

Monasticon Anglicanum: or, the history of the ancient abbies, monasteries, hospitals, cathedral and collegiate churches, with their dependencies, in England and Wales. Also of all such Scotch, Irish, and French monasteries as in any manner relate to those in England ... Illustrated with the original cuts of the cathedral and collegiate churches, and habits of the religious and military orders / First publish'd in Latin by Sir William Dugdale ... To which are now added, exact catalogues of the bishops of the several dioceses, to the year 1717. The whole corrected, and supplied with many useful additions, by an eminent hand.

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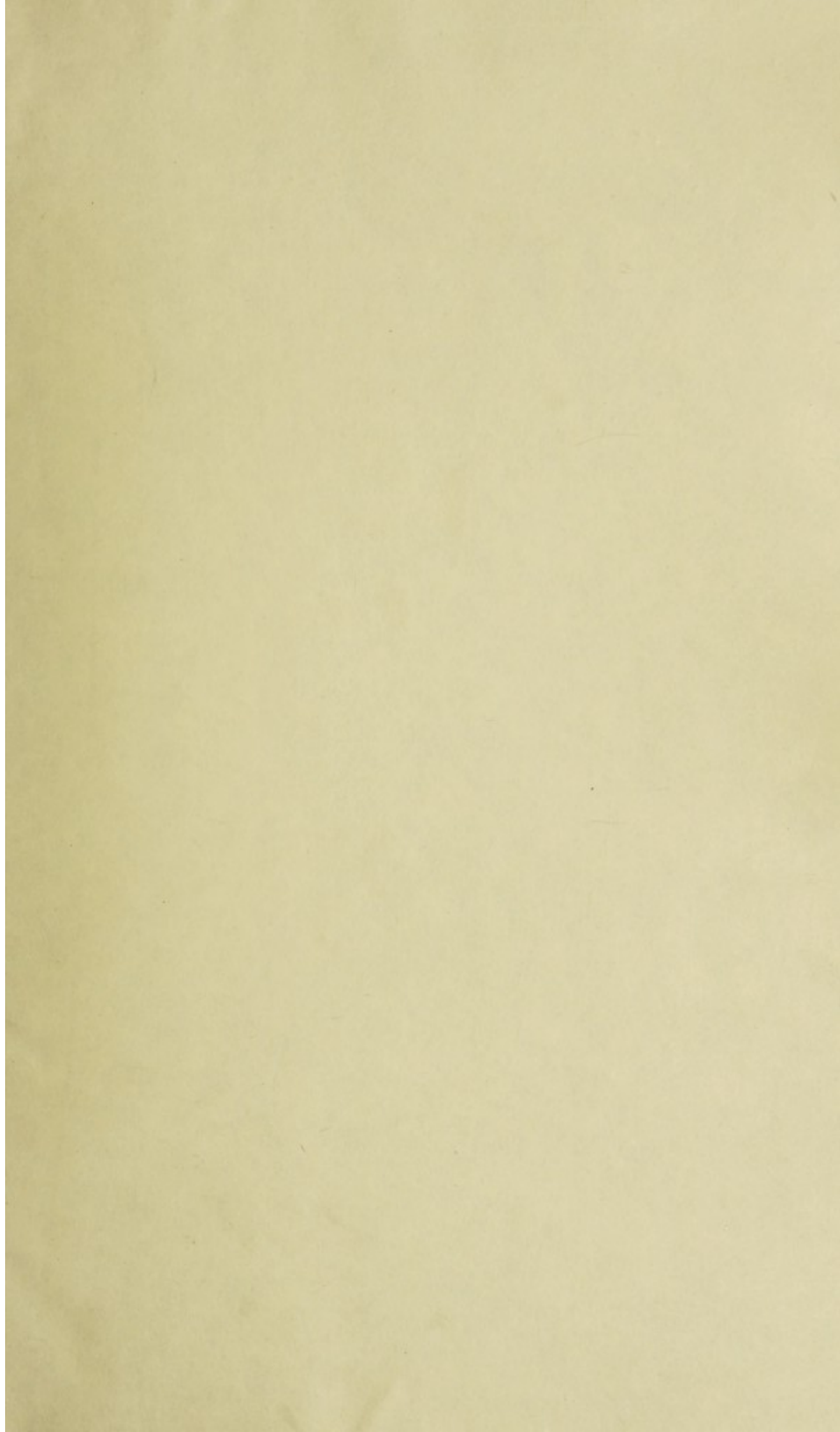


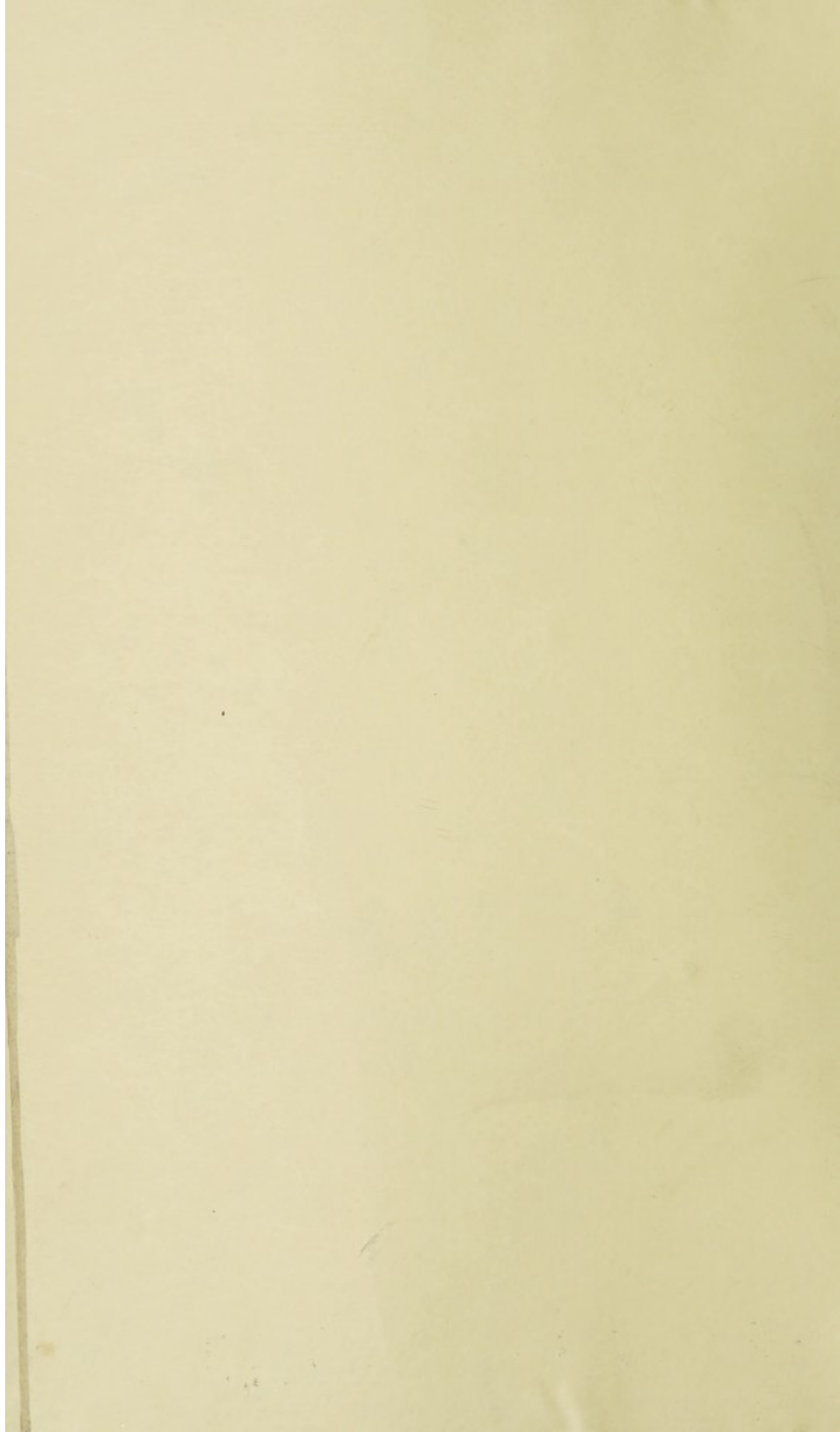
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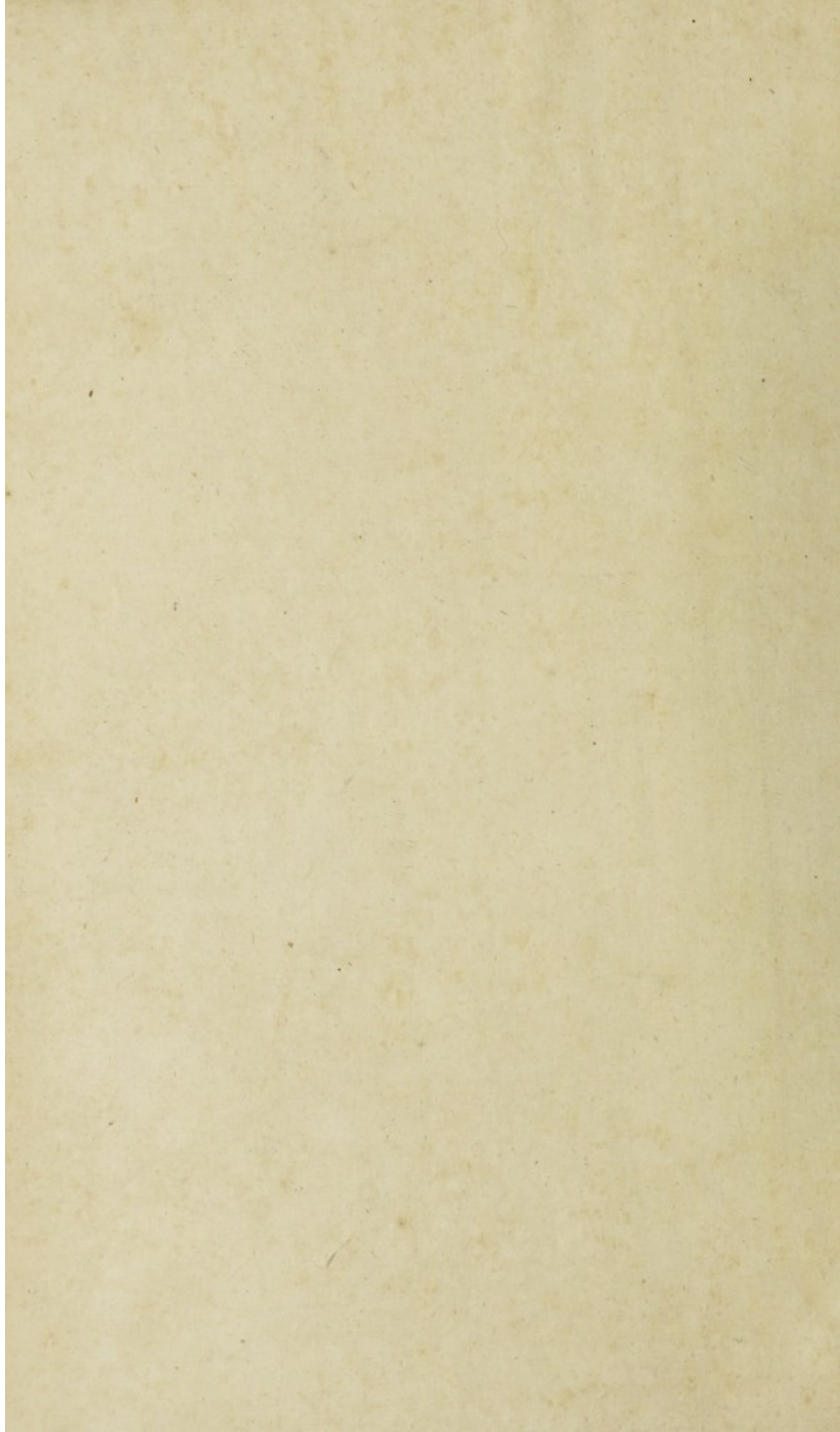




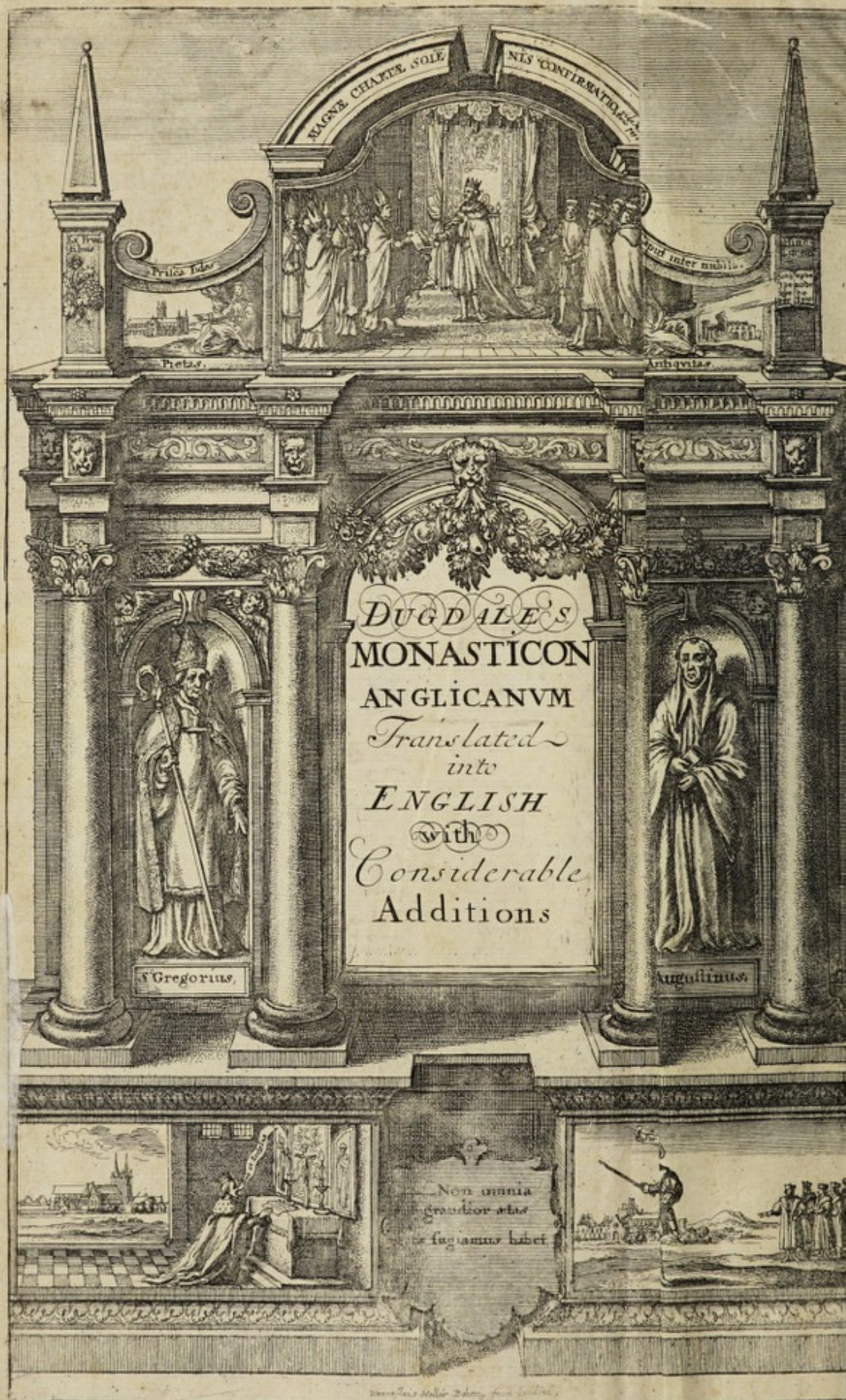


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DEBILITAS
MONASTICON
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Monasticon Anglicanum:

OR, THE

HISTORY

Of the ANCIENT

ABBIES, MONASTERIES, HOSPITALS,
Cathedral and Collegiate CHURCHES,
With their Dependencies,

IN

ENGLAND and WALES:

ALSO OF ALL SUCH

Scotch, Irish, and French **MONASTERIES,**
as did in any manner relate to those in **ENGLAND.**

CONTAINING

A full COLLECTION of all that is necessary to be known concerning the **ABBY-LANDS**, and their *Revenues*; with a particular Account of their Foundations, Grants, and Donations; collected from Original MSS. the Records in the Tower of *London*, at *York*, and in the Court of *Exchequer*, and Augmentation-Office: As also the Famous Libraries of *Bodley*, *King's-College*, *Camb.* the *Benedictine College* at *Doway*, *Arundel*, *Cotton*, *Selden*, *Hatton*, &c.

Illustrated with the Original CUTS of the CATHEDRAL and COLLEGIATE CHURCHES, and the Habits of the Religious and Military Orders.

First Publish'd in LATIN by

Sir **WILLIAM DUGDALE**, K^T.

Late GARTER PRINCIPAL KING at ARMS.

To which are now Added,

Exact **CATALOGUES** of the **BISHOPS** of the several **DIOCESES**,
to the Year 1717.

The Whole Corrected, and Supplied with many Useful Additions, by an Eminent Hand.

L O N D O N:

Printed by R. HARBIN; for D. BROWNE and J. SMITH, in *Exeter-Change*; G. STRAHAN, in *Cornhill*; W. TAYLOR, in *Pater-noster-row*; R. GOSLING, in *Fleet-street*; W. MEARS, J. BROWNE, and F. CLAY, without *Temple-bar*.
MDCC XVIII.



THE PREFACE.

A Work of this Nature requires something material should be premis'd in Relation to it, for the Information of the Reader. Such valuable Remains of Antiquity cannot be better usher'd up to the World than by the greatest Antiquaries. For this Reason the Englisher of the Monasticon has thought most proper to collect into this Preface, as far as could be done, without swelling it to an immoderate Bulk, whatsoever has been said to this Purpose by Men, whom an establish'd Reputation has set above the Danger of being carp'd at, unless it be by such as are unacquainted with them, and consequently not capab'e of laying the least Blemish on them. All that shall be added will be only a short Account at last of what has been here perform'd, to the end that every thing may be the more plain and intelligible, and that the Manager of the same, as he avoids inculcating any Notions of his own in this Place, may stand the more clear in the Eyes of all Men, with Regard to the whole Performance. Mr. John Marsham having writ the Preface to Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon, it will be most proper to begin with that, which as it is too long to be inserted here entire, and indeed needless, a considerable Part of it not being so strictly applicable to the Subject in Hand, the Design is to give us much of it as most directly tends to the illustrating of the following Matter, and that as near as may be in his own Words, which are to this Effect.

The Increase of the Church is deservedly to be reckon'd among the other Miracles of the Infancy of Christianity; which bearing up against the Enemies of Truth and the Rage of Persecution, was spread abroad into the remotest Coasts, and even into this other World of ours.

The first Church was founded at Jerusalem, and thence came forth the Apostles, who preach'd in all Parts. St. Paul, at his first setting out, ordain'd Presbyters, and Bishops at his last, when he was taking his Leave. At Miletus he call'd together the Presbyters, and knowing that he should be imprison'd at Rome, said to them, *I know ye shall see my Face no more: The Holy Ghost hath made you Bishops.*

Let us pass by many Particulars relating to the Church of Jerusalem, and come to that which appertains to Bishops in general, from the same Mr. Marsham's Preface.

Whilst the Storms of Persecution lasted, the Church was govern'd under the only Name of a Bishop; there was no Care about preserving of Boundaries, nor Strife about Primacy. At length, when Peace was granted to Christians, the Church was for the most part fitted to the Civil Policy, and several Degrees of Dignities were introduc'd. The Name of a Metropolitan was diffus'd into the Church from the Roman Provinces. The first Distinction of Bishops came from the Primacy of Cities.

The Title of Archbishop had its first Rise at Alexandria; for there was but one Bishop in Egypt till the Time of Demetrius, who is said to have instituted three Bishops, and his Successor Heraclas twenty. That the Alexandrian Metropolitan might retain his Honor, the Name of Archbishop was invented. St. Epiphanius calls Peter, Archbishop of Alexandria, and he was the 16th after St. Mark. In the Year 431, at the Council of Ephesus, Cyril of Jerusalem, and Celestin of Rome, were sometimes call'd Archbishops.

At length that Name was convey'd from the East into the West. Pope *Felix III.* was the first who latiniz'd it, when writing to the Emperor *Zeno*, he call'd *Acacius* Archbishop.

The Title of Patriarch was peculiar to the *Jews* as long as their Government continu'd among the Christians; but after *Gamaliel*, the last of their Patriarchs, was depriv'd by the Emperors *Honorius* and *Theodosius*, that Name began to be ambitiously taken up in the Christian Church. About the middle of the 5th Century, *Leo* was call'd the *Roman Patriarch* by *Theodosius*, in his Letters prefix'd to the Council of *Chalcedon*; and in the Epistle subjoin'd, *Anatolius* is call'd Patriarch of *Constantinople* by the *Messian* Fathers. Not only *Anatolius*, but also the Archbishops *Maximus* of *Antioch*, *Thalassius* of *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, *Stephen* of *Ephesus*, *Athanasius* of *Thessalonica*, were stil'd Patriarchs, and so many others.

In that Age there were three Degrees of Episcopacy; 1. The Exarchs of Dioceses, who were synonymously call'd either Archbishops or Patriarchs. 2. The Metropolitans of Provinces; and, 3. The Bishops of Cities.

The Name of Patriarch seems to have been first us'd in the Western Church under King *Theodericus*. He was by Nation a *Goth*, but instructed in the *Roman* Manners, being General, adopted Son and Consul in the Year 484, under the Emperor *Zeno*, in whose Reign *Italy* began again to flourish very much. His Son *Athalaricus* succeeded him, who regulating the Burden of Expences to be laid upon Patriarchs at their Ordination, circumscribes that of the Bishop of *Rome* to 3000 Shillings (*Solidos*) and those of other Patriarchs to 2000. He forbids any farther burdening either the Prelate of the Apostolick Church, or any Bishop of Patriarchs, that is, either the *Roman* or any other Patriarchal Bishop.

The Title of *Primate*, formerly not so great, was us'd in the *Latin* Church in the most ancient Times, and had its Original from the first See of a Bishop.

The Name of *Papa*, or *Pope*, was formerly common to all Bishops, as also to Abbats, (the same signifying no more than *Father*). Thus there are now in the Church these following Degrees of Dignity, viz.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The Pope. | 2. The Patriarch. | 3. The Primate. |
| 4. The Metropolitan. | 5. The Archbishop. | 6. The Bishop. |

There wanted not good and wise Men among the Ancients, who thought it the Interest of the Christian State, that the See of *Rome* should be made the Fortrefs and Defence of the True Faith. The Council of *Ephesus* return'd Thanks to Pope *Celestin*, *The Guardian of the Faith*. *Leo the Great* very renowned in the East, was a strenuous Assertor of the Faith against the *Nestorians*, *Euthychians*, *Dioscorus*, and others. He who knows not, that the *Roman* Pontiffs for some Ages preserv'd the Christian Doctrine entire, is little skill'd in Ecclesiastical Affairs. Who can sufficiently extol the Industry of *Gregory the Great* in restoring of Christianity? What Countryman of ours can, without being ungrateful, forbear acknowledging that immense Benefit?

The Religion of the *Britons* was not unknown in former Ages; for to pass by the coming of *Joseph of Arimathea*, and King *Lucius's* Embassy, *Tertullian the African* is a noted Witness of the Faith of *Britain*. The Places of the *Britons*, inaccessible to the *Romans*, are subject to *CHRIST*, says he. Three *British* Bishops were at the Council of *Arles*; one, as I take it, from each Province. In that of *Sardis* there were Bishops from the *British* Provinces; and in that of *Ariminum*, Three from *Britain*, so poor, that they had nothing of their own.

When the *Saxons*, ravaging from Sea to Sea, had almost abolish'd all Christianity in the Island, it at length pleas'd the Divine Goodness, that the Gospel should be again receiv'd in our Country; and when the Sun of the Church was setting in the East by the Irruption of the *Saracens*, it arose in the West. Let us hear *Bede*. Pope *Gregory*, who was wholly intent upon gaining of Souls, being admonish'd by Divine Instinct, about the Year 150 after the coming of the *Saxons*, sent *Augustin* into *Britain*, and with him about 40 other Monks, to preach the Word of God to the English Nation. They receiv'd Interpreters from the *French*, because the *Teutonic* Language was then common to both Nations. At that Time *Ethelbert* reign'd in *Kent*, who had a Christian French Wife, of the Nation of the *Franks*, call'd *Bertha*. The King being baptiz'd, the Multitude of the Believers daily increas'd. In the mean time *Augustin* returning to *Arles*, was ordain'd a Bishop. *Gregory* instituted two Dioceses in *Britain*, at *London* and *York*, appointing 12 Bishops to each of them; both of them to have the Honor of Metropolitans; but he subjected him of *York*, and all the Priests of *Britain*, to the Disposal of *Augustin*; yet so, that after his Death there should be for the future this Distinction between the Bishops of *London* and *York*, that he should have the first Place who was first ordain'd. He sent the Pall to *Augustin*, and would also have sent it, if it had pleas'd GOD, to him of *York*. Thus *Augustin* was Metropolitan of *London*, because till then the *Romans* had no Knowledge of *Canterbury*, an obscure City.

The Event did not answer what *Gregory* had design'd; for *Augustin* ordain'd only two Bishops, *Justus* of *Rocheſter* and *Mellitus*, to preach beyond the *Thames*, who having taught some Years in *London*, was expell'd, and withdrew into *France*, to avoid residing among Barbarians. *Lawrence* also, who had succeeded *Augustin*, was about quitting *Britain*. Thus had our Church sunk, had not *Ead-bald*, who reign'd after his Father *Ethelbert* in *Kent*, renounc'd his Idolatry. Thus *Mellitus*, who had succeeded *Lawrence*, and *Justus*, Successor to *Mellitus*, return'd. Pope *Boniface V.* is said to have sent him

him the Pall; but the Chronology does not answer. *Edwin*, King of the *Northumbrians*, took to Wife *Edelburga*, Sister to King *Eadbald*: *Paulinus*, ordain'd Bishop by *Justus*, attended her, Anno 625, and labour'd successfully at first at *York* and *Lincoln*, where he consecrated *Honorius*, Successor to *Justus*, a Bishop; and therefore Pope *Honorius* sent two Metropolitans Palls to *Honorius* and *Paulinus*, that the one dying, might appoint the other his Successor. But all these Things prov'd in vain: For *Edwin* being slain in Fight in the Year 633, *Paulinus* expell'd, return'd to *Kent*, and govern'd the Church of *Rocheſter* after *Romanus*. Thus the Church of *England* was again reduc'd to the Bounds of *Kent*; nor was there hitherto any Succession of Bishops, except those of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*.

Soon after *Sigebert*, the Son of *Redwald*, who had been long since instructed in Christianity in *Kent*, but in vain, succeeded *Eorpwald*, who at the Persuasion of *Edwin* had embrac'd the Faith of CHRIST, and been soon kill'd, in the Kingdom of the *East Saxons*. He, living in Banishment in *France* during his Brother's Life, had been baptiz'd. Being come to the Crown, he was attended by *Felix*, a *Burgundian*, ordain'd Bishop by *Honorius*, whose Episcopal See was fix'd in the City call'd *Dummock*. Much about the same Time Pope *Honorius* sent Bishop *Byrinus* into *Britain*, who converted *Cynigilfus*, King of the *West Saxons*, to the Faith. His Son-in-Law *Oswald*, King of the *Northumbrians*, who had obtain'd of the *Scots*, among whom during his Banishment he had embrac'd the Christian Faith, *Aidan*, and given him the Isle of *Lindisfarn* for his Episcopal See, was present at his Baptism. *Byrinus* had his See at *Dorcheſter*.

This was a blessed and happy Increase of the Church of *England* under the two *Honorii*. *Byrinus* from *Rome*, *Felix* from *Burgundy*, and *Adrian* from *Scotland*, enlighten'd the East, West, and North, with the Divine Word. In the South, Anno 640, *Earcumbert*, King of *Kent*, the first of all the *Engliſh* Kings, commanded the Idols to be destroy'd, and the forty Days Fast (*Lent*) to be observ'd. Hitherto the *Mercians*, who possess'd the Inland Country between the *Thames* and the *Humber*, being much the greater Part of the Island, were ignorant of the Gospel. The *Britons* beyond the *Severn*, tho' Christians, made no Account of the Faith and Religion of the *Engliſh*, nor had they any more Communication with them than with Pagans.

In the Year 655, *Honorius* was succeeded in the See of *Canterbury* by *Deusdedit*, the 6th in that See, of the Nation of the *West Saxons*, ordain'd by *Ilhamar* of *Rocheſter*. In his Time *Sigebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, and *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, were converted to the Faith; both of them baptiz'd by *Finan*, Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, in the Royal City call'd *Waltown*. *Cedd* was sometime Bishop of the *East Saxons*: The first Bishop of the *Mercians* was *Diuna*, a *Scot*. At last, in the Year 668, Pope *Vitalianus* sent *Theodorus*, of *Tharfus* in *Cilicia*, a Man knowing in *Latin* and *Greek*, to be Archbishop of the *Engliſh* Churches.

He, as far as I perceive, was the first that brought the Title of Archbishop into *England*. In the Year 673, he assembled a Synod of Bishops at the Place call'd *Herudford*. There resorted to him from each Kingdom, *Bifi*, Bishop of the *East Saxons*, *Putta* of *Rocheſter*, *Eleutherius* of the *West Saxons*, *Winfred* of the *Mercians*, *Wilfrid* of the *Northumbrians*, sent his Representatives. *Wina*, who had lately bought the See of *London* of *Wulfer*, King of the *East Saxons*, did not come. As many Kingdoms, so many Bishops. *Kent* had two Bishops, the *South Saxons* none as yet. It was decreed in this Council, that no Bishop should, through Ambition, prefer himself above another, but that they should all observe the Time and Order of their Consecration, and that more Bishops should be appointed as the Number of the Faithful increas'd. Accordingly *Theodorus* viewing the whole, appointed Bishops in proper Places.

Thus the Church of *England*, as yet in its Infancy, was by *Theodorus* advanc'd and establish'd; and he is said to have divided the Province of *Canterbury*, which was grown up to Vigor, into Parishes. In the mean time *Wilfrid*, tho' he gain'd his Cause at *Rome*, yet did he not prevail to be restor'd; therefore going away to the *South Saxons*, he preach'd the Gospel there, and had the Isle of *Selfey* given him by King *Edilwalch*, where he exercis'd the Episcopal Function, and rescu'd from Servitude 250 Men and Women, making them free, the King having given him the People as well as the Island. Thus the Isle of *Wight* receiv'd the Faith of CHRIST, after all the other Provinces of *Britain* had embrac'd the same, the 90th Year after the coming of *Augustin*. So great a Work it was to establish the Doctrine of CHRIST. Hants

But the slower it was, the more plentiful prov'd the Harvest of Religion in *England*. The Building of Churches, the Gifts of Tithes, the founding of Monasteries, are mighty Monuments of ancient Piety. Certainly the Fasts of those Days were frequent, the Prayers earnest, and the Alms remarkable. I beg Leave to commemorate the frequent Journeys beyond the *Alpes*, on Account of Religion; since among all the Schools or Societies of several Nations at *Rome*, that which belong'd to the *Saxons* or *Engliſh* in the *Vatican* Suburb was most noted, for it gave the Name to the Place, as *Anastafius*, in the Life of *Paschalis* testifies. Through the Negligence, says he, of some of the *Engliſh* Nation, all their Habitation, in their Language call'd the Borough, was burnt. And tho' *Leo IV.* encompass'd it with a Wall, and would have had it from him call'd *Leo's City*, it still to this Day retains the *Engliſh* Name of the *Burg*.

Who will not admire that 30 *Engliſh* Saxon Kings and Queens, contemning the Allurements of the World, should, within the Space of 200 Years, embrace a religious Solitude? Who does not admire their magnificent Profusion in founding of Monasteries? *all wise Men drive their folly*

But

But since that Age was inflam'd with so great an Ardor for Monastical Life, let us observe from what Beginning and by what Degrees that Discipline came to be receiv'd into the Church.

The Monastical Life had its Original in Egypt. Paul was the Institutor of the Eremetical Life, *Antony* the Improver, who being 105 Years of Age, dy'd in the Desert, Anno 357. The Monk *Pachomius*, Founder of the Monasteries in Egypt, writ a Rule fit for both Sorts of Monks, which *Jerome* translated into Latin. There are, says he, in Egypt three Sorts of Monks: First, The Conventual, living in common, divided into Tens and Hundreds, so that one is over nine, and then again the Hundredth has ten of those Chiefs under him; they keep asunder, but their little Cells are join'd. 2. The Anchorites, who live alone about the Deserts. 3. Those who live by two or three, or few more together, of their own Direction and Disposal, mostly in Towns and Castles. The first Monk in Syria was *Hilarion*. *Basil* being about to take upon him that Course of Life, and to introduce it into Pontus, found many Monks in Egypt; others in Palestine and Calosyria and Mesopotamia, whose Temperance in eating he admir'd, as well as their Patience in Labour. *Audaus* carry'd Monachism out of Mesopotamia into Scythia, and being banish'd by *Constantia*, founded Monasteries in the Country of the Goths. St. *Jerome*, living at *Bethlehem*, says, We have daily receiv'd Companies of Monks from India, Persia, and Ethiopia; so mightily was this Institute spread throughout the East. But the Discipline of the Eastern Monks was not uniform. In the *Mandra*, that is, the Monasteries of Mesopotamia, they suffer'd their Hair to grow like Women, and wore Sackcloth in Sight, which in other Places was criminal. *Gregory Nazianzen* writes thus of the excessive Austerity of the Monks of Pontus: Some torment themselves with Chains of Iron; others, shut up like wild Beasts, in streight Houses, see no Man: They fast and keep Silence 20 whole Days. O CHRIST, adds he, be favourable to those Souls, who I confess are pious, but not discreet enough. *Basil* there prudently preferib'd Rules to his Monks, which have been carefully observ'd in the East.

The Monastical Institute prevail'd also by degrees in the West; its Original is somewhat more obscure. St. *Augustin*, about the Year 388, saw at Milan an Habitation of many holy Men, over whom a Priest presided. He also knew several at Rome, where every one presided over those that dwelt in his House. And again St. *Augustin* in his Confessions, lib. 8. c. 6. says, There was a Monastery at Milan, without the Walls of the City, full of good Brethren, under *Ambrose*, who maintain'd them.

In short, there were Monks in most Parts, and more particularly in the small Islands, and from the Island *Capraria* they pass'd over into *Africk*. The Heretick *Donatists* earnestly oppos'd the introducing of Monks, but in vain. But to return to our own Country.

At the Time that a solitary Life had taken Root among the Latins, *Patrick* a Briton, born at *Kirk-Patrick* near the Western Sea, travell'd through France, Italy, and the Islands of the Tyrrhenian, or Tuscan Sea. The Youth saw his Uncle *Martin* in France, and had for his Instructor *Germanus*, Bishop of *Auxerre*, who not long after was sent into Britain with *Lupus*. After having spent 30 Years in his Studies and Spiritual Exercises, *Patrick*, made a Bishop, was sent to convert the Irish by Pope *Celestin*, who the Year before had sent *Palladius* without succeeding. That Apostle of the Irish dy'd of a great Age in the Year 492. About the same Time when the British Religion defended it self in the Parts beyond the *Severn* against the Invasions of the Saxons, *David*, Bishop of *Menevia*, (*St. David's*) built a noble Monastery, in which the Brethren remov'd from the Concourse of the People in a solitary Corner on the Irish Sea, liv'd happily intent upon these four Exercises, viz. Labour, Reading, Prayer, and Relieving the Poor. That Seven-fold Monastery of *Bangor* is also renown'd, in which 200 Monks us'd to live by the Labour of their Hands; of the Original whereof I can give no good Account. *Columban*, after having built the Monastery at *Armagh* in Ireland, in the Year 565, came over into Britain to the *Picts*. *Ninias*, or *Ninian*, a Briton, had converted the *Picts* to the Truth in the Year 412, and made the Island *Hii* a Bishop's Seat. This Island was given *Columban* by the *Picts* to found a Monastery. This Monastery of *Hii* was chief of very many other Monasteries thence propagated by *Columban* and his Disciples in Britain and Ireland. Thus was the Monastick Institute constituted in Britain, without the Saxon Jurisdiction.

In England, the Original and Advancement of Christianity and of Monachism was the same. *Augustin*, being instructed in the Monastical Rules by the Appointment of *Gregory*, instituted that Conversation, which at the first Birth of the Church was among our Forefathers, who had all Things in common. He built a Monastery not far from the City of *Canterbury*; and *Peter*, a Priest, was the first Abbat thereof. As *Augustin* had taught the People of *Kent*, *Aidan* instructed the *Northumbrians*, and had a Monastery in the Island of *Lindisfarn*: The former had the Roman School, the latter that of *Columban*; the former spread his Doctrine in the North, the latter in the South, which not being altogether the same, there follow'd a long Contention; but the chief Matter in Dispute between them was about the keeping of *Easter*, and the shaving of the Crown.

In the Infancy of our Church the Monks did not differ from the Clergy; for in former Times the Bishop and his Clergy us'd to reside in the same Place as the Abbat and his Monks, (in the Monastery of *Lindisfarn*) and the Monks were also under the Bishop's Care. A Cathedral Church is to this Day in English call'd a *Minster*, or Monastery. Time, as in all other Things, occasion'd a great Alteration in Monastical Affairs. Formerly it was not misbecoming for a Woman to preside over Men. *Bede*, lib. 4. c. 23. tells us, That *Hilda*, Abbess of the Monastery of *Whitby*, caus'd those under her Direction to spend so much Time in reading of the holy Scripture, that they might be fit to undertake the Ecclesiastical Degree. From that Monastery came forth five Bishops, all Men of singular Merit and Sanctity.

At

At first the Monks liv'd regularly under the Institutes of their Founders, who gave different Precepts to several Monasteries, according to their divers Manners and Inclinations. *Cassianus*, about the Year 450, says, *We see almost as many Models and Rules in Practice, as there are Monasteries and Cells.* Our most ancient Monasteries had their peculiar Laws and Constitutions, to which the Monks oblig'd themselves, and which they religiously observ'd, but not so rigidly, as that there might be no Relaxation of the ancient Discipline. When King *Ceolwulf*, to whom *Bede* inscrib'd his History, was become a Monk, Leave was granted to the Monks of the Church of *Lindisfarne* to drink Wine or Beer; for before they drank only Milk or Water, according to the ancient Tradition of *St. Aidan*, first Prelate of that Church, and of the Monks who came with him out of Scotland. The Rule of *St. Columban*, several times publish'd, is still exact; which whether it were formerly known to *Bede*, I am ignorant. Certainly that Rule of *Columba*, which *Colmanus* in the *Whitby* Collation urges against *Wilfrid*, was no other than the Canon of *Paschalis*. From that ancient Variety of Constitutions sprang those regular Customs of the Monks, which were observ'd to the very latest Times; whereof also great Account was a ways made in restoring of Discipline: For the Piety of our Ancestors often apply'd it self to retrieving of the Monastical Institute.

There were among us three noted Reformations of the ancient Monachism: The first under Archbishop *Cuthbert*, Anno 747; the 2d under *Dunstan*, Anno 965; and the 3d under *Laufank*, who would not suffer what had been begun at the 2d Reform to be infring'd.

The *Normans*, tho' severe to the Conquer'd, were munificent in endowing of Churches, and founding of Monasteries. The King himself built a stately Monastery in the Place where he had vanquish'd the *Englsh*. For in the Synod at *Winchester*, Anno 1070, King *William* the Conqueror being present, and Pope *Alexander* authorizing the same by his Legates *Hermenfredus*, Bishop of *Sion*, and *John* and *Peter*, Priests Cardinals, among other Things it was thus decreed, *Whoever in a great Battle knows he has kill'd a Man, is to do Penance for each a Year, according to the Number, and redeem the same either by building a Church, or continual Alms to it.* So conscientious were those Times about killing an Enemy. Thus the King seems not to have built the Church of his own Accord, but pursuant to the Sanction of the Council; nor was it a Redemption of Penance of his own Men, but for those slain in War by them; nor was that Work begun Anno 1067; it began to advance in the Year 1076, after the End of the Synod.

Those Monks of *Butel* were under the Rule of *St. Benedict*, which was in great Veneration among us from the Time of King *Edgar*; let us now see how and at what Time that Rule began to spread in the Western Church.

Benedict, born in the City of *Norcia* in *Italy*, founded a Monastery at *Monte-Cassino*, and writ a Rule for Monks. What Year he dy'd is uncertain. He was ancients than *Gregory the Great*, who in his Dialogues says, he was inform'd of the Actions of *Benedict* by Relation of his Disciples. *Constantin* succeeded *Benedict* in the Government of his Monastery. Soon after the Monastery being destroy'd by the *Lombards*, the flying Brethren, by Permission of Pope *Pelagius*, built a Monastery near the *Latevan* Palace, and dwelt there 141 Years, whilst the Monastery at *Monte-Cassino* lay in Ruins. That Monastery being then rebuilt, Pope *Zachary* gave the Monks the Book of their holy Rule, writ with *St. Benedict's* own Hand, exempting the Monastery from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop, and placing it immediately under the See Apostolick.

This Rule, which in its original Poverty had been much admir'd, was afterwards deprav'd by Wealth and Plenty. Hence follow'd a Schism among the Monks, which was the Original of several Orders, of which to speak would take up too much Time, and therefore the Reader is refer'd to the *Monasticon* for the Orders that were best known in *England*, and for the rest we must have Recourse to such Authors as have particularly treated thereof. Let us now come to this Work.

Sir *William Dugdale* had the supervising of it, and added so much of his own, that he has well deserv'd the Name of an Author; but the chief Praise is due to Mr. *Roger Dodsworth*, who gather'd these precious Remains of Antiquity from the dark Recesses where they were bury'd, and spent 30 Years in this commendable Employment. How greatly Literature is concern'd in this Collection, all those will easily judge, who are capable of lamenting the imperfect Accounts we have of the Actions of our Forefathers; and to such as are capable of understanding the Advantages of looking back into Antiquity, it cannot but be the greatest Satisfaction to see the History of ancient Christian Discipline reviv'd, and the Originals of Monasteries rescu'd from the Death of Oblivion. As our pious Ancestors, Kings, Noblemen, and others, were magnificent to a Miracle, in building of Churches, and founding, endowing, enriching, and privileging of Monasteries; so neither were the Monks unworthy of Praise, for having with religious Care and industrious Gratitude committed to writing the Benefits receiv'd of them.

Nor is this so much a private as a publick Advantage. This is a plentiful Addition to *Englsh* History, whence very many and those uncommon Matters may be collected, relating to the Church and State, whose Affairs are commonly so interwoven, that they can scarce be rightly understood asunder. The ancient Structure and Polity of our Church is imperfect without the History of Monasteries. The Monks were formerly the greater Part of the Ecclesiasticks, and the Walls of Convents were for a long time the Fences of Sanctity, and the better sort of Literature. From that Seminary came forth those mighty Lights of the Christian World, *Bede*, *Alcuinus*, *Willebrod*, *Boniface*, and others worthy of much Honor for their Learning, and for propagating the Faith. Were it not for the Monks, we had certainly ever been mere Children in the History of our Country.

Our Monasteries have long since perish'd; nor have any Footsteps left of the Piety of our Ancestors, besides the tatter'd Walls and deplorable Ruins. A less costly Religion is now acceptable.

Alas, we see the most august Churches, and the stupendous Monuments dedicated to the eternal GOD, than which nothing can be more defac'd, under the specious Pretence of Superstition, most filthily defil'd, and expecting utter Destruction. Horses are stabled at the Altars of CHRIST, and the Relicks of Martyrs are dug up. There are certain Zealots so religiously mad, as to say that the Religious Orders of the *Gentils* proceeded from the Bottomless Pit. So licentious is Inclination in indulging it self. Nor will the Age we live in want inconsiderable Fellows, who will damn this Work now coming abroad as trivial, useles, and no way agreeable to the present Posture of Affairs, and will adjudge it, as *Gregory* formerly did the Books of *Titus Livius*, not only to be banish'd all Libraries, but even to be deliver'd up to the Flames. But to Men of Sense and Antiquaries, it is a most worthy and most commendable Undertaking.

Thus far from Mr. Marham's Preface to the Monasticon, which has been faithfully extracted, without any Addition or Alteration of the Sense, as shall be done in the rest, and next we proceed to what is most material in the learned Dr. Tanner's Preface to his Notitia Monastica, which being of the same Nature, no less answers to that of the Monasticon, whereof take what follows.

To satisfy the Curiosity of those who are willing to know, when, by whom, and for whom those Religious Houses were founded, (the Majesty of whose very Ruins strikes Travellers with Admiration); to preserve some Remembrance of these Structures, once the Glory of our *English* Nation, and of their Founders, that so highly deserv'd of the several Ages they liv'd in, is the Design of this Book. Tho' I am not ignorant, that the Generality of People, ever since the Dissolution, have, thro' a mistaken Zeal, and false Prejudices, thought, that the very Memory of those great Men, who erected these Places, ought to be bury'd in the Rubbish of those Structures, that they design'd should perpetuate their Names to Eternity. Thus they have been always censur'd as well Withers to the introducing of Popery, who endeavour'd to give any Account of the Monasteries. Such unjust and ill-natur'd Reflections have been the principal Reasons that have deterr'd several of our Historians from discoursing so largely about them, as they could, or indeed their Occasions requir'd; and have been the chief Causes why so few have treated purposely of them, or publish'd any thing immediately relating to them, or their Lands. 'Tis well known Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Weaver* were forc'd to apologize for barely mentioning the Monasteries; and what Outcries were made upon the Publication of that glorious Work the *Monasticon*? Infomuch that a very learned and ingenious Person wrote a *Latin* Letter to Dr. *Langbain*, to whom Mr. *Dugdale* had communicated his Collections, to encourage the Design, by showing the great Use of such a Work, and removing all Objections that could be rais'd against it: Which is printed in some few Copies of the first Volume. Nay, so much are some People possess'd against them, that the least Mention is odious and ungrateful. But there are no Grounds for it, seeing these Religious Places were by the well-intended Charity of their Founders and Benefactors built, endow'd, and adorn'd (how much soever they were afterwards abus'd) to the Glory of God, the Service of Religion, and the Relief of poor Christians. But I would not be thought in this or any other Expressions to vindicate the Superstition or Vices of the Monks; tho' perhaps it would be but common Justice to infuse a better Opinion of Monasteries into the Generality of Protestants.

The Original of Monks in *England* may be dated from the first Plantation of Christianity therein, if we may give any Credit to a very learned Gentleman, who tells us, *That it is probable that some of the Druids having been converted from the Pagan Religion, whereof they were the Priests, became our first Monks, being thereunto much inclin'd by the Severity of their former Discipline.* Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Defence of the Royal Line of Scotland*, p. 13.

Upon the Conversion of the Pagan Saxons, who then domineer'd over the largest Province of *Britain*, since call'd *England*, Monasteries were founded in all Parts, where Christianity had any footing. Thus St. *Augustin* and his Followers erected Monasteries in *Kent*, and the *Scottish* Bishops and Monks propagated the Christian Faith after the same Way among the *Northumbrians*.

At the Conquest, Monasteries had a deep Share in the Afflictions of the conquer'd Nation. Some of the best of their Manors were sacrilegiously taken away, their Treasuries were rifled, and their Liberties infring'd by the insulting *Normans*. However that same Conqueror built and endow'd the Monasteries of *Battel* in *Suffex*, *Selby* in *Yorkshire*, *Huchinbroke* in *Huntingdonshire*, *Frampton* in *Dorsetshire*, *Paunsfeld* in *Essex*, *Dereberst* in *Glocestershire*, *Andover* in *Hampshire*, and *Steyning* in *Suffex*.

King *William Rufus* succeeded next, Heir to the Vices, not the Virtues of his Father. He miserably oppress'd the Religious, seiz'd upon the Revenues of the vacant Abbies and Bishopricks, and would never let them be fill'd without some Simoniackal Bargain. He built only the small Priors of *Armethwait* in *Cumberland*, and *St. Nicholas* in *Exeter*.

King *Henry I.* is recorded to have been a very pious good Prince, an Encourager of Learning and Piety, and one that had a great Esteem for the Church and all Religious Persons. His founding nine or ten Monasteries confirms the Truth of this Character, and above 100 were founded in his Time. King *Stephen* was virtuous, religious, and liberal, and after the Wars between him and *Maud* the Empress were ended, a great Builder of Religious Houses. The Troubles the Kingdom was for a great Part of his Reign embroil'd in, could not restrain the Piety and Charity of the *English* from building Religious Houses to the Number of 86, one College, two Preceptories, and three Alien Priors. King *Henry II.* was very obliging to the Clergy, especially after the Murder of *St. Thomas Becket* of

Canterbury. He founded the first House of the *Carthusians* in England, viz. *Witham* in *Somersetshire*, and seven others; and in his Time were founded 70 Monasteries, three Collegiate Churches, six Preceptories and Alien Priories, and almost twenty *Cistercian* Abbies. In the Time of King *Richard I.* the Money design'd for pious Uses being expended in the Wars against the *Saracens*, and for the Ransom of that King, there were but 18 Monasteries built, and not one by the King. King *John*, tho' prejudic'd against Ecclesiasticks, yet he founded one Abby, one Nunnery, and one Alien Priory, and in his Time there were built 35 Monasteries, and one Preceptory. In King *Henry III.*'s long Reign, 32 Monasteries, and the King himself founded only one Cell of *Gilbertines*.

King *Edward I.* built the stately Abby of *Vale-Royal* in *Cheeshire*, and in his Time were founded only nine Monasteries, one Preceptory, and nine Colleges; for in his Time the Statute of *Mortmain* pass'd, by which it was not allow'd to any religious Person to enter upon any Fees, either to buy them, or to receive them of the Gift of others, without Licence of the chief Lords, upon Pain of Forfeiture. Under King *Edward II.* the Knights Templers were suppress'd, and only four Monasteries founded: Under King *Edward III.* 10 Monasteries and 17 Colleges, and he himself founded one Nunnery, and the Colleges of *St. George* at *Windsor*, and *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*. In the Reign of King *Richard II.* only two or three Monasteries of *Carthusians* were built, and 10 or 11 Colleges.

King *Henry IV.* built the College of *Banilefield* in *Shropshire*, and only two or three Colleges and one *Carthusian* Monastery were built in his Time. In the Reign of King *Henry V.* six Colleges and three Monasteries; these by the King himself: Under King *Henry VI.* six Colleges, besides *Eaton* by himself.

The Wars between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York* ensuing, the Foundations were few, and so in the Reigns of King *Richard III.* and King *Henry VII.*

In the 27th Year of King *Henry VIII.* all the lesser Monasteries, not having 200*l.* per Annum, of which there were above 370, were dissolv'd, and all their Lands, Rents, Houses, &c. with their Stock of Cattle, Corn, &c. given to the King. In the 31st Year of his Reign, all the great Abbies, to the Number of 645, had the same Fate; and the 37th Year 90 Colleges, 110 Hospitals, and 2374 Chantries and free Chapels, were granted to supply the King's Necessities; besides the Houses, Lands and Goods, of the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, which were suppress'd 32 *Henry VIII.* These Things I have but barely nam'd, because the Account Sir *William Dugdale* has given us of the Methods us'd in the Dissolution of Monasteries is here subjoin'd out of his celebrated History of *Warwickshire*, as follows:

I find it left recorded by the Commissioners that are employ'd to take Surrender of the Monasteries in this Shire, Anno. 29. *Henry VIII.* That, after strict Scrutiny, not only by the Fame of the Country, but by Examination of several Persons, they found these Nuns (of *Poleworth*) Virtuous and Religious Women, and of good Conversation. Nevertheless it was not the strict and regular Lives of these devout Ladies, nor any thing that might be said in behalf of the Monasteries, that could prevent their Ruin then approaching, so great an Aim had the King to make himself thereby glorious, and many others no less Hopes to be enrich'd in a considerable Manner. But to the End that such a Change should not overwhelm those that might be active therein, in regard the People every where had no small Esteem of these Houses, for their devout and daily Exercises in Prayer, Arms-Deeds, Hospitality and the like, whereby not only the Souls of their deceas'd Ancestors had much Benefit, as was then thought, but themselves, the Poor, as also Strangers and Pilgrims constant Advantage, there wanted not the most subtil Contrivances to effect this stupendous Work, that (I think) any Age hath beheld; whereof it will not be thought impertinent, I presume, to take here a short View.

In order therefore to it, was that which Cardinal *Wolsey* had done for the founding his Colleges in *Oxford* and *Ipswich* made a Precedent, viz. the dissolving of above 30 Religious Houses, most very small ones, by the Licence of the King and Pope *Clement VII.* And that it might be the better carry'd on, Mr. *Thomas Cromwel*, who had been an old Servant to the Cardinal, and not a little active in that, was the Chief Person pitch'd upon to assist therein. For I look upon this Business as not originally design'd by the King, but by some principal ambitious Men of that Age, who projected to themselves all worldly Advantages imaginable, thro' that Deluge of Wealth which was like to flow amongst them by this hideous Storm.

First therefore, having insinuated to the King Matter of Profit and Honor, scil. Profit by so vast Enlargement of his Revenue, and Honor in being able to maintain mighty Armies to recover his Right in *France*, as also to strengthen himself against the Pope, whose Supremacy he himself abolish'd, and make the firmer Alliance with such Princes as had done the like, did they procure *Cranmer's* Advancement to the See of *Canterbury*, and move of the Protestant Clergy (as my Authority terms them) to other Bishopricks, and high Places; to the End that the rest should not be able in a full Council to carry any Thing against their Design, sending out Preachers to perswade the People, that they should stand fast to the King, without Fear of the Pope's Curse, or his dissolving their Allegiance.

Next, that it might be the more plausibly carry'd on, Care was taken so to represent the Lives of the Monks, Nuns, Canons, &c. to the World, as that the less Regret might be made at their Ruin. To which purpose T. *Cromwell* being constituted General Visitor, employ'd sundry Persons, who acted therein their Parts accordingly, viz. *Rich. Layton*, *Thomas Legh*, and *William Petre*, Doctors of Law, *Dr. John London*, Dean of *Wallingford*, and others; by which they were to enquire into the Government and Behaviour of the Religions of both Sexes; which Commissioners, the better to manage their Design, gave Encouragement to the Monks, not only to accuse their Governors, but to inform against each other, compelling them also to produce the Charters and Evidences of their Lands, as also their Plate and Money, and to give an

an Inventory thereof. And hereunto did they add certain Injunctions from the King, containing most severe and strict Rules, by means whereof divers being found obnoxious to their Censure, were expell'd; and many discerning themselves not able to live free from some Exception or Advantage, that might be taken against them, desir'd to leave their Habit.

And having by these Visitors thus search'd into their Lives, which by a Black Book, containing a World of Enormities, were represented in no small Measure scandalous, to the End that the People might be better satisfy'd with their Proceedings, it was thought convenient to suggest, that the lesser Houses, for Want of good Government, were chiefly guilty of these Crimes that were laid to their Charge; and so they did, as appears by the Preamble of that Act for their Dissolution, made in 27 Henry VIII. which Parliament, consisting of the most Part of such Members as were pack'd for the Purpose, through private Interest, as is evident by divers Original Letters of that Time; many of the Nobility, for the like Respects also, favouring the Design, assented to the suppressing of all such Houses as had been certifi'd of less Value than 200 l. per Annum. and giving them, with their Lands and Revenues, to the King; yet so as not only the Religious Persons therein should be committed to the great and honourable Monasteries of this Realm, where they might be compell'd to live Religiously for Reformation of their Lives; wherein, Thanks be to God, Religion is well kept and observ'd, (as are the very Words of that Act) but that the Possessors belonging to such Houses should be converted to better Uses, to the Pleasure of Almighty God, and the Honor and Profit of the Realm.

But how well the Tenor thereof was pursu'd, we shall soon see; these specious Pretences being made Use of for no other Purpose, than by opening this Gap, to make way for the total Ruin of the greater Houses, wherein it is by the said Act acknowledg'd, that Religion was so well observ'd. For no sooner were the Monks, &c. turn'd out, and the Houses demolish'd, that being it which was first thought requisite, lest some accidental Change might conduce to their Restitution, but Care was taken to prefer such Persons to the Superiority in Government, upon any Vacancy of those greater Houses, as might be Instrumental to their Surrender, by perswading with the Convent to that Purpose; whose Activeness was such, that within the Space of two Years, several Convents were wrought upon, and Commissioners sent down to take them at their Hands to the King's Use; of which Number I find, that besides the before specify'd Doctors of Law, there were 34 Commissioners.

The Truth is, that there was no Omission of any Endeavours that can well be imagin'd to accomplish these Surrenders; for so subtilly did the Commissioners act their Parts, as that after earnest Solicitation with the Abbats, and finding them backward, they first attempted them with Promises of good Pensions during Life; whereby they found some forward enough to promote the Work, as the Abbat of Hales in Gloucestershire was, who had high Commendation for it by the Commissioners, as their Letters to the Visitor General do manifest. So likewise had the Abbat of Ramsey and the Prior of Ely. Nay, some were so obsequious, that after they had wrought the Surrender of their own Houses, they were employ'd as Commissioners to perswade with others, as the Prior of Gisborn in Yorkshire for one. Neither were the Courtiers unactive in driving on this Work, as may be seen by the Lord Chancellor Audley's employing a special Agent to treat with the Abbat of Athelney, and to offer him 100 Marks per Annum Pension, in case he would surrender, which the Abbat refus'd, insisting upon a greater Sum; and the personal Endeavours that he us'd with the Abbat of St. Olithe in Essex, as by his Letter to the said Visitor, wherein it is signify'd, That he had, by great Solicitation, prevail'd with the said Abbat; but withal insinuating his Desire, That his Place of Lord Chancellor being very chargeable, the King might be mov'd for an Addition of some more profitable Offices unto him. Nay, I find that this great Man the Lord Chancellor hunting eagerly after the Abby of Walden in Essex, out of the Ruins whereof afterwards that magnificent Fabrick, call'd by the Name of Audley-Inn, was built, as an Argument to obtain it, did, besides the Extenuation of its Worth, alledge, That he had in this World sustain'd great Damage and Intamy in his serving the King, which the Grant of that should Recompense.

Amongst the particular Arguments which were us'd by those that were averse to Surrender, I find that the Abbat of Feversham alledg'd, The Antiquity of their Monastery's Foundation, scil. by King Stephen, whose Body, with the Bodies of the Queen and Prince, lay there interr'd, and for whom were us'd continual Suffrages and Commendations by Prayers; yet it would not avail; for resolv'd they were to effect what they had begun, by one means or other; insomuch as they procur'd the Bishop of London to come to the Nuns of Sion, with their Confessor, to solicit them thereunto, who, after many Perswasions, took it upon their Consciences, that they ought to submit unto the King's Pleasure therein by God's Law. But what could not be effected by such Arguments and fair Promises, which were not wanting nor unfulfu'd, as appears by the large Pensions that some active Monks and Canons had, in Comparison of others, even to a fifth or sixth fold Proportion more than ordinary, was by Terror and straight Dealing brought to pass; for under Pretence of suffering Dilapidation in the Buildings, or negligent Administration of their Offices, as also for breaking the King's Injunctions, they depriv'd some Abbats, and then put others that were more pliant in their Rooms.

From others they took their Convent Seals, to the End they might not, by making Leases, nor Sale of their Jewels, raise Money, either for Supply of their present Wants, or Payment of their Debts, and so be necessitated to Surrender. Nay to some, as in particular to the Canons of Leicester, the Commissioners threaten'd, That they would charge them with Adultery and Buggery, unless they would submit. And Doctor London told the Nuns of Godstow, That because he found them obstinate, he would dissolve the House by Virtue of the King's Commission, in spite of their Teeth. And yet all was so manag'd, as that the King was solicited to accept of them, not being willing to have it thought they were by Terror

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mov'd thereunto, and special Notice was taken of them as did give out that their Surrenders were by Compulsion.

Which Courses, after so many, thro' under-hand Corruption, that led the Way, brought on others apace, as appears by their Dates, which I have observ'd from the very Instruments themselves; insomuch as the rest stood amaz'd, not knowing which Way to turn them. Some therefore thought fit to try, whether Money might save their Houses from this dismal Fate, so near at hand, the Abbat of Peterborough offering 2500 Marks to the King, and 300 l. to the Visitor General therein. Others with great Constancy refus'd to be thus accessory in violating the Donations of their pious Founders; but these, as they were not many, so did they taste of no little Severity; for touching the Abbat of Fountaines in Yorkshire, I find that being charg'd by the Commissioners for taking into his private Hands some Jewels belonging to that Monastery, which they call'd Theft and Sacrilege, they pronounc'd him perjurd, and so deposing him, extorted a private Resignation. And it appears that the Monks of the Charter-House, in the Suburbs of London, were committed to Newgate, where, with hard and barbarous Usage, five of them dy'd, and five more lay at the Point of Death, as the Commissioners signify'd; but withal alledg'd, That the Suppression of that House, being of so strict a Rule, would occasion great Scandal to their Doings; forasmuch as it stood in the Face of the World, infinite Concourse from all Parts coming to that populous City, and therefore desir'd it might be alter'd to some other Use. And lastly, that under the like Pretence of robbing the Church, wherewith the before specify'd Abbat of Fountaines was charg'd, the Abbat of Glastonbury, with two of his Monks, being condemn'd to Death, was drawn from Wells upon a Hurdle, then hang'd upon the Hill call'd the Tor, near Glastonbury, his Head set upon the Abby-Gate, and his Quarters dispos'd off to Wells, Bath, Ilchester and Bridgewater. Nor did the Abbats of Colchester and Reading fare much better, as they that shall consult the Story of that Time may see. And for further Terror to the rest, some Priors and other Ecclesiastical Persons, who had spoke against the King's Supremacy, a Thing then somewhat uncooth, were condemn'd as Traitors, and Executed.

And now that all this was effected, to the End it might not be thought that these Things were done by a high Hand, the King having protested, That he would suppress none without Consent of Parliament: A Parliament being call'd April 28, Anno 1539, to confirm these Surrenders so made, as hath been said, there wanted not plausible Insinuations to both Houses for drawing on their Consent with all Smoothness thereto; the Nobility being promis'd large Shares in the Spoil, either by free Gift from the King, easy Purchases, or most advantageous Exchanges, and many of the active Gentry Advancements to Honor, with Increase of their Estates; all which we see happen'd to them accordingly. And the better to satisfy the Vulgar, was it represented to them, that by this Deluge of Wealth the Kingdom should be strengthen'd with an Army of 40000 Men, and that for the future they should never be charg'd with Subsidies, Fifteenths, Loans, or common Aids. By which means the Parliament ratifying the before specify'd Surrenders, the Work became completed; for the more firm settling whereof, a sudden Course was taken to pull down and destroy the Buildings, as had been before upon that Dissolution of smaller Houses, whereof I have touch'd. Next to dispense a great Proportion of their Lands amongst the Nobility and Gentry, as had been projected, which was accordingly done, the Visitor General having told the King, That the more had Interest in them, the more they would be irrevocable.

And lest any domestick Stirs, by reason of this great and strange Alteration, should arise, Rumors were spread abroad, that Cardinal Pool labour'd with divers Princes to procure Forces against this Realm, and that an Invasion was threaten'd, which seem'd the more credible, because the Truce concluded betwixt the Emperor and the French King was generally known, neither of them wanting a Pretence to bring them hither. And this was also seconded by a sudden Journey of the King unto the Sea-Coasts; unto divers Parts whereof he had sent sundry of the Nobles and expert Persons to visit the Ports and Places of Danger, who fail'd not, for their Discharge upon all Events, to affirm the Peril in each Place to be so great, as one would have thought every Place had needed a Fortification. Besides, he forthwith caus'd his Navy to be in a readiness, and Musters to be taken over all the Kingdom. All which Preparations being made against a Danger believ'd imminent, seem'd so to excuse the Suppression of the Abbies, as that the People, willing to save their own Purses, began to suffer it easily, especially when they saw Order taken for building such Forts.

But let us look a little upon the Success, wherein I find, that the said Visitor General, the grand Actor in this tragical Business, having contracted upon himself such an Odium from the Nobility, by reason of his low Birth, tho' not long before made Knight of the Garter, Earl of Essex, and Lord High Chancellor of England, as also from the Catholics, for having thus operated in the Dissolution of Abbies, that before the End of the before-specify'd Parliament, wherein that was ratify'd, which he had with so much Industry brought to pass, the King not having any more use of him, gave Way to his Enemies Accusations: Whereupon, being arrested by the Duke of Norfolk at the Council-Table, when he least dreamt of it, and committed to the Tower, he was condemn'd by the same Parliament, for Heresy and Treason, unheard and little pity'd; and on the 28th of July, viz. four Days after the Parliament was dissolv'd, had his Head cut off on Tower-Hill.

And as for the Fruit which the People reap'd, after all their Hopes built upon those specious Pretences, which I have instanc'd, it was very little; for plain it is, that Subsidies from the Clergy and Fifteenths of Laymen's Goods were soon after exacted; and that in Edward VI.'s Time, the Commons were constrain'd to supply the King's Wants by a new Invention, viz. Sheep, Cloths, Goods, Debts, &c. for three Years; which Tax grew so heavy, that the Year following they pray'd the King for Mitigation thereof. Nor is it a little observable, that whilst the Monasteries stood, there was no Act for the Relief of the Poor; so amply did those Houses give Succour to them that were in Want; whereas in the next Age, viz. 39 Eliz. no less than 11 Bills were brought into the House of Commons for that Purpose.

So far this learned Knight. Many other ill Consequences, that attended the Suppression of these Religious Houses, might be here observ'd; but besides that it would lead me into a long and tedious Digression, it is an invidious Subject, which few in this Age can bear. So that it is my Design at present to take Notice only of the great Decay of Learning that was like to ensue the Dissolution, in so much that in Parliaments held 2 *Edward VI.* and 3 *Edward VI.* there were Bills brought in for encouraging Men to give Lands for the Maintenance of Schools of Learning. And the Loss of good Books was irreparable; for *Bale* honestly tells us, *Never had we bene offended for the Loss of our Libraries, beyng so many in nombre, and in so desolate places for the more parte, yf the chiefe monuments and most notable workes of our most excellent wyters had bene reserved. If there had bene in every Shyre in Englande but one solempne Lybrarye to the Preservacyon of those noble Workes, and preferment of good lernynge in oure posteritye, it had bene sumwhat. But to destroye all without consideracyon, is and will be unto Englande for ever a most horryble infamy amonge the grave Sengours of other Nacyons. A great nombre of them, whych purchased those superstycyouse Mansyons, reserved of those Lybrary Bokes, some to serve theyr jakes, some to scoure their candlestycks, and some to rubbe their bootes. Some they sold to the Grossers and Soperellers, and some they sent over See to the Bokebynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole Shyppes full, to the wonderynge of foren Nacyons. Yea the Unversytes of this Realme are not all clere in this detestable fact. But cursed is that belye, whiche seketh to be fedde with suche ungodly gaynes, and so depelye shameth his natural Countrey. I knowe a Merchant-man, whych shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that boughte the contents of two noble Lybraries for 40 Shillings pryce, a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupied in the stede of graye paper by the space of more than these ten years, and yet he had stowe ynough for as many years to come. A prodigynouse Example is this, and to be abhorred of all Men which love their Nacion, as they should do. Thus Bale, one of the bitterest Enemies the Monks ever had, is forc'd to lament the great Damage the learned World sustain'd at this Dissolution. Indeed those well furnish'd Libraries, that were in most Monasteries, plainly shew, that we are too much prejudic'd against the Monks, when we rashly condemn them as Idle, Ignorant, and Discouragers of Learning; and that on the contrary we ought to esteeme many of them to be Learned and Industrious, and Promoters of several useful Parts of Knowledge. In every great Abby there was a large Room call'd the *Scriptorium*, to which belong'd several Writers, whose whole Buiness it was to transcribe good Books for the Use of the publick Library of the House.*

There were no less than 1700 Manuscript Tracts in the Library at *Peterburg*, and the Catalogue of Books belonging to the Priory of *Dover*, and the Abby of *St. Mary de la Pre* at *Leicester*, clearly evince, that those Houses had no mean Libraries, and those kept in very good Order. Nay, so zealous were the Monks for the Encouragement of Learning, that they very often got Churches appropriated *ad libros faciendos*, for making of Books; nor were they less careful in preserving the old. The *British*, *Irish*, and *Saxon* Monasteries, we find were the Schools and Universities of those Times: They were not only Cells of Devotion, but also Nurseries of learned Men for the Use of the Church. The Works of *Bede* are a sufficient Argument of the Knowledge the Monks of those Times had in all Parts of Learning. Their Skill in the learned Languages was so very eminent, that 'tis reported some of them understood *Greek* and *Latin* as well as their Mother Tongue. When the Monks were rooted out by the *Danish* Wars, an universal Ignorance overspread the Land, in so much that there was scarce any one in *England* that could read or write *Latin*; but when, by the Care of King *Edward* and Archbishop *Dunstan*, Monasteries were restor'd, Learning found its former Encouragement, and flourish'd very much within the Walls of the Cloysters. So that *Leland*, who was no great Friend to the Monks, often confesses, that in those old Times there were few or no Writers but Monks.

It is farther observable, that when Printing was first known, the Monks were the chief Promoters of that excellent Invention in *England*; for *Hollingshead* says, *William Caxton* of *London*, Mercer, brought Printing into *England* about the Year 1471, and first practis'd the same in the Abby of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*; after which Time it was likewise practis'd in the Abbies of *St. Austen* at *Canterbury*, *St. Albans*, and other Monasteries.

Having detain'd the Reader with such a tedious Preface, I shall make no other Apology for it and the whole Book than in the Words of our great Master *Camden*, who saith, *There are some, I hear, who take it ill, that I have mention'd Monasteries, and their Founders; I am sorry to hear it; but (not to give them any just Offence) let 'em be angry if they will. Perhaps they would have it forgotten that our Ancestors were, and we are Christians, since there were never more certain Indications, and glorious Monuments of Christian Piety and Devotion to God, than those; nor were there any other Seminaries for the Propagation of the Christian Religion and good Literature, however it came to pass, that in a loose Age some rank Weeds run up too fast, which requir'd rooting out.*

Thus far from the learned *Dr. Tanner*, who we see has made use of *Sir William Dugdale*, *Bale*, *Camden*, and others, in the composing of his Preface, wherein I have also follow'd him, and now proceed to add something from that worthy Promoter of the Study of Antiquity, *Mr. Thomas Hearne's* Preliminary Observations, on that great Antiquary *Mr. Browne Willis's* View of the Mitred Abbies. The whole Discourse is worthy to be reprinted; but this Preface will only admit of some small Collections from it, which take us follows.

The Study of our National Antiquities is a Subject so noble in it self, and of such extraordinary Use and Advantage, that it may and ought to be thought something strange, that 'tis not more cultivated and encourag'd, especially by such as, out of Interest, are oblig'd to be acquainted with our ancient Records and other Writings. Were there no other Instances of its Usefulness, than the frequent

Occasion there is for Access to the *Manuscript Books and Papers* collected by Sir Robert Cotton, yet this alone were sufficient to evince and confirm it. And 'tis well known to those who have read the Life of that great Man, what Application was daily made to him to obtain Satisfaction in several Cases that concern'd not only the Kingdom in General, but the Estates of many private Men in Particular. All Gentlemen could not but see the Usefulness of this Study, and its Dignity was as clear, when even the Prince himself honour'd the Person that had, with so much Zeal and Industry, apply'd himself to it, and, by that means, done such eminent and signal Service for the Publick. Sir Robert was a wise Man, and he knew very well that the Greeks and Romans, who have been always admir'd for their Prudence and Conduct, esteem'd such as study'd their own Antiquities beyond any of those that apply'd themselves to other Parts of Learning. Varro had the Character of being the most learned of the Romans, and that for no other Reason, but because of his Diligence in searching into the Roman Antiquities, in which his Knowledge surpass'd all that had ever made that Part of Learning their Province. His Judgment was as great as his Industry, and 'twas impossible for him to fail of Success in whatever he attempted. All his Countrymen look'd upon him as not only the most knowing, but the most useful Person of that Time; and the honourable Mention always made of him, shew'd that they believ'd no Study deserv'd so much Praise as that of their own Antiquities. And this was not the Opinion of private Men only, but even those of the highest Rank and Quality, who therefore set a particular Mark of Distinction upon such as were vers'd in the Antiquities of Rome, as may appear by the Respects paid by Vespasian to Pliny the Elder, and by Trajan to Pliny the Younger; and yet neither of them deserv'd so much Honor as was given to Varro, because their Studies were more general, and they did not confine themselves only to that of Antiquities. Nor did this good Opinion of those that study'd their Antiquities cease, even after the Empire began to decline. Thence 'tis that in Ammianus's Time such Persons, howe'er nobly descended, and well vers'd in other Affairs, were look'd upon as unpolish'd, who had not spent some Part of their Time in searching into Antiquity.

I shall return to our own National Antiquities, and should be glad to be inform'd why we, who all acknowledge the Greeks and Romans to have been a wise and knowing People, should not have the same Honor for those that are studious of our own National Antiquities; as was paid by them to such as addict'd themselves to the same kind of Study. Our Country hath produc'd infinite Numbers that have been famous in all Professions, and methinks 'tis a Reproach and Scandal to us to suffer what they have done to be forgotten, provided their Performances were laudable, and tended to the Increase of Virtue. 'Tis a Matter therefore to be lamented, that amongst other Encouragements of Learning, there is not Care taken about the due Rewards for such as spend their Time in the Study of our own Antiquities; and it were to be wish'd, that some noble and generous Benefactors would settle Stipends and Salaries upon a Society of such Persons as have a Genius for those Studies, and, in all Probability, may be able to do great and eminent Service, by a diligent Search and Inspection into our old Manuscripts and Records.

I humbly crave Leave, before I advance any farther, publicly to profess my self to be a sincere, tho' very unworthy, Member of the Church of England, and that I have as true and as hearty Affection for her Interest as perhaps any other Person whatsoever. And yet I cannot but here publicly declare, that I think it would have been more happy for Her, as well as for the Nation in general, had King Henry VIII. only reform'd and not destroy'd the Abbies and other Religious Houses. Monastic Institution is very ancient, and it had been very laudable had he reduc'd the Manner of Worship to the Primitive Form. Popery, as I take it, signifies no more than the Errors of the Church of Rome. Had he therefore put a Stop to those Errors, he had acted wisely, and very much to the Content of all truly good and religious Men. But then this would not have satisfy'd the Ends of himself and his covetous and ambitious Agents. They all aim'd at the Revenues and Riches of the Religious Houses. For which Reason no Arts nor Contrivances were to be pass'd by that might be of Use in obtaining those Ends. The most abominable Crimes were to be charg'd upon the Religions, and the Charge was to be manag'd with the utmost Industry, Boldness, and Dexterity. This was a powerful Argument to draw an Odium upon them, and to make them disrespected and ridicul'd by the Generality of Mankind. And yet after all, the Proofs were so insufficient, that from what I have been able to gather, I have not found any direct one against even any single Monastery. The Sins of one or two particular Persons do not make a Sodom. Neither are violent and forced Confessions to be esteem'd as the true Results of any one's Thoughts. When therefore even these Artifices would not do, the last Expedient was put in Execution, and that was Ejection by Force; and to make the Innocent Sufferers the more content, Pensions were settl'd upon many, and such Pensions were, in some Measure, proportion'd to their Innocence. Thus by Degrees the Religious Houses, and the Estates belonging to them, being surrender'd unto the King, he either sold or gave them to the Lay Nobility and Gentry, contrary to what he had at first pretended, and so they have continu'd ever since, tho' not without visible Effects of God's Vengeance and Displeasure, there having been direful Anathemas and Curses denounc'd by the Founders upon such as should presume to alienate the Lands, or do any other voluntary Injury to the Religious Houses. I could my self produce Instances of the strange and unaccountable Decay of some Gentlemen in my own Time, otherwise Persons of very great Piety and Worth, who have been possess'd of Abby Lands; but this would be invidious and offensive, and therefore I shall only refer those that are desirous of having Instances laid before them, to show that dismal Consequences have happen'd, to Sir Henry Spelman's History of Sacrilege, publish'd in 8vo in the Year 1698.

Besides their *Immorality*, there was another Objection, which was urg'd against the Monks with no less Vehemence, and that was their Want of Learning. The *Visitors* thought that Charge would conduce very much to diminish their *Credit* and *Reputation*. But alas! this Charge was really as groundless and weak as the former. No body doubts but the Monasteries had divers Members that could not be styl'd *learned*. But when we discourse of *learned Bodies*, these ought not to be consider'd, at least their Ignorance ought not to be look'd upon as sufficient to denominate them *unlearned*. Add to this, that sometimes those *illiterate Persons* were eminent upon some other Account, and consequently might prove very serviceable to the Monasteries. After all, 'tis very certain that a great Number of the Monks were Men of very profound Learning, and of extraordinary Abilities. Had they been otherwise, it is impossible to account for that incredible Number of Books written by them. No one that reads either *Boston* or *Bury*, or *Leland*, or other Authors that say any thing of their Writings, can justly suppose them to have been *illiterate Men*. On the contrary, many of their Writings are very judicious and full of Learning; nay, in some Parts of Learning they exceeded any of our Moderns; which is an Argument not only of excellent Parts, but of their constant and unwearied Diligence and Application.

Much more might be here added from the above quoted learned Authors, and many others; but that it is not thought convenient to exceed in the Length of a Preface, and it is hop'd that the Use made of such great and judicious Writers as Mr. Marham, Sir William Dugdale, Camden, Dr. Tanner, and Mr. Hearn, will no way be liable to Exception. It is Time to come to what has been here perform'd.

The Numbers in the Margin are the References to the Pages in the Monasticon, for the Convenience of such as desire to see any Particular in the Original, and for the better satisfying of the Curious that the same has been exactly follow'd, without deviating from the true Sense of the Latin. This has occasion'd a Necessity of following Sir William Dugdale strictly in his own Method, lest the placing of his Additions otherwise than as he has left them might cause any Confusion, or administer any Ground to suspect that other Alterations had been made.

In regard that many obsolete or otherwise uncommon Words occur in several Parts of this Work, Care has been taken to explain them, that nothing might remain abstruse or unintelligible.

All those Parts that are comma'd are fairly transcrib'd entire from the Monasticon, strictly observing the same Orthography, and even the Punctuation; so that it is to be observ'd, that the various Spelling of Names, or other Words, which frequently occurs, is not, as may be imagin'd, an Error in transcribing, but the Effect of copying the Original literally, which is also to be understood of some Places where the Sense may appear perplex'd, and the same of Blanks in Lines, or of Words, or Numbers omitted. The inserting of the said English Pieces in such manner as above, has been done by the Advice of some Gentlemen curious in Antiquity, and therefore some that had been at first omitted were afterwards inserted among the Additions to the first Volume, at the Beginning of the third, where they will be easily found, the rest being all in their proper Places.

As for the Historical Part of the Monasticon, it has been here so entirely preserv'd, that it is hop'd no Objection will lie against the Performance on that Account. No Charter or Deed has been so entirely left out as not to be taken Notice of; but as it was impossible to transcribe them all at length in a Volume of this Size, since they make the greatest Bulk of the Original, so the Dates of them have been preserv'd, with the Names of all Donors, or Benefactors to Churches, and of their Donations as to Manors, Churches, Privileges, and other Things of Note, the wording of such Deeds in other Respects being the same. Nor has it been omitted to give several Specimens of the Curses and Imprecations laid upon those who should violate the Immunities, or usurp the Estates of these Religious Houses; the too frequent Repetition whereof would rather be nauseous, than instructive or entertaining.

The Additions are principally to the Cathedral, some Collegiate Churches, and a few of the greatest Monasteries. It is likely many may miss something they would have had inserted in this Work, and then, according to that Desire, will be apt to find Fault with the Performance; but they are intreated to consider, that to satisfy all would have run it out to a greater Bulk than one single Volume. Each particular Person may think his Addition would have been but small; but if he reflects that every Man has the same Right of judging, and wishing that what pleases his Taste might have been added, he will soon be convinc'd, that a Multitude of Improvements could not have been confin'd within a narrow Compass. It is hop'd that the Judicious will be moderate in their Censures, and if any think the Defects here are many, the best Course will be to show their Learning, by obliging the Publick with a more compleat and perfect History of those Antiquities.

Obsolete and other Uncommon *W O R D S* which occur in this *H I S T O R Y* explain'd.

A *Verpan*, or *Averpeny*, from *Average Penny*, that is, Money contributed towards the King's Averages, being Service due to him by Horse or by Carriage with either of them.

Blodwite, or *Blondwite*, an Amerciament or Fine for shedding of Blood.

Bordars, mean Peasants, or Cottagers, and such as held the Lands Lords had assign'd for their own Tables, call'd *Bord-Lands*.

Borshalpeny, or *Bord-Halshpeny*, Money paid in Fairs and Markets for setting up Tables, Boards and Stalls, for Sale of Wares.

Burghbrech, or *Burghbrich*, or *Burghbrech*, or *Borgbrech*, a Violation or Breach of a Liberty or Inclosure.

Canfred, or *Cantrief*, an Hundred Villages, from the *British*, *Can*, an Hundred, and *Tref*, a Town or Village. The Counties in *Wales* are divided into *Canfreds*, as in *England* into Hundreds.

Carucate, a certain Quantity of Land, commonly 60 Acres, as is specify'd in several Charters in the *Monasticon*.

Carucage, a Tax laid on Land by *Carucates*, as *Hidage* was by Hides.

Cassate, an Habitation with sufficient Land for maintaining a Family.

Childwite, or *Childwite*, is Power to take a Fine of a Bond-Woman unlawfully begotten with Child.

Companage, any Food that is eaten with Bread.

Croft, a small Clofe near a Dwelling-House.

Curtilage, a Garden, Yard, Backside, or any such Ground about a House.

Danegeld, or *Danegelt*, a Tax formerly laid of two Shillings for every Hide of Land throughout *England* by the *Danes*, or by the *Saxon Kings*, for those People.

Ferdwite, a Quittance for Murder in the Army.

Fistwite, or *Flitwite*, or *Flitchwite*, or *Flitwite*, a Mulct or Fine impos'd for quarrelling.

Flemenafyrnthe, or *Flemeneffermuth*, or *Flemeneferd*, or *Flemenefrith*, or *Flemanifflit*, or *Flemenewurde*, or *Fremenefenda*, and *Flemenefreitbe*, the receiving or relieving of a Fugitive, or the Chattels of a Fugitive.

Forfeng, or *Forfenge*, a quitting of a former Prize.

Forstal, a stopping of the Way or Passage, or intercepting of Commodities by the Way, as they were going to the Market.

Forvenge, as *Forstal*.

Fridfoene, or *Frithfoene*, a privileg'd Place.

Frodmortel, or *Freomortel*, an Immunity granted for Murder or Manlaughter.

Fudwite, or *Fistwite*.

Gavelkind, or *Gavilkind*, an ancient Custom or Tenure, by which the Lands of the Father are equally divided at his Death among all his Sons, or the Lands of a Brother among all his Brothers, if he has no Issue of his own. This is still observ'd in some Parts of *Kent* and other Places.

Geld, a Mulct or Fine for an Offence.

Geldable, liable to Taxes or Impositions.

Gridbreche, or *Gridbrich*, or *Gridbrish*, Breach of the Peace, and a Fine for the same.

Hamsokne, or *Hamsoken*, the Privilege of a Man's own House, or that of Lords of Manors to take Cognizance of the Breach of their Immunities.

Haibote, or *Haybote*, Liberty to take Thorns, or such like Materials, to make or repair Hedges.

Hengewite, or *Hengwite*, or *Hengewete*, a Discharge for having hang'd a Thief without due Process.

Herpsac, the same as *Fridfoene*.

Hide of Land, as much Land as one Plough could plough in a Year, said to be 120 Acres, by some 100, and eight Hides to make a Knight's Fee. *Bede* says, it is as much as will maintain a Family.

Hidage, an extraordinary Tax, laid on every Hide of Land.

Horngeld, a Tax to be paid in a Forest for horn'd Beasts.

Houfebote, vid. *Husbote*.

Hunderspan, or *Hundred-Penny*, or *Hundredshpeny*, Taxes laid upon the Hundreds.

Husbote, or *Houfebote*, an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood for the Repairs of a House.

Infangenethef, or *Infanthef*, or *Infang-theof*, or *Infangenetheof*, the taking of a Thief within a Liberty that has such Privilege from the King.

Lastage, or *Lestage*, or *Lefing*, a Duty paid at Fairs and Markets, or that paid for such Things as were sold by the Last, as Herrings, &c.

Leirwite, or *Leyerwit*, or *Lotherwit*, a Liberty to take Amends of him that defiles a Bond-Woman, without the Owner's Licence, or Satisfaction for lying with such a Bond-Woman.

Lot, the 12th Dish of Lead in the *Derbyshire* Mines, due to the King. Vid. *Scot*.

Mansura, or *Masura*, a Mansion or Dwelling of a Peasant.

Miskennige, or *Miskennige*, or *Miskennig*, a wrongful Prosecution.

Munbrice, or *Mundbrech*, or *Mutbryche*, a Breach of Fences, or of the King's Protection.

Ordel, the Trial of *Ordeal*, which was by Fire or Water.

Orfray, or *Orfbrey*, a rich Ornament of Cloth of Gold, or the like, set about Garments, or on them and Church Vestments.

Quarentene, a Benefit granted by the Law to the Widow of a landed Man, to continue in his Capital Messuage or chief Mansion House, provided it be not a Castle, 40 Days after his Decease.

Rape, is a part of a County, containing several Hundreds, as in *Sussex* there are five, in other Counties call'd *Tithings*, *Lathe*s, and *Wapentakes*. It is also the carnal Knowledge a Man has of a Woman by Force.

See 202

Sac, a Privilege of a Lord of trying Causes arising among his Tenants and Vassals, and of imposing of Fines on them for Offences. It is also the Fine or Forfeiture it self.

Scheawinge, or *Scherawinge*, or *Scheauwing*, or *Schewage*, a Duty exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of Merchant Strangers for Wares offer'd to Sale within their Liberties.

Scot and Lot, a Customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects, according to their Ability.

Scutage, an ancient Tax upon extraordinary Occasions, being three Marks upon every Knight's Fee.

Soc, is the Power and Authority to administer Justice; also the Territory or Precinct that has the Privilege to exercise such Power and Authority.

Socage, or *Soccage*, is a Tenure of Lands by or for certain inferior or Husbandry Services to be perform'd to the Lord of the Fee.

Socman, a Tenant that holds his Lands by the Tenure of *Soccage*.

Stallage, the Liberty of erecting Stalls in Fairs or Markets, or the Money paid for the same.

Stockekind. See *Gavelkind*.

Tallage, a Share of a Man's Substance paid by Way of Tax.

Team, or *Theam*, a Royalty granted to the Lord of the Manor, by the King's Charter, for trying of Bondmen and Villains in his Court, and a sovereign Power over their Villains, their Wives, Children, and Goods, to dispose of them at Pleasure.

Thethingpan, or *Thething-Penny*, a Discharge from paying of Tenths to the King; also the Money so paid.

Tost, a Messuage, or Place where a Messuage has stood, but decay'd.

Tol, a Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of

a Manor; also the Duty paid for Passage, Buying, Selling, &c.

Tumbrel, is the same as a *Cucking-Stool*, being a Wooden Chair so order'd as to be let down with a Swing, to duck scolding Women.

Unfangmethef, or *Urfangthef*, a Privilege granted to the Lord of a Manor, by which he has Power to punish a Thief dwelling and committing Theft out of his Liberty, if he be taken within his Fee.

Utlewe, or *Utlagh*, an Outlaw, one that is out of the Reach of Justice.

Urhleap, the Escape of a Criminal.

Wapentack, or *Wapentake*, the same as an Hundred of a County.

Ward, is a Part of a Place under the Inspection of a particular Person, as the several Wards in the City of London. A Prison is sometimes call'd a Ward. Also the Heir of the King's Tenant, holding by Knight's Service, or *in Capite*, was call'd a Ward, during his Nonage, because in the Custody of the King, which was taken away by the Statute 12 Car. II.

Wardpan, or *Wardpenny*, the Money paid to Sheriffs or Castellans for keeping of strong Holds, or guarding the Country.

Wardwite, or *Wardwith*, an Exemption from contributing towards building of Forts, or guarding the Country.

Waren, or *Free-Waren*, a Franchise, or Place privileg'd to keep Beasts or Fowl of Warren, as Hares, Conies, Partridges, and Pheasants.

Weardwite. Vid. *Wardwite*.

Wergeldtheof, is a Thief that may be ransom'd.

Westgilttheof, as *Wergeldtheof*.

Withfange, the taking or receiving of any Fine, Mulct, or Distrels.





III. The Virgin Mary.

A BENEDICTINE NUN

After the Preface III.



A BENEDICTINE NUN



After the Preface II.



Ordinis Benedictini Monachus,
A Monk of the Order of St. Benedict.

THE HISTORY OF THE
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OF THE
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THE HISTORY OF THE
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THE
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OF THE
TREASURY

He save them & Prefigured among People & be sanctified them with comely ornaments Eccle. 45. 7

They shall be mightie upon earth: the Generation of the upright shall be blessed. Psal. 112. 2



A. Gloriosissimus Confessor Dei Benedictus qui et
 dicitur. Benedictus, qui in hunc mundum
 missus est, ut homines in Christo salvaret.
 Benedictus profertur in evangelio dicens:
 sub cuius regula concurrebant hinc usqueque
 ad hunc usque populus representantur.
B. In hunc mundum missus est, ut homines in Christo
 salvaret. Benedictus profertur in evangelio dicens:
 sub cuius regula concurrebant hinc usqueque
 ad hunc usque populus representantur.
C. Benedictus profertur in evangelio dicens:
 sub cuius regula concurrebant hinc usqueque
 ad hunc usque populus representantur.
D. Benedictus profertur in evangelio dicens:
 sub cuius regula concurrebant hinc usqueque
 ad hunc usque populus representantur.

fructum sub regula. Benedictus in hunc mundum
 missus est, ut homines in Christo salvaret.
 Benedictus profertur in evangelio dicens:
 sub cuius regula concurrebant hinc usqueque
 ad hunc usque populus representantur.
 Benedictus profertur in evangelio dicens:
 sub cuius regula concurrebant hinc usqueque
 ad hunc usque populus representantur.

Of the first Institution of M O N K S.

From a Manuscript in the Cotton Library, under the Effigies of Vitellius, E. 12. fol. 85.

SOME less knowing Persons, back'd neither by Reason nor Authority, oppose the Antiquity of the Monastical Institute, and make St. *Benedict* the first Father of the Monks, which it is thought they are mov'd to do, because St. *Benedict* compos'd a Rule, which the Monks have since follow'd; but that St. *Benedict* was not the first who instituted the Method of their living in common, appears by the 2d Book of St. *Gregory's* Dialogues, where we read, that the Monks of a certain Monastery, after the Death of their Abbat, call'd St. *Benedict* from the Desert, and appointed him their Abbat. By which it appears, that he was not the first Institutor of Monastical Life: It remains to see from whom and at what Time this Institution and Heavenly Discipline had its Original; for according to the Master in *Histories*, and *Radulphus* on the Book of *Kings*, the first Institutor of this fruitful Plantation and wholesome Conversation was *Samuel* in the Old Testament, as *Chrysostome* says in one of his Homilies. And *Jerome*, in his Epistle to *Rusticus*, says, *The chief Inventors and Improvers of Monachism were the Sons of the Prophets in the Old Testament, who built Huts near the River Jordan, and quitting Thrones and Cities, liv'd upon Barley-Cakes and wild Herbs.* And the same *Jerome*, in his Epistle to *Paulinus*, writes, *We have the Apostles, Antony, Hilarion, and Macharius, for Chiefs of our Institute.*

To return to the Scripture, *Elias* was our Prince, and so was *Elisba*; our Leaders were the Sons of the Prophets, who dwelt in the Fields and Deserts, and made themselves Tents near the Stream of *Jordan*. Of this Number were the Sons of *Rechab*, who drank neither Wine nor Cyder, who liv'd in Tents and Barracks, and who are commended by God through the Prophet *Jeremy*, and a Promise was made them, that there should not want a Man of their Race standing before the Lord. *Jer. 35.* And *Cassian* tells us, that Monachism began in the Old Testament under the Prophet *Elias*, when he undertook the Government, and became the first Abbat of the Sons of the Prophets, near *Jordan*, by the Appointment of God. *Josephus* also, in his Book of the Captivity of the *Jews*, and in the 18th of their Antiquities, relates how the *Jewish* *Essians*, before the coming of our Lord, led a Monastical Life.

Having seen how it was represented under the Fathers of the Old Testament, it remains that we show how it was continu'd under those of the New. *John the Baptist*, who was between both the Testaments, flying to the Desert in his tender Years, was the first Institutor of the Monastical Life under the New Testament. Nay, Christ himself was properly the Institutor, when he order'd his Disciples to sell all, to leave all Things, and to follow him; and after his Ascension, the Faithful sold all they had, laid the Price at the Feet of the Apostles, and liv'd in com-

mon, under their Care and Direction, possessing nothing they could call their own.

After the Martyrdom of the Apostles, many falling off from that primitive Fervor, began to seek the Things of this World, and to possess them as their own, not in common, as before; but very many holy Fathers retaining that Apostolical Fervor, and inspir'd by the Holy Ghost, continu'd to live under the Direction of one in Community, adding many sublimer Things to what had been practis'd under the Apostles.

Eusebius, in the 2d Book of his Church-History, informs us, That St. *Mark* the Evangelist went into *Egypt*, preach'd the Gospel there, and founded a Church at *Alexandria*. At whose first coming, a great Multitude of Men and Women, mov'd by the Example of his Sobriety, believ'd, and receiv'd a Rule of Life from him, by whose Example the holy Monastical Institute spread over all the World. Much more may be seen to this Purpose in the 2d Book of *Eusebius* above quoted, as also in *Cassian*, *Sozomen*, St. *Jerome*, and St. *Epiphanius*.

The most renowned among these ancient Monks were *Antony*, *Hilarion*, the two *Macharii*, *Pachomius*, *Aurelius*, *John* the Father of 3000 Monks, *Serapion* the Father of 10000, *Dioscorus* the Father of 100, *Julian* the Father of 10000, *Amos* of 3000, *Theonas* of 3000, *Paul* of 500, *Basil*, *Fruhuosus*, *Ferreolus*, *Egyptius*, *Isidore*, *Aurelian*, *John Cassian*, *Jerome*, and many more holy Fathers, who not only restor'd what had been deliver'd from the Apostles, but added ma-

ny strict and severe Rules, for the increasing of Devotion, and obtaining of eternal Glory. At length succeeded St. *Benedict*, a strenuous hearer and fulfiller of the Evangelical Precept, who shin'd out like a bright heavenly Star; and he, about the Year of our Lord 516, was a resolute Champion in CHRIST's Warfare, in a Monastery on Mount *Cassino*, and writ a commendable Rule, approv'd of by the Universal Church, as Pope *Innocent II.* testifies.

By what has been said, it plainly appears, That the Monastical Order began to sprout in the Days of the Apostles, or rather to revive, as having sprung from *Elias*, *Elisba*, and the Sons of the Prophets.

From the Register of St. Alban's in the Cotton Library, under the Effigies of Claudius, E. 4. f. 346. b.

ST. *Fruhuosus*, a Monk and Bishop, writ a Rule for Monks about the Year of our Lord 245.

St. *Basil* writ a Monastical Rule, Anno Dom. 350.

St. *Pachomius* writ his, an Angel dictating, and deliver'd it to his Monks, about the Year 400.

St. An-

Nothing could
be worse for civil
society than the
introduction of
so many Orders
to live on the
labours of the
industrious

St. *Aurelius* compos'd a Monastical Rule about the Year 460.

St. *Ferreolus* about 470.

St. *Aurelianus*, Anno 478.

St. *Egippus* Abbat, *John Gerundinensis*, and *Vigilius*, the Dean and Monk, all three writ Monastical Rules.

St. *Benedict*, our Father, publish'd his Monastical Rule after them, about the Year of Christ 516.

Having mention'd in Part those who set forth Rules for the Black Monks, it follows that we take Notice of those who writ Rules for the Professors of other Orders. The most noted among them was St. *Augustin*, Bishop of *Hippo*, who compos'd a Rule of the Life and Behaviour of Clergymen, profess'd by the Regular Canons, about the Year of our Lord 400.

Brano instituted the Order of *Cartusians* about the Year of CHRIST 1083.

Robert, the Abbat of Black Monks in *Burgundy*, instituted the *Cistercian* Order, Anno 1098.

Norbertus the Order of *Præmonstratensis*, Anno 1120.

The *Hospitallers* and *Templers* began Anno 1120.

St. *Gilbert* instituted the Order of *Sempringham*, Anno 1148.

Of the Kings who took upon them the Monastical Habit.

Petroc, King of *Wales*, became a Monk. *Constantin*, King of *Cornwal*, despising his Kingdom, took the Habit of a Monk. *Selby*, King of the *East-Saxons*; *Offa*, King of the *East-Saxons*; *Sigibert*, King of the *East-Angles*; *Ethelred*, and *Kynred*, Kings of the *Mercians*; *Coelwulph*, and *Edbricht*, Kings of *Northumberland* in this Island, despising the Poms of this World, honour'd our Order by their Conversion; but in remote Countries, Kings of vast Dominions were of their own Accord converted, as *Caroloman*, King of the *Franks*, and very many more, whose Names it would perhaps be tedious to the Reader to insert here.

