen, in the presence of us the commissioners, that he would rather loose his own, than any way molest or hinder them from their trade of living, and therefore was contented to accept only of the right he had to the said ooze, lying in the north side of the old channel to the landward (and which we, the commissioners, and the said fishermen could no way deny him) and to suffer the said fishermen and their successors under the queen majesty's, to enjoy fish, and use the said place called Nebbe, and all the fishings lying southward from the north side of the said channel, as in former time they had been accustomed, utterly disclaiming the same, or challenging any right in, or to the same; and further, did then presently grant to the said fishermen, all such right as they had in and to the said ooze, lying on the north side of the said channel, they therefore yearly paying six shillings and eight pence; and the said Thornell did not only bear and pay all the diet and charges of the said com=

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mission, but also bestowed wine and victuals liberally upon the said fishermen, to the end that no variance hereafter might arise for the said soils.

A survey of the hundred of Faversham, the sixth year of king James I. by sir Michael Sands, sir Richard Sands, sir Francis Gilbourne, and John Herty, by a commission

from the exchequer, upon the oaths of the tenants and others. – To wit, the bounds and limits of the said sea commons and fishing grounds do begin from the place called Tenham Robbs, upon the south and by west, to a place called the Black Shore, along Tenham Gutt, eastward; and from Tenham Gutt along by Ride Ferryway, down to a place called Stinke's Nasse, with all water courses and indraughts; and from Stinke's Nasse, by the South side to a channel called Howflete, betwixt the sand and the land, where in times past there hath been a fathom deep at low water; which said channel hath, in times past, come out above the beacon at Faversham, Crick's-mouth; and from the beacon to a place called the Laynes; and from the Laynes eastward to the West-hole; and from the West-

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hole to the East-hole; and from the East-hole to a place called the Spit Cricks; and from Spit Cricks to a place called the Hope; and from the Hope, eastward, to a place called the Nasse Grounds,/* lying upon the east side of the channel; and from thence to Kimber Crick, to a place called the Great Bales Poole, and from Great Bales Poole to Little Bales Poole; and so from thence down along the west side of the Pollard, to a place called the Weares, upon the east side; and from thence to a place called Hampton Pitts, and so into the sea.

By a decree of the high court of admiralty, March 7, 1655, the tenants of the manor of Faversham have a right to dredge on Harty Shore, the Nebbe, East Swale, Beacon Ground, Nesse Ground, and Pollard Ground, for oysters, exclusive of the fishermen of Strood and Milton, and all others.

The bounds of the Faversham fishing grounds

/* In a Survey in the 42d of Elizabeth, before sir William Sands, knight, and William Stede, Esq; in the exchequer it is mentioned thus:

“From Shellness down along the Cullomband all the channel over to the Snowt Weares.”

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eastward, adjoining to that of Sea Salter, as settled by commissioners in chancery, 26th of August, 1735.

The fishery of Hearn and others (that is those of Sea Salter) at the westernmost part thereof, is bounded by a certain creek, called Kimber Creek, where we caused a certain mark, or buoy to be placed at low water, bearing as follows: to wit, – The thwart mark to the southward is a large farm house, with a tuft of trees about it, bearing south half east, and to the northward the point of Shellness north, and from the said mark, or buoy, to

another mark, or buoy, which we caused to be placed on the north eastermost point of the shoal called the Pollard, bearing east north east, and west south west, which last mentioned mark, or buoy bears to the northward, or thwart mark, the headland in the Isle of Shepey, north north west, to the southward Sea Salter church south east and by south, the east, or long mark, being the Reculvers, east and by south, and to the westward the house called Jud's House, west south west; and from the said last mentioned mark, or buoy, to another mark, or buoy, which we

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caused to be placed at the head of the Pool, or swatch, bearing for the thwart mark, Sea Salter church, south south east, and the Land's End of Shepey, north and by west; the long mark, the Reculvers, just touching Beltige Cliff, bearing east and by south; long mark the said Jud's House, west south west southerly; and from the last mentioned mark, or buoy, at the head of the Pool, the bearings are to the southward, or head of the Pool, north and by west, and south and by east, and south south east, Sea Salter church, and the Land's End of Shepey, north and by west, and south and by east; the long marks are Reculvers, just touching the Beltige Cliffe, bearing east and by south; to the westward, Jud's House, west south west southerly, from thence to another mark, or buoy, which we caused to be placed on the eastermost bounds of the said fishery, by the Weare, the bearings are the long mark, east and by south, the Reculvers just touching Beltige Cliffs, and Jud's House west south west; and the Faversham fishery is bounded by the said fishery.

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Of the MERCER's Company.

THE corporation, at the request of the tradesmen of the town, by a bye-law of the 22d of May, 1616, did establish a fellowship and society, by the name of the Company of Mercers, and therein made several rules and orders for the better regulation of all the tradesmen and artificers within their jurisdiction, and did appoint a master, two wardens, and eight assistants, to be a court to admit persons to the freedom thereof, and to settle any disputes that might arise; and fixed the general court of the said company to be annually holden on Whit-Thursday; to elect the officers thereof, and to do any other business relative to the supporting the establishment. This bye-law was the same year confirmed by the two judges of assize; but as some of the principal articles therein were found, for several causes, necessary to be altered, another bye-law was compiled, having

reference to the old one, which had also the sanction of being confirmed by the two judges of assize, in the year 1699. By this the company is at present regulated, with some few

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variations which, from time to time, have been made by the mayor, jurats, and commonalty in the courts of wardmote.

The mayor for the time being is always master of this company, and two of the jurats are chosen wardens, and four commoners and four freemen assistants, by the freemen present in court on the said Thursday in Whitsun-week; the clerk of the company is town-clerk, and the beadle thereof is the common cryer. The fine of admission to the freedom of this trading company is ten pounds.

Of the Inhabitants of Faversham.

IN a note at the beginning of this treatise, relative to the derivation of the name of this town, it was said, that although it was stigmatized with carrying unhealthiness in its very name, that unjust reflection should be searched into more largely hereafter. In order to settle this interesting point the better, and to satisfy others as well as myself, I have procured from the public register annual lists of christenings, burials, and marriages, from the time the

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marriage act commenced, to the close of the last year.

With intent to make comparative calculations between the past and present times, I proposed to take four septenaries from the beginning of the old register, which reaches no higher than 1620, and the same number of years at the end of our present register; but on considering the case when I found several deficiencies in the old register I desisted, and determined to offer the present series from the time above-mentioned. And a more perfect register, for so considerable a number, than this, can scarce be met with, to calculate from, here being but one church and burying ground for all; (a small part of the town excepted, which is not within the parish, and this will be fairly stated when the number of persons that live in the parish and without the town, are brought into the account.) By a late survey it appears, that the town consists of two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven inhabitants, and the houses therein to be four hundred and sixty, ninety-two of these inhabitants are out of the parish, and one hundred and nine live in the parish without the

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liberties of the town, so that there are two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight parishioners who are concerned in the following

register of the christenings, burials, and marriages for the sixteen years last past.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1757	58	54	14
1758	80	64	20
1759	71	57	18
1760	56	62	12
1761	61	78	27
1762	61	128	13
1793	63	80	29
1764	65	58	24
1765	76	65	25
1766	66	84	25
1767	79	127	18
1768	71	63	17
1769	76	51	28
1770	84	79	31
1771	88	76	11
1772	83	74	21
	1138	1200	333

The annual average of these are as under:

71¹/₈ 75 20³/₄

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By the foregoing account it clearly appears, that but one in almost thirty-four of the parishioners die in a year; yet if we subtract the burials here of the greater part of the ninety-two that dwell in the town and out of the parish, it may well be admitted that but one in full thirty-four annually die; and this alone is sufficient to wipe off the stain of unhealthiness, so ignorantly spread over the town by the false derivation of its name. – In London, one in twenty-one die annually. The addition of our extra-parochial inhabitants who, though not baptized, yet are commonly buried, here, will also bring the number of our births and burials nearly even.

From an account taken for several years it appears, that there have been annually buried in our church-yard, nearly three children who have been still-born, or have died before baptism: to conclude this section, let me add, that there are now living within the town one hundred and twenty persons, (forty-six males and seventy-four females) who are each above seventy years old; which proves that somewhat more than one in twenty-one of the whole number of inhabitants, do arrive to that

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age and upwards: in the very last year of this register, one woman died aged ninety-five and upwards.

Of the POWDER-MILLS.

THE only considerable manufacture carried on here, is of that dreadful composition *gun-powder*. This hath continued to

be made upon our stream, ever since the reign of queen Elizabeth, if not before her time; it is now prepared both by water-mills and horse-mills: about forty years ago the powder was made by pestil-mills, since which time the use of stones hath been wholly introduced. These works were private property, until about fifteen years ago, when they were purchased by government, and are under the direction of the board of ordnance, which appoints proper officers to conduct the whole business. Ever since these works have been in the hands aforesaid, considerable improvements and enlargements have continually been making, so as to render the whole complete for the purpose above-mentioned. Upon the river are erected, at various distances, eleven sets of mill-stones, and five others that

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are worked by horses, all of which are wholly employed for making the composition into powder, exclusive of others that grind the ingredients separately into a fine powder, and granulate it after it hath been ground. Experience hath determined, that the ingredients (sulphur, salt-petre, and charcoal) should undergo the pressure of these large stones, (which are conceived to weigh about three tons and a half each) constantly moving over the mixture, for six hours, to make it of the greatest strength; this time is therefore now always allotted for that operation, though before, when these works were in private hands, three hours were thought sufficient to make it a merchantable commodity. The quantity now made by these mills, when all are employed, is about eighty barrels per week, each weighing one hundred pounds. The contrivance in the erection of the mill-houses, though simple is very proper, the covering being made with fir boards, lightly fastened, so that when by accidents, no way to be accounted for, they blow up, the blast, meeting with little resistance, hath sometimes done no other injury to the buildings, than

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blowing off the roof; though at other times much greater damage hath ensued.

Another contrivance for the preservation of the horses that grind the powder, is a frame covered with leather, hung upon the wheel, and goes round therewith between the horses and the bedstone, on which the powder is ground; by this the horses are preserved from the danger they otherwise could not escape, when such accidents of blowing up happen.

To work in this hazardous employ there is never a want of hands, light labour and constant pay are two strong inducements, easily prevailing over the fear of danger, that by use

is found to be too little dreaded, especially as the labourers are certain of proper care taken of them in all misfortunes. This business requiring so considerable a number of hands to execute, makes it very beneficial to the trading part of the town.

Not far from these royal powder mills, upon the Ore stream, there are gun-powder works in private hands, which make considerable

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quantities thereof, for the use of the East India company, and other merchants. These mills likewise are enlarging and improving every day, more particularly in the act of drying the gun-powder, which is *there* effected by the means of a constant stream of hot water, conveyed under the copper frame whereon it is placed to dry. This new contrivance is said to answer the purpose exceeding well.

Of MADDER.

I shall not hold a candle to the sun, in attempting to commend the excellent husbandry of our neighbouring farmers, who are allowed by able judges of the case, to be equaled only by few in the whole kingdom: — but proceed to give an account of the cultivation of a new article lately introduced amongst us, *madder*. The planting of this root, so useful in dyeing reds and violets, hath lately been revived in this parish and neighbourhood, and carried on upon a considerable scale, by Mr. John Crow, and others.

Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, page 57, gives an account of a trial made by sir

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Nicholas Crispe, at Dartford, about the year 1660, and therein saith, “that as good as any grew, about thirty years before, at Barn-Elms, in Surrey, though it quit not the cost by some error in the first planter thereof.” Although there hath been no error in our planters, who seem to have brought the culture of it to the highest perfection, yet it is to be feared, that it will not be pursued with such eagerness as about three years past; because when the planters expected, not without reason, to be well paid for their continued expences incurred by the cultivation, upon making their crop ready for market, none such as would repay their charges could be found; besides, the price, which is lower than for many years before, owing to several concurring circumstances in the trade, they had the misfortune of being very considerably disappointed in the quantity, occasioned by the influence of the last summer season, which was not propitious to its growth. Both these unforeseen disadvantages, have deterred many from engaging farther in the raising of it, the good effects of which have been

very evident, in affording ample employment for all our industrious poor, from the aged to

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the child, at a time when no other work could be had; for *here*, after the hop-picking season is over, all employ for the feeble, women and children, used to be at a stand, but now, when the digging up and collecting these roots commences, which soon follows the hop-picking, it gives a further employment to them for more than two months longer.

Notwithstanding this root requires a deep rich soil, and upwards of four pounds a year by the acre hath been given for such, that would have been no obstruction: the two heaviest articles of expence are the plants at first, and the digging the roots up when of three years growth. The first of these is in a great measure obviated by those that already have some plantation thereof, but that of digging up, which hath amounted to more than twelve pounds per acre, is so heavy a weight upon the planters, that unless some cheaper way can be contrived, it is feared this undertaking, so beneficial to our poor, will dwindle, although here is now a convenient mill erected by Mr. Crow, to grind the roots proper for the trade, when required by the purchasers in that state, a want of which,

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before this erection, prevented many persons from engaging in its culture.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

MOST of the ensuing articles are extracted from the chamberlain's accounts, and these not being regularly kept in books before the reign of king Henry VIII. is the reason of my not begining earlier, though possibly many of these may be more than will be thought worth transmitting, yet to omit nothing that, in my opinion, afforded any kind of information relative to the antient as well as modern state of the town, which could not so conveniently be inserted elsewhere, they are collected together in this section.

l. s. d.