That Monasteries are founded not only to the Honor of God, but also for the Benefit of the Publick.

That nothing may be omitted which may satisfy our Enemies, who think that Monasteries were neither founded for the Honor of God, nor the publick Good, we will add something which perhaps may destroy their Notion, if receiv'd by moderate Readers. The Lay-men of these Days, and truly Lay-men, who think of nothing but this present Life, imagine that their Temporal Estates are at this Time, and will be hereafter, more advantageous to all Persons, than the Possessions dedicated to God, and assign'd to Monasteries. But they are given over to a reprobate Sense, so as not to understand that Estates of Inheritance descend equally to good Men and bad, honest and reprobate, just and unjust, pious

and impious, wise and Fools; and accordingly they are often wasted, squander'd, and quite thrown away; whereas the Estates that are piously beflow'd on Religious Places, are not assign'd to one, but to several Persons, where if there happen to be one or two not so proper to preserve those Things that are deputed for the common Use, the rest being empow'r'd, are oblig'd to restrain their Folly, and make good their Incapacity. Hence it is, that Religious Places, amidst so many Wars, Plagues, Famines, Depredations and Exactions, are always thriving, and able to give Alms. And we see that among the Laity, one is possess'd of the Estates that formerly belong'd to several Men of Quality, retrenches and cuts off the Alms of his Ancestors, and is still in Want, so as not to be able to contribute to the Support of his Lords, or of the King; whereas in the Monasteries neither the King is depriv'd of his Due, nor the Poor of their Sustainance, for Guests of all Conditions are receiv'd, and young Clerks maintain'd in them, and consequently promoted to several Degrees in the Church, or bred up to govern the Commonwealth better than in the Courts of great Men.

they put Nothing to it. All to it. Pope

From a Manuscript in the Cotton Library, under the Effigies of Nero, A. 3. f. 131.

The Form of receiving a Brother into the Monastery.

The first Petition in the Colloquium.

'SYR, I besyche you and alle the Convent, for
'the Lasse of God, our Lady Sanct *Marye*, fant
'*John* of *Baptiste*, and alle the hoyle cowrte of he-
'vyne, that ze wolde relave me, to lyve and dye
'here among you in the state of a Monke, as pre-
'bendarye and servant unto alle to the Honour of
'God, solace to the company, prouffet to the place,
'and helth unto my sawle.

The answer unto the Examynacyon.

'Syr, I tryste, through the helpe of God, and
'your good prayers, to keepe all thes things, which
'ze have heyr rekerfede.

The fyrst peticyon before the profession.

'Syr, I have beyn heyr now this twell month
'nere hand, and lovyde be God, me lyks ryght well,
'both the order and the company; whereapon I be-
'syche yow and all the company, for the lusse of
'God, our Lady Sanct *Marye*, sanct *John* of *Baptist*,
'and alle the hoyle company of hevyn, that ze will
'relave me unto my profession at my twell month
'day, according to my Petycion whyche I made
'when I was first relaved heyr emongs you, &c.

*who have read ye History of Monks &c
must confess they was the wisdom &
wast of Money on the face of y^e earth*

Monasticon

Monasticon Anglicanum:

OR, THE HISTORY

OF the ANCIENT

ABBIES, MONASTERIES, HOSPITALS,
Cathedral and Collegiate CHURCHES, with
their Dependencies, &c.

VOLUME the FIRST.

GLASTONBURY *Monastery, in Somersetsshire,* *of the Order of St. Benedict.*

IN the Year 31 after the Passion of our Lord, Twelve of St. Philip the Apostle's Disciples (the Chief of whom was Joseph of Arimathea) came into this Country, and preached the Christian Faith to Aviragus, who refus'd to embrace it, and yet granted them this Place, with Twelve Hides of Land; where they made Walls of Wattle, and erected the first Church in this Kingdom, which CHRIST personally dedicated to the Honour of his Mother, and the Place for Burial of his Servants, as is said in the Manuscript History of the Monastery of Glastonbury in the Cotton Library. These Twelve and their Successors, continuing long the same Number, and leading an Eremitical Life, converted a great Multitude of Pagans to the Faith of CHRIST. They being all, at length, dead and bury'd here, the most holy Men Phaganus and Diruvianus, coming into these Parts, and baptizing King Lucius and his People, had the aforesaid Hides confirm'd to them and their Successors, the same Number of 12 being kept up till the Coming of St. Patrick, who instructing them in the Monastical Life, became their Abbot: After whom, the holy Fathers Benignus, Kolumkil, and Gildas, led a most holy Life there. Next came St. David Archbishop of Monavia, now call'd St. David's, who added a new Chapel to the Church, dedicating it to the Blessed Virgin, and erected a rich Altar; and near the said Chapel, Joseph of Arimathea, and other holy Men, are said to have been bury'd. Tho' the Church was afterwards several Times rebuilt, this Place still remain'd under the former Consecration, and was held in such Veneration, that Kings, Bishops, and all the greatest Persons, thought themselves happy in adding something to its Possessions, or being bury'd with any

small Parcel of its Earth. St. Dunstan, and other holy Abbots, always preserving the Number of Twelve Monks, added to them several Clergymen that sung well.

This Church, by Reason of its Antiquity, was by the English call'd *Ealdchirch*, that is, Old Church; and the People of the Country about it thought no Oath more sacred than to swear by the Old Church, as being the first and oldest Church in England, and held in such Veneration, that it was call'd a *Second Rome*, for Sanctity; because as Rome was honour'd with a Multitude of Martyrs, so this Place was renowned for many Confessors.

This Island, in which this Church stands, was, by the Britons, first call'd *Ynswytryn*, that is, the Glass Island, by Reason of the River, as it were of the Colour of Glass, encompassing the Marsh. It was call'd an Island, because enclos'd about by a deep Marsh. It was call'd *Avallonia*, either from the British Word *Avul*, signifying an Apple, as being full of Fruit-Trees, or from *Avallon*, who was once Lord of that Territory. The Saxons gave it the Name of *Glastingebury*, that is, the Town of Glass. There are several Islands about this, all belonging to it, all which together were reduc'd to make up the 12 Hides above-mention'd, the Bounds whereof may be seen in *Dugdale*, p. 2 and 3. All the Places within those Bounds enjoy all Sorts of Immunities, from the first Times of Christianity, granted and confirm'd to the Church of Glastonbury by the British, English and Norman Kings.

This Church was the sacred Repository of the Ashes of a Multitude of Saints, inasmuch that no Corner of it, or of the Church-yard, is destitute of the same. There lie the Twelve Disciples (above-mention'd) of St. Philip the Apostle, with their Chief, Joseph of Arimathea, and his Son Josephus; also St. Patrick

*King Lucius never had a being
nor his 12 Disciples as apostles*

4. *trick*, the Apostle of Ireland; *St. Benignus*, Disciple to *St. Patrick*; *St. Pinius*, Disciple to *Benignus*; *St. Gildas*, the British Historian; *St. David*, Bishop of *Menevia*; *St. Dunstan*; *St. Indrassus*, Martyr, and his Seven Companions; *St. Urban*, Martyr; *St. Apollinaris*, Bishop and Martyr, Disciple to *St. Peter* the Apostle; *St. Vincentius*, Archdeacon and Martyr; Three of the Holy Innocents; *St. Bevilus*, Martyr; Part of *St. Oswald*, King and Martyr; *St. Valerius* and *St. Salvinus*, Bishops and Martyrs; *St. Canon*, *Anastatius*, *Renignius*, *Casarius*, *Abdon*, and *Sennen*, Martyrs; *St. Paulinus*, Bishop of the Northumbrians; *St. Aidan*, Bishop of *Lindisfarn*; *Coelfrid* and *Boisilus*, Abbots; *Venerable Bede*; *St. Benedikt*, Bishop; *Hilferpine*, *Sigfride*, and *Herbert*, Abbots; *St. Idamus*, Bishop; *St. Teison*, Abbot, and his Twelve Companions; *St. Ilrwich*; *St. Liliannus*, Abbot; Part of *Guthlac*, the Anchorite; *St. Poppa*, Archbishop of *Treves*; *St. Geminianus*, Confessor; the Holy Virgins *Hilda*, *Hebbe*, *Begu*, *Crispante*, *Udilia*, *Mary*, *Martha*, *Lucy*, *Walburge*, *Gertrude*, *Cecily*, *Wonta*, *Mamilla*, *Edberga*, *Elfreda*, *Batildis*, *Ursula*, *Daria*, *Ealswitha*; the last of these affirm'd to be entire many Years after she had been interr'd. Many more Names of Holy Men and Women were lost by the burning of the ancient Church, and Time has worn out the Memory of a still greater Number.

5. Many other Relicks were also preserv'd in this Church: Of those relating to the Old Testament, Part of *Rachel's Tomb*; of the Altar on which *Moses* pour'd out Oil; of his Book; of the Tomb of *Isaiah*; some *Manna*; Relicks of the Prophet *Daniel*; of the Three Children deliver'd from the fiery Furnace; Six gilt Stones of the Pavement of the Temple, and some of the Gate. Relating to our Lord *JESUS CHRIST*, some of the Linen he was wrapp'd in; two Pieces of the Manger; some of the Gold offer'd by the Wise Men; Stones of *Jordan*, where our Saviour was baptiz'd; one of the Vessels in which *CHRIST* turned Water into Wine; of the Stones the Devil propos'd to *CHRIST* to convert into Bread; of the Five Loaves with which our Lord fed 5000 Persons; of the Place where he was transfigur'd; of the Stone he stood on in the Temple; of his Hair; of the Hem of his Garment; and many more, too tedious for this

Place: Also Relicks of the Blessed Virgin; of *St. John Baptist*; of the Apostles; of many Martyrs, Confessors, and Holy Virgins.

On this Account, *Glastonbury* was every where held in the greatest Veneration; and, as has been said, the greatest Persons cover'd to be bury'd there; most of whose Names have been lost, and of some, Mention has been made above.

A few Feet from the old Church stood two Pyramids; the next to the Church 26 Foot high, on which were many Antiquities worn out by Age. On the uppermost Story of it, was a Pontifical Image; on the second, the Image of a King, with these Letters, *Her, Sexi, and Blisior*; on the third, were these Words, *Wemercst, Bantomp, Wineweng*; on the fourth, *Hate, Wulfred, and Eanfled*; on the fifth and lowest, an Image, and this Inscription, *Logior, Wesslicas, Bregden, Swelvet, Hwingudes, Bera*. The other Pyramid was 18 Feet high, and had four Stages, on which was to be read, *Hedde Bishop Bregored, and Brcorward*. What these Words signify is not known; but it is guess'd they were the Names of the Persons deposited within the Pyramid. So great was the Respect paid by our Ancestors to this Place, that they durst not utter any idle Words, nor so much as spit in the Church or Church-yard, unless compell'd by the utmost Necessity, and even then with the utmost Reluctancy and Remorse: Neither durst any Man presume to bring a Hawk, Horse or Dog into the Church, because it had been often observ'd that such as had accidentally been brought in immediately dy'd. Even from foreign Countries the Earth of this Church-yard was sent for, to bury with the greatest Persons; and it is reported, that even a *Mahometan* Sultan, having taken an *English* Gentleman in the Holy Land, gave him his Liberty, upon Promise that he would bring him a Gantlet full of that Earth; which was accordingly perform'd, and the Gentleman, returning to *Glastonbury*, declar'd the same upon Oath.

Note, That what *Dugdale* here and elsewhere relates as to Miracles, Apparitions, and the like, he delivers in the Words of the Manuscripts by him every where quoted, which the Curious may see in the Monasticon.

The Explanation of the Cuts of Glastonbury.

The Prospect from Werial Inclosure.

- A. The Abby-Lands, within the Walls, 60 Acres in Compass.
- B. The Chapel of *St. John*, joining to the Church, 5 Paces in Length, and 14 in Breadth.
- C. The great Church, the lower Part whereof, from the Cross, is 62 Paces long; the great Cross of the Church, from the Nave upwards, 16 Paces long, 28 broad; the Choir of the Church 50 Paces long; the Breadth of the Church 50 Paces: The Length of the whole Church, with *St. Joseph's Chapel*, 200 Paces, or 580 Feet.
- D. The Head of the Monastery's Hall, which was 200 Paces wide; the Height 80 Feet.
- E. The Kitchen (the lower Part whereof was 20 Feet high) was square, having a Chimney in each Angle; the Roof all of Stone, contraited into Eight Squares.
- F. The habitable Part of the Abby still standing.
- G. The principal Gate or Entrance into the Abby.
- H. *St. John's Church*.
- I. *St. Cuthbert's Church*.
- K. The Road from Wells, four Miles from *Glastonbury*.
- L. *St. Michael's Tower*, vulgarly call'd the *Torr*, whose Church peris'd together with the Abby.
- M. The Road to *Egarley*.
- N. The Abbot's Barn.

The Prospect from Compton.

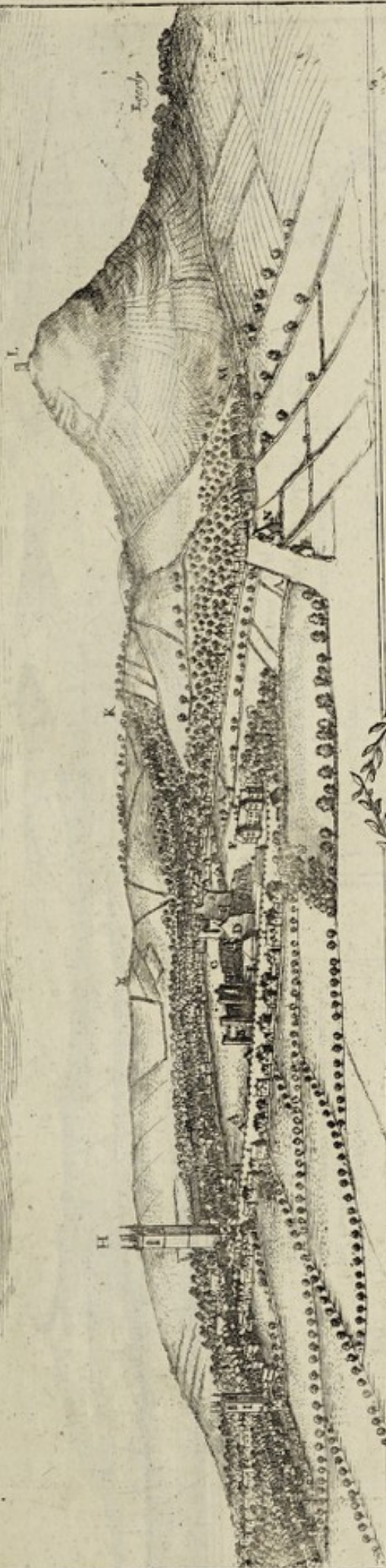
The Square on the Left Hand under the Prospect, is the Abby within that square Plat, containing 60 Acres of Land in Compass; within which was formerly a Multitude of Buildings, of which so many have peris'd, that not the Tenth Part thereof is now to be seen.

- A. *Mendip Hills*, five Miles North from the Town.
- B. *Werial Inclosure*, half a Mile West from the Town.
- C. The Holy Thorn.
- D. *Glastonbury Town*, with all the Ruins of the Monastery now to be seen on this Side, appearing like two Pyramids.
- E. The Tower, vulgarly call'd the *Torr*, standing a Mile East from the Town.
- F. A Marshy Ground, commonly call'd *Aller Moore*.
1. The great Church.
2. *St. Joseph's Chapel*.
3. The Cloisters.
4. The Hall.
5. The Kitchen.
6. *St. Cuthbert's Church*.
7. *St. John's Church*.
8. The Streets.

This

GLASTONIENSIS
Oppidi, ab editiori septi Werallensis par-
te dimidio ab oppido lapide in Africū di-
stantis, prospectus.

The Prospect of the Towne of Glastonbury
from the highest Part of Werall
Enclosure half a mile from the
Towne South West.



- A Fundi Abbatis intra murorum ambdum, le in circuitu actarum.
- B Infirmitas sacellam, maiori Ecclesie contiguum, l. passus longum, xiii latum.
- C Ecclesia maior, cuius pars inferior Crucem usq. lxxi passus longa.
- D Regia Ecclesia, Crux a Navi sanctum xvi passus longa, xxviii lata.
- E Chorus Ecclesie l. passus longus, Ecclesie latitudo xxx pass.
- F Totius Ecclesie, cum sacello Iosephi longitudo CC pass. vel D lxxx pass.
- G Aula et nobis caput, cuius latitudo fuit xx pass. altitudo lxxx ped.
- H Culina (cuius pars inferior xx ped. alt.) fuit quadrangula, in quolibet angulo caminum habens: tectum ex toto lapideum, in viii quadratas contractum.
- I Abbas pars habitabilis adluc manens.
- K Porticus vel introitus Abbatis precequa.



- H. S. Iohannis Ecclesia.
- I. S. Cathberti Ecclesia.
- K. Platea ad wellam, quarto Glastonia lapide sitam, dicens.
- L. Turris S. Michaelis, vulgo dicta le Ber, (cuius Ecclesia cum Abba-
ti vna perit) mille ab Abbacia passibus distat. Vbi Richardus
Whittingus, vltimus loci Abbas, quod iuramentum de primatu
Regis agnosceret perficere, seu potius quid Abbaciam in sua
vna Regis (pro more temporum) resignare noluerit, per cellam
suscepit, vitam finit.
- M. Iter ad Egasteriam.
- N. Abbas horreum,

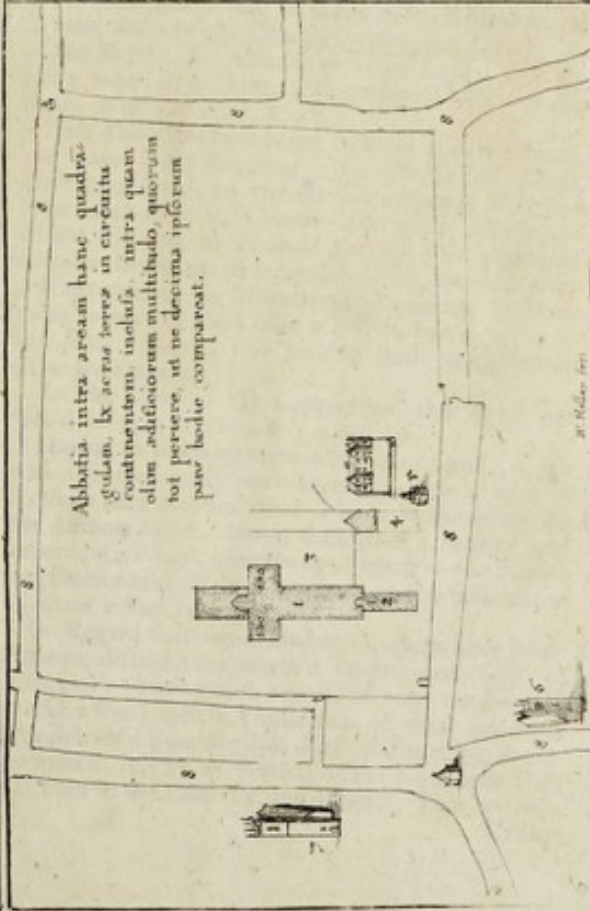
The Prospect of the Towne of Glastonbury
from Compton hills about three miles
Southward distant from the Towne

GLASTONIENSIS

oppidi a montibus Comptonianis,
tertio aut circiter ab oppido lapide
in Austrum distantibus, prospectus.



Abbatia intra aream hanc quadra-
gulam. lx acras terre in circuitu
continentem, inclusa intra quam
olim ædificiorum multitudo, quorum
tot perire, ut ne decima ipsorum
pars hodie compareat.



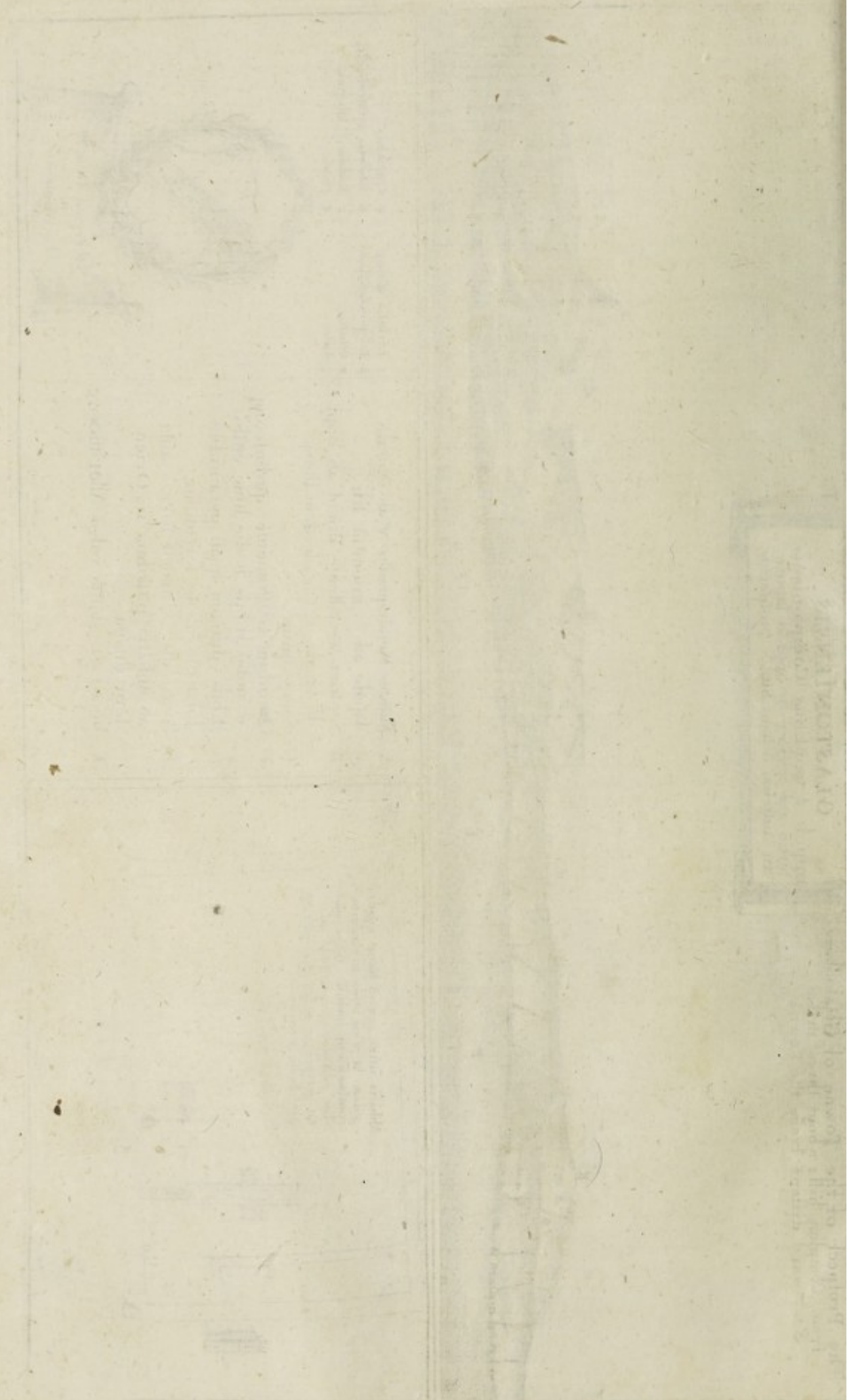
W. R. 1700

- A Montes Mendippenses & ab Oppido lapide ad Aquilonem siti.
- B Septum Werallense dimidi: ab oppido lapide in Occidentem situm.
- C Sacra Spina.
- D Oppidum Glastoniense: quibuscumq; conobis riuus hodie hinc visibilis, duarum quasi pyramidarum formam præ se ferentibus, Turris illa, vulgo le Torr, mille ab Abbatia passibus in Orientem disita.
- F Locus paludosus vulgò Aller moore.

W. R. 1700

- 1 Ecclesia maior.
- 2 Iosephi Sacellum.
- 3 Claustura.
- 4 Aula.
- 5 Coquina.
- 6 Ecclesia S. Cutleberti.
- 7 Ecclesia S. Iohannis.
- 8 Platea.





8. This House furnish'd several Churches with Pious and Godly Prelates, as *Brithwald*, the first *Englifo* Abbot, who was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Athelstan*, a Monk, made Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *St. Dunstan*, first Bishop of *Winchester*, next of *London*, and lastly Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Egelgarus*, first made Abbot of *Hild* Monastery in *Winchester*, then Bishop of *Chester*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Sigerius*, first Bishop of *Wells*, and then Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *St. Elphegus*, Martyr, first made Abbot of *Bath*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, and next Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Other Monks of *Glastonbury* made Bishops, were, *Geoffrey*, who dy'd in 782; *Ethelwin*, who dy'd the same Year; *Wibert*, in 800; *Wigtob*, in 836; *Alstan*, in 842; *Twibert*, in 862; *David*, in 956; *Elfric*, in 988: Add to these, *Sigegarus*, Bishop of *Wells*; *Britelm*, also of *Wells*; *Alfwold*, of *Grid*; *Sigefrid*, of *Norwich*; *St. Ethelwolf*, of *Winchester*; *Wifnum*, *Aelfstan*, *Egelric*, *Elmer*, *Sivungus*, *Brithwinus*, *Britwold*, &c. all of them Monks of *Glastonbury*.

9. Those who gave Lands and Possessions to this Church, were as follows: *Arviragus*, King of the *Britons*, tho' a Pagan, gave to *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and his Companions, this Island, then enclos'd with Bushes and Marshes; which afterward *Lucius*, the first Christian King of *Britain*, confirm'd to *Phagannus* and *Diruvianus*, Monks and Cardinals, sent by Pope *Eleutherius* to baptize him; the famous *Britifo* King, *Arthur*, gave to it *Brentmaris* and *Pouldon*, with many other adjacent Lands; King *Domp* gave the Land call'd *Yuswytryn*; King *Kerwall* gave *Ferramere*, and the two Islands of *Westei* and *Godeni*, as also those of *Rebery*, *Mortinesey*, and *Andradeisein*; King *Kentwin* gave *Monbaton*, being 23 Hides, and 20 Hides in *Cari*, and 3 in *Crucan*; King *Baldred* gave 22 Hides, and the Fishery at *Peret*; Bishop *Hedda* 6 Hides; King *Ina* 75 Hides, and a Fishery; Bishop *Wilfrid*, 61 Hides; Bishop *Forthere*, 1 Hide; Abbess *Buggu* 3 Hides; King *Athelard*, 70; his Queen *Trogodida*, 5; King *Cuthred* 3; *Lulla*, 10; *Athelbald*, 4; *Sigebert*, 22; King *Kenewlph*, 10; his Minister *Athelard*, 3. The rest of these Gifts are so numerous, that we must be oblig'd to refer to *Dugdale*, pag. 9 and 10.

Of St. PATRICK.

ST. Patrick was born in the Year 361: His Father's Name was *Calpurnus*; his Mother's *Conchet*, Sister to *St. Martin*, Bishop of *Tours*. He was baptiz'd *Sucas*; but Pope *Celestin* gave him the Name of *Patrick*. He was taken by the *Iris* at 16 Years of Age, and continu'd Six Years in Slavery; after which he return'd Home, and meeting with *St. German*, Bishop of *Auxerre*, was his Disciple for the Space of 22 Years; then going to *Rome*, he was, by Pope *Celestin*, sent into *Ireland* in the Year 425; which Nation he converted, by working many Miracles: And then returning into *England*, repair'd to *Glastonbury*, where finding 12 Persons who led an Eremetrical Life, he gather'd them into a Monastery, and became their Abbot, after the Manner of the Monks of *Egypt*, for *St. Beneditt* was not yet born. He obtain'd of Pope *Celestin* 12 Years Indulgence for such as should visit the Church of the Virgin *Mary*, and adorn it with some Part of their Goods; as appears by a Writing under his own Hand, to be seen in *Dugdale*, p. 11.

Augustin the Monk coming into *England* about the Year 605, and converting the *Englifo*, founded a Monastery of *Benedittine* Monks at *Canterbury*, and soon after, others were founded in several Places; the same Order being then also receiv'd at *Glastonbury*; which, as was said before, had 'till then follow'd the

Institutions of the Monks of *Egypt*. The *Saxon* or *Englifo* Kings being converted, restor'd to the Monks of *Glastonbury* many Lands, which had been taken by their Pagan Predecessors. The glorious King *Ina*, Ann. 725, gave great Possessions to the Church of *St. Mary*, as appears by his Grant in *Dugdale*, p. 12 and 13, and founded a larger Church there, in Honour of our Saviour, and the holy Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*, to the Eastward of the old Church. His Successor *Ethelard* was no less a Benefactor to this Church, which also receiv'd great Endowments from *Kenewlph*, King of the *West Saxons*, *Brithric*, King of the same, King *Athelstan*, Archbishop *Walsfelm*, Queen *Elft-da*, Duke *Ethelstan*, and others; and the aforesaid King *Athelstan*, confirm'd all the said Gifts by his Grant, to be seen as in the Margin. King *Edmund* likewise gave to *St. Dunstan* *Christ-Maleford*, *Kington*, *Wadston*, *Wetle*, *Wrington*, *Pokelchurch*, and *Esford*, amounting to 87 Hides and a half, with a Fishery. *Elfgina* his Queen, by his Command, gave the Manor of *Domerham*, with *Merton* and *Pedington*, being 100 Hides; as also *Stave*, 8 Hides. All King *Edmund's* Gifts, and those of his Ministers, to the Monastery of *Glastonbury*, amounted to 368 Hides, to be held in the same Manner as he held his own Lands, with many other Privileges; as may be seen in his Charter.

Edred, who succeeded *Edmund*, added to the former Gifts; as did his Successors King *Edwin* and King *Edgar*, by his Charter dated at *London*, Ann. 971, not only confirm'd all former Grants, but added to them many Liberties and Immunities; and particularly, that the said Monastery, and some Parishes subject to it, should be exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop, saving the Rights of the See of *Rome* and *Canterbury*; confirming to it 215 Hides, granted to it by several Benefactors. The Kings *Egfred* and his Son *Edmund*, added more Beneficence.

King *William* the Conqueror having got the Crown, basely stripp'd the Church of many of its Possessions, and bestow'd them on his Soldiers, and made one *Turstin*, a Norman, Abbot of *Glastonbury*, in the Year 1081: But to repair in some Measure the Wrong done to the Church, upon the Complaints of the Monks, he restor'd to them some Lands unjustly taken from them, and confirm'd the same to them, as in his Grant, p. 18.

The Abbot *Herlewin* began to build a new Church, and gave the Conqueror 1100 Marks of Silver, and two of Gold, to recover some Manors that had been taken from the Church Ann. 1126. Henry the Abbot, Brother to *Tobebald* Earl of *B'ois*, a Man of singular Learning and regular Life, obtain'd great Advantages to his Monastery, labouring indefatigably to retrieve the Losses it had sustain'd, recovering some Manors, and making fresh Acquisitions. [Thus far *Dugdale*.]

At the Time of the Suppression, this Abby was valu'd at 3311 l. 7 s. 4 d. 1 q. per Ann.

Having so often mention'd Hides of Land, which will also frequently occur hereafter, it is proper to acquaint the Reader, that a Hide is sometimes by our Authors call'd a *Mause*, sometimes a *Family*, and sometimes a *Plough*, containing as much as one Plough and Oxen could till in a Year, or as was sufficient to maintain a Family a Year.

In Regard that some Modern Authors have taken Pains to discredit the receiv'd Tradition of *Joseph* of *Arimathea's* Coming into *Britain*, it may not be unfit to add a few Lines in Vindication of what has been here deliver'd from *Dugdale*. First, the Writing above-mention'd, left by *St. Patrick*, who (as has been said) was born in the Year 361, and testifies, That he saw a Writing

The value
of the
Lands at this
time is more
than 3,00,000
l. per an-
1740

more now
than 3 times
3,000,000

Writing of St. Phagannus and Diruvianus, wherein they attest the Coming to Glastonbury of the 12 Disciples of the Apostles Philip and Jacob; and in another Writing he found, that the said Phagannus and Diruvianus had refided there nine Years. This Epistle or Writing of St. Patrick, is quoted by Capgrave above 300 Years ago; and there are two ancient Manuscripts of it in the Cotton Library.

Another Testimony we have from St. David, Bishop of Menevia, or St. David's, taken by William of Malmesbury, from the Antiquities of Glastonbury, importing, that the said St. David intending to consecrate the Church, was forbid by our Saviour, affirming the same to have been done by himself, and piercing his Hand in Token of the Truth of the Vision, which appear'd so the next Day to all the Monastery, 'till his Hand was at the Morning Service restor'd whole, as had been promis'd in the Vision.

A third Witness is St. Augustin the Monk, and Apostle of the English, who in an Epistle to Pope Gregory the Great, mentions what has been said above, as a receiv'd Tradition at that Time; and this Letter is quoted by Godwin in his Catalogue of Bishops, and by Bishop Usher, in *Primord. Eccles. Britan.* Capgrave also affirms the Building of the said Church, in the Life of St. Joseph; and Dr. Fuller speaking of it, admires the Simplicity of the then Christian Devotion, because, as has been said, it was built of Hurdles, which is granting the Fact.

The last Testimonial we shall add is a very ancient Inscription cut in Brass, and formerly affix'd to a Pillar in Glastonbury Church, which Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops, brings as a Proof of St. Joseph's coming into Britain; and Sir Henry Spelman transcribes it into his Collection of Councils, being as follows:

In the 31st Year after the Passion of our Lord, 12 Holy Men (among whom Joseph of Arimathea was Chief) came to this Place, and here built the first Church of this Kingdom; which CHRIST, in the Honour of his Mother, himself dedicated, together with a Place for their Burial, as St. David Bishop of Menevia testify'd, who having an Intention to consecrate it, our Lord appearing in a Vision by Night to him, forbid him; and moreover, for a Sign that our Lord himself had formerly dedicated the Church, together with the Church-yard, he with his Finger bored thro' the Bishop's Hand, which was next Day seen by many Persons so pierc'd. Afterwards the same Bishop, by divine Revelation, and upon Occasion of the increasing Number of Holy Persons there, added a Chapel to the East Side of this Church, and consecrated it in Honour of the Blessed Virgin; the Altar of which he adorn'd with a Saphir of inestimable Value for a perpetual Memory hereof: And lest the Place or Quantity of the former Church, by such Additions, should come to be forgotten, this Pillar was erected in a Line drawn by the two Eastern Angles of the said Church Southward, which Line divides the aforesaid Chapel from it. Now the Length of it, from the said Line towards the West, was 40 Feet, the Breadth 26, and the Distance of the said Centre of the Pillar from the Middle Point between the aforesaid Angles, contain'd 48 Feet.

Sir Henry Spelman having produc'd this Testimony for the Coming of St. Joseph, endeavours to invalidate it, but with such Arguments as are mostly grounded on Suppositions; but these Things are too long to be here discuss'd.

Bishop Usher, in *Primord. Eccles. Anglic.* brings another Testimony of St. Joseph's being bury'd at Glastonbury, from that he calls the great Table of that Place, where are these Words:

In this Church do repose the Bodies of the 12 Disciples of our Lord, of whom St. Joseph of Arimathea, who bury'd our Lord, was the Chief and Superior. Many Pagans also converted to the Faith of CHRIST, and baptiz'd by them, do rest there likewise; the Multitude of whom is for their Number so great, that they cannot be reckon'd.

In a Cave under Ground, over which a Chapel was afterwards built in Honour of this Saint, was also found the following Epitaph of great Antiquity:

*Ad Britones veni postquam Christum sepelivi,
Doci, requievi.*

That is, "After I had bury'd CHRIST, I came
"to the Britons, I taught them, and rested.

Godwin, p. 8. says, For Joseph of Arimathea, the Testimonies of his Coming hither, and his Actions here, they are so many, so clear and pregnant, as an indifferent Man cannot but discern, that there is something in it. [See the Proofs in that Author.]

Archbishop Usher farther writes, That the said St. Joseph and his Companions, brought over in two Vessels some of the Blood and Water which flow'd from the Side of our Saviour, when pierc'd on the Cross, which he delivers as he found it in ancient Manuscripts. Much more might be said to this Purpose, did our intended Brevity permit; but the Testimonies of two such great Men as Archbishop Usher and Bishop Godwin, are of Weight enough to oppose against such as have endeavour'd to discredit this, 'till of late uncontroverted Tradition: The Curious may see more of it in those celebrated Writers.

CANTERBURY

Cathedral - Church.

THE Grandeur of this Church will appear by *Dug.* the four Plates of it here inserted, being the Plan, *Vol.* the West End, and the North and South Sides. *Pag.*

At the Time when the Blessed Gregory govern'd the Holy and Renown'd Church of Rome, he sent St. Augustin into our Britain, (now call'd England) and with him some Monks fearing God, to convert the English Nation; who coming into England in the Year of Grace 597, soon converted King Ethelbert, and some Thousands of People. The said King gave them a Mansion in the City of Dorobernia, which is now Canterbury, and was the Metropolis of all his Kingdom, that they might there preach, baptize, and call as many as they could to the Faith of JESUS CHRIST. St. Augustin being therefore consecrated, pursuant to the Command of St. Gregory, by Elen-therius, Bishop of Arles, and having receiv'd the Pall from St. Gregory, the said Augustin built in the same City of Canterbury, a Church, which he dedicated to the Honour of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST, and appointed there, and not elsewhere, the Metropolitan Seat for himself and his Successors; and having gather'd a Monastery of Monks, People flock'd to it from all Parts, some desiring to be baptiz'd, others to be made Monks, and devoted themselves and all they had, their Revenues and Possessions, to the Use of the Poor, and chiefly to the Support of those who had there given themselves up to the divine Service.

Area Cathedral of the
Metropolitan Church of Canterbury

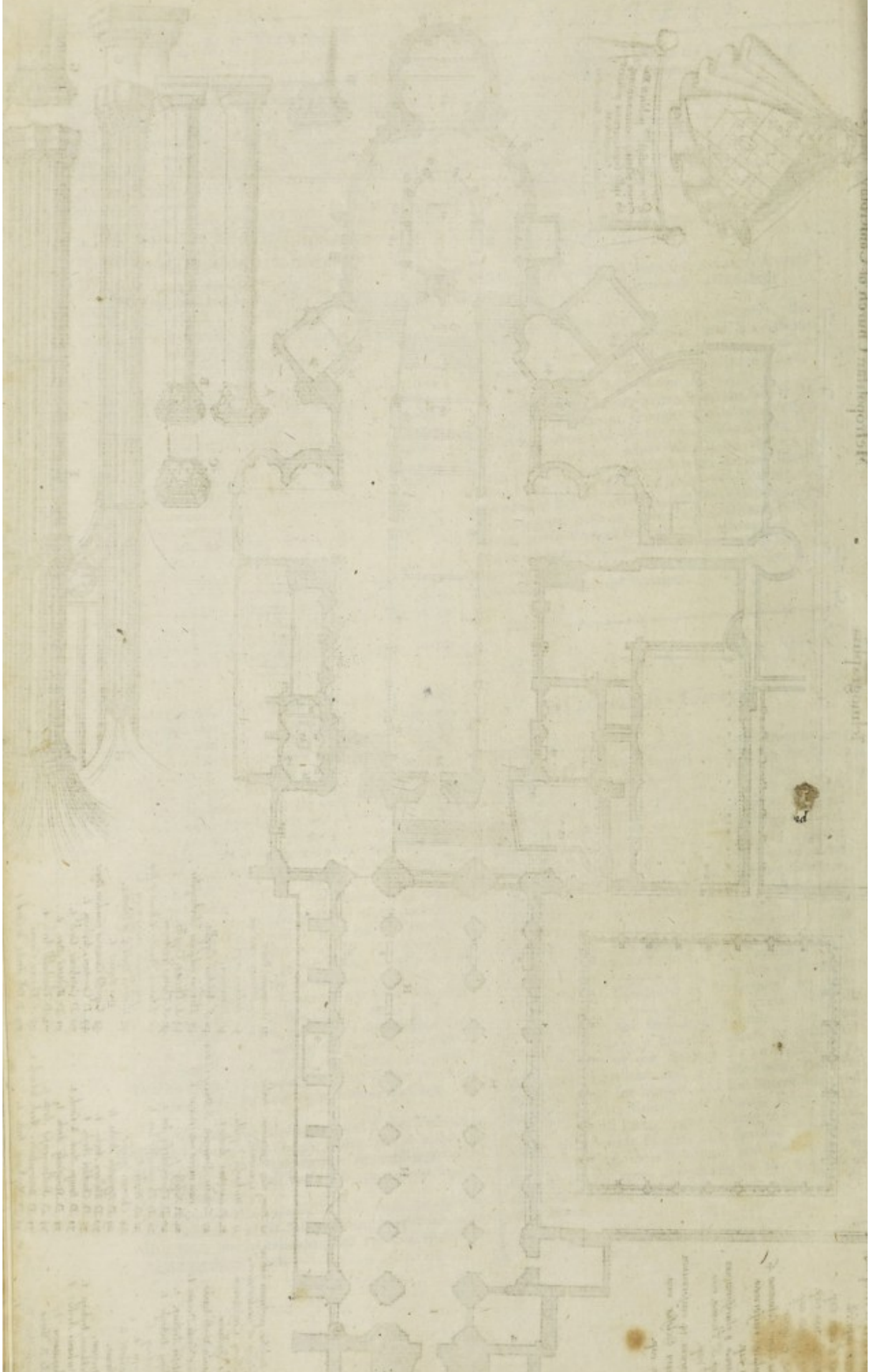
Colusinae Chori & utroq. late
re f. cum cap. vll
Colusina 2. cum cap.
Colusina 4. cum cap.
Colusina 4. cum cap.
Colusina 5. locus
E. Quae Chori Colusina 4.
angulatae uniformes
cum cap.
Colusinarum 8 pluriformes
in Cap. 5. Thes. vna.
cum cap.
Colusinarum 14 uniformium
in uari. Eclogae vna.
cum cap.

1	Nave	Isidore, porticus habens austrolem et occidentalem.	30	Domus	don Capitulum, habitus ad Conventum.
2	Conventus	Conventus.	31	S. Michaelis	Capella.
3	Capella	Sanctissimi.	32	D. Langton	Arch. t.
4	D. Alexander	North. hant.	33	Conventus	Sancti Arch. & Ducis Clare cum sacro intergratus t.
5	D. Thomas	North. Decan. t.	34	D. Welfy	t.
6	D. Willelmus	Archep. t.	35	D. Thorsburys	sen. t.
7	D. Illing	Archep. t.	36	D. Thorsburys	jun. t.
8	D. Louisa	t.	37	D. Pudi	t.
9	D. Beryl	t.	38	Chorus	Episcopalis.
10	D. Welfy	t.	39	D. Reynolds	Arch. t.
11	D. Welfy	t.	40	D. Waller	Arch. t.
12	Claustrum.		41	Chorus	Arch. t.
13	D. Beckham	Archep. t.	42	D. Tempus	Arch. & Card. t.
14	D. Chapman	Arch. t.	43	D. Straus	Arch. t.
15	Capella	D. Maria	44	D. Sutherland	Arch. t.
16	D. Reynolds	Dec. t.	45	D. Bourne	Arch. & Card. t.
17	D. Beckham	Dec. t.	46	D. Chapman	Arch. t.

Thos. L. Kimball. 100 Dollar feed.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN OF THE HOUSE

PLAN OF THE HOUSE

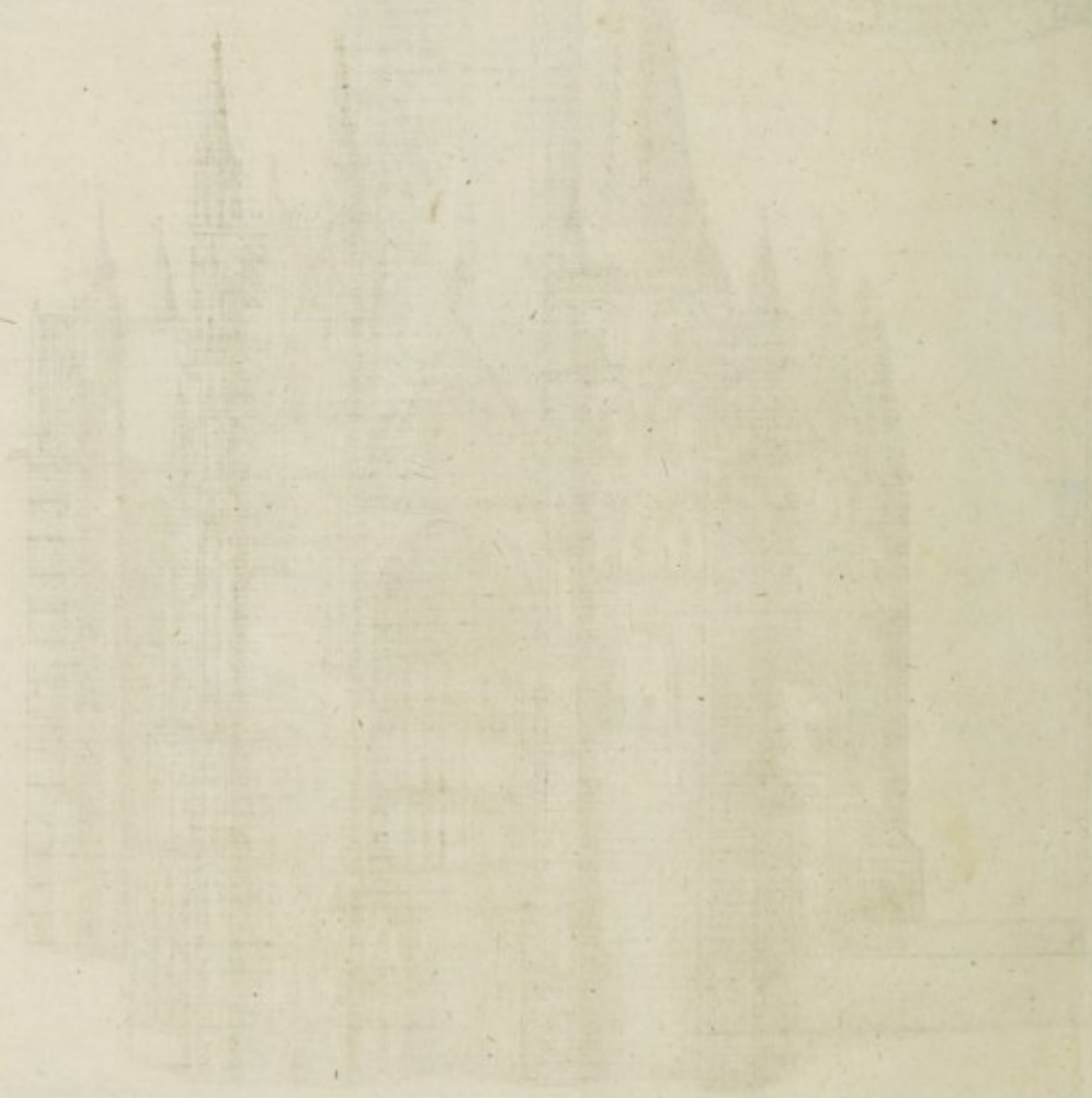


Cantuariensis ecclesie cath:
ab occidente prospectus.
The West Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Canterbury.

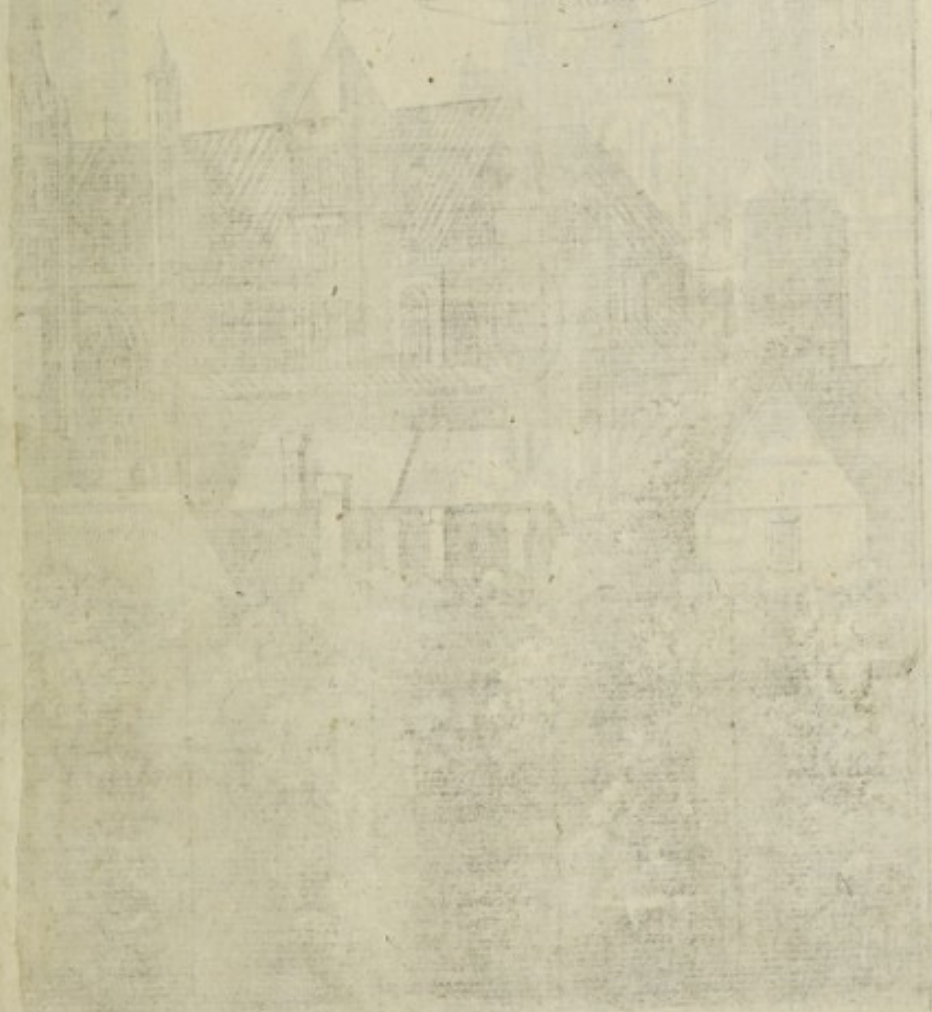


Jno. Johnson delin:
Daniel King sculp:

Commentary on the
Book of the Prophet
The Good Shepherd of the Church
Church of the



The North West of Christ Church
the Cathedral of Canterbury



The North Prospect of Christ Church.
the Cathedral of Canterbury.

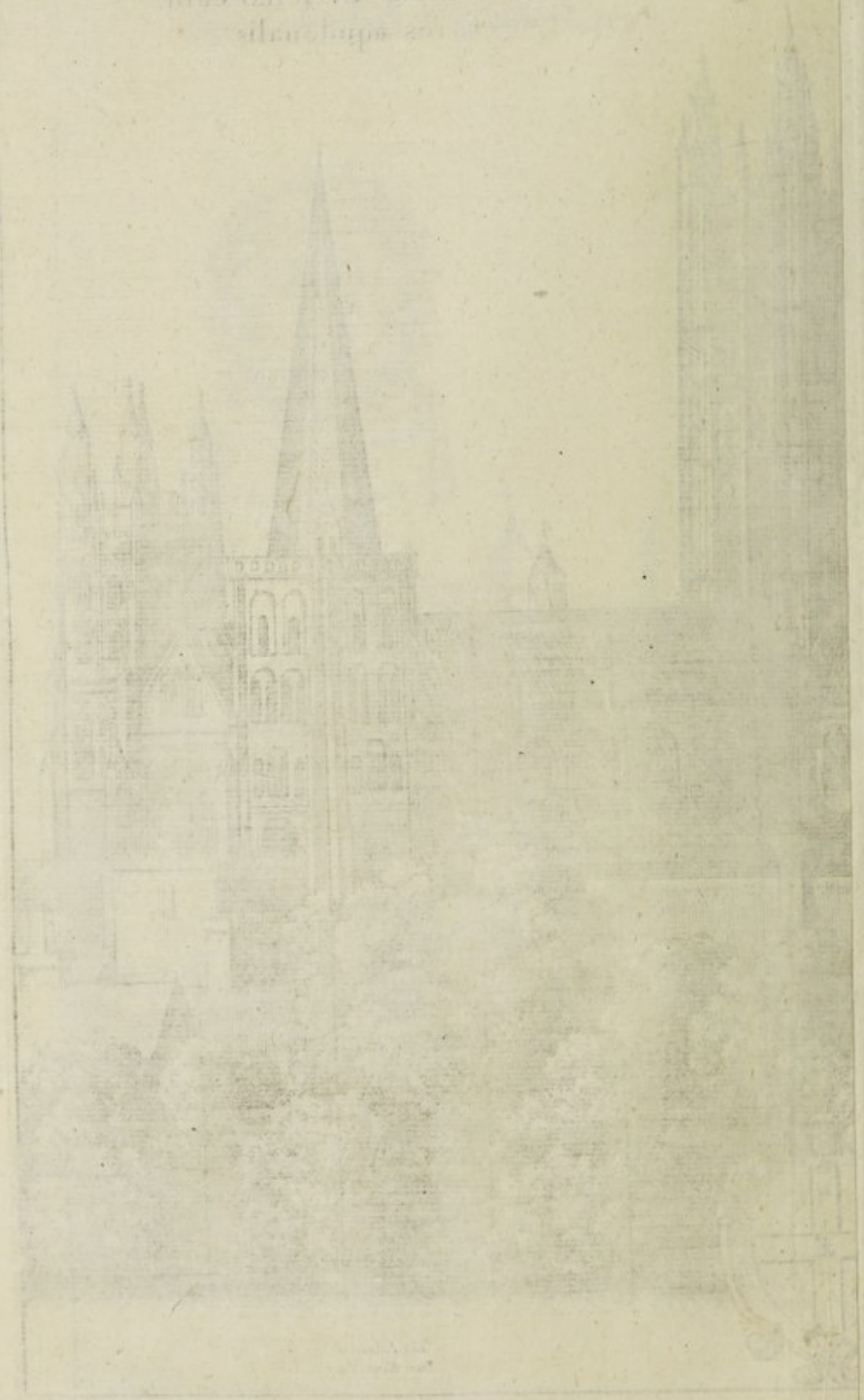


Cantuariensis Ecclesiae Cath:
facies aquilonalis.



Tho. Johnson delin:
Dan. King sculp:

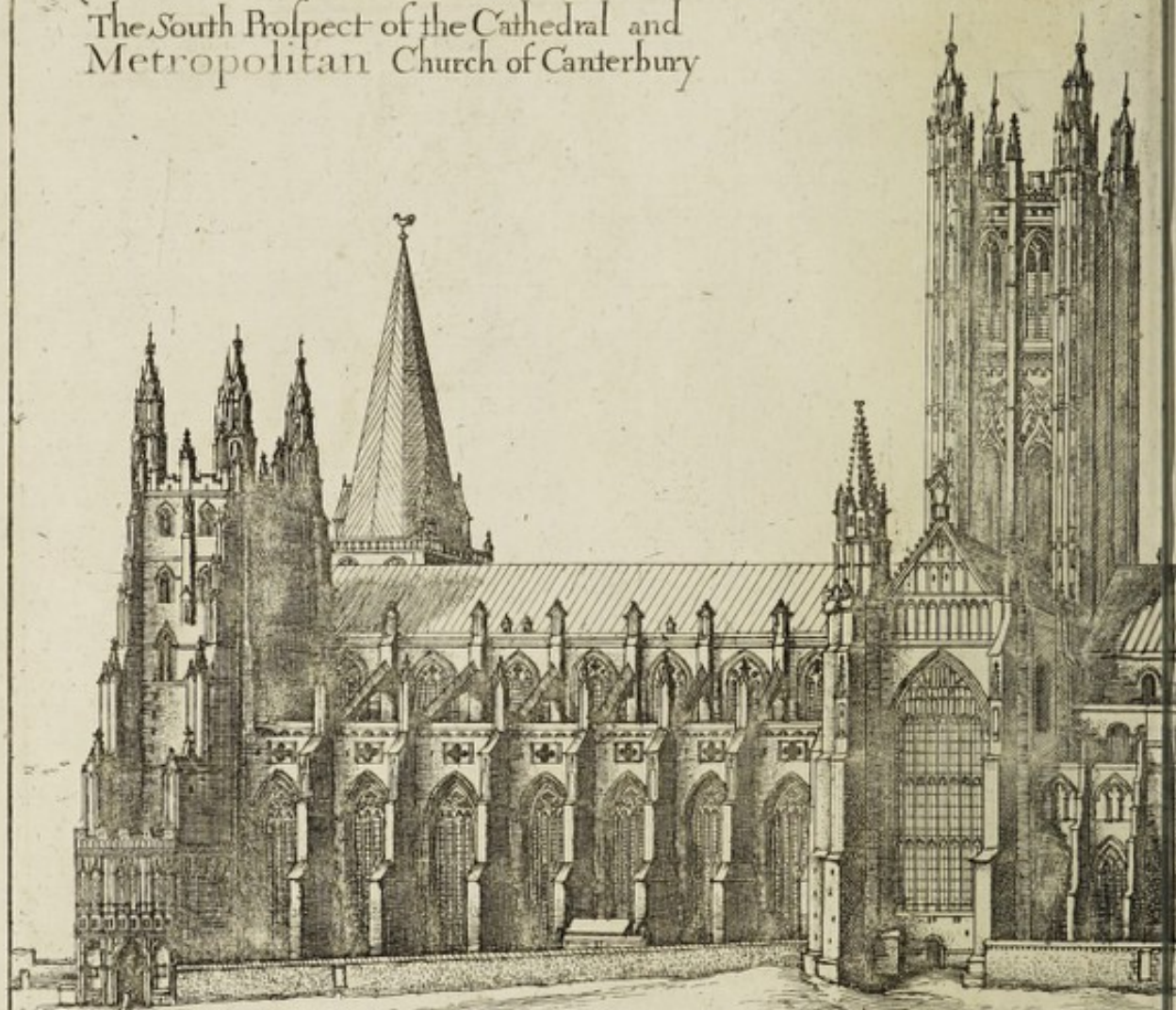
Einige Gedanken über die
Gefahr des Sektierthums



The House of the Holy Spirit and
the Church of the Holy Spirit

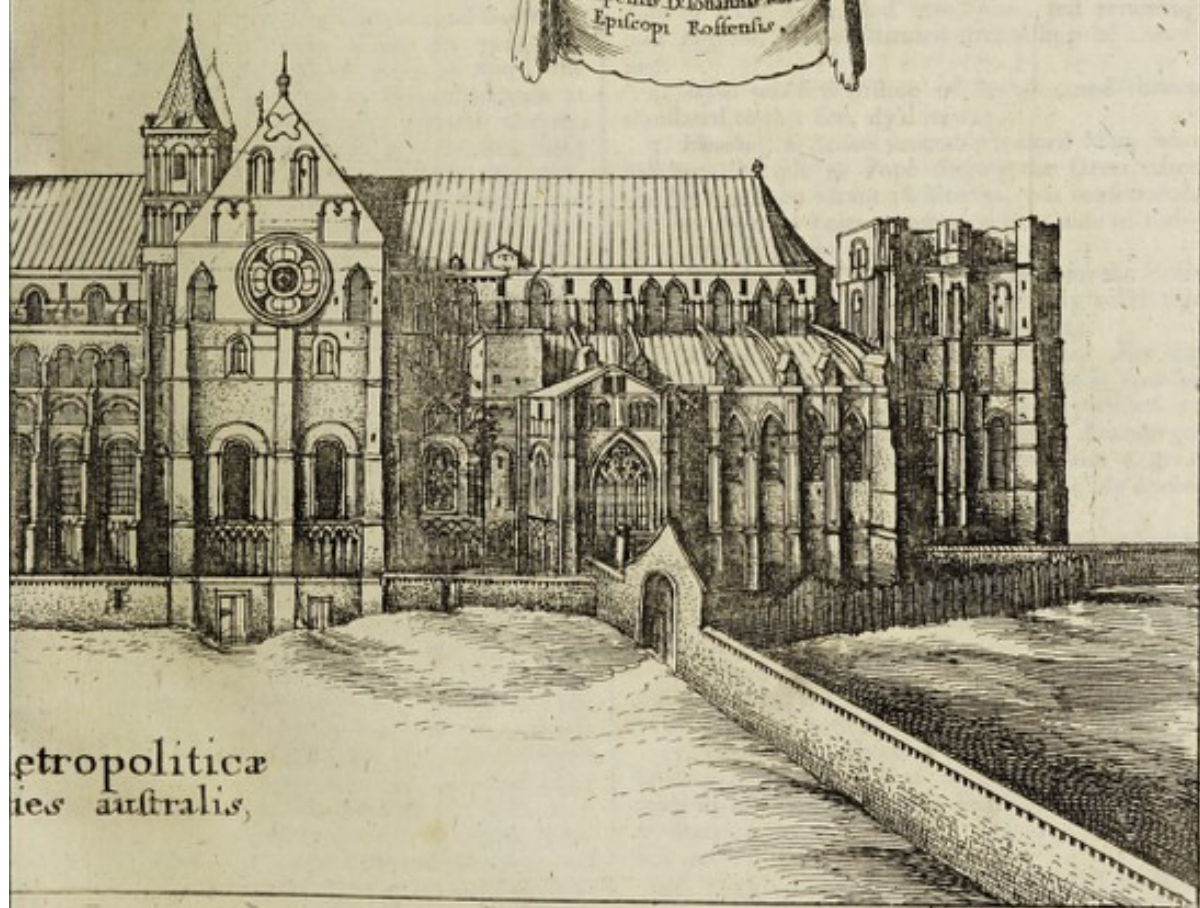
Eschelle Cathedral
Church of the Holy Spirit

The South Prospect of the Cathedral and
Metropolitan Church of Canterbury



Ecclesiæ Cathedralis et
Christi Cantuariensis, f

The. Iohann. Dolin: Wenceslaus Hollar fecit.



Metropolitica
Cathedralis Rossio,

III. View of



University of Cambridge
The Library

Grants of Manors and Churches to the Church of CHRIST, with the Names of the Donors and Privileges to the said Church.

King Ethelbert, Ann. 597, gave his Palace in Canterbury to St. Augustin and his Successors for ever, for their Metropolitan See; and St. Gregory ordain'd, that the Archbishop should be Primate of all England.

King Ethelwald, Son to Ethelbert, Ann. 616, gave those Monks the Manor of Adfham.

King Cedwalla, Ann. 680, gave Wilfreick Archbishop Pageham, with all its Appurtenances.

King Cedwall, Ann. 1687, gave Gedding and Wode-ton.

King Witred, Ann. 693, gave Nunelmefton, being four Plough'd-Lands.

King Eadbrigt, Ann. 741, gave the Fishery of Lambethe, &c.

King Eadbert, Ann. 747, gave the Duty of one Ship in the Town of Forduri.

King Offa, Ann. 774, gave Hylden near Sandwich, as also Merfware.

Wallaf gave Branling; King Edmund, Ann. 784, gave Scheldewike; King Offa, Ann. 790, gave 90 Acknowledgments for Lands at Lingabese and Geddingas, and at Twicanham; the same King, Ann. 791, gave Orsford, and 15 Plough'd-Lands more in Kent; the same Year King Cenulph gave 12 Plough'd-Lands at Tenham; Ann. 799, King Cenulfus reitor'd Cherring, Selebertes, Chert, Bruingland, and Burne; Ann. 804, King Cenulf, and King Cutbred, gave Liming; Ann. 805, Archbishop Atelard gave the Town of Burne; the same Year King Cutbred gave Bochrte and Kingesf-cualland; the same Year, King Cenulph gave Bixle; Ann. 809, King Cenulph gave Bercham. To recount all the particular Donations, would take up too much Room; they may be seen in Dugdale at large, Vol. 1. p. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

We must now leave that Author, who is very imperfect as to this Church, to add something in Relation to it out of Sommer. He tells us, that the Foundation of Christ-Church in Canterbury was laid by Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain. St. Augustin, when he had converted King Ethelbert, repair'd the same, said to be then standing. That Church was afterward burnt down by the Danes, and again re-built by Archbishop Agelmorth, about the Year 1023. An accidental Fire having consum'd this second Church, it was the third Time built more beautiful than before, by Archbishop Lanfranc, who fate in this See from the Year 1070, till 1089. His Successor Anselm, enlarg'd and beautify'd it; yet was not lasting, for about the Year 1130, it was again destroy'd by Fire, as some say. In fine, after other Calamities and Decays, this Church was built as it now is, by the Monks of St. Benedict, to whom it belong'd, at their own proper Cost and Charges; and it has stood to this present Year 1717, the full Term of 533 Years, notwithstanding which Antiquity, it appears perfect and entire, without any Signs of Decay, excepting only that in the South End of the upper South Cross-Isle, there has been some Failing in the Wall, by some Cracks, occasion'd by opening two Passages thro' the Wall for the Walloons, who have the Church underneath the Cathedral, to enter the same. From this Time, the Church was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, meaning Thomas Becket, Archbishop of the same, who had been murder'd in it. In the Year 1220, the Saint was translated from his Tomb to his Shrine.

In the first Part of Sommer, the Number of Altars in this Church is said to have been 25; the second Part of the same by Mr. Battely, enumerates 37. The

most famous Monuments in it are, 1. That of King Henry IV. and Joan his Consort. 2. of Edward the Black Prince. 3. Of Margaret, Daughter of Thomas Earl of Holland. Besides which, are many of the Archbishops, and other illustrious Persons.

A Catalogue of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

The Catalogue of the Archbishops of Canterbury, is a Catalogue of famous and worthy Men: Many of them were the Glory of their Times, and their Memory deserves to be had in Honour to all Posterity. Thus says the learned Mr. Battely, the Editor and Improver of Sommer's Antiquities of Canterbury, from whom the following Catalogue is abridg'd.

1. St. Augustin sent Ann. 596, by Pope Gregory the Great, consecrated at Arles, and dy'd Ann. 604. He restor'd the Christian Faith, which had formerly flourish'd in England, but at that Time was almost quite lost in this Nation.

2. Lawrence succeeded him, and trod in his Steps for propagating of Christianity, which he did to the Northern Scots, and to the Irish. He dy'd in 619.

3. Mellitus, who dy'd in 624, he having been Bishop of London, and expell'd thence by the Pagan Sons of King Sebert, fled into France, and returning into England, was constituted Archbishop of Canterbury.

4. Justus was first Bishop of Rochester, and thence translated to this See, dy'd in 627.

5. Honorius, a Roman venerable learned Man, who had been Disciple to Pope Gregory the Great, after the See had been vacant 18 Months, was consecrated, and fate in it 26 Years, promoting the Cause of Religion, and dy'd Ann. 654.

6. Deus-dedit, an English-Man, eminent for the Holiness of his Life and Learning, accordingly rul'd this Church most faithfully, and dy'd Ann. 664.

7. Theodorus, born at Tharjuz in Cilicia, after the See had been long vacant, was in the 66th Year of his Age constituted Archbishop, and presided 21 Years, being very Learned, and a great Encourager of Learning, and brought over with him a great Library of Greek and Latin Books. He dy'd Ann. 690.

8. Britwald, Abbot of Reculver, bred in the Knowledge of the Scriptures, and the Exercise of strict Discipline, Ecclesiastical and Monastical, is said to have done many Things for the Good of his Church, and dy'd Ann. 731.

9. Farwyn, commended for his Love to Religion, and his Skill in the Holy Scriptures, dy'd Ann. 734.

10. Nothelm, born at London, dy'd Ann. 735.

11. Cutbert, translated from the See of Hereford to Canterbury, was a Man of severe Manners, and made up of Goodness itself; he procur'd the License of Burying in this Church, and was himself the first interr'd therein, Ann. 758.

12. Bregwin, a Man profoundly devoted to Religion, dy'd Ann. 762.

13. Lambirth, Abbot of St. Augustin's, elected Archbishop by the Monks of Christ-Church, to stop his Proceedings at Rome, for the Recovery of the Bodies of his two Predecessors, which he would have bury'd in his Monastery, as the former Archbishops had been; the Monks of St. Augustin, out of Respect to Lambirth, ceasing to proceed any farther in that Affair; but when he dy'd, which was Ann. 790, he was, pursuant to his Will, interr'd in his own Monastery.

14. Atelard, a very learned, pious, and good Man, first Abbot of Malmsbury, then Bishop of Winchester, and lastly Archbishop of this See, dy'd in 803.

15. Wilfred held this See 28 Years, and exceeded any of his Predecessors in their Benefactions to it, as

appears by Mr. *Sommer's* Appendix, the Evidences of this Church in *Thorn's* Chronicles, and the Obituaries of the Bishops, which inform us, that he bought Lands and gave to the Church, procur'd others from the King, and recover'd others. He dy'd *Ann.* 829.

16. *Theogild* late but three Months, and his Successor *Syrid*, dy'd before he was in Possession of the Chair.

17. *Coolnoth* dy'd *Ann.* 870: He purchas'd the Village of *Chert*, and gave it to the Church.

18. *Athelred* dy'd in 888, having been translated from *Winchester*.

19. *Plegmund* dy'd in 923: He gave the Relicks of *St. Blase* to his Church.

20. *Athelm* dy'd in 925, having been translated from *Wells*.

21. *Wilhelm* dy'd in 941, also translated from *Wells*.

22. *Odo* dy'd in 958, translated from *Wilton*, now *Salisbury*.

23. *Elfin* perish'd on the *Alps* with Cold, going to *Rome* for the Pall.

24. *Dunstan* dy'd *Ann.* 988, translated from *London*, a most holy and renown'd Prelate.

25. *Athelgar*, *Ann.* 989, translated from *Selsey*, now *Chichester*.

26. *Stvicus*, *Ann.* 994, translated from *Wilton*.

27. *Elfric*, *Ann.* 995, also translated from *Wilton*.

28. *Elphege*, translated from *Winchester*, murder'd by the *Danes* in 1011.

29. *Living*, translated from *Wells*, dy'd in 1020.

30. *Agelnoth*, call'd the Good, for his excellent natural Disposition to Virtue and Goodness, dy'd in 1038.

31. *Edfin*, translated from *Winchester*, dy'd in 1050.

32. *Robert*, a Norman, was ejected in 1052.

33. *Stigand*, reported to have been Covetous, Proud, and Ambitious, keeping the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, together with the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, into which he thrust himself, whilst his Predecessor was still living. He us'd his Predecessor's Pall, contrary to the Canon, and receiv'd his own from the Antipope *Benedict*, who had been excommunicated; for which he was first suspended by the Pope, and at last depriv'd in a Council at *Winchester*, *Ann.* 1070, and cast into Prison, where he dy'd.

34. *Laufanc* built both the Churches of *Canterbury* and *Rocketer* from the Ground, with all the Structures belonging to each Monastery, and furnish'd them with rich Ornaments: He gave to those two Churches Lands bought with his own Money, and obtain'd Grants of them from the King, and forc'd *Odo*, the Conqueror's Brother, to restore Lands which he had taken from the Church; and when the Conqueror went over into *Normandy*, as he did several times, *Laufanc* was left sole Justiciary of this Kingdom. His Learning is much celebrated, as is his great Charity to the Poor. He built and endow'd two Hospitals near *Canterbury*; as also the Priory of *St. Gregory* near the said City, and rebuilt the Church of *St. Alban's*, enriching it with precious Ornaments. He dy'd in 1089.

35. *Anselm*, after a Vacancy of almost four Years, succeeded *Laufanc*, accepted the same with much Reluctancy, and dy'd in 1109.

36. *Redulph*, after a Vacancy of five Years, was prefer'd to this See, and noted for being merry and jocund, and given to jesting in his Discourse, inso-much that he was call'd *The Jester*. He dy'd in 1122.

37. *William Corboil*, crown'd King *Stephen*, contrary to the Oath he had taken to *Maud* the Empress, and is said to have reflected on this Action with so

much Grief, that he fell sick and dy'd within less than a Year, in 1136.

38. *Theobald*, after a Vacancy of two Years, was constituted Archbishop: He gave all he had to the Poor, and was much belov'd for his courteous Disposition, and dy'd in 1161.

39. *Thomas Becket*, call'd *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, having long oppos'd the King in Defence of the Privileges of the Church, was barbarously murder'd in his own, *Ann.* 1170.

40. *Richard*, before Prior of *Dover*, and a Norman, dy'd in 1164.

41. *Baldwin*: He went with the King to the Holy Land, and dy'd at the Siege of *Acon*, *Ann.* 1190, giving all he had to the Service of the Holy Land.

42. *Reginald* liv'd but 21 Days after his Election, for which Reason, not reckon'd among the Archbishops.

43. *Hubert*, being Bishop of *Sarum*, went with the King into the Holy Land, and was chosen Archbishop upon the King's recommendatory Letters, and afterwards crown'd King *Richard* at *Winchester*, and afterwards King *John* at *Westminster*; was chief Justiciary of *England*, afterwards Chancellor, and prov'd a faithful and able Minister: He was generous, of a great Spirit, kept a great Table, hospitable to Strangers, and bountiful to the Poor. He dy'd *Anno* 1205.

44. *Stephen Langton* was made a Cardinal in 1131, and dy'd in 1228.

45. *Richard Wetherhead*, surnam'd *Le Grand*, dy'd *Ann.* 1231.

46. *Edmund*, of a most strict Life in Fasting and Penance, and a most profound Devotion, being oppress'd by the Pope and King, retir'd beyond Sea, dy'd in 1240, and was, seven Years after, canoniz'd by Pope *Innocent* the Fourth, having been since stil'd *The Glorious and blessed St. Edmund*.

47. *Boniface* dy'd *Ann.* 1270.

48. *Kilwardly*, made Cardinal in 1277, resign'd his Archbishoprick, and dy'd soon after in *Italy*.

49. *John Peckham*: He found the Archbishoprick much impair'd; besides that, the Pope demanded 4000 Marks, and the King stopp'd a whole Year's Profits, and dy'd in 1292.

50. *Robert Winchelsea* refusing to pay the exorbitant Demands of Subsidies, the King seiz'd upon all his Goods and Possessions, and of all the Clergy, 'till they redeem'd them by granting one half; yet soon after, the King, upon a new Displeasure, caus'd him to be cited to *Rome*, whither he went, and after two Years that he had been suspended, return'd Home, and was restor'd to his See. He gave every Sunday and Thursday, when Corn was dear, 3000 Loves to the Poor, and when Corn was cheap, 2000; and on solemn Festivals, reliev'd 150 needy Persons with Money, besides all the Remains of his plentiful Table given at his Door, behaving himself cheerfully at Meals, and then retiring to Prayer and Study. He dy'd *Ann.* 1314.

51. *Walter Reynolds*, mild and courteous of Disposition, and very devout at Divine-Service, dy'd in 1327.

52. *Simond Mepham*, dy'd under Sentence of Excommunication, *Ann.* 1333.

53. *John Stratford*, made sole Justiciary of the Kingdom when the King went over into *Flanders*, and three Times Chancellor, and was ever faithful to King *Edward* the Second, which gain'd him the Favour of King *Edward* the Third. He was bountiful in his Alms, generally relieving 13 poor People with his own Hands three times a Day, besides a Multitude fed from his Table. He dy'd in 1348.

54. *John Ufford*, elected, dy'd before Consecration.

55. *Thomas Brodwardin*, the most famous Divine at that Time in the World, and a good and pious Man, was elected, and dy'd *Ann.* 1349.

56. *Simon Islip*, strict and severe to Extremity upon the Clergy, in his Visitation, Founder of *Canterbury College* in *Oxford*, liv'd frugally all his Life, and dy'd *Ann.* 1366.

57. *Simon Langham*, translated from *Ely*, was made Cardinal in 1368, and abdicated his Archbishoprick.

58. *William Witsley*, first Bishop of *Rocheſter*, then of *Worceſter*, next of *London*, and laſtly translated to *Canterbury*, and dy'd in 1374.

59. *Simon Sudbury*, translated from *London* to *Canterbury*, crown'd King *Richard the Second*, made Lord Chancellor, and barbarouſly murder'd in the Rebellion of *Wat. Tyler*, on *Tower-Hill*.

60. *William Courtney*, Son of *Hugh Earl of Devonſhire*, translated from *Hereford* to *London*, and then to this See, vindicated the Eccleſiaſtical Jurifdictions, was ſevere againſt the *Wickliffians*, and dy'd in 1396.

61. *Thomas Arundel*, first Bishop of *Ely*, then Archbishop of *York*, and next of *Canterbury*. His Goods were conſiſcated, and he baniſh'd, went to *Rome*; but after the depoſing of King *Richard the Second*, was made Chancellor, reſign'd that Office, and dy'd in the Year 1414.

62. *Roger Walden* was promoted to the See of *Canterbury*, the aforeſaid *Thomas Arundel* having been baniſh'd as above, in the Year 1398; but was himſelf expell'd by King *Henry*, who depoſ'd King *Richard*. He liv'd a private Life five Years, and was then by the Pope conſtituted Biſhop of *London*.

63. *Henry Chicheley*, elected in 1413, dy'd in 1443. He founded and endow'd a Collegiate Church and an Hoſpital at *Higham-Ferrers*, the Place of his Birth; was a great Patron of Learning; built a College in *Oxford* for the Order of *St. Bernard*, as alſo *All Souls College* in that Univerſity; contributed to the finiſhing the Divinity-School there; enrich'd his own Church with coſtly Ornaments; repair'd the Library, ſtoring it with Books; and built a great Part of the South Steeple at the End of the Church.

64. *John Stafford*, translated to this See from *Bath and Wells* *Ann.* 1443, and dy'd in 1452.

65. *John Kemp*, first Bishop of *Rocheſter*, next of *Chicheſter*, then of *London*, thence translated to *York*, and laſtly to *Canterbury*, *Ann.* 1452, being then Lord High Chancellor, and afterwards made a Cardinal, dy'd 1454.

66. *Thomas Bourchier*, first Bishop of *Worceſter*, then of *Ely*, and next of *Canterbury*, liv'd 52 Years in Episcopall Dignity, translated to *Canterbury* in 1454, having been Chancellor and Cardinal; and dy'd in 1468.

67. *John Morton*, famous for his adhearing to King *Henry the Sixth*, for which he was honour'd by King *Edward the Fourth*, and was no leſs faithful to him and to King *Edward the Fifth*, was therefore imprison'd by King *Richard the Third*, fled into *Flanders*, and was reſtor'd by King *Henry the Seventh*, was a Cardinal, and dy'd *Ann.* 1500.

68. *Henry Dene*, or *Denny*, first Bishop of *Bangor*, then of *Sarum*, and then of *Canterbury*, and dy'd in 1502-3.

69. *William Warham*, translated from this See to *London*, dy'd in 1532.

70. *Thomas Cranmer*, elected in 1533, held it during the reſt of the Reign of King *Henry the Eighth*, and all the Time of King *Edward the Sixth*, but was depoſ'd by Queen *Mary*, and afterwards burnt, on Account of the Reformation, which he had much promoted.

71. *Reginald Pole*, of the Blood-Royal, created Cardinal in 1536, elected Archbishop in 1556, and dy'd in 1558.

72. *Matthew Parker*, ſate above 15 Years, and dy'd in 1575.

73. *Edmund Grindal*, first Bishop of *London*, translated to *York*, and thence to this See, *Ann.* 1557, and dy'd in 1583, reckon'd by ſome a Favourer of Diſſenters.

74. *John Whitgift*, first Bishop of *Worceſter*, and translated thence to *Canterbury* in 1583, held it 20 Years, and dy'd in 1603.

75. *Richard Bancroft*, translated from *London* to *Canterbury*, *Ann.* 1600, and dy'd in 1610.

76. *George Abbot*, first Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Conventry*, translated thence to *London*, and laſt to *Canterbury* in 1611, dy'd in 1633. The Lord *Clarendon*, in his Hiſtory, Vol. 1. p. 68, ſays, he ſate too many Years in this See, giving him a very ill Character, and particularly as to his favouring *Calviniſm*, and the factious Party.

77. *William Laud*, first Bishop of *St. David's*, translated to *Bath and Wells*, then to *London*, and laſt to *Canterbury*; and was beheaded by the Rebels in 1644-5, for having been a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of the Church of *England* and of the Regal Authority.

78. *William Juxon*, first elected Bishop of *Hereford*, translated to *London*, and thence to *Canterbury* in 1660, having retir'd during the Rebellion. He dy'd in 1663.

79. *Gilbert Sheldon*, translated from *London* to this See in 1663; dy'd in 1677.

80. *William Sancroft*, consecrated *Anno* 1677; ejected at the Revolution, for reſuſing to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and liv'd privately till 1693.

81. *John Tillotſon*, upon the ejection of Archbishop *Sancroft*, was put into that See, and dy'd in 1694.

82. *Thomas Teniſon*, translated from *Lincoln* in 1694; dy'd in 1715.

83. *William Wake*, translated from *Lincoln* to *Canterbury* in 1715.

This Archbishoprick is rated in the King's Books at the Sum of 2816 l. 17 s. 9 d. 1 q.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd: The Field Saphire, an Episcopall Staff in Pale Topaz, enſign'd with a Croſs Patee Pearl, ſurmounted of a Pall of the laſt, charg'd with Four Croſſes Formee ſitch'd Diamond, edg'd and fring'd as the ſecond.

This See has yielded to the Church 18 Saints; to the Church of *Rome* 9 Cardinals; to the Civil State of *England* 12 Lords Chancellors, 4 Lords Treasurers, 1 Lord Chief-Justice; and to the Univerſity of *Oxford* 9 Chancellors. [So ſays Dr. Heylin in his Help to Hiſtory.]

I have been ſomewhat the fuller upon the Account of theſe Archbiſhops, they being the Primates of all *England*, and having under them 21 Suffragan Biſhops, of which, 17 in *England* and 4 in *Wales*; but as a particular Dioceſe, it only contains ſome Part of *Kent*, to the Number of 257 Pariſhes, beſides ſome few Pariſhes in other Parts.

The Five Cuts here inserted represent, 1. The Plan: 2. The West End: 3. The South Side; and, 4. The North Side of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. The 5th and last shews the Shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The first and last requiring to be explain'd to the *English* Reader, the same is as follows:

The Explanation of the PLAN, or Ichno-graphy, of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury.

AA. The first Column on each Side of the Choir, with its Capital.

BB. The Second Column, with the Capital.

CC. The Third Column, with the Capital.

DD. The Fourth Column, with the Capital.

EE. The Place of the Fifth Column.

FFFF. The Four Corner-Columns of the Cross of the Choir, all of them uniform, with their Capitals.

G. One of the Eight Columns of several Sorts, in the Chapel of St. Thomas, with its Capital.

H. One of the Fourteen uniform Columns in the Body of the Church, with the Capital.

1. The Body of the Church, having a South and a West Portico.
2. The Commissary's Seat.
3. Nevil's Chapel.
4. The Tomb of Alexander Nevil.
5. The Tomb of Dean Thomas Nevil.
6. The Tomb of Archbishop Witlesey.
7. The Tomb of Archbishop Illip.
8. Lovelace's Tomb.
9. Bois's Tomb.
10. Bartlett's Tomb.
11. The Cloister.
12. The Chapel of the Martyrs.
13. Archbishop Peckam's Tomb.
14. Archbishop Warham's Tomb.
15. Chapman's Tomb.
16. The Chapel of the Blessed Virgin.
17. The Tomb of Dean Rogers.
18. The Tomb of Dean Fotherbey.
19. The Tomb of Dean Bois.
20. Formerly the Chapter-house, now for preaching.
21. St. Michael's Chapel.
22. Archbishop Langton's Tomb.
23. The Tomb of the Earl of Somerset, and the Duke of Clarence, with their Wife lying between.
24. Hales's Tomb.
25. The Tomb of Thornihurst the Elder.
26. The Tomb of Thornihurst the Younger.
27. Prude's Tomb.
28. The Choir of the Church.
29. Archbishop Reynolds's Tomb.
30. Archbishop Walter's Tomb.
31. Archbishop Cichley's Tomb.
32. Archbishop and Cardinal Kemp's Tomb.
33. Archbishop Stratford's Tomb.
34. Archbishop Sudbury's Tomb.
35. Archbishop and Cardinal Bourchier's Tomb.
36. Archbishop Mepham's Tomb.
37. Now the Dean's, formerly the Prior's Chapel, with the Library built over it.
38. The High Altar.
39. The outward Auditory.
40. The inward Auditory.
41. The Vestry.
42. St. Anselm's Chapel.
43. The Archbishop's Throne or Seat.
44. St. Thomas's Chapel.

45. St. Thomas's Shrine.

46. The Tomb of Prince Edward, Eldest Son to King Edward III. commonly call'd the Black Prince.

47. The Tomb of King Henry IV. and Joanna his Wife.

48. The Chapel of the same King's Chantry.

49. The Tomb of Archbishop Courtney.

50. The Tomb of Cardinal Castalion.

51. Dean Wotton's Tomb.

52. Archbishop Theobald's Tomb.

53. St. Thomas's Crown.

54. The Tomb of Archbishop and Cardinal Pole.

The CUTS of the Shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, taken from a Manuscript in the Cotton Library.

At the Top, the first Flame, 60 Ounces gilt; the Middle, 80 Ounces gilt; the Third, 60 Ounces gilt.

The Words to the Right of the Shrine are to this Effect: All that appear'd above the Stone-Work was of Wood.

The Ornaments of Gold set with precious Stones, cover'd with Plates of Gold, and link'd together with gilt Bands, and form'd into one Plan of Gold, with Gems of the same Metal, as Broches, Images of Angels, and 10 or 12 Gold Rings.

These sacred Spoils fill'd two Chests, such as 6 or 8 of the strongest Men could scarce carry out of the Church.

King Henry the VIII. set in a Ring the rich Stone which the King of France had offer'd, with the Angel pointing to it, and wore it on his rapacious Thumb.

The Iron Coffin you see contain'd the Bones of Thomas Becket, with his Skull, and that broken Part of the same which was his Death.

ST. AUGUSTIN'S Monastery, in Canterbury.

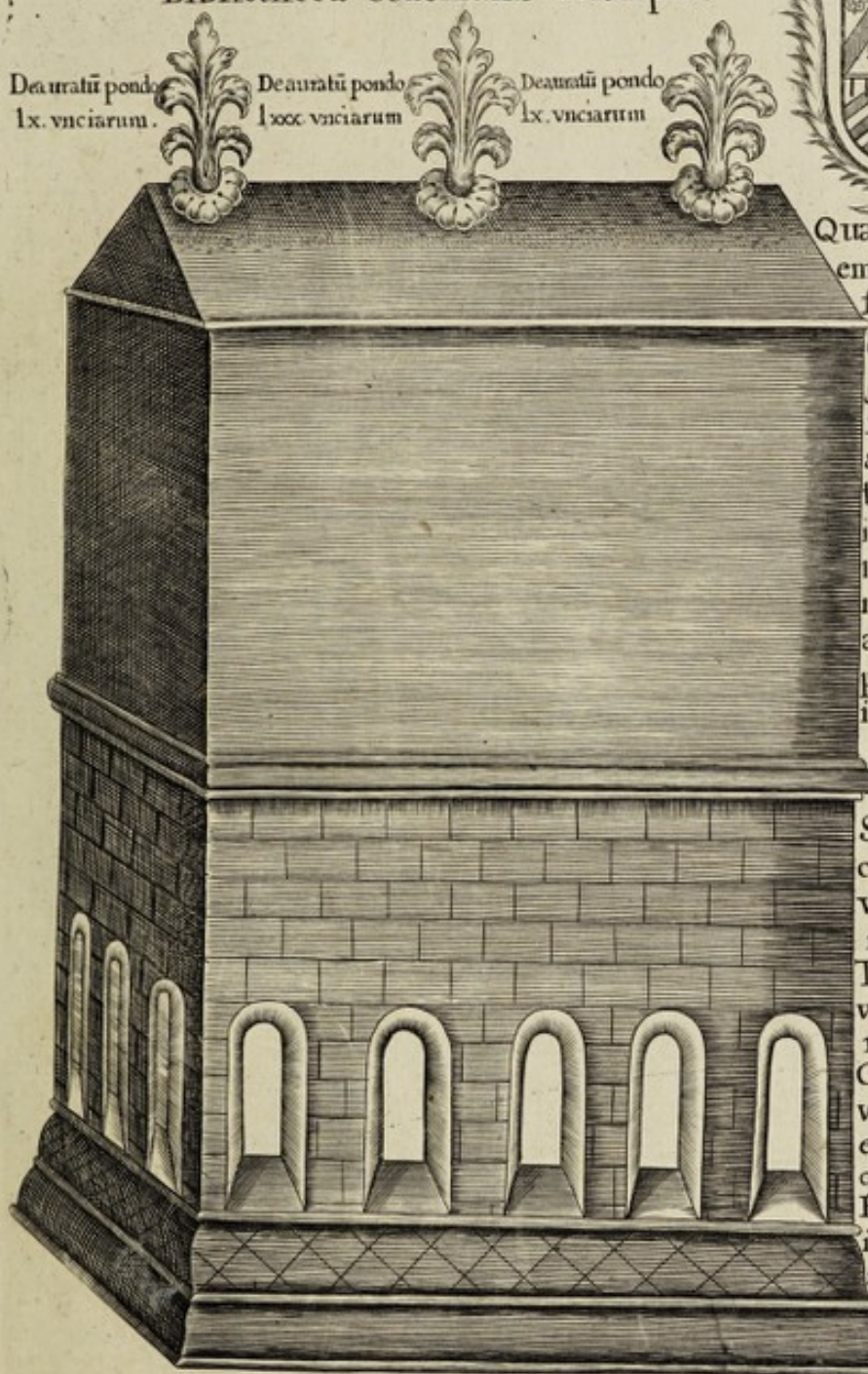
Gregory, who had design'd himself to preach the Word of God to the *English*, being chosen Pope, sent his Disciple *Augustin*, with other Monks and Ministers of the Word of God to the Number of 40, who landed in the Isle of Thanet in the Year of our Lord 596; and, having obtain'd a Place in the City of Canterbury of King Ethelbert, began to lead an Apostolical Life. The King, admiring their unsporting Behaviour, and being convinc'd by Miracles of the Truth of their Promises, was baptiz'd, with his Followers, on *Whitsunday*, in the Year 597. *Augustin* then going over to Arles in France, was there consecrated by the Bishop *Eucherius*, and returning into England, fix'd the Episcopal See at Canterbury, sending *Lawrence* the Priest, and *Peter* the Monk, to Rome, to acquaint Pope Gregory with his Success, as may be seen at large in *Venerable Bede*. *Augustin*, in the mean Time, with the King's Assistance, recover'd a Church at Canterbury, which had formerly been built by the faithful Romans, and consecrated it by the Name of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, and settled there the Dwelling for himself and his Successors, which, to this Day, is call'd CHRIST-CHURCH in Canterbury, the Nursing-Mother and Metropolis of all England. A little Way without the City, to the Eastward, was an Idol-Temple, which was also consecrated and dedicated to St. Pancratius, Martyr: And this was the first Church dedicated by *Augustin*, and he obtain'd the said Church and the Land about it, of the King, where the said King built a Church in Honour of the holy Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*, which

Figura Scrinijs S. Thomæ Cantuariensis ex M.S. in Pag. 8.
Bibliotheca Cottoniana desumpta.

Deauratū pondo
lx. vnciarum.

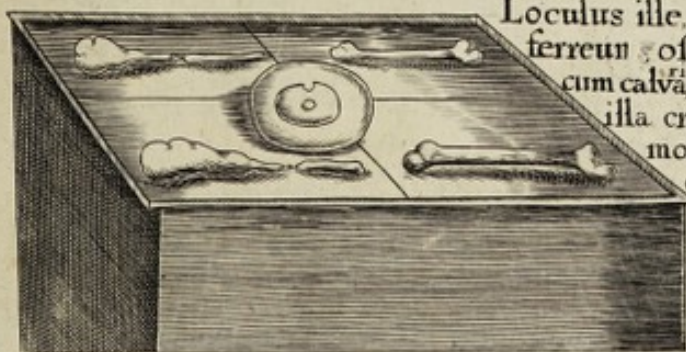
Deauratū pondo
lxxx. vnciarum

Deauratū pondo
lx. vnciarum



Quæ Saxeo operi
eminebant, e ligno
fuere singula.
Clinodia aurea
gemmosa, aureis
laminis tecta,
& vinculis deaura-
tis nexa: gemmis
insuper aureis, mo-
nilibus vtpote, Ge-
niorū imaginibus
anulisque decem
puta, aut duodeci
in auream aream
compositis.

Spolia hæc sacra
cistas binas, quales
vix sex aut octo
robustissimi e
Templo deportare
valebant, impleve-
runt.
Grænam insignem
vna, cum Angelo
eam indigante,
quam Galliarum
Rex obtulit, Hen-
ricus ille annulo
inferuit, & in polli-
ce rapaci
gestavit.



Loculus ille, quem vides
ferreum ossa Tho. Becketti
cum calvâ, necnon ruptâ
illa cranij parte, quæ
mortem inferebat
complectebatur.

Re. Vaughan sculp.

Handwritten text in the top right corner, likely a date or reference.



A large circular frame containing a detailed architectural drawing of a church or cathedral. The drawing includes a central dome, multiple windows, and a complex roofline. The text within the frame is mirrored and appears to be a decorative or commemorative inscription.

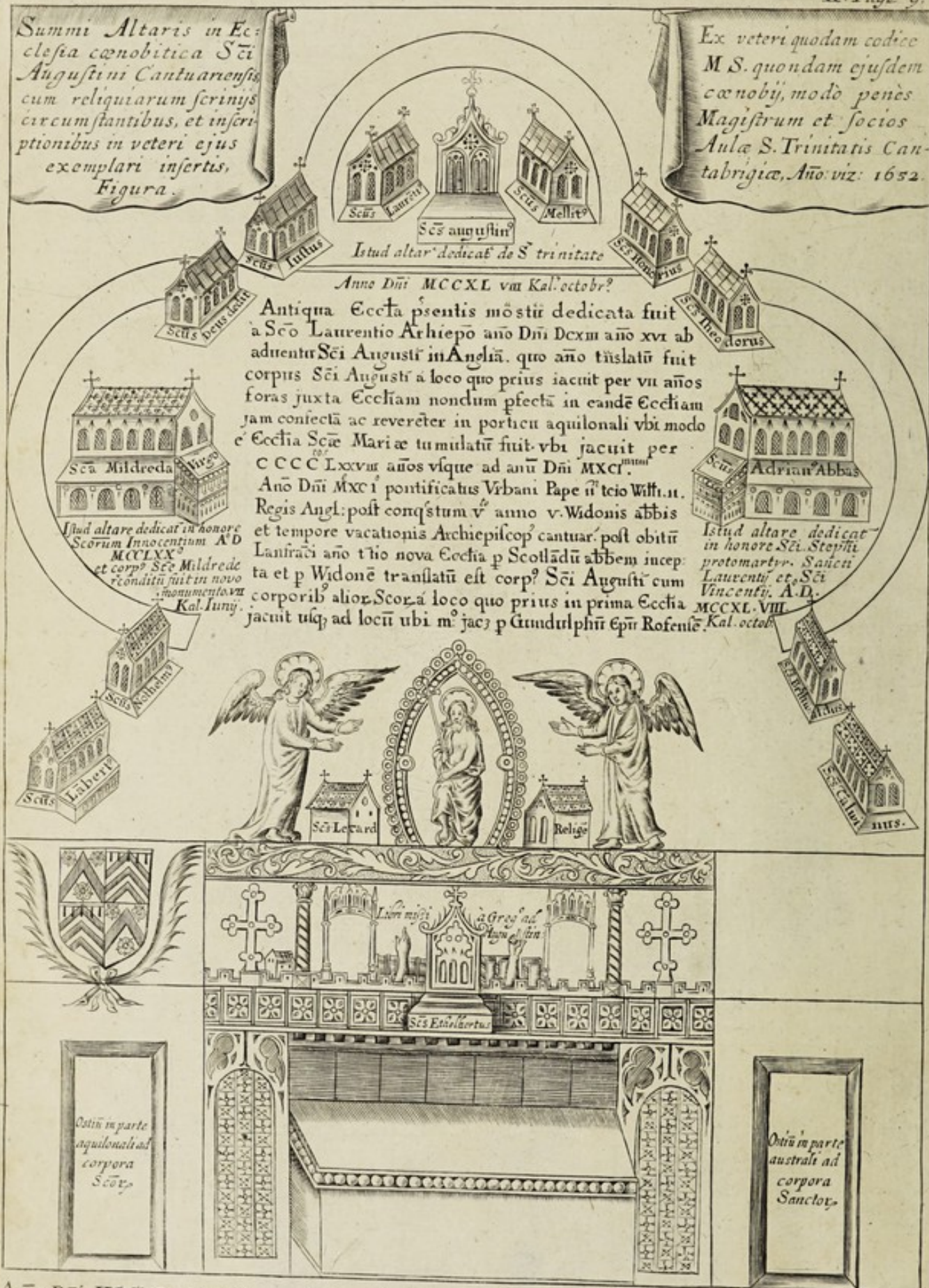


A large rectangular frame containing a detailed architectural drawing of a church or cathedral, similar to the one in the upper section. The drawing shows a cross-section or a perspective view of the building's interior or exterior. The text within the frame is mirrored and appears to be a decorative or commemorative inscription.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, likely a date or reference, possibly indicating the year 1700.

Summi Altaris in Ec-
clesia cœnobitica S^ci
Augustini Cantuariensis
cum reliquiarum scrinijs
circumstantibus, et inscrip-
tionibus in veteri ejus
exemplari insertis,
Figura.

Ex veteri quodam codice
M. S. quondam ejusdem
cœnobij, modo penes
Magistrum et socios
Aulæ S. Trinitatis Can-
tabrigiæ, Aⁿo viz: 1652.

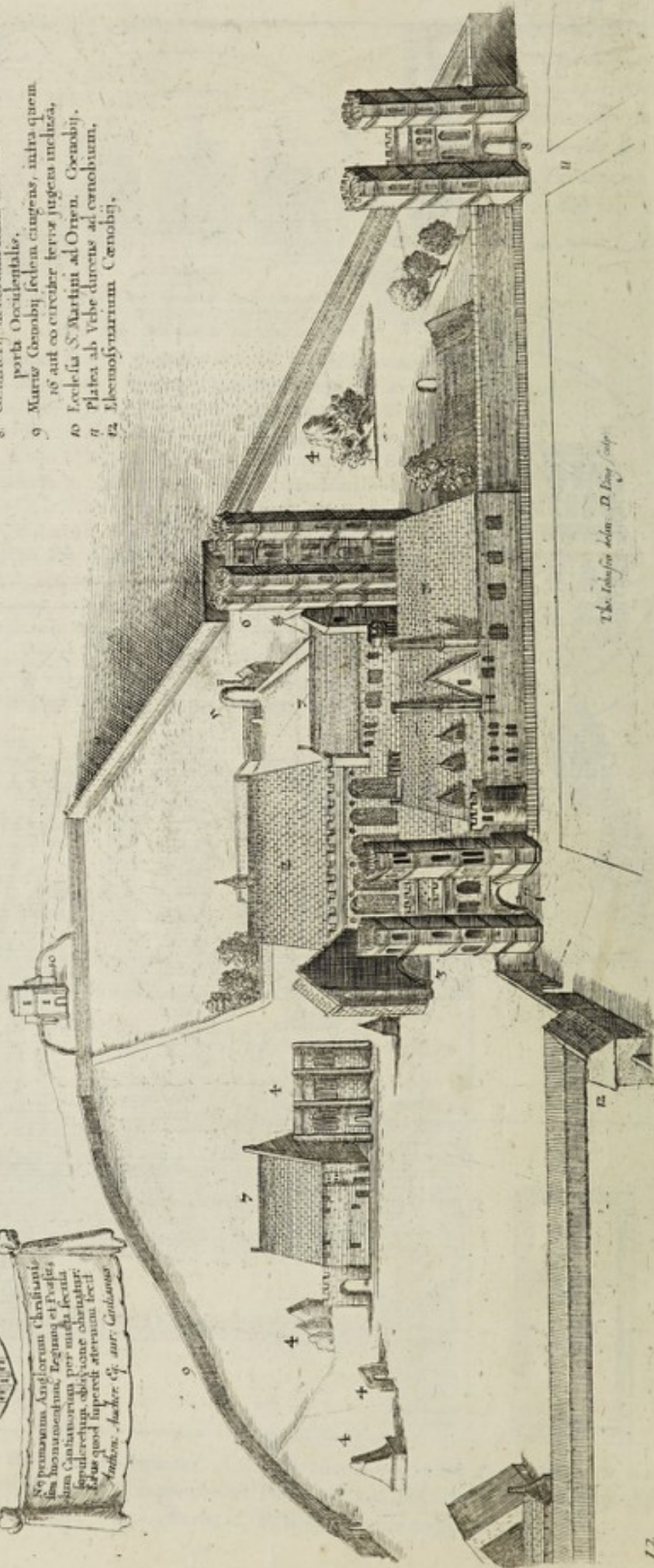


Aⁿo Dⁿi MCCXL. istud altare dedicat. in honorē Ap^lor Pet: et Pauli et s^ci. Augustini v. Kal. Nov.
Aⁿo Dⁿi MCCCXXV. istud altare dedicat. in honorē Ap^lor Pet: et Pauli S^ci. Augustini Ang^lor Apli. et
S^ci. Æthelberti Regis. Kal. Martij a Petro Ep^o Corbanien^{si}.



Reliquarium
 COENOBII S. AUGUSTINI CANTVARIENSIS.
 ab editissima ardim xpi. in eadem vrbe turri
 prospectus.
 The Prospect of the Abbey of S.
 Austin Canterbury from the high Tower of
 Christ Church in the same City.

No primum Anglorum Christianis
 sua monasterium. Regum et Pontificum
 summa Cantuariorum per multa secula
 spularetur oblatione cunctatur.
 Eius quod superest athenium loci
 Antiqui. Auctor. G. aur. Cantuarii



- 1 Porta Cenobij primaria.
- 2 Aula magna cenobij sive monachorum
 commune Refectorium.
- 3 Proaulium in quo gradus lapidei quibus
 e Curia in eandem aulam ascenditur.
- 4 Remar aliquot sine quadam cenobij reliquar.
- 5 Capella S. Pancratij.
- 6 Turris Ethelberti vulgo dicta.
- 7 Quondam cenobij particula in arces dudum
 regias hodie privatas convertit.
- 8 Cenitiori in hortum nunc translati
 porta Occidentalis.
- 9 Murus Cenobij sedem cingens, infra quem
 10 aut eo circiter terro jugera inclusa.
- 11 Ecclesia S. Martini ad Orient. Cenobij.
- 12 Platea ab Vrbe ducens ad cenobium.
- 13 Eleemosynarium Cenobij.

The Prospect of the Abbey of St. Augustine

gave to the Monks for ever, and appointed it the chief Place for himself and his Successors, giving it the Possessions.

The Grant of King Ethelbert says, the Land given to this Church was border'd on the East by the Arch of St. Martin; on the South, by the Way to Burgate; and on the West and North by Druggate.

King Ethelbert having appointed Peter the Monk, Abbot of the aforesaid Monastery, gave to it the Manor of Sturigo or Cisteley, with all its Dependencies.

St. Augustin granted all Ecclesiastical Immunities to this Monastery, and denounc'd suitable Censures against those that should infringe them.

The Church of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury was founded by the Romans, but consecrated by Augustin.

The Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul, within the Walls of Canterbury, was founded by Augustin, but consecrated by Archbishop Laurence.

Ethelbert, the Eleventh Archbishop after Augustin, appointed Church-yards within Canterbury, and other Cities, King Ethelbert having settled his Royal Seat at Reculver, near the Sea, where afterwards also an Abbey was founded, as was another on the South Side of Canterbury, in Honour of St. Mildred. On the East Side of the City was the Church of St. Martin, where a Bishop constantly resided, who perform'd all the Duties of the Archbishop, upon occasion, never going out of the County; and his Custom of an Assistant-Bishop continu'd till the time of Archbishop Lanfranc, in the Reign of William the Conqueror: When Godwyn, the last of those Bishops, dy'd, he refus'd to appoint another in his place, alledging it was not convenient there should be two Bishops of one City.

There are Two CUTS belonging to this Monastery.

The Explanation of the Cut of St. AUGUSTIN'S Monastery at Canterbury.

1. The great Gate of the Monastery.
2. The great Hall of the Monastery, or Refectory, that is, the Dining-Room for all the Monks.
3. The Space before the Hall, where were Stone Steps to go up into it from the Court.
4. Some Ruins or Remains of the Monastery.
5. The Chapel of St. Pancrace.
6. Ethelbert's Tower, vulgarly so call'd.
7. Some small Parts of the Monastery, once converted into a King's Palace, now into private Houses.
8. The West-Gate of the Church-yard, now turn'd into an Orchard.
9. The Monastery-Wall, containing about 16 Acres of Land.
10. St. Martin's Church, East of the Monastery.
11. The Way leading from the Town to the Monastery.
12. The Alms-House of the Monastery.

The Explanation of the Cut of the High Altar of the same Church.

On the Left Hand at the Top.

The Figure of the High Altar in the Church of the Monastery of St. Augustin at Canterbury, with the Shrines of Relicks about it, and all the Inscriptions on its ancient Copy.

On the Right Hand at the Top.

Taken from an ancient Manuscript once belonging to the said Monastery, now in Possession of the Master and Fellows of Trinity-Hall in Cambridge, viz. Ann. 1652.

The Inscription in the Middle of the Place.

This Altar was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, Ann. Dom. 1240, the Eighth Day before the Kalends of October.

The ancient Church of this Monastery was dedicated by St. Laurence, the Archbishop, An. Dom. 613, the 14th Year after the Coming of St. Augustin into England; which Year the Body of St. Augustin was translated from the Place where it had first lain seven Years, without, near the Church then not finish'd, into the said Church then perfect'd, and reverently entomb'd in the North Porch, where is now the Church of St. Mary, where it lay 478 Years, till the Year 1091. In the Year 1091, the 3d of Pope Urban the Second, the 5th of King William the Second of England after the Conquest, the 5th Year of the Abbot Wido, and at the Time that the Church of Canterbury was vacant, the 3d Year after the Death of Archbishop Lanfranc, the new Church was begun by Abbot Scotland, and the Body of St. Augustin translated by Wido, with the Bodies of his other Companions, from the Place where it first lay in the said Church, to the Place where it now lies, by Gundulfus, Bishop of Rochester.

On the Left Hand of this Inscription.

This Altar was dedicated in Honour of the Holy Innocents, An. Dom. 1270; and the Body of St. Mildreda was put into the new Monument the Seventh Day before the Kalends of June.

On the Right of the great Inscription above.

This Altar was dedicated in Honour of St. Stephen the Proto-Martyr, St. Laurence and St. Vincentius, An. Dom. 1248, on the Kalends, or First Day, of October.

The Shrines about the said Altar, beginning at that next the middle Image on the Left Hand, and proceeding the same Way, are thus:

St. Lecard.
St. Lambert.
St. Nothelmus.
St. Mildreda, Virgin.
St. Deus dedit.
St. Justus.
St. Laurence.
St. Augustin.
St. Mellitus.
St. Honorius.
St. Theodorus.
St. Adrian, Abbot.
St. Brithuldus.
St. Talwin.
Relicks.

In the Middle, under the Image.

Books sent by Gregory to Augustin.

Near the Bottom, on the Left Hand.

The North Door leading to the Bodies of the Saints.

On the Right Hand.

The South Door leading to the Bodies of the Saints.

At the Bottom.

An. Dom. 1240, this Altar was dedicated in Honour of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and of St. Augustin, the Fifth Day before the Kalends of November.

An. Dom. 1325, this Altar was dedicated in Honour of the Apostles Peter and Paul, of St. Augustin Apostle of England, and St. Ethelbert King, on the Kalends or First of March, by Peter Bishop of Cornwall.

ROCHESTER

Monastery and Cathedral, in Kent.

Dugd.
Vol. 1.
Pag. 27

IN the Year of our Lord 600, King Ethelbert founded the Church of St. Andrew the Apostle at Rochester, and gave to it *Prestfeld*, and all the Land from Meduwait to the East Gate of the City on the South Side, and other Lands without the Walls towards the North.

Eadbert, King of Kent, gave *Stokes* to St. Andrew's Church in 738.

In 764, *Offa*, King of the Mercians, and *Sigered* King of Kent, gave to it *Frendesbery*, *Eselingham* and *Wicham*; *Egbert*, King of the West Saxons, *Kenulf*; of the Mercians, *Ethelwif* Son to *Egbert*, *Edmund* King of the Angles, one *Brerie* a wealthy Man, *Edgar* King of the Angles, as also *Ethelard*, *William* the First King of England, his Son *William*, and King *Henry* the First, all of them gave Lands to this Church.

The Curious may see the several Grants in *Dugdale*, p. 27. and see first that of King *Athelbert*, as above; next of *Eadbert*, being that of *Stokes* or *Andscobesham*; that of *Sigirard* King of Kent, of an Acre and a half in Rochester, An. 762; that of *Offa* King of the Mercians of *Astlingaham*, An. 764; another of *Sigered* King of Kent, *Eselingham*; that of King *Henry* the First confirming the former Grants; that of King *William* the Conqueror, of *Stone*; another of the same of *Tarensgord*; another of the same of *Waleton*; another of the same of *Rathraveld*; that of King *Henry* the First of *Eilesford*, *Suthon* and *Weluvic*; another of the same of *Tarensgord* and *Ailesfort*; another the same of *Fisliery* in *Thames*; another of the same of *Wrotebam*; that of *William de Albin* of the Title of *Elbam*; that of King *Henry* the First to confirm the same; that of *Richard* the Son of *Malger de Rokfle* of the Title of *Torintan*; that of *Edrie de Hestinden*, of the Titles of *Borefbrell* and *Frendesbery*; that of *Robert* Son to King *Henry* of the Lands of *Merlovam*; that of *Gundulfus* Bishop of Rochester of 3 Hides of Land at *Hedenbam* in the County of *Buckingham*; and lastly, the Exchange between King *William* Rufus and *Gundulfus* Bishop of Rochester of the Manor of *Easton*. More of these Grants are to be seen, p. 1. of the 3d Volume of *Dugdale*, were Notice shall be taken of them. This Abbey was valu'd before the Suppression at 486l. 11s. 5d. per Annum. This Author having nothing more concerning this Cathedral of Rochester; the following brief Account is added from *Philippot's Survey of Kent*.

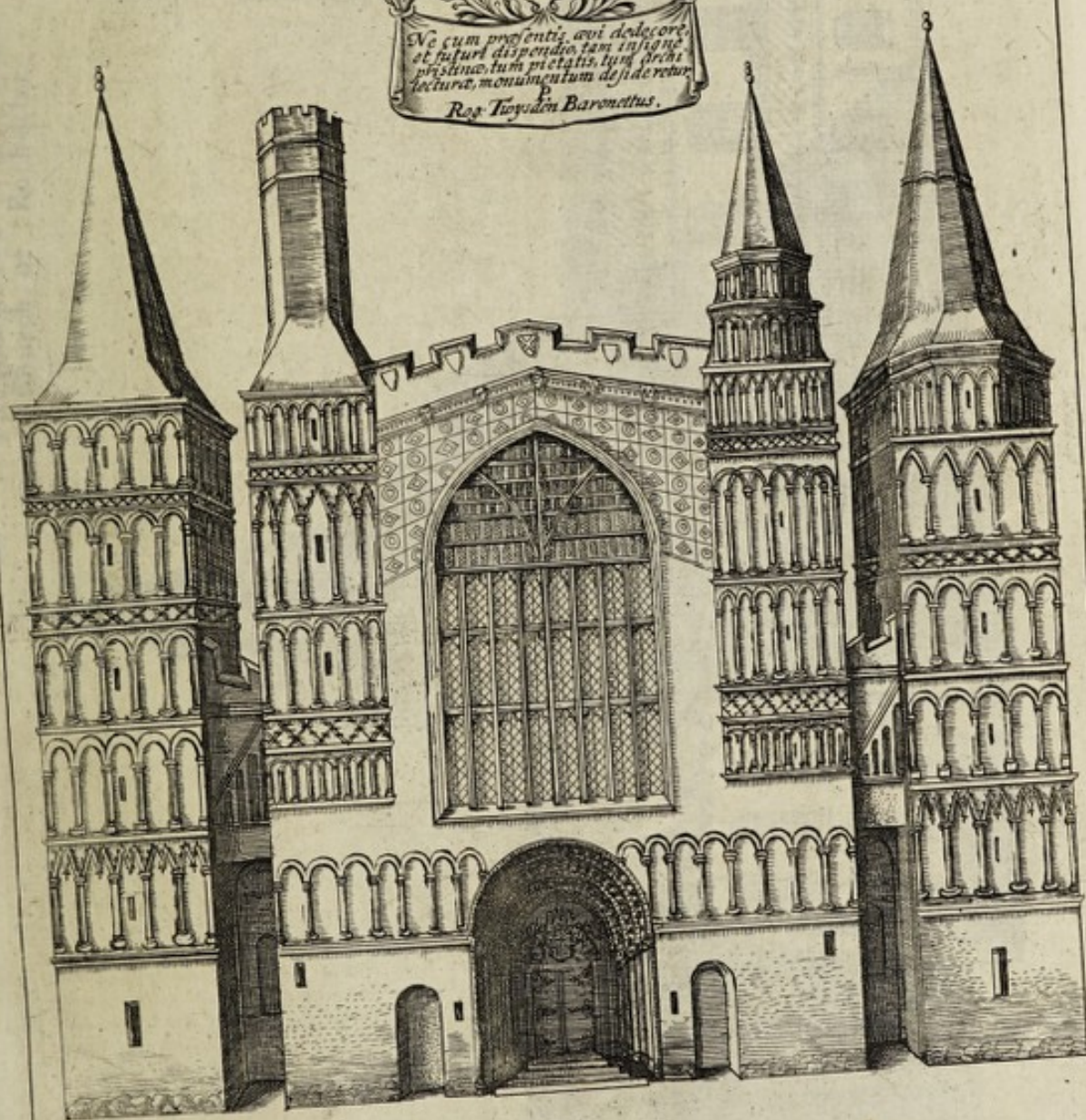
The Cathedral, with the Bishoprick of Rochester united to it, were founded and establish'd by that Pious Monarch *Ethelbert* King of Kent, who contributed bountifully towards the Maintenance of the Bishop, *Iustus* being the first appointed by *Augustin*, the Apostle of the Saxons. It is remarkable, that this See being the first instituted next to *Canterbury*, has continu'd here ever since, without being ever remov'd, as many others have been.

The Bishops of this See, from its first Foundation, were,

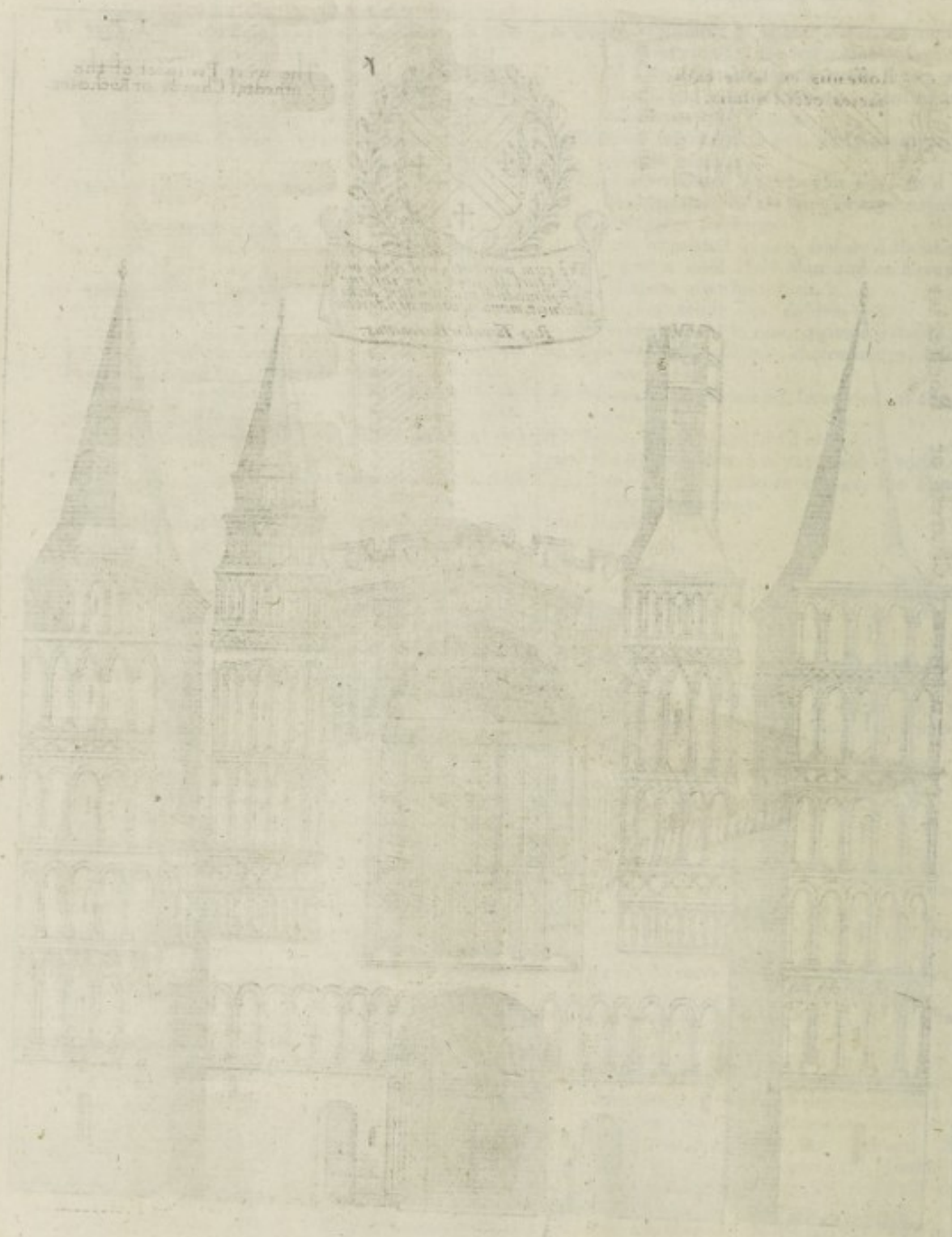
1. *Iustus* consecrated in 604 or 606, and translated to *Canterbury* in 622. He was a Man of such Sanctity of Life, that his Body many Years after his Death, said to have been found entire and most odoriferous and fragrant.
2. *Romannus* succeeded in 623, and was drown'd going to *Rome* in 630.
3. *Paulinus* translated from *York* in 631, dy'd in 644. He converted *Edwin* King of *Northumberland* and his Queen *Edelburga*.
4. *Irbamar* succeeded in 644, and dy'd about 655, reputed a most Holy Man and to have wrought Miracles after his Death.
5. *Damian* chosen in 656, dy'd in 658.
6. *Putta* consecrated in 669, quitted it in 676.
7. *Quicelmus*, or *Gulielmus*, chosen in 677, left it soon after.
8. *Gebmundus*, or *Godwindus*, succeeded in 680, dy'd in 692.
9. *Tobias* chosen in 693, dy'd in 726.
10. *Aldulfus* plac'd here in 727, dy'd in 740.
11. *Dun*, or *Duina*, chosen in 740, the Time of his Death not known.
12. *Eardulf*, 764.
13. *Diora*, 775.
14. *Vveremund*, 790.
15. *Beornred* succeeded in 802, and dy'd in 804.
16. *Taduoht*, chosen in 804.
17. *Bednoth*.
18. *Godwin*.
19. *Cuthewolf*.
20. *Switthulf*.
21. *Buiricus*.
22. *Croolmund*.
23. *Chireferth*.
24. *Burricus*.
25. *Alstane* chosen 980, dy'd in 984.
26. *Godwin* the Second, 1003.
27. *Godwin* the Third, 1028.
28. *Siward* consecrated in 1058, dy'd in 1075.
29. *Arnostus* consecrated in 1076, dy'd the same Year.
30. *Gundulph* chosen in 1077, dy'd in 1105.
31. *Radulphus* promoted to this See in 1108 translated to *Canterbury* in 1114.
32. *Earnulphus* consecrated in 1115, dy'd in 1125.
33. *John* consecrated in 1125, dy'd in 1137.
34. *John* the Second, chosen in 1137, dy'd in 1142. He is omitted by *Godwin* and *Heylin*.
35. *Ascelinus* succeeded in 1142, dy'd in 1147.
36. *Walter de Merton* elected 1147, dy'd in 1182. He was the first Bishop of this See elected by the Chapter, the Archbishops of *Canterbury* having till him, nominated the Bishops. *Theobald* gave up that Privilege to the Monks.
37. *Gualeranus* succeeded in 1183, and dy'd the next Year.
38. *Gilbert de Glarvill*, chosen in 1185, dy'd in 1214.
39. *Benedict de Sansetun*, elected in 1214, dy'd in 1226.
40. *Henry de Sanford*, elected in 1226, dy'd in 1234.
41. *Richard de Wendover*, chosen in 1235, dy'd in 1250.
42. *Laurence de St. Martino*, elected in 1250, dy'd 1274.
43. *Walter de Merton*, elected 1274, dy'd 1277: He was Lord Chancellor of England, and founded *Merton College* in *Oxford*, as also another at *Malden* in *Essex*, which remain'd imperfect by his Death; having besides been a great Benefactor to his own Church of Rochester.

Roffensis ecclesiae cath.
facies occidentalis.

The west Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Rochester.



D. King delin:
et sculp.



THE WEST FRONT OF THE
CATHEDRAL

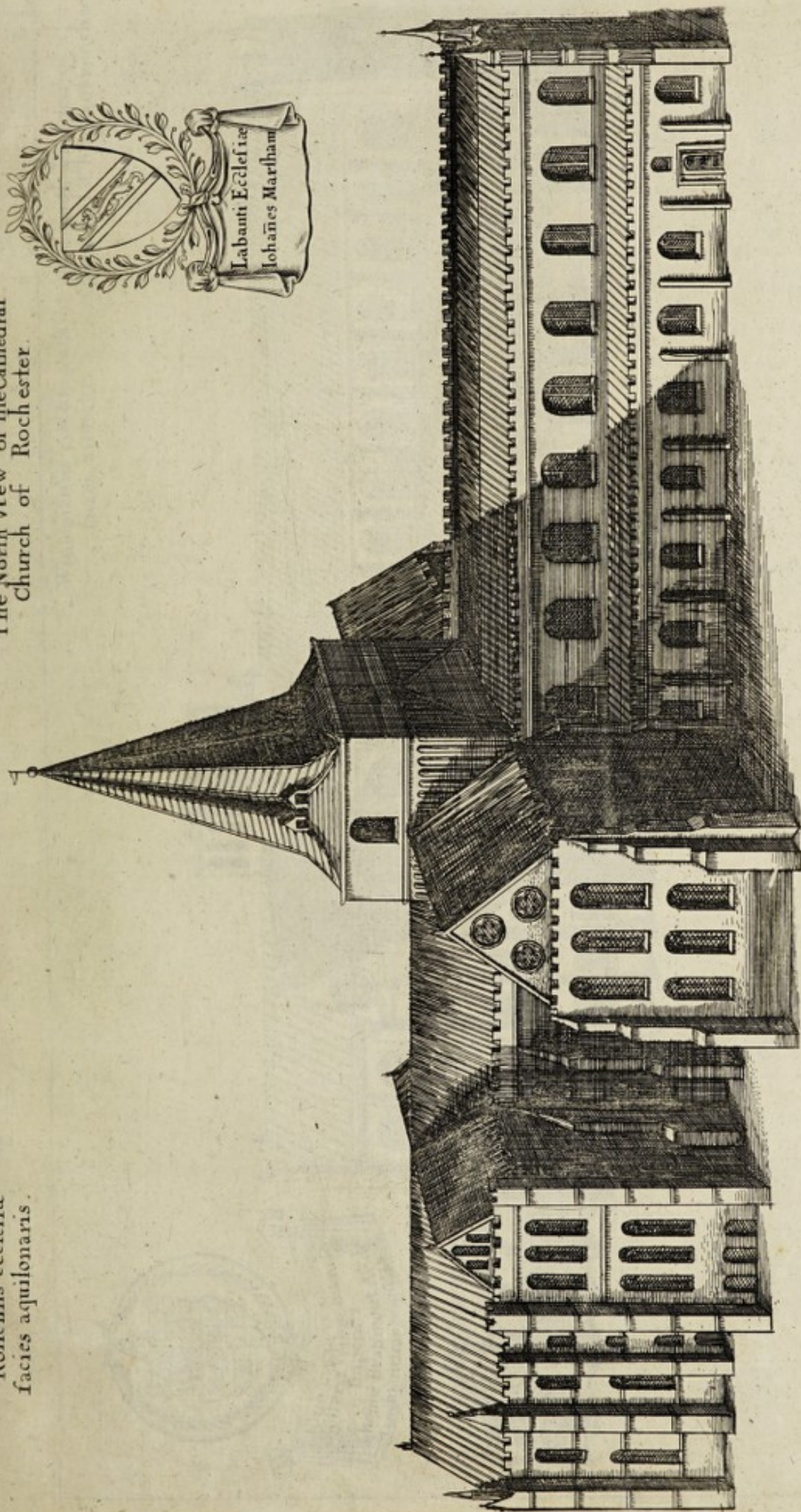
THE EAST FRONT OF THE
CATHEDRAL



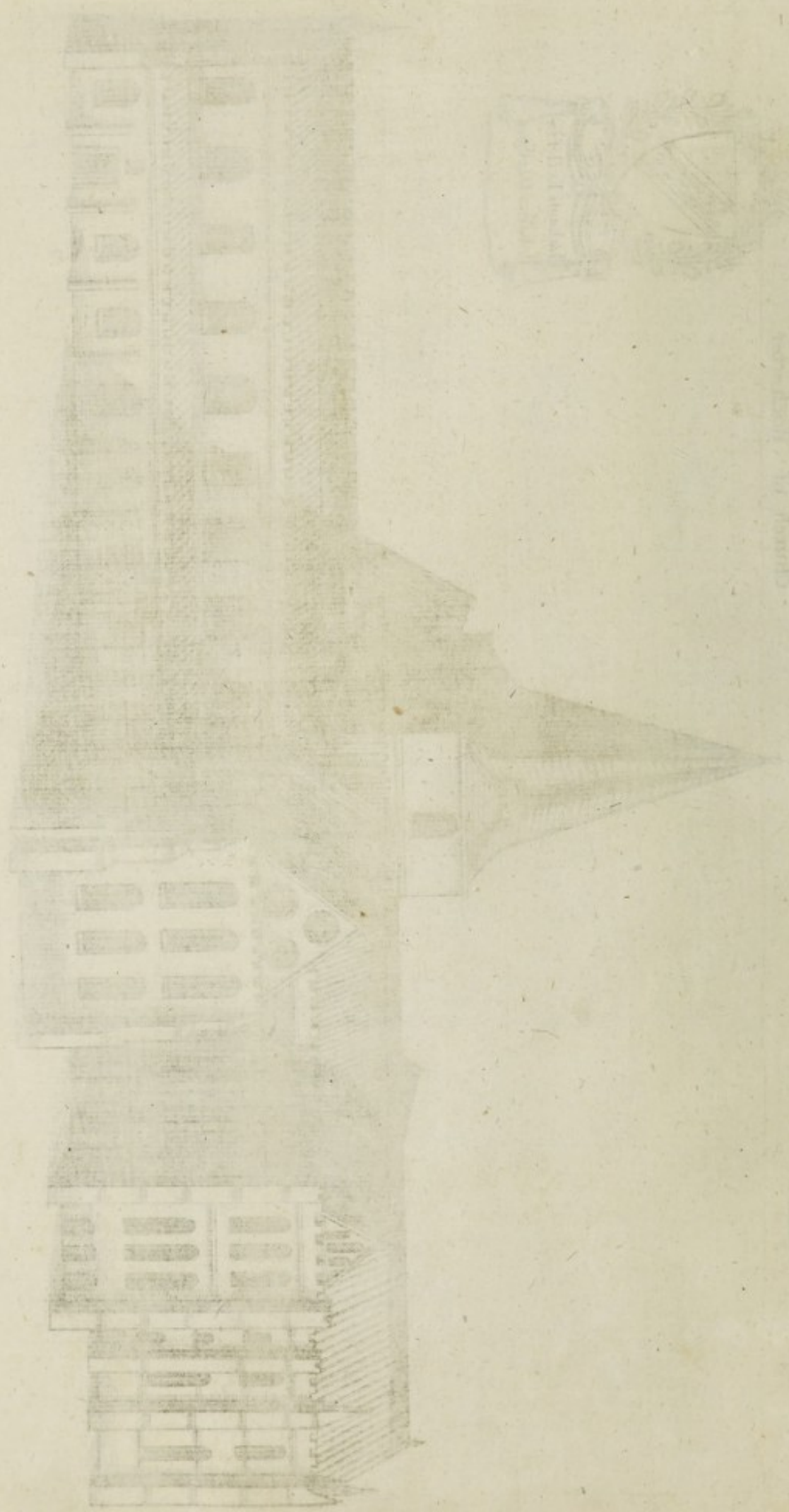
Roffensis ecclesiae
facies aquilonaris.

The North View of the Cathedral
Church of Rochester.

Pl. Page 10.



Dan: King delin:
et sculp:



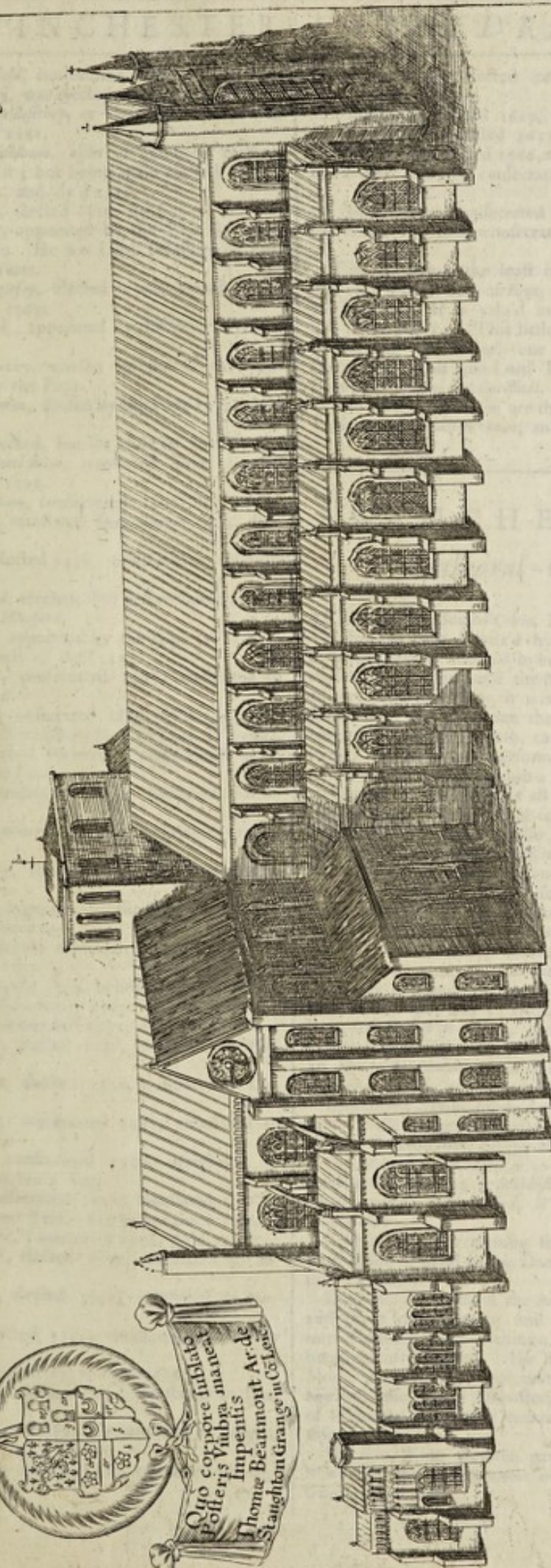
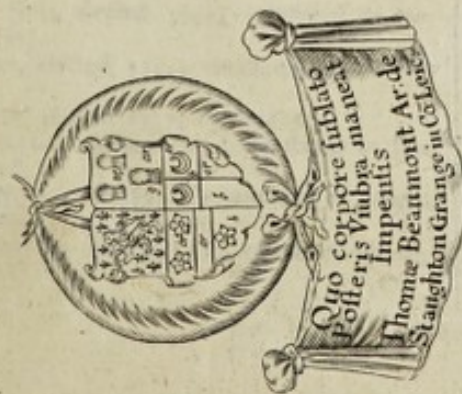
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Wintoniensis ecclesiae cath.
facies australis.

The South Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Winchester

Page 11.

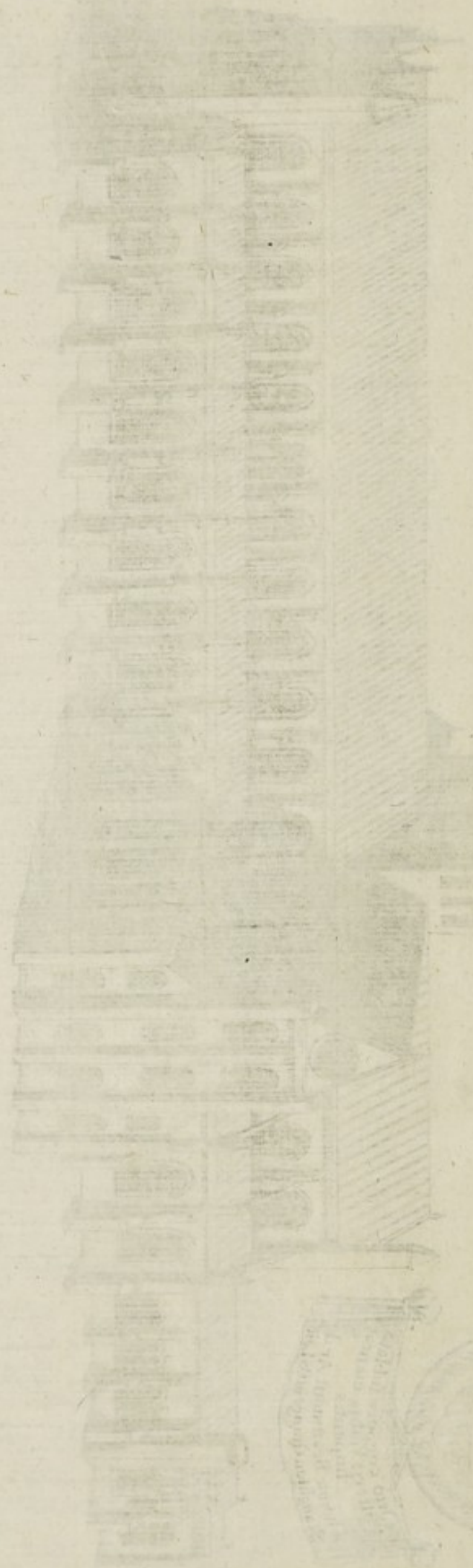


D. King sculp.

W. 100

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44. John de Bradfield, consecrated 1278, dy'd 1283.
45. John de Kirkeby, was elected, but refus'd it.
46. Thomas de Ingaldeshorp, or Ingletorp, consecrated 1283, dy'd 1291.
47. Thomas de Wuldbam, aliàs de Southflete, elected, and refus'd it; but being again elected, accepted in 1291, and dy'd 1316.
48. Haymo de Heib, elected 1316, dy'd 1352.
49. John de Shepey, appointed by the Pope in 1351, dy'd in 1360. He was Lord Treasurer of England three Years.
50. William Whittlesey, elected 1360, translated to Worcester in 1363.
51. Thomas Trilleck, appointed by the Pope in 1363, dy'd 1372.
52. John de Hertley, chosen by the Monks, but set aside by the Pope.
53. Thomas de Brinton, chosen by the Pope 1372, dy'd 1389.
54. John Barner elected, but set aside by the Pope.
55. William de Bottlesham, translated from Landaff 1389, dy'd 1399.
56. John de Bottlesham, consecrated 1400, dy'd 1404.
57. Richard Young, translated from Bangor 1404, dy'd 1419.
58. John Kempe, elected 1418, translated to Chichester 1421.
59. Thomas Spofford, elected, but before Consecration, remov'd to Hereford.
60. John Langdon, appointed by the Pope 1421, dy'd at the Council of Basil 1434.
61. Thomas Brown, consecrated 1435, translated to Norwich 1436.
62. William Wells, consecrated 1436, dy'd 1444.
63. John Lowe, translated from St. Asaph 1444, dy'd 1467.
64. Thomas Scot, aliàs Rotherham, consecrated 1468, translated to London 1471.
65. John Alcock, consecrated 1471, translated to Worcester 1476.
66. John Russell, consecrated 1476, translated to Lincoln 1480.
67. Edmund Audley, consecrated 1480, translated to Hereford 1492.
68. Thomas Savage, appointed by the Pope 1492, translated to London 1496.
69. Richard Fitz-James, consecrated 1497, translated to Chichester 1503.
70. John Fisco, chosen 1504, beheaded for asserting the Pope's Supremacy 1535.
71. John Hilsey, consecrated 1535, dy'd 1538.
72. Nicholas Heath, elected 1540, translated to Worcester 1543.
73. Henry Holbeach, elected 1544, translated to Lincoln 1547.
74. Nicholas Ridley, consecrated 1547, translated to London 1550.
75. John Poyner, consecrated 1550, translated to Winchester within a Year.
76. John Scory, consecrated 1551, translated to Chichester the next Year. See vacant three Years.
77. Maurice Griffith, consecrated 1554, dy'd 1558.
78. Edmund Gheast, elected 1559, translated to Salisbury 1571.
79. Edmund Freke, elected 1571, translated to Norwich 1575.
80. John Piers, elected 1576, translated to Salisbury 1577.
81. John Young, elected 1577, dy'd 1605.
82. William Barlow, elected 1605, translated to London 1608.
83. Richard Neyle, elected 1608, translated to Lichfield and Coventry 1610.
84. John Buckridge, elected 1610, translated to Ely, 1628.

85. Walter Curle, elected 1628, translated to Bath and Wells 1629.
86. John Bowle, elected 1629, dy'd 1637.
87. John Warner, elected 1637, dy'd 1666.
88. John Dolben, elected 1666, translated to York 1683.
89. Francis Turner, consecrated 1683, translated to Ely 1684.
90. Thomas Sprat, consecrated 1684, dy'd 1713.
91. Francis Atterbury, consecrated 1713, now living.

This Diocese is the least in England, as containing only a small Part of Kent, and therein not above 98 Parishes. It is valu'd in the King's Books at 358*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* 1*q.* This little See has yielded to the Realm one Chancellor, one Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and one Lord Treasurer, and to the Church of Rome one Cardinal.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Argent, on a Saltier Gules, an Escallop Shell, Or.

WINCHESTER

Cathedral - Church.

Kingilfus, the Son of Celric, King of the West Saxons, ^{Dugd. Vol. 1. P. 31.} having been baptiz'd by St. Birinus, with his believing Saxons, design'd to build a Church in Winchester, and had gather'd the Materials for the same, and resolv'd to endow it with all the Lands seven Miles about that City from the Center thereof; but being prevented by Death, caus'd his Son Kinewale to swear, that he would perform the same.

Kinewale accordingly built a most beautiful Church, and confirm'd the Grant of all the Land given by his Father. Agilbert, who had succeeded Birinus, refusing to remove from Dorchester, where the Episcopal See had been plac'd, King Kinewale, appointed one Wine Bishop of Winchester, and so the Diocese was divided into two; and the said King, of his own Gift, granted to the said Church the three Manors of Duntun, Alresford, and Wordiam.

Ina, King of the West Saxons, built the Monastery of Glastonbury, and gave to the Church of Winchester 30 Hides of Land, in the Place call'd Ewerland, in the Isle of Wight, and 50 Hides in Breding. Ebelard, King of the West Saxons, gave seven Manes, his Queen Frithwith gave Tantonam; his Kinsman Cutred 40 Hides at Muleburn, in the Isle of Wight, 25 at Banewad, and 32 at Wippengeham.

King Egbert having subdu'd all this Island, ordain'd, that for the future, it should be call'd England, and all the Inhabitants English-Men. Then he gave to the Church of Winchester 30 Hides at Cawelburn, in the Isle of Wight, 42 at Scaldestete, and four Villages, which were, Drokeireford, Wordiam, Awelton, and Beddintun.

King Ethelwulf returning from Rome, gave every tenth Hide of Land in his Dominions to the Conventual Churches.

King Alured translated the British Laws into English, and many other Books, and divided the Country into Hundreds and Tithings, for the better apprehending of Robbers. He built a Monastery for Monks at Ebelingny, and another for Nuns at Seftibery; as also a new Monastery in the Church-yard of Winchester, which he endow'd with many Possessions.

His Son, King Edward, gave to the Church of Winchester, the four Manors of Hufsburne, Wittchurch, Owerton, and Stoke.

His

His Son, King *Athelstan*, in one Battle, slew one King of the *Scotts*, five Kings of the *Danes*, and 12 Earls, and kept such good Order in *England*, that if a Gold Chain were hung out on the Road, it would sooner drop in Pieces than be stolen. He gave to the Church of *Winchester* the three Manors of *Chivel-dinton*, *Evedford*, and *Eismersworth*.

33. King *Edgar*, because the Canons of the Church of *Winchester* led disorderly Lives, turn'd them all out, and plac'd Monks in their Stead, and gave to that Church the Manor of *Awinton*, three Hides of Land at *Madaley*, 13 at *Breondun*, two at *Aderingefeld*, and seven at *Drucan*.

- King *Cute* gave to the Church of *Winchester* three Hides of Land, call'd *Hille*, as did Queen *Emma* the two Manors of *Westwode*, and *Patimparmustier*. This Queen being falsely accus'd of Incontinency with *Elwin* Bishop of *Winchester*, perform'd the Tryal of *Ordeal*, walking over nine Plough-Shares made red Hot barefoot, and unhurt; in Thanksgiving for which, she gave to St. *Swithin* nine Manors, as did her Son King *Edward the Confessor*, the two Manors of *Meones* and *Poreland*, and five Hides at *Wrochesbal*; *Girba*, Wife to Earl *Godwin*, the two Manors of *Bledon* and *Crankumbam*.

- Bishop *Wakelin* began to rebuild the Church of *Winchester* from the Foundation; and it is reported, that the King granted him, towards that Work, as much Timber of his Forest of *Hanepinges*, as could be cut down in three Days and Nights; whereupon such a Number of Hewers was brought together, that in the Time appointed, they cut down the whole Wood, and convey'd it to *Winchester*.

- King *Edward's* Grant confirming all the above Donations, may be seen in *Dugd. Vol. 1. p. 36*. Next follows a Grant of King *Edgar* of *Bledon*, to the said Church, pass'd in the Year 975.

- See more of the Grants to this Church, when we come to the *Addenda*, at p. 979 of *Dugdale*, who having nothing more in Relation to it, we proceed to say somewhat from *Heylin*, with the Catalogue of Bishops.

- It is to be observ'd, that the See of *Winchester* was never remov'd since its first Foundation, as most or all in the South-West Parts have been. The Church now standing, was begun by Bishop *Wakelin*, or *Wakelin*, as above, and carry'd on by his Successors, but never finish'd 'till the Time of *William* of *Wickham*, who built most of the West End. It was first dedicated to St. *Amphibalus*, then to St. *Peter*, next to St. *Swithin*, and lastly to the Blessed Trinity. These Bishops are Chancellors to the See of *Canterbury*, and Prelates of the most noble Order of the Garter.

- This Diocese of Old, contain'd the Counties of *Surrey* and *Southampton*, and the Isle of *Wight*, to which Queen *Elizabeth* added the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, *Sark* and *Alderney*. The *English* Isle and Counties, contain 362 Parishes; the Isle of *Jersey* 131; and that of *Gernsey* and the other two, as many more.

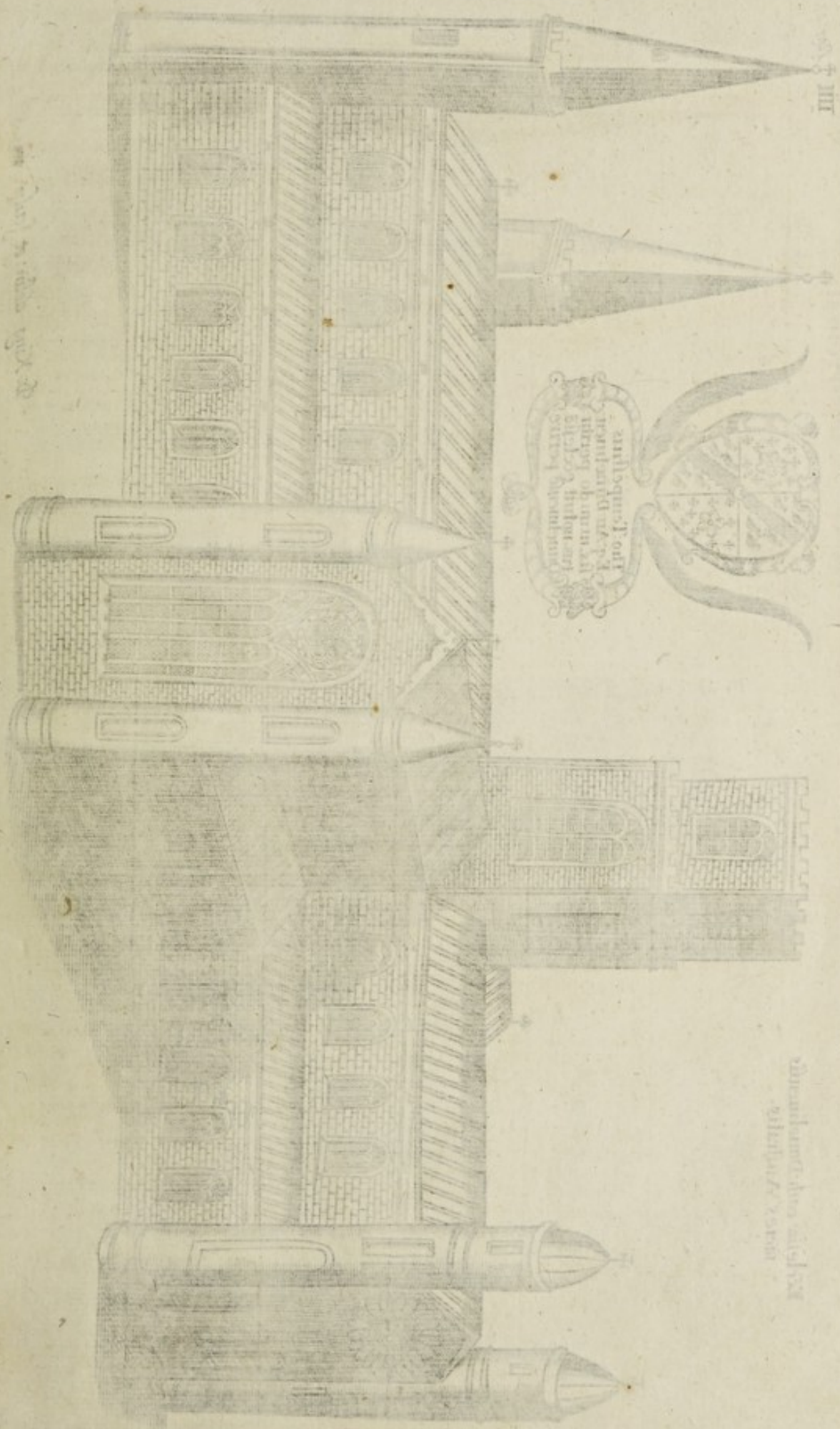
- The Bishoprick was anciently valu'd in the King's Books at 3885 *l. 3 s. 3 d. 1 q.* now at 2793 *l. 4 s. 2 d. 1 q.* This See has yielded to the Church ten Saints; and to Rome two Cardinals; to *England* one Lord Chief Justice, nine Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, one Lord Privy-Seal, one Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, another to the *Exchequer*, and twenty four Prelates of the Garter.

- The Arms of the See of *Winchester* are thus Blazon'd:

- Gules*, two Keys endors'd in Bend, the Uppermost *Argent*; the other *Or*, a Sword interpos'd between them in Bend Sinister; of the second, Pommel and Hilt of the third.

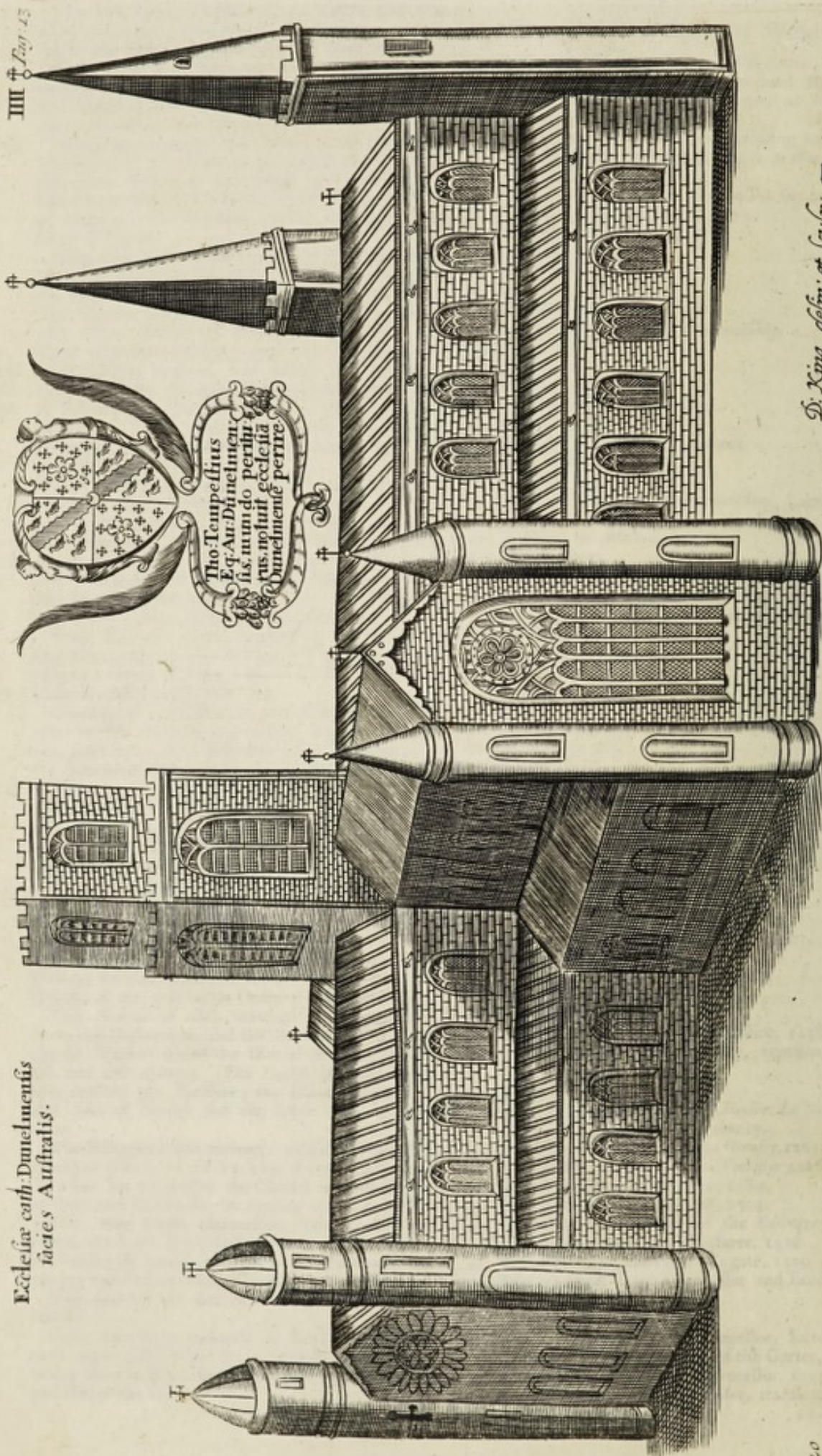
A Catalogue of the Bishops of Winchester.

1. St. *Birine*, who converted the *West Saxons*, and was by their King *Kinigilfus*, appointed Bishop of this Province, placing his See at *Dorchester*, *Ann.* 636, and dy'd in 650.
2. *Agilbert* succeeded him; but refusing to remove to *Winchester*, the King plac'd at *Winchester* in his Stead,
3. *Wina*, in 660, who was expell'd in 666, and dy'd Bishop of *London* in 675.
4. *Eleutherius* consecrated in 670.
5. St. *Hidda* 677.
6. *Daniel* 705.
7. *Humfride* 743.
8. *Kineward* 755.
9. *Athelard* 780, translated to *Canterbury*.
10. *Egbald* 791.
11. *Dudda* 795.
12. *Kinebert* 797.
13. *Almund* 808.
14. *Witben* 814.
15. *Herefrid* 827, slain by the *Danes*.
16. *Edmund* 832.
17. *Helmstan* 833.
18. St. *Swithen*, renown'd for Sanctity, Lord Chancellor of *England* 838.
19. *Ardferth*, or *Athelred*, 862.
20. *Dumbert* 875.
21. *Dencwulf* 879.
22. St. *Athelm*, alias *Bertulf*, 888, says *Heylin*; but *Le Neve* makes them two several Bishops.
23. St. *Frithstan* 906.
24. St. *Brinstan* 932.
25. *Elphege* the Bald, 935.
26. *Elfinus*, or *Alfinus*, 951.
27. *Britelm* 958.
28. St. *Ethelwald* 963.
29. St. *Elphegus* 983.
30. *Kenulph* 1006.
31. St. *Britwold* 1007.
32. St. *Elfinus*, or *Alfinus*, 1015.
33. *Alwyn* 1033.
34. *Stigand* translated from *Elmham* 1047, thrust himself into the See of *Canterbury*, and held both, 'till depriv'd of both.
35. *Wakelin* 1073.
See vacant 10 Years.
36. *William Giffard*, Lord-Chancellor, 1107.
37. *Henry* of *Blois* 1129.
See vacant 3 Years.
38. *Richard Poelive*, alias *More*, 1174.
39. *Godfrey de Lucy* 1189.
40. *Peter de Rupibus*, Lord Chief Justice, 1238.
41. *William de Raleigh*, alias *Radley*, translated from *Norwich* 1243.
42. *Ethelmar* 1249.
The See vacant 3 Years, says *Heylin*. *Le Neve* mentions not this Vacancy.
43. *John Exon*, alias of *Oxon*, alias *Gernsey*, 1265.
44. *Nicholas Ely*, translated from *Worcester* 1268.
45. *John de Pontifera*, alias *Pontois*, 1280.
46. *Henry Woodlock*, alias *Merewel*, 1304.
47. *John Sandal*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, 1316.
48. *Reginald de Asser*, the Pope's Legate, 1320.
49. *John Stratford*, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, 1323.
50. *Adam de Orleton* 1333.
51. *William Edington*, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and the first Prelate of the Garter, 1345.
52. *William of Wickam*, Lord Chancellor, 1365.
53. *Henry Beauford*, Lord Chancellor, translated from *Lincoln*, 1405.
54. *William*

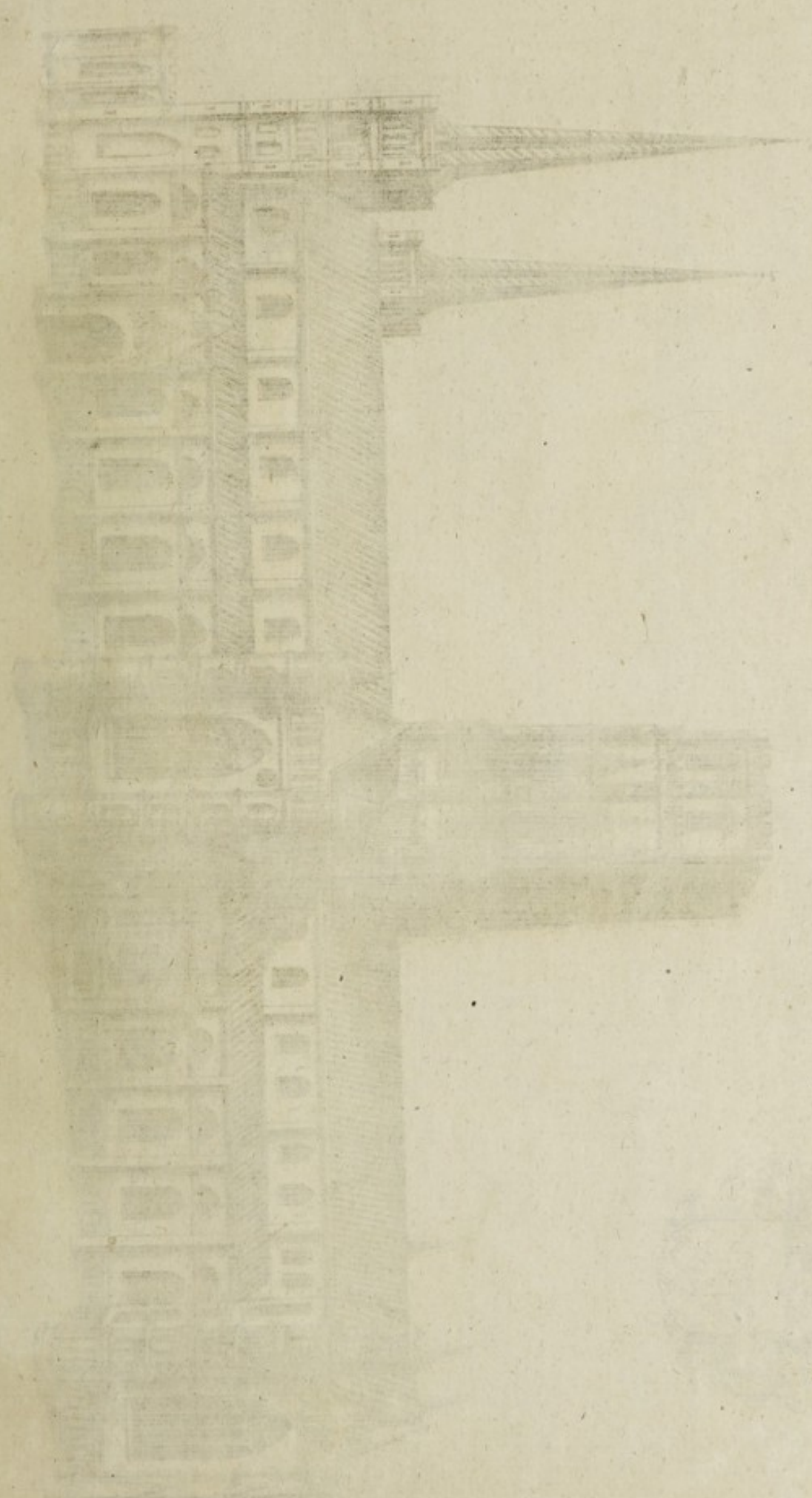


Engraving of the church facade
 of the city of ...

*Ecclesiæ cath. Dunelmensis
facies Australis.*

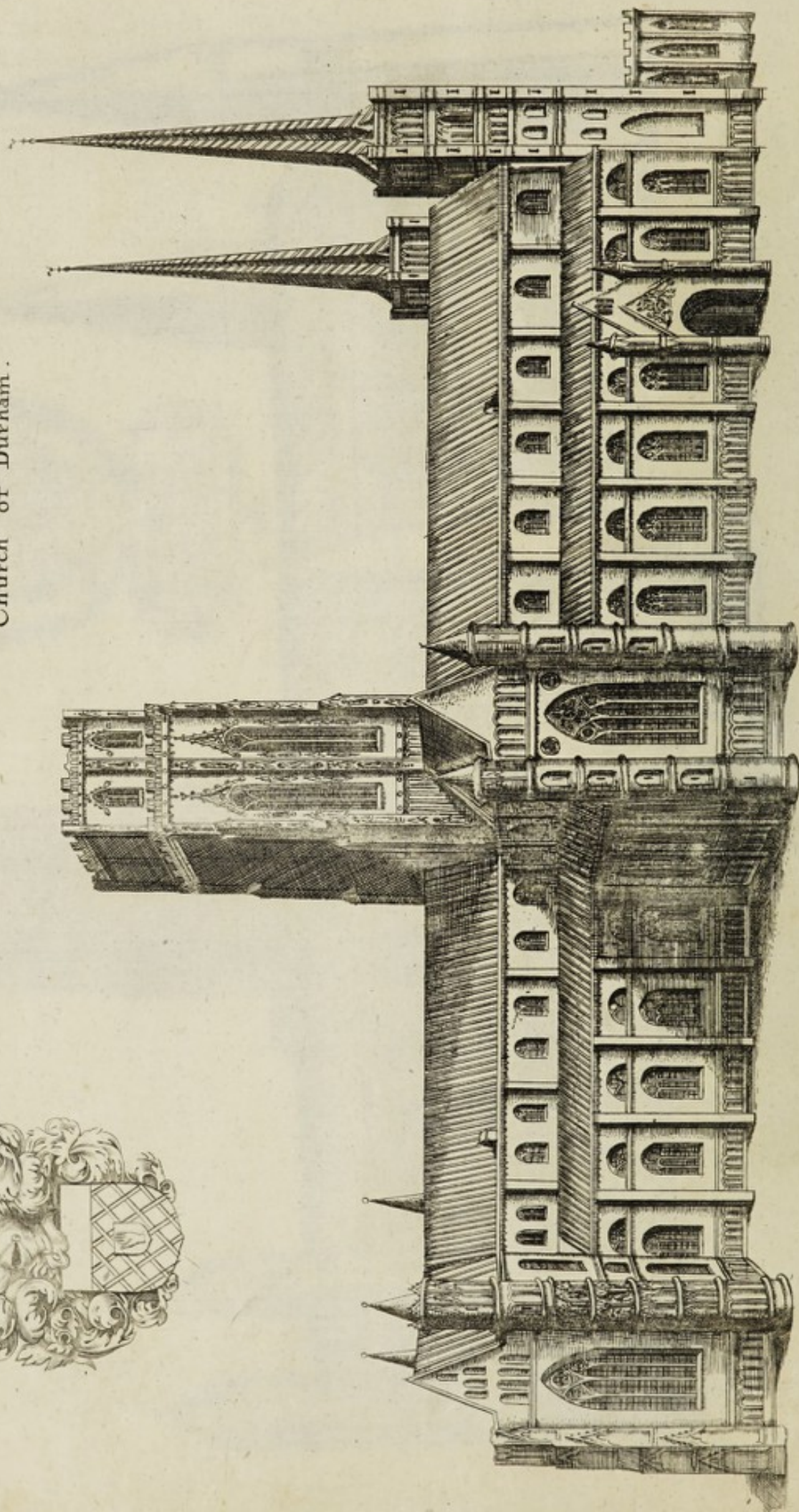


D. King delin: et sculp: ■



Church of St. Mary
Liberalism in the Church
The Church of St. Mary
The Church of St. Mary
The Church of St. Mary

Ecclesie Cath. Dunelmensis,
facies Septentrionalis,
The North Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Durham.



L. N.

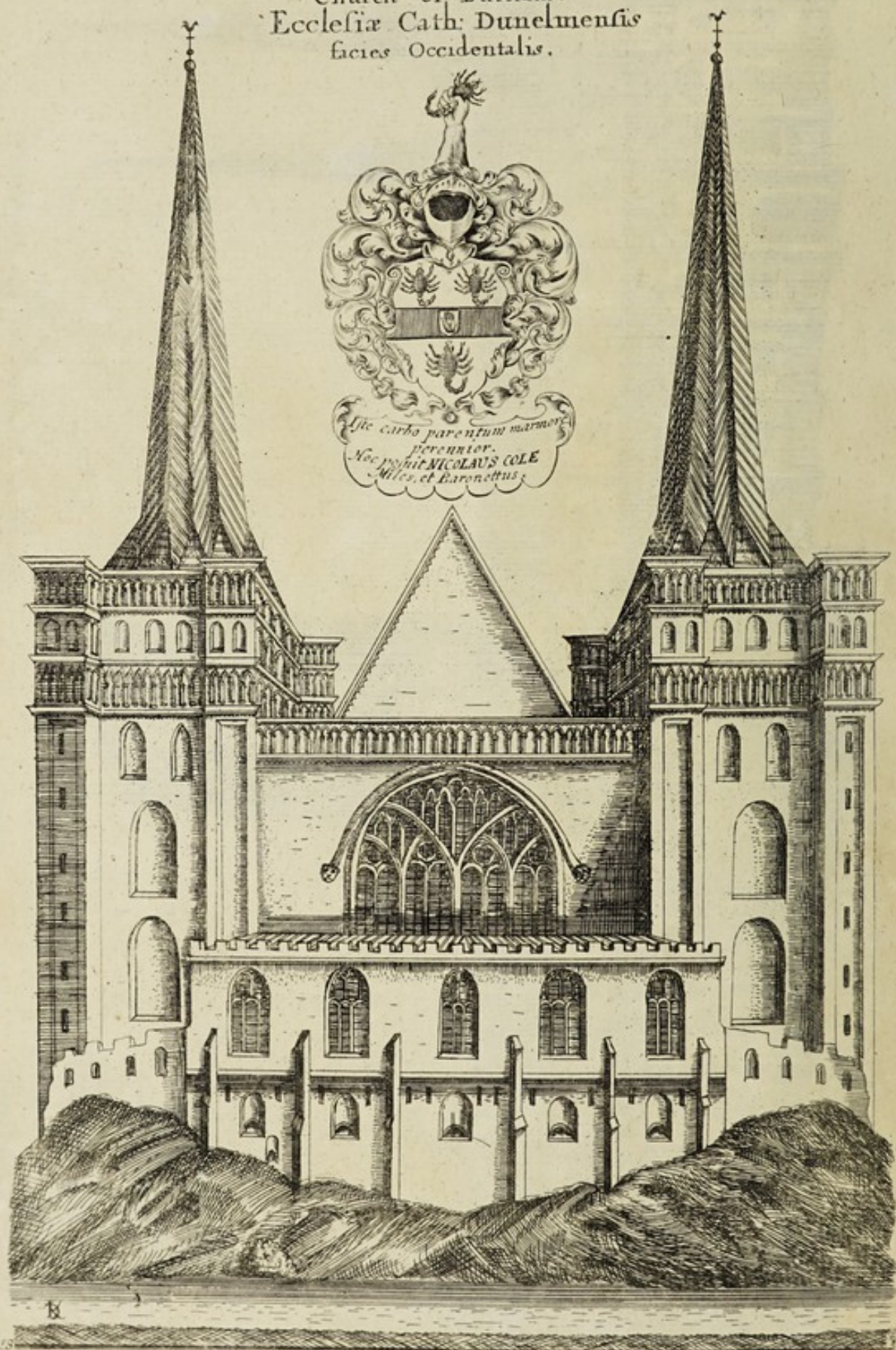
The West Front of the Cathedral
Church of Durham
Designed by C. R. Dinkelmann
Engraved by G. G. Greenhalgh



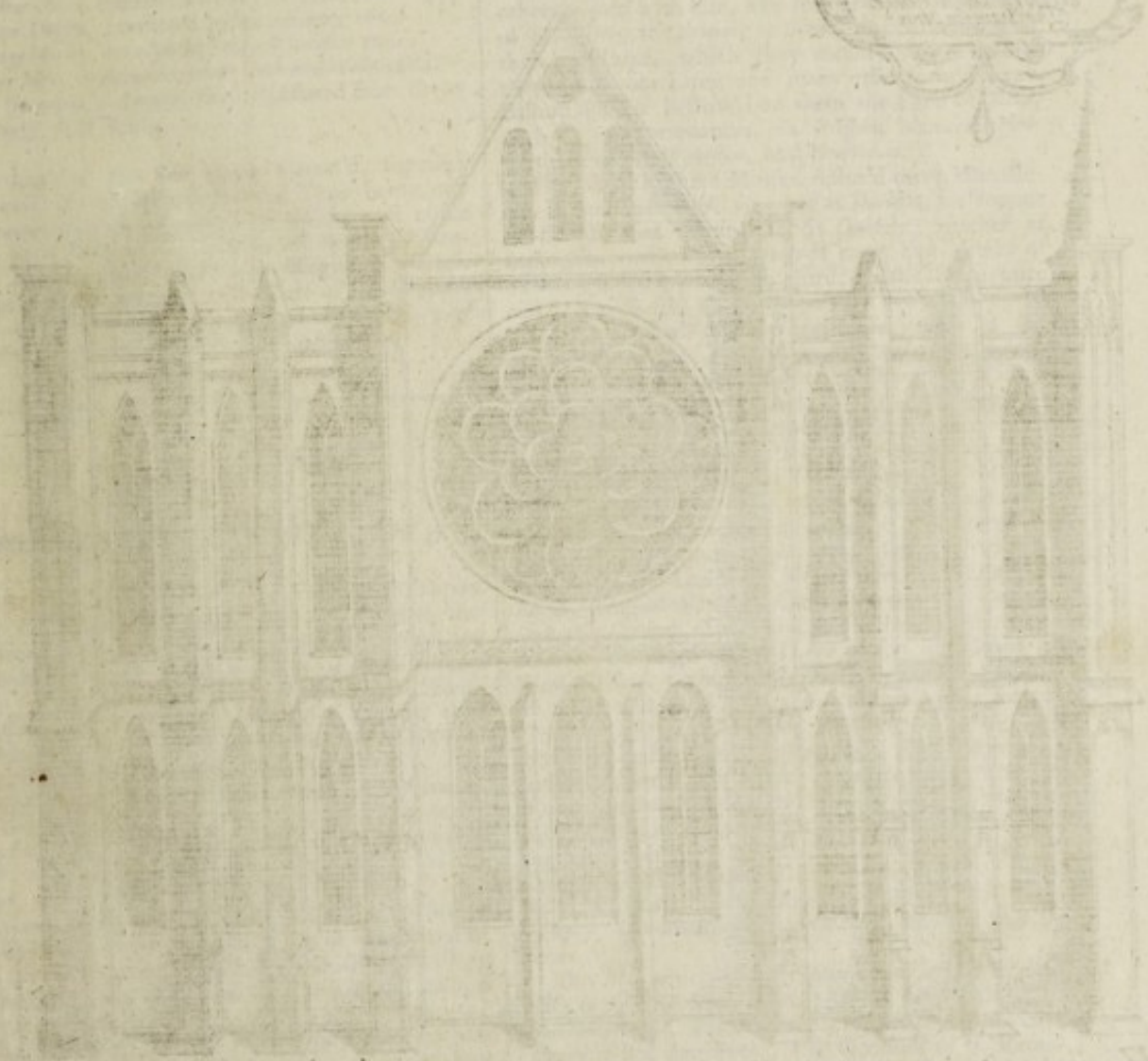
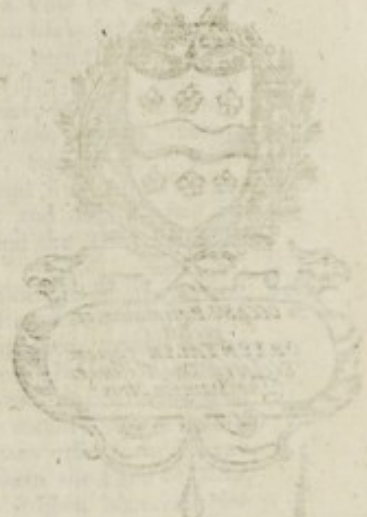
The West Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Durham.

II. Page 13.

Ecclesiae Cath: Dunelmensis
facies Occidentalis.



The East Project of the Cathedral
Church of Bramham

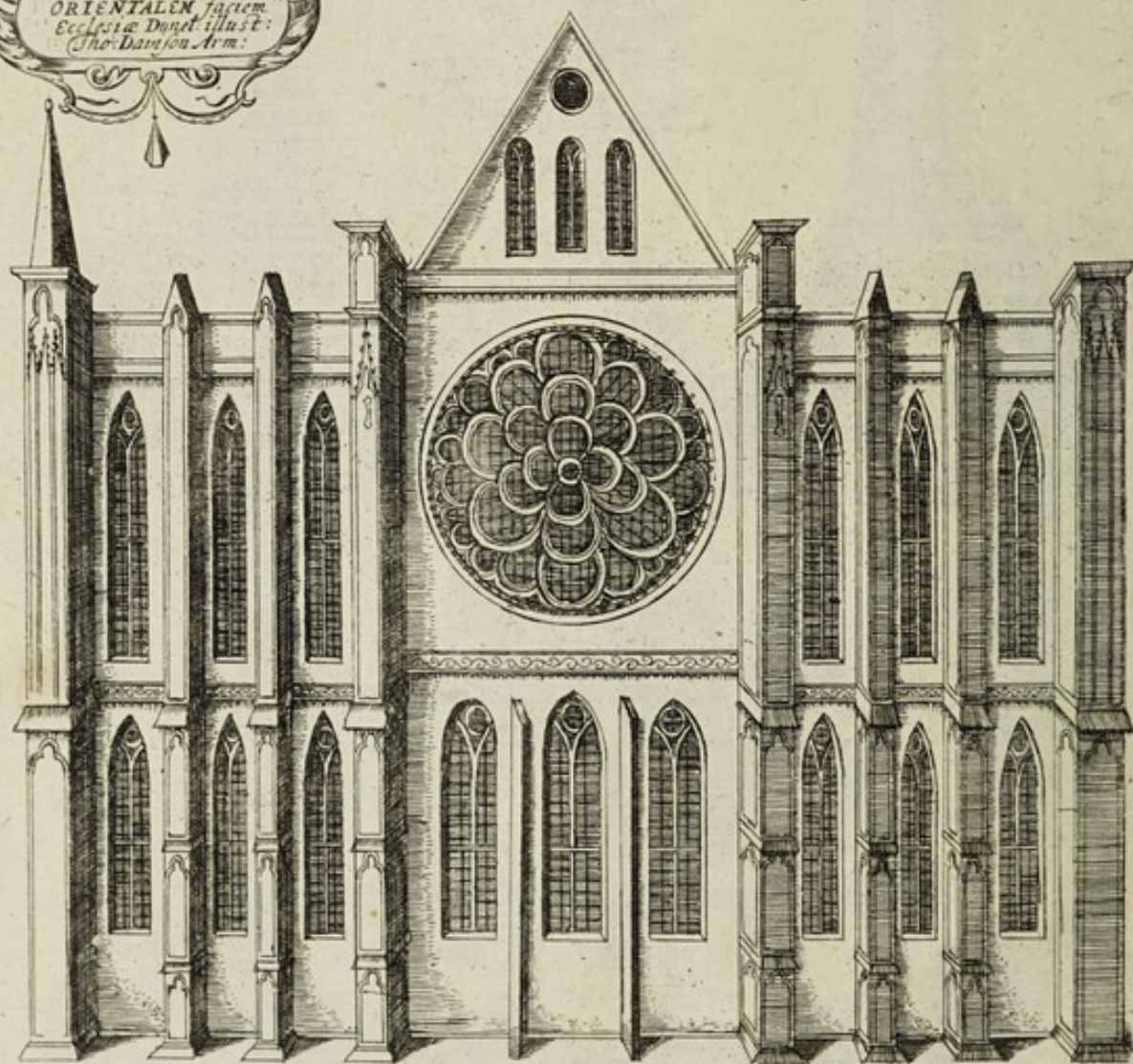


Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Dunelmensis facies Orientalis.

The East Prospect of the Cathedral Church of Durham.



*Primus Scotorum sentis Cuthberte tumultus:
Illicò Scotorum factus est et tumultus.*



4. William Waynflete, Lord Chancellor, 1447.
5. Peter Courtney, translated from Exeter, 1486.
6. Thomas Langton, translated from Sarum, 1493.
7. Richard Fox, translated from Dunblow 1502, was Lord Privy-Seal.
8. Thomas Wolsey, 1530, at the same Time Archbishop of York, held this See in Commendam, and was a Cardinal and Lord Chancellor.
9. Stephen Gardiner, 1534, was depriv'd in 1550, but restor'd in 1553.
10. John Poynet, 1550, was expell'd in 1553, when Bishop Gardiner was restor'd.
11. John White, translated from Lincoln 1556.
12. Robert Horne 1560.
13. John Watson 1579.
14. Thomas Cooper, translated from Lincoln 1584.
15. William Wickham, translated from Lincoln 1594.
16. William Day 1595.
17. Thomas Bilson, translated from Worcester 1597.
18. James Montague, translated from Bath and Wells 1617.
19. Lancelot Andrews, translated from Ely 1618.
20. Richard Neyle, 1628, translated to York.
21. Walter Curle, translated from Bath and Wells 1632.
22. Brian Duppa, translated from Salisbury 1660.
23. George Morley, translated from Worcester 1662.
24. Peter Mew, translated from Bath and Wells 1684.
25. Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. translated from Exeter 1707, still living.

The Arms of this See above blazon'd, together with those of the Bishop for the Time being, are worn encircled with a Garter; of which most noble Order, he is Prelate; the Bishop of Salisbury Chancellor, and the Dean of Windsor Register. These Bishops were formerly call'd Earls of Southampton, as may be seen in *Afomole's Appendix to his History of the Garter*, p. 34. and in *Le Neve*, p. 288.

DURHAM

Monastery and Cathedral-Church.

IN the Year of our Lord 635, being the 88th after the Coming of the English into Britain, and the 39th from the Arrival of St. Augustin, the most religious King Oswald, in the second Year of his Reign, Aydan then coming to him, appointed the Episcopal See in the Island of Lindisfarne, where that Prelate, the King so directing, settled the Habitation of the Monks that came with him.

King Oswald being slain by the Pagan Mercians in the Year 642, at a Place call'd Maserfield, seven Miles from *Strewsbury*, towards *Wales*, a Church call'd the *Whitechurch*, was built there on the Land of the Abbot, in Honour of St. Oswald.

Firman, Successor to Aydan, erected a Cathedral Church in the Isle of Lindisfarne, not of Stone, but of Oak, and cover'd it with Thatch, which Archbishop Theodore dedicated in Honour of St. Peter, and Bishop Eadbert took off the Thatch and leaded it.

There being no Bishop at Lindisfarne, Cuthbert was consecrated Bishop thereof at York, on Easter-Day 685, being the 12th of King Egfrid, who gave to him the Town of *Creeke*, and the Land for three Miles about it, where he settled a Dwelling for Monks; and that being too insufficient, he had added to it *Lugubalia*, formerly call'd *Luel*, now *Carlisle*, with the Lands 15 Miles about it, where he founded a

Monastery of Nuns. This Grant is in *Dugdale*, Vol. 1, p. 39.

Ceolwulf, King of Northumberland, taking on him the Habit of a Monk in the Year 729, bestow'd on it the Lands of *Brigefne* and *Wercwold*, and the four Farms of *Cesfr*, *Hwybingham*, *Eadulfingham* and *Ecgrol-fingham*. Bishop Cuthbert purchas'd the Farm call'd *Seggefrild*; as also those of *Bedlyngton*, *Nedirton*, *Grub-burghse*, *Cabberton*, *Sliceburne*, and *Camber*. The Priest Bernard, gave to St. Cuthbert his Farm of *Ty-ylington*.

King Athelstan having made a Vow to St. John of Beverley, and to St. Cuthbert, upon his going to engage the Scots, returning Victorious, perform'd it; and by his last Will, in *Dugdale*, Vol. 1, p. 40, gave to St. Cuthbert the Farms of *Wewemuch*, *Wiston*, *Wulferton*, *Gileswarth*, two Rectories, *Beiden*, *Sacham*, *Sacton*, *Dalton*, *Daldene*, and *Hesildene*, besides many Gifts for the Use of the Church, and singular Privileges and Immunities. With these, and other Gifts, all the Lands between the *Tese* and the *Tyne*, belong'd to the Church of St. Cuthbert.

About the Year 1074, one Aldwin, a Monk, having visited the Ruins of the Monasteries destroy'd by the Danes, resolv'd to settle among them, procur'd two others to join with him, who settled in the Monastery of St. Peter, at *Girum*, or *Girne*, in Northumberland, then in Ruins, which they meanly prepar'd, and there led a poor Life; and many others join'd them. Bishop Waltheof bestow'd on them the Farm of *Gerne*, with its Appurtenances, viz. *Preston*, *Muncoft*, *Hen-worth*, *Heabern*, *Wyneston*, and *Heortedun*.

The afore said three Monks, restor'd three Monasteries in Northumberland, viz. one at *Durham*, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Cuthbert; another at *Leasingham*, whence afterwards came the Monks of St. Mary at York; and the third, in the Place once call'd *Strenesbald*, now *Oxythy*.

Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, gave to the Monks Tynemouth, as appears in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin. In the same Page is the Charter of William de Karileph, Bishop of Durham, particularising the Immunities and Lands granted to the Monks. Ibid, Pag. 43, is the Decree of King William the Conqueror, for changing the Canons of Durham into Monks. The said King gave to St. Cuthbert and Bishop Walcher for ever, many Lands in *Lindsey*, and afterwards added *Wealletune* and *Hovedon*, the Manor of *Hemynburgh*, and the Lands of *Brokenholme*, and *Billingham*. Edgar, King of the Scots, likewise gave to St. Cuthbert and the Church of Durham, all *Coldinghamshire*. [See his Grant in *Dugdale*.] There is also the Grant of King Richard, giving to the said Church the Manor of *Seberge* and its Wapentake; confirming the former Grants of those of *Hovedon*, *Alverton*, and *Creyk*, and granting the Bishop many Privileges and Immunities, and the Liberty of a Count-Palatine. Add to these, William de Merley, who gave to St. Cuthbert and his Monks the Lands of *Morewick* and the Fishery on the *Tyne*; which Grant his Son *Ranulphus*, after his Father's Death, confirm'd in the Year 1129. *Dugdale* carries us no farther as to this Bishoprick; what follows, is collected from *Godwin*, *Heylin*, and *Le Neve*.

This See, which *Dugdale* informs us, was first establish'd at Lindisfarne, a small Island on the Coast of Northumberland, was afterwards translated to Durham, where it still continues. The Occasion of its Removal was the Cruelty of the Danes; who, about the Year 800, infesting that Coast, oblig'd the Bishop and his Monks to fly for Safety; and thus they wander'd from Place to Place, without being able to settle any where, 'till about the Year 990 they got a Resting-Place at Durham. This Cathedral was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the Sixth Bishop of Lindisfarne, a

Man of singular Piety, whose Relicks the Monks and Bishops had continually carry'd about with them, till they were safely deposited in this Church. *Aldwin*, the first Bishop, founded the first Church here, but the Church now standing, was founded by *William de Carilefo*, soon after the Norman Conquest, and finish'd by *Ranulphus Flambard*, his Successor; some Additions having been made by Bishop *Fernham*, and the Prior *Thomas Welscomb*, about the Year 1242. The whole Bishoprick of Durham was formerly call'd *St. Cuthbert's Patrimony*; all the Country between *Tine* and *Teis*, having been conferr'd on him by King *Alfred*; and at the Time of the Conquest, the Bishop was reputed a Palatine; and it was adjudg'd that the Bishop should have all Forfeitures and Elcheats within his Liberties, as the King had without; which Privileges were retrench'd by the Statute 25 *Hen. 8.* and all the Rights of the Bishoprick conferr'd on the Crown by the Parliament, in the last Year of the Reign of King *Edward the Sixth*. That Act was repeal'd in the second Parliament of Queen *Mary*, and the Bishoprick restor'd with all its Royalties.

This Diocese contains the County of *Northumberland*, and that properly call'd the Bishoprick of Durham; in both which, there are 135 Parishes. The Bishoprick is valu'd in the First-Fruits Office at 1821*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* 1*q.* per Ann. Of these Bishops, eight have been Saints; one Patriarch of Jerusalem, and one a Cardinal; one Lord Chief Justice, five Lords Chancellors, three Lords Treasurers, one Principal Secretary of State, one Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and two Masters of the Rolls.

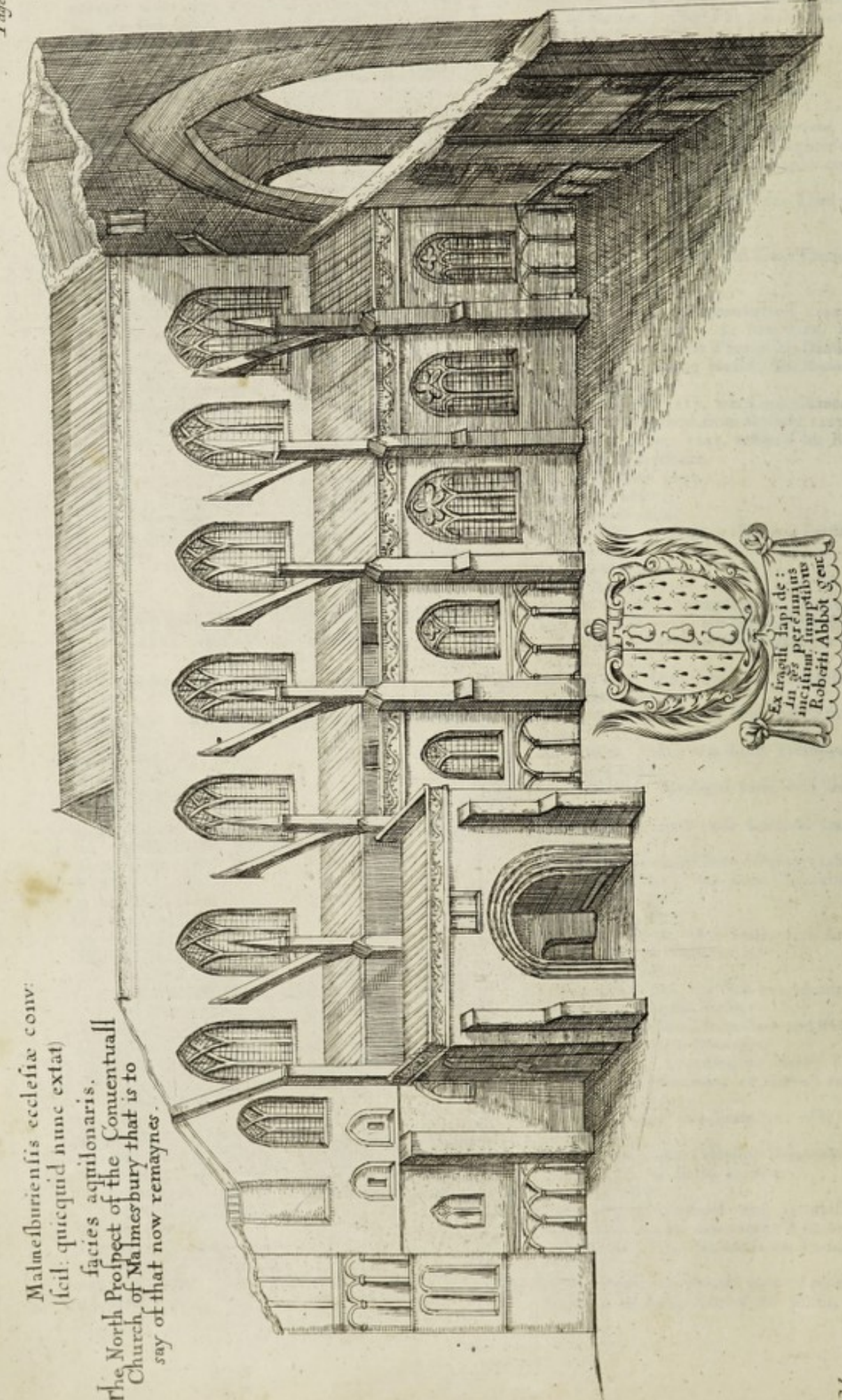
The Catalogue of the Bishops of Lindisfarn first, and then of Durham.

Bishops of Lindisfarn, or Holy Island.

1. *St. Aidan*, constituted Bishop of the Northumbrians, 635.
2. *St. Finan* 652.
3. *Colman* 661.
4. *Tuda* 664.
5. *St. Eata* 678.
6. *St. Cuthbert*, renown'd for Sanctity, 684, voluntarily resign'd about two Years after.
7. *St. Eadbert* 687.
8. *St. Egbert* 698.
9. *St. Eibelwold* 721.
10. *Kenulf* 740.
11. *Higbald* 779.
12. *St. Erkelwine* dy'd in 790: *Heylin* does not mention the Year of his Promotion; and *Godwin* and *Isaacson* do not mention him, wherefore *Le Neve* reckons him not in the Number.
13. *Egbert II.* 802.
14. *Egfrid*, aliàs *Eathoredus*, says *Heylin*: *Le Neve* makes two several Bishops of these Names, quoting *Isaacson* for the latter, and him and *Godwin* for the first.
15. *Eanbert* 845.
16. *Eardulf* 854, who *Le Neve*, from ancient Manuscripts says, remov'd his Monks and his See to Chester upon the Street, upon the Burning of Lindisfarn, and calls those that follow, Bishops of Chester upon the Street.
17. *Cuthard* 900.
18. *Tilred*, or *Milred*, 915.
19. *Witberd*, or *Wigred*, 927.
20. *Uhtred* 944.
21. *Sexhelme* 945.
22. *Aldred* 946.
23. *Alfus*, or *Elfinus*, 968.
24. *Aldwin*, or *Alahun*, 990. He first settled the See at Durham, whence he and his Successors have been styl'd Bishops of Durham.
25. *Eadmund* 1023.
26. *Eadred* 1048.
27. *Egelrick*, 1049, resign'd to his Brother.
28. *Egelwin*, 1056, was expell'd.
29. *Walcher*, or *Walter*, Earl of Northumberland, 1071. He and all his Retinue were slaughter'd, excepting two, in Revenge of a Murder committed by some of his Family.
30. *William de Carilefo*, 1080. He was Lord Chief Justice.
The See vacant four Years.
31. *Ranulphus Flambard*, 1099, was Lord Treasurer.
32. *Geoffrey Rufus* 1129.
33. *William de St. Barbara* 1145.
34. *Hugh Pudsey*, Earl of Northumberland, 1154.
35. *Philip de Poitiers*, 1197: *Le Neve* says, he was excommunicated at the Time of his Death, and that the See was long vacant; but *Heylin* takes no Notice of it.
36. *Richard de Marisco*, 1217, was Lord Chancellor.
37. *Richard Poor*, translated from Salisbury 1227.
38. *Nicholas de Fernham*, 1241, resign'd his Bishoprick, and liv'd private.
39. *Walter de Kirkham* 1250.
40. *Robert Stichel* 1260.
41. *Robert de Insula* 1274.
42. *Antony de Beak*, or *Bechy*, 1283, was Patriarch of Jerusalem.
43. *Richard Kellowe* 1311.
44. *Lewis de Bellomont* 1317.
45. *Robert de Greyfanes*, according to *Le Neve*, was consecrated in 1333, but set aside by the King and the Pope, therefore *Heylin* takes no Notice of him.
46. *Richard de Bury*, 1333, was Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer.
47. *Thomas Hatfield*, 1345, was Principal Secretary of State.
48. *John Fordhim*, 1381, was Lord Treasurer, and translated to Ely.
49. *Walter Shirlaw*, translated from Bath and Wells 1388.
50. *Thomas Langley*, 1406 was Cardinal and Lord Chancellor.
51. *Robert Nevil*, translated from Salisbury 1438.
52. *Laurence Booth*, 1457, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to York.
53. *William Dudley*, 1476.
See vacant almost two Years, says *Le Neve*: *Heylin* takes no Notice of it.
54. *John Sherwood*, 1483.
Le Neve again says, the See was vacant almost two Years, but not *Heylin*.
55. *Richard Fox*, translated from Bath and Wells 1494, translated hence to Winchester.
56. *William Dudley*, according to *Heylin*, (*Le Neve* calls him *William Sever*, or *Sivyer*) translated from Carlisle 1502.
See vacant again two Years, (*Le Neve*) not in *Heylin*.
57. *Christopher Bambridge*, (*Heylin*) *Baynbridge* (in *Le Neve*) 1507, translated to York.
58. *Thomas Ruthall* 1508.
59. *Thomas Wolsey*, Cardinal and Archbishop of York, had this See also conferr'd on him 1523, and quitted this afterwards in Exchange for Winchester.
60. *Cuthbert Tunstall* translated from London 1530, depriv'd by King *Edward the Sixth*, restor'd by

Malmesburienſis eccleſiæ con-
(ſcil. quicquid nunc extat)

facies aquilonaris.
The North Proſpect of the Conventuall
Church of Malmesbury that is to
ſay of that now remaines.



by Queen Mary, and depriv'd again by Queen Elizabeth.

61. James Pilkington 1560.
62. Richard Barnes, translated from Carlisle 1577.
The See vacant two Years, says Heylin: *Le Neve* mentions it not here.
63. Matthew Hutton, 1589, translated to York.
64. Tobias Matthews, 1594, translated to York.
65. William James, 1600, (*Heylin*) 1606 (*Le Neve*).
66. Richard Neyle, translated from Lincoln 1617, translated hence to Winchester.
67. George Mountain, or Montaine, translated from London 1618, (*Heylin*) 1627 (*Le Neve*) translated again to York.
68. John Howson, translated from Oxford 1628.
69. Thomas Morton, translated from Lichfield and Coventry 1632.
70. John Cousin 1660.
71. Nathaniel Crew, translated from Oxford 1674, still living.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Azure, a Crois between four Lions Rampant, Or.

MALMSBURY

Monastery in Wiltshire.

Meydulpus, a Scotch-Man, as is said, a Philosopher and Monk, rais'd the Monastery of Malmstury from a mean to a flourishing Condition; whereas before, it would scarce give the Inhabitants a Subsistence, and resign'd the Government thereof to *Aldelm*, a Monk of the same, as appears by the Grant the Bishop *Leutberius*, bestowing on them the Land call'd *Mauldulfsturch*, made in the Year 673. Thus the Affairs of the Monks prosper'd, by the Industry of the Abbot and the Favour of the Bishop, many resorting to the Monastery from all Parts; some out of Piety, and some for the Sake of Learning.

King *Berthwald* gave to *Aldhelm* the Abbot, and his Successors for ever, *Ennerford*, which is near the River *Thames*, in the Year 635.

Lutherius, Bishop of Winchester, gave to the said Monastery the Land of *Malmesbury*, by his Grant of the Year 680.