1515 Paid for brede and wine
given the queen of France 0 7 4
1516 For wine to my lord war=
den and lord Bergavenny 0 1 4
— Spent at auditing the ac=
counts 0 0 8
1518 To entertain my lord chief
justice, cost 0 0 9

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l. s. d.

1519 For spiced brede and wine
to the lord archbishop 0 5 4

For spiced brede, wine, bere,
 and ale to the king and
 queen 1 6 5¹/₄
 — For spiced brede, wine, and
 capons to my lord cardinal 0 18 9
 1522 To entertain the king's
 highness and the emperoure
 when they came by the
 town towards London 1 3 3
 — For a gallon of wine to the
 lord archbishop 0 1 0
 1523 For three capons 3s. and
 for wine to the lord warden
 7d. 0 3 7
 1525 For the mayor and six ju=
 rats and their servants ex=
 pences and horse hires in go=
 ing to the court of Shipway 1 16 4
 1526 The church was robbed of
 diverse goods
 1538 The suit about Mr. Hatch's
 charity commenced, which
 was not fully ended until
 1574
 102

i. s. d.

1545 King Henry VIII. lay here
 one night, and was present=
 ed with two dozen of ca=
 pons, two dozen of chekins
 and a seive of cheris 1 15 4
 1546 King Henry VIII. granted
 his royal charter to the town,
 appointing John Seth mayor
 who had the oath of office
 given him by the lord war=
 den, in the king's palace of
 Westmynster
 1547 King Edward VI. renewed
 his father's charter
 1548 The silver crosse and chalyce
 sold for 22 15 6
 1549 One parish clerk appointed
 instead of two
 — For mending the chimes
 in the steeple 0 0 10
 — West-street, Preston-street,
 and Key-lane first paved
 1550 Mr. Thomas Ardern mur=
 dered by his wife and her
 accomplices. See the full ac=
 count in appendix, No VIII.
 103

i. s. d.

1554 Several men sent out of the
 town against Wyatt.
 1555 Thomas Dryn and Eliza=
 beth Hutton, widow, his
 daughter, had the execution
 of riding in the cart, and
 were banished the town for

lying together.

1555 Given the king and queen's
jesters 0 2 0

—— To the king and queen's
trumpeters 0 5 0

—— To the lord warden's myn=
strells 0 3 4

1556 Lost by the fall of rose=
pence 25s. 6d. out of 51s.

1557 Given the king and queen's
trumpeters at their graces
passing by the town 0 5 0

1558 A sluice first erected over the
channel

—— A buck presented by the lord
warden to the corporation,
from his park at Shurland,
in the isle of Shepey

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l. s. d.

1558 Given to my lord warden's
mynstrells 0 6 8

1561 Given in rewards to the
queen's majesty's players 0 6 8

—— A market where horses were
toll'd

1562 Given to th' erle of Oxford's
players 0 2 4

1563 Given to the queen's ma=
jesty's berewards 0 3 4

1565 A present of capons and
chekyns to the lord arch=
bishop of Canterbury, who
came and preached here and
entertained the mayor and
others at dinner, and gave
to the poor 1 0 0

1571 The present goal erected.

—— A new pair of butts made
in the parsonage meadow,
close by the church-yard

—— The mayor's salary advanc=
ed from 5l. to 10 0 0

1574 There were four crosses for=
merly erected in this town;
one where the gallows was

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l. s. d.

—— erected, called St. Anne's
Cross; one in West-street,
called West-Brooke Cross;
another at the entrance into
Church-lane; and the fourth
at the bottom of Preston=
street, between East-street
and Hogmarket-lane; the
great stones of this last were
taken away this year, and
afterwards in its place a more
useful column was erected,
affording plenty of good

water through it, to the
 neighbourhood.
 1576 Raised for the maintenance
 of the poor 22 18 6
 — The prices of materials for
 building at this time, were
 for 1000 tyles 0 8 0
 — Ten ridge tyles 0 1 3
 — A seam of lime 0 1 0
 — A ton of timber from 7s.
 4d. to 0 10 0
 — Sand the load 0 0 6
 106

l. s. d.

1576 A load of paving stones
 from 1s. to 0 2 0
 — Carriage of stones p' load 0 0 3
 — Paving by the yard 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 0 0 3
 — Bricks p' 1000 0 8 0
 — Carpenter and bricklayer
 per day 10d. to 0 1 0
 — A man and woman hanged
 for murder.
 1572 The goods of a felo de se
 forfeited to the town, came
 to 60 3 8
 — Paid to diverse noblemen's
 players 0 13 4
 1573 Queen Elizabeth came here
 and lay two nights in the
 town, which cost the town 44 19 8
 including a silver cup pre=
 sented to her, which cost 27 2 0
 1574 The first receipts of Mr. Hatch's charity
 1574 The market-house was erected
 1578 A quo warranto out of the exchequer
 was brought against the town for the
 droits of timber, by one Mr. Malle.
 1579 This was determined in favour of the
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— town by sir Roger Manwood, lord chief
 justice of the eschequer.
 1582 The free grammar-school erected.
 1592 A wardmote was holden on Sunday,
 November the sixth, in the church.
 1611 The town was visited by the plague.
 1614 A corn mill erected at the sluice.
 1615 Ordered, That for the future the officers
 of the corporation should no longer be
 chosen on a Sunday in service time, as
 they had formerly been.
 1617 The shambles in the market taken down.
 1622 A leathern bucket furnished by every
 freeman and by every commoner, and
 two by every jurat when chosen.
 1631 The backside of the house of correction
 made an artillery ground.
 1635 A leaden pump erected near the market.
 1636 East-street paved on the north side.
 — The town visited by the plague.
 1649 The year before the making of private

traders tokens commenced in London, and this year, and the succeeding ones, the example was followed by great numbers of our townsmen, even so low down as by the common porter's de-

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— puty, the backer of corn from the keys to the vessels in the Creeke, and continued until 1669, none of a later date having come within my observation.

l. s. d.

1652 The charter ordered to be carried to Westminster, in pursuance of an order of parliament, to be renewed and held under the common-wealth.

1660 King Charles II. visited this town, and dined with the mayor, the expence of his entertainment was 56 6 0

1660 The fee-farm rent which had been bought of the common-wealth was surrendered.

1661 The corporation presented the king with 50 0 0

1666 The town visited by the plague.

— Five women died in child-bed, and were buried within a week.

1668 An ability cess was granted, which amounted to 12 0 9

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l. s. d.

— and a cess of 4d. per acre, and 4d. pound rents, both which amounted to 53 17 1

— This method of cessing was altered to the present mode by pound rents only, in 1680.

1676 The organist's salary was p' annum 6 0 0

1685 King James II. granted his charter to the town.

1688 King James made an unwilling visit to the town. The particulars of which are in the appendix, No X.

1692 Mr. John Smith mayor, *at whose instance* the mayor's salary, it is agreed, shall be suspended, until the town is out of debt, and until further order. — A singular instance of generosity and public spirit.

1699 The church was robbed of the pulpit cloth.

1708 Part of the middle tower of the church taken down.

1739 The great frost, which began at the end of this year, was very destructive to our

— oyster fishery, killing all the oysters fit for market, as well as the young brood, so that no profits accrued therefrom to the dredgers for the three following years.

1749 The six bells of the church were, with addition of metal, cast into eight.

1751 Lamps to light the streets first erected at the expence of the corporation.

1753 The foot paths of the town first began to be paved with flat stones, which is now nearly compleated.

1755 The middle tower and roof of the body of the church were taken down, and the latter greatly improved.

— A new mace was purchased for the second serjeant, only one having been carried before the mayor ever since the two which were altered by order of the common wealth, were reduced into one at the restoration.

1757 The antient gowns of the jurats revived.

1764 At the autumn assizes this year a trial of the rights of the corporation to their antient tolls, or corn droits, came on before lord chief justice Mansfield, and a special jury, whereby the said droits were confirmed.

1773 This year will be always memorable for the commendable exertions of the corporation and inhabitants in improvements of public utility. — The town was laid open to the London road by a spacious avenue from thence into Preston-street, at an expence of 300 pounds; in prosecuting this laudable undertaking, the town was much beholden to the kind assistance of several of the neighbouring principal farmers.

— A bridge was also erected over the river at the bottom of West-street, and a road cast up from thence towards Davington, so that horses and carriages, which before were obliged to pass thro' the water, now pass on dry land: these very beneficial improvements cost eighty pounds. The coach road from West-street to Ospringe-street, hath also received very considerable improvements.

Of the Nunnery of DAVINGTON.

HAVING finished my survey of the town, give me leave to step over the line to give a short account of the close adjoining nunnery of Davington, pleasantly situated on an eminence over-looking the town and neighbourhood. This nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded by Fulk de

Newnham, in 1153, for a prioress and twenty-six nuns, Benedictines, of the order of Clunis. It seems that the revenue to support them was so small, that they obtained the name of the Poor Nuns of Davington.

<e>

King Henry III. the twenty-second of April 1255, confirmed their estates, and ordered, that they should have and hold them with all liberties and free customs pertaining to them, and that they should be for ever quit of suit of counties and hundreds, from view of franc pledge, and law days turn, and from aid of sheriffs, and all other bailiffs and ministers of the king. This grant seems to have been confirmed by king Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Cheney, as the proprietors claim an exemp=

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tion from serving the office of constable, if chosen, in a leet or hundred court.

In the seventeenth year of the reign of king Edward III. a rental (but imperfect) is given by Mr. Lewis of their Estates, amounting to twenty-one pounds thirteen shillings and four pence; amongst others the rents in Davington, Faversham, and Ospringe, amounted to no more than twenty shillings and four pence. The tythes therefore of the parish of Davington, which belonged to them, could scarce be reckoned. In the same year, upon an inquisition, it appeared that although their estates at the foundation were a competent provision for a prioress and twenty-six nuns, they were then so diminished as not to be sufficient to support fourteen. What redress the nuns obtained by their complaint, which produced this inquisition, is not known.

Let their estate be how small soever, they were bound to find three priests and two clerks to sing masse in the church (of which they were seized, as well as the church-yard, for their own proper use) and to pay them wages, and find them diet by the year and week, for that purpose.

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The only remarkable occurrence relative to these *poor* nuns, was the attempt of our *rich* monks to defraud them of the tythes of the parish of Newnham, which hath already been mentioned.

The dissolution of this nunnery cannot justly be ascribed to king Henry VIII. because it was found in the twenty-seventh year of his reign, before the escheator of the county, that there was neither prioress or nuns, they being all dead before that time; so that it escheated to the king because there were none left alive to do the service; *tanquam locum profanum et dissolutum*.

<e>

In the 38th year of his reign, king Henry VIII. granted Davington nunnery, or priory, to sir Thomas Cheney and his heirs, and

covenanted, in his letters patents, to defend the said sir Thomas and his heirs, &c. against all persons whatsoever. Henry lord Cheney his son, in the eighth year of queen Elizabeth, conveyed this estate to John Bradborn: and he, in the tenth, sold it to Avery Giles, and this man's son alienated it, in the twentieth year of the same reign, to Mr. Ed-

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wards, by whose only daughter it went in marriage to John Boade, Esq, of Essex, whose son succeeded him therein, and by his daughter it was passed to the Rev. Mr. John Sherwin, Rector of Luddenham; from him it came to his nephew Mr. William Sherwin, of Deptford; then to his son Mr. John Sherwin; upon whose decease it is become the property of his son, at this time a minor. Divine service is performed in the church or chapel once a month, by a clergyman who is paid a stipend for the same by the proprietor.

The west front of this nunnery (having had some alterations since) the cloyster roofed with chesnut timber, that leads into the church, and several offices are still remaining. The church, whose elegant west door is here exhibited, hath suffered but little. The walls surrounding the court, orchard, and churchyard, built of flints and rag stones, are partly intire, though in a very decaying state: in these the basis of the coping is laid with two or three strata of plain tiles, of the same sort as are used at this day to cover houses, here and there may be found, intermixed with the flints and stones, tiles of one inch three quar-

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ters thick, and seven inches long, and others somewhat thicker and longer, also several bricks exactly formed like those now used, dispersedly indeed, but evidently as old as the walls, how old soever they may be deemed to be.

In this church are some antient grave stones, but illegible; also memorials of Anne, wife of John Edwards, gent. 1613

Of Katharine Lasheford, 1616

Of John Edwards, gent. 1631

Of Anne, wife of John Boade 1638

Of Elizabeth Boade 1638

Of Edward Boade 1639

And on the north side of the churchyard, near the church wall, of John Sherwin, M.A. rector of Luddenham, and patron of Davington, aged 74 1713

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APPENDIX.

(No I.)

A LIST of the MAYORS of
FAVERSHAM.

Thomas Everard 1292
Thomas Everard 1294
Walter Mareshall 1296
Walter le Osderman 1297
Roger Urre 1302
Roger Urre 1305
Walter Mareshall 1306
Thomas le Hert 1327
Thomas Lowick 1392
William Menu 1398
William Ledes 1400
Seman at Tonge 1401
Seman at Tonge 1403
John Faversham 1422
John Downe 1430
Richard Brayton 1436
Simon Orwell 1438
John Seyncler 1443
John Soole 1444

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Richard Brayton 1445
Richard Brayton 1456
John Oulff 1459
William Norton 1465

for want of evidence now remaining, this list
is very imperfect, that which follows from the
year 1474 is compleat.