Athelard, King of the Mercians, gave to it *Neven-tune* and *Charleton*, near *Tettebury*, *Ann.* 681. King *Chedwall* gave the Lands on both Sides of the Wood call'd *Kemele*, *Ann.* 682. King *Edward the Confessor*, in 1065, confirm'd all former Grants; and King *William the Conqueror* added many Privileges and Immunities. *Maud*, his Queen, gave to it the Lands call'd *Gersdun*, in 1081. Earl *Godwyn*, and his Wife *Turand*, gave to it the Church of *St. Nicholas*, in London, and all their Houses there, in 1084. Lastly, Pope *Innocent*, in 1248, confirm'd to these Monks all their Lands; as also their Privileges and Immunities, adding more to them. All which Grants, see in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin.

WESTMINSTER

Abby, in the County of Middlesex.

THis Place has been consecrated to God, and particularly appointed for the Buryal-Place of Kings, from the first introducing of Christianity among the Britains; that is, from the Days of their King *Lucius*, who about the Year of Grace 180, receiv'd the Gospel, and was baptiz'd. It continu'd in the same Veneration till *Dioclesian*, when it was converted into an Idolatrous Temple of *Apollo*, and the same it was under the Pagan Saxons. It was then call'd *Thorney*, being an Island encompass'd by the *Thames*, to the Westward of the City, and now call'd *Westminster*. After *St. Augustin* had converted *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, *Sebert*, King of the *West Saxons*, was also baptiz'd, who threw down the Temple of *Apollo* in *Thorney Island*, and built a Church in Honour of *St. Peter*, Prince of the Apostles, which that holy Saint dedicated in Person, and founded a stately Monastery, endowing it with many Possessions. Of *St. Peter's* consecrating this Church, see *Dugdale*, as in the Margin, and the following Pages, being all upon the same Subject.

King *Edward the Confessor* designing to re-build this Abby, which had been ruin'd during the many Distractions of this Nation, Pope *Nicholas*, by his Bull, appointed it to be for ever the Place for Crowning of the Kings, the Repository of the Regalia, and a perpetual Habitation of Monks of *St. Benedict*; to be subject to none but the King, to chuse their own Abbots, and to have no Strangers impos'd upon them; exempting it from the Authority of the Bishop, granting to it all other usual Immunities, and confirming all Grants made to it, with Anathema to the Infringers thereof.

King *Edward the Confessor*, in his Charter dated 1066, gives an Account of the Cruelties committed by the Danes; how they kill'd his Brother *Alfred*, and he escaping, was peaceably enthron'd, whereupon he had made a Vow to go in Person to *Rome*, to visit the Shrines of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; but being dissuaded by the Nobility, he sent to advise with the Pope. His Ambassadors arriving at *Rome*, whilst Pope *Leo* was holding a Council of 250 Bishops, besides many other Holy Fathers, the said Pope absolv'd him from his Vow, enjoining him to expend the Money he had laid up for that Journey upon the Poor, and in building or repairing a Monastery in Honour of *St. Peter*. Having receiv'd this Answer, and being told that *St. Peter* had appear'd to one *Wulfin*, a godly Monk, and declar'd it to be his Will, that the King should repair the ancient and then ruin'd Abby of *Westminster*, he resolv'd to perform the same; and having taken the Tythe of all his Substance, caus'd the old Ruins to be remov'd, and built a new Church from the Ground, placing in it many Relicks, confirming all former Privileges, and adding many new; as also ratifying all Grants of Lands made to it before his Time. Besides which, he gave many rich Ornaments to the said Church, and

and the following Lands, then known by the Names of Langtun, Gibslepe, Stane, Windlesore, Hunart, Hampstede, Stithenace, Aescweile, Dene, Suthburbe, Pertun, Roteland; and after the Death of Queen Edgith, Tingismear, Perscoran, and Deorkyfte; all the said Lands free from all Burdens or Incumbrances.

See the restoring of this Abby, in the 2d Vol. of Dugdale, p. 847; and the Substance of what is there said, under that Page in this Abridgment, being all the said Author has relating to it; what is added, shall be from Helyn and Le Neve.

The Church in Westminster, is said to have been the See of the Bishops or Archbishops of London, under the Britons, for tho' some pretend, that the Archbishop's See was in St. Peter Cornhil, from an old Record, that seems to be a Mistake for St. Peter Thorney, as Westminster was call'd, Thorney being an ancient Saxon Name, whereas Cornhil is Modern. How this Church was ruin'd, and afterwards restor'd, has been said above; but then it was only an Abby. King Henry the Third took down all the Fabrick erected by King Edward the Confessor, and built the Church now standing, from the Ground; but some of the Abbots enlarg'd it towards the West-End, which is still call'd by his Name. The Abbots had Episcopal Jurisdiction, and sat in Parliament.

King Henry the Eighth, in the Year 1539, took Possession of this, as well as of all other Abbies and Monasteries, it being then valu'd at 3977 *l.* and order'd the Church to be govern'd by a Dean and Prebendaries, William Benson, who had been the last Abbot, conforming to be the first Dean.

That King's Mind soon altering, that Government was dissolv'd; and he, by his Letters Patents bearing Date December 17, 1540 erected it into an Episcopal See, appointing a Bishop, a Dean, and Twelve Prebendaries. He also made Westminster a City, and allotted the whole County of Middlesex (the Parish of Fulham only excepted) for the Diocese, ordering it to be subject to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Westminster, as it had been before to the Bishop of London. The only Bishop of this See was

Thomas Thirlby, consecrated in 1540, and translated to Norwich, when he had sat Nine or Ten Years, and entirely dilapidated the Patrimony belonging to it: Then King Edward the Sixth dissolv'd the Bishoprick, and restor'd the County of Middlesex to the See of London, as it had been before. Not long after, in the same King's Reign, this Church was (by Act of Parliament) made a Corporation, to consist of one Dean and Twelve Prebendaries, by the Name of The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's, Westminster.

Queen Mary, coming to the Crown, made void that Institution of a Dean and Prebendaries, converting it again into a Monastery of Monks, as it had been before, and appointed John Fecknam Abbot, with Fourteen Monks. She dying,

Queen Elizabeth again expell'd the Monks, converting the Monastery into a Collegiate Church, and placing therein again a Dean and Twelve Prebendaries, besides Petty-Canons, and others of the Choir, to the Number of Thirty; Ten Officers belonging to the Collegiate Diet, Two School-masters, Forty Scholars, and Twelve Alms-men, besides Receivers, Registers, a Library-keeper, Collectors, and other Officers, the principal being the High Steward of Westminster.

We have here Four Cuts of Westminster-Abby; the first being the Ground-Plat; then the West, the North and the South Prospects of the same.

The Explanation of the Cut of the Plan of Westminster Abby.

Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

1. King Henry the Seventh, and his Queen, Anno 1509.
2. The Duke of Richmond and Lenox, An. 1624.
3. The Countess of Richmond and Derby, Mother to King Henry the Seventh, An. 1509.
4. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, An. 1587.
5. The Countess of Lenox, Grandmother to King James, An. 1597.
6. The Duke of Buckingham and his Wife, An. 1628.
7. Two Daughters of King James, viz. Mary and Sophia, An. 1606 and 1607.
8. Queen Elizabeth.

Sr. Nicholas's Chapel.

1. Elizabeth Lady Cecil, An. 1593.
2. The Dutchess of Somerset, An. 1587.
3. Nicholas, Baron Carew, An. 1470.
4. George Fane, Knight, and his Wife, An. 1628.
5. Anne, Countess of Oxford, and Lady Burleigh, An. 1588.
6. William Sutton, alias Dudley, Bishop of Durham.
7. On the Pyramid, in a Cap, the Heart of the little Daughter of Christopher Harley, Viscount Bellemont, An. 1606.
8. Winfred, Marchioness of Winchester, An. 1586.
9. Elizabeth, Lady Rofs.
10. Philippa, Dutchess of York, An. 1474.
11. Mary Countess of Buckingham, with her Husband George Villiers, Knight, An. 1505.

St. Edmond's Chapel.

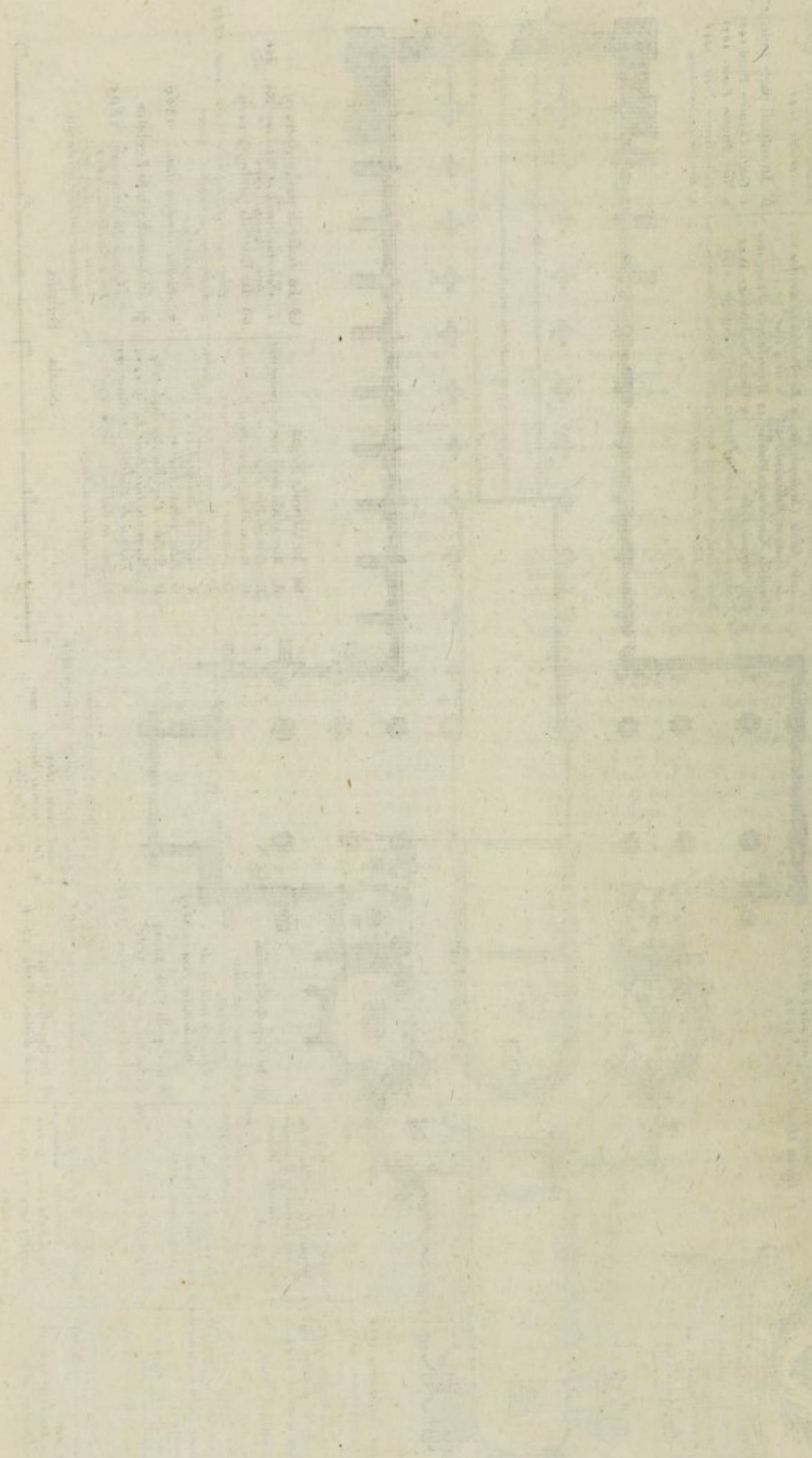
1. John de Elsham, Earl of Cornwall.
2. Two of King Edward the Third's Children.
3. Frances Dutchess of Suffolk, 1563.
4. Francis Holles, Esq; 1622.
5. Elizabeth Ruffel, 1600.
6. John Lord Ruffel, 1584.
7. Bernard Brocas, Knight.
8. Henry Bouchier, Lord Cromwel, 1471.
9. Richard Peckful, Kt. his Two Wives and Four Daughters.
10. The Earl of Shropshire and his Wife, 1617.
11. The Earl of Pembroke, 1504.
12. The Dutchess of Gloucester, 1599.
13. Robert Walbens, Archbishop of York, 1504.

In the middle Space lie bury'd Four Children of King Edward the First, and Three of King Henry the Third, 1523.

In St. Benedicth's Chapel.

1. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of the Church, 1601.
2. Frances Countess of Hertford, 1548.
3. Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury.
4. William Bill, Dean of Canterbury, 1561.
5. Lionel Granfield, Earl of Middlesex, and his Wife, 1645.

In





WESTMONASTERIENSIS
Ecclesia (quondā Con-
ventualis) facies occi-
dentalis.

The West Prospect of the
late Conventual Church
of Westmynster.



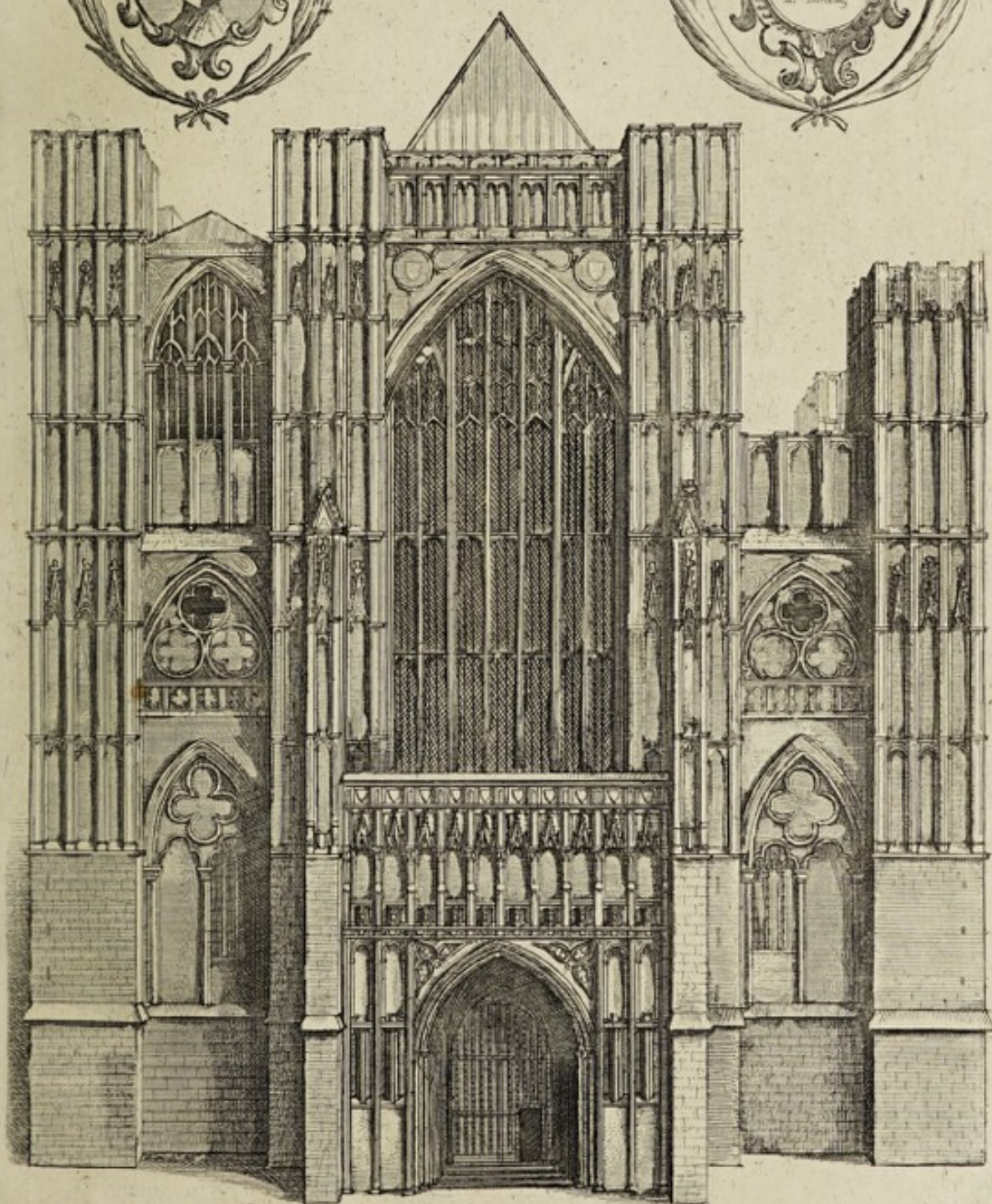
II. Page 16.

P. S.

Ne memoria Be-
tri (Pauli modo
cum mole ruit)

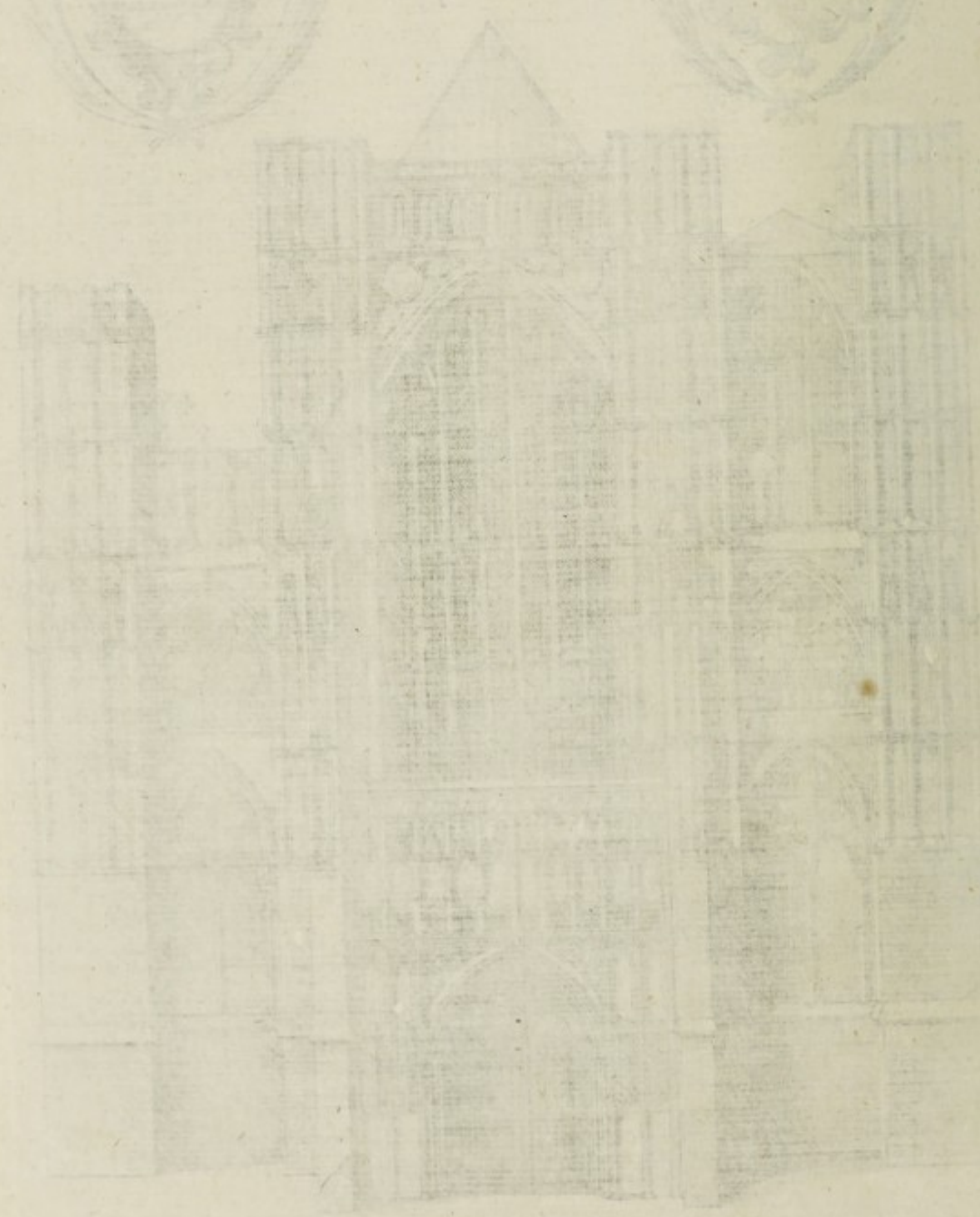
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K. Artcm.



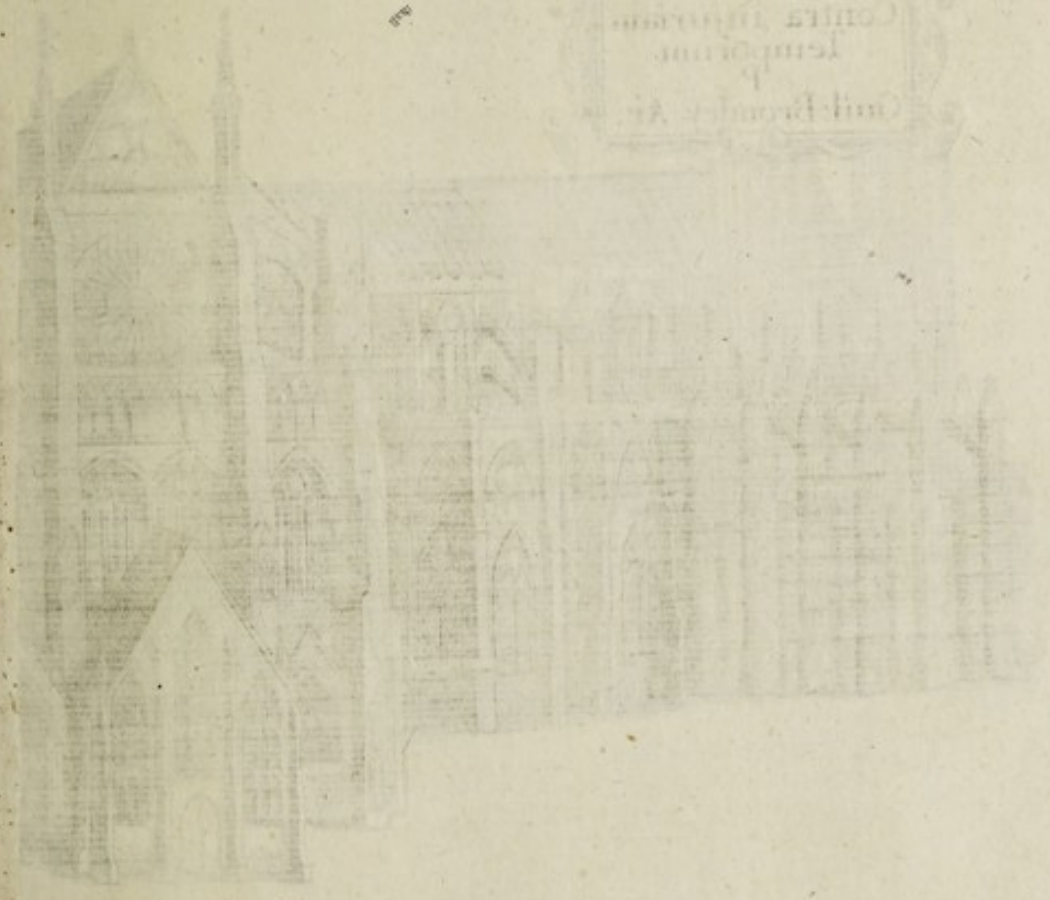


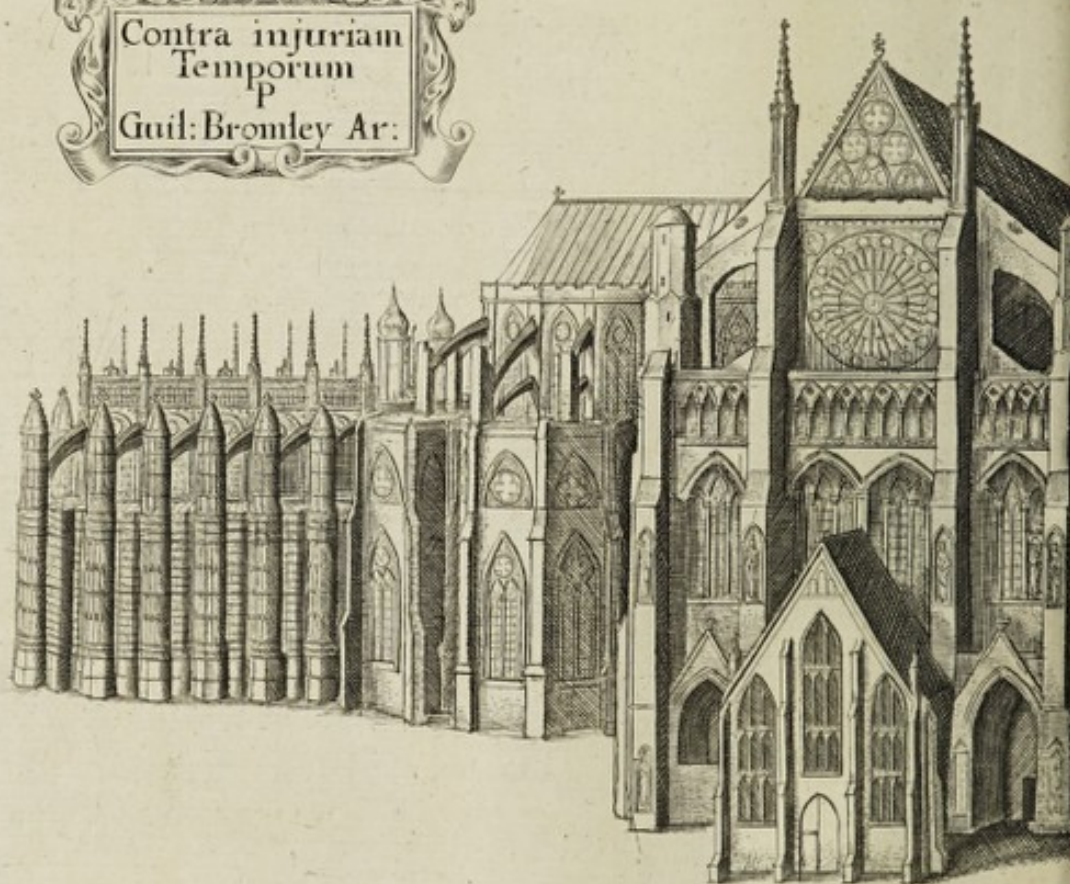
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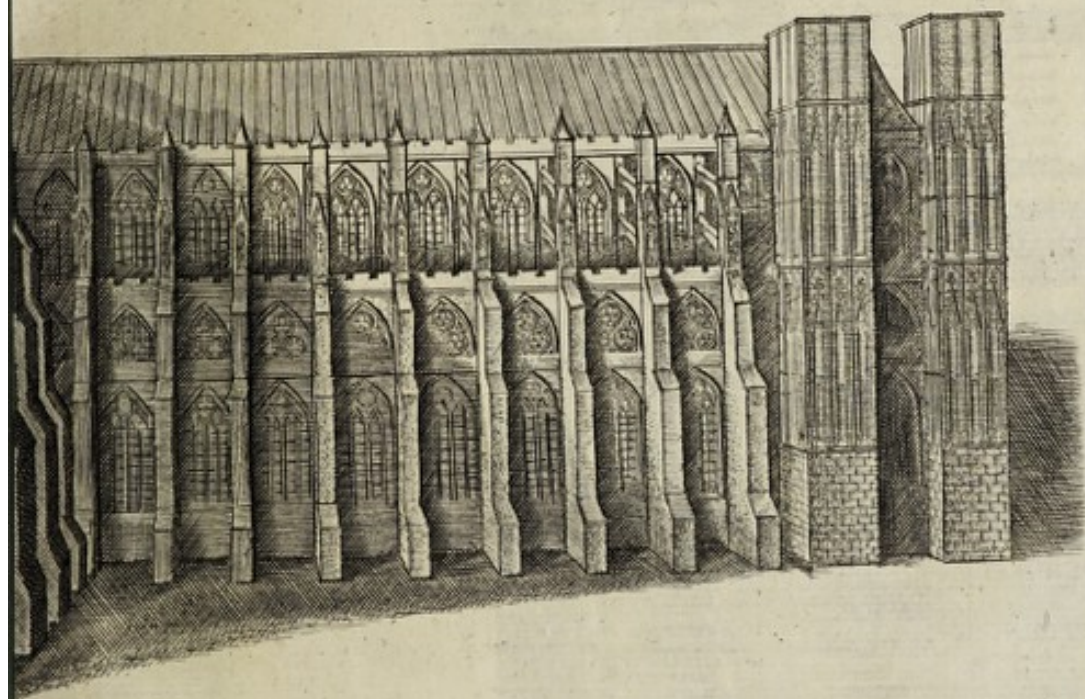


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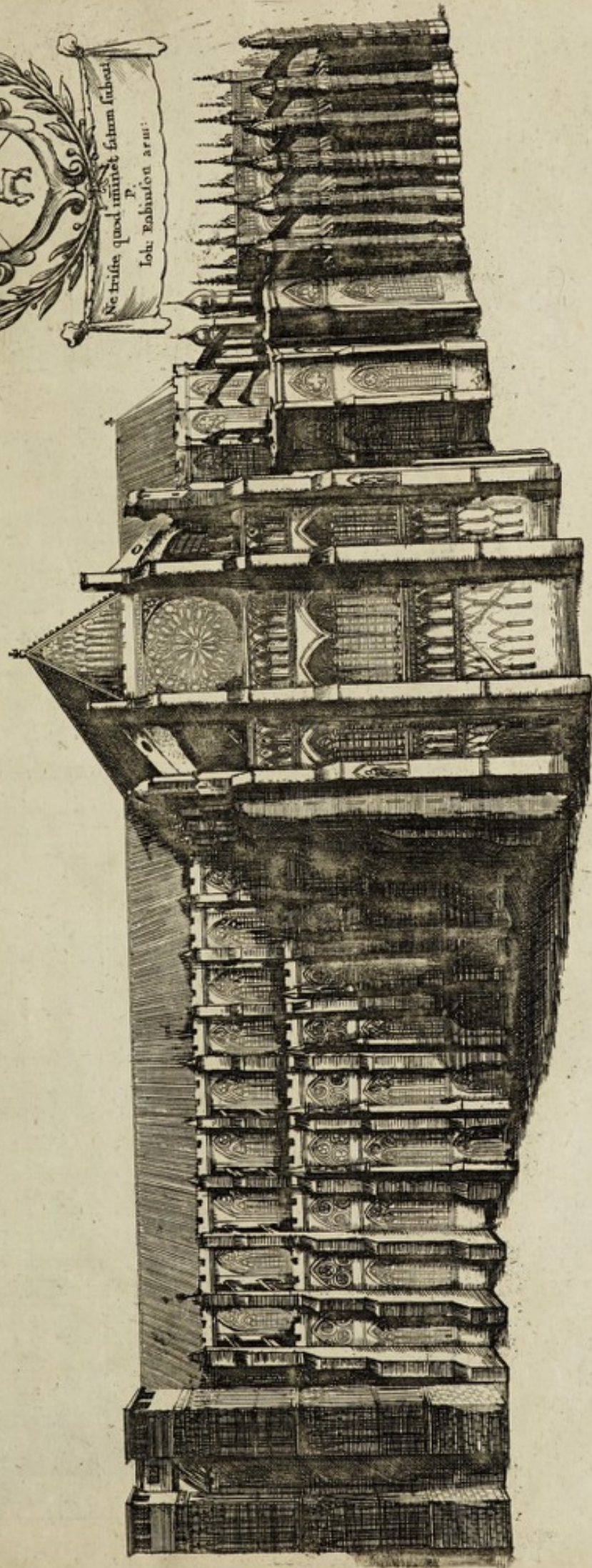




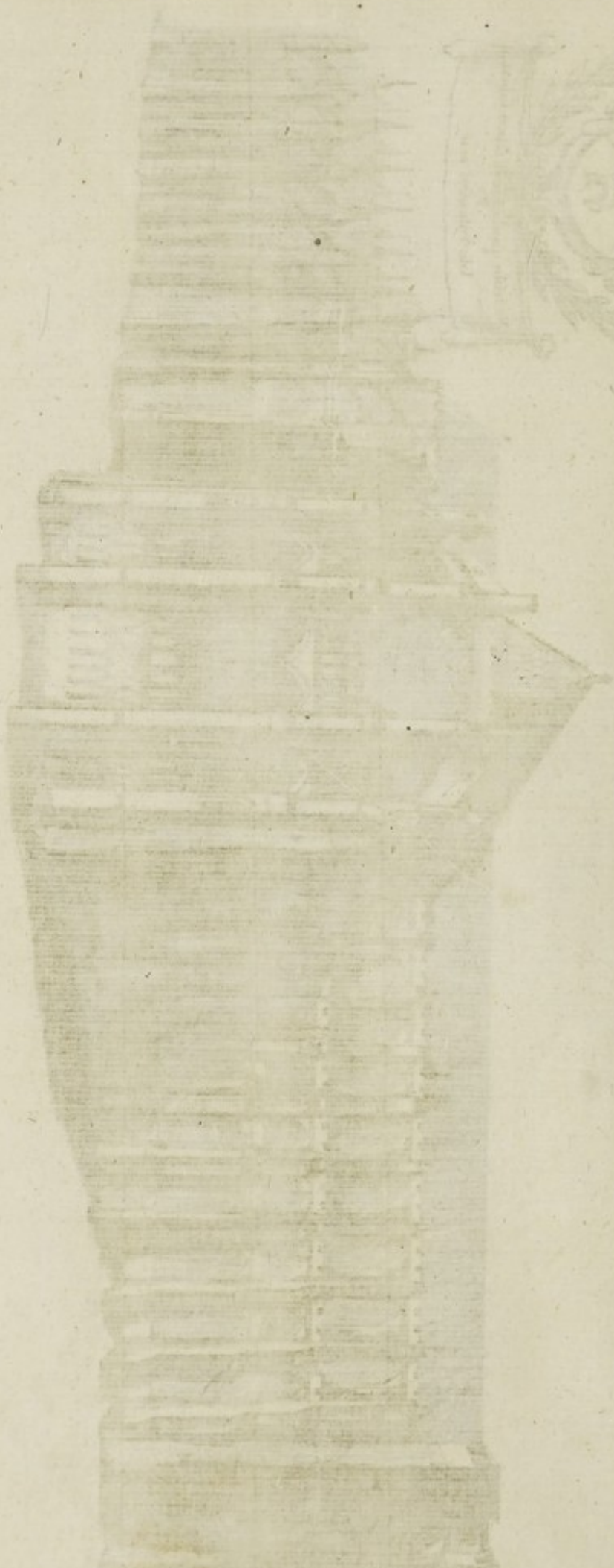
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The North Prospect of the Conuentuall
Church of Westmynster.



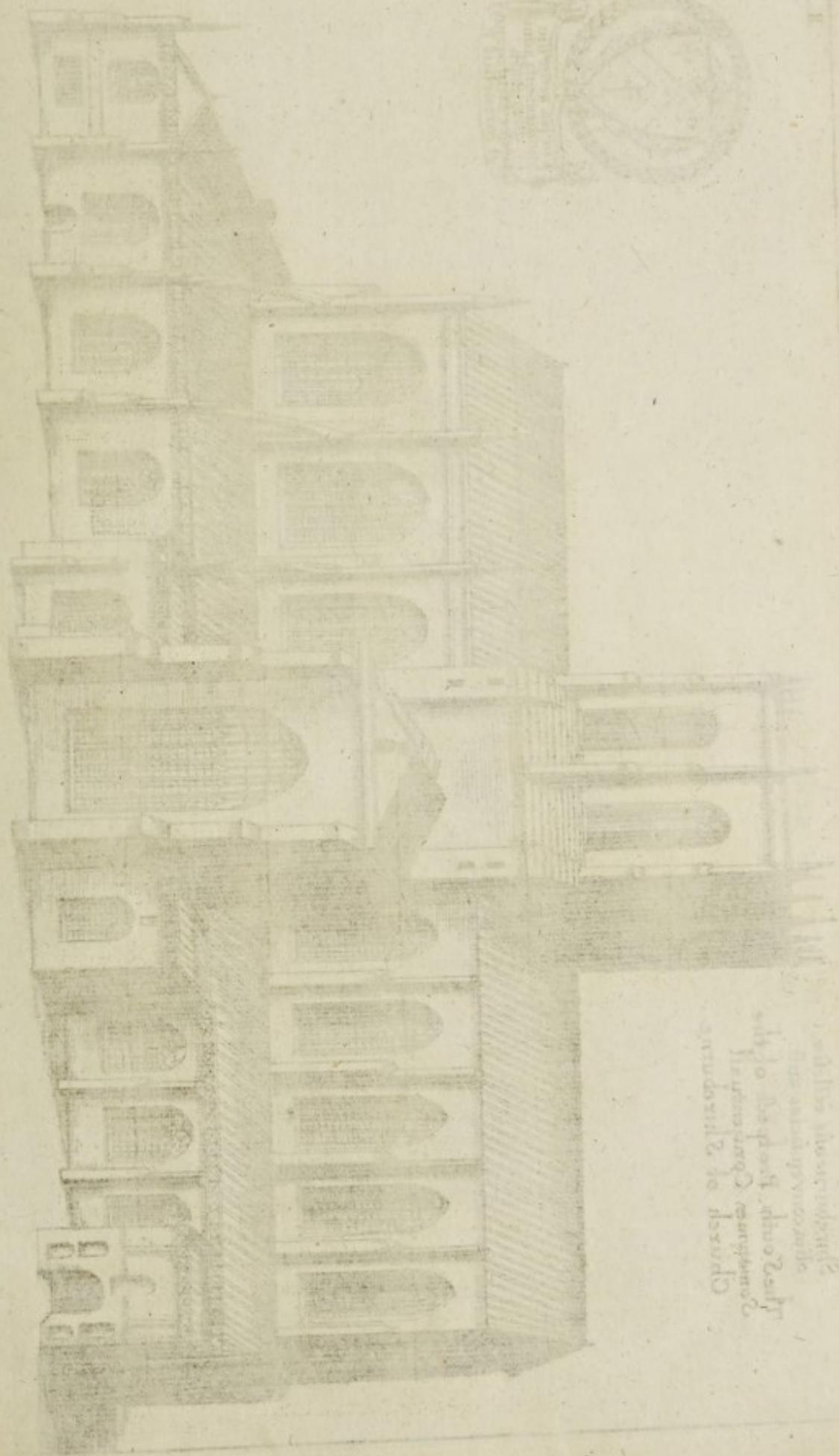
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The South Prospect of the Conventuall
Church of Westmynster.



D. King delin et sculp.



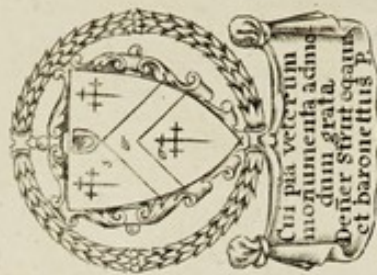
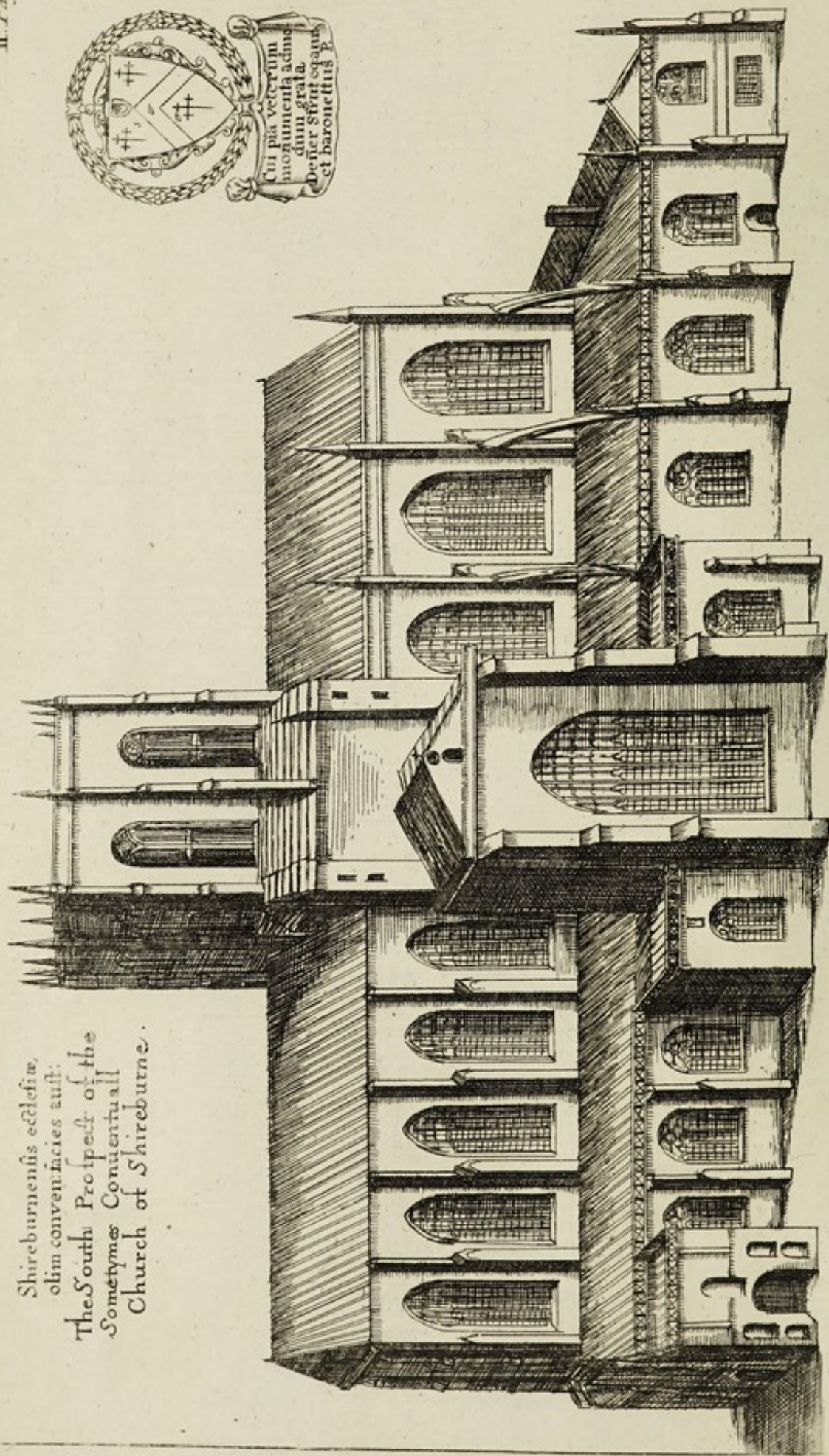
THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
CONGRESS



Church of St. Michael
 situated in the City of London
 designed by Sir Christopher Wren



Shireburnensis ecclesia,
olim conveniencies aut:
The South Prospect of the
Sometynes Conventuall
Church of Shireburne.



D. King sculp.

In the year 1840, the

Church of St. Peter, at

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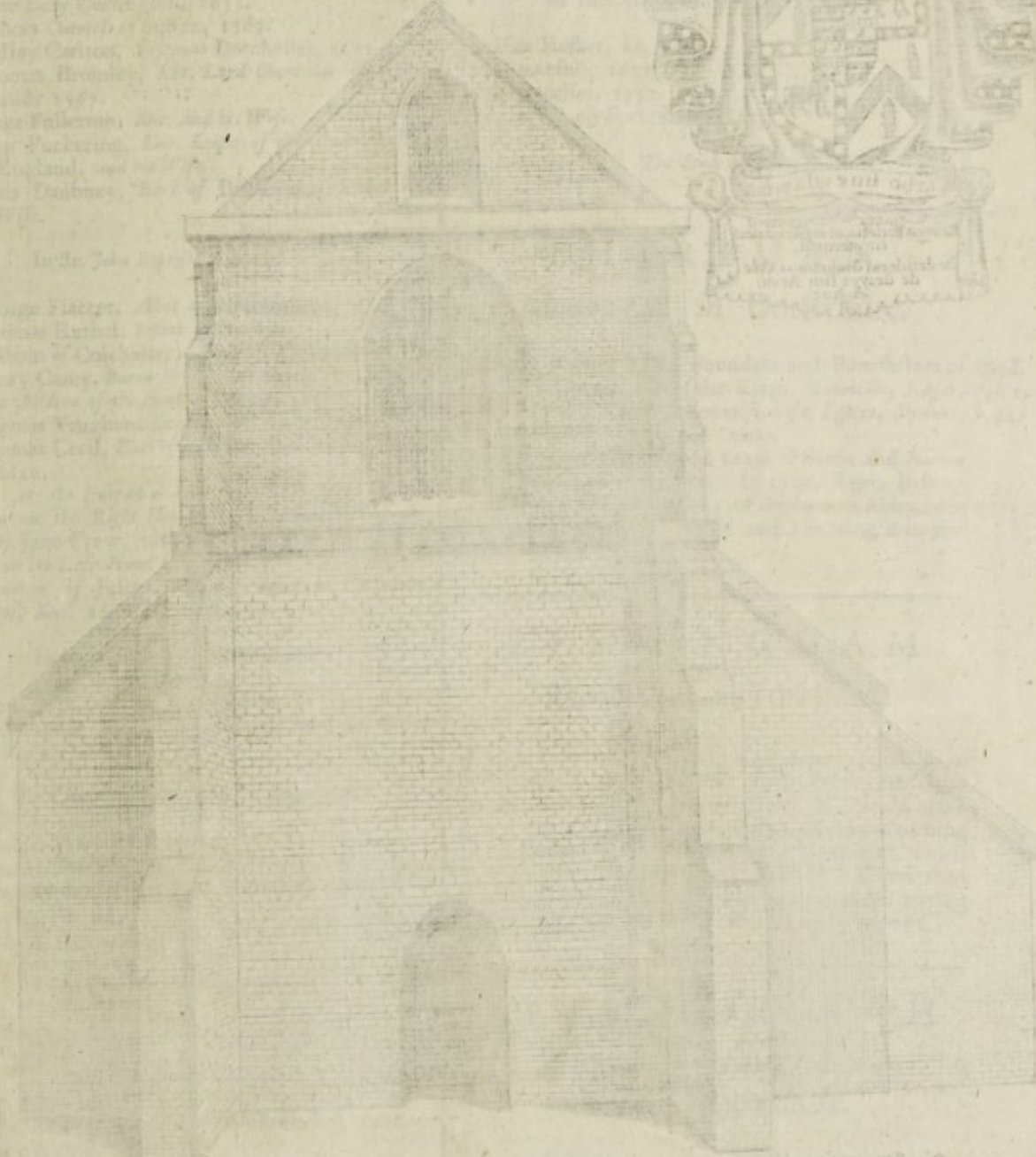
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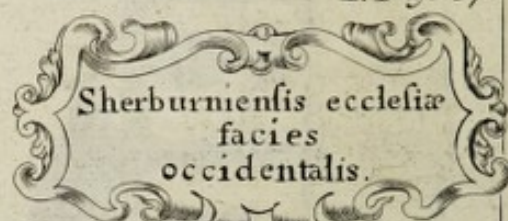
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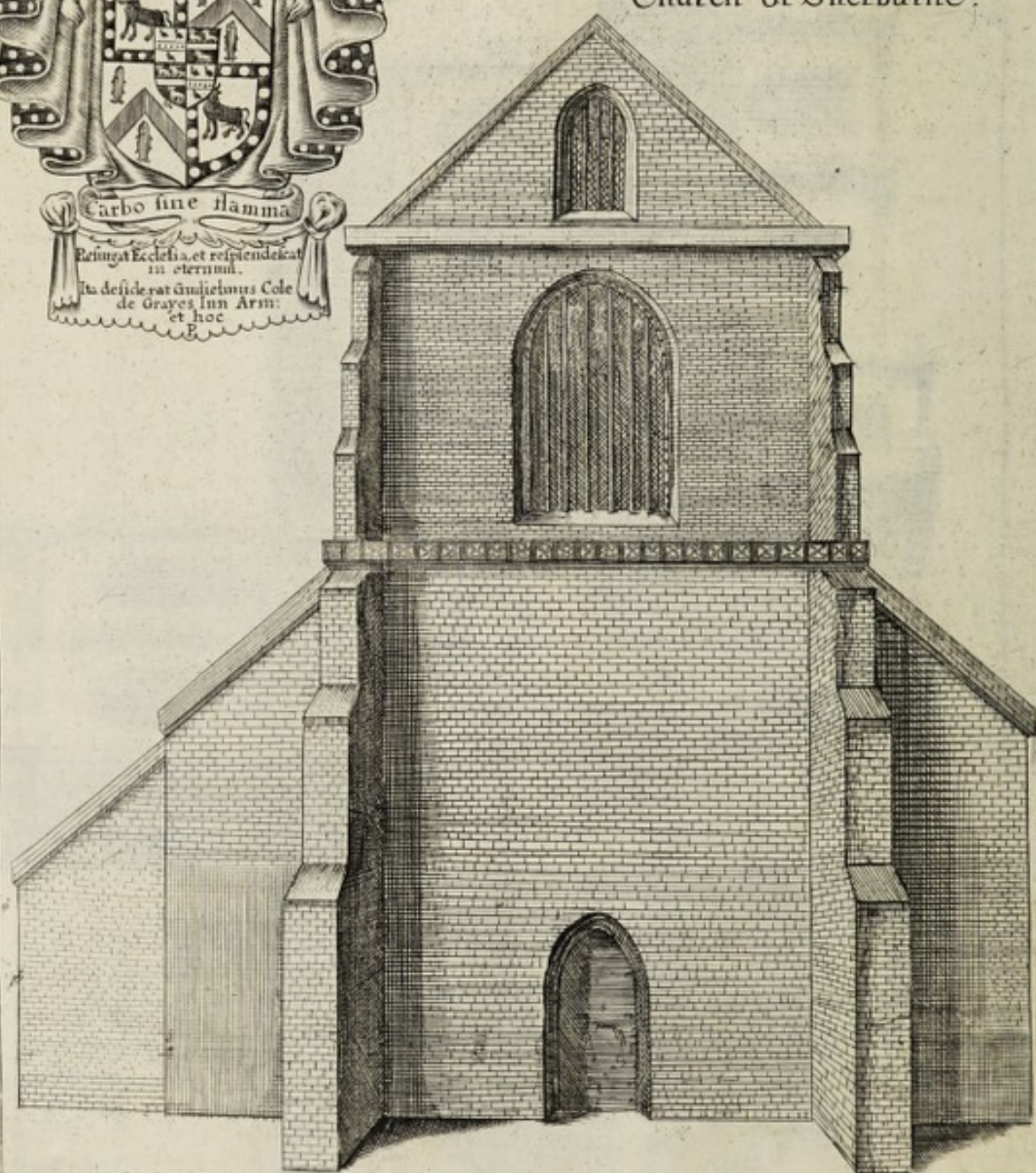


The West Prospect of the
Church of St. Peter





The West Prospect of the Church of Sherburne.



David King sculp.

In the South Part of the Church.

1. Geoffrey Chaucer, *the Poet*, 1460.
2. Nicholas Draiton, *the Poet*, 1631.
3. Edward Spencer, *the Poet*, 1596.
4. Richard Cox, *Knighr*, 1625.
5. Isaac Caulabon, 1614.
6. William Cambden, 1620.
7. William Thynne, *Esq*; 1584.
8. Thomas Richardson, *Knt. Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench*.
9. Thomas Owen, *Esq*; 1598.

In St. Paul's Chapel.

1. Lewis Robert and his Wife.
2. Anne Lady Cottington, 1655.
3. Frances Countess of Suffex, 1589.
4. Dudley Carlton, *Viscount Dorchester*, 1631.
5. Thomas Bromley, *Knt. Lord Chancellor of England*, 1567.
6. James Fullerton, *Knt. and his Wife*.
7. John Puckering, *Knt. Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and his Wife*.
8. Giles Daubney, *Earl of Bridgewater, and his Wife*.

In St. John Baptist's Chapel.

1. George Flaccet, *Abbot of Westminster*.
2. Thomas Ruthal, *Bishop of Durham*.
3. William of Colchester, *Abbot of Westminster*.
4. Henry Carey, *Baron Hunston*, 1596.
5. Two Children of the Earl of Argyle.
6. Thomas Vaughan, *Knighr*.
7. Thomas Cecil, *Earl of Exeter, with his first Wife*, 1622.

N. B. At the Entrance into this Chapel, on a Column on the Right Hand, is the Monument of the Lady Jane Crew, with her Husband and Children; and on the Left Hand of the Door, on a Column, the Monument of Juliana Crew, Sister to Clipsbey Crew, *Knt.* 1639 and 1621.

In the Chapel of St. Erasmus.

1. John Illip, *Abbot of Westminster*.
2. Christopher Hatton of Balnes, with his Wife, 1619.

In the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist.

1. Thomas Parry, *Kt.* 1560.
2. John Harpenden, *Kt.* 1457.
3. John Estney, *Abbot of Westminster*, 1498.
4. George Holles, *Kt.* 1626.
5. Francis Vere, *Kt.* 1608.

In St. Michael's Chapel.

Catherine, *Lady St. John*, 1614.

In St. Andrew's Chapel.

1. Edward Kirton, *Abbot of Westminster*, 1466.
2. Anne Kirton, 1603.
3. John Lord Norris, with his Wife and six Children.

In the Royal Chapel.

- A. Richard the Second, *King of England, with his first Wife*, 1399.
- B. Edward the Third, *King of England*, 1377.

- C. Queen Philippa, *Wife to King Edward the Third*, 1369.
- D. Henry the Fifth, *King of England*, 1422.
- E. Queen Elenor, *Wife to Edward the First, King of England*.
Elizabeth, *eldest Daughter to King Henry the Seventh*, 1495.
- F. Henry the Third, *King of England*, 1273.
- G. Edward the First, *King of England*, 1308.
- H. St. Edward the Confessor, *King of England*, 1065.
- I. Margaret, *Daughter to King Edward the Fourth*, 1472.
- K. Thomas of Woodstock, *Duke of Gloucester*, 1397.
- L. John of Waltham, *Bishop of Salisbury*.
The Throne of the Kingdom of Scotland.

In the North Side of the Church.

Thomas Hesketh, *Kt.* 1605.
Jane Stotefull, 1631.
James Sanches, 1557.
Margery, *Lady Fortescue*, 1615.

The Scale of Feet.

S H E R B U R N

Monastery, in Dorsetshire.

THE Names of the Founders and Benefactors of *Dugd.* this Church, were the Kings, *Kenevalc, Edgar, Vol. 1.* Athert, *Keneulf, Cathred, Keneulf, Offa, Egbert, Sigibert, P. 62.* Ina, *Geronicus, Ethelred and Cnutus.*

In the Year of our Lord 1122, *Sherburn and Horton* were join'd into one Abby. In 1139, *Roger, Bishop of Salisbury*, made the *Priory of Sherburn* an Abby, destroying the Abby of *Horton*, and annexing it to the same.

L E S T I N G H A M

Monastery, in Yorkshire.

CEDDE, *Bishop of the East Saxons*, (that is, of *London*) using to visit his Country-men the *Northumbrians*, King *Edilwald*, Son of *Osward*, gave him a Place to build a Monastery; which, according to his Desire, was on the lonesome Mountains, which look'd more like *Lurking-Places* for Robbers than *Dwellings* for other Men; where, after much praying and fasting, he built the Monastery of *Leavingham*.

P E T E R B O R O U G H

Abby and Cathedral, in Northamptonshire.

P E A D A, the Son of *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, 63. having been baptiz'd by Bishop *Finan*, with the Assistance of the truly pious and renowned *Saxulphus*, built the noble Monastery call'd *Medeshamstede*, in the Country of the *Girvians*, and dedicated it to St. Peter; where he gather'd Monks, and was their Abbot, and Instructor of the *Angles and Mercians*, till he was promoted

moted to be a Bishop, building other Monasteries, and spreading the Glory of his Church under the most Christian and bountiful Kings, *Penda*, *Osfricus*, *Wulfere* and *Ethelred*, of whom he obtain'd Grants and Privileges for his House. *Osfric*, King of the *Mercians*, having cut off the Pagan *Penda*, converted all the Nation, and improv'd the Monastery of *Medeshamstede*.

King *Wulfere*, younger Brother to *Penda*, by his Grant dated 664, not only confirm'd all that had been given to the Monastery before, but added all the Lakes, Waters and Fisheries belonging to himself in those Lands, and several other Lands adjacent.

King *Edgar's* Grant, dated 972, exempts the said Monastery from all Secular or Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, as also their Lands belonging to it; and adds many other Privileges and Rights of Markets, &c.

Pope *Agatho* confirm'd all the said Grants, Privileges and Immunities, in a Council of 125 Bishops; and King *Ethelred* confirm'd the same in the Year 680. The same again was repeated by King *Edward*, King *Ethelred*, King *Canutus*, King *Edward the Confessor*, and King *William the Conqueror*.

The Monastery of *St. Peter* at *Medeshamstede*, built in 654, stood undisturb'd till the Year 870, when the Pagan *Danes* coming out of *Yorkshire* into *Lincolnshire*, were at first repuls'd by the Men of *Stamford*, and others that came to their Assistance; but the Infidels being reinforc'd, and becoming very numerous, they soon after routed the Christians, making a great Slaughter of them: Then over-running the Country, thus left defenceless, they first burnt the Abby of *Croyland*; and, proceeding thence to *Medeshamstede*, they murder'd the Abbot and all his Monks, being 84 in Number, destroying the Church and all other Buildings; and so proceeded, wasting the Country, to *Cambridge*.

In the Year of our Lord 970, *St. Adelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, translated the Relicks of *St. Swithun*, his Predecessor, from the Church-yard into the Church, and plac'd them, in honourable Manner, before the Altar of *St. Peter*. He also began to re-build the Monastery of *Medeshamstede*, and call'd it *The Borough of St. Peter*, (now *Peterborough*,) just the Hundredth Year after its Destruction.

The History of the Foundation of this Monastery was curiously painted on the Glass-Windows, on the West-Side of the Cloister, with old *English* Verses explaining the same; which Verses may be seen in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin: Which Author having no more concerning *Peterborough*, the rest must be borrow'd from others.

We have seen, that the Cathedral belong'd anciently to a Monastery, or Abby, founded by *Wulfher*, King of the *Mercians*, in the Year 633, and being dedicated to *St. Peter*, had the Name of *Peterborough*, given it, after it was destroy'd by the *Danes*; having before been call'd *Medeshamstede*, and now again rebuilt by *Ethelwald*, Bishop of *Winchester*, about the Year 960. It that Condition, it continu'd a flourishing Abby, 'till destroy'd by King *Henry the Eighth*, who, by his Letters Patents dated Sept. 4, 1541, to be seen in *Rymer*, Vol. 14. p. 731, made it a Bishoprick, and founded a Chapter, consisting of a Dean and six Prebendaries. This Diocese was formerly Part of that of *Lincoln*, and contains the two Counties of *Northampton* and *Rutland*; in the first of which *Peterborough* stands; and in them both 293 Parishes, whereof 91 are impropriate, having but one Archdeacon, entitled of *Northampton*. It is valu'd in the King's Books at 414*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* per Ann. The Abby, at the Suppression, was valu'd at 1721*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The Catalogue of the Bishops of Peterborough.

1. *John Chambers*, the last Abbot, and first Bishop of this Church, consecrated in 1541.
2. *David Pole*, or *Poole*, 1357, was depriv'd.
3. *Edmund Scambler*, 1560, was translated to *Norwich*.
4. *Richard Howland*, 2584.
5. *Thomas Dove*, 1600.
6. *William Piers*, 1630, was translated to *Bath* and *Wells*.
7. *Augustin Lindfell*, 1632, was translated to *Hereford*.
8. *Francis Dee*, 1634.
9. *John Towers*, 1638.
10. *Benjamin Lancy*, 1660, translated to *Lincoln*.
11. *John Henshaw*, 1663.
12. *William Lloyd*, translated from *Landaff*, 1679, and again translated to *Norwich*.
13. *Thomas White*, 1685, depriv'd for refusing to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*.
14. *Richard Cumberland*, 1691.

The Arms of this See, are thus blazon'd:

Gules, two Keys in Saltier, between Four Crosses-Crosslets Fitchée, Or.

WHITBY

Monastery, formerly call'd *Strensbal*, in *Yorkshire*.

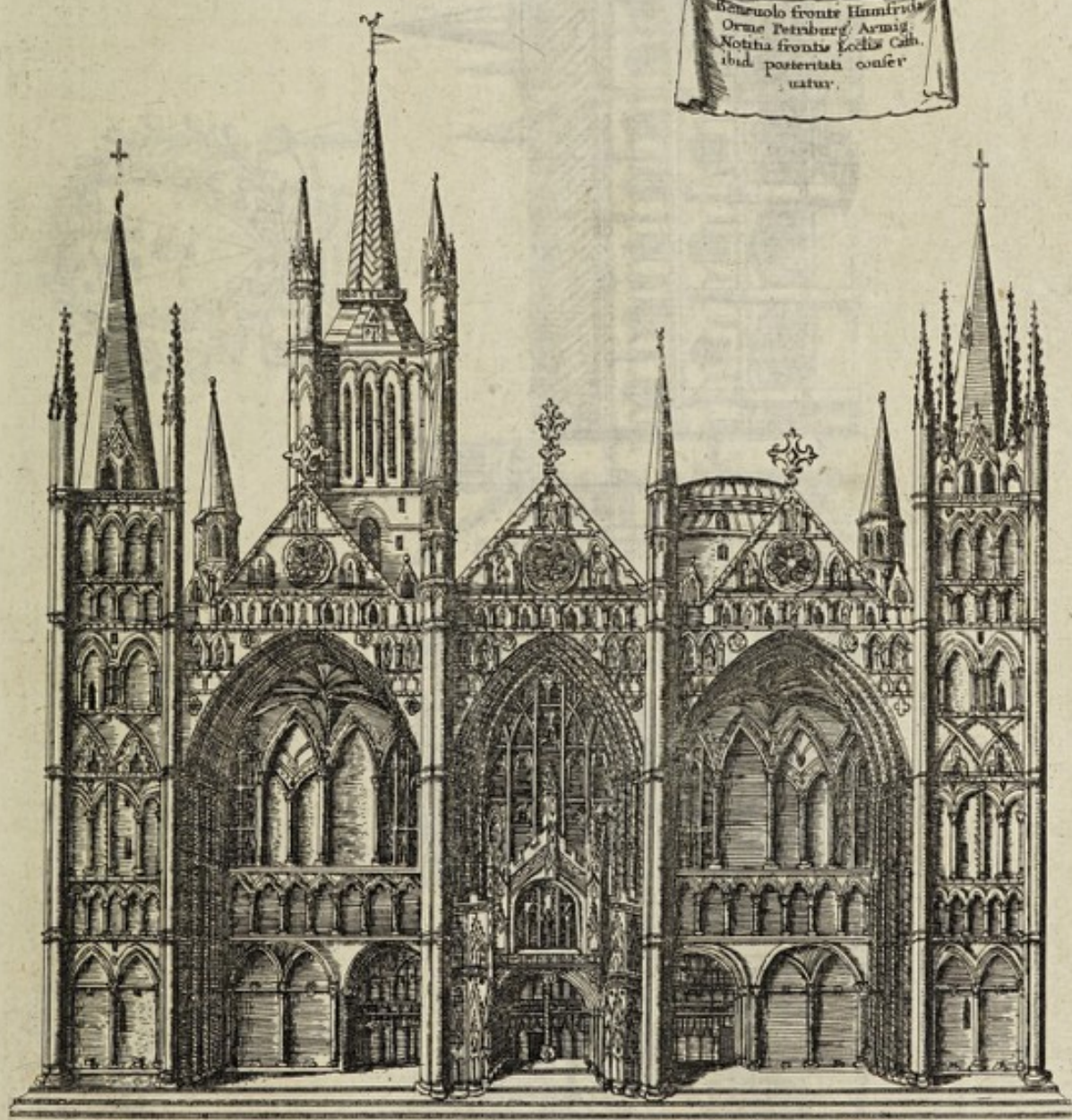
IN the Year of our Lord 655, *Osfric*, King of *Northumberland*, being invaded by the Pagan King of the *Mercians*, *Penda*, made a Vow, that if he obtain'd the Victory, he would dedicate his Daughter to serve God in perpetual Virginity, and give twelve Mansions or Farms to build Monasteries. Having accordingly, with a small Number, defeated thrice as many Pagans, and slain *Penda*, he, pursuant to his Vow, gave his Daughter, then scarce a Year Old, to be consecrated to perpetual Virginity, in the Monastery call'd *Hertefie*; that is, the *Stag's Island*, where *Kilda* was then Abbess, who having got a Possession of ten Families in the Place call'd *Strensbal*, built a Monastery there.

The Monastery of *St. Hilda*, at *Strensbaile*, was totally destroy'd by *Inguar* and *Hubba*, and *Titus* the Abbot fled, with the Relicks of *St. Hilda*, to *Glastonbury*. This Monastery was re-built in the Reign of King *Henry the First*, by *William Perfe*. It is wonderful to see the Snakes said to be turn'd into Stones by the Prayers of *St. Hilda*.

The Painting on the Windows of the Cloister at *Strensbal*, shews, that the *Scots* dwelling near the Borders of *England*, were Man-Eaters, 'till the Time of *William the Conqueror*, who chastiz'd them with the Sword for that Barbarity.

In the Year 1067, *William Percy* came into *England* with King *William the Conqueror*, and the said *Percy* founded the Abby of *Whitby*, and gave the said Town of *Whitby* to God, *St. Peter* and *St. Hilda*, with many other Lands. *William*, Grandson to him above, founded the House of *Gredenal*, now call'd *Handal*.

Ecclesie Cathedralis Petrobur,
gensis facies Occidentalis.
The West Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

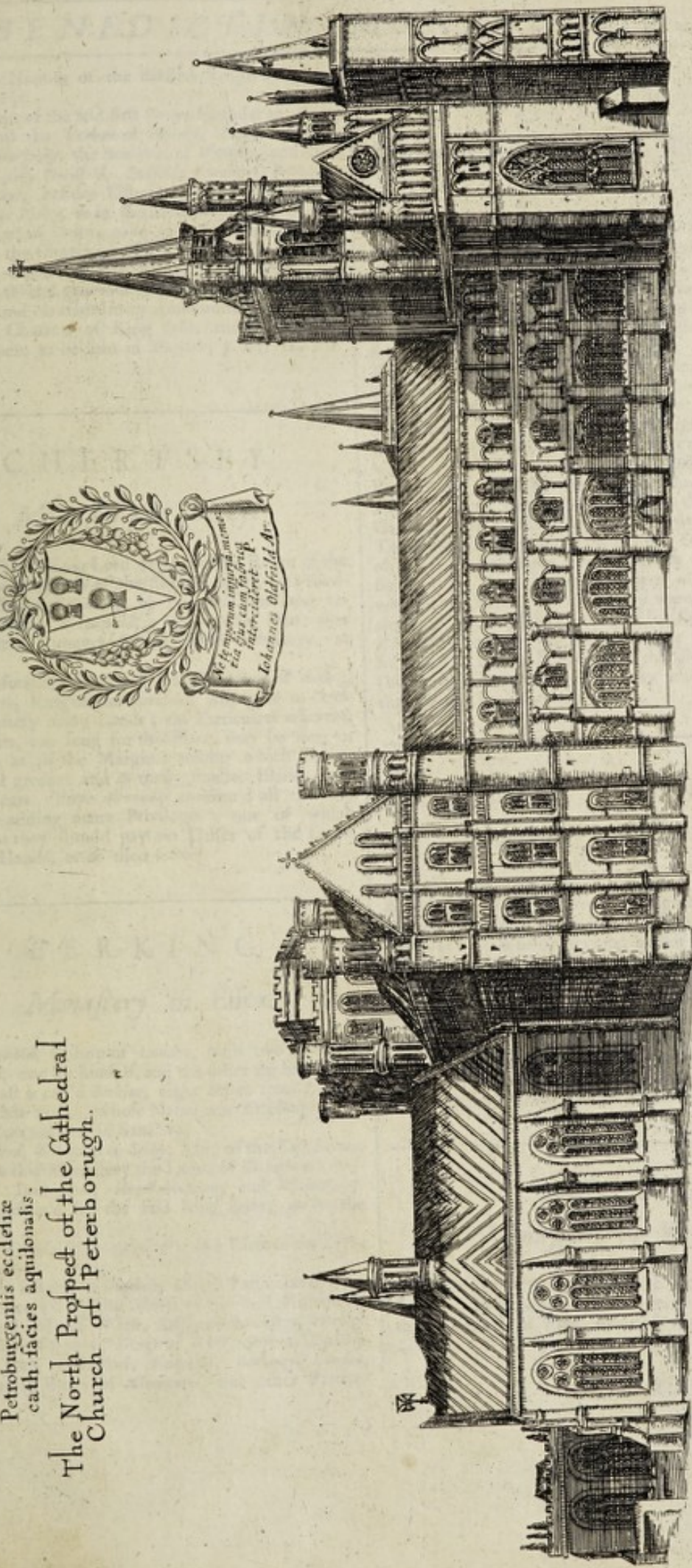


Daniell King sculp.

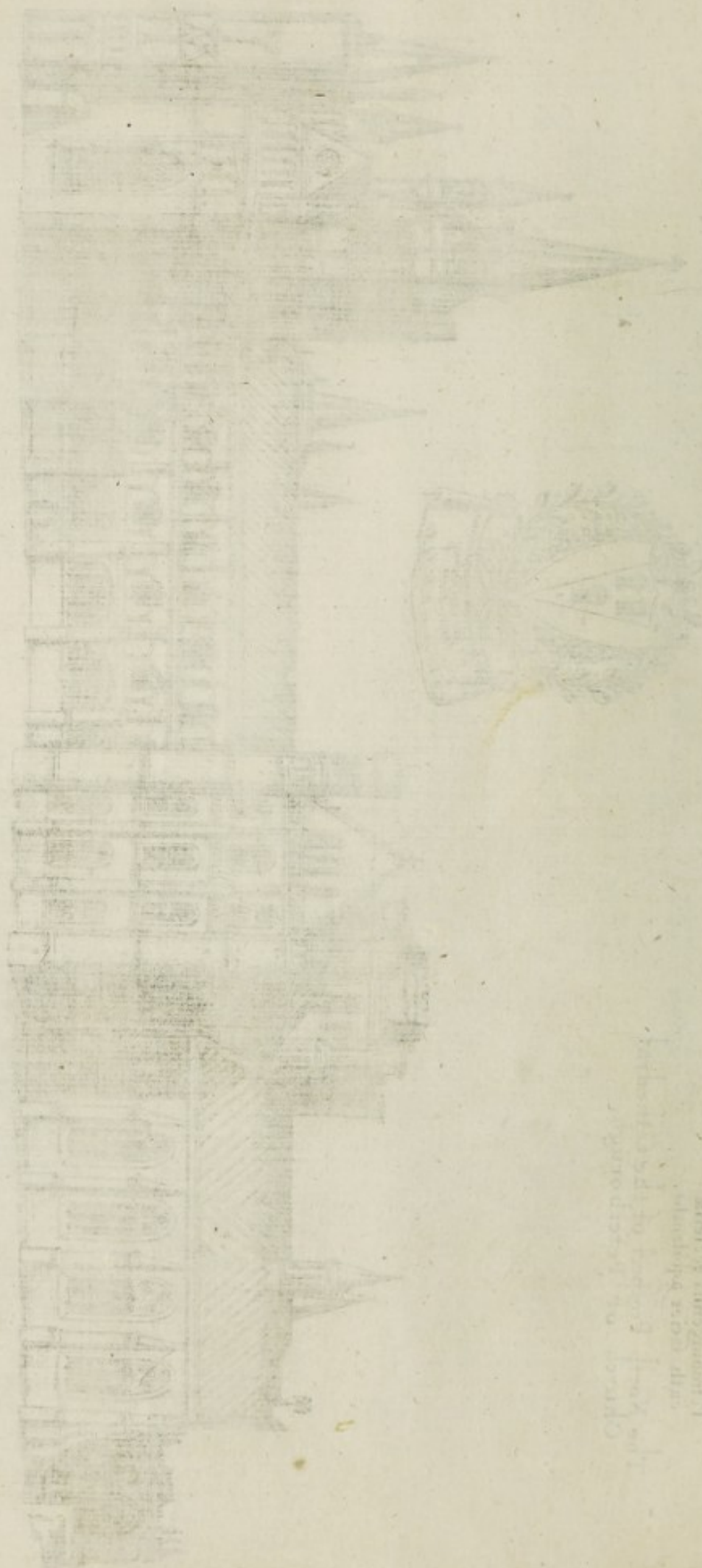
The West Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Peterborough
Gentle Breeze from the North



Petroburgensis ecclesie
cath. facies aquilonalis.
The North Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Peterborough.



D. King delin. et sculp.



General view of the city of Constantinople, showing the walls and towers, and the city of Constantinople, showing the walls and towers.

Handal, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Year 1133.

The Grant of the said first *Percy*, Founder of *Whitby*, mentions the Towns of *Wyteby*, *Stainsfor*, *Newham*, and *Stachesby*, the Sea-Port of *Wyteby*, and *Habanesfam*; also *Nordfeld*, *Sudfeld*, *Everlaye*, *Brokesay*, and *Fornelaye*, besides Fisheries and Churches, &c. given to the Abby, as in the Monasticon.

Hugh, Earl of *Chester*, gave to it St. Peter's Church at *Whitby*, the Church at *Flemesburgh*, &c.

All the Grants to this Abby, which were very many, by several generous Benefactors, of great Possessions, and extraordinary Immunities, are confirm'd by Charters of King *John*, and a particular Roll of them to be seen in *Dugdale*, p. 73, 74, and 75.

CHERTSEY

Monastery in Surrey.

IN the Year of our Lord 666, and the Reign of the glorious Monarch of the *Englifs*, *Egbert*, was founded the House of *Chertsey*, by *Fritwald*, and the venerable Father *Erkenwald*, a most godly Man, who also built a Nunnery for his Sister *Ethelburga*, at *Berking*.

The aforesaid *Fritwald*, was Governor of *Surrey*, for *Wulfere*, King of the *Mercians*, who gave to *Chertsey* Monastery many Lands; the Particulars whereof, and Limits, too long for this Place, may be seen in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin; among which Grants are eight greater, and as many smaller Islands, and seven Wears. Pope *Alexander* confirm'd all the said Grants, adding many Privileges; one of which was, that they should pay no Tithes of the Lands in their Hands, or of their Cattel.

BERKING

Monastery in Essex.

Erkenwald, Bishop of *London*, built two Monasteries, one for himself, and the other for his Sister; which last is call'd *Berking*, eight Miles from *London*, where that Virgin, whose Name was *Ethelburga*, had many Companions in Sanctity.

Hodelred, Kinsman to *Sebby*, King of the *East Saxons*, gave to this Monastery the Lands of *Rittingham*, *Budendenham*, *Deckenham*, *Angellabbesham*, and *Widmondefeld*, confirm'd by the said King *Sebby*, as in the Grant.

The Abbess *Egiva* gave to it two Parts of the Tythe of *Lalefeir*.

There follows in *Dugdale*, *Ibid*, a Particular of Dues to be receiv'd by the *Celests* of the said Monastery, for the Lands of *Warle*, *Bulfame*, *Mockinge*, *Hockley*, *Tellesbury*, *Wigberew*, *Gynge* at *Stone*, *Slopton*, *Lythington*, *Uphall*, *Dunmesball*, *Wanynges*, *Barkinges*, *London*, with many Rules of Allowances, and other Particulars.

St. MILDRED'S

Monastery in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent.

Domneva, the Great-Grand-Daughter of *Ethelbert*, *Dugd.* the first Christian King of the *Englifs*, and Wife Vol. 1. to *Merwald*, Son to *Penda*, the *Mercian* King, was P. 84. Mother to St. *Mildred*; and afterwards renounc'd the Poms of this World, to devote herself to the Service of God. On her, *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, bestow'd 48 Plough-Lands in the Isle of *Thanet*, in Satisfaction for her two Brothers, who had been murder'd by an Officer of his. *Domneva*, with the King's Assistance, built there a Monastery for Nuns, and appointed her Daughter *Mildred* Abbess of the same, having gather'd into it 70 Virgins. This Monastery was often infested by the Pagan *Danes*, till in the Year 1011, *Swane* invading *England*, burnt the same Monastery down to the Ground, with all the Virgins in it, only St. *Mildred's* Tomb being miraculously preserv'd. *Cnut*, the Son of *Swane*, incorporated this Monastery with all that belong'd to it, with the Monastery of St. *Augustin*, whither the Relicks of St. *Mildred* were translated in the Year 1030. See Grants of King *Cnut* and King *Edward the Confessor*, conferring on the said Abby of St. *Augustin*, all the Possessions of the said Monastery, (in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin) by which last Grant the Isle of *Thanet* is given entire.

FALKSTONE

Monastery in Kent.

Eadswid, the Daughter of *Edbald*, Son of *Ethelbert*, 85. King of *Kent*, by *Emma*, Daughter of the King of *France*, having from her Infancy contemn'd the Pomp of this World, devoted herself to the Service of God, and to that Purpose, made Choice of a solitary Place call'd *Falkston*, where her Father *Edbald* built a Church in Honour of St. *Peter*; and near it Mansions for the Nuns, 28 Perches from the Sea, which afterwards wore away that Land, and destroy'd that Monastery; so that no Signs of it remain, but the Relicks of St. *Eadswid*, were remov'd to the Neighbouring Church of St. *Peter*.

LIMING

Monastery in Kent.

Ethelburga, Wife to *Eadwin*, King of *Northumberland*, after he was kill'd, returning to her Brother *Eadwald*, in *Kent*, founded the Monastery of *Liming*.

RACULFE

RACULFE

Monastery in Kent.

86. **B**erthwald, who was Abbot of a Monastery on the North Side of the Mouth of the River *Genlade*, call'd *Raculf*, succeeded *Theodore* in the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*. This Monastery, with all its Possessions, was afterwards in the Year 949, given to the Church of *Canterbury* by King *Eadred*; as may be seen by his Charter, as in the Margin.

E L Y

Cathedral and Monastery in Cambridgeshire.

87. **I**n the Year 627, *St. Augustin* built a Church at *Ely*, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, in the Place call'd *Cardindene*, a Mile from the Town that now is. King *Ethelbert* was the Founder, and appointed Ministers in it to perform the divine Office, whom the Army of King *Penda* afterwards drove thence, and made the Place a Desert. There was only one Church in all the Island, founded by *St. Augustin*.

Ann. 673, the Virgin *Etheldreda*, built a Monastery at *Ely*, on an Eminence near the River, and gather'd a Congregation of both Sexes under the Monastical Habit, being herself made the first Abbess by *St. Wilfred*; and this Government, under Abbesses, continu'd 197 Years, 'till that of our Lord 870, when the Church of *Ely* was burnt by the Pagans. Eight of those Clergy-men who had been plunder'd, returning some Years after, and others succeeding and repairing the Church, they appointed among themselves an Archpriest and Chief; and thus, under their Government, the Church of *Ely* went on 100 Years.

In the Year of our Lord 970, and 100 after the Destruction of the Monastery, *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, bought of King *Edgar* all the Land lying about the aforesaid Isle of *Ely*, and rebuilt the Church destroy'd by *Ingnar*, turn'd out the Clergy, and plac'd in it Monks, appointing the religious Man *Brythnod*, their Abbot. The Holy Religion flourish'd under ten Abbots 139 Years.

Ann. 1018, being the 9th of King *Henry* the First, the Abby was converted into a Bishoprick by Pope *Paschal*, and so continues to this Time.

89. This Island was first call'd *Elge*; some say from the many *Eels* taken there in the Marshes; others affirm, *Elge* is compos'd of two Hebrew Words, viz. *El*, God, and *Ge*, Land; signifying it to be the peculiar Land of God, for the many Saints who have inhabited it: This is the Substance of the History of this Place so far.
93. The Charter of King *Edgar* grants to this Church many Privileges, and confirms all the Lands before given to it. That of King *Edward the Confessor* ratifies the same, with many Additions. Pope *Victor*, by his Bull, approves of the same. The constituting of it a Bishoprick appears by the Bull of Pope *Paschal*, and the Letters Patents of King *Henry* the First; which see in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin.

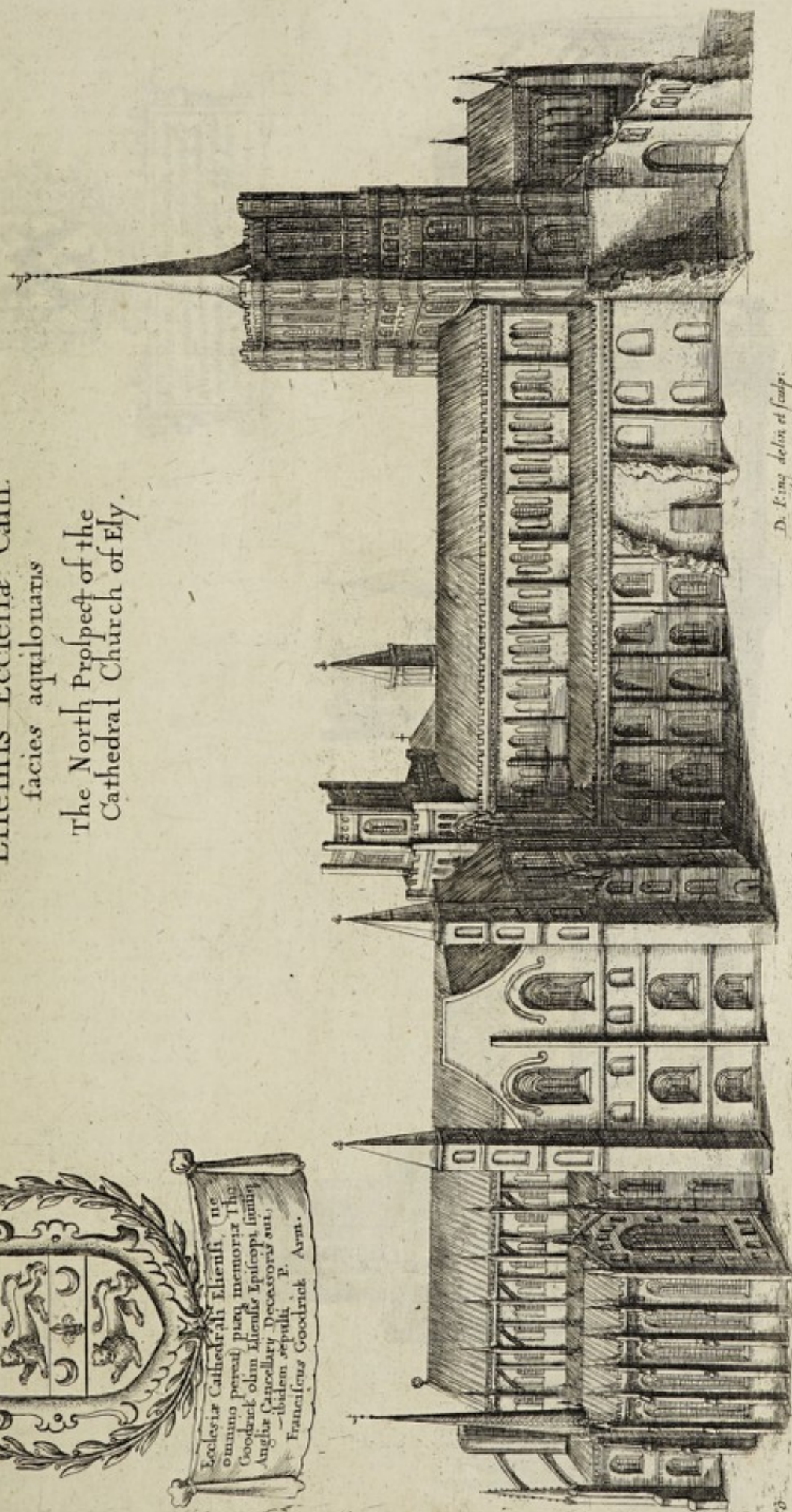
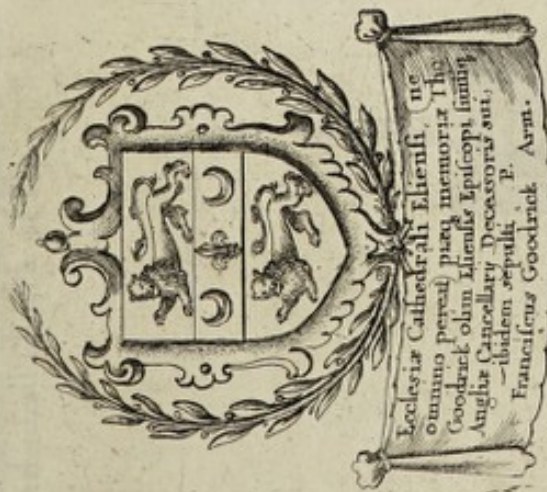
We proceed to the other Particulars, and Catalogue of Bishops out of *Godwin*, *Heylin*, *Le Neve*, &c.

Having said what is necessary as to the Foundation of the Church and Monastery, and the erecting of it into a Bishoprick, it is to be observ'd, that the Church now standing was built by several Bishops, particularly the West Part by Bishop *Ridal*, and the Choir and Lanthorn by Bishop *Norwold*, finish'd by Bishop *Fordham*. The Church is dedicated to *St. Ethelred*, and had once the Privilege of a County-Palatine, which being taken away, 25 *Henry* the Eighth, all the Satisfaction made, was, that the Bishop of *Ely*, and his Temporal Steward for the Isle of *Ely*, should for the Future be Justices of the Peace within the said Island. It is still a considerable Bishoprick, and has given to the State nine Lords Chancellors, 7 Lords Treasurers, 1 Lord Privy-Seal, 1 Chancellor of *Oxford*, 1 of the *Exchequer*, and 2 Masters of the Rolls; as also 2 Saints to the Church, and 2 Cardinals to the Church of *Rome*. This Diocese contains only *Cambridgeshire* and the Isle of *Ely*, in which are 141 Parishes, and one Archdeacon of *Ely*. Valu'd in the King's Books, 2134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* 3*q.*

A Catalogue of the Bishops of Ely.

1. *Hervey*, the first Bishop, translated from *Bangor* 1109.
2. *Nigelus*, 1133, Lord Treasurer of *England*, and endur'd much for his Fidelity to *Maud* the Empress.
The See vacant five Years, says *Godwin*. *Heylin* mentions it not.
3. *Geoffrey Ridal*, 1174, built the West End and Steeple of his Church.
4. *William Longchamp*, 1189, was Lord Chancellor of *England*, and the Pope's Legate.
5. *Eustachius*, 1198, Lord Chancellor, says *Heylin*. He pronounc'd the Pope's Excommunication against King *John*, and interdicted the Kingdom, and fearing the King's Displeasure, fled beyond the Seas.
6. *St. John de Fontibus*, a just and virtuous Man, 1219.
7. *Geoffrey de Burgo*, 1225, reputed a very learned and pious Prelate.
8. *Hugh Norwold*, 1229, famous for his great Bounty to the Poor, and the great Sums laid out by him upon his Church.
9. *William de Kilkenny*, 1255, was Lord Chancellor, and Ambassador in *Spain*.
10. *St. Hugh Balsam*, 1255, a godly Man, who founded *St. Peter's* College at *Oxford*, commonly call'd *Peterhouse*.
11. *John de Kirkby*, 1286, was Lord Treasurer.
12. *William de Luda*, 1290, gave the Manor of *Oldburn* to his See.
13. *Ralph Walpoole*, translated from *Norwich* 1299.
14. *Robert Orford* 1302.
15. *John de Keeton* 1310.
16. *John Horham*, 1316. He was a wise and virtuous Man, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, built that now call'd the Lanthorn of the Church, besides many other Benefactions, and gave to the See the Manor of *Holborn*.
17. *Simon Mountacute*, translated from *Worcester* 1336, began our Lady's Chapel on the North Side of the Church, but did not live to finish it.
18. *Thomas Lyde*, or *Lylace*, a *Dominican*, 1344, a Man of singular Learning, and a great Preacher, who being persecuted by a Lady, dy'd in Exile at *Avignon*.
19. *Simon Langham*, 1361, was first Lord Treasurer, then Chancellor, and translated to *Canterbury*.

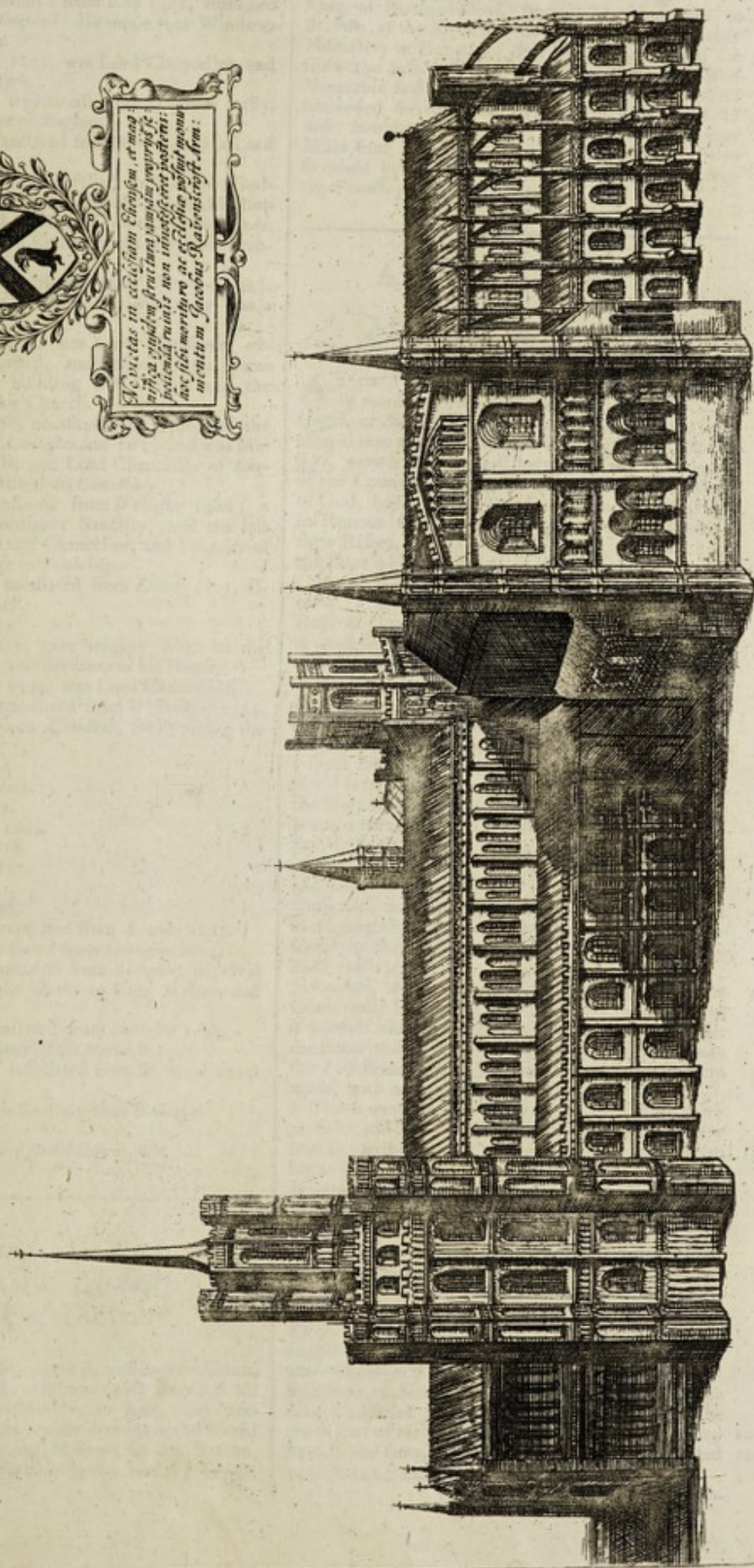
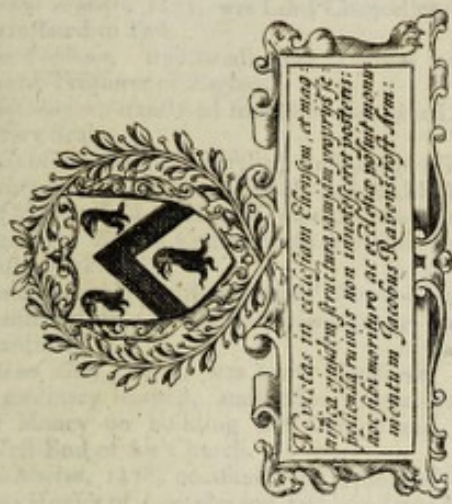
Eliensis Ecclesia Cath.
facies aquilonaris
The North Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Ely.



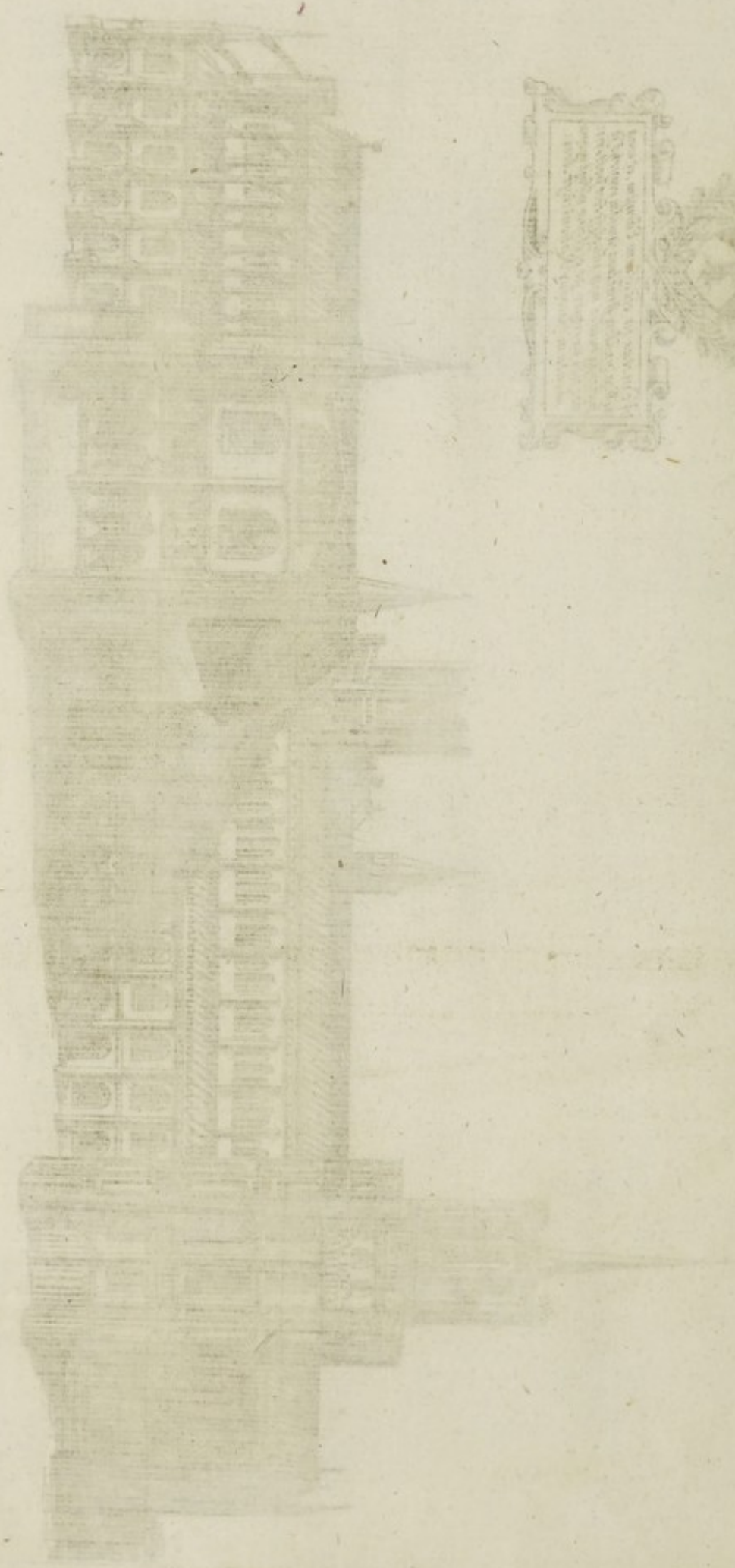
D. King delin et sculp.

The South Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Ely

Ecclesiæ cath: Eliensis
facies australis.



Da. King delin et sculp.



Printed by J. G. Smith, at the
University Press, Cambridge.

20. John Barnet, translated from Bath 1366, was Lord Treasurer of England: He made four Windows in his Church.
21. Thomas Arundel, 1375, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to York.
22. John Fordham, translated from Durham 1385, Lord Treasurer of England.
23. Philip Morgan, translated from Worcester, was Lord Privy Seal.
24. Lewis of Luxemburg, (Heylin) Lufborough (Godwin) 1435: He was Cardinal, and Archbishop of Roan and Chancellor of France and Normandy, and held Ely in Commendam with his Archbishoprick.
25. Thomas Bouchier translated from Worcester 1443, translated to Canterbury. Heylin says he was a Cardinal.
26. William Grey, 1454, was Lord Treasurer, extraordinary learned, and bestow'd great Sums of Money on building the Steeple and the West End of his Church.
27. John Morton, 1478, occasion'd the Union of the two Houses of Lancaster and York, and was Master of the Rolls, and Lord Chancellor of England, and translated to Canterbury.
28. John Alcock, translated from Worcester 1486; a Man of extraordinary Sanctity, and no less Learning, was Lord Chancellor, and Founder of Jesus College in Cambridge.
29. Richard Redman, translated from Exeter 1501, famous for Charity.
30. James Stanley 1509.
31. Nicholas West, 1515, gave mighty Alms to the Poor, and kept 100 Servants in his House.
32. Thomas Goodrich, 1534, was Lord Chancellor.
33. Thomas Thirlby, translated from Westminster 1554, expell'd by Queen Elizabeth, for opposing the Reformation.
34. Richard Cox 1539.
See vacant 20 Years.
35. Martin Heton 1599.
36. Lancelot Andrews 1609.
37. Nicholas Felton 1618.
38. John Buckeridge 1627.
39. Francis White 1631.
40. Matthew Wren 1638.
41. Benjamin Laney, translated from Lincoln 1667.
42. Peter Gunning, translated from Chichester 1675.
43. Francis Turner, translated from Rochester, depriv'd for not taking the Oaths to King William and Queen Mary.
44. Simon Patrick, translated from Chichester 1691.
45. John Moor, translated from Norwich 1707.
46. William Fleetwood, translated from St. Asaph 1714.

The Arms of this See, are thus blazon'd:

Gules, Thrice Ducal Crowns, Or.

WIRMOOTH and GIRWY, now call'd YARROW Monastery, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

IN the Year 703, St. Benedi^t, an English Abbot, rested in our Lord. He was nobly Born, in his Youth a Soldier, then Minister to King Osay, and having great Possessions, resolv'd to leave the World for CHRIST, and going to Rome, at his Return, had the Land of 40 Families given him by Egfrid,

King of Northumberland, to build a Monastery to St. Peter, at the Mouth of the River Wye, and another Monastery in Honour of St. Paul, at Giruy, not far from the first. Under this Benedi^t, was educated Venerable Bede, the Doctor of the English. Colfrid succeeded Benedi^t, under whom the Servant of God Bede, compleated his Holy Works. Giruy is four Miles from Newcastle. This famous Monastery was so ruin'd by the Danes entering the Time, that scarce any Footsteps of it remain.

ABINGDON

Monastery in Berkshire,

AT the Time when the wicked Pagan Hengist basely murder'd 460 Noblemen and Barons at Stan-kengist, or Stonebenge, one Aben, a Nobleman's Son, escap'd into a Wood, on the South Side of Oxfordshire, were leading a most holy Life, the Inhabitants of the Country flocking to him, to hear the Word of God, built him a Dwelling-Place and a Chapel, in Honour of the Holy Virgin; but he disliking their Resort, stole away into Ireland; and from him, the Place where he dwelt, is call'd Abundun. 97.

In the Reign of Kinwin, King of the West-Saxons, Heane, a very rich Man, Nephew to Cyssa, was Vice-Roy, or Governor of Wiltshire, and the greatest Part of Berkshire, with whose Assistance he built a Monastery in the aforesaid Place, where Aben had dwelt; in the Year 675, endowing it with Part of his own Inheritance. His Sister Cissa, built a Monastery of Nuns in the Place call'd Helnoston, near the Thames, and was Abbess of many Nuns; and having obtain'd a small Piece of one of the Nails of our Saviour, plac'd it in a Cross, and dedicated the Monastery to the Holy Cross and St. Helen. After her Death, the Nuns were remov'd to Witteham, and afterwards dispers'd, by Reason of the War between Offa, King of the Mercians, and Kinewulph of the West-Saxons, and what became of them is not since known. The Cross Cissa made, was long after accidentally found in digging about that Monastery, and reverently preserv'd in the Monastery of Monks, and call'd The Black Cross.

Kenewin, King of the West-Saxons, confirm'd the Grant made by Cissa to the Monastery, and gave to it himself the Town of Sevekegham, ordering it for the future to be call'd Abundun. King Ina took away the Possessions of this Monastery, but restor'd them again, with many more.

There were twelve Mansions about this Monastery at first, and as many Chapels inhabited by twelve Monks, without any Cloister, but shut in with an high Wall, none being allow'd to go out of it without great Necessity and the Abbot's Leave. No Woman ever enter'd the same, and none dwelt there but the twelve Monks and the Abbot. They wore black Habits, and lay on Sackcloth, never eating Flesh, unless in dangerous Sickness. 99.

Sevekegham, now Abingdon, was once a famous City, where the Kings had a House, and a religious Place, as well under the Pagan, as under the Christian Britons. See the Will of Heane, giving what is above-mention'd to the Monastery, and the Confirmation of King Ina in Dugdale, as in the Margin. The Charter of King Kenulf, and the Grant of the tenth Part of his Kingdom, of King Athelwulph, dated 100: 854, to the same, p. 100; that of King Edred, dated 101: 955, p. 101; that of King Edgar, Ann. 959, p. 102. 102.

103. In the Reign of the said King *Edgar*, the Abbot *Athelwold*, adorn'd this Place, and built the Church in Honour of the Blessed Virgin, bestowing on it many costly Ornaments of Gold and Silver, which continu'd there till the coming of the Normans. He also brought Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, to reduce the House to their Institute, and appointed their regular Diet, strictly enjoining that the same should never after be alter'd by any of his Successors; after
104. which he was by King *Edgar* appointed Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Year 963.

- King *William* the Conqueror, confirm'd to this Monastery the Wood it enjoy'd; King *Henry* the First did the same; *Milo Crispin* gave to it the Town of *Colebrook*. King *Henry's* Grant confirms all the Acquisitions made by the Abbot *Faricus*; *Robert de Oili* restor'd to it the Lands of *Tadintun*, which he had taken away, having been terrify'd by a Dream in which the Devils tormented him for that Usurpation, by Command of the Blessed Virgin. Pope *Eugenius* the Third, by his Bull dated 1146, confirm'd all the Grants made to it, and added many Immunities.

GLOCESTER

Monastery and Cathedral.

108. IN the Year of Grace 680, and the 5th of King *Ethelred*, *Osfich*, a Ruler of the Northumbrians, first founded a Church in Honour of *St. Peter* the Apostle in the City of *Glocester*, and appointed his Sister *Kineburga* Abbess over the Nuns, to whom succeeded his Kinswoman *Edburga*, and after her *Eafa*. She govern'd that Monastery thirty Years, and acquir'd to it many Lands. Afterwards the Viceroy *Aldred* gave to it all his Lands. The Monastery was built at the Expence of King *Ethelred*, and his Wife *Elflede*, who spar'd for no Cost therein. That Monastery flourish'd till the Time of the Danes, when it suffer'd as others did, and was rebuilt in 1058, by *Aldredus* the Bishop of *Worcester*, and afterwards of *York*.

110. In the Year of our Lord 1072, *Serlo*, was made Abbot of this Monastery, who built a new Church from the Ground, and recover'd many of its Possessions, which had been taken away, particularly *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, restor'd to it *Lech*, *Odgutun* and *Standysch*.

- In 1101, *Henry* Beauclerk King of England, bestow'd on it the Manor of *Maysmar*, and in 1102, the Church of *Glocester* was burnt with the whole City, the venerable Abbot *Serlo* having before acquir'd to it the Lands of *Lindene*, *Linkeholt*, *Dontesborne*, with the Mill at *Storhouse*, *Glasebury*, *Sottesbore*, *Nymdesfelde*, *Cleyngrey*, *Lyttleton*, *Aspertun*, *Clyfford*, and the Church of *St. Peter* in *Hereford*, *Selden* in *Devonshire*, and many more. When Abbot *Serlo* dy'd, he left an hundred Monks in his Monastery.

111. The Gifts to this Monastery were, twenty Hides at *Alre*, by *Erhelbald* King of the Mercians; one Hide at *Aspertun* in *Herefordshire*, by *Robert* Curtus; the Church of *St. Helen* de *Alvestone*, by Viscount *Walter*; *Ablove* and *Paygrave*, by King *Henry*; *Aneneys*, by *Wynbald* de *Balon*; *Brothorp*, by *Adeliza*; *Brothorp* and *Rugge*, by *Gilbert* de *Miners*; with above an Hundred more Grants of their Lands, too tedious for this Abridgment, to be seen in *Dugdale*, Vol. 1. from page 111, to 120. We proceed from him to *Heylin*, *Godwin*, and *Le Neve*.

- The first of them tells us, that *Glocester* was antiently the Seat of a British Bishop, call'd in the Acts of

Synods *Cluvisis*, the Name of the Town being then *Cleid*. Under the Saxons, this City was in the Diocese of *Litchfield* first, and afterwards in that of *Worcester*, as it continu'd till the Days of King *Henry* the 8th, who first made it a Bishop's See, when he destroy'd all Religious Houses, adding to it a Chapter, consisting of a Dean and six Prebendaries, assigning for their Maintenance Part of the Lands, before belonging to the Monasteries. The Cathedral now in being is the same that was founded by *Aldred* Bishop of *Worcester* first, and then Archbishop of *York*, and afterwards repair'd and beautify'd by the Abbots *Hanley*, *Farley*, *Morwent*, *Herton*, *Trowcester* and *Sebroke*, who brought it to the Perfection which now appears. The Diocese contains only *Glocestershire*, and in it 267 Parishes, and one Archdeacon. It is valu'd in the King's Books, 315 l. 17 s. 2 d.

The Catalogue of the Bishops of Glocester.

1. John Wakeman, the last Abbot of *Tewkesbury*, and first Bishop of this See, 1552.
2. John Hooper, 1550, held the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, in Commendam with it, under King Edward the Sixth.
3. James Brooks, 1559.
The See vacant three Years.
4. Richard Cheiney, 1562.
The See vacant again three Years.
5. John Bullingham, 1581.
6. Godfrey Goldsborough, 1598.
7. Thomas Ravis, 1604, translated to *London*.
8. Henry Parry, 1607, translated to *Worcester*.
9. Giles Tompson, 1611.
10. Miles Smith, 1612.
11. Godfrey Goodman, 1624.
12. William Nicholson, 1660.
13. John Pritchard, 1672.
14. Robert Frampton, 1681.
15. Edward Fowler, 1691.
16. Richard Willis, 1714.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Azure, two Keys in Saltire, *Or*.

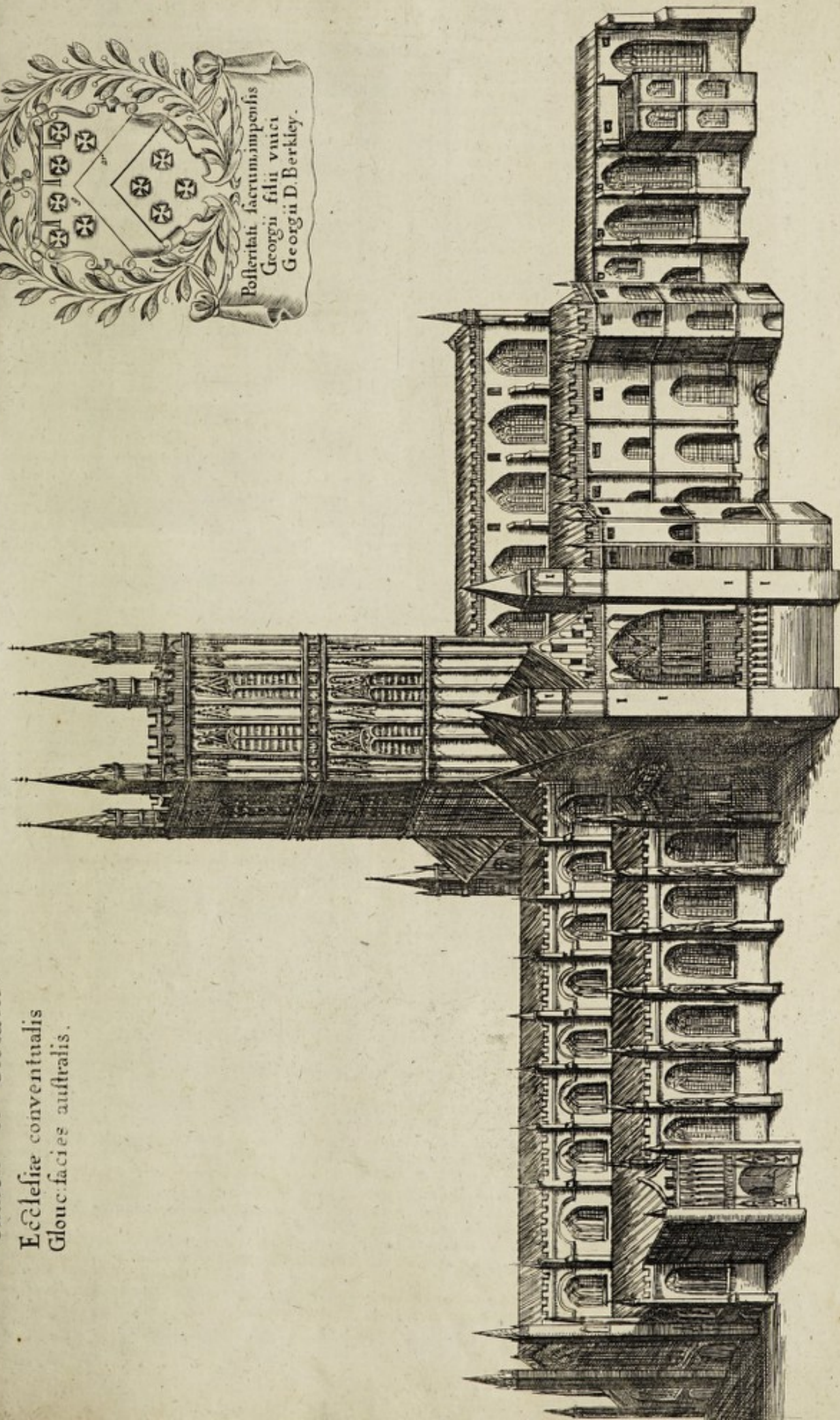
WORCESTER

Abby and Cathedral.

IN the Days of King *Ethelred*, and Archbishop *Theodore*, the Episcopal See of *Worcester* was erected. *Bosel* was the first Bishop; *Offor* the second; *Egfrin* the third; *Wilfrid* the fourth, in whose Time, King *Cowulphus* gave *Wetebery*, with its Dependances; *Milred* the fifth, in whose Time, *Hutred* Duke of the Northumbrians, gave *Stoke* and *Scepeston*; *Wermundus* the sixth; *Tillernus* the seventh, in whose Time King *Offa* gave *Crothorn*; *Etherid* the eighth, in whose Time King *Offa* gave *Bradewel*, *Lawern*, *Ycomb*, *Codeston* and *Locksteg*; Duke *Wiferd* gave *Lindrug*; *Saggesberg* was given by *Aldred*, Duke of Northumberland; *Hallay*, both *Elekyrs*, *Hynewich*, *Lapperwich*, *Humelton*, *Dunbamsted*, and ten Houses at *Wich*, with the Salt Pits by King *Kenulph*; *Hereforton*, by *Denebert* the ninth Bishop; *Mutton* and *Grimmel*, by King *Beornulf*, in the Days of *Heathbert* the tenth Bishop; *Wulverdelege*, by King *Buried*, in the Time of *Althun* the eleventh Bishop; *Clive* and *Lench*, by King *Erhelred*, in the Time

Church of Gloucester.

*Ecclesie conventualis
Glouci: facies australis.*





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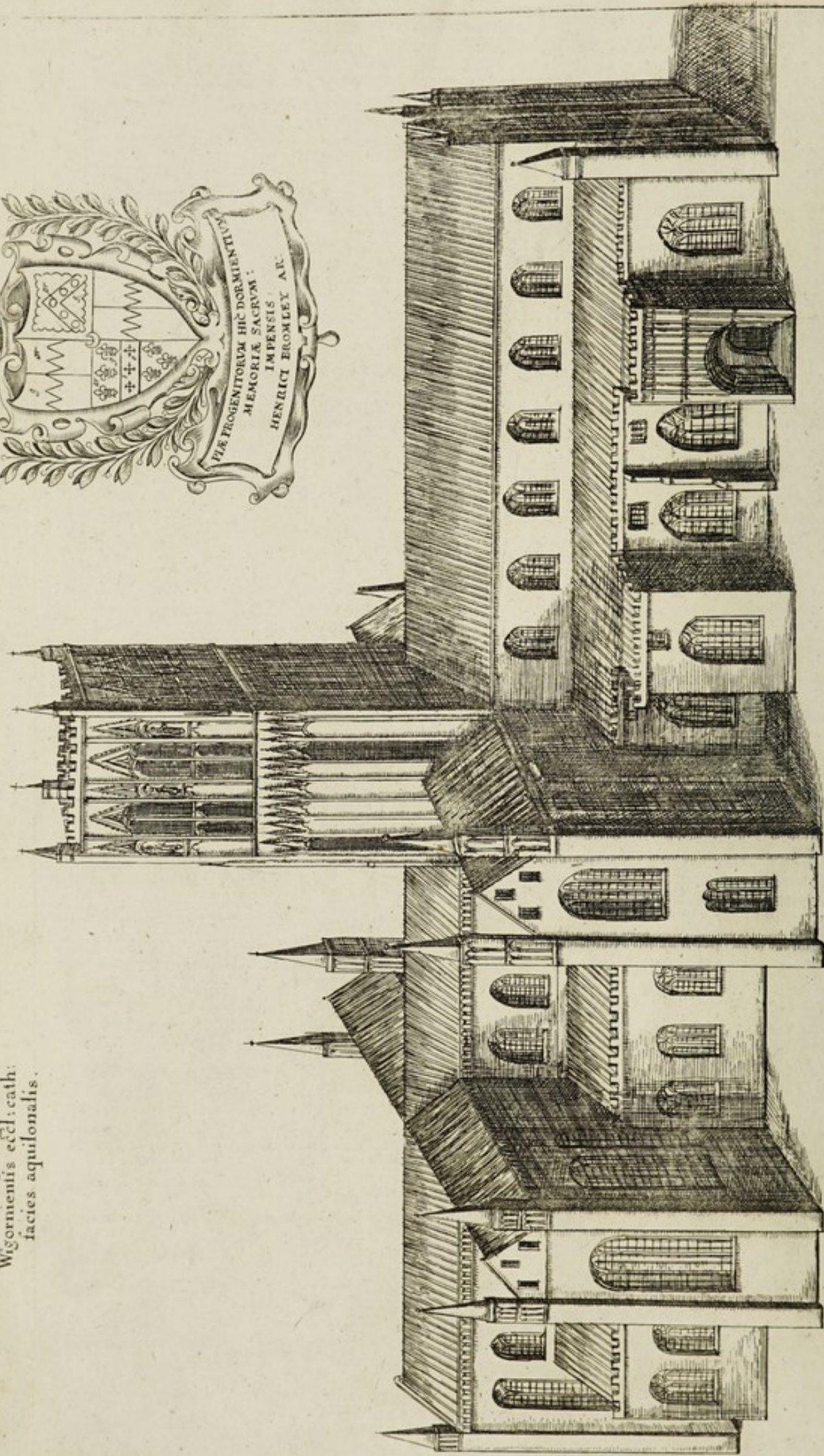
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The North Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Worcester.

Wigornienſis eccl: cath:
facies aquilonalis.



Time of *Werford* the twelfth Bishop; *Fepfinton* by King *Edwy*, with 5 Salt Pits in *Wich*; *Kingfoam* by King *Edgar*.

By the Mediation of Holy *Oswald*, the See was transfer'd from the Clergy to the Monks.

Egwine, Bishop of *Worcester*, gave to the Church the Monastery of *Fledanburd*; *Aibelald*, King of the *Mercians*, gave the Monastery of *Stowe*, in *Worcestershire*; *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, founded the Monastery of *Wudianundun*, which was also given to this Church of *Worcester*; *Wudianundun* was given by King *Mihred*, in the Year 774; *Breordune* by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, Ann. 780; *Hranburg* by *Wiglaf* King of the *Mercians*, Ann. 883; *Heanbery* by Abbot *Ceolfrith*; *Tingbington* Monastery, call'd *Alt-Clis*, by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*; *Wyslury*, at a Synod in the Year 1024, by Bishop *Wulfstan*; *Kimsley*, by King *Coenwulf*, Ann. 799. The Names of other Lands belonging to this Abby, are, *Peovedoc*, *Athune*, *Sebel-deslaibge*, *Cliftune* and *Easibam*, *Lanvern*, *Cloptune*, *Ridmarlyce*, *Coddnyge*, *Aelfentern* and *Sapian*, *Elfleze*, *Ribstforde*, *Watbaige*, *Grymmankille* and *Earekyng*, *Sala-warpe*, *Heamtune*, *Wearfleaze*, *Ceadfleaze* and *Brothune*, *Headdes-Ofre*, *Oddungales*, *Crohlea*, *Eradicote*, *Hymeltune*, *Spoclea* and *Wilsfrintune*, *Lappawurkin*, *Kesnes-Hill*, *Emlaige*, *Foorlaton*, *Benningwarte* and *Alfstun*; of all which, and other particulars, as Lands unjustly taken from the said Monastery, &c. see the Monasticon, as in the Margin, to p. 136.

Much of the same Purpose of the first Institution of this See, and of the many Benefactors to it, is again repeated from other Records by *Dugdale*, from p. 137, to 142, wherein is nothing to add here of Moment, and therefore it will be fit to say something of this Church from others.

Ethelred, King of the *Mercians*, (says *Godwin*) by the Persuasion of *Osfer* Governour of *Wicia*, divided his Country, which till then had never had more than one Bishop in five Parts or Dioceses, which he appointed unto five Bishopricks; whereof one was *Lichfield*, and erected Four new Cathedral Sees; one at *Dorchester*, another at *Leicester*, another at *Sidnacester*, and the fourth at *Worcester*.

Heylin thus. The Bishoprick of *Worcester*, *Vigornienfis* in the Latin, was founded by *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, Ann. 679; and taken out of the Diocese of *Lichfield*, of which it was first a Part. The Cathedral Church also by him built, but afterward repair'd, or new built, by several Bishops of this See. *Oswald*, the eighteenth Bishop, first undertook it, and turning out the loose-living Priests, brought Monks unto it, Ann. 964. That Church being ruin'd by the *Danes*, was brought to the present Perfection by Bishop *Wulfstan*, about the Year 1030, and has since continu'd flourishing. The Diocese contains in it the Country of *Worcester*, and Part of *Warwickshire*, and therein 241 Parishes, and only one Archdeacon, call'd of *Worcester*. It is valu'd in the King's Books, 1049 l. 16 s. 3 d. 3 q. It has yielded to the Church, four Saints, five Chancellors to the Realm of *England*, and one to *Normandy*, three Lords Treasurers, one Chancellor to the Queen then being, one Lord President of *Wales*, and one Vice-President.

The Catalogue of the Bishops of Worcester.

1. *Boscelus*, 980.
2. *Osfurnus*, 692. A Man of much Learning, whose Works were destroy'd by the *Danes*.
3. *St. Egwin*, 693, built the Monastery at *Evesham*.
4. *Wilfrid*, 717.
5. *Mihred*, 774.
6. *Weremund*, 776.

7. *Tilber*, 779.
8. *Entboredus*, or *Adoredus*, 782, he gave *Icomb* to this Church.
9. *Denbert*, 789.
10. *Eadbert*, or *Hubert*, 822, gave *Creyly* to the Church.
11. *Alwin*, 848.
12. *Werfrid*, or *Werbert*, or *Herefrid*, 872, much esteem'd for his singular Learning.
13. *Wilfrith*, 892.
14. *Ethelun*, 915.
15. *Wilfrith*, 922.
16. *Kinebold*, 929, an humble and virtuous Man, and gave *Odingley* to his Church.
17. *St. Dunstan*, 957, translated to *London*, and thence to *Canterbury*.
18. *St. Oswald*, 960, was made Archbishop of *York*, and held this Church in Commendam.
19. *Aldulf*, 992, was also Archbishop of *York*.
20. *Wulfstan*, 1002, who also held it with *York*.
21. *Leoffius*, 1025.
22. *Briteagus*, 1033.
23. *Livingus*, 1038. He was accus'd for consenting to the Death of *Alfred*, the eldest Son of King *Ethelred*; some say, he clear'd himself, others, that he was found guilty, and depriv'd of his Diocese; others, that he was first depriv'd, but upon better Information restor'd.
24. *Aldred*, 1046, translated to *York*.
25. *St. Wulfstan*, 1062. His singular Piety was the Occasion of his being prefer'd from one Dignity to another; and long refus'd to accept of this Bishoprick. He built the Cathedral Church from the Foundation; and adher'd constantly to King *William Rufus*, when a Rebellion was rais'd against him.
26. *Sampson*, 1097.
27. *Theophilus*, 1115.
28. *Simon*, 1125, Chancellor to Queen *Adeliza*.
29. *Alured*.
30. *John Pagham*.
31. *Roger*.
32. *Baldwin*, 1181, translated to *Canterbury*.
33. *William de Nortbal*, 1189.
34. *Robert*, 1191.
35. *Henry*.
36. *John de Constantii*, 1196.
37. *Maugere*, 1020, was one of them that excommunicated King *John*, and interdicted the Realm; whereupon he was fain to fly into *France*.
38. *Walter Grey*, 1212, translated to *York*.
39. *Silvester*, 1216.
40. *William de Blois*, 1218.
41. *Walter de Cantilupe*, 1237. He oppos'd the Exactions of Popes, was Ambassador in *France*; and siding with the Barons against the King, was justly excommunicated by the Pope's Legate; but repenting and begging Pardon, he was absolv'd.
42. *Nicholas de Ely*, 1267, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to *Winchester*.
43. *Godfrey Giffard*, 1269, Lord Chancellor, beautify'd his Church.
44. *William de Gainsborough*, 1300, famous for Learning.
45. *Walter Reynold*, 1302, first Lord Treasurer, then Chancellor.
46. *Walter Maidston*, 1313.
47. *Thomas Cobham*, 1317, a Man so learned and virtuous, that he was call'd the good Clerk.
48. *Adam de Orleton*, 1327, translated to *Winchester*.
49. *Simon Montacute*, 1333.
50. *Thomas Henmybal*, 1337.
51. *Wulfstan de Brandisford*, 1342.

52. John Thursky, 1349, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to York.
53. Reginald Brian, translated from St. David's, 1312.
54. John Barnes, 1362, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to Wells.
55. William Wittlesey, translated from Rochester, 1363, again translated to Canterbury.
56. William de Lynne, translated from Chichester, 1361.
57. Henry Wakefield, 1373, was Lord Treasurer of England, lengthned the Church, by adding two Arches to it, and built the North Porch.
58. Tideman de Winchcomb, translated from Landaff, 1393.
59. Richard Clifford, 1401, translated to London.
60. John Peverel, translated from Landaff, 1406.
61. Philip Morgan, 1419, translated to Ely.
62. Thomas Polton, translated from Chichester, 1426.
63. Thomas Bourchier, 1435, translated to Ely, and then to Canterbury.
64. John Carpenter, 1443, built a College at Wylbury, and endow'd it, and also built the Gate-house at Hartlebury, resign'd his Bishoprick, and is said to be famous for Miracles.
65. John Alcock, translated from Worcester, 1476, was Lord Chancellor, and translated hence to Ely.
66. Robert Morton, 1487.
67. John Gigles, an Italian, 1497.
68. Sylvester Gigles, Nephew to John, 1499.
69. Julius de Medicis, a Cardinal, Nephew to Pope Leo the Tenth, and afterwards Pope himself, by the Name of Clement the Seventh, was made Administrator of Worcester, 1521.
70. Jerome de Nugatius, an Italian, 1522.
71. Hugh Latimer, 1535.
72. John Bell, 1539.
73. Nicholas Heath, translated from Rochester, displac'd and imprison'd by King Edward the Sixth, restor'd by Queen Mary and made President of Wales, then Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor of England.
74. John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, held Worcester in Commendam, 1551.
75. Richard Pate, 1554, subscrib'd to the Council of Trent: After the Death of Queen Mary, she was depriv'd and fled beyond the Sea.
76. Edwyn Sandes, 1559, translated to York.
77. Nicholas Bullingham, translated from Lincoln, 1570.
78. John Weirgiff, 1576, Vice-President of Wales, and translated to Canterbury.
79. Edmund Freake, translated from Norwich, 1584.
80. Richard Fletcher, translated from Bristol, 1593, again translated to London.
81. Thomas Bilson, 1596, translated to Winchester.
82. Jervase Babington, translated from Exeter, 1597.
83. Henry Parry, translated from Gloucester, 1610.
84. John Thornborough, translated from Bristol, 1617.
85. John Prideaux, 1641.
86. George Morley, 1660, translated to Winchester.
87. John Gauden, translated from Exeter, 1662.
88. Robert Skinner, translated from Oxford, 1663.
89. Walter Blandford, translated from Oxford, 1671.
90. James Fleetwood, 1675.
91. William Thomas, translated from St. David's, 1683.
92. Edward Scillingfleet, 1689.
93. William Lloyd, translated from Liebfeld and Coventry, 1699.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Argent, ten Torteaux. I do not find the Colour of them.

BARDENEY

Abby, in Lincolnshire.

THE Monks of Bardeneý, did not know who was their first Founder, the Monastery had been so utterly ruin'd by the Cruel Danes.

The Body of St. Oswald, was first bury'd at Bardeneý, where were then 300 Monks, whose Abbot was Lord of Lindsy. Afterwards, the Monastery was raz'd even with the Ground by Ingvar and Hubba, the Danes; and many Years after, rebuilt by Gislebert de Gaunt, William the Bastard's Uncle.

St. Ethelred, built the Monastery of Bardeneý, where he was bury'd about the Year of Grace 712.

Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, first built the Monastery of Monks at St. Mary of Stow, and renew'd the old one at Bardeneý.

See the Grant of Walter de Gaunt, with the Consent of King William and King Henry, dated 1115, by which he gives to this Monastery Bardeneý and Angoldby, other Lands, and the Churches at Steping and Frisby, &c.

EVEESHAM

Abby, in Worcestershire.

IN the County of Worcester, is also the Abby of Eveesham and Perschore. Eveesham was founded by the Holy Bishop Egwin, third Bishop of Worcester, in a Place before over-grown with Brambles, but where there was an ancient little Church, perhaps built by the Britons, and procur'd to it Apostolical and Royal Privileges.

There is also a Grant of Kenred King of the Mercians, and Offa King of the East-Angles, dated 709, giving to this Monastery 67 Manſes on both Sides of the River Avon, at Homme, Leuchwick, Norton, Offesham, Littleton, Aldington, Badefsey, Bresferton, Huniburn, Willersey, Wiewon, Benignurthy and Hamton.

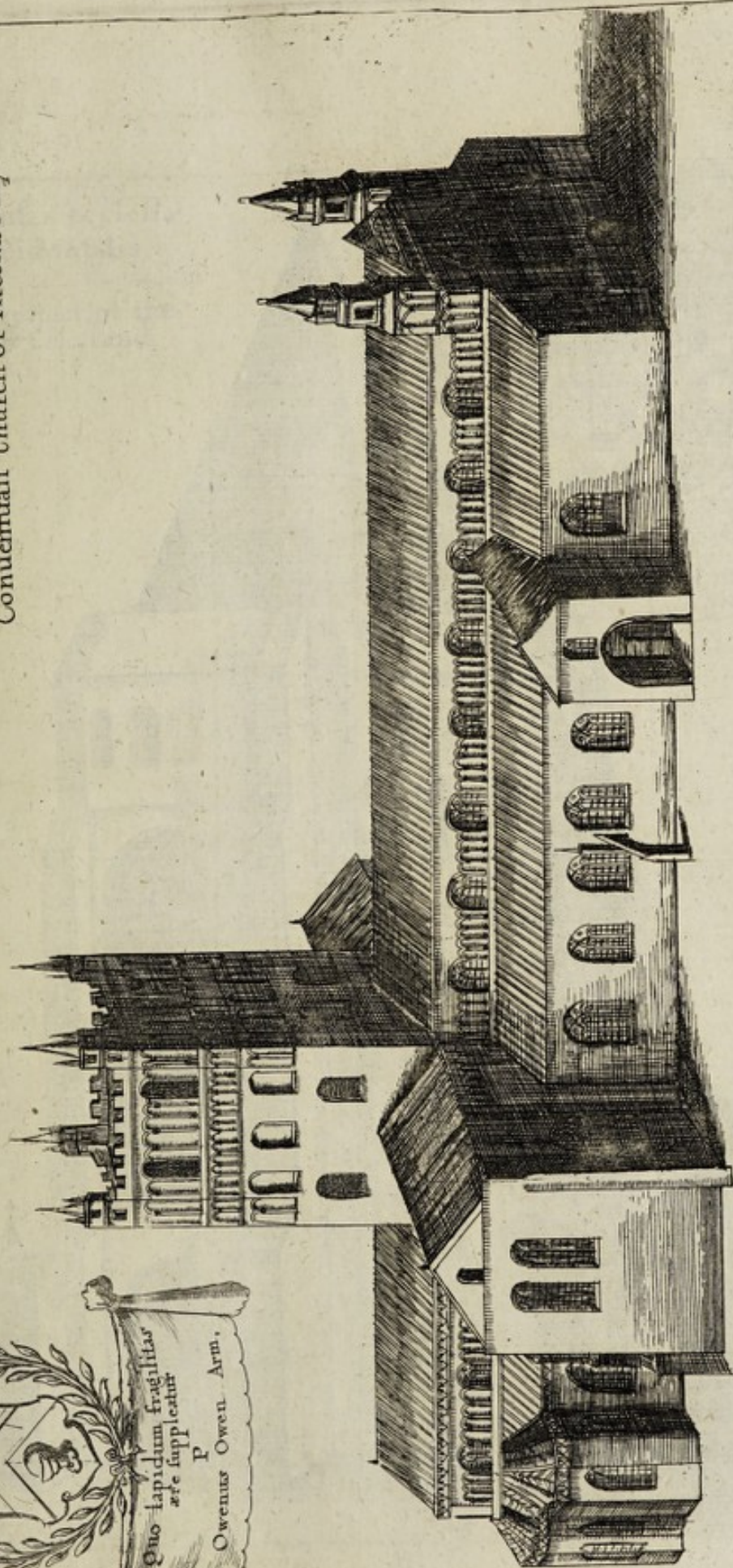
The Grant of Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, dated 714, gives to it Eveesham, Beniagarth, Hamton, Badefsey, Wique, Haburne, Bradforton, Willersey, Wickley, Samburn, Kinwarton, Saltford, the Greater and the Less, Ambresley, Vibory, Mortun, Buckrun, Meleygareberry, Tittlestromp, Snell the Greater, Mayeldesboordey and Silaswick.

There were at Eveesham 67 Monks and 5 Nuns, 3 poor Men, 3 Clergymen and 65 Servants. The Officers, as Prior, Sub-prior, &c. to be appointed by the Abbot, with the Consent of the Majority of the Chapter; and if they mis-behav'd themselves to be reprov'd, and not amending, to be displac'd. The Monks to have nothing that they could call their own, and never to eat but in common in the Refectory. All the Officers had particular Revenues assign'd them for their Expences. All their Rules confirm'd, and appointed to be observ'd, by John Cardinal of St. Mary, in *Via lata*.

Waldemar King of Denmark, gave the Monastery of Othonesey as a Cell to Eveesham, in the Year 1174.

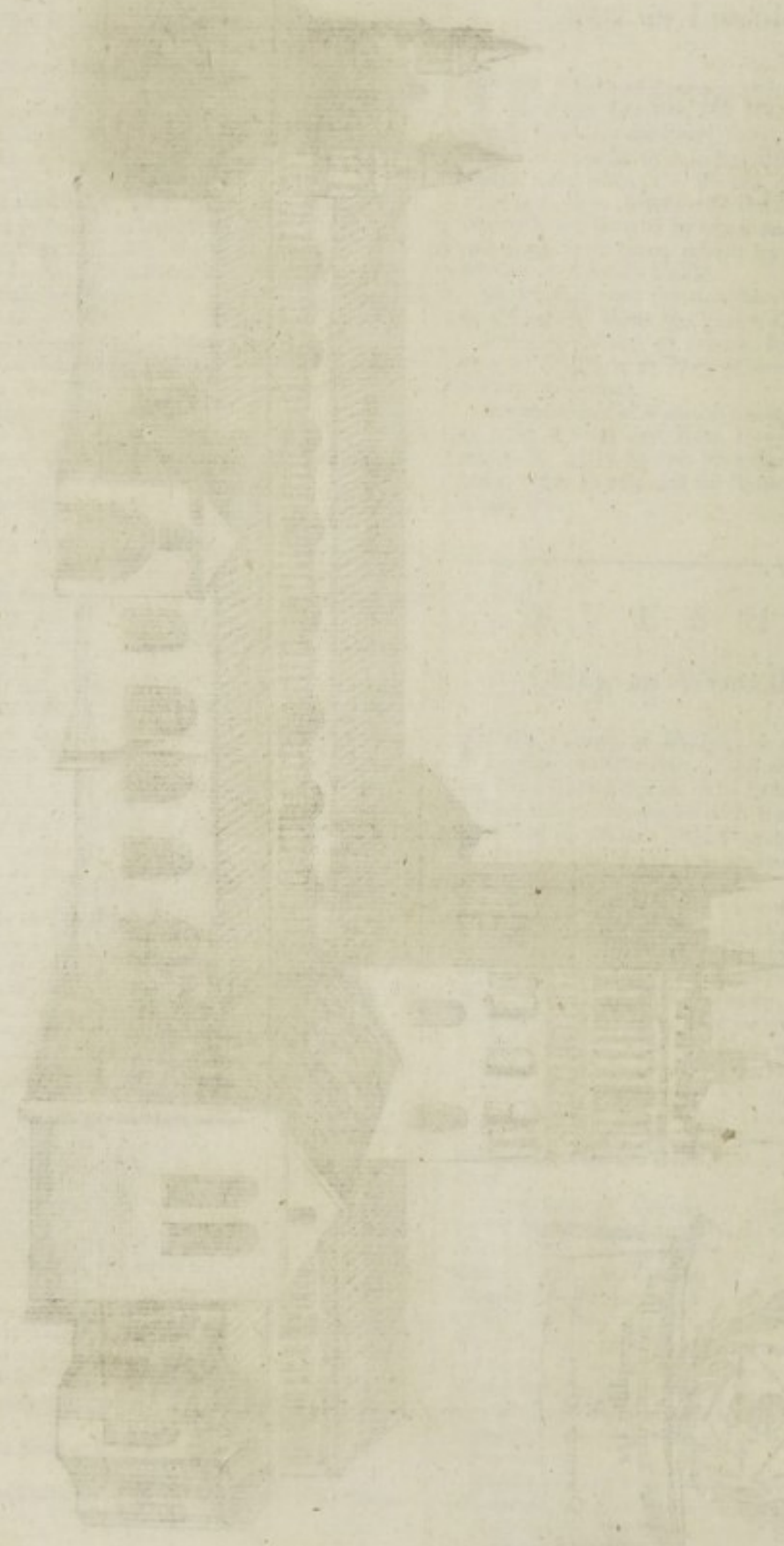
Holy Egwin the Bishop, is said to have built this Monastery, by Command of the Blessed Virgin, appearing to him. He then quitted his Bishoprick, and became the first Abbot there. After him, there were

Theokesburienſis Eccleſia quondam
Conventualis facies auſtralis
The South Proſpect of the ſometime
Conventuall Church of Theokesbury.



D. King ſculp.

the first of the school of the
Church of the Holy Spirit
of the Holy Spirit
of the Holy Spirit
of the Holy Spirit



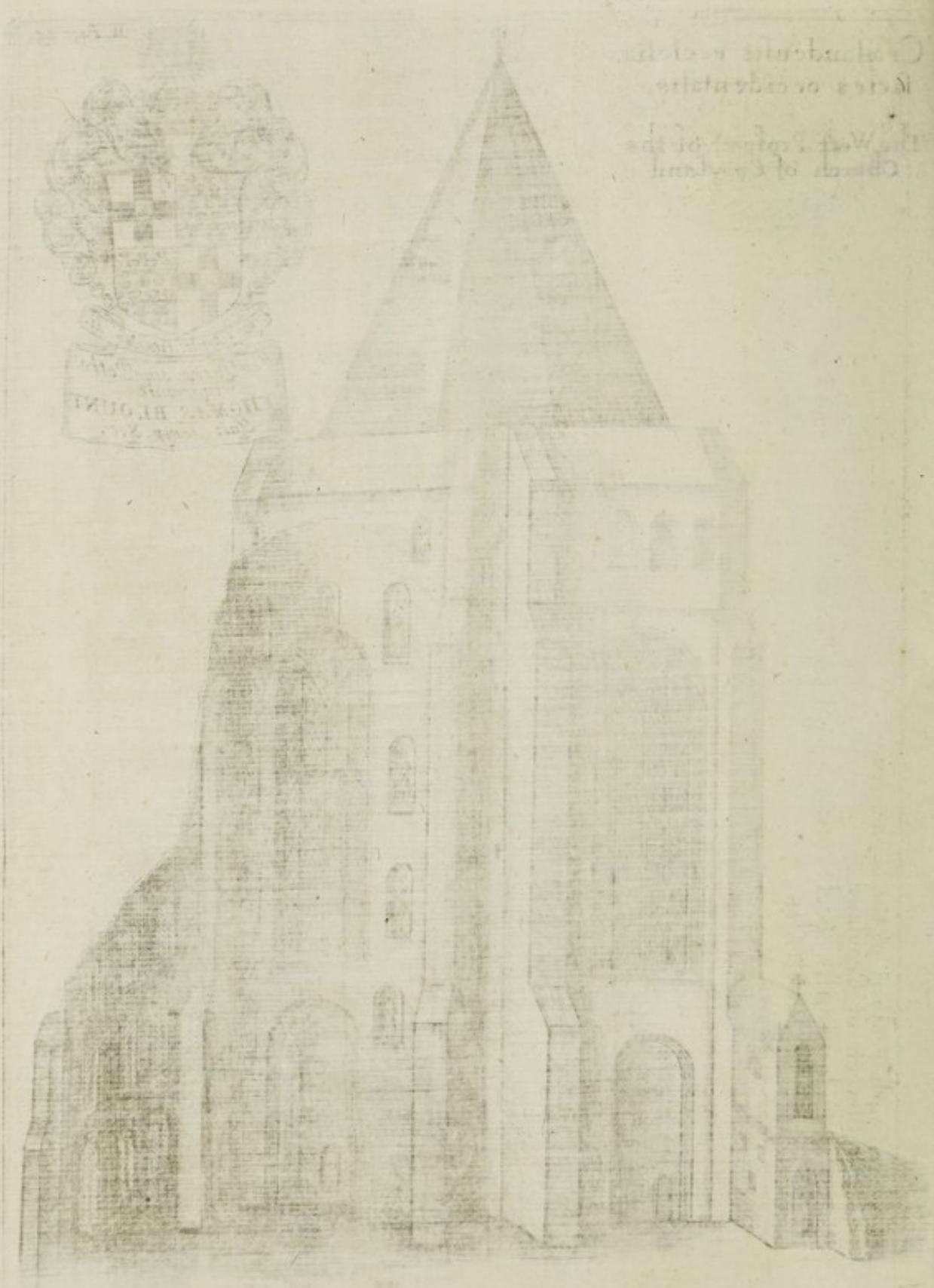
Croilandenſis eccleſiæ
facies occidentalis.

The Weſt Proſpect of the
Church of Croyland

II. Page 25.



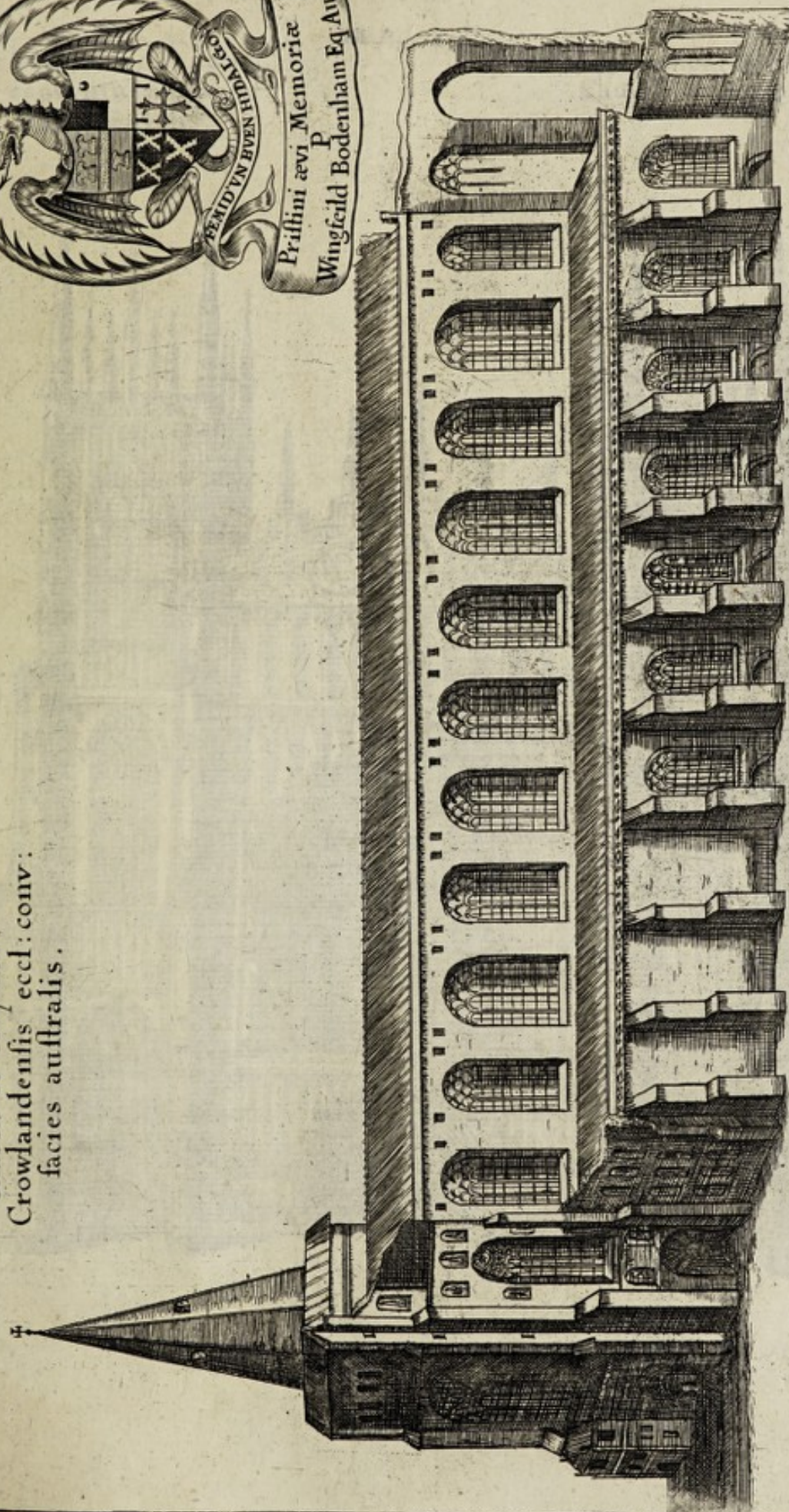
Daniel Kins delinſit ſculpsit.



Church of St. Andrew
West of London
Architectural details
of the
Church of St. Andrew

THOMAS BLUNT
Architect

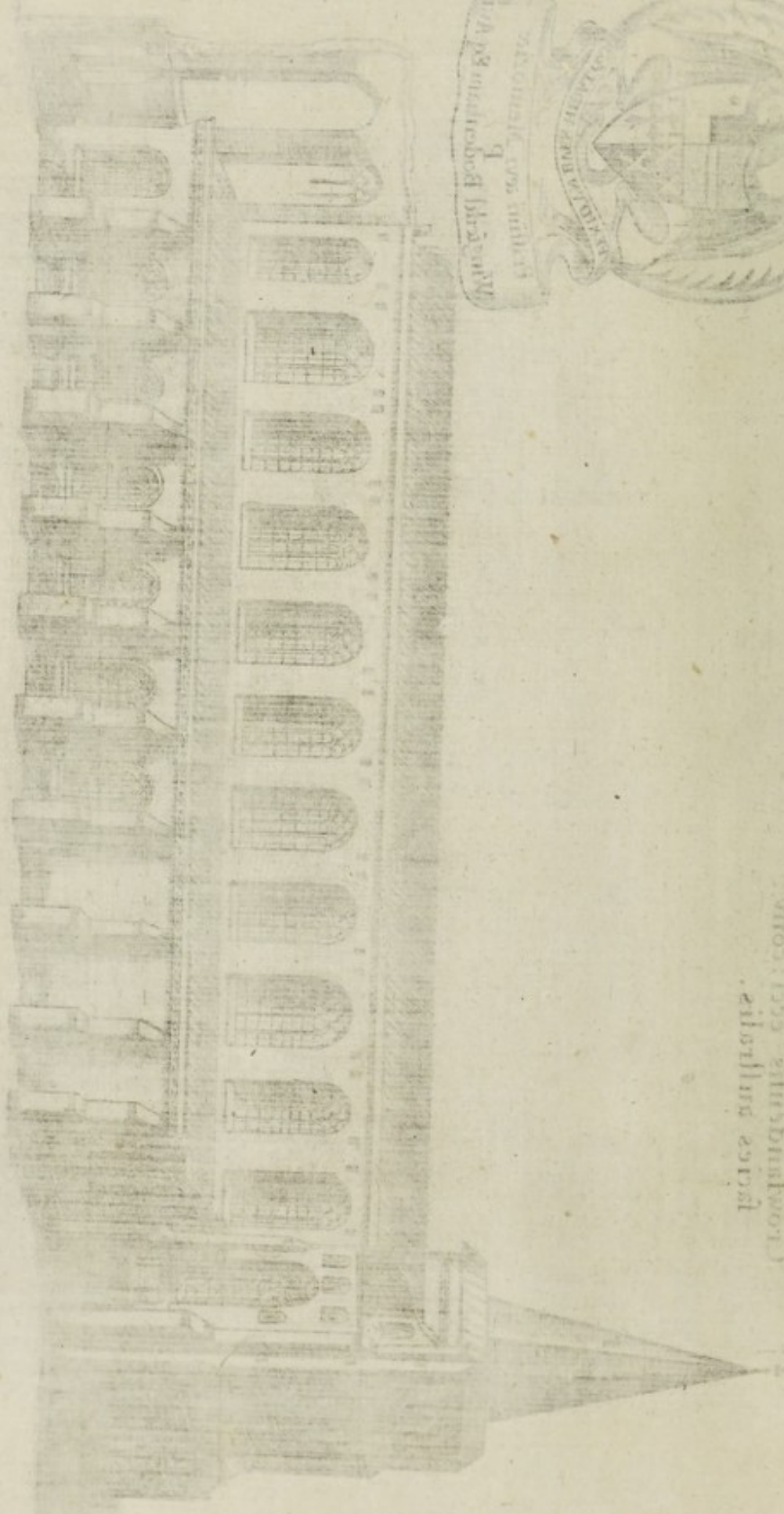
The South Prospect of the Conuentuall
Church of Croyland.
Crowlandensis eccl: conu:
facies australis.



Въведеніи въ
использованіи
въ 1875 году



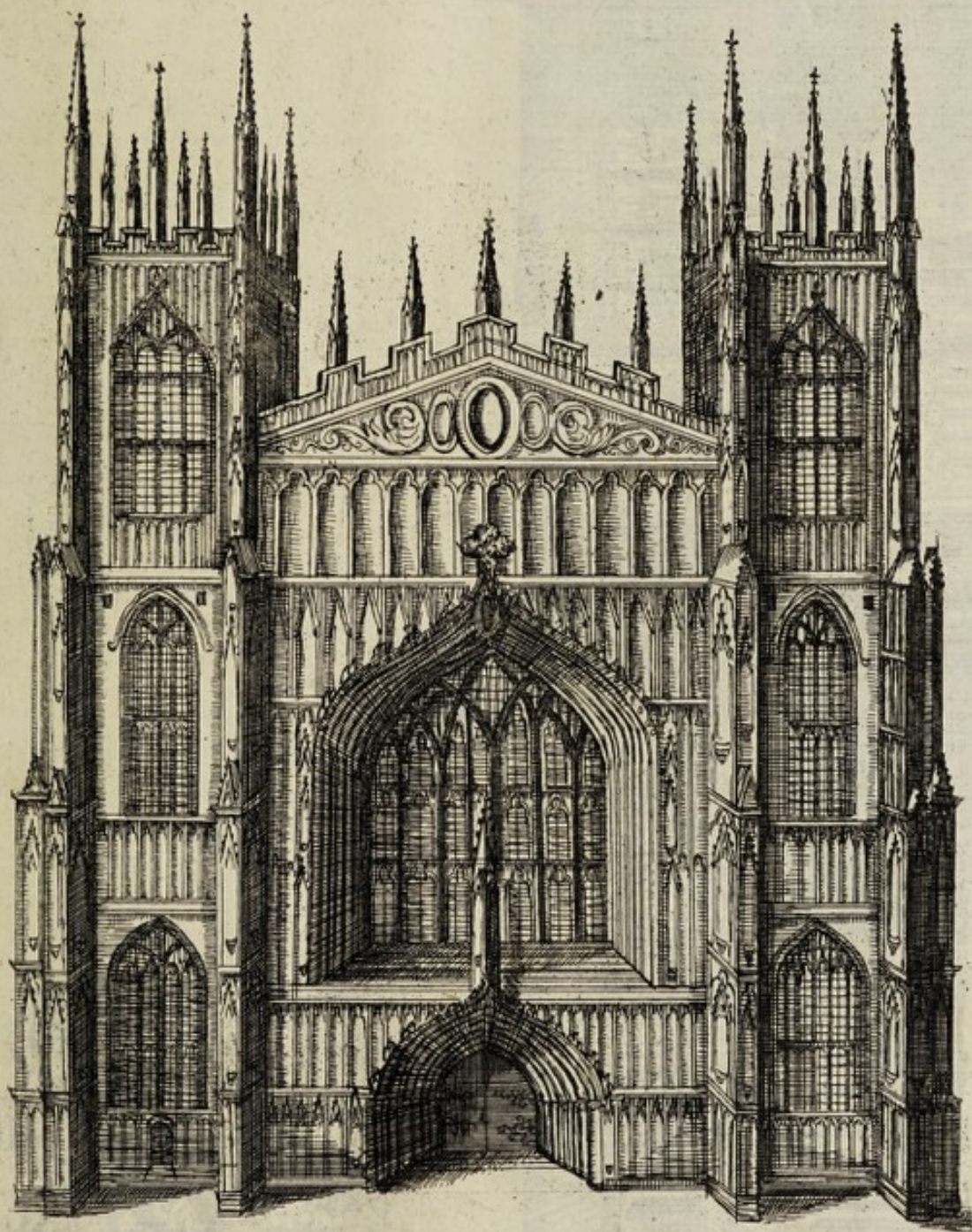
Въведеніи въ
использованіи
въ 1875 году



Beverlacenſis eccleſiæ
conventualis, facies.
occidentalis.

III Page 25.

The Weſt Proſpect of y^e Conventual
Church of Beuerley.



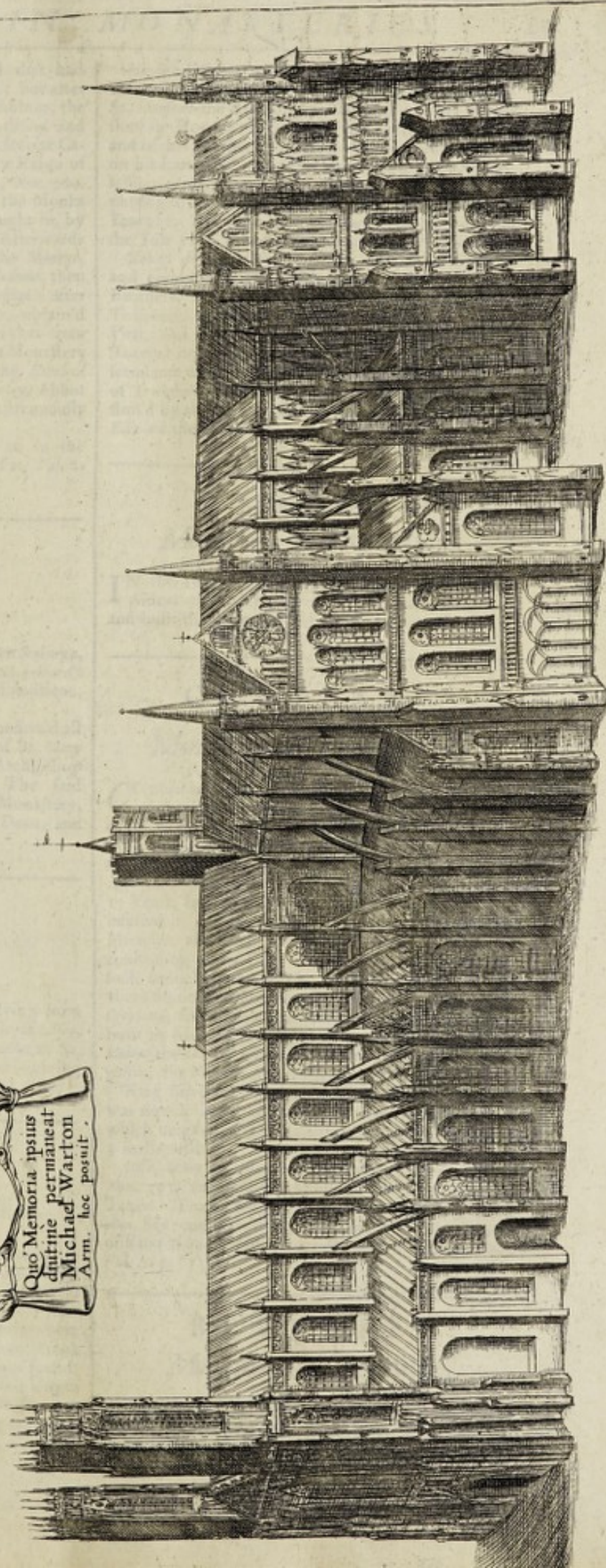
The Westwerk of the Cathedral
Church of Bamberg

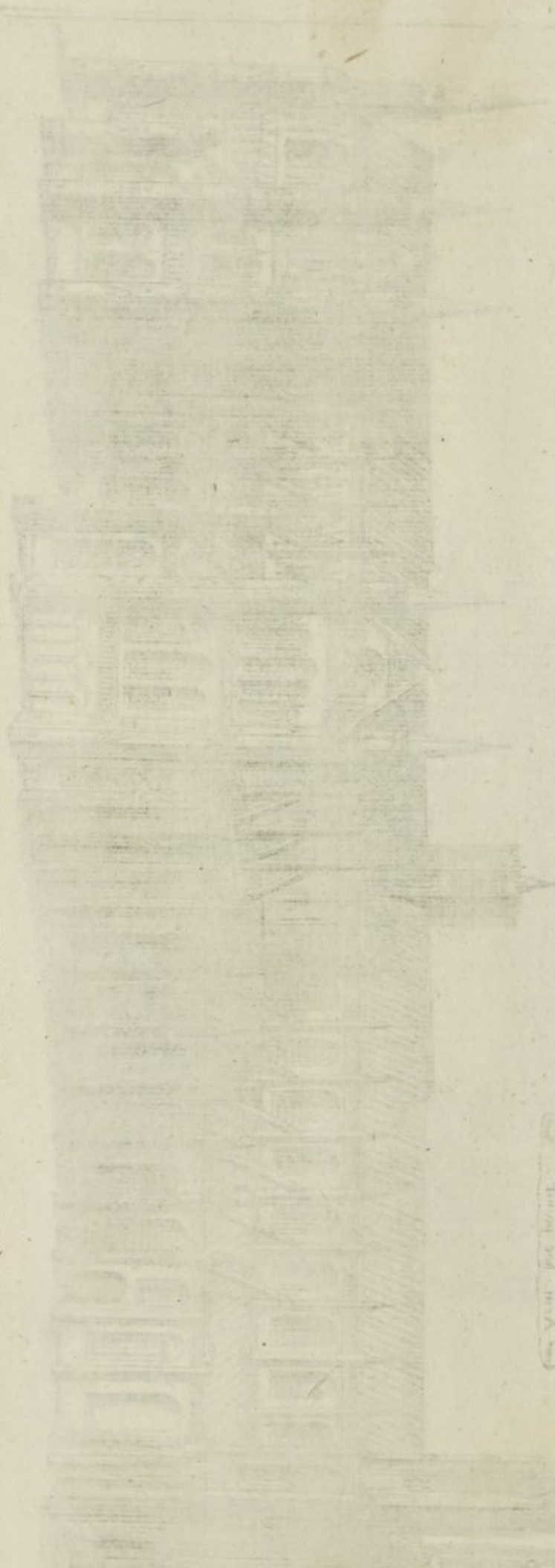
1845

Bamberg Cathedral
consecrated 1012
restoration 1845



Engraving by J. G. Schmitt





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

18 Abbots successively, who preserv'd all that had been given to their House by Holy *Egwin*; but after the Death of *Edwin*, the last of those 18 Abbots, the Monks of *Evesham*, were dispers'd by *Athelm* and *Wulfric*, Laymen, and Bishop *Esfulf* and secular Canons put in their Place, *Ann.* 941, till the Reign of King *Edgar*, and the Days of St. *Dunstan*, *Ann.* 960. Also after the Death of Pious King *Edgar*, the Monks of *Evesham*, were expell'd, and Canons brought in, by *Alfer* Prince of the *Mercians*, *Ann.* 977. Afterwards King *Ethelred*, Brother to St. *Edward* the Martyr, gave this Place to a powerful Man call'd *Godwin*, then to Bishop *Agellinus*, and next to Bishop *Athelstan*; after whose Death *Adulphus*, Bishop of *Worcester*, obtain'd this Abby, and took away its Liberties, so that from one Hand to another, the Possessions of this Monastery were miserably squander'd. At last King *Ethelred* appointed one *Ailward*, a Monk of *Ramsay*, Abbot there, and afterwards Bishop of *London*, who strenuously recover'd all the Possessions.

The Succession of the Abbots is carry'd on in the Monasticon to the Year 1379. See more of it, *Vol.* 2. p. 851.

SHEPPEY

Monastery in Kent.

THIS Monastery was founded by Queen *Sexturga*, about the Year 710. See more of it in *Lambard's Kent*, and *Camden's Britannia*, and in the *Monasticon*, *Vol.* 1. p. 88.

King *Henry* the Fourth, by his Grant, confirm'd all that had been given to this Monastery of St. *Mary* and St. *Sexturga* in *Sheppey*, by *William* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and other Benefactors. The said Archbishop after the Conquest rebuilt this Monastery, which had been long before burnt by the *Danes*, and put Nuns into it.

SELSEY

Monastery in Suffex.

AN. 711, *Wilfrid* Bishop of *Hagulfstad* flying from Persecution, lay hid 5 Years in the Isle of *Selsey*, and there founded a Monastery in Honour of St. *Mary*; *Ethelwold*, King of the *South Saxons*, giving him the Land which his Successors held long after.

TEWKSBURY

Monastery in Gloucestershire.

THE two Dukes *Oddo* and *Doddo*, Men famous in the Days of *Ethelred*, *Kenred* and *Ethelbald*, Kings of the *Mercians*, for Probity and Piety, built several Monasteries, and among them this of *Tewksbury* near the *Severn*, 7 Miles from *Gloucester*, in the Place where one *Theokys*, an Anchorite, had dwelt, from whom it took the Name of *Theokysbury*. This Monastery was founded in Honour of God, and of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, in the Year 715, and they gave to it *Stawney*, and some other few Possessions; there being then only 4 or 5 Monks of St. *Benedict*, under a Prior.

Hayward Mew, a noble Soldier of the Race of King *Edward* the Elder, in the Days of King *Ethelred*, and St. *Dunstan* the Archbishop, founded a little Monastery in Honour of God, and our Lord *Jesus Christ*; and of his Mother, and St. *Bartholomew* the Apostle, on his Lands of *Cranburn*, and endow'd it with Possessions, subjecting it to the Abbot of *Tewksbury*, and putting in Monks of the Order of St. *Benedict*, in the Year 980. Robert Lord of *Astremerville* in *Normandy*, in the Year 1102, rebuilt the Monastery of *Tewksbury*.

Robert de Candes founded the Church of *Godelive*, 155. and endow'd it, and appointed a Prior and twelve 156. Brothers, *Ann.* 1113, which King *Henry* subjected to 157. *Tewksbury*. Robert, Bastard Son to King *Henry* the 158. First, and Earl of *Glocester*, built the Priory of St. 159. *James* at *Bristol*, and annex'd it to *Tewksbury*. His De- 160. scendants were all singular Benefactors to this Church 161. of *Tewksbury*. All the Grants made to it were con- 162. firm'd by the Kings, *William* the Conqueror, *Henry* and 163. *Edward* the First.

WINBURN

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

IN the Year 718, St. *Quinburga* and St. *Cuthburga*, Sisters to *Ina* King of the *West Saxons*, flourish'd and built the Monastery of Nuns at *Winburn*.

CROYLAND

Monastery in Lincolnshire.

Croyland is one of the Islands lying within that Tract of the Eastern Marshes, which rising in the Heart of the Country, and running above 100 Miles to the Sea, are carry'd off in many great Rivers. Here *Guthlac*, laying aside the Use of Arms, at 25 Years of Age took upon him a solitary Life, and continu'd it 15 Years, freeing the Place from the evil Spirits that infested it, and being made a Priest, and known for Miracles, and the Spirit of Prophecy. The miracles continuing at his Body after his Death, King *Ethelbald*, brought one *Kenulph*, a Monk of *Evesham*, and there founded a Monastery, giving to it all the Isle of *Croyland*, free from all Lay Impositions. The Church built by King *Ethelbald* was destroy'd by *Henguar* and 164. *Hubba* the *Danes*, which was afterwards rebuilt by *Ingulfus*, the Norman Abbot thereof.

King *Ethelbald's* Grant to be seen, as in the Margin, was sign'd, *Ann.* 716, and says, the Isle of *Croyland*, which he gave to the Monastery, was 4 Miles long and 3 in Breadth.

Offa, King of the *Mercians*, by his Charter, dated 165. *Ann.* 793, exempts the Abby and its Lands from all Taxes. That of *Witlase*, King of the *Mercians*, dated 167. *Ann.* 833, confirms all Grants made to it. The Charter of King *Edred*, dated *Ann.* 948, does the same. See *Vol.* 2. p. 853.

BEVERLEY

Monastery in Yorkshire.

ST. *John*, Bishop of *York*, founded a Monastery of 169. Monks in his Town of *Beverley*, where he was himself bury'd. This Monastery was destroy'd by the

170. the *Danes*, at such time as there were both Monks and veil'd Nuns in it. This *St. John* was the first Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, and Venerable *Bede* was his Disciple. He converted the Parish-Church of *Beverley* into a Monastery of Monks, and new-built the Choir for them. He also, at the South End, built the Oratory of *St. Martin*, and plac'd Nuns there. He acquir'd to his Monasteries the Manor of *Ridings*, and then built the Church of *St. Nicholas* upon his own Land.

Count *Pueh* gave to them the Manor of *Walkingstone*; Count *Addi* gave *North-Burton*. *Dalton Church* in *Yorkshire* was given to it by King *Ofred*.

In the Year 146, after the Deposition of *St. John*, the Monastery of *Beverley* was destroy'd by the *Danes*, with all its Books and Ornaments. It continu'd three Years ruin'd; after which the Priests and Clergy of *Beverley* return'd and repair'd it.

King *Athelstan* came to *Beverley* after subduing the *Scots*, and erected there a College of Secular Canons, call'd the Place the Town of *St. John* in *Scotland*, and gave to it Lands in *Brandesturton* and *Lo-kington*, as also his Right of Grazing in the East Riding, and appointed *Beverley* to be the Head of that Territory, confirming his Grants, Anno 938. *Alfred*, Bishop of *York*, appointed a Sacristan, a Chancellor and a Precentor in this Church, who were to wear the Habit of Canons. He also obtain'd of King *Edward* 3 Fairs to be kept at *Beverley*. *Kinsins*, Archbishop of *York*, built an high Tower to the Church. King *Edward*, at the Request of Archbishop *Aldred*, gave to the Church of *Beverley* the Lordship of *Leven*. He first appointed eight Canons Prebendaries, and assign'd them Vicars. He adorn'd the old Church with a new Choir, and had it all painted from the Choir to the Tower.

171. *William* the First gave *Siglethorne* to the Church of *Beverley*, and enjoin'd his Army not to injure the same.

RIPPON

Monastery in Yorkshire.

172. IN the Year 948, *Edred*, the renowned King of *England*, wasted all *Northumberland* on Account of the Infidelity of those People, at which time the Monastery call'd of *Hripdon*, formerly built by *St. Wilfrid*, was burnt. King *Athelstan* granted the Right of Sanctuary to *Rippon Church*, and for a Mile on both Sides of the Town, with the same Immunities he had granted to the Church of *Beverley*. Whosoever broke the Peace of the Sanctuary of the Church of *Rippon*, was to forfeit his Life and Estate. The Noblemen that were present at the Dedication of the Church gave many Lands to it, viz. *Rible*, *Hesmundesdon*, and *Marchesia*; and *St. Wilfrid* gave many costly Gifts to it. See the Charter of King *Athelstan* to *St. Wilfrid* in old *English* Rhimes, and another in Latin.

St. FRIDESWIDE'S

Monastery at Oxford.

THERE was formerly in the City of *Oxford* a Monastery of Nuns, in which the holy Virgin *Frideswide*, the Daughtet of a Ruler, who refus'd to

marry King *Algarus* to serve Christ in Virginity, lies interr'd. She fled into a Wood, where she continu'd three Years, to avoid that Marriage, and thence to *Oxford*, whither the Youth pursuing her, was struck blind, and recover'd his Sight by her Prayers. There the Virgin built a Monastery, and dy'd. In the Time of *Egfred*, the *Danes* being adjudg'd to die, fled into that Monastery; but the *English* being implacable, they were burnt there. Soon after the King repenting, rebuilt the Monastery, restor'd its Lands, and added more. Afterward there being very few Priests, living at their Will, *Roger Bishop* of *Salisbury* gave it to *Grimmondus*, a learned and religious Canon, who plac'd there many Canons leading a regular Life.

The other Manuscripts tell us, that *St. Frideswide* built a Church and Dwellings at a Place call'd *Thornbury*, near *Oxford*, where she obtain'd a Spring by her Prayers.

King *Adelred* granted to it several Immunities. The Charter of King *Henry* gives the Monastery of *St. Frideswide* to the Canons Regular, with its Appurtenances, and the Chapel of *Hedington* and *Mersdon*, and *Benefseye*, besides the Churches of *All-Saints*, *St. Mildred*, *St. Michael*, and *St. Peter*, half the Chapel of *St. Aldate*, the Chapel of *St. Michael*, the Church of *St. Edward*, and the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, all in *Oxford*. Without is the Chapel of *St. Clement*, the Churches of the Saints *Lucian* and *Leonard Wallingford*; also all the Town of *Winchendon*, *Codeflow*, *Benefseye*, and many other Lands. Pope *Adrian* confirm'd all former Grants, and added many Immunities.

Maud the Empress gave to it the Church of *Aley* with the Chapels of *Brebacil*, *Borfol*, and *Exigrove*. Count *Simon*, the Town of *Pideaton* in *Oxfordshire*, *Radulphus Faber*, the Church of *Frebeuwell*; *Robert*, the Son of *Hely*, the Church of *Wurmehall*, his Wife *Emma* consenting; *Robert*, Son of *Robert Earl of Leicester*, confirm'd *Edmeton*; *Hugh* of *Elsfeld* the Chapel of *Elsfeld*.

DEREHAM

Monastery in the County of Norfolk

ST. *Witburga* built the Monastery of Nuns at *Dereham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, which, the Nuns being dispers'd upon the Irruption of the *Danes*, was converted into a Parish-Church, and the Body of *St. Witburga* was in the Year 798 found incorrupt when it had been bury'd 50 Years.

St. ALBAN'S

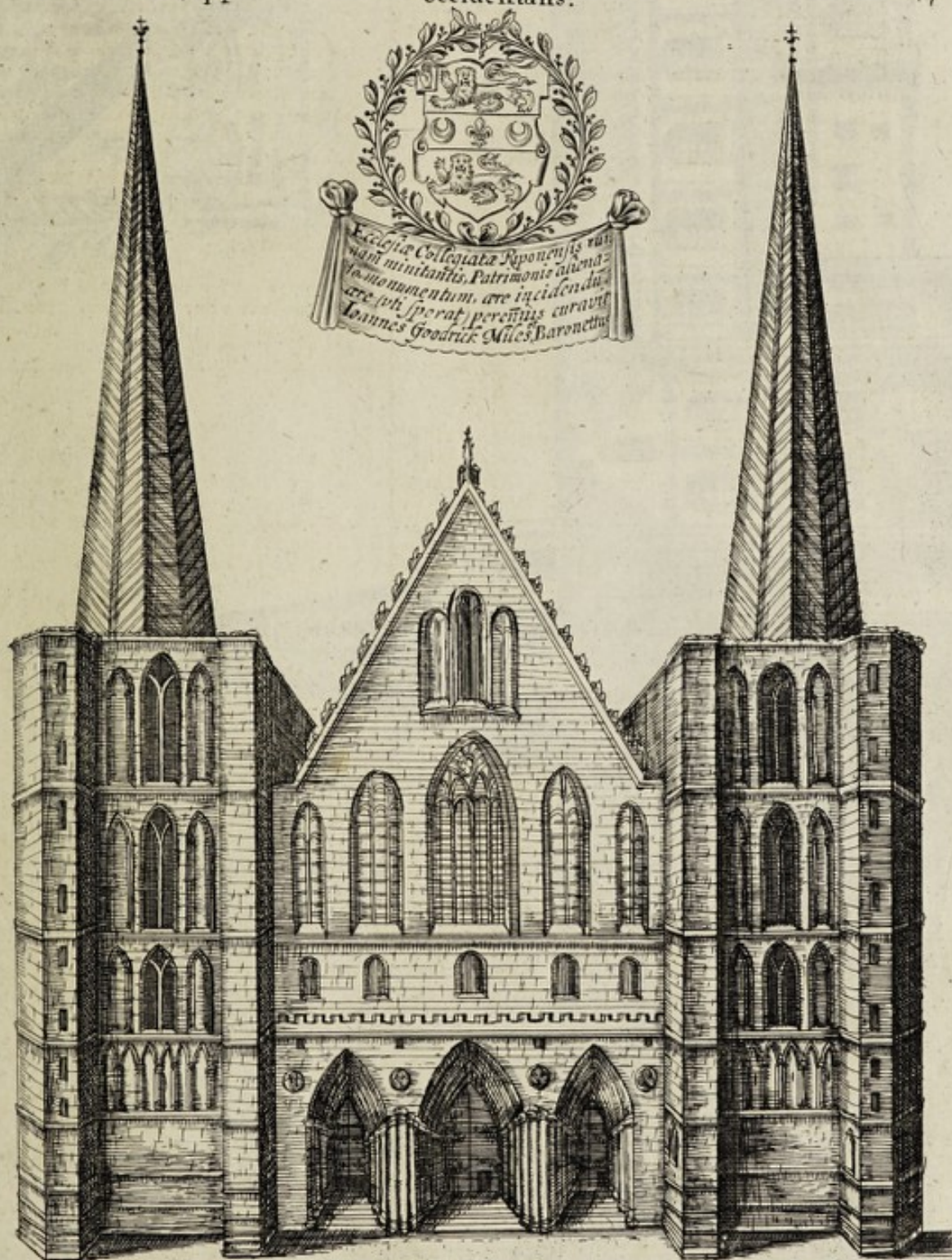
Monastery in Hertfordshire.

TEN Years after the Persecution under *Dioclesius* had ceas'd, the Church of *St. Alban*, the Protomartyr of *England*, was founded, as we see in *Bed lib. 3. cap. 7*. The Place was first call'd *Verolam*, then by the *English*, *Warlamcester*, or *Watlingcester*, now *St. Alban's*, and the Church continu'd famous for miraculous Cures. The Name of *Warlam* was given to it from the Stream on the East Side of it, the other from the great Road call'd *Watling-street*. King *Offa* plac'd the holy Body, which had long lay under Ground, in a stately Shrine, and honour'd

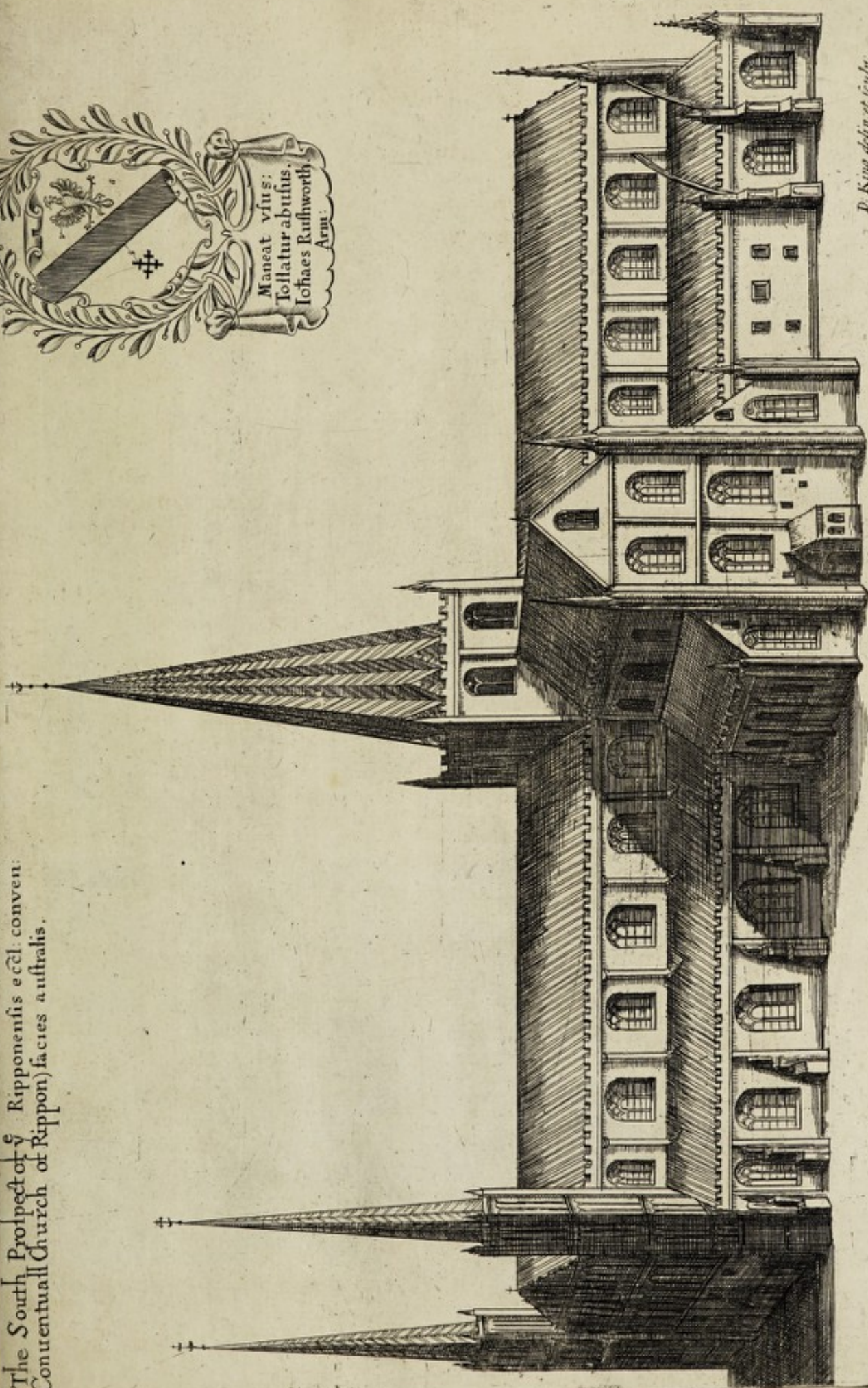
The West Prospect of y^e
Church of Rippon.

Ripponensis eccl: facies
occidentalis.

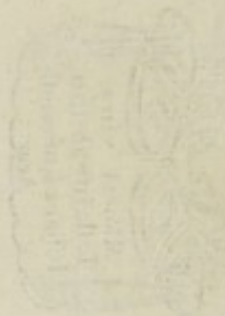
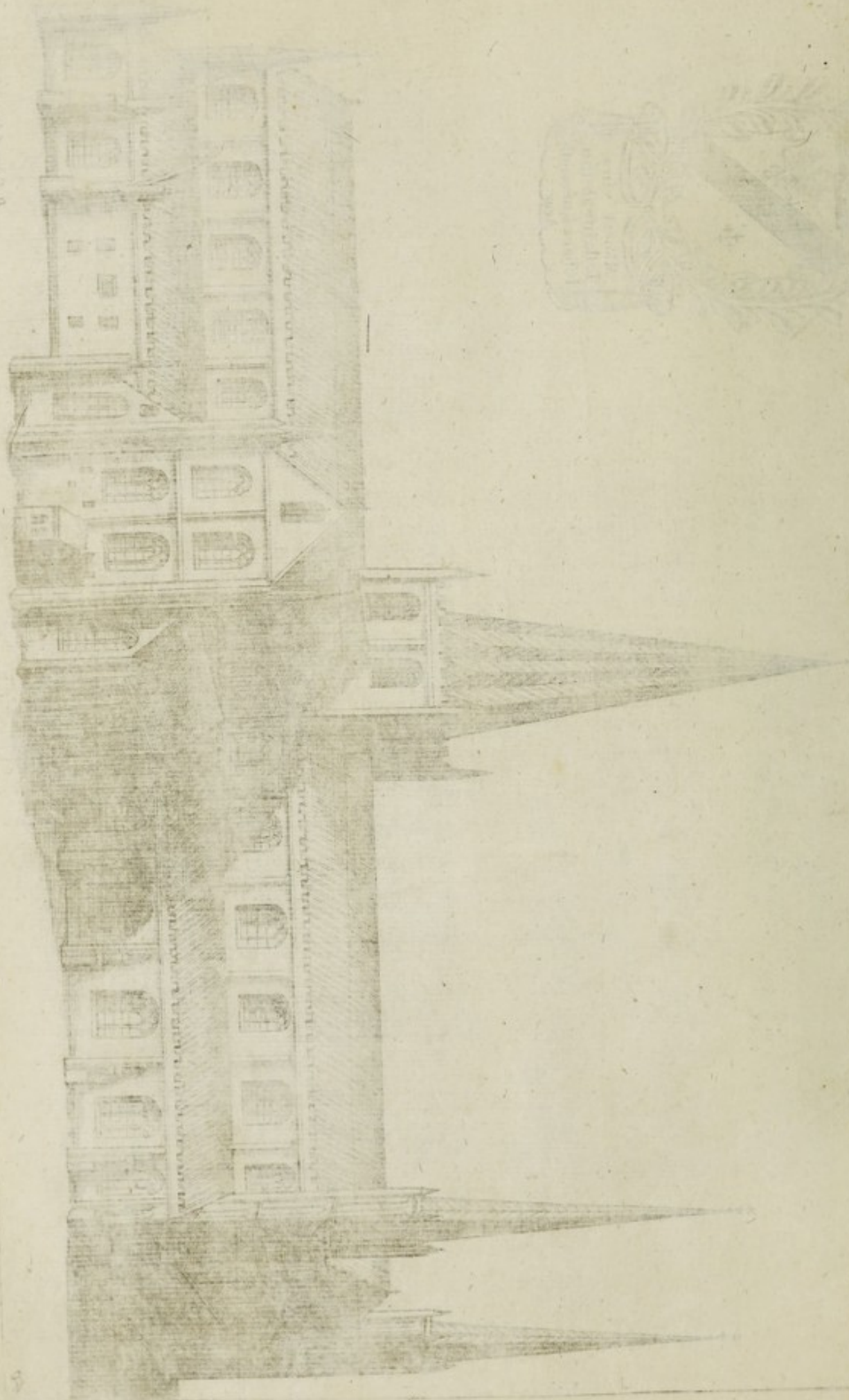
I. Page 26.



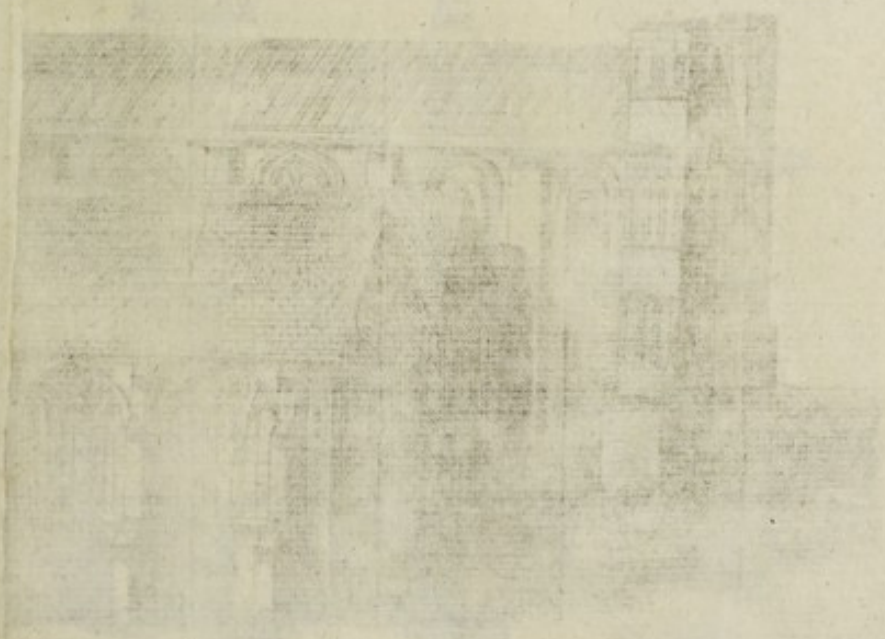
The South Prospect of ^e Ripponensis eccl: conven:
 Conventuall Church of Rippon) facies australis.

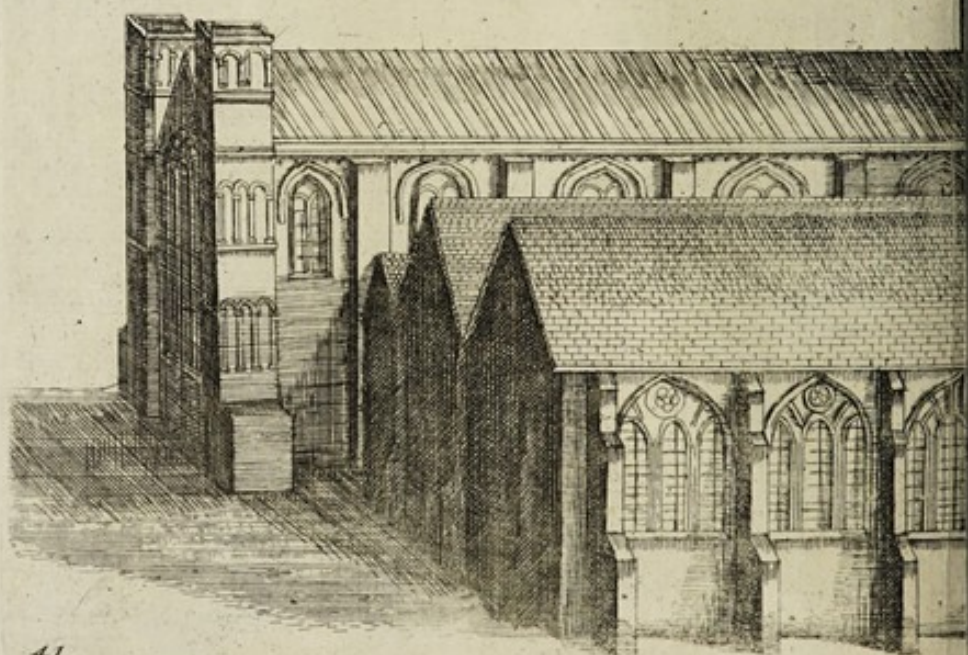


D. King delin. et sculp.



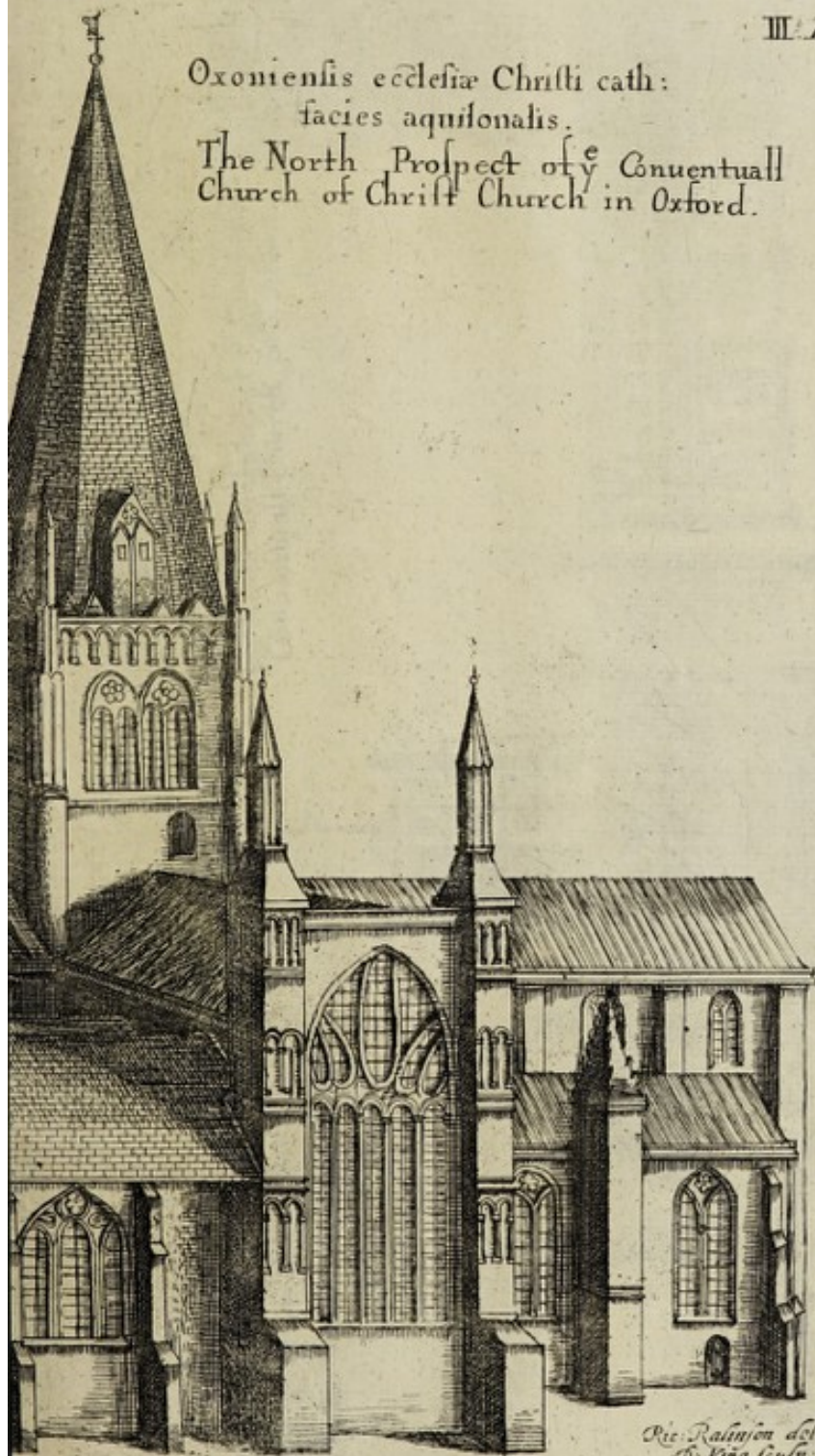
Original in the possession of the
British Museum, London





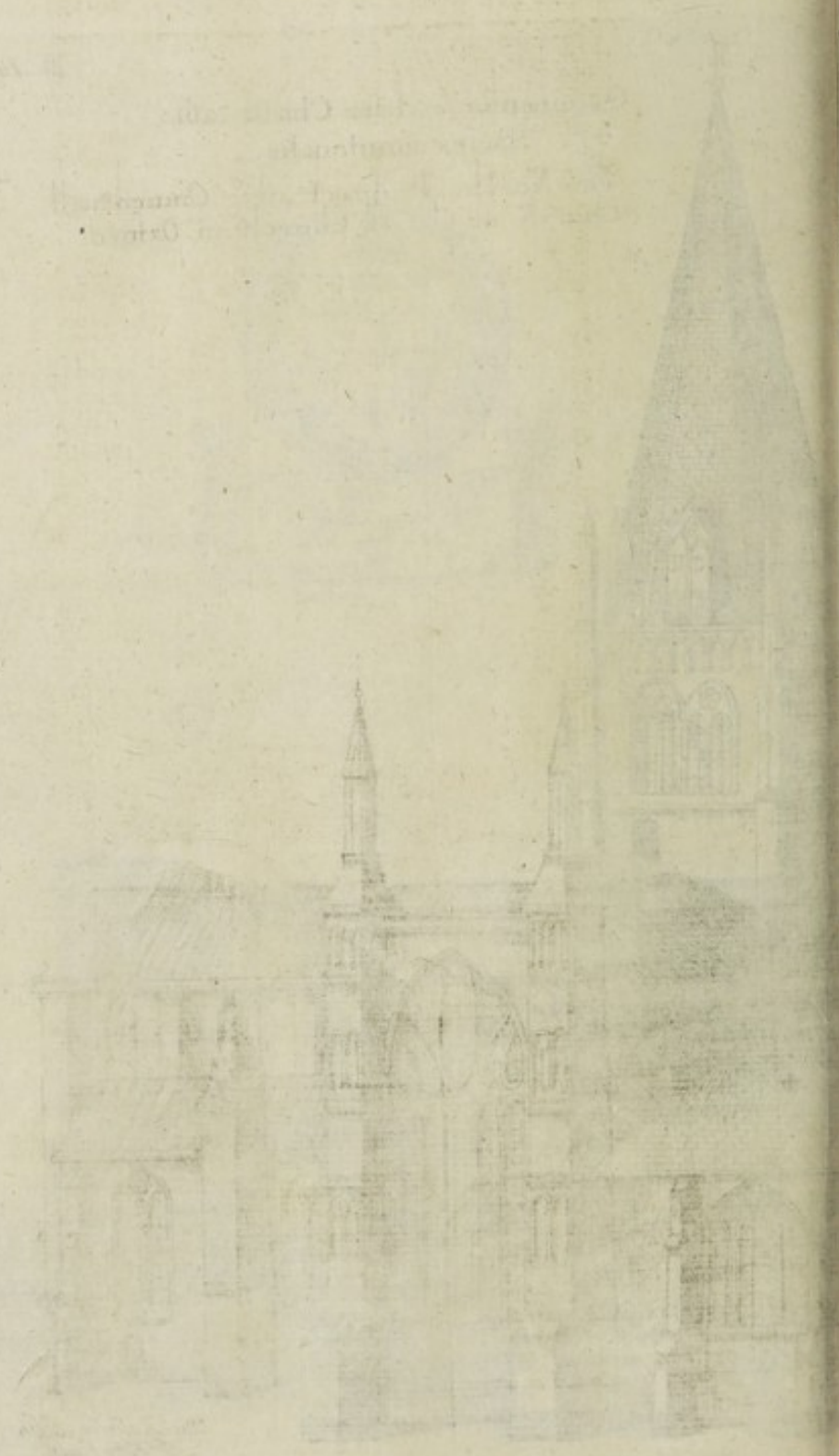
Oxonienſis eccleſiæ Chriſti cath:
facies aquilonalis.

The North Prospect of ^e Conuentuall
Church of Chriſt Church in Oxford.

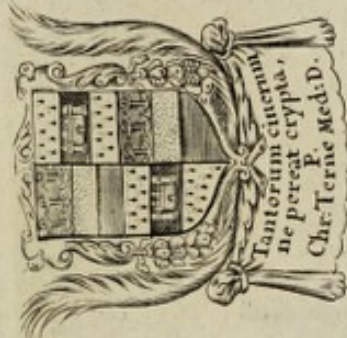


Die: Ralston delin:
D. King sculp:

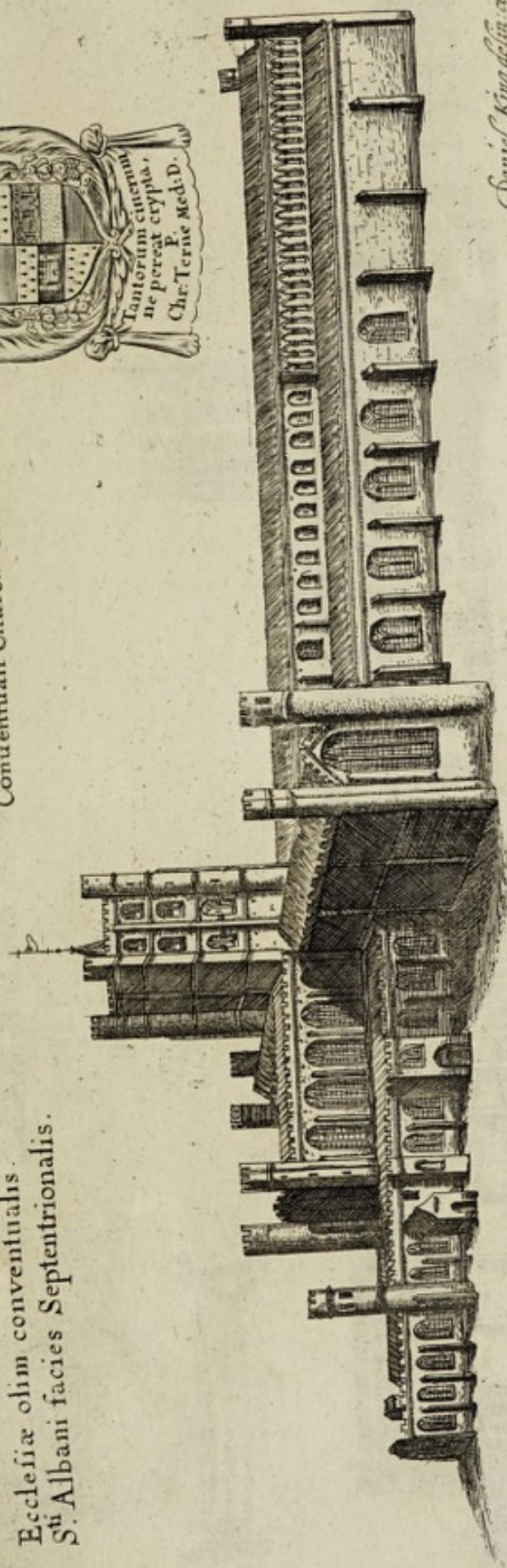
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The North Prospect of y^e Somethymes
Conuentuall Church of S^t. Alban.