Richard Ledmed 1474
Thomas Reade 1475
Richard Myller 1476
Richard Long 1477
Richard Long 1478
Thomas Benet 1479
Edward Thompson 1480
William Thornton 1481
Thomas Dilnot 1482
John Wygmore 1483
Thomas Read 1484
Richard Norton 1485
Thomas Dilnot 1486
Thomas Read 1487
Thomas Read 1488
William Thornton 1489
William Thornton / Richard Lull 1490
Richard Lull 1491
Richard Bedell 1492

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Richard Lull 1493
Richard Norton 1494
Thomas Read 1495
Thomas Malpace 1496
Thomas Chilmell 1497
Richard Norton 1498
John Norton 1499
John Norton 1500
Harry Sayer / Thomas Read 1501
John Norton 1502
John Buston 1503
Richard Lull 1504
John Brode 1505

Robert Wythiott 1506
John Soole 1507
Richard Jackson 1508
Robert Wythiot 1509
Thomas Hawkyswell 1510
William Sparrow / Laurence Straynsham 1511
William Norton 1512
John Poleyn 1513
John Roche 1514
Richard Drylond 1515
John Goodwyn 1516
Thomas Hawkyswell 1517

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William Thomas 1518
Thomas Hawkyswell / Richard Drylond 1519
John Goodwin 1520
John Hampton 1521
William Bourne 1522
John Goodwin 1523
Richard Drylond 1524
John Hampton 1525
John Bellinger 1526
William Norton 1527
John Davy 1528
Thomas Parne 1529
Thomas Smith 1530
Richard Drylond 1531
John Hampton / Richard Drylond 1532
Richard Drylond 1533
Richard Colwell / Richard Drylond 1534
John Bringborne 1535
Clement Norton 1536
John Seth 1537
Thomas Lambert 1538
John Seth 1539
Lewis Marden 1540
Richard Drylond 1541

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John Bringborne 1542
Laurence Manby 1543
John Bringborne 1544
John Seth 1545
Thomas Dunken 1546
John Best 1547
Simon Ancelline / Thomas Ardern 1548
John Best 1549
John Wrewke 1550
William Marshall 1551
John Seth / Thomas Gate 1552
John Drylond 1553
Thomas Streynsham 1554
John Drylond 1555
John Webbe / Thomas Streynsham 1556
Thomas Streynsham 1757 <1557>
John Best 1558
Joseph Beverley 1559
William Neale 1560
Thomas Norton 1561
George Streynsham 1562
Edward Blackwell 1563
Henry Philpott 1564

Thomas Oldfield 1565
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John Maycott 1566
John Best 1567
Bartholomew Amyas 1568
Thomas Belke 1569
Robert Fagge 1570
Thomas Oldfield 1571
Richard Bull 1572
John Fynche 1573
John Skyrre 1574
Thomas Coole 1576 <1575>
John Keys 1577 <1576>
<Christopher Fynche 1577>
Christopher Fynche <again> 1578
Thomas Barminge 1579
Richard Tylman 1580
Edward Harris 1581
Thomas Coole 1582
Bartholomew Amyas 1583
John Philpot 1584
Thomas Barminge 1585
Robert Lambe 1586
Nicholas Upton 1587
John Castlock 1588
John Upton 1589
William Saker 1590
Thomas Coole 1591
Nicholas Upton 1592
Robert Banes 1593

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William Tylman 1594
Henry Saker 1595
John Hallet 1596
Christopher Finch 1597
Anthony Deale 1598
Robert Lambe 1599
Esaie Sparckling 1600
Robert Allen 1601
Thomas Mendfield 1602
John Castlock 1603
John Upton 1604
John Hayward 1605
Reginald Edwards 1606
Christopher Fynch / William Beale 1607
William Beale 1608
John Wood 1609
Francis Thornhill 1610
John Laurence 1611
John Castlock, jun. 1612
Thomas Mendfield / Esaie Sprackling 1613
Esaie Sprackling 1614
Edward Hales 1615
John Philpott 1616
Christopher Warrener 1617
William Tomlyn / John Wood 1618

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John Besbeech 1619
Reginald Edwards 1620
Thomas Napleton 1621

William Thurston 1622
John Greenstreet 1623
Samuel Haiward 1624
Boys Owre 1625
John Tye 1626
Samuel Preston 1627
John Castlock 1628
John Besbeeck 1629
Edward Hales 1630
Edward Hales 1631
John Trowtes 1632
Boys Owre 1633
John Knowler 1634
Robert Greenstreet 1635
William Thurston 1636
Nathaniel Besbeeck 1637
Henry Wreight 1638
Thomas Napleton 1639
John Fearne 1640
George Moreton 1641
John Trowtes 1642
John Knowler 1643
Robert Greenstreet 1644
Henry Wreight 1645

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John Preston 1646
Thomas Napleton 1647
Robert Greenstreet 1648
Thomas Knowler 1649
William Hills / John Sherren 1650
Henry Tilden 1651
John Fearne 1652
Julius Ferrers 1653
Robert Knowler 1654
John Sherren 1655
John Fearne 1656
Edward Spillet 1657
Thomas Knowler 1658
James Franklyn 1659
John Trowtes 1660
Robert Terry 1661
John Upton 1662
Thomas Southouse 1663
Thomas Napleton 1664
Francis Waterman 1665
Michael Greenstreet 1666
Robert Knowler 1667
Nicholas Wade 1668
John Trowts 1669
Robert Terry 1670
Thomas Southouse 1671

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Thomas Napleton 1672
Michael Greenstreet 1673
Mark Trowts 1674
Mark Cullen 1675
Mathew Berry 1676
Stephen Blankett 1677
Mathew Austen 1678
Robert Terry / Thomas Southouse 1679
George Allen 1680

Francis Waterman 1681
Nicholas Wade 1682
Stephen Blankett 1683
Michael Greenstreet 1684
John Kennett 1685
Daniel Glover 1686
William Hendley 1687
Thomas Southouse 1688
Daniel Glover 1689
John Watson 1690
William Day 1691
John Smith 1692
Isaac Terry 1693
Richard Rade 1694
Daniel Glover 1695
John Watson 1696
Thomas Gibbs 1697

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Stephen Jones 1698
Alexander Willmott 1699
John Bateman 1700
John Baker 1701
Thomas Higgs 1702
Isaac Terry 1703
Thomas Gibbs 1704
Henry Knowler 1705
John Seere 1706
John Bateman 1707
Richard Marsh 1708
William Pysing 1709
Thomas Gibbs 1710
Henry Knowler 1711
Isaac Terry 171<2>
Michael Jones 1713
Edward Weller 1714
Thomas Gibbs 1715
John Seere 1716
Henry Knowler 1717
William Pysing 1718
John Bateman 1719
Stephen Bax 1720
Robert Argent 1721
Richard Marsh 1722
Isaac Jones 1723
John Bateman / Robert Argent 1724

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Richard Marsh, jun. 1725
John Seere 1726
Edward Weller 1727
Roger Kennett 1728
Walter Jones 1729
Henry Knowler 1730
Hilles Hobday / John Law 1731
John Watson 1732
Samuel Shepherd 1733
Stephen Bax 1734
Isaac Jones 1735
Vincent Williams 1736
John Seere 1737
Edward Weller 1738
Walter Jones / John Watson / Samuel Shepherd 1739

Stephen Bax 1740
Vincent Williams 1741
Robert Sherwood 1742
James Tappenden 1743
Edward Rigden 1744
Isaac Jones 1745
Edward Weller 1746
Stephen Parton 1747
Robert Lukyn 1748

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Edward Jacob 1749
Robert Sherwood 1750
Edward Rigden 1751
Stephen Parton 1752
Robert Lukyn 1753
Edward Jacob 1754
Samuel Shepherd 1755
Robert Sherwood 1756
Edward Rigden 1757
John Parton 1758
William Hills 1759
John Clare 1760
Thomas Kennett 1761
Joseph Joachim 1762
Stephen Parton 1763
Robert Lukyn 1764
Edward Jacob 1765
William Gilbert 1766
Richard Hall 1767
Carless Franklin 1768
John Parton 1769
Thomas Kennett 1770
Joseph Joachim 1771
Richard Lushington 1772
Stephen Jones 1773

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APPENDIX.

(No II)

The charitable Benefactions to this Town and Parish being numerous, and strictly observed, in Conformity to the Intentions of the worthy Donors, a particular Account of each cannot prove unacceptable, although most of them are contained in two handsome Tables over the North and South Doors of the Church.

ROBERT BELLESDEN, a considerable benefactor to the abbey, gave three small tenements in Church-lane, for poor widows, in the presentation of the vicar of this parish for the time being, but being undowered, it hath been customary, for more than a century, for the vicar to let one to hire, the rent whereof is expended in the repairs of them all, which, besides that, often require his charitable aid to support them.

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ROBERT FALE, a person of considerable fortune, gave by will, dated the 21 H. VIII. to the master and fellows of Saint John's college, Cambridge, as much of his lands as amounted unto the yearly value of three pounds, for the finding of one scholar there for ever, which shall be a man's son of the hundred of Faversham, such as the abbot and vicar of Faversham shall appoint and assign.

Mr. HENRY HATCH, merchant and venturer, and a jurat of this town, by his will dated the sixth of May, twenty-fifth of Henry VIII. gave, after the Decease of his wife, several estates in Kent and Sussex to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Faversham, and their successors for ever, requiring them to obtain licence of mortmain, and appropriating the rents and profits thereof to the use and maintenance of the haven and creeke of the said town, the highways of and within the town, and of the ornaments of the parish church of the said town.

Shortly after his decease, the corporation in pursuance of his intentions, obtained the

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licence, which cost two hundred pounds; presently after this his heirs at law commenced a suit against his widow, which terminated in her favour: some few years after this suit was ended, another was commenced by his widow against the corporation, to deprive them of this valuable legacy, she wickedly producing, and even inrolling in the ecclesiastical court, a forged will, because, as it appeared by evidences in the cause, the corporation would not consent to grant a lease of twenty-one years, at the rate of forty pounds a year, to commence from the time of her decease to her relation. This suit lasted a great number of years in the ecclesiastical court and in chancery, so that the expence of procuring the mortmain, with the interest thereof for thirty years, and of the law suits, in the whole, amounted unto upwards of three hundred pounds more than the full value of the estate bequeathed upon a fair estimation. The means used to support this great and continual expence by the corporation were, the divesting themselves of almost all their estates, consisting of many houses, and several parcels of land, and when the money arising from thence was exhausted, the

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whole town was assessed several times, with an agreement to repay the individuals on recovering the estates; so much at heart to obtain them had the whole community, that but few, after compleating their wishes, claimed a return of what they had lent to support the cause: and to the perpetual credit of

the corporation itself, I dare vouch from a careful enquiry, that it never repaid itself any part of the losses it had sustained in the prosecution of these long and expensive suits; that body all along seem to have conceived that so useful a charity would answer all the necessity of having an estate of their own, which must in some degree have been appropriated to the same purposes.

The commendable stand the members of the corporation then made, hath been of infinite advantage to the town and parish by enabling them, as the estates have improved in value, to benefit the town, church, and creeke, fully to the extensive intentions of the excellent donor. These estates, when they came into the hands of the corporation in 1574, on the death of Mr. Hatch's widow, were let at sixty-five pounds thirteen shillings and four pence a

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year; at this time they amount to upwards of two hundred and fifty pounds.

Although the account of this charity may appear too long to some, yet it is too short a one for the sufficient applause which is due both to the generous donor, and his faithful legatees; nevertheless let me add, that the large marble, inlayed with brass, that covers his remains, was so commodiously situated as not to require, when the late alterations were made in the church, any moving as others did, so that his ashes, and even the common earth which covered them, were undisturbed, and the said stone is still very conspicuous at the middle entrance into the south isle or transept.

Dr. JOHN COALE, a Kentishman, gave diverse lands to found a grammar school within the abbey, but that being soon after dissolved, they came to the crown.

Queen Elizabeth, in the eighteenth year of her reign, at the request of the corporation, granted what still remained there to the same purpose, under the government of the corpo-

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ration; and the warden and six senior fellows of All Souls college, in Oxford.

1550, THOMAS ARDERN, gent. gave houses and land to the corporation, to the annual value of forty shillings, appointing a sermon to be preached every year in commemoration of the several benefactors to this parish, and for the encouragement of others *to go and do likewise*, the residue to be expended in bread to be distributed to the poor.

This charity produced (as Mr. Hatch's before recited) a law suit, which seems to have been compromised between Mr. Ardern's daughter and heir, and the corporation, and the estates sold; nevertheless the anniversary sermon is still continued to be preached upon

Mid-lent Sunday, and the bread distributed to the poor, agreeable to his well intended charity, at the expence of the corporation.

ROBERT ALLEN, who was mayor in 1601, gave a house in Partridge-lane, now made into two tenements for poor widows.

Mr. ROBERT STONE, master of the grammar-school, by his will in 1604, gave a

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house behind the Middle-row to be used for a house of correction.

THOMAS MENDFIELD, esquire, who died in his mayoralty, by his will dated the 26th of July, 1674, gave to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, twenty marks to purchase a bell-salt of silver for the mayor's table; ten pounds to the then vicar; and several Books to the school library; he also devised one thousand pounds towards erecting and endowing six alms houses for six poor widows of the town, and appointed his executor to lay out four hundred pounds on the buildings, and the residue in purchasing lands within ten years after his decease, and to give security to the corporation for the due performance of his trust. The houses were erected in convenient time, but as no estate was purchased, the corporation, some years after the time appointed was lapsed, called upon to fulfil his engagement; when upon advice taken of learned council, they accepted of four hundred and fifty pounds in lieu of the six hundred pounds, as the whole of it was then become very precarious. Shortly after, through the distractions of the times, no

<r '1614'>

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estate was purchased, but the money lent upon bonds to different persons; and the tradition is, that the whole of it was lost thereby. Nevertheless the corporation continues to pay the originally appointed annuity of twenty-four pounds to the six poor widows, and keeps the houses in good repair; the expence whereof, always considerable, in the year 1760, amounted to upwards of one hundred pounds.

CATHERINE LATCHFORD, 1615, gave fifty pounds to the corporation, with the interest whereof to put out a poor child apprentice annually.

JANE LAURENCE, gave two silver pattens for the use of the communion table.

JOHN FOAD, by will 1633, gave to the corporation his house behind the Middle-row, for ever, to be employed for an alms-house, for three poor widows of the town to inhabit and dwell in for ever.

MARK TROWTS, gent. gave a carpet for the communion table.

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THOMAS MUSTARD, citizen of

London, by his will gave three houses in this town, the rents whereof to be expended in bread for the poor, to be distributed on every Sunday or Friday after morning service.

SAMUEL PRESTON, jurat, by his will dated June 26, 1640, gave, besides three volumes of Mr. Perkins's works to the church, forty shillings a year, for ever, towards the weekly lecture.

STEPHEN HAYWARD, gent. of this town, gave four silver flaggons of the value of one hundred and twenty pounds, for the use of the communion table.

STEPHEN HARROD, mariner, gave to the church Erasmus's Paraphrase of the New Testament in English, in two volumes.

JOHN CASTLOCKE, esquire, by his will dated May 20, 1651, gave certain lands in Harty, called Finners, the rents of which he ordered to be expended in putting out poor children apprentices.

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BARTHOLOMEW NOAKES, in 1657, gave sixty bibles, value ten pounds, and sixty catechisms, value five shillings, to sixty poor children of this town.

EDWARD SPILLET, jurat, by his will dated September 26, 1665, gave a piece of land called Allen's, containing about four acres, at the upper end of North-lane in Boughton under the Blean, the profits thereof to be distributed in bread to twelve poor widows every Sunday in the afternoon.

WILLIAM SPILLET, son of the aforesaid gentleman, by his will dated March 9, 1670, gave a house and lands in Boughton-street to the corporation, the yearly profits of which to be bestowed towards putting out poor children apprentices, or for the relief of poor widows.

JOHN TROWTS, jurat, gave in his life time the wainscot screen which stood before the west door, and by his will dated April 23, 1674, gave five pounds to be distributed amongst the poor ten days after his decease; and settled two annuities of forty shillings

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each, one to the vicar so long as he was a conformable orthodox divine of the church of England, as it is now established, who shall preach a sermon for the same every Friday before Easter, commonly called Good Friday, in the forenoon, in the parish church of Faversham; the other forty shillings to be distributed unto forty poor widows, or other poor people of Faversham, who shall come and hear all the divine service and sermon that day, unless prevented by sickness, by the churchwardens, at the appointment of the mayor for the time being.

MARK TROWTS, son of the be=

fore mentioned Mr. John Trowts, gave in his life time the brazen branch which hangs in the body of the church, and by his will dated April 25, 1673, settled two annuities of forty shillings each, payable out of his estates in Faversham and Herne; one of these annuities to be paid to the minister of Faversham, upon condition of reading divine service, and preaching a sermon on St. Mark's day; the other annuity, with the advice of the minister, to be distributed on the same day unto the poor of Faversham.

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Mr. THOMAS KNOWLER, mayor in 1688, gave two alms-houses, unendowed, for two poor widows, at the end of Tanner's-street, in the presentation of the heirs of John Knowler, esquire, our late steward.

MICHAEL JONES, sometime mayor of Faversham, gave in his life time two common prayer books, with costly binding, for the use of the communion table.

Mr. WILLIAM PYSING, mayor, and Frances his wife, gave a large silver paten for the use of the Lord's table.

Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMAS, by her will gave twenty pounds, the yearly interest of which to be for the use of the charity schools of this parish, for ever.

The Right Honourable DOROTHY Lady CAPEL, Baroness Dowager of TEWKESBURY, by her will dated August 18, 1719, did bequeath Perry-court, in the parish of Preston, to several persons in trust, for distributing the annual income thereof to twelve charity schools, whereof that in the town of Faversham to be one.

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THOMAS NAPLETON, esquire, a native and steward of this town, by his will dated February 2, 1721, gave to the mayor and commonalty of the town of Faversham, all his lands and tenements in Faversham and Herne-hill, in trust, that they found an hospital at Tanner's-green, for six poor old men, who shall each of them have five pounds a year in money, and every two years a new coat.

This charity hath been since raised in value, so as to enable the corporation, at this time, to pay the poor men ten pounds a year.

RICHARD ISLES, citizen and sail-maker of London, a native of this town, by his will dated June 22, 1721, gave out of his estate, called King's-field Lands, to the minister, for preaching a sermon every year on February the eleventh, twenty shillings, to the clerk for his service that day, five shillings, to the sexton on that day, upon condition that he scrape and wash the tomb, and oil the iron round it, twenty shillings; and also settled

<r '1658'>

three yearly annuities of five pounds for ever, to be paid out of the same lands half yearly,

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to three poor fishermen of Faversham, free-men of Harty shores, who do not take alms.

Mrs. ANN TERRY, widow, gave, in 1722, two silver chalices for the use of the communion table.

Mr. STEPHEN SMITH, by his will dated December 8, 1729, gave two hundred pounds to purchase an annuity of six pounds or more, if that sum was sufficient, to be disposed of in allowing twenty shillings to the vicars, for ever, on condition they cause divine service to be read in the church on the evening of the day before Christmas, five shillings to the clerk, five shillings to the sexton, five shillings to the organist, five shillings to the bell-ringers for their services, and the residue of the said annuity to be paid to the vicar and churchwardens, to be disposed of after the service on Christmas-day in the afternoon, to the fittest poor people in their judgment, each person to have not less than one shilling, nor more than two shillings.

No annuity being purchased, Mr. George Smith, the testator's nephew, paid the two

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hundred pounds, which are placed out on government security, and produce an annual interest of six pounds fifteen shillings.

RICHARD MARSH, esquire, a native and steward of this town, by his will dated December 17, 1751, gave two thousand pounds for the benefit of the company of dredgers.

The right honourable MARY lady dowager GOWER, daughter of Thomas late earl of Thanet, settled two hundred pounds in the funds upon the right honourable Lewis lord Sondes, lord of the Manor of Faversham, and the reverend Mr. Richard Marsh, vicar, and their successors in the manor and vicarage, in trust, for the benefit of the charity schools of this town.

N.B. An annuity of five pounds had been given by her father, which, upon his death, was continued by this worthy lady until she made the settlement above recited.

Mr. JAMES BERRY, timber merchant, by his will gave sixty pounds, the in-

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terest whereof to be equally divided between supporting the charity schools, and to the poor in bread.

Mr. ISAAC JONES, three times mayor, gave by his will ten guineas to the charity schools, and ten pounds to the poor.

ANN JONES, daughter of the above-mentioned gentleman, gave five pounds to the

charity schools.

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APPENDIX.

(No III.)

A Chronological List of the Names of those Persons who are known to have been interred in the Church of Faversham.

SEMAN at Tonge, Mayor 1414
Agneta Wife of John Faversham 1417
William Ledes, Mayor 1419
Henry Par 1419
Alicia Wife of William Upton 1419
Eleanor Wife of John Knotte 1419
William Upton 1423
Alice Wife of William Mashin 1432
Henry Page, Esq; 1434
Simon Orwell, Mayor 1438
John Rust, a Chaplain 1444
William Norton, Mayor 1468
William Thornbury, Vicar 1480
John Wygmore 1492
Edward Thomasson, Mayor 1494
Roger Harrison 1496

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Dionisia Wife of John Holme 1497
John Bellinger, Mayor 1499
Richard Norton, Mayor 1500
Elizabeth Wife of Robert Wythiot 1502
Thomas Read, six times Mayor 1503
William Rose 1509
John Redborne, Vicar 1531
Henry Hatch, Merchant 1533
Richard Colwell, Mayor 1535
Edmund Blackwell, Esq; 1572
John Ambrose 1582
Ann Wife of Christopher Finch 1592
William Seere 1594
Ann Wife of Edward Fagg 1594
Mary Friend, Widow 1600
Anthony Deale, Mayor 1604
Christopher Finch, Mayor 1607
John Haywarde, Mayor 1610
Richardine Wife of John Laurence 1613
John Castlocke, Mayor 1613
Thomas Mendfield, Mayor 1614
William Beale, Mayor 1617
Edward Fag, Esq; and Michael Fag
his Son 1618
Martha Wife of William Tilghman 1619
Thomas Haywarde 1620
Mary Wife of John Boade, Esq; 1620

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Christopher Warrener, Mayor 1621
John Seth 1622
Thomas Napleton, Mayor 1625
John Laurence, Mayor 1626
John Besbeeck, Mayor 1631

Martha Wife of William Slye 1632
Samuel Hayward, Mayor 1633
Edward Hales, Mayor 1634
John Bourne of Shasted 1634
John Upton, Esq; 1635
John Trowts, Mayor 1635
Zutphania Wife of John Wood 1635
Elizabeth Wife of Brook Butger 1636
Mark Trowts, Mayor 1636
Nicholas Ady 1637
William Lewis 1638
John Wood, Mayor 1640
Samuel Preston, Mayor 1640
Francis Windsor 1640
John Knowler, Mayor 1640
Elizabeth Wife of William Varham 1641
John Greenham 1641
John Saker (no date)
William Trowts 1642
Elizabeth Wife of Thomas Southouse 1646
Boys Oure, Mayor 1650
William Hills, Mayor 1651

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John Castlocke, Mayor 1651
John Castlocke, Gent. 1652
Mary Wife of John Knowler 1661
Richard Reynolds 1661
Stephen Napleton 1663
Ann Wife of Mark Trowts 1666
Abigail Wife of Thomas Southouse 1669
Thomas Webb, Gent. 1670
Joanna Wife of John Kennett, Gent. 1670
Abraham Knowler 1672
James Baldock 1673
Thomas Spencer, M.A. 1675
John Trowts, Mayor 1675
Robert Knowler, Mayor 1675
Mary Wife of Philip Butler 1676
Thomas Southouse, Esq; 1676
Mary Wife of John Power 1676
John Knowler, Mayor 1676
Mark Cullen, Mayor 1678
Elizabeth Wife of John Knowler 1678
Mary Wife of Robert Greenstreet 1679
Elizabeth second Wife of John Power 1679
Thomas Napleton, Esq; 1679
John Power 1680
Elizabeth Daughter of Tho. Southouse 1682
Elizabeth Wife of Jarvis Heeler 1682
Mary Wife of Mr. Wraight 1683

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Mark Trowts, Esq, 1683
Stephen Blanket, Mayor 1684
Jane Day 1684
Ann Wife of Francis Windsor 1686
Jarvis Heeler, Gent. 1687
Joseph Eastley 1688
William Varham 1689
Susan Wife of Stephen Bunce 1690
Katharine Wife of Robert Knowler 1690
Thomas Baldock, Gent. 1691

James Codd of Wateringbury 1691
Sarah Wife of Francis Waterman 1694
Henry Wraight, Gent. 1695
Elizabeth Wife of Mark Cullen 1697
Mary Wife of William Day 1698
Susan Wife of John Smith 1702
Elizabeth Wife of Thomas Baldock 1703
Nicholas Matson, Gent. 1703
Michael Jones, Mayor 1705
John Ayers 1705
Mary Ashby 1706
Elizabeth Wife of Mark Thomas 1707
Francis Waterman 1707
Christian Wife of William Day 1708
Elizabeth Wife of Abraham Terry 1708
Richard Stace 1711
John Smith 1715

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Elizabeth Wife of Henry Aldersey 1716
Arthur Tassel 1717
Elizabeth Wife of William Allen 1718
Mark Thomas 1718
Elizabeth second Wife of Mark Thomas 1719
Isacc Terry, three times Mayor 1719
Zachary Mariot 1720
Ann Wife of John Seere 1720
Samuel Deale 1720
Thomas Napleton, Esq; 1721
Anthony Gibbs 1721
Reverend Thomas Lees 1724
Elizabeth Wife of Thomas Amis 1726
Ann Waterman 1727
Sarah Wife of John Bateman 1727
Reverend Thomas Lees, jun. 1728
John Bateman, Mayor 1728
Mary third Wife of Michael Jones 1729
Ann Wife of Isaac Terry 1729
Abraham Terry 1729
Mary Wife of John Amis 1729
James Dufay, Gent. 1729
James Fury, Gent. 1730
Francis Grueber, Gent. 1730
John Law, Mayor 1733
Ann Wife of Richard Stace 1735
Thomas Elvy 1737

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Stephen Everard, M.L. 1738
Thomas Aldersey 1739
Mary Wife of Edward Beckwith 1740
John Watson, Mayor 1740
Elizabeth Wife of John Watson 1740
Ann Wife of Edward Weller 1741
Sylvester Daughter of Richard Marsh 1742
Felix Bolton 1742
John Seere, Mayor 1743
James Tappenden, Mayor 1744
Margaret Wife of Edward Jacob 1749
John de Boyville, Esq; 1750
Elizabeth Wife of Thomas Buck, Gent. 1751
Elizabeth Wife of Vincent Williams 1751
Stephen Long, Gent. 1756

Francis Pyssing 1756
Mary Wife of Stephen Everard 1757
Ann Jones 1757
Stephen Bax, Mayor 1758
Mary Wife of Henry Cobb 1758
Susan 2d Wife of Thomas Buck, Gent. 1761
Mary Wife of Thomas Elvy 1762
Edward Weller, Mayor 1762
John Knowler, Esq; Steward 1763
George Smith, Gent. 1763
John Amis 1763
Vincent Williams, Mayor 1764

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Elizabeth Wife of the Rev. T. Harvè 1765
Stephen Smith 1765
Ann Bax 1765
Edward Beckwith, Esq; 1766
Henry Southouse 1766
Rev. Thomas Harvè 1769
Stephen Bax 1770
Edward Rigden, Mayor 1771
Mary Frances Wife of James Tappenden 1771
Elizabeth Wife of the Rev. Richard
Marsh, Vicar 1771
Henry Cobb 1772

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APPENDIX.