Ecclesie olim conuentualis.
S^ti Albani facies Septentrionalis.

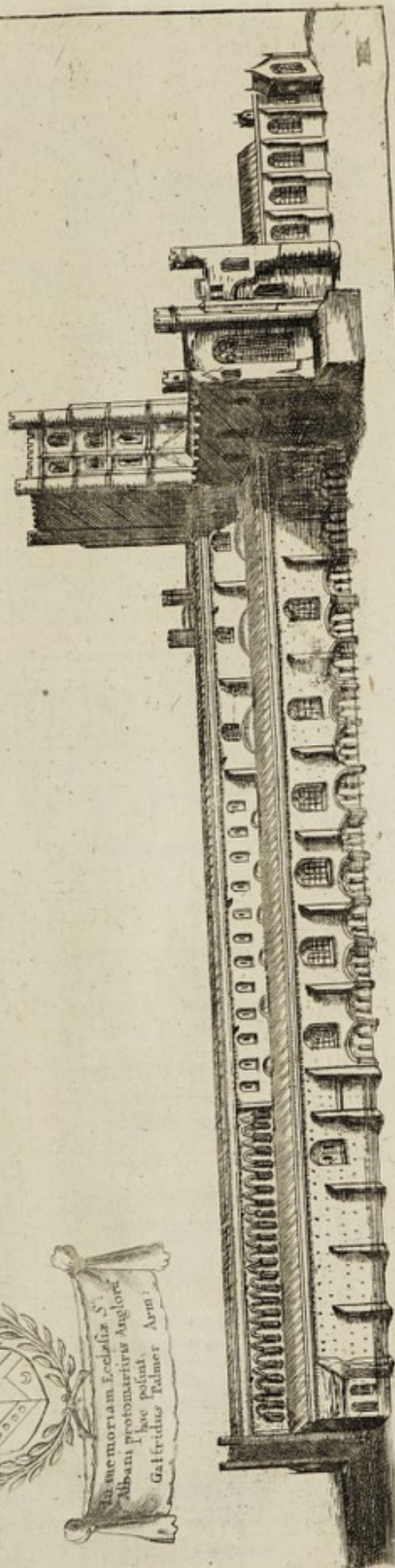


Daniel King delin. et sculp.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, located in the bottom right corner.

Ecclesia olim Conventualis,
S^{ti} Albani facies australis.

The South Prospect of ^c Somerthyme
Conventuall Church of S^{ti} Alban.

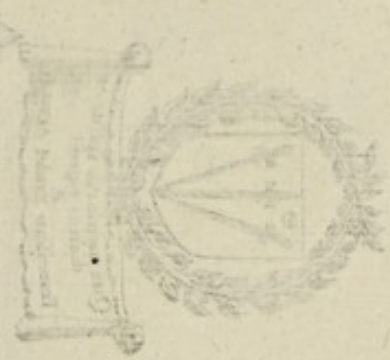
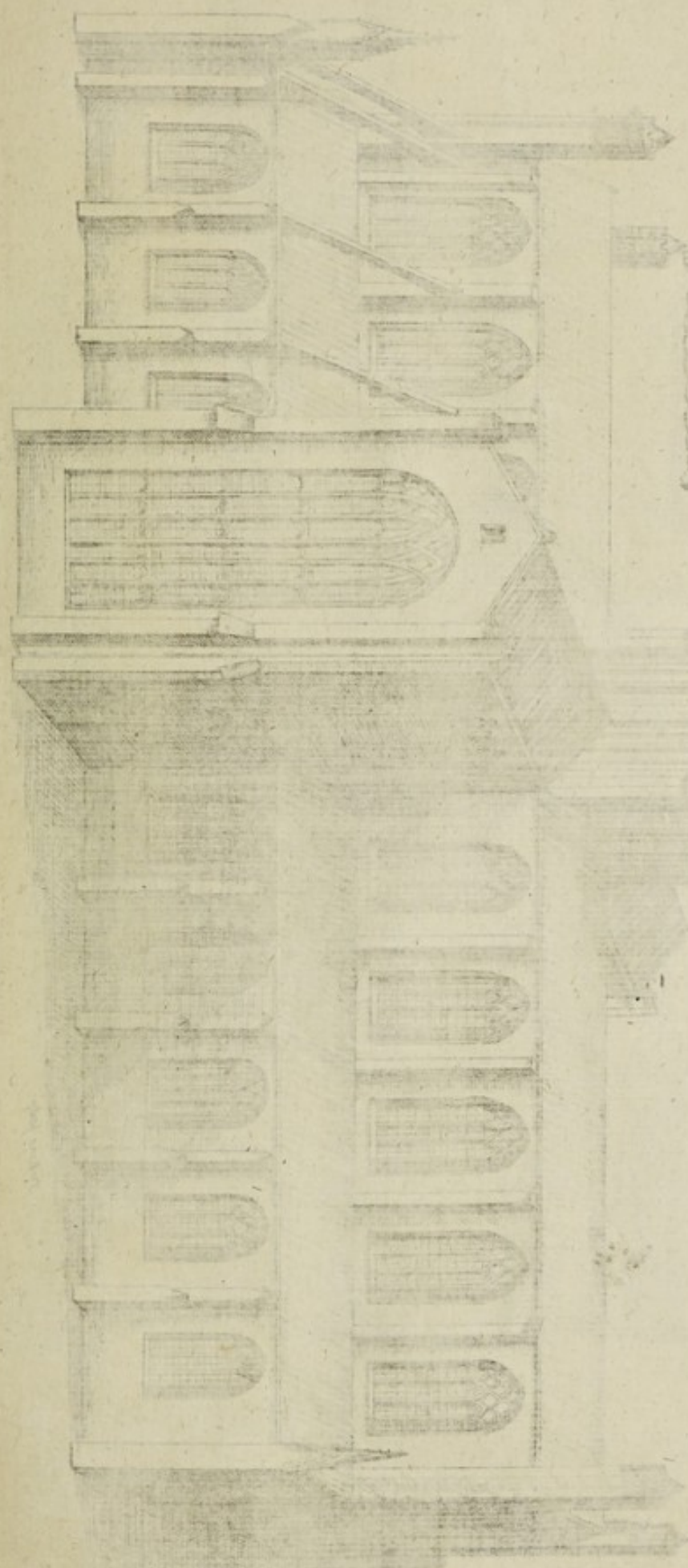


D. King delin et sculp.

Presented with a copy
of the report made by
the committee on the
subject of the
proposed
amendment
to the
constitution
of the
State of
New York
in the
year
1892

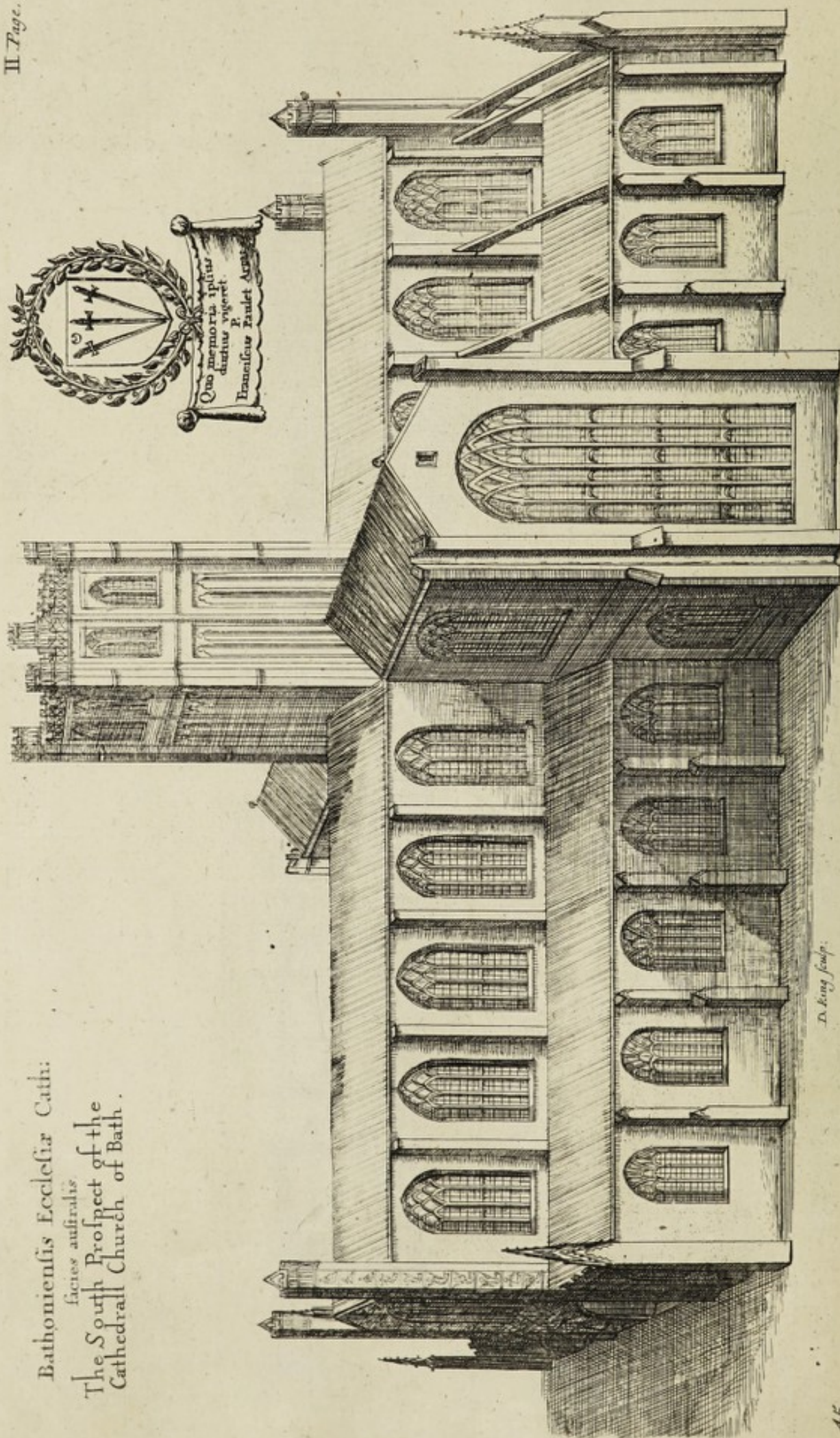
Presented with a copy
of the report made by
the committee on the
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proposed
amendment
to the
constitution
of the
State of
New York
in the
year
1892





CHURCH OF ST. MARY
 1720. By J. B. 1720.
 B. 1720. 1720.
 B. 1720. 1720.

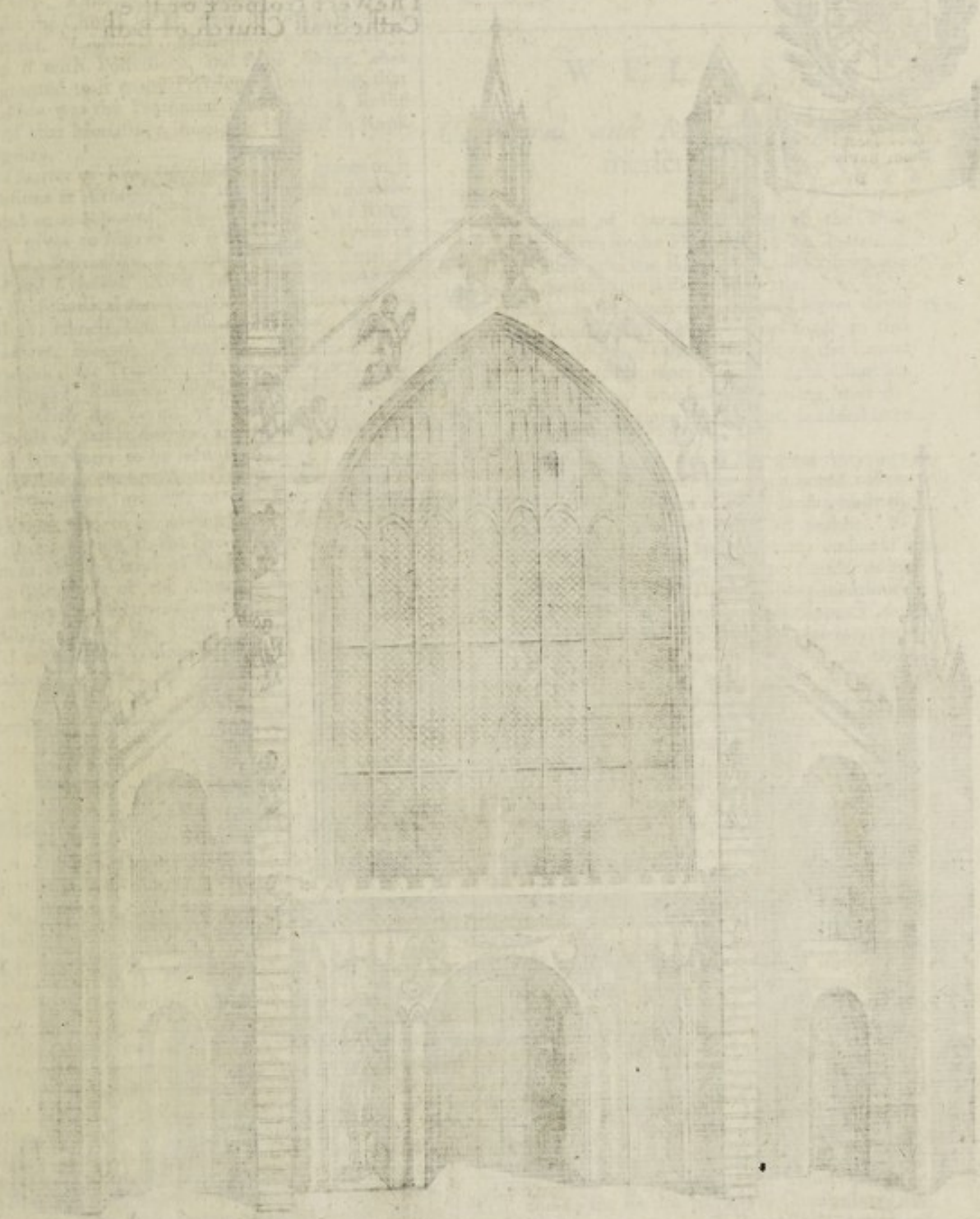
Bathoniensis Ecclesiar Cath:
facies australis
 The South Prospect of the
 Cathedral Church of Bath.



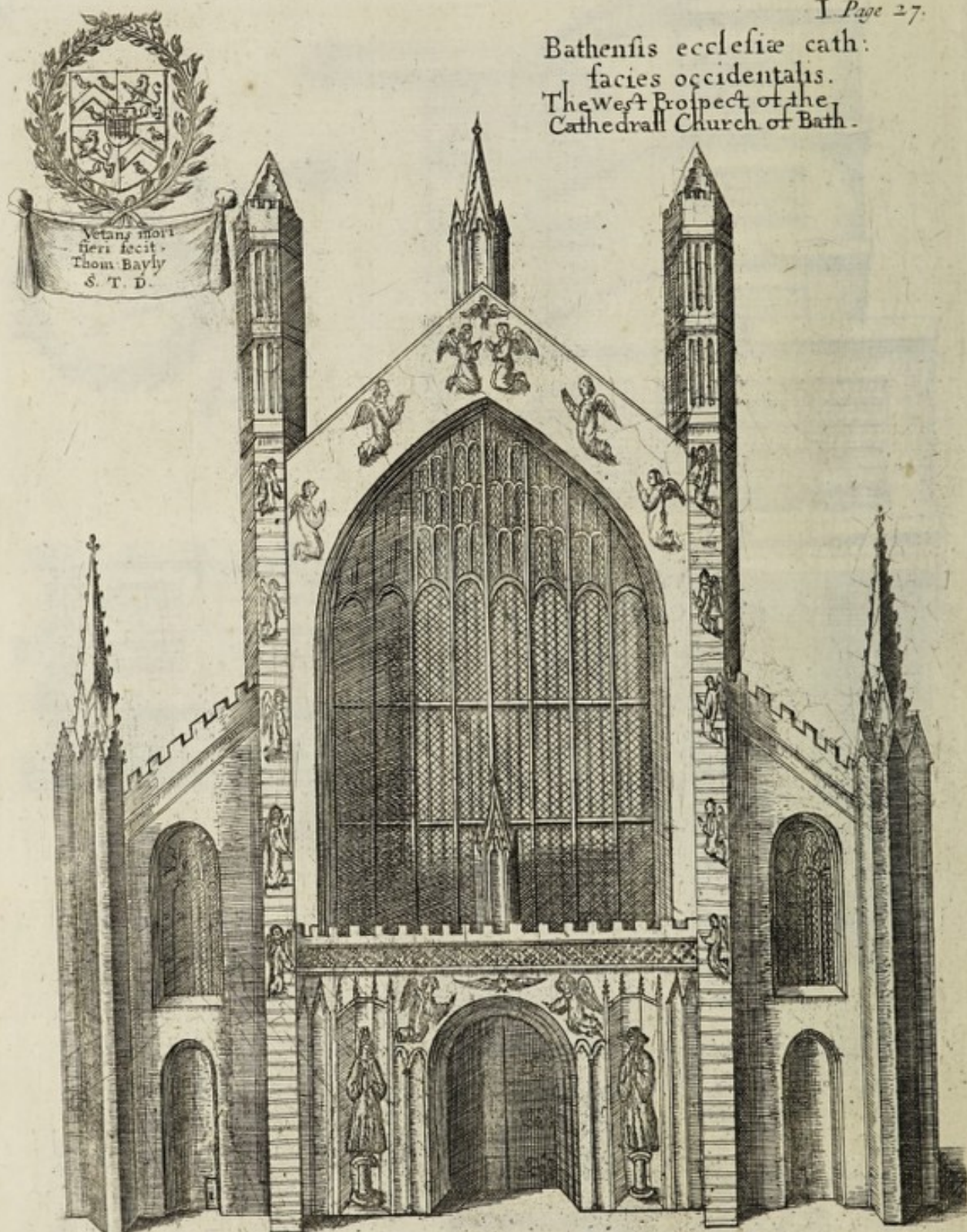
D. King sculp.

ST. ANDREW'S MONASTERY

Bathurst, New South Wales
The Rev. John Williams
Cathedral Church of St. Andrew



Bathensis ecclesiae cath:
 facies occidentalis.
 The West Prospect of the
 Cathedrall Church of Bath.



Described from a plan of the church.

with a Number of Monks, the Place of his Burial having been shown by a miraculous Light. That Monastery was never quite destroy'd, but was much improv'd by Paul the Abbot, in Concert with Bishop Lanfranc. The Church which the Britons had built there had indeed been destroy'd by the barbarous Nations, and that was it which King Offa restor'd about the Year 755.

Anno 787, Rithulphus, Archbishop of Canterbury, new-built the Church of St. Alban of Brick, and very beautiful. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, enrich'd it with Possessions, and Pope Adrian, Anno 1154, granted to it many Privileges, ordaining, that as St. Alban was the Protomartyr of England, so the Abbot of that Monastery should be the first in Rank and Dignity.

The Charter of King Offa, dated 793, grants to it 34 Manfions at *Atcaegflo*, six at *Ondact* and *Heanbemsfede*, and 10 at *Stammere*. Another of the same King, in 795, gives 30 Manfes at *Winesbawe*, *Schelfowne* or *Baldinicot*, *Seuccanblan*, or *Fintun*, with the Wood of *Horwad* and *Lygetune*. King John's Charter confirms all the Ecclesiastical and Temporal Possessions of this Monastery, namely, the Cells of *Tynemur*, *Binham*, *Wymundbam*, *Beauver*, *Walmesford*, *Horford*, *Hatfeld*, and *Beaulieu*; the Towns of *St. Alban*, *Watford*, *Kingsbery*, *Westwick*, *Redburn*, *Sandraug*, *Budewell*, and *Tydenbange*, with the Forest of *Northawl*, *Barnet*, with the Woods of *Suthaweborham*, and *Huzebeg*, with many more of less Note, to be seen in *Dugdale*.

Pope Honorius confirm'd all Grants whatsoever made to this Monastery, granting to the Abbot Episcopal Jurisdiction, and to be exempt from Subjection to the Bishop, paying to the Sec of Rome an Acknowledgment of one Ounce of Gold.

The Windows of the Church, the Cloyster, and the Library, were curiously painted with Passages of the Bible, and of the Lives of noted Persons, explain'd with Latin Verses under them, which see in *Dugdale*, p. 181, 182, 183, and 184.

B A T H

Cathedral and Monastery in Somersetshire.

A Manuscript in the Cotton Library says, King Offa built the Monastery at Bath, which afterwards King Edgar repair'd.

Leland Itin. Vol. II. fol. 38. says, King Osric, Anno 676, built the Monastery at Bath, and put Nuns into it. One *Ethelred*, a great Man, gave Lands to it. After the Nuns, there were Secular Canons; peradventure King Offa plac'd them there. Edgar was a great Benefactor, in whose Time there were Monks, whom Earl *Alfarns* expell'd for a Time.

John, Bishop of Wells, obtain'd of King Henry I. to set his See at Bath, and had the Abby-Lands given him. He pull'd down the old Church at Bath, and built a fairer; but that also went to Ruin. *Oliver King*, Bishop of Bath, began another Church, which was afterwards finish'd by the Priors of the Monastery, and is the same that is now standing.

King William the Conqueror gave the City of Bath to John Bishop of Wells. King Henry I. confirm'd that Grant, and appointed Bath the Episcopal See of Somersetshire, Anno 1111. John the Bishop aforesaid, by Deed dated 1106, appointed the Church of St. Pe-

ter at Bath to be the Cathedral of the Diocese, restor'd to the Monks the Lands belonging to it, which the King had given him, and added of his own five Hides in *Wiston*, as also *Claferton*, *Doene*, *Meresfeld*, *Efton*, *Herley*, and *Arnemud*, with a House in Bath, and another in *Winchester*.

The Catalogue of Bishops and other Particulars relating to this Diocese, shall follow after the Account *Dugdale* gives of Wells, that being the elder.

W E L L S

Cathedral and Monastery in Somersetshire.

THE Grant of *Cynwulph*, King of the West Saxons, gives to the Monastery of St. Andrew at Wells 11 Manfes near the River *Welve*, describing the Limits of the same, it is dated Anno 766.

King Edward the Confessor, by his Charter dated Anno 1065, confirms all former Grants made to this Church, and adds some others, describing the Limits thereof. *Dugdale* has no more concerning the Churches of Bath and Wells, of which the following brief Account, with the Catalogue of Bishops, is added from *Heylin*, *Godwin*, and *Le Neve*.

The City of Wells is not of any great Antiquity, and was first call'd *Tidington*, not much noted till the Year 704, when *Ina*, King of the West Saxons, built the Church there, and dedicated it to St. Andrew. *Kenulph*, another King of the same Nation, endow'd it in the Year 766 with all the adjacent Lands, as appears by his Charter in *Dugdale* above-mentioned. King Edward the Elder made it a Bishoprick Anno 905, when *Phlegmund*, Archbishop of Canterbury, consecrated seven Bishops in one Day, three of them for Sees newly erected, and among them *Adelm*, Abbot of *Glastonbury*, was appointed Bishop of Wells, and Somersetshire allotted for his Diocese. By some Writers in Latin, this Church is call'd *Fontanensis Ecclesia*. The present Church standing in the same Place as the first built by King *Ina*, was mostly built by *Robert*, the 18th Bishop, and finish'd by Bishop *Joceline de Wells*. *John de Villula*, the 16th Bishop, bought the Town of Bath of King Henry I. Anno 1088, and transferr'd his See to it, which occasion'd a Controversy between the Monks of Bath and the Canons of Wells about the Right of electing the Bishops. This was adjust'd by Bishop *Robert* above-mention'd, ordaining that the Bishop should take the Title of both Places, giving the Precedence to Bath, and that a certain Number of Delegates from both Places should elect the Prelate, who should be install'd in both, and both to be reckon'd his Chapter, and all his Grants and Patents confirm'd by them. Thus it continu'd till King Henry VIII. when the Monastery of Bath being dissolv'd, an Act of Parliament pass'd for the Dean and Chapter of Wells to be the only Chapter for the Bishops.

This Diocese has yielded to the Church one Cardinal, and to the Realm six Lords Chancellors, five Lords Treasurers, one Lord Prvy-Seal, one Lord President of Wales, and one Principal Secretary of State. The Diocese contains all Somersetshire, and in it 388 Parishes, and three Archdeaconries, viz. of Bath, Wells, and Taunton, and is valu'd in the King's Books at 355 l. 1 s. 3 d.

The Catalogue of the Bishops of Bath and Wells.

Bishops of W E L L S.

1. *Adelmus*, the first Bishop of *Wells*, 905, translated to *Canterbury*.
2. *Wolfein* I. famous for Learning and Virtue, translated to *Canterbury*.
3. *Alphagus*, or *Alphegus*.
4. *Wolfein* II.
5. *Britelm*, or *Britbelin*, 955.
6. *Kineward*, or *Kinewald*, 973.
7. *Sigar*, 985.
8. *Alwin*, or *Ealwin*, 995.
9. *Burwald*.
10. *Leoningus*, 1002, translated to *Canterbury*.
11. *Ethelwin*, expell'd by *Britwin*, and restor'd.
12. *Britwin* held it but 13 Days.
13. *Merewith*.
14. *Dudoca*, or *Bodeca*, in whose Time King *Edward* the Confessor gave to this See the Manors of *Congresburg* and *Bonwell*, 1031.
15. *Giso*, 1059. He found his Church robb'd of all its Patrimony by Earl *Harold*, and was himself fain to fly when that Wretch was made King; but *William* the Conqueror restor'd him and all the Possessions of the Church.

Bishops of BATH and WELLS.

16. *John de Villula*, 1088. He translated the See from *Wells* to *Bath*, rebuilt the Monastery which had been there burnt down, with the City, and augmented the Revenues thereof.
17. *Godfrey*, 1123, was Lord Chancellor.
18. *Robert*, 1136, re-edify'd the Church of *Bath*, again burnt down, and appointed the Title of *Bath and Wells* to be given to himself and his Successors, as above.
The See void 8 Years and 5 Months, (*Godwin*.)
19. *Reginald Fitz-Joceline*, 1174. He obtain'd of King *Richard* the Manors of *Curry*, *Wrentick*, and *Hatrol*, and founded the Hospital of *St. John* in *Bath*, and was translated to *Canterbury*.
20. *Savarick*, 1192, took the Stile of Bishop of *Glastonbury*, being Abbot of the Place.
21. *Joceline de Wells*, 1205, restor'd the See to *Bath*, added to the Bishoprick the Manors of *Congresburg*, *Cheddar*, and *Aslridge*, and perform'd many other Acts of Piety.
22. *Roger*, 1224.
23. *William Button* or *Bitton*, 1247, was Lord Chancellor and Treasurer.
24. *Walter Giffard*, 1264, translated to *York*.
25. *William Butto* II. 1267, a most holy Man, and gave *Bicknaller* to his Church.
26. *Robert Burnel*, 1274, first Treasurer, then Chancellor of *England*.
27. *William de Marchia*, 1292, Lord Treasurer.
28. *Walter Haselesborne*, 1302.
29. *John Droghensford*, 1310.
30. *Ralph of Shrewsbury*, 1329.
31. *John Barnet*, 1356.
32. *John Herewell*, 1366, a great Benefactor to his Church.
33. *Walter Skirlaw*, translated from *Lichfield* 1386; translated again to *Durham*.
34. *Ralph Erghum*, translated from *Salisbury* 1388, built a College at *Wells*.

35. *Henry Bowet*, 1401, translated to *York*.
36. *Nicholas Bubwith*, translated from *Salisbury* 1405.
37. *John Stafford*, 1425, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to *Canterbury*.
38. *Thomas Bickington*, 1443, spent much Money in Building, and left many Legacies.
39. *Robert Stillington*, 1465, was Lord Privy-Seal, and then Lord Chancellor, a temporizing Man with King *Edward* IV. and *Richard* III. and accus'd of High Treason under *Henry* VII. for which he dy'd a Prisoner in *Windfor* Castle.
40. *Richard Fox*, translated from *Exeter*, 1491, and again to *Durham*.
41. *Oliver King*, translated from *Exeter* 1495, was principal Secretary. He began to build the Church now standing at *Bath*, as was said before.
42. *Adrian de Castello*, translated from *Hereford* 1505, was a Cardinal.
43. *Thomas Wolfsey*, 1518, held this See in Commendam, and then chang'd it for *Durham*.
44. *John Clark*, 1523, was Master of the Rolls.
45. *William Knight*, 1541.
46. *William Barlow*, translated from *St. David's*, 1549, expell'd by Queen *Mary*, and by Queen *Elizabeth* made Bishop of *Chichester*.
47. *Gilbert Bourn*, 1554, recover'd much of what had been taken from this Church, but was depriv'd and imprison'd under Queen *Elizabeth*.
48. *Gilbert Barclay*, 1559.
49. *Thomas Godwin*, Father to Bishop *Godwin*, who writ the Catalogue of *Englische* Bishops, 1584.
50. *John Still*, 1592.
51. *James Montague*, 1608, gave 1000 *l.* to repair the Church of *Bath*, and set up a Pulpit of Freestone in it.
52. *Arthur Lake*, 1616.
53. *William Laud*, translated from *St. David's*, and after to *London*.
54. *Leonard Mawe*, 1628.
55. *Walter Curle*, translated from *Worcester* 1630, and again to *Winchester*.
56. *William Pierce*, translated from *Peterborough*, 1632.
57. *Robert Creighton*, 1670.
58. *Peter Mew*, 1672, translated to *Winchester*.
59. *Thomas Ken*, 1685, depriv'd by King *William* for refusing the Oaths.
60. *Richard Kidder*, 1691.
61. *George Hooper*, translated from *St. Asaph*, 1703.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Azure, a Saltier quarterly quarter'd Or and Argent.

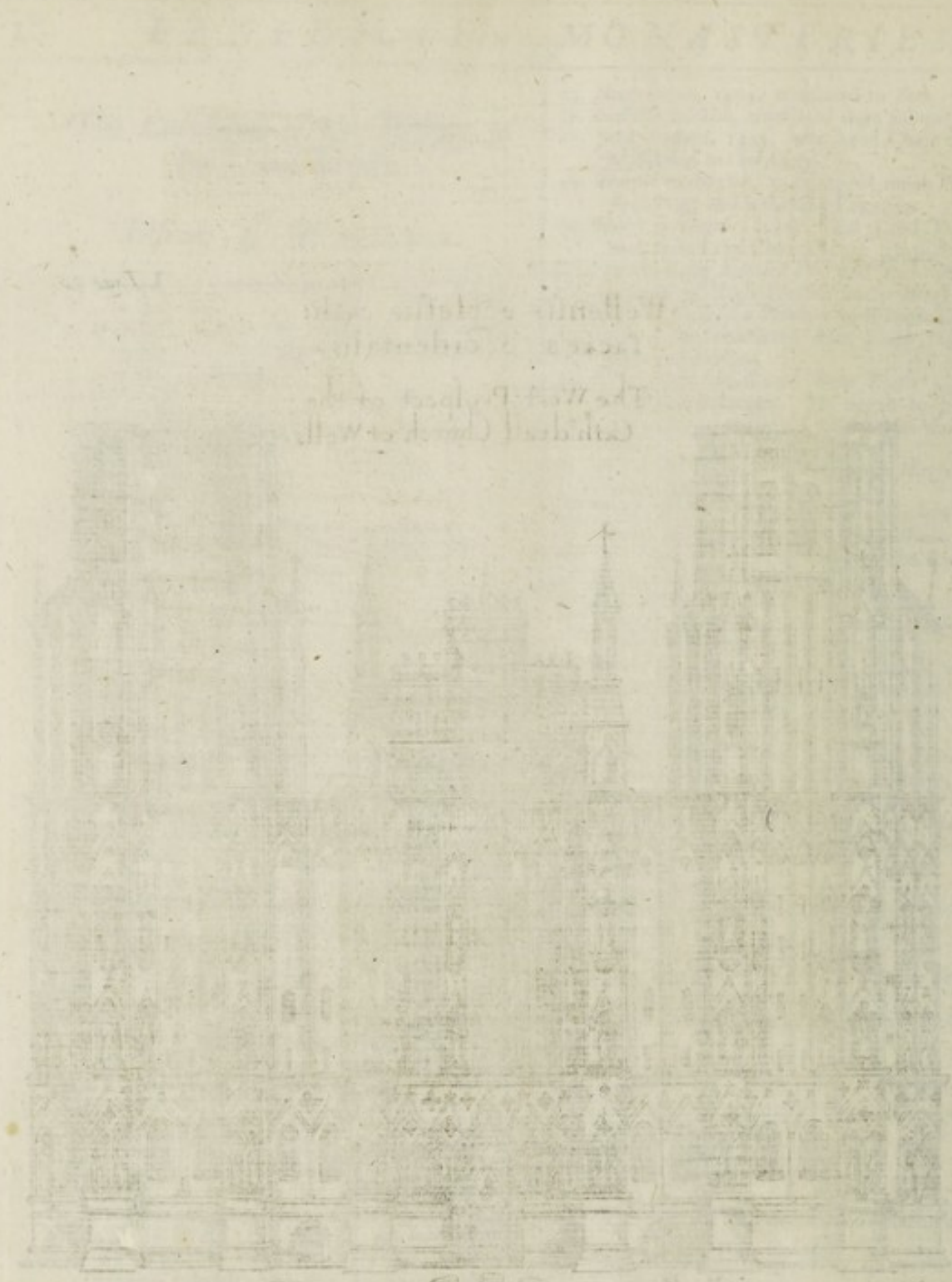
WINCHCUMB Monastery in Gloucestershire.

ANNO 787, *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, built a Monastery of Nuns in the Place call'd *Winchcumb*, say the *Annals* of *Winchcumb*. *William* of *Mahmsbury* and others say, it was built by *Kenulph*, King of the *Mercians*, who caus'd the Church to be dedicated by 13 Bishops, and endow'd it magnificently. When afterwards fallen to Decay, it was in some measure retriev'd by holy *Oswald*, the Archbishop, in the Days of King *Edgar*. The building of it by *Kenulphus* was in the Year 798, and he plac'd in it 300 Monks, there being present when *Wilfred* Arch-

Wellensis ecclesie cath:
facies occidentalis.

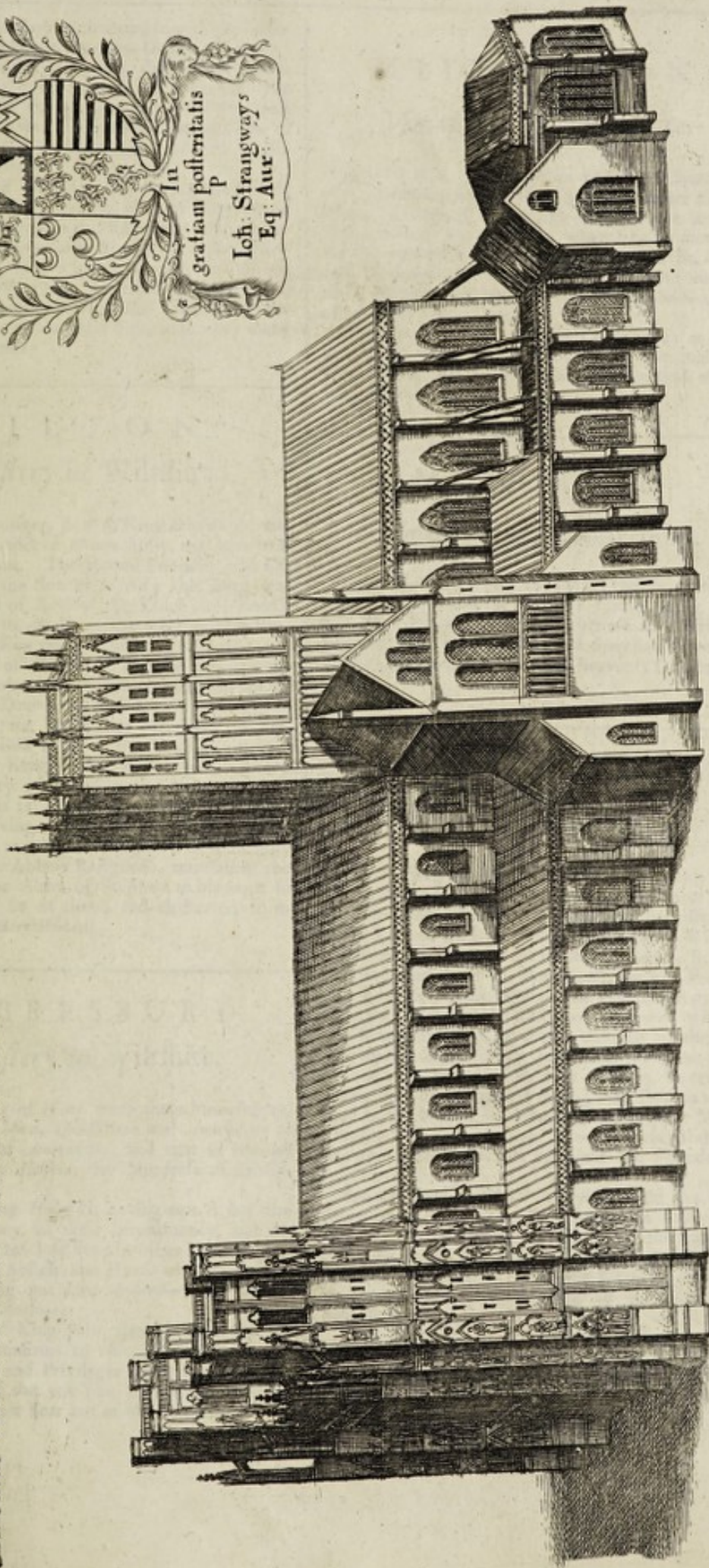
The West Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Wells





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AND
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OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

The South Prospect of ^e Wellensis eccl: Cath:
Cathedral Church of Wells. facies australis.



Jos: King sculp.



Curriculum Catalogue of 1907
The University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois, 1907

Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated it with the other 2 Bishops, three Kings, and ten Dukes.

The Charter of King *Kenulph*, dated 811, names he three Kings above-mention'd to have been the Aid *Kenulph* King of the *Mercians*, *Cuthred* of *Kent*, and *Sired* of the *East Saxons*, and mentions many Gifts of Gold and Silver, &c. presented then, confirming the same to the Monastery.

The Records of the Monastery having been burnt in the Reign of King *Stephen*, a latter Register of *Winchebumb* Abby mentions the following Manors belonging to it, viz. *Scharburn*, *Bladington*, *Eufston*, *Horismun*, *Adelmington*, *Aln*, *Twining*, *Charlington*, *Newton*, *Strawnton*, *Snowsbull*, being 11 Lordships, with all their Appurtenances. *William* the Conqueror, because these Monks had oppos'd him, took away many of their other Lands.

WILTON

Monastery in Wiltshire.

Alfred the Younger, Son to King *Ethelwolph*, was the first Founder of *Wilton* Abby, and gave to it his Manor of *Wilton*. The second Founder was *Edward* the Elder, the Son of *Alfred*; the third was *Athelstan*, the Son of *Edward* the Elder; the fourth *Edward*, Brother to *Athelstan*; the 5th *Edred* his Brother; the 6th *William* the Conqueror. (*Leland*.)

Wulfstan, Earl of *Wiltshire*, repair'd an ancient Church of *St. Mary* at *Wilton*, which had been almost destroy'd by the *Danes*, and plac'd there a College of Priests, to pray for his Father *Alquimund*, cruelly slain by *Ethelmund* King of the *Mercians*, and for himself. *Egbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, founded there a Monastery of Nuns in the Year 800, and their Number was 12, besides the Abbess.

King *Alfred*, having overthrown the *Danes*, founded a new Monastery at *Wilton*, and plac'd in it 12 holy Virgins under the Abbess *Radegundis*, translating the 12 Nuns from the Abby of *St. Mary* to his own, so that there were 26 of them, and dedicated it to *St. Mary* and *St. Bartholomew*.

AMBRESBURY

Monastery in Wiltshire.

IN the County of *Wilts* were these Monasteries, *Malmesbury* of Men, and *Wilton* and *Ambresbury* of Women. That of *Ambresbury*, and that of *Warwell* were founded by *Helfrid*, the Murders of *St. Edward*.

Anno 1177, King *Henry* II. having turn'd out the Nuns of *Ambresbury* for their Incontinency, and distributed them to be close kept in other Houses, gave that Abby to the Abbess and House of *Font Everoir*, other Nuns being put into *Ambresbury* by *Richard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The Charter of King *John*, dated in the first Year of his Reign, confirms to this Monastery all the Grants of Lands and Privileges made to it; and by another Grant of the 5th Year of his Reign, gives them 50 Shillings a Year out of the Exchequer.

MIDDLETON

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

ANNO 824, King *Athelstan* built the Church of *Middleton*, for the Soul of his Brother *Edwin*, 194. whom, through ill Advice, he had forc'd to Sea in a Vessel without Sails or Oars, where he was drown'd. 194. He also erected a Monastery in Honour of *St. Mary*, and *St. Sampson* the Archbishop, and put into it black Monks, enriching the same with Relicks and other costly Ornaments.

The Grant of King *Athelstan*, dated 843 at *Dorchester*, and confirm'd by King *Henry*, mentions the 196. several Possessions given to this Church, and all its Immunities.

MICHEL

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

THIS Monastery had the same Founder as that of *Middleton*, and for the same Cause, being built 197. in a Place difficult of Access either a-foot or a Horseback, especially in Winter, and therefore more proper for the Monks to attend to heavenly Contemplation.

POLESWORTH

Monastery in Warwickshire.

Egbert, King of the *West Saxons*, built this Monastery of Nuns, and made his Daughter *Edith* the first Abbess, having caus'd her to be instructed in the Rule of *St. Benedict* by *Modwen*, an Irish Lady, whom he had sent for out of that Country, because she had there cur'd his Son *Arnulf*, by her Prayers, 198. of a Leprosy. King *William* the Conqueror gave to Sir *Robert Marmyon* the Castle of *Tamworth*, with all the Lands about it, in which was the Nunnery of *Polesworth*. This Knight turn'd out the Nuns; but a Year after being terrify'd by a Vision, he restor'd them, they having retir'd during that Time to a Cell they had at *Oldbury* or *Aldbury*, given to their Monastery by *Walter de Hastings*. However the aforesaid *Marmyon* was afterwards reckon'd the Founder of *Polesworth*.

See the Deed of *Walter de Hastings*, and the Confirmation of the same by *Roger* Bishop of *Chester*, and *Hugh* the Son of *Richard*, to *Aldbury*, of the Lands of *Calvaicroft*, lying between the two Roads of *Mere-street* and *Berebelia-street*. Also the Grant of the same made by *Walcheline* of *Manchester* to the Church of *Polesworth*.

*The Monastery and now Cathedral
Church of*

*St. WERBURGA
at Chester.*

*W*erburga, Daughter to Wulphere King of the Mercians, was a most holy Virgin, and dy'd a Nun in an old Monastery at Chester, which was afterwards given to Monks by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester.

King Edgar seems to have been the Founder of the Church of St. Werburga, by his Grant to it of 17 Manſes in the ſeveral Places call'd Hodeſmil, Coſaul, Huntingdon, Hapton, Eſton, and Barwe.

The Poſſeſſions of St. Werburga, given by Earl Hugh Lupus of Cheſter and others, and the former confirm'd by him, are theſe following, *Ynez, Saltſon, Sutrſon, Cleveley, Huntingdon, Boithon, Wewereſſon, Croiton, Trochford, Clifton, Eſton, Wiſdleck, Hodſley, Weapram, and half Rabby, a third Part of Weſton, Salchale and Staney, half Leche, a Carucate of Pulford, and a third of Bevewardſley, Edinchale and Setewrick.* Alſo they gave within the City of Cheſter the Street from the North Gate to the Church, a Mill at the City-Bridge, two Manors in *Angleſey*, one in *Roſt*, one in *Wirballe, Erbery*, and ten Plough-Lands in *Lindſey, Weſton in Derbyſhire*, the Church of *Eſton*, and the Tithes of *Erithon, Frodeſſon, Wewereſſon, Lech, Roceſter, Haurdin, Coſſaul, Biſſopſtrid, Upton, Campden, Eaſtſam, the Fiſhing-Tithe of Frodeſſon, Rodelen, and Angleſey*; the Tithes of *Deneſford*. The Particulars given by William Malbanck and Walceline, which follow in *Dugdale*, are too tedious to enumerate, he having nothing more particular as to this Church, but what muſt be refer'd to his 985th Page of this Volume, and therefore we proceed to what others ſay of this Church and Biſhoprick, firſt taking Notice that the Monastery was valu'd at 1003*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* per Annum.

Godwin and Heylin agree that this Church of St. Werburga was built by Count Leofrick, but repair'd, beautify'd and endow'd by Hugh Lupus, the great Earl of Cheſter, in the Year 1094, as has been ſeen above. The ſaid Hugh put Monks into it, whereas it had before belong'd to Nuns, and ſo it continu'd till King Henry VIII. Peter Biſhop of Lichfield remov'd his See to Cheſter; but his Succeſſor Robert de Lynneſey carry'd it away to Coventry; ſo that this is not to be look'd upon as a Biſhop's See till the latter Times, having been before in the ſaid Dioceſe of Lichfield. King Henry VIII. above mention'd, having ſuppreſs'd the Monastery, erected this into an Epitſcopal See, making up the Revenue thereof of the two Archdeaonries of Richmond and Cheſter, the Jurisdiction of the firſt extending over Richmondſhire and Part of Cumberlond; that of the latter over Lancaſhire and Cheſhire. It was firſt made ſubject to the Province of Canterbury; but upon Conſideration that the Archbiſhop of York had only two Suffragans, it was afterwards annex'd to him. The Dioceſe contains 256 Pariſhes, and the Biſhoprick is valu'd in the King's Books 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The Catalogue of the Biſhops of Cheſter.

Heylin mentions firſt Nicholas Fernham, without any further Account than that he was tranſlated to Durham, and places him in the Year 1240; which being ſo long before this was made a Biſhoprick, and others taking no Notice of him, he might perhaps as well have been omitted.

1. John Bird, tranſlated from Bangor by King Henry VIII. to be the firſt Biſhop of this See, Anno 1541, was depriv'd by Queen Mary.
2. George Cotes, prefer'd by Queen Mary, 1556.
3. Cuthbert Scot, 1556, depriv'd by Queen Elizabeth, and imprison'd, fled to Louvain.
4. William Downham, 1561.
5. William Chaderton, 1579, tranſlated to Lincoln.
6. Hugh Billet, or Bellot, tranſlated from Bangor, 1595.
7. Richard Vaughan, 1597, tranſlated to London.
8. George Lloyd, tranſlated from the Iſle of Man, 1604.
9. Thomas Morton, 1616, tranſlated to Lichfield and Coventry.
10. John Bridgman, 1619.
11. Brian Walton, 1660.
12. Henry Ferne, 1661.
13. George Hall, 1662.
14. John Wilkins, 1668.
15. John Pearson, 1672.
16. Thomas Cartwright, 1686, went away with King James II. and dy'd abroad.
17. Nicholas Straſford, 1689.
18. Sir William Dawes Bar. 1707, tranſlated to York.
19. Francis Gaſtrell, 1714.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Gules, three Mitres with their Labels, Or.

*A THELING
Monastery in Somerſetſhire.*

*A*theling is not an Iſland in the Sea, but ſo encompass'd with Marſhes and Waters, that there is no coming at it but by Boat. The little Monastery there was built by Alfred, King of the Weſt Saxons, who having been once expell'd his Kingdom by the Danes, found there a ſafe Retreat; and having been promis'd in a Viſion to be reſtor'd, he vow'd he would there erect a Monastery. The Monks there were few and poor. King Alfred's Grant of ten Manſions at Sudon to this Monastery is dated 878.

The ſame King founded the Monastery of Nuns at Shaftesbury, and plentifully endow'd both thoſe Monasteries.



P. M.
 Prenomobilis Richarda
 Grosvenour de Eaton
 in Comit. Cestr. Eq. aur.
 et Baroneth. ex Stirpe
 Gynitutu Cestrise, vt abun
 de patet in Archivis A.
 12 Regis Ric. 2.^o

HUGH LUPUS EARLE of CHESTER
 sitting in his PARLIAMENT with
 the Barons and ABBOTS of
 that Countie PALATINE.

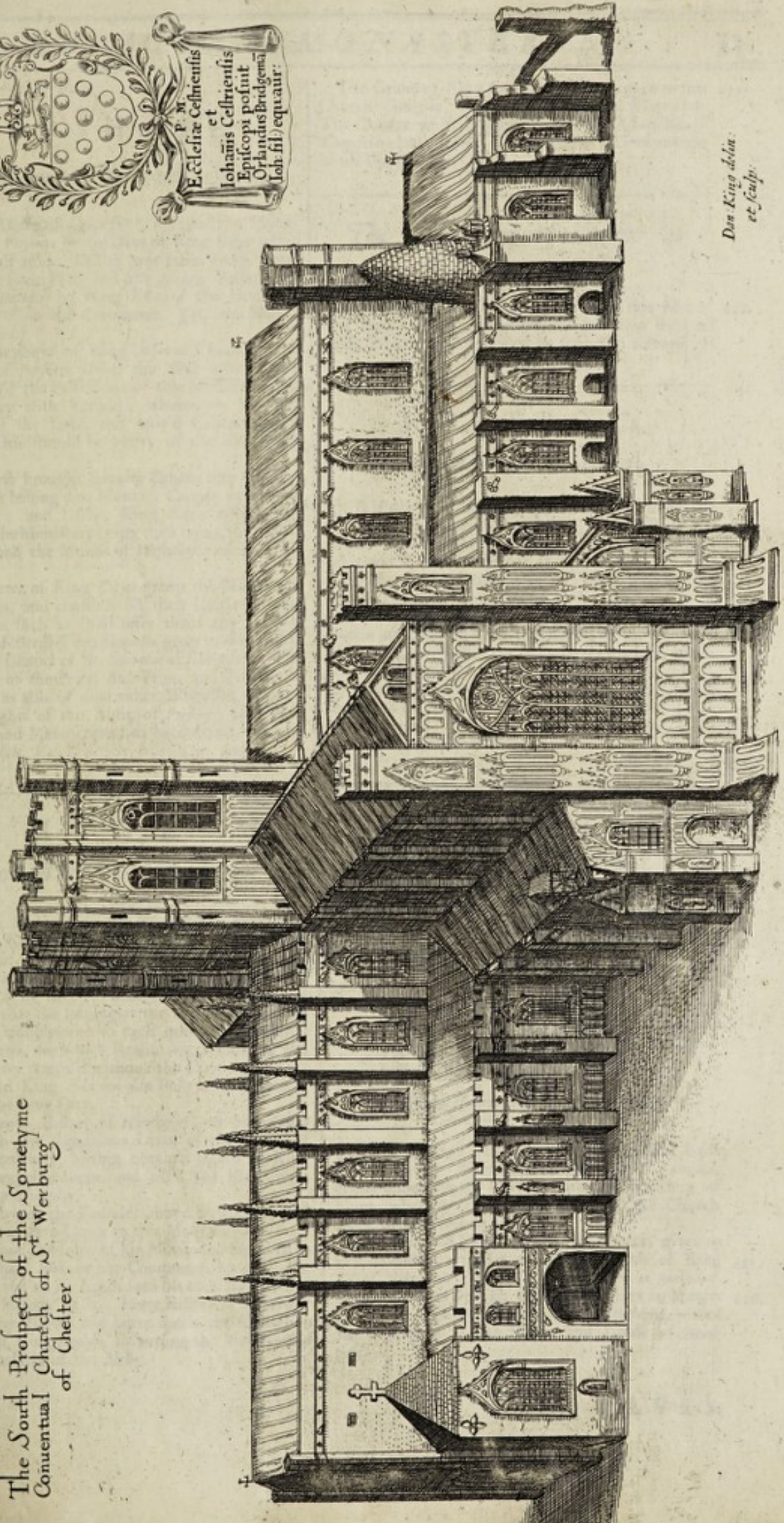
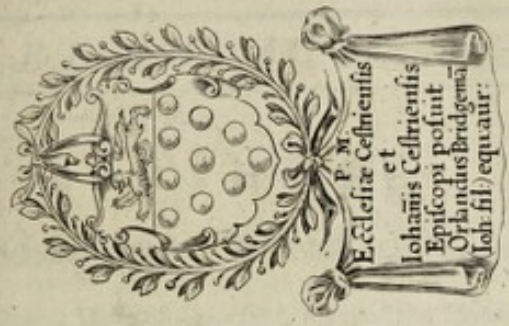




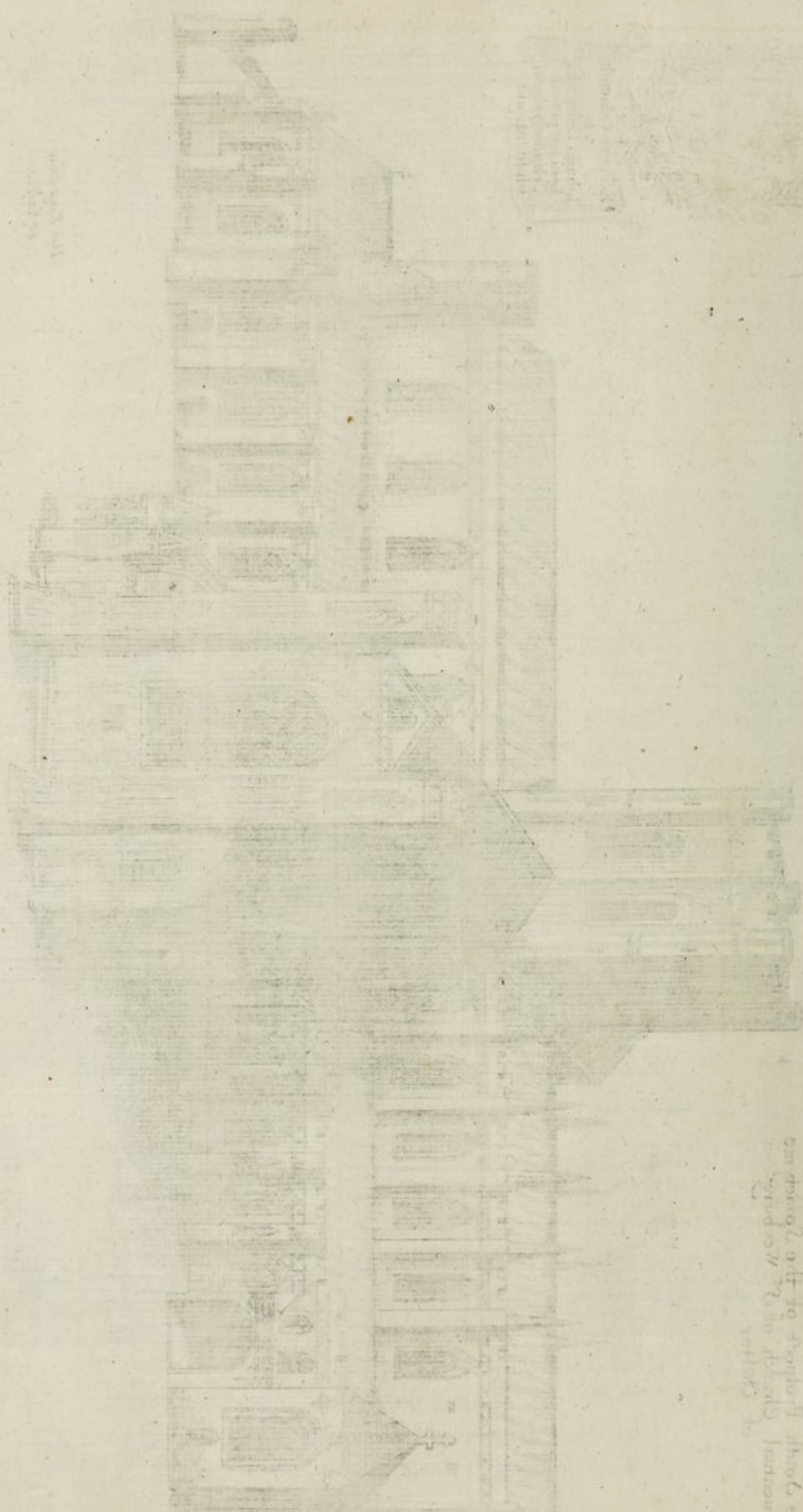
HUGH LUPUS EARLE OF CHESTER
 sitting in his PARLIAMENT with
 the BARONS and ABBOTS of
 that Countie PALATINE.

Printed by J. Sturges at the
 Press of the University of
 Oxford in the Year 1711.

Cestrensis ecclesie (quondam
conventualis) S. Werburgae
facies australis.
The South Prospect of the Sometyme
Conventual Church of St Werburg
of Chester.



Don King delin:
et sculp:



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PERSHORE

Monastery in Worcestershire.

Æthelward, Duke of Dorsetshire, founded the Monastery of Pershore in the Days of King Edgar; but gave one half of its Wealth was taken away, great men seizing some Part, and the greater being conferr'd on Westminster by King Edward the Confessor and King William the Conqueror. (*William Malmesbury.*) (Leland.)

Osward, Nephew to King Athelred, founded the Monastery of Pershore about the Year 680. Duke Eufere usurp'd the Possessions of this Monastery, and eat up with Vermin; whereupon his Son Edda restor'd the same, and vow'd Celibacy, lest any Son of his should be guilty of the like Sacrilege.

Osward first brought Secular Canons into Pershore; afterwards it belong'd to Monks; Canons were again plac'd there; and lastly, King Edgar restor'd the Monks. The Monastery being then burnt, the Monks forsook it, and the Monks of Westminster usurp'd the Lands.

The Charter of King Edgar grants the Monks many Privileges, and confirms all their Lands to them, and accurses such as shall offer them any Wrong. The Deed of Geoffrey de Chamville gives to the Monks for ever the Chapel of St. Nicholas of Kemford. The Depositions of the Prior, Sub-Prior, and five Monks of Pershore, as also of nine other Witnesses, making out the Rights of the Abby of Pershore, after their Monastery and Manuscripts had been burnt, may be seen in *Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 205, 206, 207, and 208.*

HIDE

Monastery in Hampshire.

There is in the City of Winchester a Monastery which King Ælfred had design'd, and his Son Edward built, placing Canons in it; but the holy Ethelwold expelling the Canons, gave it to Monks. The Church of this Monastery being so near the Cathedral, that the singing at the same time in both Choirs was troublesome to each other, it occasion'd many Contests, for which Reason the Monastery was by King Henry remov'd without the City, Anno 1111. The foresaid King Edward also built a Monastery of Nuns in the same City.

St. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, not being able to bear with the scandalous Lives of the Canons of the said Monastery, having obtain'd Leave of King Edgar, he expell'd them, and fill'd the Place with Monks from Abingdon.

King Edward, the Founder above mention'd, and many others, gave Lands to this Monastery.

The Abbot and some of his Monks having been in Arms to oppose William the Conqueror, he took the Monastery and all its Lands into his own Hands, and erected a Barony of it. Henry Bishop of Winchester did still more Harm, and burnt down the Church in the Days of King Stephen, dispersing the Monks, and all the Treasures of the Abby.

The Grant of King Edgar, dated 967, gave to this Church *Dunketon, Sucife, Titlecomb, and Winterburn.* The Charter of K. Henry gives to it the Churches of *Kingsclere and Awelton.* There follows a Confirmation of all the aforesaid Grants.

The Monastery of Nuns at
WINCHESTER.

Ælfgwida, Wife to King Alfred, built this Monastery, which neither she nor the King liv'd to finish; but it was perfected by their Son Edward.

St. PETROC'S

Monastery in Cornwall.

St. Petroc profess'd the Monastical Life, under the Rule of St. Benedict at Bodmin, which Rule the Monks there follow'd till the Days of King Athelstan; who was the first Founder of this Monastery, Anno 926, afterwards plunder'd in the Year 981 by the Danish Pirates. The Monks being dead, most of their Revenues fell to the Clergy. The Earl of Morton and Cornwall, after the coming of the Normans, Anno 1100, converted the rest to his own Use, which afterwards devolv'd to K. Henry. Afterwards one Algar obtain'd Leave of the King to have that Church dedicated to regular Discipline, and put into it Canons Regulars. King John gave *Donemir in Cornhill* to those Canons.

St. GERMAIN'S

Monastery in Cornwall.

King Athelstan was the first Founder, in whose Time it was an Episcopal See, afterwards translated by Edward the Confessor to Exeter, and then Bartholomew Bishop of Exeter put into it Canons Regulars.

SHAFTSBURY

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

In the Year of our Lord 880, King Alfred built this Town. There Elgiva, the Wife of Edmund, Great Grandson to Alfred, built a Monastery of Nuns, where St. Edward being bury'd, the Church was dedicated to him.

The Grant of King Edmund, dated 941, gives to this Monastery 11 Manfes at Stokes. That of King Edward, dated 948, gives to it 9 Manfes at Barbicung. That of King Etheldred, dated 984, gives 20 Manfes at Tiffsbury. Lastly, that of King Etheldred, dated 1001, gives to it the Town and Lands of Bradford.

T A V E S T O C K

Monastery in Devonshire.

- I**S near the River *Tan*, and was founded by *Ordgar* Earl of *Devonshire*, the Father of *Elfride*, Wife to
217. King *Edgar*, and augmented by *Livingus* Bishop of *Exeter*, being seated in a pleasant Place near Woods and Waters. *Edulfus*, the Son of the said *Ordgar*, was of a Gigantick Stature, and of such prodigious Strength, that coming to *Exeter* with King *Edward*, and finding the Gate shut, he forc'd the Bars with his Hands, pulling down some Part of the Wall, and with a Stroke of his Foot threw open the Gates. *Anno* 997, the Danes burnt this Monastery, and carry'd off a great Booty.
218. The Charter of King *Ethelred*, dated 981, empowers the Monks to chule their own Abbot of the Order of *St. Benediſt*, forbids any Layman to usurp any Power over them, and forbids any Alienation of what fort soever. King *Henry* solemnly enjoins the restoring of what has been taken from the Monastery,
219. confirms all its Possessions, ordains the Hundred of *Tavistock* to be free, and grants several other Privileges and Advantages.

R U M S E Y

Monastery in Hampshire.

- K**ing *Edward* the Elder built the Monastery of *Rumsey*, and his Grandson King *Edgar* plac'd Nuns in it, *Anno* 907. The Letters Patents of King *Henry* III. authorize the Nuns there to set up their Gallows, and try Criminals, according to the Grant made them by King *Edgar*, and King *Edward* I. confirms to them the Grant made by the aforesaid King *Edward* of *Northwood*.
- 220.

H O R T O N

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

Orgar, Earl of *Devonshire*, was the Founder thereof. Afterwards *Roger*, Bishop of *Shirburn*, obtain'd of King *Henry* I. that the Possessions of the Monastery of *Horton* should be transferr'd to that of *Shirburn*.

E X E T E R

Monastery and Cathedral in Devonshire.

THE Kingdom of the *West Saxons* having been seven Years without any Bishops, Pope *Formosus*, in the Year 905, threaten'd King *Edward*, the Son of *Alfred*, with his Curse, unless he appointed Bishops for the vacant Sees. Hereupon the King assembling his Nobility, and *Phlegmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury* presiding, it was decreed to divide the

two Diocesefes that were before in the Kingdom into five, among which was *Cridington*, assigning him three Towns in *Cornwal*, that he might thence make his Visitation of the *Cornish* Men to correct them, because they did not obey the Apostolical Decrees. In the Year 1046, and the Reign of *Edward*, the Son of *Ethelred*, *Leofrick* being Bishop of *Cridington* and *Cornwal*, and perceiving that his two Counties of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal* were often wasted by Pyrates, he, with the Consent of Pope *Leo*, transferr'd his See to *Exeter*, for the more Safety. In Obedience to the Pope's Direction, King *Edward* gave to the said Bishop the Monastery of *St. Mary* and *St. Peter* the Apostle in the City of *Exeter*, where the Bishop was accordingly enthron'd by the King and Queen in the Year 1050, being the first Bishop of *Exeter*, and appointed Canons in his Church, which having also been robb'd of all its Possessions, he gave to it three Estates of his own. The Particular of these Lands, and of the Relicks, Books and Ornaments he gave, is in *Dugdale*, Vol. I. p. 221, 222, and 223, in the *Saxon* and *Latin* Tongues. Then p. 223, 224, 225, 226, and 227, is the Particular of the Relicks given to this Church by King *Athelstan*, in the aforesaid Languages. P. 227 is the Charter of King *Henry* III. confirming all the Grants of his Predecessors, *Ethelred*, *Canute*, *Edward*, *John*, and *Henry* I. all which are there inserted to p. 231.

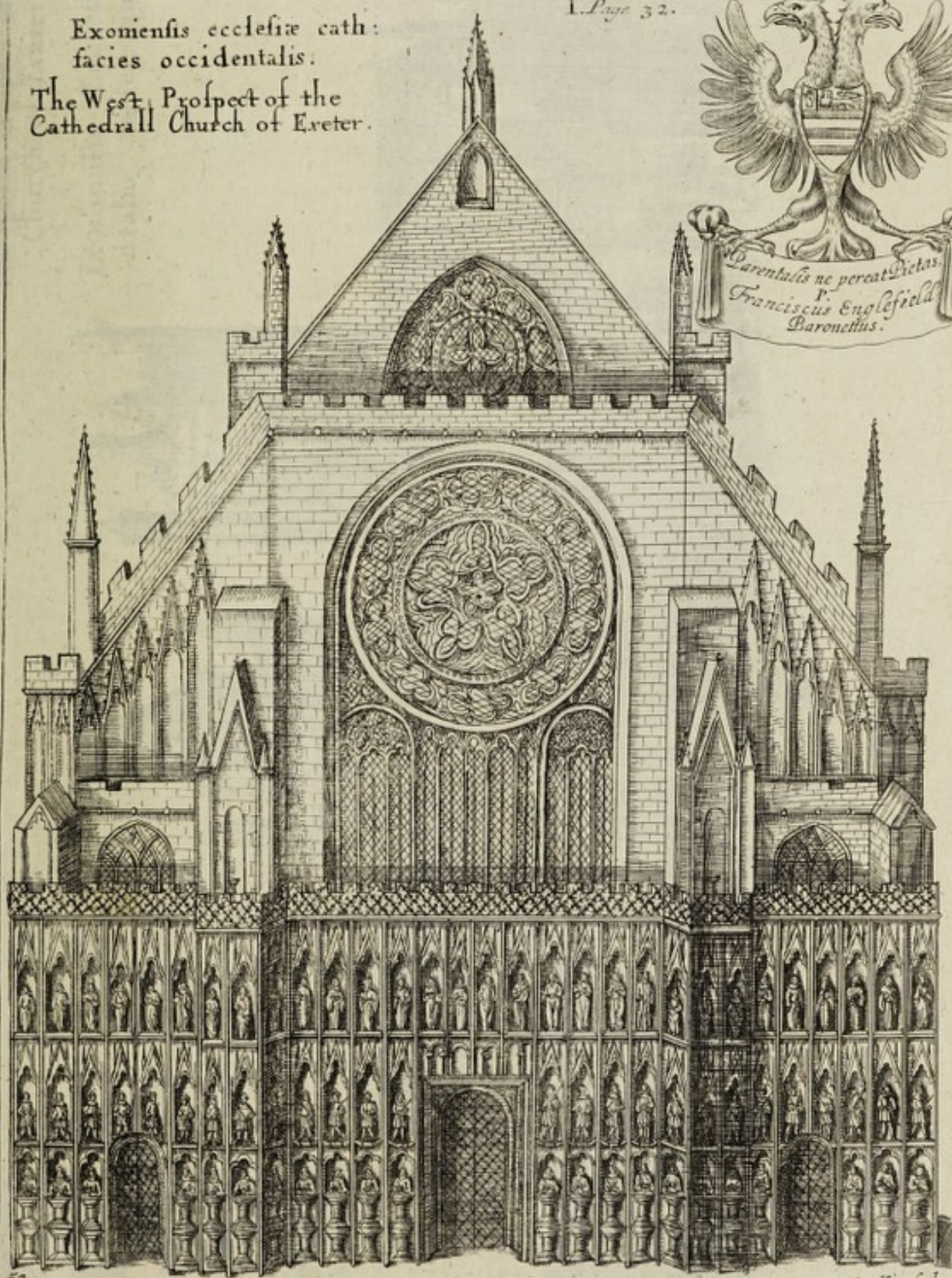
Hooker, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Exeter*, gives the following Account: The Counties of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*, after their Conversion, were under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Dorchester*. When *Winchester* was made a Bishoprick in 660, all the West Country was subjected to it, and continu'd so till 705; then *Sherburn* being made a Cathedral, they were put under that till 905. At this Time *Phlegmund*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, erected several new Sees, among which were one in *Cornwal*, and another in *Devonshire*: This latter was first *Tawton*, but soon after remov'd to *Cridington*, now *Kirton*, and lastly *Exeter*, which is the See both for *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*, as we shall see in the Catalogue of Bishops.

As to the Church, it is to be observ'd, that there have been three Monasteries within the Compass of that which is now call'd *St. Peter's Close*. The first was a Nunnery, where the Dean's House now stands; the second a Monastery of Monks, suppos'd to have been built by King *Ethelwolf* about the Year 868; the third also of Monks by King *Athelstan*, *Ann.* 932, for thus we find it written. King *Athelstan* was the first who having taken this City from the *Britons*, fortify'd it with Towers, and a Wall of square Stones; and whereas before it was call'd *Monckton*, gave it the Name of *Exeter*, and residing there, gave a certain Manse for founding a Monastery for Monks, serving God and *St. Peter*, giving them Lands and Revenues for their Subsistence, of which *Markstout* and *Treasurers Beare* yet remain, and belong to the Treasurer of the Church. When the Danes afterwards inhumanly wasted the Country, the Monks fled to Places of more Safety, leaving the Monastery destitute till the Days of King *Edgar*, who in the Year 686 restor'd them to their Possessions. Thus they continu'd in a tottering Condition till 1009, when the Danish King *Swane* came to the City, and burnt it and the Monastery. His Son King *Canute* restor'd the Monks to their Lands and Privileges, as appears by his Charter dated 1019, as above mention'd in *Dugdale*. King *Edward* the Confessor, about the Year 1049, translated the Bishop's See from *Cridington* to *Exeter*, and sent the Monks to *Westminster*. *Leofrick*, the first Bishop that sat there, endow'd it with the Lands of his former Church, pull'd down the Monastery

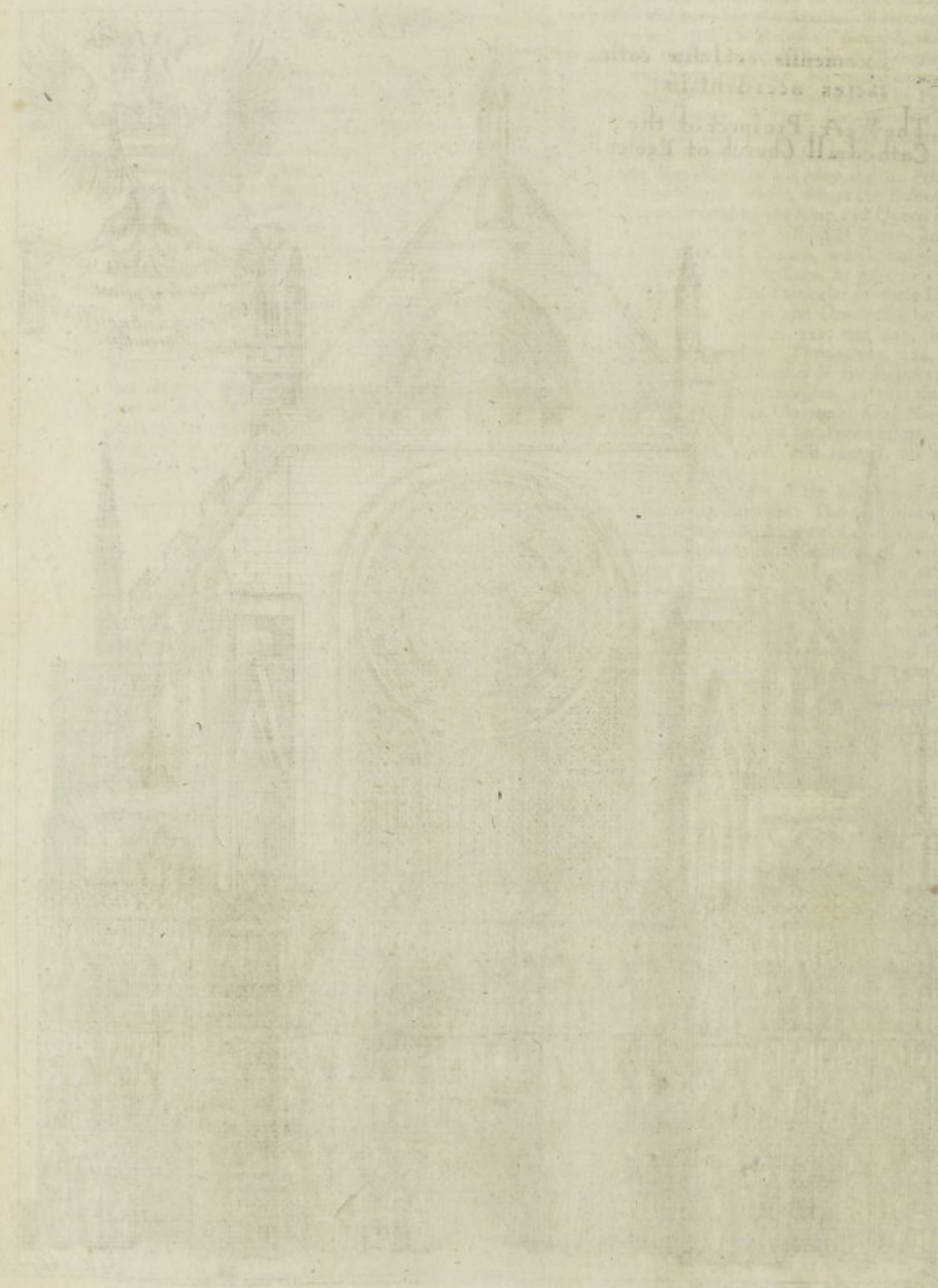
Exoniensis ecclesie cath:
facies occidentalis.

The West Prospect of the
Cathedrall Church of Exeter.

I. Page 32.



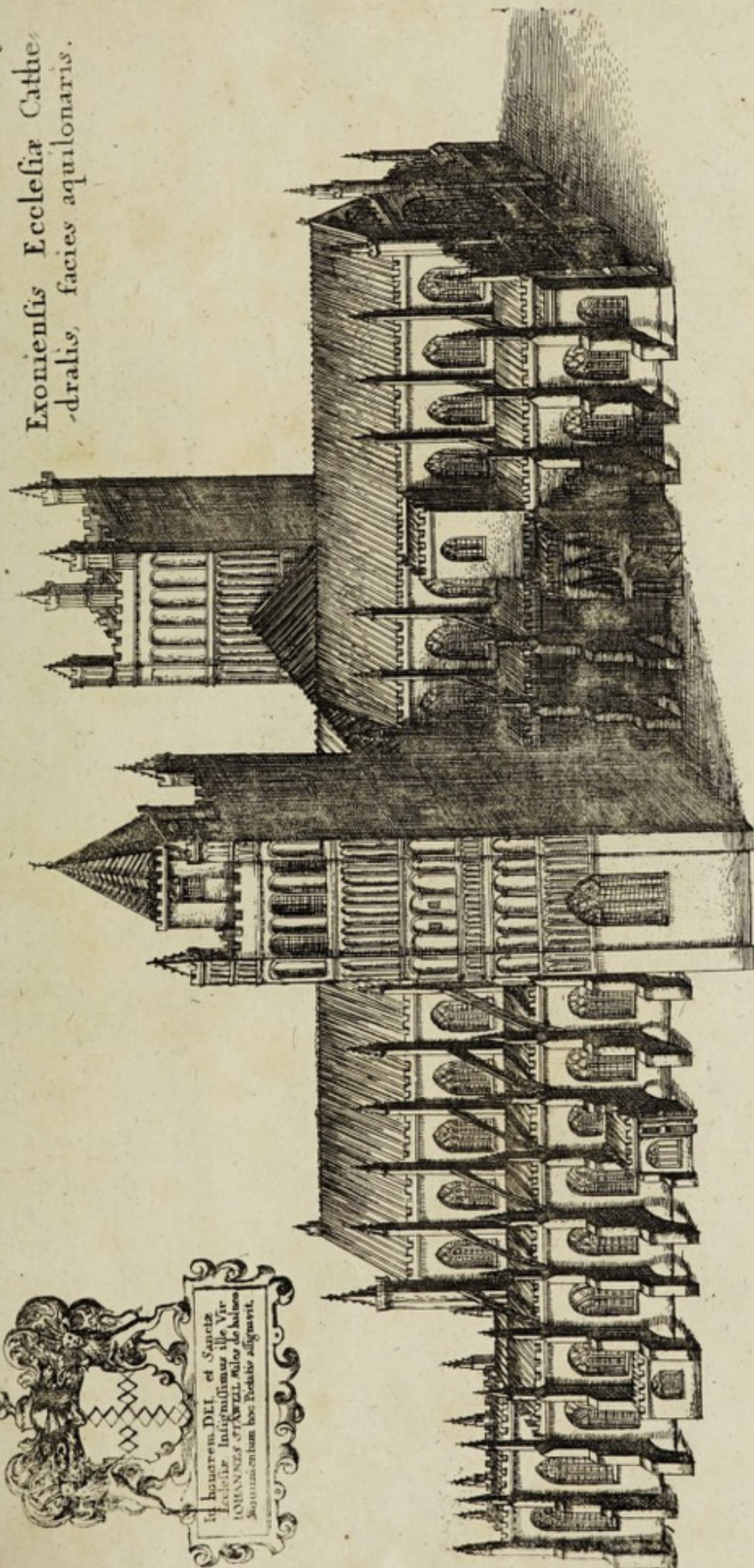
J. King sculp.



The Architect of the
Cathedral Church of
St. John the Evangelist
James A. Smith
James A. Smith

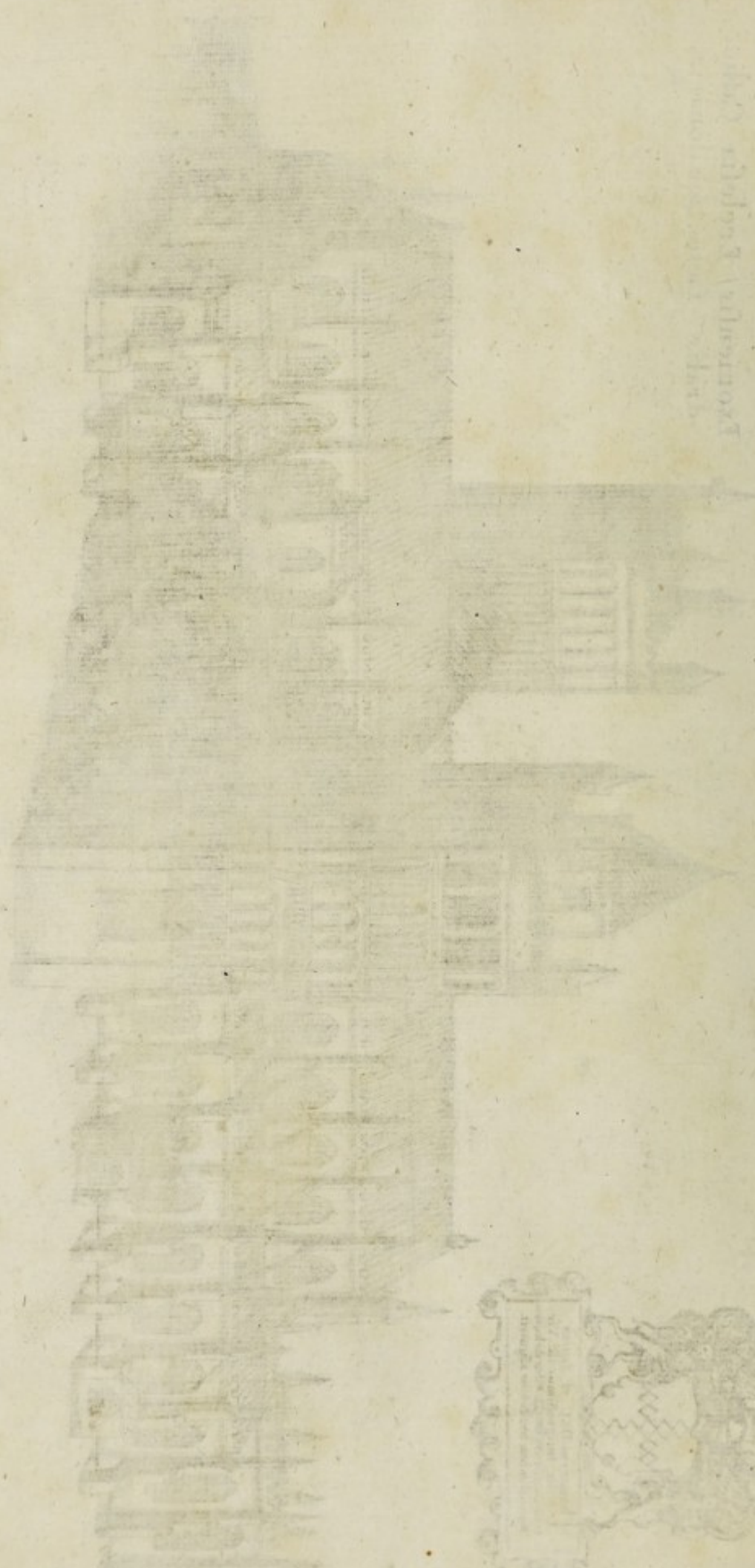
The North Prospect of y^e Cathedral
Church of Exeter. II *Page* 32.

Exoniensis Ecclesia Catho-
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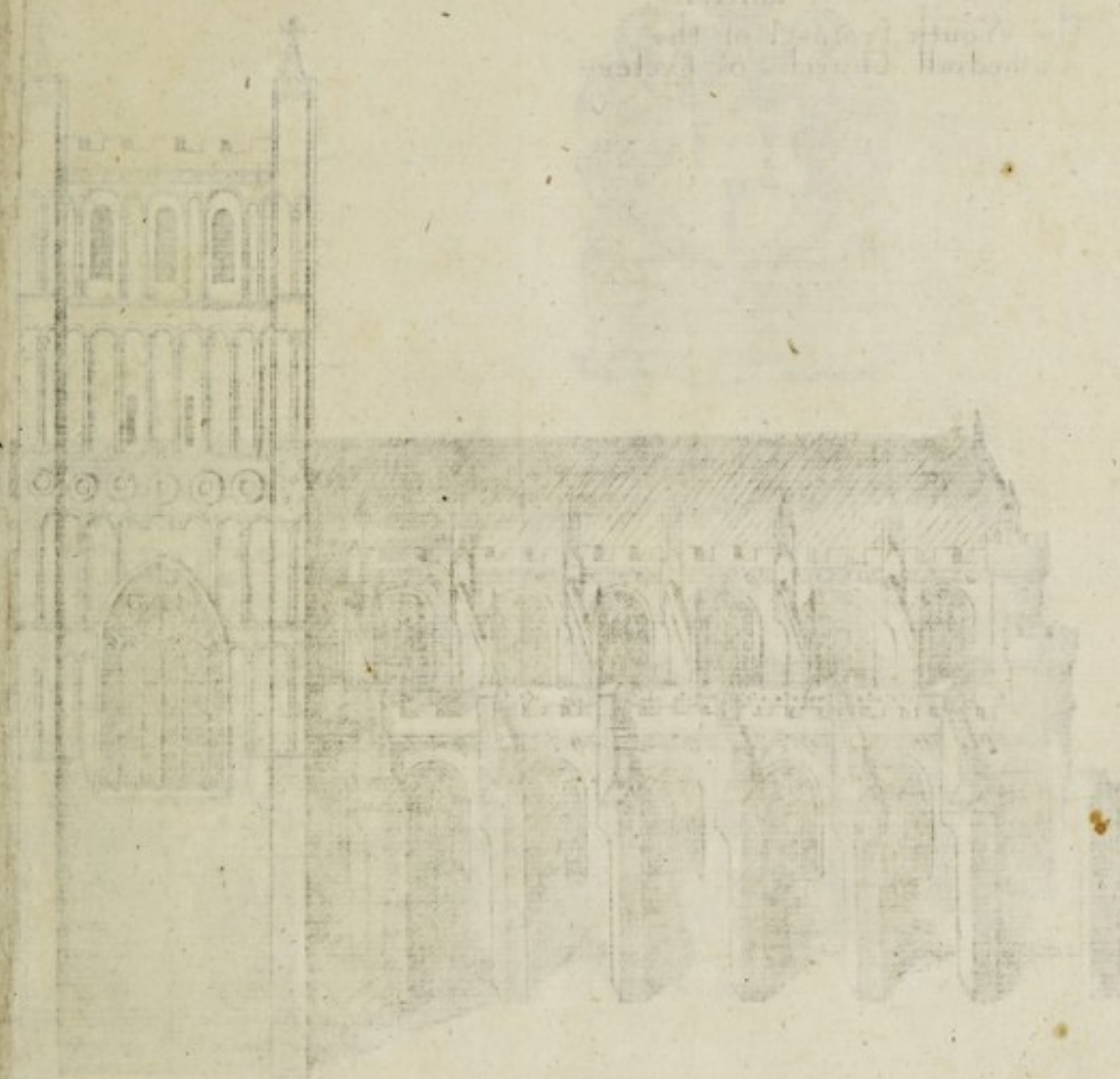


David King sculpsit.

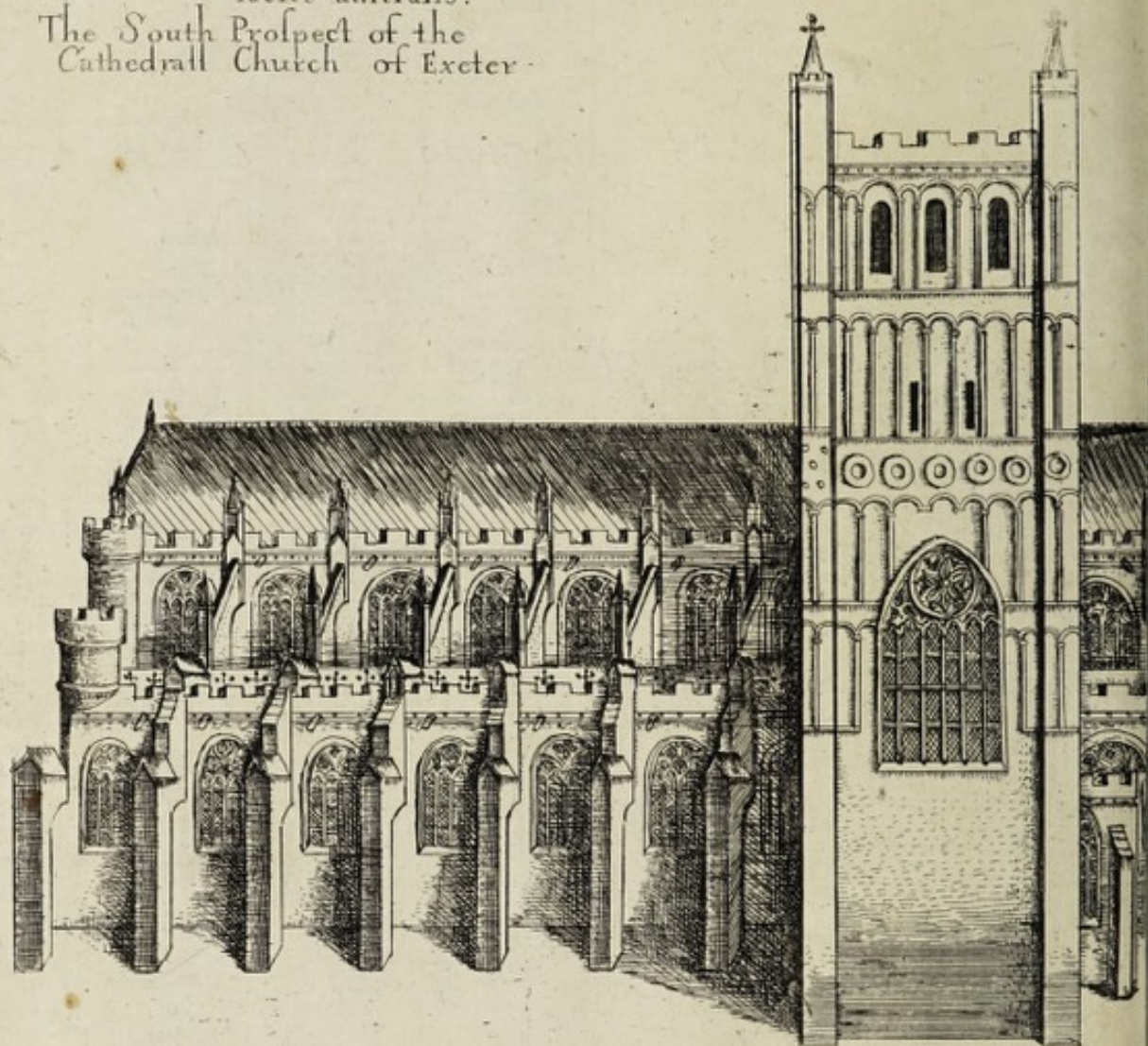
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THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF LONDON



Exoniensis ecclesiae cath:
facies australis.
The South Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Exeter



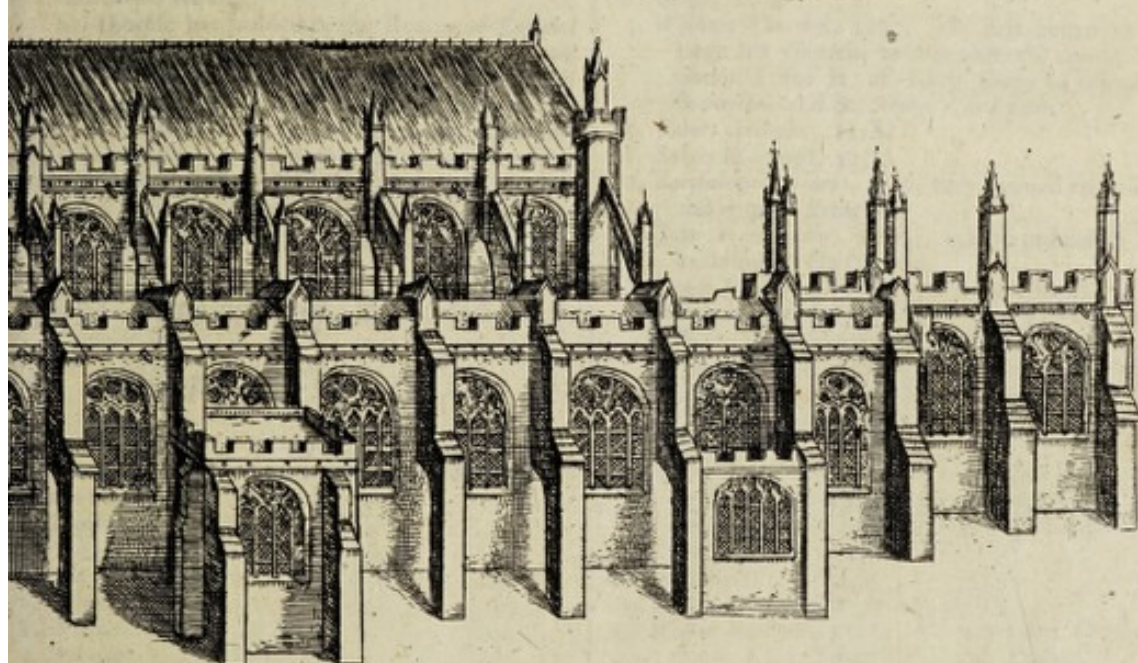
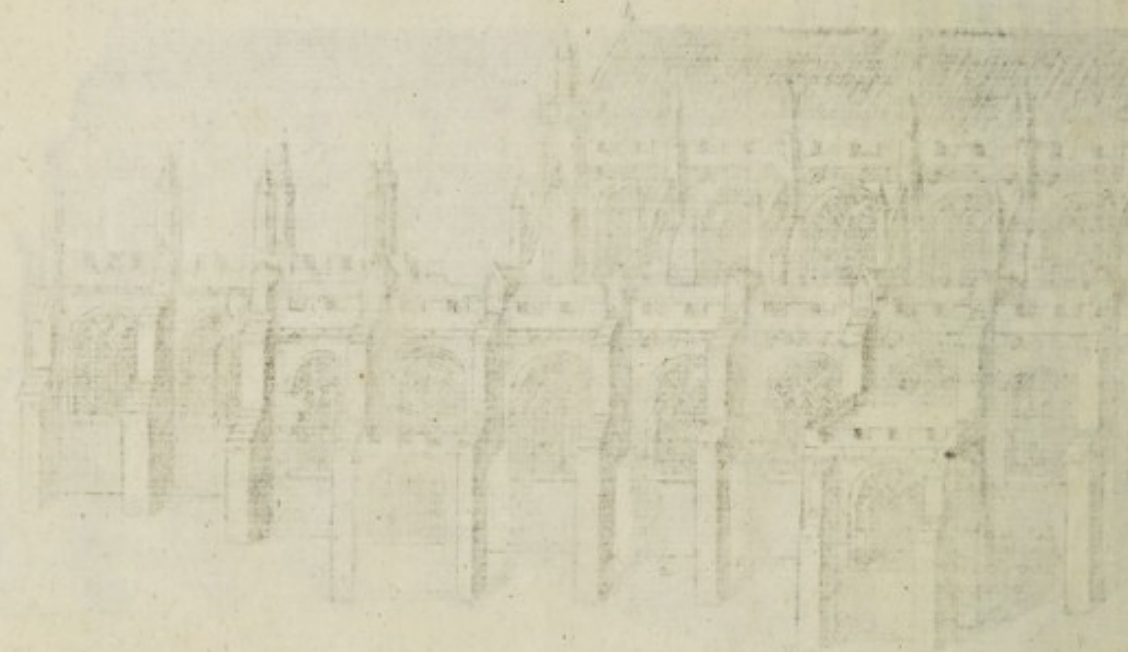


Fig. 1. III.



nastery of Nuns, and one of Monks, and added them to his Church, every one of his Successors adding something to it. In the Year 1112, *William Warwast*, the third Bishop, laid the Foundation of that which is now the Choir, the Church at that Time being no more than that which is now call'd Our Lady's Chapel. Anno 1235, Bishop *Brewton* appointed a Dean and 24 Prebendaries. In the Year 1280, Bishop *Peter Quivil* built the Body of the Church Westward. Bishop *John Grandison*, in 1340, added to the Length of the Church Westward, and vaulted the Roof. *Edmund Lacy* began the Chapter-House in 1450, and *George Nevil* finish'd it. The Cloysters were built by the Dean and Chapter. Thus the present Church was 400 Years in building, from King *Athelstan* to Bishop *Grandison*, and yet it is as uniform as if it had been done by one Man.

The Patrimony of this Church, once very great, was waisted and destroy'd by Bishop *Voysy*, who held this See during part of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* all that of *K. Edward VI.* and part of *Queen Mary*; for whereas at his coming the Church was possess'd of 22 goodly Manors, and 14 Mansion-Houses, he left not above 7 or 8 of the worst Manors, and those upon long Leases, and charg'd with Pensions, and not above two Houses.

This Diocese has yielded to the Realm of *England* three Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, one Lord President of *Wales*. It contains, as has been said, the two Counties of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*, and in them 604 Parish-Churches, and four Arch-Deacons, viz. *Cornwal*, *Exeter*, *Barnstaple*, and *Taunton*. The Bishoprick was once valu'd at 1546*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* but since the Destruction made by Bishop *Voysy*, as above, at 500*l.*

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of CORNWAL.