(No IV.)

An Indenture of the Goodis and Or=
namentis of the Parishioners of the
Parish Church of Faversham, sene
by the Parishioners there the eighth
Day of December, the fourth yere
of the Reign of King Henry VIII.

In the Tresory.

Imprimis. A Sewte of red clothe of golde,
preest, deken, and subdeken.
It. A sewte of red clothe of golde, preest, de=
ken and subdeken.
It. A sewte of blue velvet, preest, deken and
subdeken.
It. A sewte of white damask, preest, deken
and subdeken, lying in a cofyn with 13
shetys to lay them in.
It. 2 basons of sylver parcel gylte.
It. 2 candlestyks of sylver parcel gylte.

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It. 2 sencers of sylver parcel gylte with a shipp
of sylver parcel gylte
It. A crysmatory with 3 boxis therin of syl=
ver parcel gylte.
It. 2 cruets of sylver parcel gylte.
It. 2 small cruets of sylver parcel gylte.
It. A paxe of sylver and gylte.
It. A great paxe of sylver parcel gylte sett with
stonys.
It. A paxe of wode gylte of the byrthe of
our Lord.

- It. 4 great chalyces with four pattens of sylver and gylte in a cheste of iern.
- It. A chalyce with a patten of sylver and gylte in a case of wykers.
- It. A pyxe of sylver and gylte with a kerchief of lawn in it, and a linen cloth about it.
- It. A crosse with a crucifixe and Mary and John upon it of sylver and gylte lying in a case with a kerchief of cyprus.
- It. A corpas casse of red clothe of golde with a corpas in it.
- It. A new corpas crossed by the provision of the vicar.
- It. A fronte for the high awter of red clothe of golde.

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- It. A remnant of red clothe of golde belefte of the best sute.
- It. A clothe for a canapye of red damask branched with golde.
- It. A little bell of sylver for the canapy with 4 silken poynts with agletts of sylver.
- It. 4 small bells of laton.
- It. An olde poynte sylke with agletts of sylver.
- It. A vice of sylver for one of the candlestyks of sylver.
- It. 2 relykys closed in sylver with other relykys in a bagge of sylke lyinge in a pruse cheste iern bound.
- It. A cheste in whyche the evydences of the church did lye.
- It. 4 fanons of fustyan for vestments.
- It. 8 parcels of parable great and small of fustyan.
- It. 2 old parables of old chamlet.

In the Venestry.

- Imprimis. A veile of linnen clothe unsteyned.
- It. 3 houseling towells of diaper and a napkyn of diaper.
- It. A plain towel of linnen cloth.
- It. A corpas case of cypres lyinge in a cheste.

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- It. 4 chalyces one of them gylte with the Trinite inamyled with the patent gylte blew amyle with the Trinite; another of them gylte and the patent gylte with the Holy Lamb, the 3d of them parcel gylte and the patent parcel gylte with scripture round about; the 4th parcel gylte with a broken fote.
- It. A vestment for the preest deken and subdeken of white chamlet with the apparell.
- It. A sute of white damaske for the preest, deken and subdeken and a cope with the apparell.
- It. A sute of blew damaske preest, deken with a cope and the apparell.
- It. An olde chisybill for the hye awter of red haudekyn with the apparell for the preest.
- It. An olde chesybill of blew velvet.

- It. An olde chesybill of white fustyan with cyffers of counterfett sylver.
- It. A chisebyll for the hye awter for working dayes with a pellican and the apparell for the preest.
- It. A chisebyll of blew worsted with the fannon and the stole and the parables of the same.

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- It. 2 little vestments for seynt Nicholas with 2 course mitos.
- It. A cope of red sylke with bordours of blew velvet.
- It. A cope of white sylke powderd with flowres of golde.
- It. A cope of blew sylke the border with browderd werke.
- It. 2 copes of grene bawdekyn for the Rectores Ecclesiæ.
- It. A cope of tuly sylke full of green fleures.
- It. A clothe for the hie awt' of blew bawdekyn with the picture of our Lord and Mary and John browderd and a front of the same.
- It. One awter clothe of white fustyan with red roses with a crucifixe and Mary and John browdered and fronte of the same and two curtains.
- It. A pelle of blew sylke with branches of golde fringed with sylke round aboute.
- It. A pelle of yelowe with byrdes frenged with sylke round aboute.
- It. A corpas casse with Mary and John and a corpas in it.
- It. 2 copas casses of black damask with two copas in them.

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- It. A corpas casse of dunne damask with byrdes of golde and a corpas in it.
- It. A corpas casse of white nedyll worke and a corpas in it.
- It. A corpas casse of crimson damask on the one side and the other side of black fustyan with a branch browderd and a corpas therein.
- It. 2 red copas casses both with hyndes of gold and two copas in them.
- It. A corpas of red and grene with IHS crowned without a corpas.
- It. A grene corpas casse with two black grypes and a corpas therein.
- It. A corpas casse of sylke cofirwise without a corpas.
- It. A pyxe of copir and gylte with a little cuppe of sylver within for to visite sicke folkes
- It. 2 old cushions of bawdkyn.
- It. 3 olde cushions of sylke.
- It. 6 sconces of borde for the quyer.
- It. 2 holy wat' stoppis of laton.
- It. 2 pewter basons.
- It. 2 basons and one ewer of laton.
- It. 4 kandylstykks for the hye awter.

It. A fote of laton for the crosse to stand upon the herse.

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It. 3 crosse stafis.

It. 8 stafys for the canapy.

It. A senser and a shypp of laton.

It. A lyttel bell of laton for to go on visitation.

It. A coverlet of beyonde sea werke of roses and moletts red white blew and yelowe lined with canvas to lay before the hye awter.

It. A carpet of white red and yelowe.

It. A chisebyll of tuly sylke branched with blew and red and the crosse of browderd werke on the olde fashion.

It. A cope of black velvet with sterries of golde and the orfres of red clothe of golde.

It. A vestment of black fustyan with a white crosse braunched with golde and sylke with the apparel of the preest.

It. 2 olde coverlets of red and grene.

It. A new coverlet for weddyngs and for other service.

It. 4 cushions of tapstery werke two of small small value.

It. A hangyng and the fronte for the hye awtar of white chamlet with blew garters and two curtens of white sarsanet for the same.

It. 2 curteyns of tawny changeable sarsanet frynged with white and grene sylke.

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It. 2 curteyns of purpill sarsanet frenged with sylke white purple and yellow at the nether ends.

It. A canapy for the sacrament of crimson sarsanet with knoppis of golde and tascellys of sylke.

It. 2 olde curteyns garded with tawny sarsanet with panys of white linnen clothe with grete roses therin steyned.

It. A canapy clothe pounsyd garneshyd about with purpill velvett with tascellys of red sylke.

It. 3 steyned clothes for the hye awter.

It. 3 clothes for the deske of borde alysander yelowe and blewe.

It. 7 awter clothes 4 of diaper and 3 of pleyn.

It. 2 canapyes of lawne for the sacrament 1 with knoppis of copir and gret knoppis of golde wroughte with the nedyll and tascellys of red sylke and the other hath none.

It. A chisebyll of bawdkyn with bestys of golde borderd with grene sylke and golde with the apparell for the preest.

It. A chisebyll of greene and red sylke with byrdes of golde and blew and white flouris with the apparel for the preest.

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It. A steyned clothe of red with clowdys for the sepulcre.

- It. A chisebyll of borde of alysender yellow and grene the crosse of blew velvet with lebard's hedys of golde with the apparell for the preest.
- It. A crosse clothe of grene sarsanett with an image of our Lady.
- It. A crosse clothe of blew sarsanett with the assumption of our Lady frenged about with sylke.
- It. A crosse clothe of red with the pyctor of seynt George and a chalyce of golde steyned frynged about with cadase.

Bokys in the Vestry.

- 7 Antiphoners.
- 3 Grayles.
- 2 Legendys.
- 10 Masse bokys one with sylver claspis
- 4 Sawters
- 2 Pystill bokys.
- 4 Mannellys two written two preynted.
- 6 Processionaries.
- A colett boke.
- A sequence boke.

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In Seynt Thomas Chapell.

- Imprimis. A chisebyll of purple damask with the apparell for thr preest.
- It. A clothe of aras with golde for seynt Thomas's awter and a fronte for the same awter of the same.
- It. 2 grene curteyns of sarsanett for the same awter frenged at the ends.
- It. A steyned clothe with a pyctor of seynt Thomas.

At Seynt Katheryne's Awter in a Chestre.

- Imprimis. A corpas casse of blacke damaske with a corpas in it.
- It. An olde linnen steyned clothe with a double crosse of sarsanett.
- It. A frontell of red for that awter with crowned Ms.
- It. A frontell for that awter of blew and grene damaske with lyones of golde.
- It. A fronte of linnen clothe with a frontel of blew for the same.
- It. One awter clothe of diaper.
- It. A lyttel olde towell of dyaper.

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- It. A lyttel olde towell pleyn miled with blewe.
- It. 2 lyttel kandylystykkys of laton.
- It. A new baner clothe of red tuke.
- It. One image of seynt Kateryn of alabaster.

At the Morrow Masse Awter.

- Imprimis. A chisebyll of grene damaske with lyones of golde with apparel for the preest.
- It. A masse boke preynted.

It. 2 cruets of pewter.
It. 2 kandylstykk of laton upon the awter.
It. 2 gret kandylstykk and a small of laton
standing upon brods herse.

At Seynt Lukys Awter.

Imprimis. 3 kandylstykk of laton.
It. A crosse of copir and gylte.

At Jesus Awter.

Two basons of pewter.

At Seynt Peter's Awter.

1 bason of pewter.

In a Cheste without the Quyer Dore on
the Left Hand going into it.

Imprimis. 26 old steyned clothes for to cover
the images in the churche in Lente.

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It. 37 lyttel baner clothes of sylke for the se=
pulcre and the paschall.

It. 2 pewtyr basons.

It. 8 peynted clothes and 3 old baner cloths of
sylke and a streamer of silk.

An EXPLANATION of some of the antiquated
Words in the foregoing Appendix.

Sensers, to contain sweet incense to perfume the church.

Crysmatory, a vessel to contain the consecrated oil used in bap=
tism, &c.

Pax, a piece of metal or wood with the picture of Christ,
which was solemnly tendered to all the people present to kiss.

Pyxe, a box to put the host in.

Corpas, a case containing cloaths to lay under and over the host.

Pattens, plates or dishes used at the distribution of the host.

Parable, a part of the priest's habit worn with the chesybill.

Cope, a garment used by the priest at mass.

Chesybill, a garment almost totally covering the priest at mass.

Antiphoner, a book containing hymns to be said or sung by
priest and people alternately.

Grayle, a book containing several offices; as that of sprinkling
holy water, the process of the mass, the holy offices, kyrie, &c.

Legendys, containing the lessons to be read at the morning service.

Masse Bokys, containg all things belonging to the service of
the mass.

Sawters, containing the book of psalms.

Pystill Bokys, containing the epistles read in the church.

Mannellys, manuals containing all things belonging to the sa=
crament.

Processionary, containing the service used at processions.

A Colett Boke, containing the collects read in the church.

A sequence Boke, containing the service in which the people an=
swer the priest.

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APPENDIX.

(No V.)

Of the PARISH CLERKES.

The Articles of the Parish Clerkes Of=

of the Parish of Faversham,
agreed upon and settled in twenty-
second Year of king Henry VIII.

< 'VII' >

Imprimis. THE said clerkes or one of
them, diligently shall wait
upon the vicar or his deputy in ministration
of the sacraments and sacramentals at all
times, both by day and night, as often as
need shall require, and to be diligent and
obedient to the vicar or his deputy in all
such lawful things and commandments as
shall belong to their office to be done.
Item. The said clerkes, or one of them shall
attend in his rogett at morrow masse, and
at high masse to apparell the alters, and to
revest the priest singing the said masse, and
see the light or fire be continually in the

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chancel or church before noon every day,
while there is any masse to be sung as of
old time hath been accustomed.

It. The said clerks, or one of them, dayly
shall apparell the alters where any priest is
to sing masse after the morrow masse, and
bear and bring to the alters the chalice,
masse books and cruets, with wine and wa=
ter, and bear again to the vestry the same
masse book, chalice, and other ornaments
which shall be occupied at the said masse,
as of old time hath been accustomed.

It. The said clerks, at every masse, by note
shall sing the grayle, at the upper desk in
the body of the church, and the epistle, and
be diligent to sing and do their duty at all
services to be sung by note, and to bring
forth such books into the quire as shall be
necessary, as well for masses to be sung in
the said church, as any other service to be
sung by note, and to bring forth into the
quire, at every principal feast, surplices,
rochets, copes, and other ornaments as shall
serve for the convenient service, according
to the solemnity of the feast, and to lay

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the same bookes half over on one side of the
quire, and the other half of them on the
other side the quire; and at every principal
feast the said clerks, and every of them,
shall diligently come to the wardens of the
said church for the time being, and shew
them what ornaments shall be necessary to
be occupied for the principal feast, and
thereupon to help them to fetch the said or=
naments out of the treasury house into the
vestry, and there diligently to guide and or=
der them, as of old time hath been accus=
tomed; and after the principal feast is past,
to fold up the copes, and other ornaments,
mannerly, and bring them again diligently
to the said treasury.