1. *St. Patroc*, 850. (*Heylin*.)
2. *Athelstan I.* whom *Godwin* makes the first Bishop.
3. *Conanus*.
4. *Rnydocus*.
5. *Aldred*.
6. *Britwin*.
7. *Athelstan II.* 966.
8. *Wolfi*.
9. *Woronus*.
10. *Wolocus*.
11. *Stidio*.
12. *Aldred*, or *Adelred*.
13. *Burwold*, the last Bishop of *Cornwal*.

Bishops of DEVONSHIRE.

1. *Adulphus*, or *Eadulphus*. *Godwin* calls him also *Werstan*, 905, had his See at *Tawton*.
2. *Putta*, 906.
3. *Adulphus*, or *Eadulphus II.* Founder of *Launceston*, 910, had his See at *Crediton*. King *Edward* the Elder gave to him the Manors of *Polton*, *Coeling*, and *Lawwitham*, and directed him to visit *Cornwal*, to correct their Errors, because they before oppos'd the Truth, and did not obey Apostolical Decrees.
4. *Ethelgarns*, 932.
5. *Algarns*, 942.
6. *Alfwold*, 952.
7. *Alwulf*, 972.

8. *Sideman*, 981, in whose Time the *Danes* waisted all *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, and burnt the Town of *Bedmin*, with the Cathedral Church of *St. Petroc*; whereupon the Bishop's See was remov'd from thence to *St. Germans*.
9. *Alfred*, or *Alfric*, a very learned Man, 990. In his Time the *Danes* again waisted the Country, but were overthrown.
10. *Alfwold II.* or *Alfolf*, 999. In his Time *Swane* King of *Denmark* took and burnt the City of *Exeter*.
11. *Eaduoctus*, 1014, (*in Heylin*) but *Godwin* has him not.
12. *Livingus*, 1032. Upon the Death of *Burwold*, the last Bishop of *Cornwal*, he procur'd that Bishoprick to be annex'd to his own.

Bishops of EXETER.

1. *Leofrick*, 1049. He remov'd the See from *Crediton* to *Exeter*, where it has since continu'd over *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*. He oblig'd his Canons to live conventually, and was Lord Chancellor of *England*.
2. *Osbert*, 1074.
3. *William Warewast*, 1107. He first began to enlarge his Church, as was observ'd above, and obtain'd for it of King *Henry I.* *Colympton*, *Brampton*, and *St. Stephen's* in *Exeter*.
4. *Robert Chichester*, 1128.
5. *Robert Warewast*, 1150.
6. *Bartholomew Ilcarns*, 1159, very learned and pious, and a great Preacher.
7. *John de Chaunter*, 1186, much promoted the building of his Church.
8. *Henry Marsbal*, 1191, finish'd the Church.
9. *Simon de Apulia*, 1206. In his Time the City of *Exeter* was divided into Parishes.
10. *William Brewer*, 1224, appointed a Dean and 24 Prebendaries in his Church, and assign'd them Lands for their Sustainance.
11. *Richard Blondy*, 1245.
12. *Walter Bronefcomb*, 1257. He founded the College of *Glasency* in *Cornwal*, and endow'd it, and gave *Rokefdone* and *Clist* to the Hospital of *St. John* in *Exeter*.
13. *Peter Quivil*, 1280.
14. *Thomas Burton*, alias *Britton*, 1293.
15. *Walter Stapleton*, 1307. He was Lord Treasurer under King *Edward II.* and Ambassador in *France*. He was beheaded by the rebellious Citizens of *London* for his Loyalty to that King.
16. *James Barkeley*, 1326.
17. *John Grandison*, 1327, very learned, wise, and politick, and employ'd by the Pope on several Embassies, and by the King to the Pope. He founded the College of *St. Mary Orey*, and plentifully endow'd it.
18. *Thomas Brentingham*, 1370, was Lord Treasurer.
19. *Edmund Stafford*, 1395, Lord Chancellor under King *Richard II.*
20. *John Keterich*, translated from *Lichfield*, 1419.
21. *James Cary*, translated from *Lichfield*, 1419.
22. *Edmund Lacy*, translated from *Hereford*, 1420.
23. *George Nevil*, 1455, was Lord Chancellor and Chancellor of *Oxford*, and translated to *York*.
24. *John Booth*, 1466.
25. *Peter Courtney*, 1477, translated to *Winchester*.
26. *Richard Fox*, 1484, translated to *Wells*.
27. *Oliver King*, 1492, translated to *Wells*.

28. Richard Redman, translated from St. Asaph, 1495, and again translated hence to Ely. (Godwin.)
29. John Arundel, translated from Lichfield, 1504.
30. Hugh Oldham, 1507, founded a Free-School at Manchester, and is reckon'd the principal Benefactor of Corpus Christi College in Oxford.
31. John Poisey, alias Harman, was Lord President of Wales, and (as has been said above) wickedly squander'd almost all the Revenues of his Church.
32. Miles Coverdale, 1551, depriv'd by Qu. Mary.
33. James Turberville, 1556, recover'd some Lands belonging to his Church, and was depriv'd by Queen Elizabeth.
34. William Alley, 1560.
35. William Bradbridge, 1570.
36. John Walton, 1579.
37. Gervase Babington, 1594.
38. William Cotton, 1598.
39. Valentine Cary, 1621.
40. Joseph Hall, 1627, translated to Norwich.
41. Ralph Brownrigg, 1641.
42. John Gauden, 1660, translated to Worcester.
43. Seth Ward, 1661, translated to Salisbury.
44. Anthony Sparrow, 1667, translated to Norwich.
45. Thomas Lamplugh, 1676, translated to York.
46. Sir Jonathan Trelawny Bar. 1689, translated to Winchester.
47. Offspring Blackhall, 1707.
48. Dr. Blackburn, 1717.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Gules, a Sword in Pale, Blade and Hilt Proper, two Keys in Saltire, Or.

RAMSEY

Monastery in Huntingdonshire.

Dugd. Vol. I. P. 231 IN the Year 969, Ailwin, Duke of the East Angles, at the Persuasion of Oswald, Archbishop of York, founded the Monastery of Ramsey, and the next Year sent thither Ednotus from Worcester, who improving the Chapel he found, built the Offices for the Monks, and four Years after, viz. Anno 972, the said Oswald sent thither 12 Monks from Westbury; and in 974, St. Dunstan of Canterbury, and Oswald of York, dedicated the first Church to St. Mary and all holy Virgins, and to St. Benedict. See more in Malmesbury, fol. 166, Huntingdon, fol. 204, and Hoveden, fol. 245.

Alfwyn, Wife to Athelstan, Half-King, or Duke of the East Angles, gave the Town of Weston to the Church of Ramsey. Anno 985, Ethelgiva, the Wife of Ailwin, gave to it Stow and Brione. Anno 986, Ethelstan Mansun gave Chateriz, Clopham, Grabele, Weresbe, and Ellesworth. Anno 988, St. Dunstan gave Wardebois, and the next Year Aefin gave Euly and Potton. Anno 999, Earl Alfwold gave Hoston, Wiston, Rippon, Wenigton, Bithern, and Clinton. Anno 994, Wulgiva gave Bronchester. Anno 998, Ailwin, call'd the Black, gave Clopham, Gerdington, Kembeston, and Cranfeld. An. 1007, Alfwyn gave Haliwell, the Church of Ellesworth, and the Land of Burley. Anno 1013, Godricus gave Eynington. Anno 1019, Anketel and his Wife Wifron gave

Hikkeling and Coldoton. Anno 1022, Alfwyn gave Lanfou and Halstede. Anno 1029, Earl Brithnot gave Wychington and Dodington; Jol. gave Querington, Slesford, and Crumwell; Wak gave Witblismar; Leofwina gave Stotton, Dillington, Grabele, and Gilling.

Ramsay, the most beautiful of the Islands in the Marshes, for its Bigness, is seated in the East Angle of Huntingdonshire, shut in by the River Use. It was most wooded before it came to be inhabited; but the Trees being since cut down, the Soil is very fruitful, the Marshes about it being full of Fish and Water-Fowl. The Island is about two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth, and was call'd Ramsay from the two Words Ram and Eye, in old English an Island, as it were the Ram's Island, from a single Ram said to have been found there before it was inhabited.

King Edgar gave to the Monks of Ramsey 5 Hides at Burwell, the Church of Guthmuncester, and three Hides of Land, and one Hide at Strivele.

The Gifts of St. Oswald are many, as the Town of Wyflow, five Hides at Burwell, &c. Those of Duke Ailwin are the Island it self, where the Monastery stood; the Land of Upwood, all his Right in Sabreth, the Lands of Helvige and Snoves, five Hides at Walsobne, and all his Fishery at Well; 10 Hides at Brington: This is the Land of Wyflow above-mention'd; also 10 Hides at Gidding and Wedeton, 7 at Strivele, and part of 10 at Tosre; also the Lands of Aley, six Hides at Wammesford, the Meadow at Hoston, and the Lands of Hemmingsford, beyond the River opposite to Huntingdon.

The Charter of King Edgar, concerning the founding of Ramsey Monastery, mentions an Apparition of St. Benedict, which was the Occasion of the same, and sets down the Dedication of the Church in the Year 974, and confirms all the Grants then made to it.

Another Charter of Confirmation of all Lands, &c. given to it, with an Addition of many Privileges and Immunities by King Edward the Confessor, particularly that the Monks might chuse their own Abbots; that the Liberty of the Monastery should be an inviolable Sanctuary in all Cases whatsoever, &c.

King Henry I. confirms to the Abbot the Lands of Stow and Griston, which he had recover'd by Course of Law. He also granted the Abbot a Fair to be kept at St. Ives, to begin on Easter-Monday, and last till the next Monday inclusive. He gave the Monks his Warren in Herfingstan Hundred. King John granted another Fair at St. Ives, to begin four Days before the Feast of St. Laurence, and to continue eight Days, and made the Monks Keepers of the Deer in Huntingdonshire. King Edward I. appointed a Market every Monday at St. Ives. King Henry II. gave the Monks his Manor of Ripaton. King Richard gave them 50 Acres in Huntingstan Hundred. The many other Donations, with the Revenues of their Lands, may be seen in Dugdale.

The Inscription on the Tomb of Ailwin, the Founder of this Monastery, which Leland gives us in Latin, is thus in English; Here rests Ailwin, Kinsman to the renowned King Edgar, Alderman of all England, and miraculously the Founder of this sacred Monastery.

The Catalogue of Abbots from Aednotus, the first of them, to the Year 1434, may be seen in Dugdale, as in the Margin.

Vid. Vol. II. P. 869.

This Monastery was valu'd at 1716 l. 12 s. 4 d. per Annum.

THORNEY

Monastery in Cambridgeshire.

Thorney, or the Isle of Thorns, as being overgrown with Trees, and surrounded with several Waters, was the Seat of a Monastery, built in Honour of the Mother of God, a Place renowned for Sanctity, and remote from worldly Conversation. It was built by the Venerable *Adelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Reign of King *Edelred*, and the Year of Grace 972, and to it he translated the Body of *St. Botolph*, Abbot, and many other Relicks of Saints, after the Desolation was made by the *Danes*, when the blessed King of the *Angles*, *Edward*, dy'd a Martyr for confessing **CHRIST**. The Monks dwelt alone in the close Habitation of *Thorney*, no Woman being permitted to enter the Island, unless to pray, nor to stay in it upon any Account, or so much as to live within 9 Miles of it. In the Year 1085, and the Reign of *William the Elder*, *Gunter* the Monk being Abbot, rebuilt the Church, which was consecrated in the Year 1128, and the Reign of King *Henry I.* by *Hervey* Bishop of *Ely*, 156 Years after the first founding of the Monastery, and 45 after the rebuilding.

The Charter of King *Edgar*, dated 973, says, this Island was once call'd *Ancraig*, and then *Thornig*, forbids all Persons robbing the Monastery of any of its Possessions, and informs us, that there had before that Time liv'd in the Island two holy *Anchorites*, viz. *Tancred* and *Tortred*, one of whom dy'd a Martyr, and the other a Confessor; as did their Sister *Tona*, fam'd for Sanctity of Life: That Bishop *Adelwold* built the Monastery there, dedicating it to the holy Trinity, the Choir to the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and the West End to *St. Peter*; as also the North Portico to *St. Benedic*, placing therein Monks of regular Lives. The Lands mention'd therein, given to the Monks by the said Bishop, were, *Wislefig*, *Nizwantun*, *Wydestun*, *Geakesley*, and another *Geakesley*, *Fearrefstod*, *Bearwe*, *Tealfofset*, two Manfes at *Hontandune*, and the little Monastery of *St. Mary* without the Town.

Nigelus, Bishop of *Ely*, gave to these Monks the Hermitage once call'd *Overdewyke*, and at that Time *Trokenholt*; which Grant of his was afterwards confirm'd by King *Edward III.* in the 22d Year of his Reign. *Trokenholt* is on the North Borders of *Cambridgeshire*, 7 Miles from *Thorney*. *William Peverel* de *Braune* gave to the Monks *Oddewick*; *Paganus Beauchamp* gave *Colworth*; *Adeliza*, the Wife of *Gilbert*, gave *Luffwic*; *Hugh Beauchamp* gave the Revenue of a Mark upon his Estate of *Eton*, gave also a Mark upon the same Estate. The Church of *Giveldene* was given by *Guffrid de Trailli*; two Parts of the Tithes of *Cyfterton* by *Oddo Revell*; *Eoleburst* Church by *William Peverel*; the Church of *Stibenton* by *Henry de Merel*, which his Son *Eustace* confirm'd. The other many Grants of *Robert* Bishop of *Lincoln*, *William Peverel*, *William de Albein*, *Randolph* Earl of *Chyfter*; *Adeliza*, the Mother of *Gilbert*; *Richard Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hereford*; *Albericus*, *Robert* his Son, *Thurstan* *Montfort*, *John de Stratavil*, and Earl *Walreze*; see in *Dugdale*, p. 246, 247, 248, and 249, where is also the Charter of Pope *Alexander III.* confirming all their former Grants; as also the Succession of the Abbots

from *Gunter*, who built the new Church, Anno 1085, 251. to *John Ramsey*, Anno 1450, said to have been chosen as it were in the Way of the Holy Ghost.

CHATERIZ

Abby in Cambridgeshire.

KING *Edgar* gave the Manor of *Chateriz* to the Abbot of *Ramsay*, before there was any Bishop of *Ely*. There *Edward*, Abbot of *Ramsay*, built a Monastery of Nuns, which he endow'd sufficiently for their Maintenance, and was himself afterwards martyr'd by the *Danes*, as he was singing Mass, his right Hand being first cut off for his Ring, and then his Body mangled, Anno 1016, in the Days of King *Ethelred* and King *Edmund*.

Hervey, the first Bishop of *Ely*, perceiving that the Nuns of *Chateriz* suffer'd many Oppressions being under the Power of the King, he obtain'd of *Henry I.* to annex them to his See, that they might live more commodiously, as appears by that King's Grant.

The Bull of Pope *Innocent IV.* who held that Dignity Anno 1242, revives that of Pope *Alexander III.* who sat in that Chair Anno 1142, both of them confirming all Gifts and Privileges belonging to the said Monastery, and enjoining the Nuns to follow the Rule of *St. Benedic* for ever.

CERNE

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

Augustin, the first Teacher of the *English*, having brought *Kent* into the Subjection of **CHRIST**, travell'd through the other Dominions of King *Ethelbert*; for all that Part of *Britain* which the *English* inhabit, except *Northumberland*, was subject to him. *Augustin* coming into this Part of *Dorsetshire*, was first expell'd by the Inhabitants; but they soon repented, and call'd him again, and there being no Water at hand to baptize them, a miraculous Spring broke out to serve for that purpose. There afterwards *Edwold*, Brother to *Edmund* the King and Martyr, led an Eremitical Life, and dying with the Reputation of Sanctity, gave Occasion in Process of Time to *Egelwald*, a very rich Man, to build a Monastery there in Honor of *St. Peter*, plentifully enough endow'd it, if those whom it concern'd had given those Things to the Servants of God, which they bestow'd on their own Knaves.

The Grant of *Ethelmer*, the Son of *Ethelwold*, a Nobleman of King *Ethelred*, gives the Place call'd *Cerne*, with the Possessions annex'd, to God, the Virgin *Mary*, *St. Peter* the Apostle, and *St. Benedic*, as also the Town of *Asceve*, with all its Appurtenances; likewise six Families at *Minterne*, 10 Manfes at *Winceburnan*, six at *Bridian*, 12 in the farther *Bridian*, three at *Hremnescomb*; to which the Priest *Leofric* added *Poreswille*; *Elfrith* four Families at *Pydelan*, &c.

ST. I V E S

Monastery in Huntingdonshire.

255. **I**N the Year 1001 was the Translation of the Body of St. Ivo, which was found at the Town formerly call'd *Slope*, eight Miles distant from the Monastery of *Ramsay*, three from *Huntingdon*, and seated on the River *Ouse*, now call'd of St. Ives Town. The Abbot *Ednothus* built a Church in the Place where the holy Bishop was found, and his Tomb was half within and half without the Wall; so that it might be come at whether the Church-Door were open or shut, many having been heal'd there.

Pope *Urban*, by his Bull, confirms all Grants made to this Monastery, takes it into his Protection, enjoins the observing of the Rule of St. *Benedict* for ever, and lays a Curse on such as shall offer any Wrong to it.

It was found by Inquisition in the 36th of *Henry III.* that the Parish-Church of St. Ives, dedicated to the Honor of all Saints, is a Vicarage of the Presentation of the Abbot of *Ramsay*; that the Prior of St. Ives, as Parson, receives all Corn-Tithes, and of the Vicar for his Portion 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and that the Vicar receives all small Tithes, Obventions, Mortuaries, Rights of Wills, Plough-Alms, Rates, and other Customs.

W A R W E L L

Monastery in Hampshire.

256. **K**ING *Edgar*, induc'd by the Fame of the great Beauty of *Elfrida*, the Daughter of *Ordgar* Duke of *Devonshire*, sent his Secretary *Athelwold* to ask her of her Parents for his Wife, in case he found her as beautiful as reported. The faithless Messenger, allur'd by her Beauty, procur'd her for himself, and told his Master she was not a fit Wife for a King, who being inform'd of the Fraud, dissembled his Indignation, and only appointed a Time to go visit that so celebrated Lady, as if it had been in Jest. *Athelwold* in a Fright begg'd of his Wife, that she would dress her self in the most disagreeable manner, discovering to her how he had impos'd on the King and her. She nevertheless set her self off to the best Advantage, and the King coming, was so taken with her Charms, that sending for *Athelwold* under Colour of hunting with him in *Harewood*, he struck him through with his Javelin. The dead Man's Bastard Son happening to come to the Place just then, the King ask'd him, How he lik'd that sort of Hunting? He answer'd, *Well, for what pleases you, must not displease me.* The King was so taken with that submissive Answer, that he ever after had an extraordinary Affection for the Youth. In Expiation of this cruel Action, *Elfrida* there built this Monastery, inhabited by Nuns. *Malmesbury, fol. 33.* The same Author, fol. 140, says, it is known that *Warwell* was built by *Elfrida*, the Wife of *Edgar*, in Honor of the Holy Cross, being penitent for the Murder of her Stepson *Edward*, of which she had been the Occasion. The Abby of Nuns of *Warwell* was burnt by one *William* of *Ipres*, a wicked Man, who paid no Respect either to God or Men, because some Favourers of *Maud* the Empress had been protected there in the Reign of King *Stephen*.

John of *Tinmouth, lib. 21. cap. 117.* gives the following Account: *Alfred*, King of the *West Saxons*, being a hunting in a Wood, heard the Voice of an Infant crying on a Tree, and enquir'd of his Huntsmen what that might be. Some of them climbing the Tree, found on the Top of it an Eagle's Nest, and in it a beautiful Infant, wrapp'd up in a Purple Mantle, with Gold Bracelets on his Arms, whom the King caus'd to be baptiz'd, calling him *Nesling*, from the Nest, and being nobly educated, he was made an Earl. He was the Father of *Wisburd*, who was Father of *Wislum*, who having had Children by his Wife, they afterwards liv'd afunder 18 Years, till well advanc'd in Age. Then an Angel three times admonish'd them both to come together, and they should get a Child, that should be dedicated to CHRIST. Accordingly they had *Wifilda*, who from her Infancy was brought up among the Nuns at *Wilton*, whence King *Edgar* not daring to take her by Force, endeavour'd to draw her out by Cunning, employing his Aunt *Welfilda*, who sent for her to her House at *Warwell*, pretending to be sick, and to make her her Heir. There King *Edgar* offer'd to make her his Queen: She pretending to be taken ill, withdrew into another Room, where a Guard was set upon her, till going as it were to ease her self, she threw off her rich Cloaths, crept out through a Hole, lay hid in a poor Woman's House, and the next Day made her Escape to *Wilton*. The King pursu'd, and having laid hold of her Sleeve, with her struggling it tore off, and she fled to the Altar, where the King relenting, promis'd no longer to molest, but rather to favour her Design. Accordingly he gave her the Monastery of *Berking*, repairing the same, encreasing *Wifilda's* Patrimony to 24 Townships.

King *Henry III.* reviv'd and confirm'd the Grant made to the Monastery of *Warwell* by King *Ethelred* in the Year 1008, wherein it is mention'd, that there were 29 Houses in *Winchester* belonging to this Monastery, and that he adds to it 10 Manes at *Bulandun*. *Vide Vol. III. p. 9.*

E Y N E S H A M

Monastery in Oxfordshire.

THE Charter of King *Ethelred*, King of the *West Saxons*, about the Foundation of the Church of *Eynesbam*, shows, that he granted full Privilege to *Ethelnor* to found a Monastery in Honor of our Saviour and all Saints, in the Place near the River *Thames*, call'd *Eynesbam*, which he endow'd with five Manes at *Seapton*, the Town of *Scipford*, *Miclantun*, *Burton*, *Maranchide*, *Beonretlege*, *Stodelege*, *Cesterton*, *Erdinton*, *Aescaron*, *Biston*, *Ramestige*. Then it describes the Limits of all the Lands, and is dated *Anno 1005.*

Remigius, Bishop of *Lincoln*, built the Monastery of St. Mary of *Stow*: The Church was built by *Godiva*, Wife to *Leofricus*, a Nobleman of *Chester*. This is a Cell to *Eynesbam*, and there is a formal Contract in *Dugdale* relating to it between *Wulwin* Bishop of *Lincoln* and the aforesaid Earl *Leofric* and his Wife *Godiva*. By her Letter she intreats the Bishop to confirm the Grants of Lands by her made to *Stow*, being *Newark*, *Flatbuck*, *Branthorn*, *Martin*, and *Welle*; all which the Bishop accordingly confirms, as does also King *William* the Conqueror. *Remigius*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Anno 1091*, confirms all Grants till then made to *Stow*.

King

Ecclesiæ Cœnobialis S. Benedicti
de Hulmo in Agro Norfolcienti, cœnobio
nondum everſo delineatæ, et in quodam
codice M.S. in Bibliotheca Coltoniana
reperatæ, Figura.



Vaughan sculp.

King William Rufus enjoins the Bishop of Lincoln to make full Satisfaction to the Abbot Columbanus upon the Exchange made with him for his Lands at *retr.*

Lastly, King Henry I. by his Charter, declares his Resolution to restore the Abbey of Eynesham, then one to Ruin, and names the following Possessions appertaining to it, viz. the Town of Eynesham, with all its Dependencies, Kollendritb and Scipford, Muelon in Gloucestershire, the Church of St. Ebba in Oxfordshire, with two Mills near Oxford, and Aerdinton, and all that the Bishop of Lincoln gave in Exchange for Newark and Stow, viz. Chislebury; also Stoches and Woodcote; and in Cambridgeshire, Haston, the Tithes of Thame, Baunenberg, Croppery, Middleton, Stow; likewise one Hide of Land held of the Church of Eynesham, Mildecomb, the Tithe of Daernford, Widely, Erwell, Munster, Estelai, Wiebeam, two Parts of the Tithe of Newark and Cleindon, and four Houses in Oxford.

BURTON

Monastery in Staffordshire.

THE Charter of *Edred*, who styles himself therein the most glorious King of the *Englifs*, and Ruler of the *Northumbrians*, Emperor of the *Pagans*, and Defender of the *Britons*, describes the bounds of the 20 Hides of Land belonging to Burton.

In the Days of *Athelred*, King of the *Englifs*, a Minister of his, whose Name was *Wulfrick Spot*, built the Monastery of Burton, and gave to it all his Paternal Estate, valu'd at 700*l.* and to the end this Donation might stand good, he gave to the King for his confirmation 300 Manks of Gold, and to every Bishop five Manks, and to the two Archbishops ten Manks; as also to *Alfrick*, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Town of *Dunbaltun*, wrongfully taken by his predecessors from the Church of *Abingdon*, and to every Abby a Pound of Gold, and to every Abbess five Manks.

The last Will of the said *Wulfrick Spot* mentions all the said Gifts and other Particulars, too long for this place.

The Charter of King *Estelred*, dated 1004, declares the Monastery of Burton to be free for ever, with all that belongs to it, and therefore immediately under the Regal Protection.

The Bull of Pope *Lucius III.* ordains that the Order of St. *Benedict* be there for ever observ'd, and confirms all Grants made or to be made to it, reckoning up the Particulars of all that had been made till then, and giving a Blessing to all those who shall advance and preserve the same, with an Impression upon all Persons who shall offer any Wrong to

The History of the Founder and Abbots of Burton tells *Wulfrick Spot* the Founder Earl of the *Mercians*, and related to the Blood Royal, and adds, that he fought the Monks from *Winchester* to his Monastery Burton upon *Trent*, furnishing it with all Conventualities, in the Year 1004; and that six Years after he receiv'd a mortal Contusion in the War against the *Danes*, of which he dy'd Anno 1010, and was honorably bury'd under a Stone Arch, by the Gate of the upper Church.

Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 272 to 276, gives us the Catalogue of the Abbots of Burton, from *Wulfget* the

first, to *Richard Edes* the last, at the Suppression by King Henry VIII.

See Vol. II. p. 869.

ABBOTSBURY

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

ONE *Orcus* or *Orkingus*, a powerful Man, and in great Favour with King *Cnut*, with his Wife *Tola*, founded this Monastery about the Year 1026, and dedicated it to St. *Peter*, endowing it with the Town then call'd *Piddle*, afterwards *Tote-Piddle*, and those of *Abbotsbury*, *Portesham*, *Alton*, and *Anstie*, in the same County. He also founded a Sodality, or Brotherhood, assigning to it certain Rules by their Consent. King *Cnut* gave to *Orcus* *Portesham* above-mention'd, which he conferr'd on the Monastery, as may be seen in his Grant, the same containing seven Hides of Land. Thus *Reiner*; but *Leland* says, that *Orcus* turn'd out from that Place the Secular Canons, and plac'd Monks in their stead. King *Edward* the Confessor gave *Orcus* the Right of all Wrecks along the Shore of his Estate, and confirm'd his Gifts made to *Abbotsbury*. King *William* the Conqueror's Charter declares that Monastery to be under his immediate Protection, and confirms to them all their Rights. The Inquisition made in the Reign of King *Henry III.* before *John le Moine*, *Escheator*, and *Andrew Wake*, Sheriff of *Dorsetshire*, at *Uggescumb*, in the 54th Year of that King's Reign, finds and sets forth the several Lands, Rents and Liberties of this Monastery, as also the Right of Wrecks, and that the Abbots held their Estate of the King by the Service of one Knight's Fee only, and not in *Baronia*, by the Service of a Barony.

Strangeways Chantry at *Abbotsbury* was founded by Indenture Tripartite between *John Abbot* of the Monastery, *William Milton*, Abbot of the Monastery of *Milton*, and *Thomas Strangeways*. This Chantry had conferr'd on it the Vicarage of the Parish-Church of *Portesham*, and Lands to the yearly Value of 10 Marks, the Abbot obliging the Monastery for the same to keep a Monk, being a Priest, to say Mass every Day for ever, and other Prayers therein appointed, for the Souls of the said *Strangeways*, his Wife and Family, as also to pray for King *Henry VII.* &c. under the Penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Bishop of the Diocese, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Heirs of the said *Strangeways* for every Omission. This Indenture is dated the last Day of February, 1505. There is this Proviso in it, that if by any Accident there shall not be eight Monks Priests in the Monastery, then shall they be exempted from the Obligation of that Mass.

HULM

Monastery of St. Benedict in Norfolk.

KING *Cnut* returning from *Rome*, in the last Year of his Reign, reduc'd *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*, who had rebell'd against him, and subdu'd *Melbeache* and *Fermare*, two other Kings. *Cnut* after his Return leading his Life in Humility and Devotion, founded two Monasteries in Honor of St. *Benedict*, whom he lov'd above all Confessors, the one

in Norway, and the other in England, in the County of Norfolk, in a marshy Place, like an Island, formerly call'd *Cowholm*, and *Calvescroft*, where, before the coming of the Danes into England, one *Saneman*, an Anchorite, had been advis'd to reside, by an Angel. There he began to build a Chapel, and other Persons desirous to live a penitential Life resorting to him, he admitted them; whereupon one *Horn*, or *Horning*, Lord of those Parts, gave him and his Brethren the said Place of *Cowholm*, or *Calvescroft*; for ever, and there *Saneman* liv'd above 50 Years.

Some Time after *Inguar* and *Hubba*, the Pagan Danes, having ravag'd Northumberland, came into Norfolk, and having slain King *Edmund*, then reigning there, destroy'd the Chapel, and kill'd all the Anchorites. Afterwards one *Wolfrick*, a devout Person, coming thither, began to rebuild the said Chapel of St. *Benedict*, and having gather'd seven Companions, rais'd the necessary Dwellings for them, continuing their Superior till the Days of King *Cnute*, for the Space of 40 Years. Then one *Maynard*, a Governor under King *Cnute*, being averse to the said *Wolfrick* and his Companions, slander'd them to the King, who resolv'd to go thither incognito, as if he were not a King, and in case what *Maynard* had said were true, to put them all to Death. This being reveal'd to *Wolfrick*, he met him with his Companions, saying, Hail King *Cnute*. To whom the King, How do you know me to be King *Cnute*, for I never knew you? *Wolfrick* reply'd, The Angel of God acquainted us within these three Days that the King would come hither, and very much enrich us and this Place. The King hearing the same, and perceiving they had been wrongfully accus'd, invited them all to his Residence at *Horning*, which Place he gave them, with the Towns of *Ludham* and *Netsford*, confirming the same before all his Nobility at *Winchester*; and thus King *Cnute* founded the Monastery of St. *Benedict*, the Monks being brought into it by the said *Wolfrick*. The Grant of King *Cnute* to this Effect may be seen as in the Margin.

The Charter of King *Edward* the Confessor, there also to be seen, confirms to this Monastery all Grants before made to it, and adds many Immunities.

The Cut here inserted of this Church of *Hulm*, drawn before the Monastery was destroy'd, was taken from a Manuscript in the Cotton Library.

St. EDMUND'S-BURY Abby in Suffolk.

284. THE holy King St. *Edmund* suffer'd Martyrdom at the Hands of the Pagan Danish Brothers *Inguar* and *Hubba*, in the Year 870. His Head was long after miraculously found in a Wood, and in Process of Time, when the Wars were ceas'd, the Piety of the People erected a Church at *Boodericksworth*, that is, the Residence of *Booderick*, whither they translated the Body of St. *Edmund* from *Hoxon*, where it lay before, and it was then found entire and uncorrupted. In the Monastery of St. *Mary* at *Boodericksworth* 285. aforesaid, the Body was kept without any Honor, the Secular Clergy there dividing the Offerings among themselves, without any Regard to that holy Relick. Whereupon King *Cnute*, by the Advice of his Prelates and Nobility, ordain'd that the said Church should be given to Monks, there to serve God devoutly, and honour his Martyr. It also

pleas'd them that the Monks should be brought from the above-mention'd Monastery of *Hulm*, so to divide that Monastery into two Parts, one half to remain there, and the other half to come to *Boodericksworth*, being in all 26, 15 for each Monastery. All that belong'd to the House of St. *Benedict* at *Hulm* was likewise divided, viz. Books, Vestments, Household-Goods, &c. Thus the two Monasteries afterwards were affixing to each other, and entirely united in Brotherly Affection, all Thing being between them in a manner in common. The Monastery of St. *Edmund* was at first a Priory, but soon after became an Abby.

King *Edmund*, in the Year 945, gave to this Abby all the Land about it, the Bounds whereof are a certain'd by Trees and Places now not known, which may be seen in his Grant.

The Charter of King *Cnute* exempts it from a Subjection to the Bishop, confirms the Grant of King *Edmund*, gives the Monks the Duties they us'd to pay to the Danes, and a Right of Fishery.

A Controversy arising between the Abbot of St. *Edmund's-Bury*, which Name the Place took instead of the former of *Boodericksworth*, and the Bishop of *Tedford*, *Baldwin* the Abbot, by the Advice of King *William* the Conqueror, went to Rome, where Pope *Alexander* II. by his Bull, dated 1071, granted him and his Subjects this Privilege, That in case the whole Kingdom of England should, on Account of any Excommunication, cease performing the Divine Office, the Monks of that Monastery should never give over celebrating Mass upon any Prohibition, unless the Pope should interdict it Name, as long as they preserv'd a Porphyry Altar, blessed by himself, which he gave to the said Abbot. The said Pope also ordain'd, that the Monastery should for ever continue under its Abbots, and never be converted by any Person whatsoever into an Episcopal See, as had been attempted by the above mention'd Bishop of *Tedford*.

In the Year 1081, the Controversy between the aforesaid Bishop and Abbot being decided, King *William* the Conqueror granted his Charter to the glorious King and Martyr St. *Edmund*, wherein he declares, that after a full hearing of both those Parties, and finding all Proofs on the Part of the Abbot, and nothing produc'd by the Bishop, it is decreed the said Church ought to remain for ever free from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop.

The Inquisition taken in the 30th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* I. before the Escheator, shew'd that the Office of Seneschal or Steward of St. *Edmund's-Bury* was a Place of much Honor, and held in Fee by the Family of *Hastings*, who had several great Fees and Allowances for the same by Custom, in case they executed that Office themselves; but they did it by a Deputy, then that Deputy received the Half.

It is to be observ'd, that in the Year 1010, the Body of St. *Edmund* was translated to London, on Account of the Irruption made by *Turkill* the Dane; three Years after it was convey'd back to St. *Edmund's-Bury*.

In the Year 1021, *Aldwin*, Bishop of the *East Angles*, the next Year after the bringing of the Monks to the Church of St. *Edmund*, began to build a new Church to him, towards which Work the Inhabitants of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* unanimously agreed to give 4 d. for every Carucate of Land. It was finished 12 Years after, and dedicated by Archbishop *Agilnoth* in Honor of the blessed Virgin *Mary* and St. *Edmund*, and several Kings of England us'd to send Crowns to the Shrine of that holy Martyr.

King *Hardicnute*, the Son of *Cnute*, ordain'd, that if any Archbishop, Bishop, or other under their

rection, should usurp any Right over this Monastery, or its Lands, he should for such Offence forfeit 30 Talents of Gold, amounting in Money to 10000*l*. and a Bishop of *Norwich*, who durst to transgress, was condemn'd to pay the said Sum. The Successors of the aforesaid Kings confirm'd all the Privileges granted by them.

The Popes *Gregory VII.* *Urban II.* *Calixtus II.* *Alexander III.* and others, confirm'd all Grants made to *St. Edmund's-Bury*.

Theodred, Bishop of *London*, in the Time of King *Athelstan*; *Ebrick*, Bishop of the *East Saxons*, in the Reign of *Cnut* and *Harold*; *Agelmurus*, Bishop of the *East Angles*, in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, King *Edward*, *William the Conqueror*, the Kings *Henry*, *Stephen*, *Richard*, and many more, too tedious to enumerate, gave many Lands to this Church.

The Body of *St. Edmund* was found uncorrupted at seven several times that his Shrine was open'd, as is testify'd by several Witnesses.

In the Year 1014, *Swane* King of *England* was admonish'd by *Aslwin* the Monk not to extort Tribute from the People of *St. Edmund*, that is, of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, but did not prevail; and on the Night of the Purification of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, *St. Edmund* with his Spear slew King *Swane* at *Gainsborough*. The People of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* hearing of this Miracle, and the Death of King *Swane*, gave 4*d*. a Year of every Carucate of Land to *St. Edmund*, which was afterwards fraudulently alienated from the said Monastery by *Heribert*, Bishop of *Norwich*, and appropriated to his Church.

The Particular of Donations to this Monastery is too long to be here inserted, and may be seen in *Dugdale*, Vol. I. p. 294.

There were 29 Abbots of *Glastonbury* from *Uvins* the first, to *John Reeve* the last, at the Time of the Suppression by King *Henry VIII.*

King *Edward* visiting the Monastery of *St. Edmund*, found the young Monks eating Barley Bread, and asking the Reason of it, the Prior told him it was because their Revenues were not sufficient to allow Wheaten Bread twice or thrice a Day: Whereupon the King gave them his Manor of *Milnehal*, enjoining that they should not for the future eat Barley Bread. *Stigand*, Bishop of the *East Angles*, took this Manor from them, and he being afterwards degraded for having usurp'd the See of *Canterbury*, King *William the Conqueror* took that Manor to himself, which was restor'd to the Monks by King *Richard I.*

Hamo Blundus, a very rich Man, having made his Will without other Witnesses than his Brother, his Wife and his Chaplain, the Abbot of *St. Edmund's-Bury* sent for and severely reprov'd them, for not having admitted others, as desiring to take all to themselves, and directed that his Chattels, worth 200 Marks, should be divided into three equal Parts, the one for his Heir, another for his Wife, and the third for the Poor; as also that the Horse which went before his Beer, and had been given to *St. Edmund*, should be taken away and return'd, because it was not fit his Church should be defil'd with the Gift of a Person who had dy'd intestate, and who was reported to have put out his Money to Use; taking an Oath, that if the like should happen to any other in his Days, he should not be bury'd in the Church-yard.

The Register of the Abby of *St. Edmund's-Bury* has a very long Particular of the Distribution of the Revenues of the said Abby, into proper Portions, for the Support thereof, assigning Lands to each, viz. to the Abbot, to the Cellarer for his Office; to the Sacristan for the Church; to the Elcemofinary

for the Maintenance of the Poor; to the Piteancer for certain yearly Allowances; to the Infirmary for the Sick; to the Hostelry for entertaining of Strangers; to the Precentor, for Ink and Parchment for the Monastery. Under the Care of the said Monastery were also the Hospitals of *St. Nicholas* without the East Gate, of *St. Peter* without *Riffky* Gate, of *St. John* without the South Gate, and of *St. Saviour* at the four Crosses without the North Gate. All other Things then belonging, or which should afterwards belong to the Monastery, to remain to it, without any Claim from the Abbot, saving to him and his Successors the Homages in Freehold Manors. The Monastery to defray all Charges of Abbots new elected at *Rome*; but they to bear the Charge of Law-Suits, and to entertain all Secular Guests, but the Monastery to entertain the Religious. This Contract between the Abbot and the Monastery was made in the Year 1281, and ratify'd or attested by the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, *Norwich* and *St. David's*, with several considerable Laymen.

The aforesaid Register also affords a Catalogue of the Sacristans of this Monastery, who are said to have built many Parts of the Church, Chapter-House, and the Abbots Apartment, besides purchasing of costly Ornaments and Bells, and expended great Sums in beautifying the Monastery, and adding Lands and other Acquisitions to it, to their great Commendation. The Number of those there mention'd is 25, from *Thorsian* the first to *Richard de Brun*; but the Years are wanting to them; so that we know not whether the said *Richard de Brun* was the last.

The Cellarer, whose Office was to furnish all Provisions for the Monastery, had many Rights and Privileges by ancient Custom. He had his Messuage and Stores at *Seu'e Water*, where he held his Court for Trial of Robbers and other Causes, and there he us'd to take Pledges of his Men and enroll them, and renew the same yearly, and make his Profit of the same. None might dig Chalk or Clay about the Town without his Leave. None but he could keep a Bull loose in the Fields belonging to the Town. He was the second Person in the Monastery, and had Liberty to take all Dung in any Place for his own Use, except before the Doors of those who had *Averland*. In the Market, he and his Officers were to be first serv'd, if the Abbot was not at home. The Officers of the Abbot and of the Cellarer were to buy first as they came first; but if both were present together, the Preference was to be given to the Abbot. His Officers and the Cellarer's, when there were Herrings, were always to have them in the Season an Half-penny cheaper than any others.

COVENTRY

Cathedral and Monastery in Warwickshire.

IT appears by the Charter of the Foundation, that *Earl Leofrick* was the Founder of this Monastery, with the Advice and Consent of King *Edward* and Pope *Alexander*, dedicating it in Honor of God, the blessed Virgin *Mary*, *St. Peter* the Apostle and *St. Osburga*, and endow'd the same with 24 Towns, and one half of the Town in which it stood. The 24 Towns are, *Honington*, *Newenham*, *Chaddesbourn*, *Ickleton*, *Ollonfron*, *Suckham*, *Greenesburgh*, *Burnisburgh*, *Merston upon Avon*, *Herdwike*, *Wasperton*, *Chesterton*, *Sutham*,

Sutham, Rayton, half Stow, Mersdon in Gloucestershire, Salewarpe in Worcestershire, Eaton near the River Dee in Cheshire, Hyldesty and Winnike in Hampshire, Burbagh, Barwell, Scrattofte and Pakyngton in Leicestershire. Moreover, the Monastery and its Possessions to be free, and only subject to the King, with the Curse of God and all Saints on all that should deprive it of its Liberties or Possessions. The Church was so rich in Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones, that the Walls seem'd too narrow to contain the Treasure.

Robert Bishop of Chester robb'd this Church, to bribe and spend at Rome.

In the Year 1191, Hugh Bishop of Coventry expell'd the Monks of Coventry, and put in their Place Secular Canons; but in 1198 Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, by Command of Pope Celestin, restor'd the Monks.

Robert the Norman of Limessey, Bishop of Chester, being more worldly than religious, obtain'd the Monastery of Coventry of King Henry, and plac'd there the Cathedral of the Mercians; so that the said Bishop had three Sees, Lichfield, Chester, and Coventry; but Chester has been since made a separate Diocese, and the other two remain united.

304. The Charter of King Edward the Confessor, and the Bull of Pope Alexander, dated 1043, confirm all the Privileges and Possessions granted to this Church.

305. It was made out before King Richard II. that neither this Cathedral, nor the Prior thereof, held any thing of the King by Barony. Leofwin, the Abbot thereof, being chosen Bishop of Chester, with the Consent of the Monks, ordain'd, that the said Abby should for the future be a Priory.

The Catalogue of Bishops of this See, and what else relates to it, may be seen Vol. III. p. 216, as join'd with Lichfield.

PEYKIRK

Monastery in Northamptonshire.

IN the Year 1048, by Judgment of King Hardicanute, Wulgate, Abbot of Peykirk, lost his Abby, with all the Manors belonging to the same, to Kenulf and Kinfen, Abbots of Peterburgh, who claim'd them.

SPALDING

Monastery in Lincolnshire, first a Cell to Croyland, afterwards to St. Nicholas at Anjou.

306. ANNO 1052, Thorold de Bokenhale, Brother to Godiva, Countess of Leicester, having taken six Monks from Wulgate, Abbot of Croyland, founded the Priory of Spalding, assigning them Lands for their Maintenance, and his own Manor for their Cell.

Anno 1073, Wifketul, Abbot of Croyland, gave his Wooden Chapel, with certain Revenues, to his Monks of Spalding, for their Hospitality to entertain the Faithful resorting thither, and the aforesaid Earl considerably augmented their Portion.

Anno 1074, Ivo Taylboys, Earl of Angers, Lord of Spalding and Holland, and Monk of St. Nicholas at An-

jou, Natalis being then Abbot, first gave him the Cell of Spalding, and to the Monks there many Tithes of Salt and Fish.

The Charter of the above-mention'd Thorold de Bokenhale, concerning the founding of Spalding, dated 1051, mentions his Gift to the same of his own Manor near the Parish-Church, and names several Persons whom he also gives, with all their Goods, Chattels and Cottages, calling them his Servants, being such as held of him by Villanage.

King William the Conqueror confirms Ivo Taylboys's Gift of Spalding to St. Nicholas of Anjou. The Grant of John Taylboys, dated 1085, directs the increasing the Number of Monks, in case the Revenues should become more considerable, and affording what Charity they can to their Brethren of St. Nicholas in Anjou. King Henry I. confirm'd the aforesaid Grants. Those of Ivo Taylboys and the Countess Lucy are also extant in Dugdale, as is that of Thomas de Mulren, granting to the same the Church of Weston, and that of King John, confirming all Privileges and Possessions given to St. Nicholas of Anjou, and the Priory of Spalding.

The Explanation of the Ground-Plat of Spalding Monastery here inserted.

- A. The Seat of the Abby.
- B. The Porter's Lodge.
- C. The Barn.
- D. The Tower.
- E. The Market.
- F. The High Bridge.
- G. Welland River.
- H. The Ditch.
- I. The low Bridge.
- K. Westland Water.
- L. St. Thomas's Road.

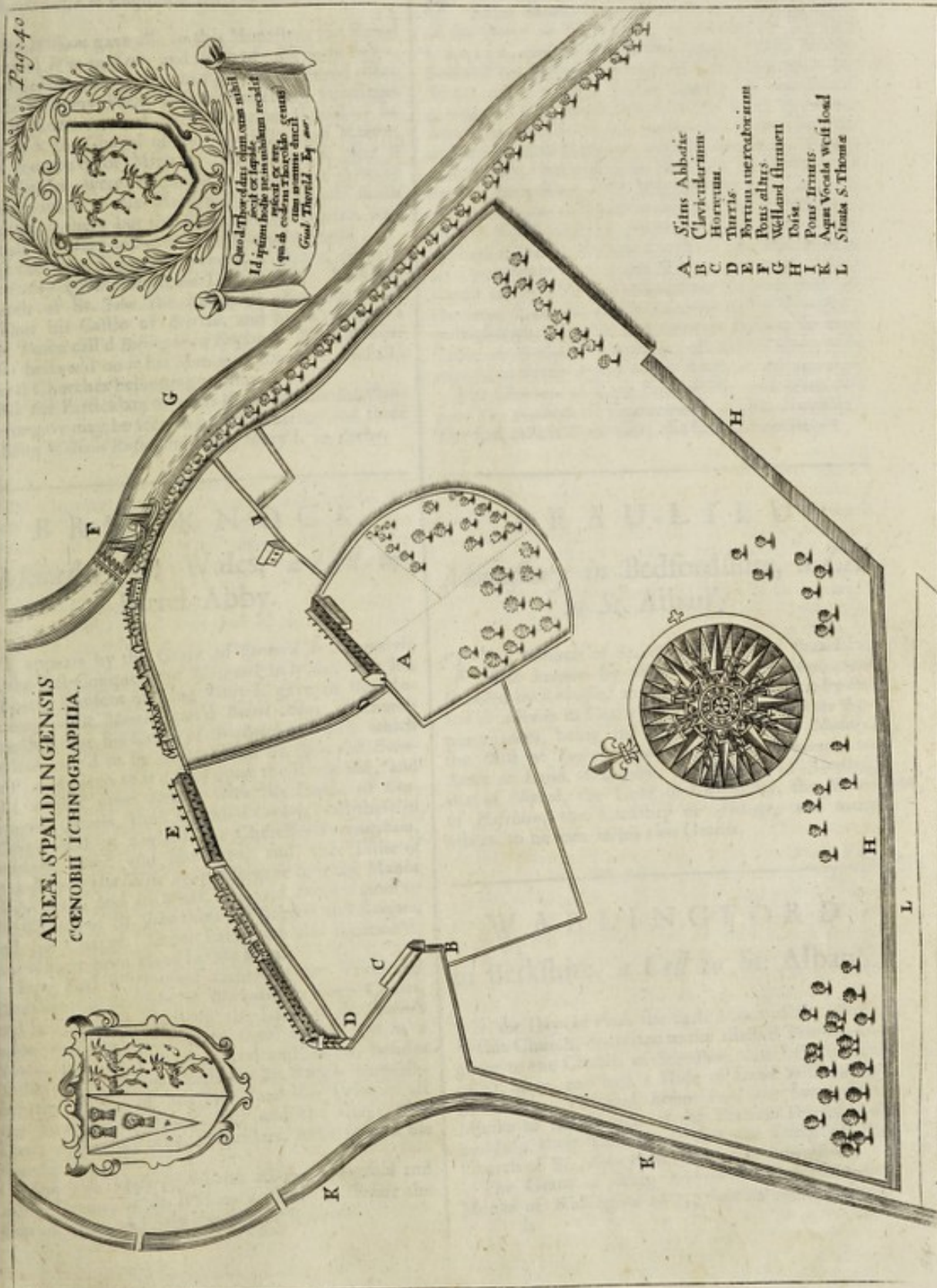
BATTEL

Abby in Suffex.

WILLIAM the Conqueror landing in England, and being advanc'd near to the Hill call'd Herbeland, not far from Hastings, Harold's Army drawing near to engage him, was perswaded by a Monk he brought over with him, call'd William Faber, to make a Vow, that in case it pleas'd God to grant him the Victory, he would build a Monastery in that Place, which accordingly he afterwards perform'd, erecting a stately Church and Monastery there, without sparing any Cost, having by Revelation found a plentiful Quarry of Stone close by. This, to perpetuate the Memory of his Victory, was call'd Battel Abby, the Name it retains to this Day, being dedicated to St. Martin. He also gave to it all the Land for a League about free from all Duties or Impositions; but he dy'd before he could perform many other Things he had design'd for the Advantage of it. The Monks were brought to it from the Abby in Normandy call'd Major, or the Greater. That this Monastery was built for the Monks, to pray for the Souls of those who had been kill'd in Battel, appears by the following old English Rhimes:

AREÆ SPALDINGENSIS
CŒNOBII ICHNOGRAPHIA.

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King William bishought him also of that folke that was forlorne,
 And slayn also thorough him in the bataile bisforne.
 And ther, as the Bataile was, an Abbey he lete vere
 Of Saint Martin, for the Soules that there slain were.
 And the Monkes well ynung fiffed without fayle,
 That is called in Englonde Abbey of Bataile.

King William gave also to this Monastery the Royal anor of Wye in Kent, and those of Alsiston in Suffex, immesfeld in Surry, How in Essex, with several other lands in many Parts, and extraordinary Privileges and Immunities, and particularly in Devonshire he gave to it the Chapel of St. Olave King and Martyr, then renown'd for Miracles. He ordain'd, that if any Murder were committed within the League about granted to the Monastery, none should makequisition there but the Abbot and his Monks, and that all Treasure found should belong to them.

At the same Time one Bernard, a Baron, gave to Battel Abby a Place call'd Old Town in Wales, with the Church of St. John the Evangelist adjoining to it, without his Castle of Brechin, and his Wife Agnes a little Town call'd Berington in England. King William also bestow'd on it his Manor of Bromham, and also several Churches belonging to him.

All the Particulars of what King William the Conqueror gave may be seen in his two Charters, and those of King William Rufus and King Henry I. in theirs.

BRECKNOCK

Monastery in Wales, a Cell to Battel Abby.

IT appears by the Grant of Bernard de Newmarch, the first Conqueror of Brecknock in Wales, that he, with the Consent of King Henry I. gave to the Monastery of St. Martin, call'd Battel Abby, a Church standing near his Castle of Brecknock in Wales, which he had caus'd to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and given to it a Mill upon the River Usk, and half a Mill upon Hodem, with the Lands of Londewern, Cofinio, the City call'd Carnoy; all these in Wales: And in England, the Churches Partyngeham, Bodeham, Burel, and Hardinton, and the Tithe of Brunestlope. His Wife Agnes also gave to it the Manor of Berinton; and in Wales, the said Bernard gave to the Church of St. John those of Talgarth and Langors, and his Chapel. Other Lands are also mention'd, said to have been given by his Men.

Roger Earl of Hereford authoriz'd the Prior and Monastery of St. John at Brecknock to keep Courts, and bestow'd on them all the Land at St. Penbin's upon Mare, and the Fishery there three Days in a Week, and every Day in Lent and Advent, besides Tithes of all Things tithable in his Forests throughout the Honor of Brecknock, and the Tithe of all the Town of Brecknock, &c. and the City call'd Chaer, with many other Particulars, to be seen in his four Grants.

Maihele de Hereford confirms all the abovesaid and other Grants, as do William de Braiose, Herbert the Son of Peter, and John the Son of Reginald.

ARMETHWAIT

Monastery in Cumberland.

William the Conqueror, as a pure and perpetual Alms, founded the Monastery of Black Nuns of the Order of St. Benedict, in Honor of JESUS CHRIST, and of the blessed Virgin Mary, for the Souls of his Progenitors and all Christians, near the Water call'd Crozlyn, in the County of Cumberland, giving the said Nuns two Acres of Land there, on which the said House was built, and three Carucates and 10 Acres of Meadow, with all Commons, Woods and Wastes, belonging to the said Carucates near the said Monastery. He also gave the said Nuns for ever 216 Acres of Land in the Forest of Ingleswood, on the North Side of the River Tarnwadelyn; likewise the Grazing of their Cattle in the said Forest, 40 s. per Annum out of the Town of Carlisle, their Cattle to be Toll-free throughout England, with all the same Liberties and Immunities as the Monastery of Westminster enjoy'd, and common Pasture for their Cattle on Aynstaplych Common; all these Things to be enjoy'd as freely *As hert may is think, or ygh may it se.*

The Charters of King Edward III. and King Edward IV. confirm all Grants made to this Nunnery: The first calls it *Ermitwait*, the latter *Aynstaplych*.

BEAULIEU

Monastery in Bedfordshire, a Cell to St. Alban's.

THE Church of St. Mary Magdalen of Beau-Lieu, first known by the Name of Moddry, was founded by Radulfus, an Anchorite, and given by Robert de Albencio to God and St. Alban, with all its Appurtenances, being the Hermitage, &c. of Moddry, the Mill of Turball, the Church of Melebroch, 10 Acres of Land at Strepehol, the Church of Rinerbal, that of Clophell, the Land of Gubardestley, the Wood of Haseldon, the Lordship of Walkge, and many others, to be seen in his two Grants.

WALLINGFORD

in Berkshire, a Cell to St. Alban's.

IN the Days of Paul, the 14th Abbot of St. Alban's, this Church, dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, was given to the Church of St. Alban, and half another of St. Mary, and half a Hide of Land without the same City. The said Abbot Paul sent some of his Monks to the Church of the Blessed Trinity, and building their Houses, settled the Order of the Church of St. Alban there, with due Subjection.

The Grant of King Richard II. authorizes the Monks of Wallingford to appropriate to themselves

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327. the Parish-Church of *Gerfynghdon* in the County of *Oxford*: That of King *Henry VII.* allows them 8 l. a Year upon the Town of *Wallingford*, as also to appropriate to themselves the Parish-Church of *St. Andrew* of *Chinmore*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

BELVOIR or BEAVER

Monastery in Lincolnshire, a Cell of St. Alban's.

328. *Robert de Belvoir* had begun to build the Church of *St. Mary*, close by his Castle; but not being able to finish it, as he desir'd, because diverted by worldly Affairs, by the Advice of *L.* the Archbishop, he gave it to the Church of *St. Alban*, the Protomartyr of *England*, for a Cell, upon Condition the Abbot *Paul* should finish it, and place there four Monks of his Monastery, who should pray for his Soul, and those of King *William*, his Wife, Kindred and Relations, and he and his Wife to be enroll'd as Brethren of *St. Alban's*. He endow'd it with the Town call'd *Horingwold*, the Tithes of *Horton*, *Frantun*, *Saperton*, *Risendun*, *Stochis*, *Wibberston*, *Medburn* and *Wizwell*, and a Carucate of Land at *Saperton*.

329. His Son *Henry* confirm'd all that his Father had granted. *Radulphus de Kaines* bestow'd on it four Plough-Lands at *Stracheden*; *John de Daienconert* one Carucate at *Greney*; *Thomas Lord Roos* confirm'd all former Grants; *Robert de Toteney* a Quantity of Eels at *Aburn*, which his Wife *Agnes* confirm'd, as did *Henry de Ria*; *William de Alveney* the Manse that had been his Chapel, with the Houses and Lands belonging to it; as also one Sheaf of each sort of Grain of every Acre of his Land at *Belvoir*, *Wulstorp*, *Botesford*, *Orkinton*, and *Stokes*.

HATFIELD PEVEREL

in Hertfordshire, a Cell of St. Alban's.

330. BY the Grant of *William Peverel* it appears, that he gave to the Church of *St. Mary* of *Hatfield* his own Mansion and all his Houses, to build Dwellings for the Monks he plac'd there, with all Things given by his Predecessors to that Church, adding three Fields adjoining to the said Church; as also *Alvelwood*, *Holiod*, *Copincho* and *Coling*; *Accabam*, the Tithe of *Meldon* and *Dome*, the Church of *Agelon* and that of *Criffesley*, with its Tithe, and that of *Weston*: All this for the Souls of King *William* and King *Henry*, and those of his Father, Mother, and Ancestors of his own.

The Grant of *Andrew Nevil* resigns to the Abbot and Monastery of *St. Alban*, and to the Prior and Monks of *Hatfield Peverel*, all his Right to the Church of *Astintox* in *Suffolk*.

It was decreed at *Coburnsford* the 15th Year of the Reign of King *Edward*, the Son of *Henry*, that the Advowson of the Priory of *Hatfield* did belong to the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, and not to *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hertford* and *Essex*, who had obtain'd the same.

HERTFORD

Monastery, a Cell of St. Alban's.

Radulphus de Limesey gave the Church he had built at *Hertford* to the Church of *St. Alban* for a Cell for the Benefit of his Soul, and those of his Wife and Children, and with it one Hide of Land at *Hertford*, and the Church of *Piriton*, and two Parts of the Tithes of *Cavendish*, *Hiccrum*, and *Ychenton*, &c. In Consideration whereof, the Abbot was within a Year to send six of his Monks to serve the Church of *Hertford*; and if more were given to the Church more Monks were to be sent to it. *Hadwisia*, Wife to *Radulphus*, gave also some Land. *Alan de Limesey* confirms his Father's Grant, and empowers the Monks to keep a Court. *Gerard de Limesey* and *John de Limesey* confirm all their Grants.

TINMOUTH

Monastery in Northumberland, a Cell of St. Alban's.

OSWY and *Oswin* being both Kings of *Northumberland*, the former caus'd the latter to be basely murder'd: His Body was convey'd by the Murderers to the Mouth of the River *Tine*, and there bury'd in the Oratory of *St. Mary*, where many worthy Persons assembled and serv'd God in a regular Order. *Hinguar* and *Hubba* the Danes destroy'd this Monastery; the Monks fled to a little Church on their own Land, which the Danes set Fire to, and burn'd down to the Ground, with them in it.

Robert de Mowbray, Earl of *Northumberland*, began to honour *Oswin*, and gave Lands to the Church where his Body lay, it being near to his Castle of *Tinmouth*, and then made it a Cell to *St. Alban's* bringing Monks to it from thence.

King *William* the Conqueror confirm'd *Mowbray's* Grant to this Church, as did King *Henry I.* in one Charter, mentioning particularly their Tithes throughout *Northumberland*, and naming the several Places, and in another the keeping of a Court by the Monastery. *David* King of *Scotland* gives his Peace to it, and forbids all his Subjects offering the least Injury to the same. King *Henry* of *England* by Deed restor'd to it the Lands of *Eglevingebam*, *Bewick*, and *Lilleburn*, which he had before taken from them. The Charter of King *John* confirms to them all their Possessions, being the Town of *Tinmouth*, *Seton*, *Proston*, *Chirton*, and another *Chirton*, *Millington*, *Whireley*, *Erdeston*, *Backwell*, and another *Backwell*, *Sezbal*, *Morton*, *Bebstete*, *Dislington*, and another *Dislington*, *Wulstington*, *Bewick*, *Egelingham*, *Lilleburn*, *Anibell*, *Hovekeflaw*, *Estrwyck*, *Wylum*, *Weltdane*, and half the Town of *Copum*, *Carleberry* and *Morton* in *Halitwerkstock*, and the Land of *Royeley* and *Denum*; also the Churches of *Tinmouth*, *Wodeborn*, *Whalton*, *Bolum*, *Bewick*, *Egelingham*, *Kerthurn*, and *Cunefline*; likewise *Hertford* upon *Blythe*, and the Tithe of *Hyrener*, *Middleton* upon *Thyese*, *Corbrigg*, *Rouber*, *Werkewaril*, *Wollovere*, and *Neuburn*, with all the Mills.

The Grant of *Richard Bertram* confirms the Grant of the Tithe of *Bothal*: The Charter of King *Edward*

ward III. restores and confirms to this Monastery all its Privileges, Immunities and Possessions.

WIMUNDHAM

*in Norfolk, a Cell of St. Alban's,
founded Anno 1139.*

William de Albaneio, Butler to King Henry, founded the Church of the Monks at *Wimundham*, giving to the said Monks, as appears by his Grant, in pure and perpetual Alms, for his own Soul, and the Souls of his Wife and Relations, all the said Church, with all its Appurtenances, viz. the Tithes, the keeping of Courts, with all Rights thereto belonging, two Mills, 30 Acres of arable Land, and the adjoining Pasture, the Woods of *Biskelmid* and *Southwood*, *Tysford Park*, *Wickam*, &c. also that the Monks should chuse their own Prior, to be presented to him, whom he could not refuse, without sufficient Cause shown. If the Abbot of St. Alban's should come to *Wimundham*, he was to be honourably receiv'd, and to be paid a Mark of Silver by the Monks, in Token of Subjection. He reserv'd to himself Power to make the Priory an Abby, and if he did so, then the Payment of the aforesaid Mark to cease.

By another Grant the said Founder gave to the Church of St. Mary of *Wimundham*, and to the Monks there, his Manor of *Hapesturg*. The Charter of King Henry III. confirms all the Donations of the aforesaid Founder, as does William Earl of *Suffex*, Grandson to the same Founder.

This Priory was afterwards made an Abby by *Andrew Ogard*, Patron thereof, with the Consent of King Henry VI. and by the Authority of Pope *Nicholas V.* as appears by the Charter of the first, and Bull of the latter, strictly enjoining the Bishop of *Norwich* and several Abbots, to take Care that no Molestation be given to *Wimundham* by the Abbot of St. Alban's, or any other Person whatsoever.

BINHAM

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell of St. Alban's.

Peter de Valoniis and his Wife *Albreda*, with the Consent of King Henry and of their own Relations, gave and granted to God, St. Mary, and St. Alban, the Church of St. Mary at *Binham*, and all his Manor, with the Meadows, Woods, &c. as free as he had held it of the King, appointing his Heirs to be Protectors of the said Church and Town, and no way Wasters or Destroyers of the same. He farther granted to the said Church two Parts of his Tithes at *Derfingham* and *Iszelmestorp*, and of the Manors of *Riburg*, *Snaring*, *Tofci*, *Tisterton*, *Biburg-Wedellings*, *Saxelingham*, *Wassingham*, *Ecrney*, *Babingley*, *Apelton*, and *Partesley*. This Church of *Binham* to be subject to that of St. Alban, in the same manner as that of St. Pancratius at *Lewis* is subject to that of St. Peter at *Clugni*, paying to the Church of St. Alban one Mark of Silver yearly on St. Alban's Day, and no more. The Abbot of St. Alban was allow'd once a Year to stay at *Binham* not above eight Days, with only 13 Horses, unless desir'd by the Prior.

Roger de Valoniis, Son to the aforesaid Peter, confirm'd all that his Father had granted to this Monastery, as did afterwards Peter de Valoniis the Younger, Robert de Valoniis, and John Bishop of *Norwich*. 344.

St. MARY DE PRATO
*Monastery in Hertfordshire, near
St. Alban's.*

Gavinus, Abbot of St. Alban's, gave to the Leprous Nuns the Place in which their Church of St. Mary de Prato stood, with the Offices on both Sides of the Road, with the Way at the End of the Plow'd Land and Meadow of *Kingiberry*, and for their Maintenance all Profits arising upon the Death of Abbots. King John granted the said Nuns 30 Acres of the Glebe of Wood of *Esbroc*. 347.

SOPEWELL

*Monastery in Hertfordshire, a Cell
of St. Alban's.*

ABout the Year 1140, two holy Women, having made themselves a poor Habitation of Boughs of Trees, Wattles, and Stakes, with the Bark on, adjoining to the Wood call'd *Einwood*, not far from the Brook that runs there, began to lead a most austere and religious Life, feeding on Bread and Water. Their constant pious Behaviour being known to Geoffrey Abbot of St. Alban's, he, by Divine Inspiration, built a Cell there, with proper little Mansions for Women, which advancing in Spirituals and Temporals, the good Fame of it spread abroad; whereupon the said Abbot bestow'd on them some Possessions, that they might live decently, tho' poorly. He also blest'd them a Church-yard, enjoining that no Person whatsoever should be bury'd therein besides the Nuns; none to be admitted into the House but Virgins, and those not to exceed the Number of 13.

Henry de Albineio and his Wife *Cecily* gave to this Monastery two Hides of Land in their Manor of *Cotes*. Robert de Albineio, Son to Henry, and his Mother *Cecily*, gave a Rood more in the same Manor. Robert de Albineio the younger confirm'd the former Grants. Richard de Tany bestow'd on the same Nuns the Land call'd *Blackhide*. 348.

Anno 1338, Michael, Abbot of St. Alban's, reviv'd and approv'd certain Rules of the Monastery of *Sope-well*, enjoining them to be more strictly observ'd for the future. 1. That the Commemoration of St. Alban should be kept as usual. 2. That not above three Nuns should sit in Chapter. 3. That Silence be observ'd, according to the Rule of St. Benedict, in the Church, the Cloyster, the Refectory, and the Dormitory. 4. That the little Bell be rung for the Nuns to rise, and none to go out of the Dormitory before it rings. 5. That the Garden-Door be not open'd till the Hour of Prime, and in Summer the Garden and Parlour Doors not to be open'd till the Hour of None, and to be always shut when the Bell rings *coursu*. 6. None to talk in the Parlour without her Coull on, and her Face cover'd with her Veil. 7. Taylors and other Workmen to have a Place 349.

Place assign'd them to work in without the Monastery, and not to be admitted into Chambers or other private Places, and to be Persons of good Repute. 8. Those that are under Penance not to be excluded from the Duties of the Church. 9. The Sick to be kept in the Infirmary. 10. No Nun to lie out of the Dormitory, nor no Guest within it. 11. All the Nuns to be present at the Mass of our Lady.

M E R G A T E

Monastery in Bedfordshire, a Cell of St. Alban's.

350. **W**HEN Geoffrey was Abbot of St. Alban's, one Roger, a Monk of that Place, led a most holy Eremitical Life, near the Village call'd Markate, in the Way to Dunstable. The latter four Years of his Life he had in a Room separated from his own the Virgin *Christina*, whom he instructed in such manner, that she became famous for Miracles, which mov'd
351. the said Abbot to build there a Residence for her, and other Nuns that had resorted to her; and the said Building happening to be burnt, he again rebuilt the same.

Vide Vol. II. p. 872.

St. N I C H O L A S's

Priory in Exeter, a Cell of Battel Abby.

352. **T**HIS Church, which was first dedicated to St. Olave, King and Martyr, and then built by the Monks of Battel Abby, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, was given to them by King William the Conqueror. King Henry gave to it the Land of Relisdon, and King John the Land of Bradeham, then worth 50 s. per Annum, free from all Incumbrance, as a free and perpetual Alms.

M A L L I N G

Monastery in Kent.

- T**HE Charter of King Edmund grants to Bishop *Burric* three Plough-Lands at Mealling, free for ever, in Honor of St. Andrew the Apostle.
753. King Edward III. confirms the Grants of King William and King Henry, approving of what *Gundolphus*, Bishop of Rochester, had done, in placing Nuns at Malling, and the Gift of Archbishop *Anselm* to the same of Little Malling, and the Gift of the latter of those Kings to it of the Manor of *Coruzerd*.
- When *Gundolphus*, Bishop of Rochester, gave the Nun *Avicia* the Abby of Malling, she swore Subjection to him and his Successors, and never to dissolve the said Subjection.
354. King John confirms to the said Monastery the Grant of the Church of East-Malling, made to it by *Hubert* Archbishop of Canterbury.

T U T B U R Y

Monastery in Staffordshire.

HENRY de Ferrariis founded the Monastery of Tutbury in the Year 1080, in Honor of the Mother of God, and for the Use of the Monks there gave *Merfeton*, with 11 Plough-Lands, and the fourth Part of the Meadows. His Wife *Berta* gave the Town call'd *Dubbrigge*. They also jointly gave *Broffton*, the Parish of their Castle, the Tithes, and the Fishery. All his Grants were confirm'd by King William Rufus.

Earl Robert de Ferrariis, Grandson to Henry afore-said, confirms all the Grants made to this Monastery by his said Grandfather, his Father Robert, his Uncle *Egenulf*, or others; all which are mention'd in his Confirmation.

King Henry confirms the Precept of John Duke of Lancaster, empowering the King of the Minstrels in his Honor of Tutbury to compel all the said Minstrels to perform their Duty at the said Church, on the Feast of the Assumption of our Lady; which Precept is dated the 4th Year of King Richard II.

There was also a Custom that the Stage-Players coming to Mattins on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, should have a Bull given them by the Prior of Tutbury, in case they could catch him before he pass'd the Water Done, which was nearest to Tutbury, or else the Prior should give them forty Pence; for which Custom there were to be given 20 Pence to the Lord at the said Feast yearly. See Vol. II. p. 873.

E Y E

Monastery in Suffolk.

ROBERT Malet founded this Monastery, with the Consent of King William, and gave to it for ever the Church of St. Peter of Eye, with all the Tithes belonging to the same; also the Churches of *Larfeud*, *Badingham*, *Busey*, *Renehall*, *Bergeby*, *Settebrock*, and *Welleburn*, with all their Lands and Tithes, the Town of *Stoke*, and many more, free from all Incumbrances, with all the Immunities belonging to the Honor of Eye, as given him by King William the Conqueror, adding a Fair for four Days, to commence on the first of August.

His Sister *Beatrix* gave to the Monks of Eye the little Town of *Radingsfeld*.

King Stephen by his Charter confirm'd all former Donations, and added of his own the Churches of *Holiste*, *Dinever*, *Bordenis*, *Sutton*, *Stadebrock*, and *Wingfel*, with the Market and Toll of *Oxford*, &c. and laying a Curse on all Persons that should presume to invade the Rights of the said Monastery, confirm'd by a Grant of his Son William Earl of *Bologne*, &c.

The Inquisition taken under King Edward II. shows, that this Priory was a Cell to the Abby of *Bernay* in *Normandy*, so that neither Prior nor Monk could be made there without the Consent of that Abbot; nor could Malet the Founder, or any of his Successors, upon the Vacancy of the said Priorships, receive any Profit from the Monastery, but only place a Porter at the Gate, in Token of Sovereignty, who

is to be paid, during the said Vacancy, a competent Allowance from the Monastery, and the said Prior, at the installing of a new Prior, to receive *ly 5 s. or an Ox.*

King Richard II. having seiz'd on this Monastery and its Revenues in the 8th Year of his Reign, on account of the War in which he was then engag'd against France, the Monks here being, or at least reputed, Aliens, on Account of their Dependance on the Abby of *Bernay* in Normandy, and reduc'd to great Want, so that there was scarce enough to maintain three or four of them, they petition'd the said King, who for *60 l.* receiv'd of them, remitted all that was due to the Crown, and declar'd them Natives, restoring to them all their Lands and Rights, to be for the future enjoy'd by them as such, with liberty to chuse their own Priors, only enjoining that the Monks should be always natural-born Englishmen.

HELENSTOW or ELNSTOW

*Monastery in * Berkshire.*

Ælfrith, Wife to *Walewe*, founded a Church in the Town of *Helenstow*, in the Days of King *William* the First, and plac'd Nuns there, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Helen. *Milo de Bray* was a Benefactor to it.

King *Henry* granted and confirm'd to the said Nuns the Churches of St. *Andrew* of *Hicke* and *Wuston*, with all their Lands and Tithes, with all other Lands and Dues conferr'd on the same by all former Benefactors, and particularly by the Foundress, in as free a manner as any other Church enjoy'd its Possessions.

* Note, That *Tanner* in his *Notitia Monastica* says, the Charters belonging to *Elnstow* or *Helenstow* in Bedfordshire, are in the *Monasticon*, p. 359, erroneously ascrib'd to this in Berkshire.

PENWORTHAM

Monastery in Lancashire, a Cell of Evesham.

Warin Bussel gave to this Monastery the Churches of *Peneverham* and *Farington*, and *Leiland*, with all that belong'd to them, the fourth Part of his Fishery, and several small Parcels of Land; all which his Son *Richard* confirm'd, making this Church subject to that of *Evesham*. The same was again confirm'd by *Hugh Bussel*, Grandson to *Warin*, and Nephew to *Richard*. There follow in *Dugdale* four short Notes relating to this Monastery, not worth inserting here.

KILBURN

Nunnery in Middlesex, a Cell to Westminster Abby.

IN the Reign of King *Henry I.* *Heribert* Abbot of *Westminster*, Orbert the Prior, and all the Monastery, with the Consent of *Gilbert* Bishop of *London*, gave to the three holy Maids, *Emma*, *Gumild*, and *Christina*, the Hermitage of *Cuneburn*, which had been built by *Godwin*, with all the Land belonging to that Place, upon the same Condition, and with the same Liberties, as *Ethelred* K. of *England* gave *Hamstead* to the Church of *Westminster*; all which was confirm'd by King *Edward*, the said Place having before belong'd to that Town. But this Place was for ever to continue under the Direction of the Monks, who were to chuse an ancient Person of their Number to be the Chaplain to the Nuns; but neither the Abbot nor he, nor any other, to intermeddle with what was given to the said Nuns. The Abbot *Heribert* farther granted to them the Manor of *Knightsbridge*.

Gilbert Bishop of *London* granted the perpetual Spiritual Jurisdiction over these Nuns to the Abbot and Monks of *Westminster*, as Founders. Nevertheless, there afterward arose a Controversy between the Bishop of *London* and the Abbot of *Westminster* about the Jurisdiction over the Nuns, which was thus made up in the Year 1231, viz. That the Bishop might visit the Nunnery, preach and hear Confessions, without exacting any Procurations; and that the Government of the House, placing and displacing of the Abbess and Nuns, should belong to the Abbot, that being a Cell of his Monastery. This was concerted at *Fulham* in the Year 1231.

HURLEY

Monastery in Berkshire, a Cell of Westminster Abby.

Jeffrey de Magna-villa, or *Mandevil*, gave to the Church of *Westminster* the Church of St. Mary at *Hurley* in Berkshire, with all the Town of *Hurley*, and the adjacent Wood, and all his Lordship, in Woods, Meadows, Pasture-Ground, Corn-Fields, Mills, Waters and Fisheries, &c. excepting the Lands of *Little Waltham*, which he had reserv'd for his own Dwelling. This Donation for the Maintenance of the Monks to serve the said Church, with the Consent and Approbation of King *William* the Conqueror.

William Bishop of *London* confirms all the Grants made by the aforesaid *Jeffrey*, particularly mentioning the third Part of the Tithes of *Walden*, and those of *Sabrickworth*, *Thorley*, *Wiggefoste*, *Mose*, *Waltham* by *Plesset*, *Efore*, *Mimont*, *Senley*, *Bistex* and *Northal*, and of *Enfield Park*. Most of these *Godfrey*, Prior of *Hurley*, afterwards exchange'd with the Abbot of *Walden* for the Church of *Stratley*.

MALVERN

Monastery in Worcestershire, a Cell of Westminster.

ONE Aldwin, an Anchorite, with his Brethren, began to build the House of Malvern, in the 18th Year of King William the Conqueror. That King and his Son Henry endow'd it with Possessions. Henry de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, Osborn Bridges, and Richard Bridges, were Benefactors to it. Avicot in the County of Warwick was a Cell to it, where were four Monks.

The aforesaid Aldwin had been made a Monk by Wolfstan, the holy Bishop of Worcester, who dissuaded him from going to Jerusalem, as he had intended, with an Assurance that the Place of Malvern, which he had chosen for his Habitation, would be wonderfully favour'd by God, which Aldwin in some measure saw fulfill'd, living to have 30 Monks under him, who were all plentifully supply'd by the neighbouring People, who thought themselves happy in assisting them.

The Grant of King Henry I. gives to Malvern one Rood of Land at Baldchul, and the Land of Achisey, for which the Farmer paid 2 s. Rent, two Hides of Land, the one in Worcestershire, the other in Staffordshire, with the Lands of Wordesfeld and Limberg, also the Churches of Tantaraboton, Leiten, and many other Particulars to be seen there.

366. The Charter of King Henry II. confirms all former Grants made to this Church, and adds of his own the Town of Langen in Gloucestershire, and that of Fuleford in Staffordshire, &c. This is dated 1127.

AUCOT

Monastery in Warwickshire, a Cell of Great Malvern.

367. William Burdet, An. 1159, gave to God and St. Mary of Malvern, and to the Monks serving God there, all the Land he had at Aucot, with the Mill, and Schetinton, with all its Appurtenances. There were to be two Monks the first Year to serve the Church, the next Year two more were to be added, and when the Place was finish'd, more Monks were to be added by the Abbot of Westminster. The Prior of Malvern was to appoint the Prior of this Place, with the Advice of the Abbot of Westminster; but neither of them to diminish the Substance of the Place.

SUDBURY

Monastery in Suffolk, a Cell of Westminster.

368. KING Edward III. granted Leave to Richard Roke of Westminster to bestow on the Abbot and Monks of Westminster 76 Acres and a half of Land,

and three Acres and a half of Meadow, at Sudbury and Hologate, worth yearly 28 s. besides the usual Services due from them, as appear'd upon Inquisition, for the Relief of their Cell at Sudbury.

St. N E O T's

Priory in Huntingdonshire, first Cell of the Abby of Beck in Normandy, afterwards made Native.

ST. Neot was translated from Neotstoke in Cornwall formerly a Monastery, afterwards a Parish-Church to Arnulphsbury in Huntingdonshire, where the Palace Earl Elfrid was, which was afterwards converted to a Monastery, in which there were Black Monks for many Years, till Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, brought into it French White Monks. This Monastery was plunder'd and burnt by the Danes, as repair'd by the Lady Rose, in the Reign of King Henry I.

Gilbert de Clare, after the Norman Conquest, having obtain'd the Lands of Arnulphsbury or Enolweshby by Force, turn'd out the Monks, and carrying three of them over into France, brought others from thence, whom he put into Possession of this Monastery.

In the Year 991, St. Neot retir'd with only one Follower, whose Name was Barry, into a desert Place in Cornwall, about 10 Miles from the Monastery of St. Petroc, and from him the Place was afterwards call'd Neot-Stoke. Having liv'd there seven Years, he went to Rome, had the Pope's Blessing, and returning home built a Monastery, and gather'd Monks. His Follower Barry, after his Death, carry'd his Body to Enolweshby, now call'd St. Neot's, where it lay till the Year 1077, when the Lady Lewina translated it to Croyland, for fear of the Irruptions of the Barbarians. It was again translated in 1213 by the Abbot Henry, and plac'd near the Altar.

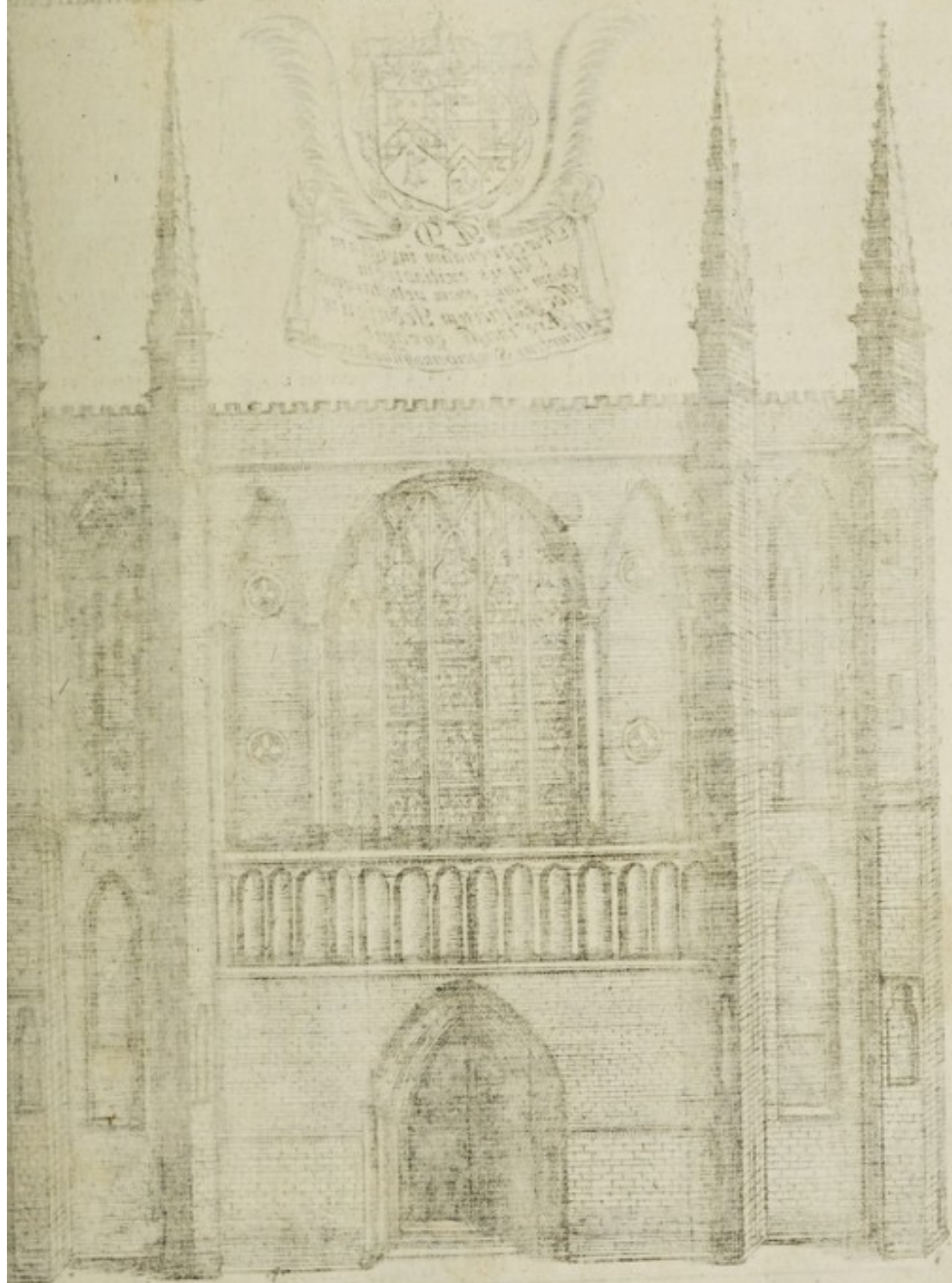
Anno 1113, Robesia, the Wife of Richard, Son to Earl Gislebert, gave to God, and St. Mary of Beck, and to St. Neot, all the Manor of Arnulphsbury. John Bishop of Norwich confirm'd to those Monks all the Grants made to them till then, which he mentions to be, the Churches of Cratesfield, Oveston, Berton, and Welle. Another Charter of his confirms to them the Church of Revelingbam, with an annual Pension of 20 s. from the same; also the Church of Birton-Benedic, and Pension of 40 s. from the same, and some Tithes. Hugh Bishop of Lincoln confirms the same Roger Burnard conferr'd on it the Churches of Boscum, Cheldreton, Godsford and Eddeworth; William de Albene the Church of Cratesfeld; Maud, de Sancto Lizio, the third Part of the Manor of Cratesfield.

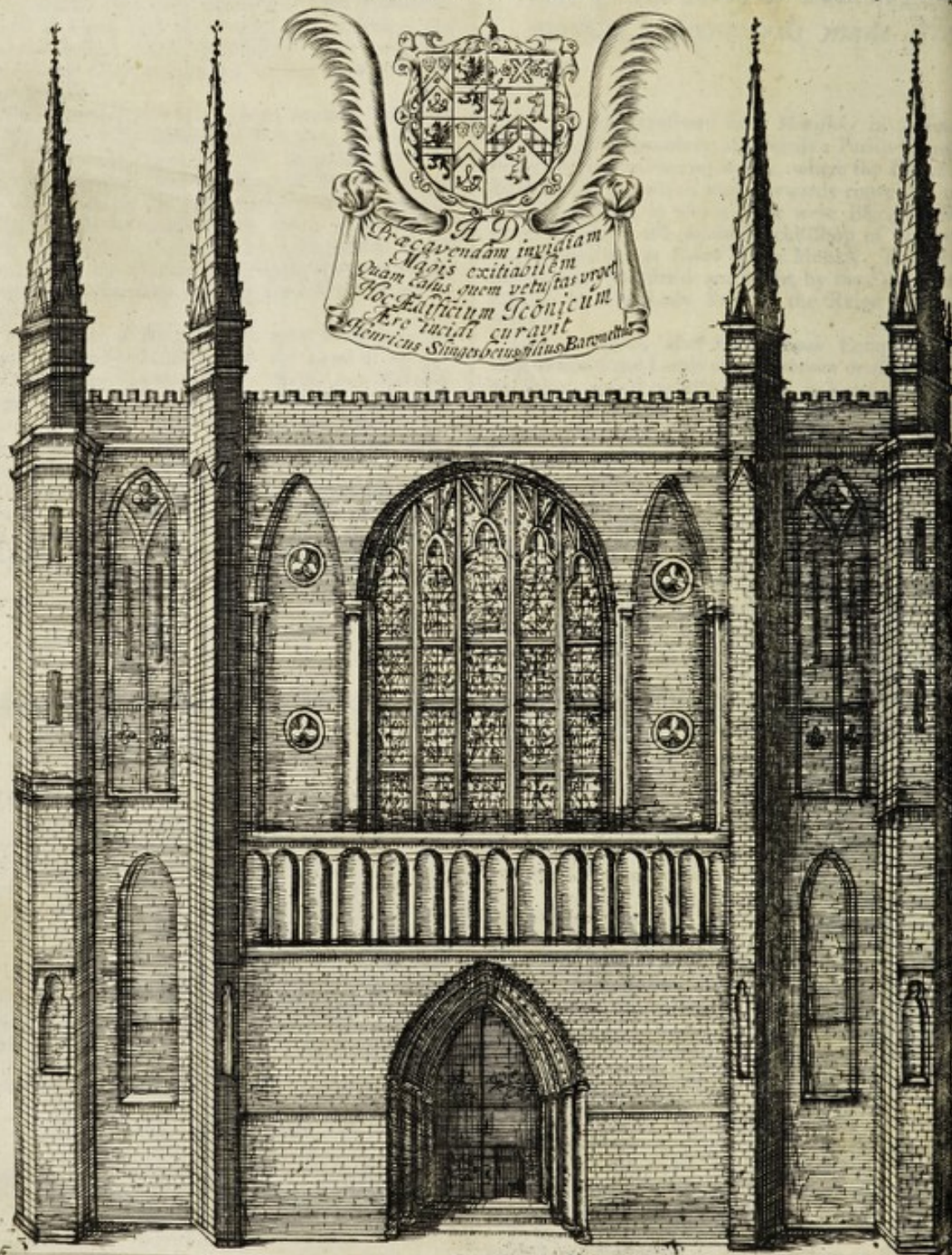
The Bull of Pope Celestin enjoins the Bishop of Lincoln to protect this Monastery from all Wrong and Oppression, in Regard that the Monks gave freely Meat and Drink to all Persons travelling the great Road on which it stood, and had appropriated certain Revenues for that purpose.

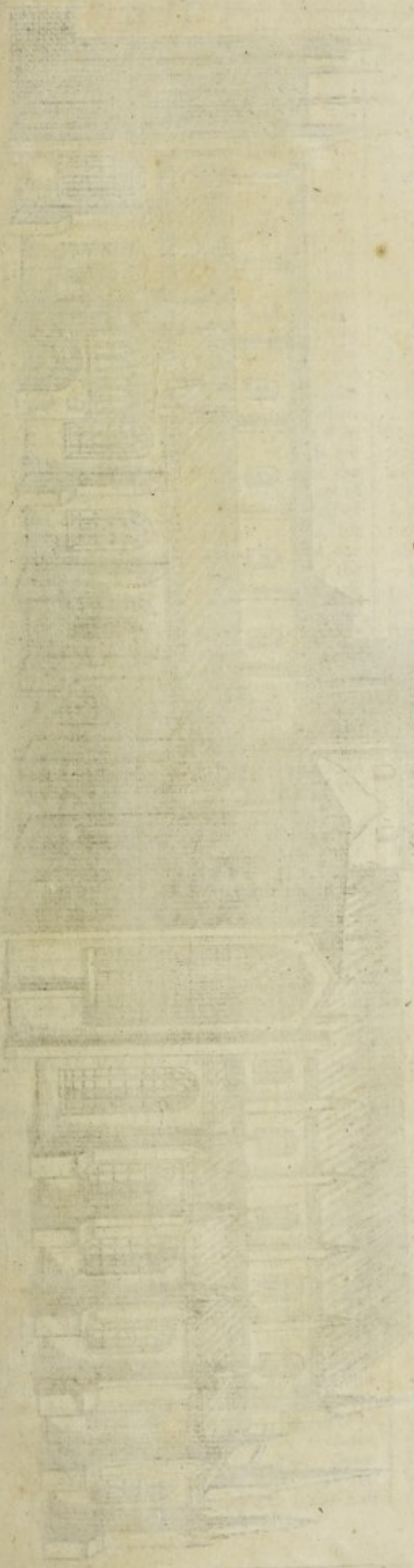
In the Reign of Henry IV. and Henry V. this Monastery was discharg'd of its Subjection to the Abby of Beck, and made an English Priory.

See Vol. II. p. 876.

1757
The Church of St. Andrew the Apostle
in the City of London
West Wall







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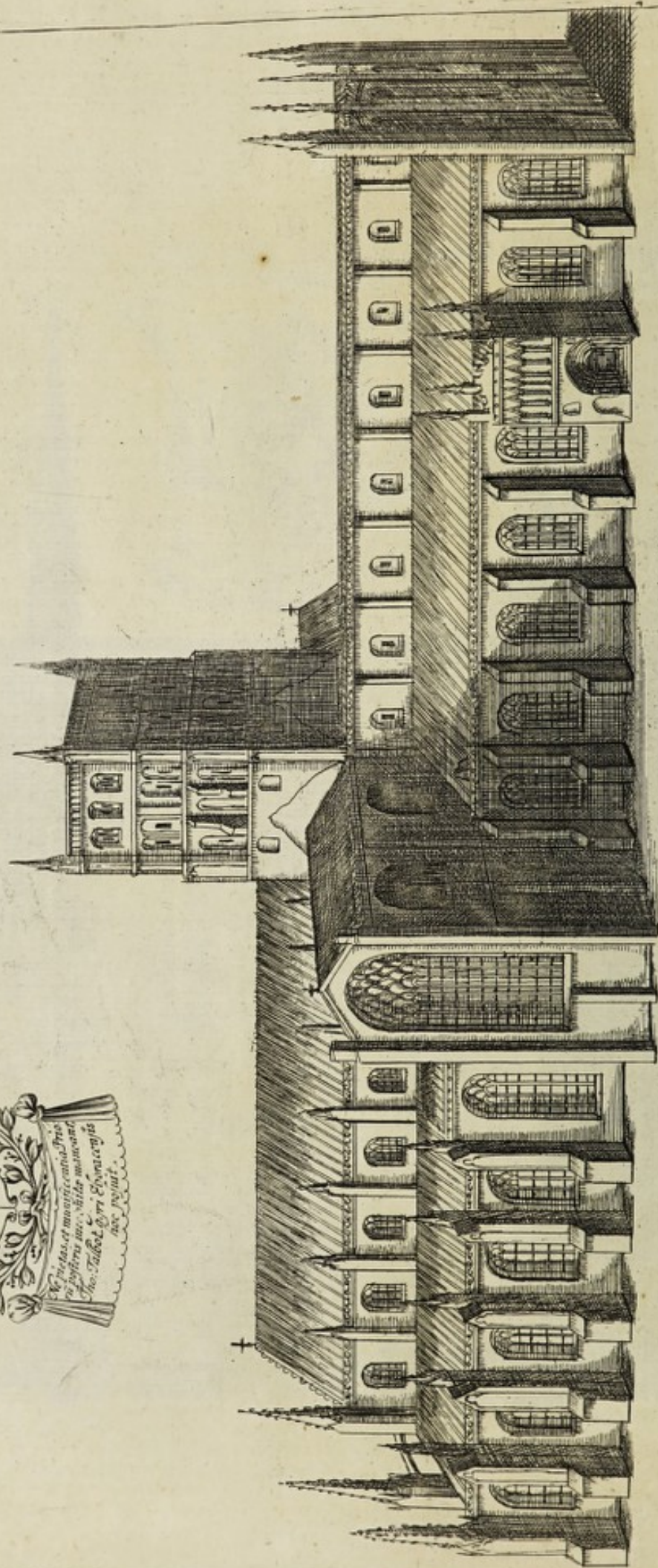
Continued from page 2

24th March 1881

Selbieniſe eccleſiæ Monaſt.

Latus auiſtralis.

The South Proſpect of the
Conuentuall Church of Selby.



D. King delin. et sculpit.

SELBY

Monastery in Yorkshire.

THE Charter of *William the Conqueror*, wherein he styles himself the greatest of all the Kings of his Time, ruling the vast Empire of *England*, which he obtain'd by the Permission and Will of God; first with wonderful Signs and Prodigies, and afterwards overthrowing the *English* with great Power and Wars, informs us, that he granted Leave to the Abbot *Benedict* to found the Monastery of *Selby* in Honor of *JESUS CHRIST*, and the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and *St. German* Bishop of *Auxerre*, and gave to it of his own Table the Land of *Selby*, as also confirm'd the Grant of *Crull*, an Hundred in *Lincolnshire*, and *Stanford* in *Hampshire*, given by *Jeffrey de la Wircbi* and *Wido de Ramcourt*, whose Deeds of Gift are in the *Monasticon*, as is that of *Hilbert de Lascey* of the Manor for *Hamelton*; that of *Thomas* Archbishop of *York* for the Churches of *Friston* and *Selby*; that of *Gilbert Tison*, Great Standard-Bearer of *England*, for two Carucates in *Polkerton*, two at *Gunelby*, and one at *Lund*; that of *Gualeran*, Earl of *Mellent*, for the Town of *Stanford*; that of *Nigellus de Albini* for one Carucate at *Amicotes*; that of the afore-mention'd *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for two Carucates at *Hillum*; that of *William Paganell* for the Land at *Drax*, on the Bank of the *Eyre*; that of *Giraldus*, Archbishop of *York*, for the Church of *Snayth*; that of *Henry de Lascey*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for the Chapel of *Whitgift*; that of King *Richard*, confirming all former Grants; and that of King *Edward III.* containing the like Confirmation, with an entire Exemption from all Impositions, even of Aids for marrying the King's Daughter, or knighting his eldest Son.

William de Aton for ever granted to the Abby of *Selby* the free Passage of *Selby* Water, only reserving the like to himself and his Heirs.

I am inform'd that this Church fell down in the Year 1690.

SHREWSBURY

Monastery in Shropshire.

WHEN King *William the Conqueror* had subdu'd *England*, he bestow'd the Province of *Shropshire* on *Roger of Montgomery*, who resolv'd to build a Monastery there, with the Consent of the said King *William* and Archbishop *Lanfrank*, in Honor of God, and of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and to place Monks in the same. To this Purpose they made Choice of a Place where an old Wooden Chapel stood, being a sort of Suburb to the Town of *Shrewsbury*, divided from it by the River *Severn*, and call'd *Before-yette*, that is, before the Gate. The Earl and his Wife join'd in this Work, and brought Monks to the Place, but were prevented by Death from finishing the same. Nevertheless, they for ever granted to this Church the whole Suburb where the Monastery stood, with three Mills, and all the Revenues belonging to the same; the Churches of *St. Gregory*, *Stotesdon*, *Dudelemb*, *Covedour*, *Walinton*, *Recordin*, *Edmondon*, *Hodener*, *Arikalon*, *Tong*, *Domascon*, *Rafferburgh*, and *Nes*; the Town of *Aiton* and *Burton*, the Duties upon Wood carry'd in at the East

Gate of the Town, and the Profits of all the Markets in the County for three Days, at the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*. This was done in the Year 1087.

Sward, a Follower of the Founder, gave to the Monastery his Town of *Langfeld*, which the Monks afterwards exchange'd with *Henry de Say* for *Branton*; the smaller Benefactors were many, whose Names and Gifts may be seen in *Dugdale*.

Hugh, the Son of the Founder aforesaid, exempted the Monks and their Lands from all Impositions, or Burdens from any Person whatsoever, expressing their Immunities should be such, that no Man after him should be able to add any thing to the same, only retaining this Right, that in case the Abbot of that Place, puff'd up with Pride, should refuse to do Right to his Neighbours, he or his Heirs should compel him to do it; and if a false Coiner belonging to another's Land should be taken on the Land of *St. Peter*, his Body and Money should be deliver'd up to the Earl; but if he should belong to the Land of *St. Peter*, only his Body to be deliver'd to the Earl, but the Money to be the Abbot's. The Abbot to do Justice on Robbers if he pleas'd; if not, to deliver their Persons to the Earl, but their Money to be the Abbot's.