It. The said clerks, or one of them, at all times when any service shall be done by note, shall sett the quier, not after his own breast, but as any man may sing, being a singer, conveniently his part, and where plain song faileth, one of them shall leave and keep the plain song unto the time the quier is set againe.

It. The said clerks, or one of them, shall

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daily fetch and put into the cruets fresh water, for the priest to sing with, and the said cruets be made clean within.

It. The said clerks, or one of them, every week shall make clean the quier, the Trinity-chapel, and especially over the alters and about them, and brush away the cobwebs, as well over the alters in the quier and chappels, as over the walls and windows of the same, and shall apparell all the said alters against evey principal feast, with such apparell as belongeth to them.

It. The clerks, or one of them, or a sufficient man for them, shall lye nightly in the church steeple; and from All Hallondtide to the feast of the Annuntiation of our Lady, they or one of them, or their sufficient deputy, shall be in the church every night by seven of the clock; and from the abovesaid feast the same clerks, or one of them or their deputy, shall nightly be at the said church, at eight of the clock at farthest.

It. The said clerks, or either of them, shall be obedient to the mayor, jurats, and com=

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mons of the said town, and to have no slanderous words, nor make occasion of debate in words nor in deeds, between the curate and the parishioners.

It. The said clerks, or one of them, as much as in them is, shall endeavour to teach children to read, and sing in the quier, and to do service in the church, as hath been of old time accustomed, they taking for their teaching as belongeth thereunto.

It. The said clerks, and either of them, at all times when the sexton of the said church shall lack help to ring to even song, matens, or mass, they, and either of them for lack of such help, shall help the sexton as much as in them is, to ring for the speediness of the service there to be done.

It. The said clerks, or either of them, or their sufficient deputies, every Sunday in the year shall bear holy water to every man's house, as of old time hath been accustomed.

It. The said clerks shall be diligent and obedient to the churchwardens, for all lawful

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commands touching the will of the said pa=

rish, and as shall belong to their office.

It. The said clerks, and every of them shall scour and keep clean the holy water stops of latyn, and the bason and ewer which be ordained for christning of children, and them to scoure and make clean as often as need shall require.

It. From henceforth every clerk, when he is admitted, shall swear truly to fulfil and execute these article and every one of them.

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APPENDIX.

(No. VI.)

The Articles for the SEXTON of the said Parish, made on the same Day as those of the Clarks.

Imprimis. THE sexton, or his sufficient deputy shall lye in the church steeple, as in the clerks orders, appendix V. and at eight o'clock every night shall ring the curfewe by the space of a quarter of an an hour, with such bell as of old time hath been accustomed.

Item. The sexton, or his deputy, every day in the morning, in the summer, shall open the church door at five o'clock, and in winter at six o'clock.

It. The said sexton, or his deputy, every Saturday, saint's even, and principal feasts, shall ring noon with as many bells as shall be convenient to the Saturday, saint's even,

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and principal feasts, and as shall belong according to the time; and at afternoon at every each of the said day's ring to even song, with as many bells as convenient, as of old time hath been accustomed, and on the morrow of each of the said days, to ring to mattins, and masse, and even song, according as belongeth, at convenient hours, and as many peels as hath of old time been accustomed. And on the work days to ring every day to masse at a convenient hour, as shall be required by the vicar or his deputy, as of old time hath been accustomed.

It. The sexton when he shall ring, and such persons as shall ring with him, shall ring in as due order and time, as they may or can, and not too long, nor too short time.

It. The sexton, on work days, shall toll three times to the morrow masse, with the fourth bell, at five o'clock in summer, and six in winter; and at first tolling he shall strike thirty strokes with the clapper of the same bell; at second tolling, within a quarter of an hour after, fifteen strokes; and at the

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third tolling, six strokes; and after, as soon as the parish clerk hath rung all in to the morrow masse with the little bell, the same sexton shall in three strokes with the fourth bell; and besides this, every work-day, he shall toll to the sacering of the high masse, with the first bell, the second bell, and the third bell, as hath been used of old time.

- It. The sexton shall make provision for the lighting the lamp in the quier before every priest go to the masse, and so to continue as long as every masse is to be sung there; and besides this, he daily and nightly shall cause the lamp in the quier to burne.
- It. The said sexton every holy evening, at the first even song, mattins, masse, and last even song, shall light the tapers and beams, as of time hath been accustomed and used.
- It. The said sexton, every Saturday at noon, shall fill the holy water stoppils, in the body of the church, with fresh water, and as often in the week as need shall require, and every morning see the church made clean from skowring of dogs.

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- It. The said sexton shall make clean the body of the church, and the cross isles, from dust and other filth, and also over the evening of every principal feast, and brush away all the cobwebs, and make clean over and about all the alters, walls, and windows in the body of the said church, as often as need shall require.
- It. The said sexton shall be diligent to the vicar, and diligently shall do and observe all lawful commandments concerning his office, which to him or his deputy shall be commanded by the vicar or his deputy.

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APPENDIX.

(no VII.)

The Certificate made of the Value of all the Manors, Parsonages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Pensions, Tithes, and other Emoluments belonging or appertaining to the Monasterye of Saint Savyour, in Faversham, as hereafter apereth perticularly.

The principal Manor of Faversham, in the Diocese of Cant. in the Deanrye of Ospringe.

IMPRIMIS.

l. s. d.

THE site of the said man', with 30 acres by estimation of the demans, lands, pastures, meadows, and gardens, being in our own hands, value at 2s.

p' acre 3 0 0

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Firme and Custume belonging to the same Manor, in the same Deanry.

l. s. d.

Received. Of the residue of the yearly ferme of the said manor, that is to wit, in corn, cattal, money, and for custume of 22¹/₂ acres 1 rood of land, belonging to the said manor, that is to wit, in ering, sowing the said acres with whete, rypping, carying into the barns of the said manor, and tassyng of the same whete done by the tenants of the same manor yerely by the tenure of their lands 36 0 0

Ferme of Messuages and other in the Town of Faversham.

It. Received for the ferme of 2 messuages at the town-gate of Faversham, and for other messuages, mill, and tenements in the said town, belonging to the said principal manor, by estimation yerely 26 17 0
And a seam of barley

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Rent in the same Town.

l. s. d.

It. Received for the yerely rent of tenements and messuages in the said town 21 6 11¹/₂
And ¹/₂ a quarter of barley

Rent of Upland.

It. Received for the yerely rent of ditto, belonging to the principal manor in custume, cocks, hens, and eggs, rated in money 52 0 11³/₄

Casualties.

It. Received yerely, by estimation, of and for all cas'. of letes and courtes belonging to the said principal manor holden within the town and hundred of Faversham, as in fines for sutes, merchymments and relyves, to the sum of 8 0 0

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Sale of Tymber and Wood in the Blean, and in Bosynden, belonging to the said Manor.

l. s. d.

It. Received commonly yerely of the forester of the Blean, for tymber and wood sold by him

there and in Bosynden, toge=
ther lying 20 0 0

Ferme of the Blean.

It. Received by the hands of the
said forester, for the ferme of
Woodlese in the Blean 0 11 0

It. Received by ditto the yearly
rent of 9 gates leading into the
said Blean 3s. and 9 hens, price
2s. 3d. and 105 eggs, price 5d. ¹/₄ 0 5 8¹/₄

Profits of Lammas Fair.

It. Received commonly of the
profits of a fair at Lamas, or
ad vincula si Petri 2 13 4

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Resolutions out of the foresaid principal
Manor of Faversham.

l. s. d.

Sum of all the particulars afore=
said 170 14 11¹/₂

Whereof goeth out to the monas=
tery of saint Augustine, Can=
terbury, a yerely pension of
6l. 13s. 4d. and to the same
monastery for a yerely rent out
of the yoke of Chetham,
11s. 5d. – Sum 7l. 4s. 9d. –
Clear sum 163 10 2¹/₂
And one quarter and ¹/₂ of barley

Ferme of Land.

It. Received for the yerely ferme
of land, called Southfleete and
Hagdale 10 0 0

It. Received for the yerely ferme
of land lying in Lodge Marsh,
and Weld Marsh 3 6 8

13 6 8

Ferme of Land in occupying of Ro=
bert a Broke.

It. Received of Robert a Broke, of

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l. s. d.

Haron Hill, for the yerely ferme
of 6 acres and ¹/₂ of land lying
and adjoining to lands, called
Lamberte's Londe 1 0 0

Resolutions out of the said Lands.

Sum, as it appeareth, whereof
goeth out for a yerely rent, for
part of the same lands to the
canons of saint Stephen's cha=
pel at Westmynstre, holden of
their manor of queen courte in
Ospringe, 3s. 4d. and to the
heirs of Mathew Martyn, for

the residue of the said lands
holden of the manor of Dar=
gate 22d. a cock, price 2d. –
4 hens, price 1s. – Sum 3s. –
Clear sum 0 13 8

Ferme of Cock'm and Mentylh'm.

It. Received the yerely rent of
lande called Cockh'm and Men=
tylh'm 2 6 8

Resolutions out of which goeth

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l. s. d.

to the A. Bp. of Cant. a yerely
rent holden of his manor of
Boughton under the Blean, 7s.
and a yerely pension to the vicar
of Hern-hill, 4s. 8d. – Sum 0 11 8
Clear sum 1 15 0

Abbot's Court in the Isle of Hartye.

For the ferme of d^o marsh lands,
and lands called Julian's Mershe 20 6 8
Resolutions. To the shryve's torne
for a yerely rent of part of the
said lands 9d. and to the heirs
of Thomas Frogenhall a yerely
rent of 4s. 11d³/₄ – And for a
wall scot commonly yerely 40s.
Sum 45s. 8d³/₄ – Clear sum 18 3 0¹/₄

Ferme of Prestefield.

Received for the yrely farm of d^o 1 13 4

Ferme of Negdon Mershe.

It. Received for the yerely ferme
of d^o 8 0 0

Resolutions. Out of Negdon

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l. s. d.

Mershe a yerely pension to the
parson of Graveney, 3s. 4d.

Ferme of Horsehops and other.

It. Received for the yerely farm
of Horsehops at Brokebridge,
and for Catstart, with other
meadows there 1 13 4

Resolutions. Out of Horsehops
to the manor of Graveney,
2s. 6d. – Sum clear 1 10 10

Gore Marshe.

For the yerely ferme of d^o with
upland belonging 8 0 0

Resolutions. Yerely rent to A. Bp.
of Cant. 5s. 6d. – Vicar of
Hern Hill a pension of 13s. 4d.
– For a wall scot 5s. 11d. –
Sum 1l. 4s. 9d. – Sum clear 6 15 3

Ferme of our Liberties of See and
Snout Weres.

It. Received, by estimation, for
the yerely ferme of our tenants

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l. s. d.

fishing within our liberties of
the see, and for Snout Weres,
which we hold of the king by
fee ferme 1 13 4

Resolutions. Out of which to the
king's manor of Mylton, 1l. –
Sum clear 0 13 4

Ferme of the Manor of Elynden, in
the Diocese of Cant. and Deanry of
West Bere.

It. Received for the yerely ferm
of the manor or tenement called
Elynden, 6l. and in rent yerely
13s 4d. and in rent, hens 12,
price 3s. p' ann. 6 16 0
Sale of the tymber and wood
there yerely 1 0 0

Ferme of the Tenement called Lam=
bert's Londe.

For the yerely rent, and of the
lands 12 2 0
Sale of tymber and wood there 0 10 0

Resolutions. Out of Elynden, and

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Lambert's Londe, out of Elyn=
den a yerely rent to the manor
of Whitstaple 10s. – To the
prior of Christchurch, Cant.
holden of his manor of Se Sal=
ter 5s. – And for a yerely obit
for the souls of Robert Bylles=
den, gent. donor of the said
manor, Elynden, Thebalde E=
vyas, gentyl woman, and for
all Xten souls, 10s. 7d. whereof
the mayor of Faversham, with
2 of his brethren for the tyme
being, hath and shall receive
yerely for ever before the masse
of the said obit 23d. That is to
to say the same mayor shall re=
ceive by t'hands of the chaun=
ter of the monasterye of Faver=
sham foresaid, for the tyme be=
ing 13d. and shall offer at the
same masse 1d. And either of
the said mayor's brethren shall
receive of the said chaunter 5d.
and either of them shall offer
in like manner 1d. Sum as it
appeareth before, when also it is
ordeyned by the said Robert

l. s. d.

Byllesden to be given in the day
of the said obit to 12 power
persons 12d. and 7s. 8d. resi=
due to be bestowed for waste of
of waxe ringing of bells and
to prests and clerkes. Sum as
it appereth beforesaid. Also
there goeth out of Lambert's
Londes a yerely rent of part of
the said lands to Mathew Mar=
tyn holden of his manor of
Dargate 1s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ and to the
heirs of John Boyce late of
Sandwich for an annuity as
well out of the said Lambert's
londes as Elynden 10l. – Sum
11l. 6s. 10d $\frac{1}{2}$. – Sum clear of
both these farms and sale of
wood and tymber there 19 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ten pounds alms money ordeyn=
ed by king Stephen and queen
Maude his wife to be given
yerely to poore people perpetu=
ally, and so used for the souls of
the said king and queen foun=
ders of the said monastery of

Faversham foresaid and for the
soules of Eustace the sonne of
them, William erle of Boleyn
and all Xten souls. Imprimis,
every Friday 12d. – 2l. 12s. –
In the day of the nativity of our
Lord, on the day of Epiphany
of our Lord God, in the day of
the purification of our Blessed
Lady the Virgin, in the day of
the annunciation of our Blessed
Lady the Virgin, upon Palm=
Sunday, each day 3s. 4d. – Up=
on Maundy Thursday 10s. –
Upon Good Friday 3s. 4d. –
Upon Easter Eve 3s. 4d. – Up=
on Easter day 3s. 4d. – The
4th day of May being the obit
of the foresaid queen 6s. 8d. –
On the day of ascension of our
Saviour 3s. 4d. – On the day of
Pentecost 3s. 4d. – Upon Tri=
nity Sunday 3s. 4d. – In the day
of Corporis Christi 3s. 4d. – In
the day of saint John Baptist
3s. 4d. – In the day of saint Pe=
ter and Paul 3s. 4d. – In the day

l. s. d.

of the transfiguration of our
Saviour Jesu 3s. 4d. – In the day

of our Blessed Lady the Virgin
3s. 4d. – In the day of the dedi=
cation of the church of the said
monastery 3s. 4d. – In the day
of the exaltation of the Holy
Crosse 3s. 4d. – In the day of
All Saints 3s. 4d. – And in the
24th day of October being the
Day of the obit of the said king
6s. 8d. – Sum 7 pounds 2 shil=
lings and 58 shillings residue to
be given yerely to bedrid, blind,
and lame people within the
town and hundred of Faver=
sham. – Sum 10 0 0
It. There goeth out of the fermes
of the messuages and lands be=
fore expressed by yerely for ever
over and above the obit of Ro=
bert Byllesden and Thebald E=
vyas foresaid for 7 obits moo=
for our founders as it appear=
eth by our mortlage book to
priests clerks power people for

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l. s. d.

wast of wax and for ringing
bells 4 1 4

The Manor of King's Noth in the
Diocese of Canterbury and in the
Deanry of Sutton.

It. Received for the yerely ferme
of King's Noth 5 6 8
It. Received the yerely rent of the
tenants of the same manor in
cocks and hens the sum of 1 19 2¹/₂
It. For the yerely rent of Wood=
lese there 0 10 0
It. Received of Anthony Seint=
Leger gent. for the yerely ferme
of 5 acres and one rod of land
inclosed in his parke there at
Lamas a buck or in money at
the election of the said abbot
for the tyme being 0 6 8

Sale of Tymber and Wood.

It. Received for the sale common=
ly yerely of tymber and wood
out of the woods belonging to

190

l. s. d.

the said manor called Est-wood,
West-wood, Mill-grove, and
other there 1 3 4

Resolutions out of the Manor of
King's Noth.

Whereof goeth out to the perso=
ne of Ulcombe for a yerely

pension 10s. and to the shryve
for a yerely fine for the tenants
of the same manor 1s. – Sum
clar 8 10 10¹/₂

Ferehurst in the Diocese of Cant. and
Deanry of Charing.

It. Received for the yerely ferme
of Great Ferehurst and Little
Ferehurst 2l. 18s. 3d. – And in
rent hens 4 price 1s. 2 19 3

Sum of all the temporalities in
the county of Kent belonging
to the foresaid monastery, as
before appeareth 259 18 9

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The Parsonage of Boughton under the
Bleane in Diocese of Canterbury
foresaid, and in the Deanry of Os=
pringe forenamed.

Imprimis. The site of the said
parsonage with the glebe land
and all manner of tythes to the
same belonging now being in
our own hands hath been letten
to ferme by yere as it appeareth
by indenture for 36 0 0

The Parsonage of Haron-hill in the
Diocese and Deanry aforesaid.

It. The site of the same parsonage
with all manner of tythes to the
same belonging is letten to
ferme by yere as it appereth by
indenture in corn and money
for 10 0 0

The Parsonage of Preston next Faver=
sham in the forewritten Diocese and
Deanry.

It. The site of the said parsonage

192

l. s. d.

with all manner of tythes to the
same belonging now being in
our own hands hath been letten
to ferme by yere as it appeareth
by indenture 13 6 8

Resolutions out of the said Parsonages
of Boughton, Haron-hill, and Pres=
ton.

To Xt church in Cant. for a yere=
ly pension 5 0 0

To the archdeacon of Cant. for
another yerely pension 1 6 8

Sum clear of the parsonages 53 0 0

Receipts of a yerely pension out
of the church of Luddenham
3l. 6s. 8d. – And for a yerely

pension out of the church of
Newnham 1l. 13s. 4d. 5 0 0

Oblations.

Received by estimation for all
manner of oblations done in
the monastery of Faversham 0 3 4
Sum clar. of the receipts of all

193

l. s. d.
the spiritualities belonging to
the foresaid monasterye 58 3 4

Fees.

To William Roper, high steward
of our lands, leets, and courts
in Kent 8 6 8
To our bailiff of the town and
liberty of Faversham by the
yere 1 1 4
To Robert Coldwell, receiver of
the fermes and rents of the same
town 2 13 4
To Symon Ancelline, receiver of
the manors of King's Noth and
Uplands by yere 3l. and for
a gowne 13s. 4d. 3 13 4
To Joseph Beverley, auditor of
our accompts by yere 3 6 8
To Thomas Hungerford, gent.
receiver of the ferme and rents
of the manor of Elynden, Lam=
bert's Londes, the Bleane, Bo=
synden, &c. 3l. 6s. 8d. – Sum 22 8 0

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The Manor of Bendyshe Hall in the
Diocese of London and in the Dean=
ery of Sampford, in the County of
Essex.

l. s. d.

It. Received for the yerely ferme
of a manor called Bendyshe
Hall in the parish of Radwin=
ter in the county of Essex for
all manner of rents services
harryots fynes and sutes to the
same manor belonging or in any
wise appertaining as it appear=
eth by indenture for the same 33 0 0

Sale of wood there yerely out of
the woods called Old wood,
New Wood, Bradhedge Grove,
and other hedge rows there 3 6 8

Resolutions out of the said Manor of
Bendyshe.

To the prior and convent of
Christchurch in London a pen=
sion of 5l. 10s. – To the parson
of Radwinter for tythes, one

acre of wheat in harvest price

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l. s. d.

10s. — One acre of oats price
5s. 4d. — A lamb price 8d. — A
pig price 4d. — And in money
3s. 4d. — Also to a steward for
a yerely fee for keeping the
courts leet of the said manor
13s. 4d. — And to Edmond Bur=
ley receiver of the ferme of fore=
said manor, and of the sale of
woodes for his fee 1l. — Sum
8l. 3s. — Sum clar. 28 3 8

Sum of the temporalities within
the county of Essex as before
appeareth whereof goeth out as
is aforesaid

Sum total of the whole value of
all the manors personages lands
tenements and other emolu=
ments belonging to the said
monasterye of Faversham as
before appeareth 355 15 2

Goeth out yerely in rents resolute
pensions, almes, fees to stew=
ards, auditors, receivers, and
other as before appeareth 70 19 8⁴

Sum clar. of the whole yerely va=

196

l. s. d.

lue of all the manors, per=
sonages lands tenements and
other emoluments belonging or
appertaining to the sayde mo=
nastery as before particularly
appeareth 284 15 5³₄

And a quarter and $\frac{1}{2}$ of barley

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APPENDIX.

(No VIII.)

The Account of the Murder of Mr.
ARDERN, from the Wardmote
Book. Anno Dom. 1550. Anno
Regn. Reg. Edw. VI. 4to.

THIS yere the 15 day of Februari being
Sondaye one Thomas Ardern, of Faver=
sham aforesaid, gentleman, was heynously
murdered in his own parlour, about seven of
the clock in the night, by one Thomas Mors=
by, a taylor, of London, late servant to sir
Edward North, knight, chancellor of the
augmentations, father-in-law unto Alice Ar=
dern, wife of the said Thomas Ardern; and
by one Black Will, of Calyce, a murderer,
which murderer was previly sent for to Calyce
by the earnest sute, appointment, and confe=
deracy of the said Alice Ardern, and Tho=

mas Morsby, one John Green, a taylor, and George Bradshaw, a goldsmith, inhabitants of Faversham aforesaid, to th' intent to murder

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the said Ardern her husband; which Alice, the said Morsby did not only carnally keep in her own house in this town, but also fed him with delicate meats and sumptuous apparell, all which things the said Ardern did well know, and wilfully did permit and suffer the same, by reason whereof she procured her said husband's death, to th' intent to have married with the said Morsby, and so first she made of her said counsel the said Thomas Morsby, and one Cecily Pounder his sister, Michael Saunderson, taylor, and Elizabeth Stafford; which Michael and Elizabeth were the dayly servants to the said Thomas Ardern, and the abettors and councellors to the said murder, were the aforesaid and John Green, George Bradshaw, and William Blackbourne, painter; which Bradshaw fett th' aforesaid murderer at Calyce foresaid, and the same murderer came over to Faversham, and brought with him a co-adjutor named Loosebagg, who also was made a counsel to th' aforesaid murder, so that he was most shamefully murdered, as is aforesaid, as he was playing at tables friendly with the said Morsby; for sodenlye came out of a dark house, adjoining to th' said parlour, the 'foresaid Black Will, whom she and her complices

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had bestowed previly before, and came with a napkyn in his hand, and sodenlye came behind the said Ardern's back, threw the said napkyn over his hedd and face, and strangled him, and forthwith the said Morsby stept to him, and strake him with a taylor's great pressing Iron upon the scull to the braine, and immediately drew out his dagger, which was great and broad, and therewith cut the said Ardern's throat; being at the death of him the said Alice his wife, Michael Saunderson, and Elizabeth Stafforde, and after that he was thus murdered, he was carried out of the said parlour into the aforesaid dark house, and when the said Black Will had holpen to lay him there he returned forthwith to the said Cecily Pounder's house, and there received for his thus doing, the sum of eight pounds in money, which was there appointed for his reward, and immediately he departed from Faversham, so that he could not justly be heard of since that time, and he being thus departed with his reward, Cisely Pounders went to the said Ardern's house, and did helpe to bear the dead corps out into a meadow there, commonly called the Amery Croft, on the back side of the said Ardern's garden: and

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about eleven of the clock the said Sunday night, the said Arderne was found where they had laid him, in the said meadowe; whereupon the said Arderne's house was searched, and thereupon his blood was found, that it was manifest and well approved that he was slayne in his own house. Whereupon the said Alice Arderne, Michael Saunderson, and Elizabeth Stafford, were apprehended and attached of felonye, and also the said Morsby and Bradshaw, but the aforesaid John Green, William Blackbourne, and George Loosebagg, escaped at that time: and the aforesaid Alyce Arderne, Thomas Morsby, Cicely Pounder, Michael Saunderson, George Bradshaw, and Elizabeth Stafford, were indited and arraygned within the said town and liberties of Faversham, in the abbey-hall which the said Arderne had purchased, and there adjudged to dye, that is, to wytt, the said Alice Arderne to be burned at Cantorburye, and the said Bradshaw to be there hanged in chains by the commandment of the king's most honourable counsel, and the aforesaid Thomas Morsby and his sister judged to be hanged in Smithfield, in London; and the foresaid Michael Saunderson to be drawn and hanged in chains

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within the liberties of Faversham aforesaid, and the foresaid Elizabeth Stafford to be burned within the liberties of the said town; all which was accomplyshed and performed accordingly. And about the last end of the moneth of July then next following, the foresaid John Green was apprehended and taken in Cornwall, and brought again by men of that country to Faversham, where shortly after he was judged to be hanged in chains, within the liberties there. And all the apparel that belonged to the said Alice Arderne, all the moveable goods of the aforesaid Thomas Morsby, Cicely Pounders, George Bradshaw, and John Green, amounted unto the sum of nine score and four pounds ten shillings and four pence half penny, over and above certain jewels of the said murderers, which are contained in a certain Bocks delivered into the treasury house of Faversham foresaid, as by the particulars thereof more plainly doth appear; of which said nine score and four pounds ten shillings and four pence halfpenny, the accomptants or sellers of the said goods aske to be allowed upon two bylls of recknyng bestowed upon the said felons and their attainer, sixty-three pounds fifteen shillings

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and seven pence, and so they have delivered in redy money to the foresaid treasurye parcel of the said money, *after the old rate one hundred and twenty pounds whereof there was lost by abasing or fall of the said money sixty pounds.*

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APPENDIX.

(No IX.)

Part of Sir Dudley Diggs's Will relative to the Running at Old Wives Lees. Dated 16 February, 1628.

FINALLY, whereas part of the manor of Selgrove, in the parish of Faversham, did by escheat fall unto me, which I have been contented the lady Clare shall enjoy during her life. My will is, that after her death the profits thereof be converted to this charitable use. First, I would have the same let to some honest tenant, paying, over and above the quit rents, only twenty pounds by the year, and so soon as this twenty pounds is raised, then my will is, that the lord of Faversham, or in his absence the mayor of Faversham, with the advice of four of the jurats, and the lord of Chilham, or in his absence the vicar of Chilham, with the advice of four of the best freeholders, shall choose a young

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man and a young maiden, of good conversation, between the age of sixteen and twenty-four, and on the 19th shall run a tye at Chilham, the young man, as also the young maid, that shall prevail, shall each of them have ten pounds.

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<gold medal - see p 207 footnote>

APPENDIX.

(No X.)

The Account of King James IId's coming to Faversham, December 12, 1688. By Capt. Richard Marsh.

DECEMBER 11, being Tuesday, diverse stage coaches were going to Canterbury; when they came to Boughton-street, the persons therein hearing that Canterbury gates were shut, and the inhabitants of the city in arms, they resolved to retreat; one of which coaches came into Faversham, being sir Tho=

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mas Jenner's, and himself in it, who was then judge of the common pleas, with esquire Graham, one of the commissioners of excise, and esquire Bourton, they would have hired a vessel here to have carried them over to France, but we retained them Prisoners here, as justly suspecting they were flying from justice.

Whilst we were securing these, the Ospringe men stopped five other coaches, and sent to town for a stronger guard; at which the people ran with great alacrity and cheerfulness, and brought them prisoners into Faversham,

only one coach escaped their hands at Os=pringe, and drove hard on to Sittingbourn; I was one that followed them, with esquire Ricard, Mr. Napleton, and Mr. Edwards, and examined them at Sittingbourn, in which we took father Obadiah Walker, father Poul=ton, a Popish school-master at Hackney, and Mr. Sign, quarter-master in sir Edward Hales's regiment, which person was appointed to be a servant to the said Obadiah Walker, and conducted them all to Faversham that night, and sent three expresses to Canterbury, Ash=ford, and Maidstone, for to alarm the coun=try as they went, for speedy supplies, for fear

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of a rescue, which we had the next day. While that every man was thus employed to take criminals, in pursuance to the prince of Orange's third declaration, we heard of sir Ed=ward Hales being about Elmy in order for his escape.

The Faversham sailors observing a vessel of about thirty tons, lying at Shellness to take in ballast, resolved forthwith to go and board her; they went in the evening with three smacks and about forty men, and three files of musqueteers of Faversham band, all well appointed, of which they made William Amis, sometime master of a vessel, their captain; in the cabbins of which vessel they seized three persons of quality, of which they knew only sir Edward Hales; from which three persons they took three hundred /* guineas, and brought them afterwards on shore beyond Oure, at a

/* Besides this money, the king was robbed of two gold medals, one on the birth of the pretender, and the other on the birth of king Charles II. The first, perhaps an unic, [placed at the head of this appendix] is now in the valuable cabinet of Thomas Knight, esquire, of Godmersham; the other in that of my most worthy friend Mr. John White, merchant, of London. Both of them were procured, some years since, from the reduced son of that Amis who was the captain of the crew.

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place called the Stool, on Wednesday, De=cember the twelfth, about ten o'clock in the morning, where met them, sir Thomas Jen=ner's coach, with about twenty gentlemen of the town on horseback, and brought them into the queen's arms in Faversham. I, stand=ing by the coach, seeing the king come out, whom I knew very well, was astonished, and said, "Gentlemen, you have taken the king a prisoner," which wrought great amaze=ment amongst them all. – Then the gentle=men owned him as their sovereign. – Then the king expressed himself in this manner to one of the clergy; "I see the rabble is up, and I must say with the psalmist, that God alone can still the rage of the Sea, and the mad=ness of the people, for I cannot do it, said

the king, therefore am I forced to fly.” Then the king ordered the money that was taken from them to be divided amongst them that took him. — The king wrote a letter to the earl of Winchelsea to come to him, and let him know that he was at Faversham, in the midst of his enemies; at which my lord came from Canterbury that night, which much gladdened the king, that he had now one with him that knew how to respect the person of a

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king, and to awe the rabble, for those brutish, unmannerly sailors, had carried themselves very indecently towards him. The king desired much of the gentlemen to convey him away at night in the custom-house boat, and pressed it upon their consciences, and told them, that if the prince of Orange should take away his life, his blood would be required at their hands, and that now it was in their power to release him, but shortly it would be out of their power to do him good. — The gentlemen would by no means admit of it, saying they must be accountable for him to the prince of Orange, and it would be a means of laying the nation in blood.

He was carried from the queen’s arms to the mayor’s house, which was captain Thomas Southouse’s, which is the house that our observator now liveth in, in Court-street, where he continued under a strong guard of soldiers and sailors, until Saturday morning following ten o’clock.

Sir Edward Hales, and the rest of the Popish prisoners, were kept in the court-hall, only sir Edward Hales was removed to Maid-

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stone goal, within a few hours after the king’s departure.

The king sent to the lords of the council, to let them know that the mob had possessed themselves of his money and necessaries, and desired them to send new supplies to him. — They forthwith dispatched the earls of Faversham, Hilsborough, Middleton, and Yarmouth, with about one hundred and twenty horse-guards, besides sumpter horses, padnaggs, and coaches, whose orders were, to prevail with the king, if it were possible, to return to Whitehall, but not to put any restraint upon his person, if his resolution continued to go beyond the seas. The lords came to Sittingbourn on Friday evening, but were met by sir Basil Dixwell, who commanded the horse-guards in town, under the earl of Winchelsea, with some other persons of quality, and persuaded the lords to leave the guards at Sittingbourn, and they would conduct his majesty thither next morning; which was done with much order, peace, and satisfaction, both to the king and people.

The king lay that night at Rochester, and went next day to Whitehall, intending to avoid the city and go over at Lambeth; but when he drew nigh the city, he was informed that the city would receive him with acclamations of joy; then he went through the city and visited the queen dowager by the way, and the general discourse of the people was, – “though we hate his religion, yet we honour his person.” The king sent a letter by the earl of Faversham to the prince of Orange at Windsor, but the prince secured the said earl prisoner in the said castle, alledging he was guilty of high treason for disbanding the army without order. The prince sent to the king at Whitehall, that he thought it not safe, in this present juncture of affairs, for his majesty to remain there, by reason of the resort of Papists, so he ordered his removal to Ham, but the king rather desired to go to Rochester, which was granted him, and the prince sent some of his guards with him thither. – Then the king desired a pass for France for a gentleman and two servants without name, which was also granted. – The king, with his natural son the duke of Berwick, went out of sir Richard Head’s house by a back door, on

Sunday about three o’clock in the morning, and was carried from thence in a barge to Shellness, where lay a small vessel, the master whereof carried and landed them between Calais and Bouloign, in France, on Tuesday December the 25th, where they had guards to conduct them to Paris, where his queen was gone before. Where I’ll leave him to spend the rest of his days in a blind superstitious devotion for which cause he has deserted three kingdoms, or rather they him.

A list of the Prisoners remaining at Faversham under a strong Guard, until the 30th of December, and then conducted some to the Tower, some to Newgate, and others released:

John Labon, bishop of Canterbury.
 Mr. Gifford, titular bishop of Oxford.
 Obadiah walker, master of Oxford.
 Mr. Poulton, master of a school at Hackney.
 Mr. Kingsley, lord Teynham’s priest.
 Mr. Rout, fellow of Magdalene college.
 Mr. Locker, colonel Finch’s priest.
 Mr. Gemson, tutor to lord Howard’s children.

Mr. Hardwick, a Spanish merchant.
 Mr. Sign, a quarter master.

Protestant Prisoners.

Sir Thomas Jenner.

Esquire Graham.
Esquire Burton.

Observer R. M. 1688.

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APPENDIX.

(No XI.)

Moral Sentences on the Beams and
Walls of the Court-Hall.

UPON the ceilings over the seats:

<e>

VIDIT,
"JEHOVA AUDIT,
JUDICAT."

Upon a cross beam fronting the mayor's seat, over which is the statue of Justice, with a ballance in one hand and a sword in the other:

"RECTE JUDICATE QUI JUDICATIS TERRAM."

Upon the east wall in the first partition:

"Magistrates are the phisitions of the commonwealth, yielding fit potions for the ridding of all distempered humours."

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"Magistrates are the fathers of the common wealth, to govern with a fatherly love and care."

"Recte regitur respublica cui magistratus sic imperat populo ut pater filio." SOLON.

"Magistrates are instructors and leaders of the people."

"Ore loqui docto et virtutem ostendere factis." HOMER.

"The example of the rulers is a forcible inducement of the people to good or evil."

"A magistrate ought to refrain the company of vitious persons, for the evil which they do in his company is reputed his." PLUT.

"Magistrates ought to be men of courage, fearing God, dealing truly, hating covetousness." EXOD xviii..21.

"Interdictus sit magistratus homini egeno. – Egenus æque est is qui nihil habet, et cui nihil satis est." SEN.

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"As the sun is all one both to the poor and rich, so ought a ruler not to respect the person but the matter." SOCRAT.

"Ye rulers, and governors, remember your Ruler and Governor, the Ruler and Governor of all; and as you would be honoured and obeyed of your subjects, so honour and obey him." HERMES.

“OBEDITE LEGIBUS.”

In the second partition on the same side:

“Obedientia est felicitatis mater.”

“Wicked men obey for fear, and the good for their goodness.” ARIST.

“Nullum est majus quam inobedientiæ malum.” STOB.

“The love of the rulers breedeth the good obedience of the people; and the obedience of the people breedeth the good love of the rulers.” JUST.

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“That commonwealth is most happy and freest from danger, where the people obey the rulers, and the rulers obey the laws, and the laws obey justice.”

“Obedientia non servili metu sed charitatis affectu servanda est. GREG. XII MORAL.

“DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE UNTO.”

In the third partition of the same side:

“As phisitions use to cut off those members, which being rotten admit no means of cure, that the whole members of the body might not be infected by them; so a magistrate in a commonwealth ought to cut off those with the sword of justice, which being given to all vices, do condemn all admonition, least others be made worse by their wicked company. CIC.

“Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the children of men is full set in them to do evil.” ECCL. VIII. 11.

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“The judge himself is condemned when the guilty person is pardoned.”

“Do no evil, so shall no harm be done unto you.” 1630.

Upon the west wall in the first partition.

“The laws of every nation are nothing else but reason and good order of life reduced into rules certain, to avoid the diverse and inconstant opinions of variable minds. The end of law is to bridle such as live without reason or law.”

“Leges a legendo; or, to instruct and to teach. – Leges a ligando; to command and inforce the way of morality.”

“Laws are bonds for the wild, to secure and humble them; for the weak, to secure and keep them.”

“The law is a lanthorn to direct us, a guide to conduct us, a medicine to heal us, a pit

to restrain us, a sword to defend us.”

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“Leges semper una et eadem voce omnibus loquantur. CIC. – Laws respect all alike without exception.”

“Leges in calamo virgines in foro sunt meretrices. – Laws that are virgins in the penning, often times prove strumpets in the pleading; which is done when they are either too much prostituted by vendible tongues, or wrested and perverted by sinister and inconstant interpretation.”

“Quid faciunt leges ubi sola pecunia regnat, aut ubi paupertas vincere nulla potest.

What good do laws when judges are rewarded,
Or poor man’s cause is not at all regarded?”

“CURRAT LEX,
VIVAT REX.”

On the west wall in the middle partition.

“Obedience is an incomparable virtue, and due both to God and man; that is, first and chiefly to God, and then to those that be sent of Him and set in authority.”
SOCRATES.

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“Submit yourselves to all manner of ordinance of man for the Lord’s sake; whether it be unto the king as unto the superior, or unto governors, as unto them that are sent of him, for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well.”
1 PET. II. 13.

“Where obedience is due, there ought to be excluded all kinds of reproach, murmuring, mocking, and reviling, for thereof ensueth contempt, which, like a pestilence, consumeth all laws and authorities.”
ALEC. SE.

“OBEY YOUR RULERS.”

On the west wall, in the third partition.

“Punishment is a loss or pain inflicted upon such as transgress the law, and is either pecuniary or corporal; it is a righteous justice, that he which willingly draws to sin, should against his will be drawn to pain.”
MAR. AUR.

“Those cities or towns in which there are

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no severe laws for the punishment of sin, are rather to be accounted forests for monsters, than places habitable for men.”

“As the cutting of vines and other fruit-trees is the cause of better and more plentiful fruit, so the punishment of the bad

causeth the good to flourish." CIC.

"Juste puniuntur qui licitis abutuntur."

Upon the south wall fronting the mayor's seat:

"If magistrates God's stewards on earth be set,
To take the care and charge of things below,
O King of kings! most glorious and great!
Inspire their hearts that they may learn and know
To walk and rule as justice doth require;
And to each party equal doom to give,
Hating rewards and covetous desire;
Not sparing rich, nor poor unjustly grieve,
Knowing that they must give account for all,
When Christ, their Judge, to judgment doth
 them call.

Let subjects to their rulers subject be,
Shunning contempt and scornful murmuring,
Which is the bane of all authority,
And doth to every state confusion bring.

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Let punishment be given to each offence,
As godly laws prescribe, without delay;
Unjust delay emboldens lewd pretence,
And causeth vice to bear so much the sway.
Let Moses's scepter with Aaron's rod agree,
And then both church and state shall happy be.

FINIS.

The Author's Distance from the Press has occasioned the following ERRATA.

Page 2, line 3, after by add above.

16, In the Note, for itenerant read itinerant.

54, line 11, for these read those.

76, 22, (Northmutha read Northmutha)

112, 10, Clunis read Clugny.

114, 13, tanqum read tanquam.

214, 3, ceilings read ceiling.

<This is an interesting book, somewhat marred by the number of typographical errors (only a few of which are captured by the 'Errata' at the end). As a rule I would leave it to the reader to put things right. But I have thought it best to correct some obvious defects in the list of mayors (especially on page 122), and have been enabled to do so by the help of Arthur Percival and Duncan Harrington. My thanks to them. – C.F. July 2012.>