King *Henry* being afterwards possess'd of this County, confirm'd all that had been granted by the aforesaid Earl, adding a Curse upon any that should infringe the same; and King *Stephen* ratify'd all that had been done before.

See the Foundation-Grant in *Dugdale*, as also the Deed of the Founder's Son *Hugh*, for the Immunities above-mention'd. There also follows the Charter of King *William the Conqueror*, and after some others of less Note; the Grant of *William Peverell* for *Wullorton*, *Einardesey*, and *Crugelton*; that of *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, for Part of his Lands of *Iselbam*, and the Churches of *Upton*, *Trokford*, and *St. Oswald*; and the Charter of King *Henry III.* dated the 11th Year of his Reign, in Confirmation of all Things till then granted to this Monastery.

St. MARY'S

Monastery at York.

Stephen, the first Abbot of this Monastery, gives the following Account of its Foundation. In the Year of our Lord 1078, and the 12th of the Reign of King *William the Conqueror*, the said *Stephen* became a Monk at *Whitby*, where he was some Time after chosen Abbot, and finding the Monastery expos'd to Pirates and Robbers, and much more oppress'd by *William de Percy*, Lord of that Place, he remov'd to *Leffingham*, with the Consent of the King, to whom it belong'd, where the Monks were still much infested by Robbers. One *Alan*, a noble *British* Earl, then taking Compassion of those persecuted Religious Men, gave them his Church of *St. Olave* near *York*, with four Acres of Land to build their House, and to remove the Abby to the said Church, as was accordingly done, with the King's Approbation. *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, claiming the said four Acres, still molested the Monks; and tho' the aforesaid Earl *Alan* made out his Title, never desisted till the King promis'd to give him other Land in Exchange for the same. The Conqueror being dead, his Son King *William Rufus* confirm'd the Grant of Earl *Alan*, and gave the Monastery more

more Land to build a Church, and for the Maintenance of the Monks. Count *Alan* also bestow'd on it the Suburbs he had without the City, and put the Advowson of the Abby into the King's Hands, that he might protect and defend it. This was done in the Year 1088. When *Alan* dy'd, the same King gave to the Monastery his Towns of *Clifton* and *Overtun*, and to *Thomas*, the Archbishop, the Church of *St. Stephen* in *York*, in Exchange for the four Acres he still claim'd, to which the Abbot *Stephen* added one Hide of Land at *Clifton*, and another at *Keslington*, to content the said Archbishop and his Canons.

Anno 1270, the Abbot *Simon* laid the first Stone of the Foundation of the Choir of the Church of *St. Mary* at *York*, and in 1273 the said Abbot bought the Town of *Button* of *Hugh Nevil*.

King *William Rufus*, Anno 1089, laid the first Stone of this Church, and chang'd the Name of *St. Olave* for that of *St. Mary*. *Ribaldus*, Lord of *Midelham*, bestow'd on it three Plough-Lands at *Esby*; as did *Jeffrey de Hudwell* the Land call'd *Rambelriding*, and all the Wastes about the Lands belonging to the Monks were theirs.

The Charter of King *Henry II.* grants to this Monastery all the same Privileges and Immunities as were enjoy'd by those of *St. Peter* in *York*, and *St. John* of *Beverley*; and particularly that when *Yorkshire* shall be summon'd to attend the King in the Wars, the Abbot shall be oblig'd to send but one Man, with the Colours of *St. Mary*, &c. Then it confirms all Grants made to it, giving a very long Particular of all the Lands and the Donors, the chief whereof were the Kings *William* the Conqueror and *Rufus*, King *Henry I.* *Alan* the Founder, *Odo* of *Campania*, &c.

The Charter of *William Rufus* mentions many of the said Lands, then the Grants of *Stephen* Earl of *Britain*, and *Conon* Duke of *Britain*, exemplify their own Endowments, and confirm those of their Ancestors.

Anno 1344, *William* Archbishop of *York* making his Visitation, call'd upon the Monks of *St. Mary* to make out by what Right they enjoy'd their many Parish-Churches, Chapels, Portions, Pensions, and Parochial Tithes; and the said Monks produc'd such authentick Evidences, as Bulls of Popes, Charters of Kings, and Grants of Bishops, and all other Sorts of Persons, that the said Archbishop being fully convinc'd of their undoubted Title, gave them a Testimonial thereof under his Hand and Seal, strictly forbidding the least Disturbance to be given to them in the Possession of what they so rightfully enjoy'd.

The Grants of *Bernard de Baillol*, *Odo* Chamberlain to the Earl of *Richmond*, *Robert* Chamberlain to the same, *Ribald* Earl of *Midelham*, *Nigellus Fossard*, *Wigan*, the Son of *Landricus de Honneby*, and *Enfant Murdake*, and the Catalogue of Abbots from the first, to *Alan Denesse*, who was in the Year 1313, may be seen as in the Margin.

St. B E G A or St. B E E S

Monastery in Cumberland, a Cell to St. Mary at York.

St. Bega, who was born in *Ireland*, first built a poor Monastery at *Coupland*, in the extreme Parts of

England, which continu'd long in the Possession of Nuns. *William Meschines*, Lord of *Coupland*, by his Grant, gave this Monastery to the Church of *St. Mary* at *York*, to which it became a Cell, and was inhabited afterwards by Monks. This was in the Reign of King *Henry I.* and with it the said Donor gave seven Carucates of Land, and the Parish-Church, confirming all other Donations made to the same.

Ranulph Meschines, Son to *William* aforesaid, confirm'd all that his Father had conferr'd on the same, and added his Manor of *Avenderdale*, &c.

William Forz, Earl of *Albemarle*, confirms many Gifts of his Ancestors.

The Charter of *K. Henry IV.* confirms all former Grants, and particularly that of the Town of *Stainburn*.

W E T H E R H A L

Monastery in Cumberland, a Cell of St. Mary at York.

THE Charter of King *William* the Conqueror grants and confirms to the Church of *St. Mary* at *York* the Cell of *St. Constantine*, with the Manor of *Wetherhal*, and the Chapel of *Warwick*, &c. of the Gift of *Ranulphus Meschines*, Earl of *Cumberland*. (*Tanner* in his *Notitia* says, this was in the Reign of *William Rufus*.)

The Grants of *Ranulphus* aforesaid mention the Bounds and Particulars of his Donations to *Wetherhal*, and of that as a Cell to the Abbot of *St. Mary* at *York*. *William*, the Son of *Udard*, adds to it all the Land lying betwixt *Wetherhal* and *Wartlewick*, and two Plough-Lands at *Chorky*; Earl *David* the Town call'd *Carcarevil*, and its Church; *William* of *Crogelein* two Plough-Lands of his Town of *Crogelein*: A Bishop of *Carlisle* confirms all former Grants. *David* King of *Scots*, and his Son *Henry*, gave to *St. Mary* at *Wetherhal* a Mark of Silver yearly of the Revenue of the Mill at *Scoteby*, and the Tithes of *Scoteby* Town. *Alexander de Crevecoeur* gave *Kircandreas*, with all its Appurtenances, and the Mill of *Culgarth*.

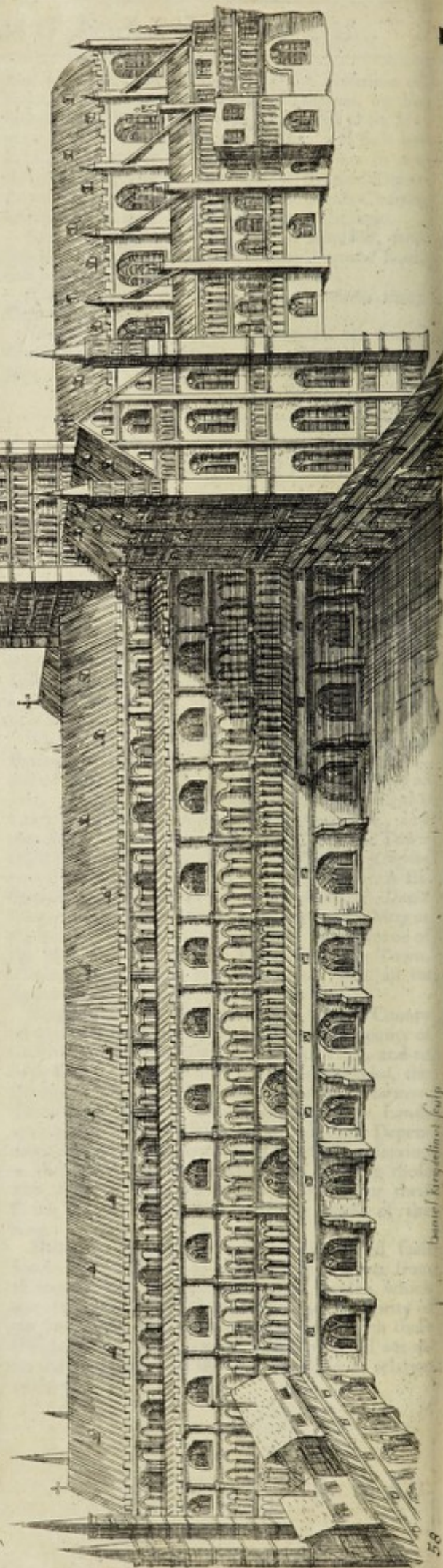
King *William* the Conqueror gave all the County of *Cumberland* to *Ranulphus de Meschines*, the County of *Chester* to his Brother *Jeffrey*, or rather *Hugh*, and to their Brother *William*, the Founder of *Wetherhal*, the County of *Coupland*, between *Duden* and *Darwent*. These great Men or Earls subdivided their Lands among Barons and Knights, who had their Dependence on them, and accordingly to others, reserving to themselves the Sovereignty, and obliging those who held of them to certain Services for their Feofs, as they themselves held the whole of the King.

However, these Persons afterwards granted such Lands to the Church as they thought fit, free from all Incumbrance of Service, or other Burden, which was always done with the Consent and Authority of the Sovereign, who alone could dispense with those Obligations. Thus were the Lands parcell'd out after the Conquest, and the Tenures rais'd in relation to them.

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The South Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Norwich.



THE WEST-PORT OF THE ISLAND OF NORWICH

THE WEST-PORT OF THE ISLAND OF NORWICH, AS IT APPEARED IN THE YEAR 1780, FROM A DRAWING BY MR. J. H. B. & CO. ARCHT. & CIVIL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

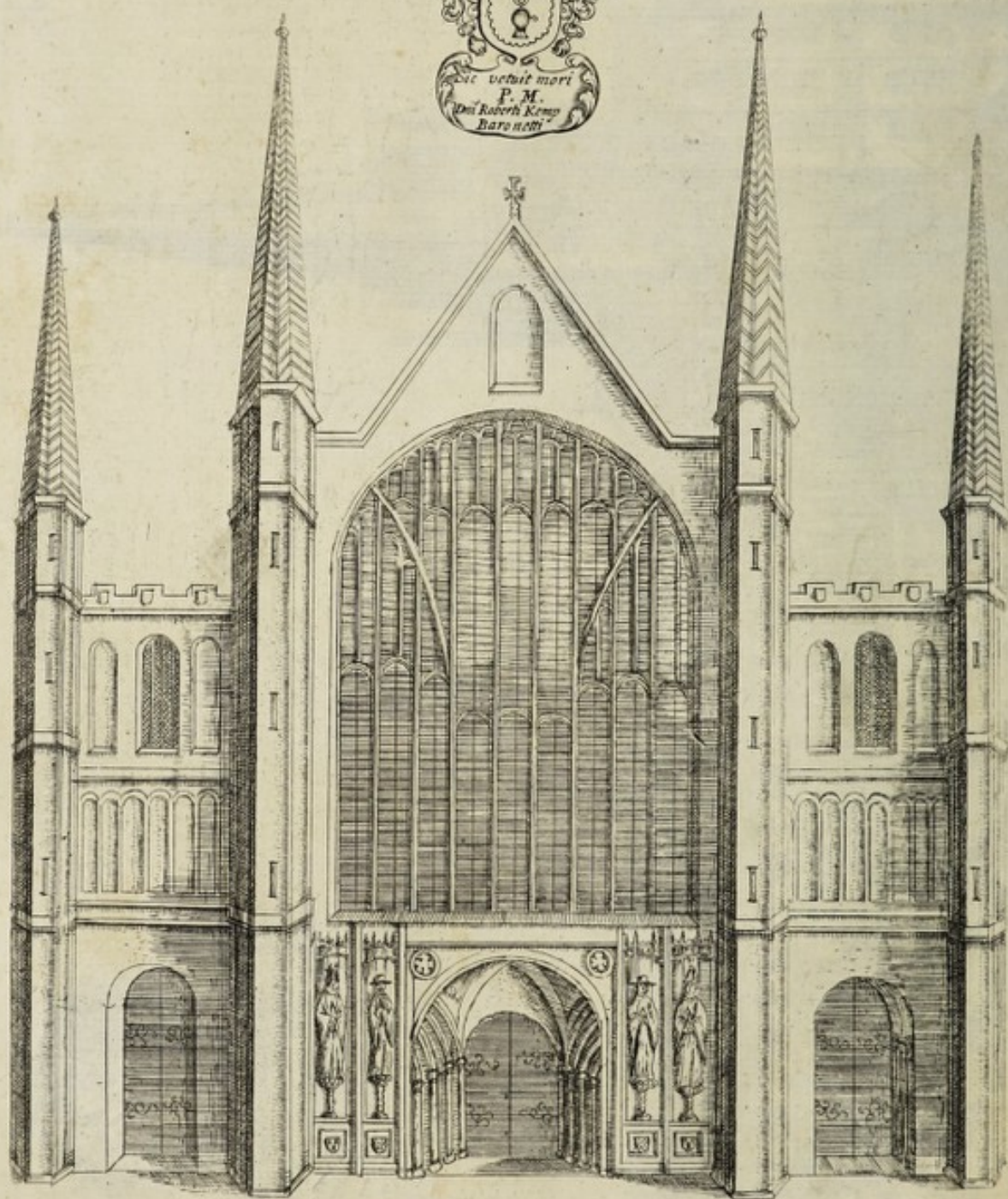
The West-Port of the Island of Norwich, Church of Norwich.



I. pag. 49.

Norwicensis Eccl: Cath:
facies occidentalis.

The West Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Norwich.



Daniel King delin et sculp.

St. MARTIN'S

Monastery at Richmond, a Cell to St. Mary at York.

*W*ymar, Sewer to the Earl of Richmond, by his Grant, gave to God, St. Mary at York, and the Monks residing there, the Chapel of St. Martin at Richmond, with one Carucate of Land, four Carucates at Edlingthorp, the Church of Thorenton, and half a Carucate, and four Carucates at Scotton, and the Tithes of his Lordship of Wicra.

Roaldus, the Son of Roaldus, the Son of Alan, Constable of Richmond, gave to them the Services and Homages of Hudlswell.

Pope Eugenius III. Anno 1147, confirm'd the Church of Richmond, and the Chapel of the Castle, with all that belong'd to them.

The Register of Tithes and Portions given to the Cell of St. Martin at Richmond to the Year 1511, may be seen as in the Margin.

The Grant of Peter Capel gives to the Church of St. Mary at York 5 l. per Ann. and to that of St. Martin at Richmond 20 Pounds of Wax, and that of Conan Duke of Britany and Earl of Richmond the Tithes of all his Mills.

The Rental of the Possessions of the Priory of St. Martin by Richmond in Yorkshire is very particular.

ROMBURGH

Monastery in Cambridgeshire, a Cell to St. Mary at York.

(Note, That Tanner says, this is erroneously plac'd by Dugdale in Cambridgeshire, and places it himself in Suffolk.)

*A*LAN, Earl of Richmond, gave to the Monks of St. Mary at York the Cell of Romburgh, with the Churches of Wiffet, Speithestal, Holton, Cove, Bannam, and Wilkekeby, and all Things to them appertaining, whose Grant was confirm'd by Everard Bishop of Norwich, Thobald Archbishop of Canterbury, and Jeffrey Bishop of Ely.

SANTOFT and HENES

in Lincolnshire, a Cell of St. Mary at York.

*R*oger de Mowbray gave the Island call'd Santoft, and all he had at Wroth, with several other Particulars of less Note, for a Cell to the Monks of St. Mary at York, leaving his Curse to such as should violate his Donation. Henes was bestow'd on the same Monks by William Earl of Waren.

HEREFORD

Priory, a Cell to the Abby of St. Peter at Gloucester.

*A*NNO 1101, Hugh Lacy gave to the Monks of St. Peter at Gloucester the Church of St. Peter at Hereford, which his Father Walter had built from the Ground, with all that belong'd to it. King William the Conqueror confirm'd to the Church of St. Peter at Hereford as much as belong'd to 4 Carucates of the Lands of Walter Lacy, the Founder, and ten Villains of his ten Towns there nam'd.

In the Reign of King Edward II. William Irey and Thomas Burghul contending for this Priory, the first of them professing to hold it of the King, and the latter of another, the Revenues thereof were much dissipated by them; whereupon the said King directed the Sheriff of Herefordshire to take the said Priory and all its Possessions into his Hands, and the same to keep for him till his Majesty should give farther Order therein.

NORWICH

Monastery and Cathedral in Norfolk, founded Anno 1096.

*S*O say the Annals of Norwich in the Cotton Library. Leland in his Collections, Vol. III. p. 73, says, it was in the Year 1094 that the Bishop's See was translated from Thetford to Norwich, and Herebert Leving there plac'd a Congregation of Monks, famous for their Number and Piety, having furnish'd them with all Necessaries at his own Expence, the said Herebert, who was Abbot of Ramsay, having been made Bishop of Thetford. He repenting that he had got that Bishoprick by Simony, went to Rome, where it was restor'd to him by the Pope, and returning home, he remov'd it, as has been said, to Norwich.

King William Rufus confirm'd the same, and the Purchase made for it of Cowholm near Norwich Castle, Herebert the Bishop dedicating it to the Blessed Trinity, and laying the first Stone in the Year 1096. This Church he procur'd of Pope Paschal to confirm as the See of Norfolk and Suffolk, placing the Bishop's Palace on the North Side of it, and the Monastery for the Monks on the South. He also, for his better Access to the Church and to the Monks, by Exchange, obtain'd of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, his Palace standing on the West, and the Land of St. Michael belonging to it, afterwards call'd Tumlond, where once stood a Chapel of St. Michael, which Bishop Herebert remov'd and plac'd on a Hill East from the Monastery, erecting a Stone Cross where the Chapel had stood, and placing St. Michael on it, as a Boundary between the Town and the Liberty of the Church. For which Land, as has been said, he gave others in Exchange to Roger Bigot, that there might be no Pretence to molest the Monks, and procur'd Anathema's from Popes against any that should

disturb their Possession. King Henry I. confirm'd all the Grants of his Brother William Rufus, and the same was afterwards done by King Stephen. In the Year 1209, being the 37th of King Henry III. the Inhabitants of Norwich obtain'd Leave to wall in their Town, which they could not do without inclosing the Lands of others, and particularly Cowtoun and the Land of St. Michael, which Bishop Herebert had purchas'd, given to the Church of the Blessed Trinity at Norwich, besides many others: Whereupon there ensu'd many Controversies between the Citizens of Norwich and the Monks of this Monastery, which continu'd till the 6th Year of King John, when all was adjusted at Woodstock.

The Charter of Bishop Herebert, dated 1101, mentions all his Gifts to this Monastery, and is sign'd and confirm'd by King Henry I. Pope Paschal's Bull establishes the fixing of the See at Norwich, and forbids any of his Successors removing the Monks from thence, and taking any of their Possessions from them. The Charter of King Henry I. dated 1101, gives to the Monks the Manor of Thorp: Another of the same King bestows the Manor of Eaton, and grants them two Fairs, the one at Linn on the Feast of St. Margaret, and the other at Hoxy on the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul: That of King Henry II. confirms all former Donations, and adds some new; and that of King William Rufus mentions the Gift of the Land of St. Michael of Westminster, and that of Tanerham belonging to it.

See p. 1003, among the Addenda, and Vol. III. p. 5. Dugdale going no farther, the Catalogue of Bishops, with some other Particulars, are added from Heylin, Godwin, and Le Neve.

The present Diocese of Norwich was once divided into two Bishopricks; the one of Suffolk at Dunwich, then on the Sea-Coast, since under Water, and now generally call'd Southwold-Bay; the other of Norfolk at North Elmham, now a poor Village, not far from Repetum. Sigebert, King of the East Angles, returning out of France after the Death of Copwald or Gerpenwald, during whose Reign he had been banish'd into France, and there converted to the Faith of CHRIST, and being plac'd on the Throne, had brought over with him Felix, a Burgundian, and made him Bishop of the East Angles, whom he converted from Idolatry, and plac'd his See at Dunwich aforesaid. His 3d Successor Bifus being old and infirm, divided his Diocese into two Parts, appointing Bedwin Bishop of that Part which is now call'd Norfolk, and placing his See at North Elmham. Both of them lay long vacant afterwards, whilst the Danes ravag'd those Coasts, till after 100 Years of Desolation North Elmham reviv'd, and took the whole Jurisdiction, Dunwich never rising again. However this lasted not long, for Herfastus remov'd the See to Thetford, and Herbert Lesing from thence to Norwich, where it has continu'd to this Time, that is, the See alone, all the Lands belonging to it having been taken away by King Henry VIII. and those of Holm Abby destroy'd assign'd to it by way of Exchange.

The Church of Norwich, as we have seen above, was founded by Bishop Herebert Lesing, in Honor of the Blessed Trinity, and having been almost ruin'd by Fire, was afterwards repair'd by John of Oxford, the 3d Bishop after Herebert; and having again suffer'd by Fire, it was put into the present Condition by Bishop Middleton.

This See has yielded to the Church two Saints, to the Realm five Chancellors, one Lord Treasurer, one Lord Chief Justice, one Bishop Almoner, and one Secretary of State. The Diocese contains the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and in them 1121 Parishes, and four Archdeacons, being those of Nor-

wich, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Sudbury. The Bishoprick is valu'd in the King's Books at 899 l. 18 s. 7 d. 2 q.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of the East Angles, their See at Dunwich.

1. St. Felix the Burgundian above mention'd, 636.
2. Thomas Diaconus, 648.
3. Bregilfus, surnam'd Bonifacius, 652.
4. Bifus, or Bifus, 665, by whom this Diocese was divided into two, being those of Elmham and Dunwich.

Bishops of Elmham. Bishops of Dunwich.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bedwin, 673. | 1. Ecca, or Acca. |
| 2. Northbertus, 626. | 2. Astwolfus. |
| 3. Headulannus, 720. | 3. Eadsarthus, 734. |
| 4. Edilfredus, 736. | 4. Cutwin. |
| 5. Lamferth, 767. | 5. Aldberth. |
| 6. Athelwolf, 771. | 6. Aglaf. |
| 7. Hunfert, 779. | 7. Handulf, 747. |
| 8. Sibba, 785. | 8. Aelphun. |
| 9. Alberd, 788. | 9. Thefrid, or Tedfrid. |
| 10. St. Humbert, 818, after whose Death both Sees lay vacant about 100 Years, by reason of the Devastations of the Danes. | 10. Werenund. |
| | 11. Wilred, the last Bishop of Dunwich. |

In the Year 955, and the Reign of King Edwy, both Sees were again join'd in one, the See at Elmham; the Succession as follows:

Bishops of the East Angles, their See at Elmham.

1. Athulfus, 955.
2. Alfrid, 962.
3. Theodredus, or Theodricus, 967.
4. Athelstan, 983.
5. Algar, 993.
6. Alwin, 1021.
7. Alfrick, 1028.
8. Alifrecus, 1032.
9. Stigand, 1034, translated to Winchester.
10. Grinkettel, 1043. Depriv'd for having been unlawfully advanc'd.
11. Ethelmar, or Egebmars, 1047.

Bishops of Thetford.

12. Herfast, or Arfast, remov'd the See from Elmham to Thetford. Heylin says he was Lord Chancellor: Godwin represents him as a very ignorant Person.
13. William Galfagus, Lord Chancellor according to Heylin. Godwin makes this and the next Bishop to be the same Man; but it is a Mistake, and Le Neve takes Notice of it.

Bishops of Norwich.

14. Herbert Lesing being appointed Bishop of Thetford, Anno 1088, translated the See to Norwich.
15. Everard, 1120.
16. William Turbus, 1151, in whose Time the Cathedral was burnt.

17. *John Oxford*, 1177. He repair'd the Church begun by his Predecessor, and built several Hospitals.
18. *John Grey*, 1200, an able Lawyer, was Lord Chief Justice.
The See vacant seven Years.
19. *Randulphus*, the Pope's Legate, 1222.
20. *Thomas Blundevill*, 1226.
21. *Randulphus*, 1236.
The See vacant three Years.
22. *William Raleigh*, 1239, translated to *Winchester*.
23. *Walter de Suffield*, 1244, a Man of great Learning and Piety. He built the Chapel of St. Mary in his Cathedral, and in a Time of Dearth fold all his Plate, and gave it away for Relief of the Poor. Many Miracles are reported to have been wrought at his Tomb.
24. *Simon de Wantam*, 1253.
25. *Roger de Sherwing*, 1268, in whose Time a Controversy arising between the Monks and the Citizens of *Norwich*, these last assaulted the Monastery, rifled and set Fire to it, which burnt most of it and of the Cathedral Church; for which Reason King *Henry III.* coming thither, caus'd several of them to be drawn, hang'd and quarter'd, and a Woman to be burnt for having carry'd the Fire to the Gates. King *Edward I.* made them besides pay 3000 Marks, after the Rate of 500 a Year, for repairing of the Church.
26. *William Middleton*, 1278. He rebuilt the Church, burnt as above.
27. *Ralph Walpole*, 1288, translated to *Ely*.
28. *John Salmon*, 1299, was Lord Chancellor. He built the great Hall, and a Chapel at the West End of the Church.
29. *Robert Baldock*, 1325, was Lord Chancellor.
30. *William Ayermin*, 1325. He was Lord Keeper and Lord Treasurer of England, says *Heylin*: *Godwin* only says Lord Chancellor.
31. *Anthony de Beck*, 1337, said to have been poison'd by his Servants.
32. *William Bateman*, a resolute Defender of the Church, built *Trinity Hall* at *Cambridge*, as also that of the *Annunciation*, and perswaded *Genewell* to found that which goes by his Name, and that of *Caius*, who finish'd it. He dy'd at *Avignon* going Embassador to *Rome*.
33. *Thomas Percy*, 1354. He repair'd the Church, much damag'd by a Storm.
34. *Henry Spencer*, 1370, chosen from a Soldier to be a Bishop, and accordingly pass'd over into *Flanders* with an Army, fought a Battel, and burnt *Graveling*, *Dunkirk*, and *Newport*. At home he routed the Rebel *John Lyster*, who call'd himself King, at the same time when *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* rais'd the Rabble.
35. *Alexander*, Prior of *Norwich*, 1408.
36. *Richard Courtney*, 1413.
37. *John Wakering*, 1416.
38. *William Abwick*, 1426, Keeper of the Privy Seal, translated to *Lincoln*.
39. *Thomas Brown*, 1436, translated hither from *Rochester*, being then at the Council of *Basil*.
40. *Walter Harr*, 1445.
41. *James Goldwell*, 1472, Secretary of State.
42. *Thomas Jan*, 1499.
43. *Richard Nix*, 1500.
44. *William Rugg*, alias *Reps*, 1536.
45. *Thomas Thirlby*, the first and last Bishop of *Westminster*, translated to *Norwich* 1550, and afterwards to *Ely*.
46. *John Hopton*, 1554.
47. *John Parkhurst*, 1560.

48. *Edmund Freke*, translated from *Rochester*, 1575, afterwards to *Worcester*.
49. *Edmund Scambler*, 1584.
50. *William Redman*, 1594.
51. *John Jegon*, 1602.
52. *John Overal*, 1618.
53. *Samuel Harsnet*, translated hither from *Chichester*, 1619, afterwards to *York*.
54. *Francis White*, translated hither from *Carlisle*, 1628, afterwards to *Ely*.
55. *Richard Corbet*, translated hither from *Oxford*, 1632.
56. *Matthew Wren*, translated hither from *Hereford*, 1635, afterwards to *Ely*.
57. *Richard Montague*, translated hither from *Chichester*, 1638.
58. *Joseph Hall*, translated hither from *Exeter*, 1641.
59. *Edward Reynolds*, 1660.
60. *Anthony Sparrow*, translated hither from *Exeter*, 1675.
61. *William Lloyd*, translated hither from *Peterborough*, 1685, depriv'd for refusing the Oaths to King *William* and *Queen Mary*, 1690.
62. *John Moor*, 1691, translated to *Ely*.
63. *Charles Trimmell*, 1707.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Azure, three Mitres with their Labels, Or.

E W Y A S

Priory in Herefordshire,

WAS founded and endow'd by *Harald*, Lord of *Dugd.* *Ewyas*, Anno 1100, and confirm'd by his Son *Vol. i.* *Robert*, who also gave to it the Church of *Burnham*, p. 413. and the Tithes of all his Manors which ought to be tith'd; the whole confirm'd by *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *John* Bishop of *Salisbury*.

M I D D L E B U R G

Monastery in York, a Cell of Whitby.

Robert de Brus and his Wife *Agnes*, and their Son *Adam*, gave the Church of St. *Hylde* at *Middleburg*, with all that belong'd to it, and two Carucates and two Plough-Lands at *Nekubam*, to the Monks of St. Peter and St. *Hylde* at *Whitby*, upon Condition that there should always be some Monks of *Whitby* at *Middleburg*. *William Malebyffe* gave to the Church of *Middleburg* the Lands of *Brabantoc*.

H A K E N E S S

Priory in Yorkshire.

IN the Reign of King *William Rufus*, the Monastery of *Whitby* being so much infested by the Robbers skulking in the Woods, and Pyrates from the Sea, that there was no Security for the Monks or their Goods,

Goods; *Serlo* the Abbot and his Monks pray'd *William de Percy* to grant them a Place of Abode at *Hakenes*, who gave them the Church of *Hakenes*, for them there to build a Monastery, because *St. Hylda* had formerly founded one in that Place, which they accordingly did, and continu'd there some time, leading a very religious Life. Afterwards a Controversy arising between the said *William de Percy* and his Brother *Serlo* the Abbot, the former would take away all the Lands he had given to the Monastery of *Whitby*: But *Serlo* having Recourse to King *William Rufus*, he order'd that there should be Peace between the two Brothers. However *Serlo*, to avoid all Contention with his Brother, obtain'd of the King six Carucates of Land that were in his own Gift, two of them at *Hakenes*, and four at *Northfeld*, with their Appurtenances.

HORSHAM

Priory in Norfolk, first a Cell of the Abby of Conches in France, afterwards naturaliz'd.

- R**obert Fitzwalter and his Wife *Sibil* returning from a Pilgrimage they had made to Rome, were robb'd in France, and themselves kept Prisoners by the Robbers; but being miraculously deliver'd, and what they had lost restor'd, upon their praying to *St. Faith*, they repair'd to the Abby of *Conches* in that Kingdom, and promis'd to erect a Monastery to the Honor of God and *St. Faith*, taking with them two Monks of the said Monastery for that Purpose. Being return'd home, they began their Foundation at a Place call'd *Kirkescroft*, where the Work they made in the Day being still taken down in the Night, they remov'd it to the Place where it afterwards stood, and was endow'd with Possessions by them, their Heirs, and other pious Persons, and was known by the Name of the Church and Priory of *St. Faith at Horsham*. The Genealogy may be seen in *Dugdale*. The Founder's Grant gives it to the Monks of *Conches*, and endows it with the Churches of *Horsford*, *Keydone*, and *Mor*, the Tithe of *Alreton*, *Wibeton*, *Wilverdeston*, *Helmingham*, *Flemeworth*, *Woodton*, *Semer*, *Bikebrom*, *Refham*, *Forle*, *Waling*, *Shanton*, *Swirlingham*, *Stokes*, *Hertham*, and *Hoe*, and the Land of *Rudham*. This was in the 6th Year of King *Henry I.*

Pope *Alexander* by his Bull, dated 1163, confirms this Monastery and all the Donations made to it. The Subjection to the Monastery of *Conches* was discharg'd in the 14th of *Richard II.* when it was made an English Priory.

RADINGFIELD

Priory in Suffolk.

- M**anasse, call'd *Comes Gisenensis*, and his Wife *Emma*, granted to *St. Andrew* at *Radnigfield*, and to the Nuns there, the Manor of *Radnigfield*, with all its Appurtenances. This was in the Year 1120.

READING

Monastery in Berkshire.

There was formerly a Nunnery at *Reading*, which having been many Years destroy'd, King *Henry*, for the Penance enjoind him, resolv'd to restore it, and adjoin'd to the same two Monasteries before ruin'd, being those of *Leominster* and *Chelsey*, and plac'd it between the two Rivers of *Kennet* and *Thames*, in Honor of the Mother of our Lord and *St. John* the Evangelist, on such a Spot of Ground, that it might be a Place of Entertainment for almost all Persons travelling to the most populous Towns in England. King *Henry* endow'd this Monastery with many Possessions, and plac'd in it the Hand of *St. James* the Apostle, as also 200 Monks. This was done in the Year 1126.

The said King's Foundation-Charter mentions the former Destruction of the three Abbeyes of *Reading*, *Chelsey*, and *Leominster*, and his rebuilding of *Reading*, and giving to it that Town, *Chelsey*, and *Leominster*, free from all Incumbrances, with the Power of trying Malefactors, with an Obligation to entertain the Poor and all Travellers. This Part *Malmesbury* testifies was so well perform'd, that there was always more expended upon Strangers than upon the Inhabitants, the Monks being a great Example of Piety.

King *Henry II.* by his Charter, confirm'd all the Grants made by King *Henry I.* and all other Benefactors to his Time.

Hugh, Abbot of *Reading*, declares by his Deed, that whereas King *Henry* had appointed all Persons to be entertain'd there, he found that the same was perform'd in decent Manner towards the Rich, but not according to the King's Intention towards the Poor; which Miscarriage he, as Steward of that noble Charity, was resolv'd to correct. For this Reason, and for the Relief of the Poor and Pilgrims, he built an Hospital without the Gate, that such as were not admitted to the upper House might be there well entertain'd, and gave to the said Hospital the Church of *St. Lawrence* for ever, for maintaining of 13 poor Persons in Diet, Cloaths, and other Necessaries, allowing the Maintenance for 13 more out of the usual Alms.

Abbot *Aucherius* built the Hospital call'd of *St. Mary Magdalen*, near *Reading* Church, for poor Lepers, allowing them a Maintenance and other Necessaries. Every Leper was allow'd half a Loaf a Day, half a Gallon of middling Beer, 5 d. a Month for Meat, 7 d. for their Servants, and every Year a Cloak, a Vest, and a Mantle, two Shirts, and all other Woolens, with many other Particulars there mention'd.

The Rules of the Lepers Hospital were, That if any Brother was found guilty of Adultery, or struck another in Anger, he was to be expell'd. They were to rise at the first ringing of the Bell to go to Church. He that gave another the Lye, was to fast the whole Day upon Bread and Water. If he repented it, he was to fast the second Day; and if he was still angry the third Day, to lose the Charity for forty Days. None to go abroad without a Companion. If any thing were given to one abroad, it was to be in common, unless given particularly by Kindred or Friends. None to go abroad without Leave, or into the *Laundress's* House without a Companion.

LEOMINSTER

Priory in Hereford, a Cell to Reading Monastery.

THIS was once a Nunnery, founded by *Merwald*, King of *Mercia*, who endow'd it with all the Land thereabout, saving only the Lordship of *Kingsland*. It is said, that this Place was in *Welfs* call'd *lanliemny*, signifying the Place of Nuns; and that King *Merwald* having given a Piece of Bread to a Lion that came tamely to him as he sat at Supper, from that Accident call'd the Monastery *Leominster*. This Nunnery having been destroy'd by the *Danes*, King *Henry I.* as has been said above, gave all the Lands belonging to it to the Abby of *Reading*, to which it became a Cell, which was confirm'd by *Hugh* and *Richard*, Bishops of *Hereford*.

RINDLEGROS

Priory in Scotland, a Cell to Reading,

WAS founded and endow'd by *David* King of *Scotland*, and given as a Cell to *Reading*, who (among other Things) gave to it all the Tithes of the County of *Perth*.

MAY

Priory in Scotland, a Cell to Reading,

WAS likewise founded by the aforesaid King *David*, and confirm'd and augmented by the Kings *Malcolm* and *William*: But tho' *Dugdale* makes it a Cell to *Reading*, as above, the same does not appear by the Charters of the said *David* and *William* there produc'd, and the latter specifies it did belong to the Monks of *Clugni*.

SHIRBURN

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

WHEN the Episcopal See was remov'd from *Shirburn* to *Salisbury*, that Church was taken from the Canons and given to Monks, the Body of the same being the Parish-Church. The Monks and Townsmen being at Variance, a Butcher broke the Font, and then the People fir'd the Church; but Abbot *Bradford* oblig'd them to contribute towards rebuilding of it.

King *Henry II.* by one Charter, adjudges to the Monastery the Dominion of *Bradford*, and by Grants confirms to it the Church of *Stapleberg*.

CADWELL,

in the Diocese of St. David's in Wales, a Cell to Shirburn.

Roger Bishop of *Salisbury*, as appears by the Foundation-Charter, gave to the Church and Monastery of *Shirburn* one Carucate of Land at *Cadwell*, and all that which was call'd *Solomon's Mount* extending to the Sea, free from all Impositions. This Deed was verifi'd in *London* by *Geoffrey Coker*, Abbot of *Cadwell*, in the Year 1301, as is attested by *David*, Bishop of *St. David's*.

The Deed of *Richard*, the Son of *William*, gave to *Shirburn* Monastery the Churches of *St. Ismael* at *Pen-nalt*, of *All-Saints* at *Cadwell*, and *St. Elthut* at *Penbray*, all in the Diocese of *St. David's*, with all that appertain'd to them. That of *Maurice* of *London* grants to *Cadwell* and *Shirburn* 12 Acres about the Church of *St. Cadoc*. The Bull of Pope *Alexander III.* dated 1163, confirms all Donations made to the Monastery of *Shirburn*.

CARHOW

Nunnery in Norfolk.

KING *Stephen* gave to God and the Church of *St. Mary*, and *St. John* of *Norwich*, and the Nuns there serving God, all the improveable Land he had about *Norwich*, being the Value of 25 s. a Year, and the Meadow adjoining to it, where he founded the Church of *Carhow*. This he confirm'd by his Charter, as did King *John* and King *Henry III.*

It was return'd by Inquisition, *An. 10 Edward III.* that the Nuns of *Carhow* should hold 34 Messuages, 80 Acres of Arable, 6 of Meadow, and 12 of Turf, with their Appurtenances, at *Wroxham*, *Radheith*, *Croftweit*, *Boston*, *Bastwick*, *Blofeld*, and *Randworth*, as Parcel of their Manor of *Wroxham*.

GRENDALE

Priory in Yorkshire.

Avicia, Priorefs of the Nuns of *St. Mary* of *Grendal*, let to *Ralph*, Prior of *Gisburn*, and his Convent, certain Lands given to the said Nuns by *Engeram de Bovington*, to hold at the yearly Rent of four Quarters of Corn. *Richard Percy*, then Patron of this Nunnery, granted the Advowson thereof to *Richard Malebisse*, and his Heirs for ever.

CLERKENWEL

Priory in Middlesex.

Jordanus, the Son of *Radulphus*, the Son of *Brian*, gave to God, to *St. Mary*, and all Saints, and to *Robert* his Chaplain, in Alms for himself and his Wife,

Wife, &c. 14 Acres of Land in the Field by the Clerk's Well, free from all Incumbrances, so as that the Knights Hospitallers might claim nothing of them, he engaging to give them 13 *d.* yearly. He also gave to the said Robert a Place to make a Mill, and all this to the end that he should there build a Place to serve God. In another Deed the Donor expresses that he gave as above, that it should be bestowed on Grey Monks or Nuns.

429. *Maud Ros*, the Daughter of *Richard de Canvil*, gave to this Nunnery a Mark yearly upon her Mill of *Hildrekefoam*, confirm'd by her Brother *Gerard de Canvil*, and Count *Alberic*. *Henry of Essex* confirm'd on it the Church of *Walde*, confirm'd by *Richard Bishop of London*. *Hugh Nevil* bestow'd on it the Church of *Totbam*; *William St. George* the Lands of *Hafelingfeld*; *Alured of Lincoln* 20 *s.* yearly of the Chapel of *Way*; *Malcolm King of Scots* 27 Acres of Land at *Hangre of Trochem*, confirm'd by *Robert*, the Son of *Scwin*; *William de Mandeville*, Earl of *Essex*, 100 Shillings yearly in Land at *Edelmeton*; *Margaret de Redevers* 50 Shillings yearly; *Henry Foliot* and his Wife *Lucy* confirm all the Nuns of *Clerkenwel* had at *Clerkenwel*, and other Parts of his Lordship, as far as *Holtorn*, *Aldergate*, &c. *Reginald de Ginge*, and his Wife *Emma*, confirm to them the Garden and Messuages between *Smithfield-Bars* and the Garden of the Knights Hospitallers. *Lucy de Muntency*, the Founder's Daughter, confirms all her Father's Grants. *William Martel* bestows on the Nuns *Little Blesford*, with the Advowson of the Church of that Town; *Geoffrey*, the Son of *William Martel*, a Mark yearly at *Winchester*; *Maurice de Gant* all the Revenue of his Manor of *Dersley*. *Ernald*, Prior of *St. Giles's*, confirms the above Grant of the 10 Acres at the Clerk's Well, and King *Henry II.* all Grants whatsoever made to the said Nuns.

WROXHAL

Priory in Warwickshire.

433. *Hugh*, Lord of *Hatton* and *Wroxhall*, which he held of the Earl of *Warwick*, going to the Holy War, was there taken Prisoner, and kept seven Years in miserable Thraldom by the Infidels. Then calling to mind that his Parish-Church at home was dedicated to *St. Leonard*, by whom he had been told many Miracles were perform'd; he therefore, as the ancient Manuscript informs us, made earnest Prayer to the said Saint, that he might by his Intercession be deliver'd from Captivity. The Saint then appear'd to him in his Sleep, bidding him go home and build a Monastery for Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedic*, and then vanish'd. *Hugh* awaking, thought this had been a Dream; but the Saint appearing to him afterwards when he was awake, he made a Vow to perform what had been enjoin'd him, and on a sudden was carry'd away and set down with his Chains in *Wroxhall Wood*, by his own Manor of that Name. There meeting with a Shepherd, he ask'd him, what Place that was, and several other Questions about his own Family; which being all answer'd to his liking, he bid the Shepherd call the Lady and her Children. She came, and not knowing him, he produc'd half a Ring he had broke with her at parting; whereupon they embrac'd, and went together to the Church to return Thanks to God, our Lady, and *St. Leonard*. He resolving to perform his Vow of building a Monastery, Stones are also said to have been miraculously brought to show the Place where it should stand. There it was accord-

ingly erected, and two of the Founder's Daughters, call'd *Cleopatra* and *Editha*, were made Nuns.

King *Henry I.* granted to these Nuns 10 Marks yearly out of the Exchequer, and confirm'd all the Donations made to it by the Founder and others, as appears by Enquiry made the first Year of the Reign of King *Edward III.*

COLN

in Essex, a Cell to Abingdon.

Albericus de Vere made a Deed to confirm the Donations made by his Father to God, *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *Abingdon* at *Coln*, viz. the Church of *St. Andrew* at *Coln*, the Mill of *Coleford*, the Pasture at *Mers*, an Acre of Meadow and a Rode at *Bradmeda*, and the Meadow at *Kimburn* and *Linland*, and *Doddispolseo* and *Littlebeg*, &c.

Godfrey de Vere, the Son of *Albericus*, gave to the Monastery of *Abingdon* the Church of *Kensinton*, confirm'd by King *Henry*. The same *Godfrey* paid a Deed for the Monks of *Abingdon* to have a Residence at *Coln*, and the same King *Henry I.* confirm'd the Subjection of the Priory of *Coln* to the Abbot of *Abingdon*, with all Grants made to it by the Founder and others.

Faritus, Abbot of *Abingdon*, accordingly took Seisin of *Coln*, and *Albericus* the Founder, before his Death, became a Monk there.

In the Year 1311, an Agreement was made between *Richard* Abbot of *Abingdon*, and *John* Prior of *Coln*, importing, that the Prior and Monks of *Coln* might receive Clerks from any Parts whatsoever to be made Monks in their Monastery; that no Monk of *Abingdon* should be sent to reside at *Coln*, but that such Monks as had come from *Abingdon*, might return thither if they thought fit within three Years; that the Monks of *Coln* might chuse their own Prior, to be approv'd by the Abbot, unless he could show just Cause of Exception. All this was stipulated with the Consent and Approbation of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, their Patron; and in Return for these Liberties, the Prior and Monks of *Coln* entirely resign'd all their Right and Title to the Church of *Kensinton* to the Abbot and Monks of *Abingdon*.

See Vol. II. p. 877.

CANEWELL

Monastery in Staffordshire.

Gea, Daughter to *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, and Wife of *Geoffrey Ridell*, by the Authority of *Roger* the Bishop, and *Ranulf* Earl of *Chester*, her Kinsman, founded a Church at *Canevell* in Honor of *St. Mary* and *St. Giles*, and of all Saints, to be serv'd by Monks, and gave them in Alms the Plough'd Lands of *Stichesley*, a Meadow call'd *Litmersy*, and the Mill of *Farefley*, with four Roods of Land in her Manor of *Dunton*, and one Rood given by *Oibert* her Chaplain, as also the Mill call'd *le Corte*.

By another Grant she bestows on them a Mansion at *Draiton*, the Meadow call'd *Litmersy*, and the Mill of *Farefley*; also the Churches of *Dunton* and *Rachadale*, and five Roods of Land in *Dunton*, with the Meadow adjoining.

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M. J. H. S. 1 p. 11

Radulfus Basset confirm'd all the said Grants in two several Deeds, as did his Son and Grandson, both of the same Name, and Walewan Earl of Warwick confirm'd his Father's Gift of three Roods of Land at *Il.*

FARWELL

Monastery in Staffordshire.

ROGER Bishop of Chester, at the Request of Roger, Geoffrey and Robert, Anchorites and Brothers of Farwell, with the Consent of the Chapter of Lichfield, gave to the Nuns, and Women devoted to the service of God, the Church of St. Mary at Farwell, with all its Appurtenances, and all that lies between the Brook of Chistaley and Blackfille, with many other Particulars mention'd in his two Grants.

King Henry I. conferr'd on the said Nuns three Canons at Farwell, one at Pipe, and one at Hamerwich, besides 40 Acres of the Waste of Canod, mention'd in two several Grants.

PINLEY

Nunnery in Warwickshire.

ALNOED Bishop of Worcester confirm'd the Grants made by his Predecessors S. and J. to the Nuns of Pinley, of all the Land of Pinley, as given to them by R. de Rildarlington. He also ordain'd, that the Order of Nuns there establish'd should continue forever, with an Anathema to the Violators of his Grant.

STRATFORD

Nunnery (Dugdale mentions not where, but Tanner calls it Stratford-Bow, and places it) in Middlesex.

THIS Nunnery was dedicated to St. Leonard, and King Stephen confirm'd to it the Donation made by Christiana de Sumery, and her Sons, of the Lands of Haselingsfeld, &c. King Richard also confirm'd to it the Grant of Northam Church, given to it by Galliena, and her Son Bartholomew de Daumartin.

Thus Dugdale. Tanner tells us, it was founded by William Bishop of London, in the Reign of King William the Conqueror; but quotes no Authority.

FRESTON

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to Croyland.

ALAN de Croyun, his Wife Muriel, and his Son Maurice, gave to the Abby of Croyland the Church of Freston, the Church of Rutterwyke, that of Toft,

that of Warneburn, that of Stonesby, and that of Burton, with all his Tithes; the said Churches, the Tithes and their Lands, to be subject to the Church of St. James at Freston, as a Cell to Croyland. The same Alan by another Grant gave more, three Hides of Land at Crudeball, and the Church of Warburn. The Genealogy of the said Family may be seen in 444. Dugdale.

St. DOGMAEL's

Priory in Pembrokeshire, a Cell of St. Martin at Tours.

THE Monks of St. Dogmael, belonging to St. Martin of Tours, were of the Order of St. Benedict, founded by Martin de Turribus, the first Norman that conquer'd the Country about it call'd Kemes, and lies bury'd there.

The Charter of King Henry I. confirms all Grants made to it by Robert, the Son of the said Martin, whose Deed is therein inserted, and imports, that in regard to the Monks there, he procur'd an Abbot (so it calls him) to be set over them by the Abbot of Tours, and gave the ancient Church of St. Dogmael, with the Land adjoining to it, call'd Landodog, in the Province of Kemes, on the River Thebe, with the Fishery, and in England the Manor Ratren. 445.

WALDEN

Monastery in Essex, founded Anno 1136.

Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, the Founder of the Abby of Walden, was Grandson to Geoffrey, who took his Surname from a great Town belonging to him by Inheritance, and renown'd for his Feats in War. Geoffrey and William, Sons of the Founder, confirm'd all their Father's Grants to this Abby. Beatrix de Say, Sister to the said Founder, and Wife to William de Say, her Nephews Geoffrey and William aforefaid dying without Issue, was Heiress to all their Estate, and had it confirm'd to her Husband, and from them is descended the Family of the Bobuns, once Earls of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. 446. 447.

This Monastery, founded as above by Geoffrey de Mandeville, was dedicated to the Invocation of St. Mary and St. James the Apostle, the Bishops of London, Ely and Norwich, being present at the blessing of the Church-yard, perform'd in the Year 1136. The Earl also was present, and they chose the Place for the Monastery on the West Side of the Town, where four great Roads met, in the Angle between two Waters, the one running down from Newport, and the other from the Castle, to the end the Monks might be in the Way to entertain Passengers, and use Hospitality. The Ground being consecrated, the Founder nam'd what he design'd to bestow on the Monastery, viz. the Churches of Walden, Waltham, Efrei, Sabriteswerd, Thorley, Gedelustun, Enesfeld, Edelmstun, Minmet, Senley, Northal, Chisfel, Chippenham, Digenfwell, Almodesham, Stratley, Kaingebam, Ambo, and Cuntun. 448. 449.

Robesia, Widow to the Founder, built a Nunnery at Chickland, to which she endeavour'd to apply whatsoever she could any way divert from her Husband's Mo- 450. 451.

- naftery at *Walden*. *William*, the second Son of the Founder, who fucceeded his Brother *Geoffrey* in the Estate, was no lefs unkind to the Monks than his Mother, till having perform'd a Pilgrimage to *Jerufalem*, at his Return he became more favourable, fupporting the Monaftery againft fuch as would offer it any Wrong, but beftowing nothing of his own, till at his Death he bequeath'd to his Monaftery of *St. James at Walden* the one half of his Lordfhip at *Walden*, befides many Vefiments and other Moveables. After his Death, *Geoffrey Fitz-Peter*, the Son of *William Say*, by *Beatrix*, Aunt to the aforefaid *William*, got Poffeffion of his Barony, and difpoffefs'd the Monks of what the faid *William* had given them, which he kept till after the Coronation of King *John*. Being made Earl of *Effex*, he reftor'd fome Part of their Lands, and confirm'd them to the Monks, having firft flicted the Judgment given againft him in the King's Court, and afterwards the Commands of the Pope.

459. The Grant of *Geoffrey de Mandeville* mentions all the Churches above nam'd by him given to his Monaftery at *Walden*, befides 120 Acres of arable Land at *Walden*, 100 of the Wood of *Kebworthley*, the Meadow call'd *Fulfen*, a Mill at *Walden*, and another at *Enfield*, with all their Appurtenances on the Land and Water, the Hermitage of *Hadeley*, &c. Here is alfo the Grant of *William de Mandeville*, the Son of *Geoffrey*, of half his Lordfhip of *Walden*; the Confirmation of the fame by *Beatrix de Mandeville*, her Grant of the Church of *Efenham* to this Monaftery; the Confirmation of *Geoffrey de Say* of all that *William de Mandeville* had given to it; the Confirmation of *Mand de Mandeville* of all the former Grants; the Grant of *Beatrix de Say* of the one half of the Marsh call'd *Staplewell*; the Grant of *Mand de Say*, the Daughter of *William de Say*, of the Advowfon of the Church of *Elfenham*; the Grant of *Hawifia de Boville*, Daughter of *William de Eorland*, of the Mill of *Elfenham*; that of *Geoffrey Fitz-Geoffrey*, Lord of *Kikeling*, of the Advowfon and Patronage of the Church of *Kikeling*; the Charter and Confirmation of King *Stephen* of all the Liberties, Immunities and other Things granted by *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, Earl of *Effex*, the firft Founder of the Monaftery at *Walden*.

- Robert Euron, his Wife *Beatrix*, and their Son *Roger*, gave to God and *St. Guinvalvens*, and to the Monaftery and Abbot of *Mufrol*, 80 Acres of Land, with the Farm in which the Chapel was founded, at a Place call'd *Cokenach*, and the faid Abbot and Monaftery of *Mufrol* made over the faid Lands of *Cokenach* to the Monaftery of *St. James at Walden*, only referving to themfelves 10 Shillings a Year to be paid at *Whitfuntide*. Robert Euron, the firft Donor of the faid Lands, confirm'd this Tranfaction between the two Abbots.

The Charter of King *Henry II.* confirms all the Donations made to *Walden* by Earl *Geoffrey*; and that of King *Edward III.* grants Leave to *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, to beftow the Advowfon of the Priory of *Beredon* in *Effex* on the faid Monaftery.

BROMFIELD

Priory in Shropshire.

464. ANNO 1155, the Canons of *Bromfield* gave their Church and themfelves to the Monks of the

Church of *St. Peter at Glocefter*, through the Hand of *Gilbert* Bifhop of *Hereford*, and by the Authority of *Thobald* Archbifhop of *Canterbury*, and Legate of the Apoftolick See.

The Grants of *Henry II.* and *Henry III.* confirm the faid Church to the Monks, with all its Poffeffions, as particularly the Lands and Towns of *Haverford*, *Dudinghope*, *Efford*, *Felton*, *Burgebey*, *Letherie*, *Bromfield*, *Halenton*, and the Woods of *Monktree*, *Ailrichefwood*, *Camerwood*, *Dudingflope*, *Efjunge*, with the Land and Pature of *Reneth*, &c.

BRET FORD

Monastery in Warwickshire.

Geoffrey de Clinton gave to God 150 Acres of his Land at *Bretford*, with a Meadow, with all other Neceffaries for founding a Nunnery; and by another Grant he added all the Lands between *Mufewelfich Foffe*, the River *Afne*, and the Wood of *Eurdoge*, with the Common of *Brandon*; and by a third, with the Confeut of the Nuns, he gave the faid Lands to the Church and Canons of *Keningword*.

TALLACH

in the Bifhoprick of St. David's in Wales.

THE Charters of King *Edward II.* in the 17th Year of his Reign, and of King *Edward III.* in his 5th Year, confirm the Grants made by *Rees* the younger, Son of *Rees* the younger, to the Abbot and Monaftery of Monks ferving God, *St. Mary*, and *St. John Baptift*, at *Tallach*, of many Lands and Poffeffions; the Particulars whereof therein mention'd are fo many, that we muft refer for them to the *Monaficon*.

BLITHBURY

Priory in Staffordshire.

Hugh Malveyfin gave to the Monks and Nuns refiding there the Place call'd *Blithbury*, with all its Dependencies, for the Service of God and *St. Giles*, which Grant was confirm'd by another of *Hugh de Rideware*; and *William Malveyfin* having taken fome Lands from thofe Nuns, reftor'd and confirm'd them, mentioning them to be thofe near *Blokellake*, extending from *Pole* to *Blith*. *William*, the Son of *William de Rideware*, confirm'd to the faid Nuns that Part of *Himersfiche*, which they had till then enjoy'd with him. Laftly, *Remer*, the Son of *Edricht de Wolfeley*, conferr'd on them all the Lands of *Gaulley*.

EDWARDSTON

Monastery in Suffolk, a Cell to Abingdon.

Ibert de Monte Canesi, Lord of Edwardston, bestow'd on the Monastery of Abingdon the Church that Town, and confirm'd the said Grant in the 11th Year of King Henry I. as appears by his Charter, adding to it the Tithes of Stanreton and Stansted, &c. Radulphus, Archbishop of Canterbury, ratified the same.

DEPING

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to Thorney.

Aldwin Wac granted to God and St. Mary, and the Church of Thorney, the Church of St. James at Deping, all Frekenhal, Stainhill Park, Riccroft, Scotewick; Lutlepark, &c. Pope Innocent confirm'd the same.

ALCESTER

Priory in Warwickshire. (Tanner calls it Alnecester, or Alcetur.)

IN the Year 1140, Ralph Boteler founded and built up the Church of St. Mary de Insula, or St. Mary's Isle, in Honor of the Holy undivided Trinity, and in Praise of the glorious Mother of God, Mary, of St. Anne her Mother, of St. Joseph, our Saviour's Foster Father, and of St. John Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, and of all Saints, and with the Consent of King Stephen, and the Approbation of Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. appointing Simon the first Abbot thereof, upon Condition that the Prior of Worcester and the Abbot of St. Mary's Isle live in perfect Charity as Brethren, and that both Monasteries should be as one House; and when the Abbot dy'd, another should be chosen by both Monasteries out of either of them; and for the Sustentance of the Monks, he bestow'd on it the said Island, and all his Lordship of Cokenuse, and all he had at Pechevare, as also all the Lands of Waitford, Cunbrug, and Blinthesfeld. When the Abbot dy'd, all the Possessions of the Monastery were to remain entire in the Hands of the Prior and Chapter of St. Mary, and whosoever was chosen Abbot, was not to waste the Revenues of the Monastery on his secular Relations, but to take Care to entertain the Poor, Pilgrims and Travellers. He was not to let the Lands upon Tenures to Soldiers, unless such as serv'd under the Banner of CHRIST; and to be cautious not to receive Boys, but only ripe and discreet Laymen or Clergymen. None to hold any thing of the Monastery in Fee, but upon yearly Rent; and none to hold any Office by Inheritance in the Abbot's House, or the Monastery, or its Possessions, but that all may be remov'd at the Will of the Abbot and Monks. If any shall knowingly presume to infringe, lessen, or alter this Foundation and Donation Decree, may the great

Judge contract and root him out with his Power, that he may remain without any Inheritance in Misery and Hunger. But if any shall preserve the said Church, with its Immunity and Possessions, may the God of all establish him in all Good, and keep him for ever.

Robert Earl of Leicester confirm'd all that the Founder had granted. William Boteler, Lord of Wenme, 472. confirm'd on this Church 60 Acres of his Waste at Hyngstock, with the Parish-Church of that Town.

A Controversy arising between the Monks of Alcester and the Bishop, the latter pretending to have a Right to chuse an Abbot for Alcester, T. Archbishop of Canterbury and other Prelates declar'd, that those Monks ought to have a free Election among themselves. King Stephen confirm'd all that had been given to this Monastery by the Founder, as did King Henry II. whatsoever had been granted to it by him or any other Benefactors, and authoriz'd them to chuse their own Abbot from among themselves in their Chapter. The same King repeats in another Charter a Confirmation of other Donations. 473.

King Edward IV. in the 5th Year of his Reign, finding this Monastery quite run to Decay, informed much that for a long time there had been none in it but only the Abbot, and the Revenues so much impair'd, that they were insufficient to maintain the Number of Monks appointed, and to relieve the Poor, consolidated and appropriated it to the Abby of Evesham. 474.

LINGEBROOK

Priory in Herefordshire.

UPON Inquisition taken the 24th of Edward III. it appears, that it was not any Detriment if the King did permit Adam Esgar to bestow his Manor of Brokeswodepower on the Priorels and Convent of Lingebrook, to be held by them, to keep the Anniversary of the said Adam yearly.

NUNKELLING

Abby of Nuns in Yorkshire.

Agnes de Archis gave and granted to God, to St. Mary, to St. Helen, and to the Nuns at Kiling, the Church of that Town, and three Carucates of Land, &c. confirm'd by Richard of St. Quintin, William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, Alice, Daughter to the aforesaid Agnes, and by William and R. Archbishops of York. 475.

SANDWELL

Monastery in Staffordshire.

William, the Son of Guido de Offney, having founded an Hermitage at Bromwich, near Sandwell, and bestow'd it on the Monks, with Lands for their Maintenance, Gervais Paganellus, Lord of the Honor of Dudley, to which these Lands belong'd, confirm'd the same.

MONKTON

Nunnery in Yorkshire,

476. **W**AS founded by William de Arches and his Wife Isotta, to the Honor of God and St. Mary, endowing it with all their Land of Monkton, which was confirm'd to them by Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York, who dy'd Anno 1153.

HALISTANE

Nunnery in Northumberland.

Richard Bishop of Durham united the Church of *Croftanfit* and the Chapel of *Harbottle* to the Church of *Halistane*, and the Nuns serving God, appointing a Vicar to be kept there for the Cure of Souls. King Henry III. confirm'd to the Nuns the Lands granted them by *Alesia de Alneto* at *Hedreston*, all the Wood of *Baldwenswood* by *Roger Bertram*, &c.

DUNSTER

Monastery in Somersetshire.

477. **T**His Monastery was dedicated to the Honor of St. George, and founded and endow'd by the Ancestors of *John de Motun*, Lord of *Dunster*, who confirm'd whatsoever they had granted to it, as the Church of St. George at *Dunster*, and all the Tithes and the Town of *Alcombe*, &c. the which were also ratify'd by King Edward III. in the 3d Year of his Reign.

MARGAN

Abby in Wales.

IN the Year 1147, Robert Earl of Gloucester founded the Abby of *Margan*, and built the Castle and Tower, and the Priory of St. John at *Bristol*, dy'd the same Year, and was bury'd in the said Priory.

King John confirm'd to the Church of St. Mary at *Margan*, and the Monks there serving God, all the Grants made to them, as the Lands of *Avene* and *Kanefeg* by Robert Earl of Gloucester and his Son William, &c.

BLACKBURG

Monastery in Norfolk.

478. **R**oger de Scales and his Wife *Muriel* gave to God and St. Mary, and St. Catherine, Virgin, and to the Monks serving them, at the Place call'd *Shiplade*, 71 Acres of Land about *Middleton*, *Blackburg*, *Halgh* and *Halgh*, free from all Incumbrance, confirm'd by another Grant.

HENWOOD

Nunnery in Warwickshire.

KAtelbern de Langedon gave to God and St. Margaret Virgin, and to the Nuns at *Eftwell*, (so it was then call'd) the said Place of *Eftwell*, and all the Woods and Plains about it from *Kinewoodbeth* to *Coford*, to the Place where *Merebroth* Water falls into the *Blithe*. He also granted them to hold their Court, he did his, that their Cattle might graze among him or where his might graze in case he should have none, and to cut down all the Timber they should want for building in his Wood of *Langedon*.

The Bull of Pope Innocent confirms to this Nunnery the Advowson and Patronage of the Parish Churches of *Chorlton* and *Olfemore*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, given to it by King Richard, and those of *Everdon* and *Daventre* by King Henry IV.

St. RADEGUNDIS

Nunnery near Cambridge.

THE Charter of King Stephen confirms to the Nuns of St. Mary at *Cambridge* the Grant made to them by William, a Monk and Goldsmith, of two Roods of Land and six of Meadow at *Shelford*; also the Grant of *Constantia*, Wife to Earl *Eufpace*, his Son, to the said Nuns, of all the Fishery and Water belonging to *Cambridge*.

That of King Henry to the Nuns of St. Radegundis only grants them Leave to make an Inclosure. By an Inquisition taken at *Cambridge* 3 Edw. I. it appear'd that the Nuns of St. Radegundis at *Cambridge* held a Place at *Greencroft*, where they dwelt, and where their Church was founded, containing 10 Acres of Land, which they had of the Gift of *Malcolm* King of Scotland, as a perpetual Alms, to build their said Church; but how that King came by the said Land, they knew not. The said Nuns had also four Acres at the same Place of the Gift of *Nigelus* Bishop of *Ely*. Lastly, they had five Acres between their Monastery and *Greencroft*, being the Donation of *Eufpace*, once Bishop of *Ely*.

LANGLEY

Nunnery in Leicestershire.

BY Inquisition taken at *Bredon*, 24 Edward I. it was found, that this Nunnery, founded by the Ancestors of Robert de Tatesale, does exist, and that the Nuns have a Right to chuse their own Priorefs, and did not use nor ought not to receive one from the said Robert or his Ancestors, who only in the Vacancy of a Priorefs us'd to place a Lad to keep the Door, who claim'd nothing for the same but his Diet.

Langley St. Mary, a Nunnery founded by Sir William Pantulph and Burgis his Wife.

SANDELFORD or SAND-
FORD*Priory in Berkshire.*

Goffrey Earl of Perth, and his Wife *Maud*, founded this Priory in the Reign of King *John*, for Canons of St. *Augustin*, and dedicated it to St. *John Baptist*, says *Tanner*.

Dugdale gives us King *Edward I.*'s Grant for free Warren in all the Lands of this which he says was a Nunnery, and adds, that *Sayer* of St. *Andrews* gave to it a Revenue of five Shillings a Year in his Town of *Littlemore*.

SETON

Nunnery in Cumberland.

Henry Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln and Leicester, Seneschal or Lord High Steward of England, being inform'd this Monastery was so poor, that it could not maintain the Prioreſs and Nuns, in Honor of God and St. *Leonard*, beſtow'd on it the Hoſpital of St. *Leonard* at *Lancaster*, as a perpetual Alms, with all the Lands and Poſſeſſions belonging to it, and the Chantry that was in it. Upon Inquiſition it was found, that this Hoſpital of St. *Leonard* had been founded by King *John* for one Maſter, a Chaplain, and nine poor Men, three of them Lepers, the reſt ſound. Each of them to have a Loaf every Day, and Pottage three times a Week.

ANKERWICK

Nunnery in Buckinghamſhire,

WAS founded by Gilbert and Richard Muſſſebet, Knights. King *Henry I.* by his Charter, dated the 4th Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Grants made to it by them and others of all the Lands of *Ankerwick*, &c.

WINTENEY

Nunnery in Hampſhire.

Richard, the Son of Richard de Heveard, confirm'd the Grant made by Richard Makerel to God, and the Church of St. *Mary* at *Winteneſey*, and to the Nuns there ſerving God and St. *Mary*, and St. *Mary Magdalen*, of a Rood and a half of Land at *Sudetrope* and *Eſland*: Confirm'd by King *Edward I.*

SNELLESHAL

Priory in Buckinghamſhire.

Ralph Martel gave to the Church of St. *Leonard* of *Snelleſhal* the Lands of *Snelleſhal*, with the Right of *Huſbot*, and *Haybote*, and the Chapel of *Toreke*; *Geoffrey Gibbeſwin* all his Tenement at *Wyſſa*; *John Culverton* his Meadow of *Walmede*, &c. all confirm'd by King *Henry III.*

BIRKENED

Monastery in Cheſhire.

Hamo Muſſel gave to St. *Mary* and St. *James*, and the Monastery of *Birkened*, half an Acre of Land at *Donkam*, and an Acre at *Larheker*, with the Advowſon of the Church of *Bowdon*; and in another Deed the Liberty of chuſing their own Prior; confirm'd by Pope *Alexander*. 484.

MARRIG

Nunnery in Yorkſhire.

THE Charter of King *Edward III.* mentions that of King *Henry*, and both of them confirm all Grants made to this Nunnery, and among them take Notice of that of Roger de Aſco, who gave to it the Church of St. *Andrew* of *Marrig*, with one Carucate of Land there; *Conan de Aſch* the Vicarage of *Uvelundis* in the Territory of *Marrig*; *Maud*, the Daughter of Robert Chamberlain, three Plough-Lands at *Fletham*; Roger Branch, and Conſtance his Wife, all their Land at *Engedaile* and *Wywſtenkirk*; *Alice*, the Daughter of Roger de *Gaytenby*, one Plough-Land at *Athagecuton*, with many more.

STYKESWOLD

Nunnery in Lincolnſhire.

UPON Inquiſition taken in the Reign of King *Edward I.* it was found, that the Maſter and Nuns of *Stykeſwold* held ſeveral Lands of the Gift of *Lucy*, Mother of *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, and others, which they had ſo held for the Space of 100 Years. 486.

STODELY

Nunnery in Oxfordſhire.

Bernard de Santo *Walerico* granted to the Church of St. *Mary* of *Stodely*, and to the Nuns there ſerving God, half an Hide of Land at *Horton*, which is confirm'd

firm'd by his Son *William*, with Leave to chuse their own Priests, with his Approbation, or that of his Steward, if he happen'd not to be in *England*, and at his Return the Priorefs was to appear before him at his Court at *Oxford*, to pay the Homage she ow'd him.

487. *Thomas de Santo Walerico* gave these Nuns three Shillings a Year at *Bechly*, Anno 1257, also a Load of Wood weekly for Fuel out of his Wood of *Horton*. *Robert*, Lord of *St. Walerick*, gave them the Church of *Bechly*, Anno 1227. *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, granted them the Breadth of 12 Feet in Land quite round their whole Priory.

Godfrey de Craucumb bestow'd on them all his Manor of *Craucumb*, with the Advowson of the Church.

KIRKELEY

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Reiner Flandrensis, the Son of *William Flandrensis*, granted to *St. Mary* and the Nuns of *Kirkeley* the Place where they were, viz. *Kutbelag*, and *Hednigstley*, besides 12 Acres of Land to be held of him and his

488. Heirs. *William Earl of Warren* confirm'd the same, as does the Charter of the 20th of King *Henry III.* many Donations.

STANFORD

Priory of St. Michael in Lincolnshire.

IN the Reign of King *Henry II.* *William Bishop of Peterborough* built a Monastery of Nuns in Honor of God and *St. Michael*, and brought into it 40 Nuns living religiously and regularly at *Stanford*, and by his Grant gave them for ever the Church of *St. Michael*, with all its Possessions.

King *John* confirm'd his Grant. *Lucy*, the Wife of *William Hunet*, bestow'd on it half a Mark of Silver yearly, charg'd upon her Lands at *Braderost*.

489. The Priorefs and Nuns of this Monastery, by their Act and Deed, acknowledge their Subjection to the Abbot of *St. Peter* at *Peterburgh*; that their Prior, who had Charge of their Affairs, was to be plac'd and displac'd by the said Abbot, no Priorefs to be chosen without his Leave, and he to dispose of their Revenues during any Vacancy, and the Monastery to be entirely at his Disposol, and to pay him a Mark yearly as an Acknowledgment.

WYRTHORP

Nunnery in Northamptonshire.

Thomas de Holland, and *Jane* his Wife, Kinswoman to King *Edward III.* in the 28th Year of his Reign, being Patrons of the Nunnery at *Wyrtthorp*, and finding it so impoverish'd and decay'd, by reason of the Pestilence and other Calamities, that there was but one Nun left in it, with the King's Consent,

and by the Authority of the Bishop, they annex'd it for ever to the Nunnery of *St. Michael* at *Stanford*, and the Nun that had remain'd in it remov'd thither.

IVINGHO

Nunnery in Buckinghamshire.

KING *Edward I.* in the 8th Year of his Reign, granted and confirm'd to the Priorefs and Nuns of *St. Margaret* of *Ivingho* all the Lands of *Merenwe*, which they held in Fee of him, and which had been recover'd of them, to be held by them for ever.

WABURN

Priory in Norfolk,

WAS founded by *Ralph Meyngaryn*, Knight, from whom descended, by the Mother's Side, *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*.

CAMPESS or CAMPSEY

Nunnery in Suffolk.

Teoband de Valoines made a Donation of all his Land at *Campess* to his Sisters *Joanna* and *Agnes*, for them to build a Nunnery, in Honor of God and the glorious Virgin *Mary*, which Donation was confirm'd by King *John*.

John de Framlyngham, Clerk, bestow'd on it his Manor of *Carlton*, near *Kelsbal* in *Suffolk*, and the Advowson of the Church of that Town, on the Nuns of *Campess* for ever.

King *Edward III.* granted Leave to *Maud*, Countess of *Ulster*, his Kinswoman, and Sister to *Henry Earl of Lancaster*, to found a Chantry of five Chaplains in the Chapel of the Annunciation of the Nuns of *Campess*; for endowing whereof, she gave to the said Monastery a Messuage at *Asse*, and the Advowsons of the Churches of *Burgh* in *Suffolk*, and *Hargham* in *Norfolk*. But these Priests waiting the Revenues, and not performing the Duties of the said Chantry, the same was afterwards transferr'd to a Place call'd *Brusefeyrd Kokbal*, where was erected a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of *St. Clare*, who were endow'd with all the Revenues belonging to it. This was in the 30th Year of the said King.

DENNEY

Abby in Cambridgeshire.

IN the last Year of *Nigelus*, Bishop of *Ely*, being the Year 1169, one *Robert*, Chamberlain to the Earl of *Britany*, being sick to Death, receiv'd the Habit of Religion of the Monks of *Ely*, and gave to them for ever the Cell of *Denney*, which he had founded, and they were in Possession of, and confirm'd it by Deed, and then the Monks of *Ely* purchas'd

Albicus Picot his Part of *Denney*, *Elmeney* still re-
g to them, with the Land given them by the
er of the said *Albicus* in the Town of *Beche*, be-
x Acres.

he aforesaid Bishop *Nigellus* confirm'd the same.
Charter of King *Edward III.* dated *Anno 1341*,
rms the Grant made by *Mary* of *St. Paul*, Coun-
of *Pembroke*, by which she conferr'd all the Ma-
of *Denney* on the Nuns of *St. Clare*, or the *Mi-*
ses; and by another Charter the said King con-
s to the same Nuns the Manor of *Strode*, of the
also of the aforesaid *Mary* of *St. Paul*: His
Charter confirms to them the Advowson of the
y of *Waterbeche* of the same Order, and from the
Benefactress. King *Henry IV.* ratify'd those and
ther Grants made to this Monastery.

See Vol. II. p. 883.

SEWARDSLEY

Nunnery in Northamptonshire.

Simon de Pinkeny, Son of *Richard de Pinkeny*, grant-
ed to these Nuns a Discharge of four Shillings
Annum, which they us'd to pay him for four Roods
Land his Grandfather *Robert de Pinkeny* gave them
Estate.

King *Edward III.* granted Leave to the Abbess of
Swardsley to receive of *William St. John* the Manor of
Wiston in *Northamptonshire*, in Exchange for six Mes-
sages and four Roods of Land at *Essey*.

LITTLE-MAREIS

*Nunnery near Yedingham in York-
shire.*

Roger de Clerc granted to the Nuns of *St. Mary* of
Little-Mareis for ever all the Land of *Little-Mareis*,
d two Plough-Lands at *Wilton*. King *Henry II.*
confirm'd the same. The Church of *Yedingham* was
dedicated to the Blessed Virgin in the Year 1241, and
veral Indulgences granted to it. *Richard de Breuse*,
atron of this Monastery, granted the Nuns the Li-
erty of chusing their own Priorefs. *Ralph de*
Clerc confirm'd to the Nuns of *Little-Mareis* the Lands
f the same Name; his Son *Ralph* confirm'd the
ame: The like was done by King *Henry III.* and
Hugh Gubyn, Knight, conferr'd on them all his Land
f *Yedingham*, in the 41st Year of the said King
Henry. There is a Particular of Loaves to be deli-
er'd out, not worth inserting here.

NUNBURNHAM

Nunnery in Yorkshire,

WAS founded by the Ancestors of *Roger de Mer-*
lay, Lord of the Barony of *Morpath*; and it
was found by Inquisition, 38 *Henry III.* that these
Nuns held half a Carucate of Land there in Fee of
Thomas Graystoc.

LYTHAM

*Priory in Lancashire, a Cell to
Durham.*

THE Charter of King *Edward III.* sets forth, 499.
that *Richard*, the Son of *Roger*, gave to *St. Cath-*
bert and the Monks of *Durham* all his Land of *Ly-*
tham, and the Church of that Town, to build an
Houle of their Order, and King *John* granted his
Consent.

CHIRBURY

Monastery in Shropshire.

WAS first at *Suede*, and remov'd to this Place, 500.
which proving inconvenient, King *Edward I.*
in the 9th Year of his Reign, granted them Leave to
return to *Suede*.

ARDEN

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Peter Hoton founded the Abby of *St. Andrew* at *Ar-*
den, endowing it with several Lands and Tene-
ments, all confirm'd by *Roger Moubray*, Lord of the
Soil, as appears by his Grant, mentioning three Ca-
rucates at *Arden*; the same again confirm'd by the
Heirefs of *Peter Hoton* aforesaid.

King *John* confirm'd the Grant of *Ralph de Beluar* of 501.
60 Perches Square at *Holm*. In the Reign of King
Henry IV. the Priorefs owning that a Messuage and
three Carucates she held at *Arden* were the Right of
Philip and *Elizabeth Carlton*, they granted the same to
the Nuns for ever.

DAVINTON

Nunnery in Kent.

KING *Henry III.* in the 39th Year of his Reign,
confirm'd to the Priorefs of the Nuns of *St. Ma-*
ry Magdalen of *Davinton*, and the Nuns there, all the
Lands of that Place, with the Mill on them, and
others at *Monkton*, the Gift of the Son of *Hamon*;
as also *Offpreng*, the Gift of *Gervase Rejevil*, with ma-
ny more.

F O S S

Nunnery in Lincolnshire.

KING *Henry III.* in the 21st Year of his Reign, 502.
gave for ever to the Nuns of *Foss* without *Tork-*
sey 120 Acres at that Place, for which they had before
paid

paid him twenty Shillings and seven Pence yearly. King John discharg'd them from their usual Payment of two Marks a Year to the Exchequer.

WALLINGWELL Monastery in Northamptonshire.

Ralph de Cerevolant gave to St. Mary, the Mother of God, for ever, a Place in his Park of Carlton, to be call'd St. Mary of the Park, there to build a Religious House, and with it the Brook to build Mills, and Pasture in the Park for Cattle and Swine, with Lands and free Passage.

St. CATHERINE'S Nunnery without Exeter in Devonshire.

^{503.} KING John, by his Charter, confirm'd to these Nuns the Manor of Wypleton, given them by William Trasy, and the Land near it by Henry Pomery, with all Things belonging to the same.

his son Tracy
as one of ye
nighly chas
And beche
nd was banished
most in Devonshire
how he did and
as buried

FLAMSTED Nunnery in Hertfordshire.

THE Charter of King Henry III. sets forth, that Agatha, who had been the Wife of William Gatefden, gave to the Church of St. Giles at Flamsted, and to the Nuns there, all the Land she had at Hamelamsted, to be held of the King, paying to him and his Heirs one Pound of Cummin yearly, at the Feast of St. Michael, in Discharge of all Services and Exactions.

Isabel, the Daughter of Bernard, the Son of Nicholas, conferr'd on these Nuns all the Land she had at Edelsbure.

CRESSEWELL Monastery in Herefordshire.

^{504.} KING Edward III. in the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd to the Nuns at Cresswell all Donations made to them, as had been done before by King Henry III. whose Charter is also inserted, and therein Mention made, that Walter Lacy gave to the Brothers of the Order of Grand Mount at Cresswell 204 Acres of Land in his Wood of Ham, &c. as also that the said Brothers be exempt from all Services and Duties to the King, and that they enjoy all the Gifts of Isabel Lacy, once the Gift of Gilbert de Lacy.

DERBY

Nunnery in Derbyshire.

KING Henry III. granted to these Nuns, call'd de Pratis at Derby, an Augmentation of 100 Shillings a Year for their Maintenance out of the Farm of the Town of Nottingham.

By Inquisition 15 Edward I. it appear'd, that the Abby of Derby receiv'd yearly of several Tenants Derby 14 Pounds and six Marks of Silver for the Water-Mills upon Hoddebrook; as also that the Garden and Curtilage, and the Place on which the Abby was founded, were worth 20 s. per Annum, and there were four Carucates of Land, each containing 60 Acres.

LAMBLEY

Nunnery in Northumberland.

KING John, in the 2d Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Grant made by Adam de Tindale, and his Wife Helewise, to God, St. Mary, St. Patrick, and the Nuns of Lambley, the Place of the Abby on Tine, and the Chapel of Sandburnesele, with 60 Acres in the same Place, and the Tithes; as also the Donations of Brenerings and Sandburnesele made Helias, Nephew to the said Adam.

STEINSFIELD

Nunnery in Lincolnshire.

Henry, the Son of Henry Percy, was the first Founder of Standeley, vulgarly Stanfield; the Revenue was 220 Pounds. Formerly there were Brothers in it.

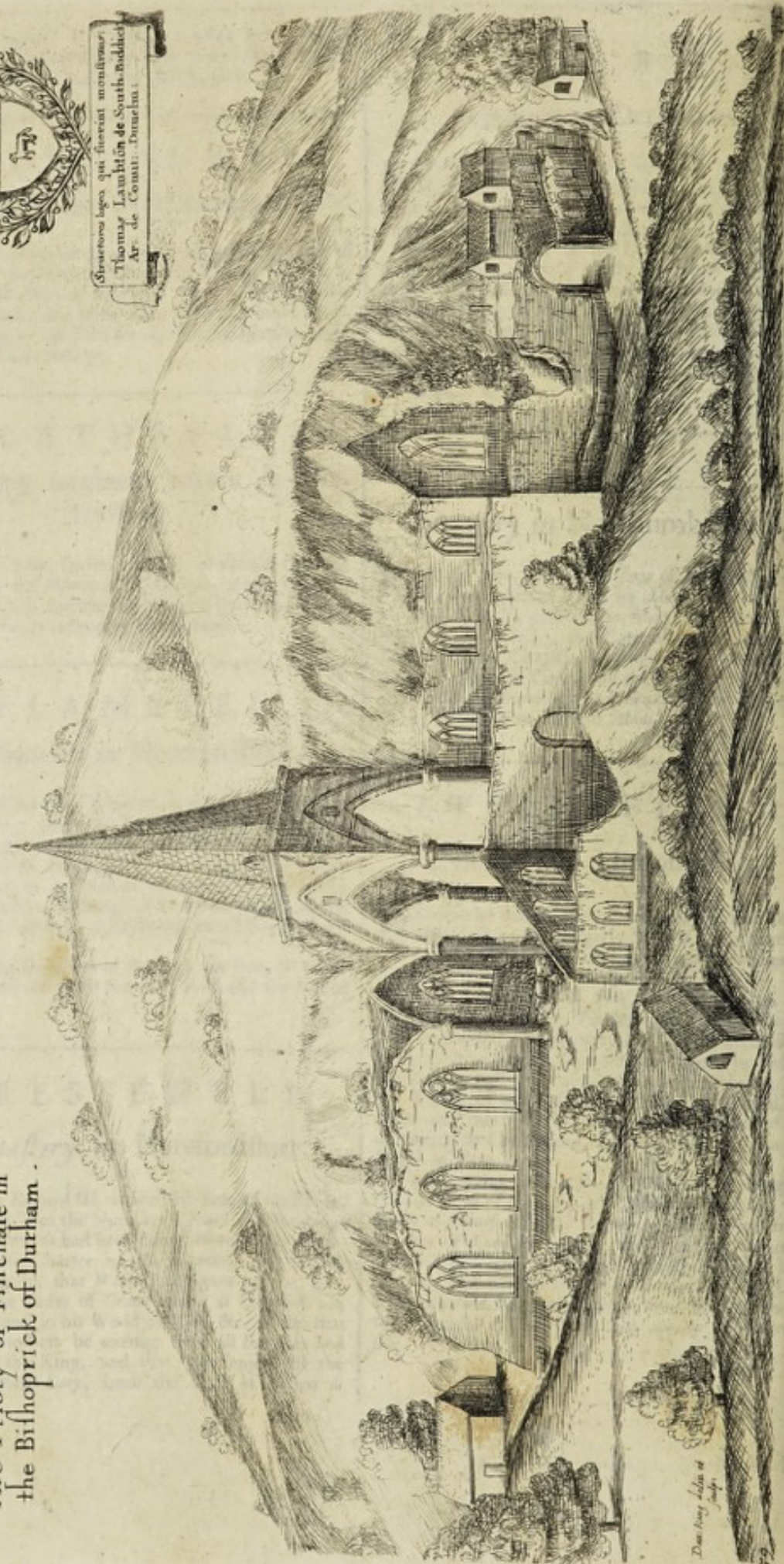
Walter, Archbishop of York, in his Charter, declares, that the Master, Priorels and Nuns of Steinsfield, endeavouring to convert the Church of Gisteburn to their own Use, by Authority of Popes, he had assign'd them half a Carucate of Land at Swindon, and the Tithes of other Places, so that they should not claim any more of that Church on Account of Indulgences or Concessions, still reserving to them the Right of Patronage.

Upon parting the Lands of William Perry between William Earl of Warwick and Jocelin of Louvain, the Abby of Steinsfield fell all to Jocelin, whence it is likely that William Perry was the Founder thereof. These Nuns had the Churches of Quadring in Lincolnshire, and Gisturn in Yorkshire, for their own Use. King Edward I. granted them free Warren in all their Lands of Steinsfield and Appely in Lincolnshire.



Structurae huius qui fuerint monasterii
Thomae Lambton de South-Buddoch
Ar. de Comit. Dunelm.

Finchale Cænobium in
Episcopatu Dunelmensi.
The Priory of Finchale in
the Bishoprick of Durham.



Danby July 1744

MODBURY

Priory in Devonshire.

A Controversy arising between *Ida*, the Wife of *James Ertou*, Knight, and *Richard de Campo Arnulph*, about the Manor of *Modbury*, and the Advowson of the Priory there, at last the said *Ida* resign'd to *Richard* aforesaid all her Right to that Manor, &c.

CHESTER

Nunnery.

Ranulph, Earl of *Chester*, founded this Monastery of Nuns, and endow'd the same.

ROSSEDALE

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

THE Charter of *Edward III.* sets forth, that *King John* had confirm'd to God, *St. Mary* and *St. Laurence* at *Rosedale*, and to the Nuns there serving God, the Donation of *Robert de Stutevil*, of the Vale of *Rosedale*, and the Meadow of *Baggethwait*, and the Bark of his Wood at *Crepton*, with the Confirmation of *Eustace de Stutevil* of the same, and of *Thomas Wake*, Lord of *Lydel*; the Grant of *Sibilla de Valoniis* of the Church of *Troppenhon*; that of *Alan Malchake* of all his Land from *Abuleffard* to *Tordrane*; the Confirmation of his Son *William*; the Donation of *William Bolbeck* of two Plough-Lands at *Newton*, confirm'd by his Son *Roger*, and his Daughter *Robesia*; that of *Adam*, the Son of *John Newton*, of one Plough-Land at *Newton*; that of *Roger de Laiston* of two Plough-Lands at *Farmachy*; that of *Robert de Carwindelaw* of three Plough-Lands at *Caltborn*, with that of one other Plough-Land there; that of *Maud*, the Wife of *Americus de Scardeburgh*, of six Jars of Oil yearly; and that of *Terry de Rubwik* of two Acres of Meadow at *Skelton*.

PEMBROKE

Priory.

Walter Marfoal, Earl of *Pembroke*, bestow'd on the Monastery and Monks of *St. John the Evangelist* and *St. Nicholas* at *Pembroke* one Plough-Land, and one Croft of his Manor of *Martin's Castle*, with the Tithes of the Mills of *Pembroke* and *Tynbek*.

St. CLEMENT'S

Nunnery near York.

Thurstan, Archbishop of *York*, granted to the Nuns of *St. Clement* the Place on which their Monastery was built, with two Carucates of Land in the Terri-

tory of *York*, and 20 Shillings a Year of his Fair at *York*; six Perches of Land at *Sudewell*; the Tithes of a Mill at *Buchekil*, and three Shillings from another, &c. This was confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of *York*, as were this and all other Donations by *King Henry III.* §112

Anno 1192, *Geoffrey*, Archbishop of *York*, gave the Priory of *St. Clement* at *York* to the Abby of *Godefflave*; but the Nuns of *St. Clement*, who had always been free, would not consent, and appeal'd to the Pope.

CHESTHUNT

Nunnery in Hertfordshire.

KING *Henry III.* gave and confirm'd to the Nuns of *Cesthant* all the Lands and Tenements which the Canons of *Cathal*, whom he had remov'd, were once possess'd of. §12.

FINCHALL

Monastery in the Bishoprick of Durham.

Godrick de *Finchal* liv'd and dy'd Eremitically, in a solitary Place not far from *Durham*, upon the River *Wye*. *Ranulphus*, Bishop of *Durham*, confirm'd to the Monks of *Durham* this Hermitage of *Finchal*, with all Things appertaining to it.

Hugh, Bishop of *Durham*, confirm'd the same, adding some Liberties. §13.

St. JAMES'S

Priory at Bristol, a Cell to Tewksbury.

KING *Henry IV.* confirm'd to the Church of *St. James* at *Bristol* all that had been conferr'd on it by *William*, Earl of *Glocester*, viz. the Land of *Esfeleg*, and the Fair at *Bristol* in *Whitsun Week*, and the Tithe of his Mills of *Newburgh* in *Wales* of the same Town, and of his Mills at *Runne*, *Leovench*, &c.

BUNGEE

Priory in Suffolk.

THE Charter of *King Henry II.* dated the 13th Year of his Reign, confirms to the Nuns at *Bungey* the Grant of *Roger de Glanvil*, and *Gundrel*, the Countess his Wife, of the Church of *Bungey*, and 10 Shillings of the said *Roger's* Mills in that Town, as also the four Churches of *All-Saints* at *Metingham*, *St. Margaret* at *Ilketeleswal*, *St. Andrew* and *St. Lawrence* at the same Place; all the Lands of the said Countess at *Weston* and *Wynesford*, 24 Acres at *Cone*, and the Wind-mill, with many other Particulars. §14.

The Grant of *Roger*, Earl of *Norfolk*, gives to these Nuns his Mill at *Waineford*. §16.

SILLEY

SILLEY

Isle, belonging to Cornwall, a Cell to Tavistock.

KING Edward III. in the 9th Year of his Reign, granted Leave to the Monks of Tavistock to place two Secular Priests Chaplains, to officiate for them in the Isle of Silley during the Wars with France, the said Island belonging to them.

King John forbid putting the Canons of Silley into any Tenement of theirs, unless by himself or his Lord High Steward.

ROWNEY

Monastery in Hertfordshire.

ANNE Selley, Priorefs of the Monastery of St. John Baptist of Mundene, alias Rowney, and the Nuns of the same, finding their Revenues insufficient for their Maintenance and the necessary Repairs, and to comply with John Fray their Patron, who would apply the said Revenues to the pious Uses for which they were design'd by the Founder, surrender'd into his Hands the said Priory, with all the Possessions belonging to the same.

517. King Henry VI. in the 37th Year of his Reign, granted Leave to the said John Fray to convert the said Nunnery into a Chantry of one Priest: This Priory having been first founded by Conan Duke of Brittany, and Earl of Richmond.

NUN-EATON

Nunnery in Warwickshire.

518. **R**obert Earl of Leicester, as appears by his Deed, founded this Monastery of Nuns, of the same Order as those at Font-Ebrand, and put to it Eaton, with its Appurtenances, excepting what the Canons of St. Mary of Leicester, and the Nuns of Casa Dei, held. He also granted to it 25 Shillings yearly at Hensbery, and all he had at Welles, confirming other smaller Donations made to it. His Son Robert confirm'd his Grant, as did King Henry II.

519. William Earl of Gloucester conferr'd on the Nuns of Eaton the Church of Mapeldrissam, and the Chapel of Petresfeld.

520. The Abbess and Nuns of Font-Ebrand gave these Nuns full Liberty to receive and entertain as many Sisters as they should think fit, and could maintain, without being oblig'd to ask their Consent, and to make use of what Revenues they had, or might afterwards have, without being liable to allow any thing to the said Monastery of Font-Ebrand, unless they should think fit so to do in Charity to their Mother Monastery.

Pope Alexander III. by his Bull, confirm'd all their Possessions and Immunities.

LUFFELD

Monastery in Northamptonshire, a Cell to Westminster.

(Note, That Tanner says, this Monastery was in Buckinghamshire.)

Robert Earl of Leicester gave to the Servant of God, Malger the Monk, the little Land between Lumbeed and Capeley, to build Mansions and an Oratory there, and part of Cerneley.

King Henry I. enjoins, that no Disturbance be given to the Monks of Luffeld in their Persons or Possessions. Queen Maud gave Orders, that the said Monk Malger should be assisted. King Edward I. gave to the Church of St. Mary at Luffeld and the Monks there the Hermitage in the Wood of Flechamsted. Pope Alexander III. confirm'd to these Monks all their Possessions, particularly the Church of St. Mary at Lodeford, the Place of St. Mary; the Chapel of St. Thomas Martyr, the Place of St. Mary at Flechamsted, that of St. Mary at Chorley, that of Bradewell, the Town of Everfaw; their Lands at Langport, Woven-dun, Salden, Lechamstun, Westbury, Redford and Selvestoe, with their Tithes at Salden, &c. forbidding any to molest or lay any Impositions on them, and allowing them a Burial-place, and the chusing of their own Prior, with a Curle on the Infringers thereof, and a Blessing on such as shall defend the same. This Bull is dated 1174.

Ralph de Cabienes gave to this Monastery the Church of Dodford, confirm'd by A. Bishop of Lincoln. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, confirm'd the Grants of the said Ralph, of the Church of Flombery by Hamon, the Son of Memphilin, and half the Church of St. Mary of Bechampton by Richard, the Son of Nigellus. Hugh of St. Martin conferr'd on it the Church of St. John Baptist at Lillingston; William, the Son of William de Stratford, the Church of Stratford; Robert, Archdeacon of Buckingham, the Chapel of Everfaw; Robert Fitz-Nigel the Church of Bechampton; Richard Chaimy the Church of Dodford; Hamon, the Son of Manselin, the Tithe of his Household; William, the Son of Hamon de Wolverington, the Church of Thorneburgh, and 10 Shillings yearly of his Mill at Wolverton. John, the Son of John, Lord of Wolverington, confirms the Grants of his Father and others at Thorneburgh in Buckinghamshire, saving to himself all his Rights on the Castle of Northampton, by which it appears, that the Lands of this Monastery were both in Buckingham and Northamptonshire, which may reconcile the Difference above noted between Dugdale and Tanner. King Henry III. in regard that this Monastery had been founded by his Predecessors Kings of England, allow'd them Fuel for five Years out of his Forest of Whittlewood.

WIBBERFOSS

Nunnery in Yorkshire,

WAS dedicated to St. Mary, and founded by Alan de Catton, who, besides other Things, bestow'd on it all the Land of one Fee, with the Meadow

dow upon *Derwent Catton*. All the Donations made to it were confirm'd by the Charters of *Henry II.* and *III.*

GODSTOW

Nunnery in Oxfordshire.

Alexander, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Year 1138, consecrated this Church, which had been built from the Ground by the Priorefs *Editha*, in Honor of *St. Mary* and *St. John Baptist*. The Consecration was perform'd in the Presence of King *Stephen* and Queen *Maud*, with many Bishops, Earls, Barons, and other great Men, who all at the same time made their Donations to it, as the aforesaid Bishop testifies, viz. King *Stephen* gave the yearly Value of 100 Shillings in Land at *Walton*, his Queen *Maud* 10 Marks, his Son *Eustace* 100 Shillings in Money, till such time as he had Lands; *Treohald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 100 Shillings and Land; the aforesaid Bishop of *Lincoln* 100 Shillings of the Toll of *Bannebury*; *Robert*, Bishop of *Exeter*, 40 Shillings upon the two Churches of *St. Mary* at *Gloucester*, and that of *Ferndon*; *Roger*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, the Mill call'd *Rotemil*, with the Land about it, and so the rest, King *Stephen* confirming the same, as did the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the other Bishops; and *Alberticus*, the Pope's Legate, releas'd the Benefactors of a Year's Penance enjoin'd them, and 40 Days yearly to all such as should visit the said Church on the Festival of *St. Prisca*, or *St. John Baptist*. All the above Grants are also specify'd in King *Stephen's* Charter.

Thomas St. Walerick confirm'd the Grant made by his Father *Bernard* to King *Henry* of the Town of *Wulgaricot*, which the said King *Henry* had conferr'd on the Nuns of *Godstow*. *John St. John* gave them the Land of *Godstow*; *Vincent Witham* that of *Mideley*. King *Richard's* Charter of the first Year of his Reign confirms all former Grants.

In the Year 1191, *Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, visiting the Religious Houses in his Diocese, and coming into the Church of the Nuns of *Godstow*, which is between *Oxford* and *Woodstock*, saw a Tomb in the middle of the Choir before the Altar cover'd with Silks, and set round with Lamps and Wax Candles, and asking whose Tomb that was, understood it to be that of *Rosamund*, Mistress to King *Henry II.* and that for his Sake she had done much Good to the Church. The Bishop answer'd, Take her away from hence, because she was a Strumpet, and bury her without the Church among the rest, lest the Christian Religion be vilify'd, and that other Women, deterr'd by her Example, may avoid unlawful and adulterous Embraces. This was done accordingly.

Rosamond's Tomb at *Godstow* Nunnery, says *Leland* in his Itinerary, was taken up lately: It is a Stone with this Inscription, *Tumba Rosamunde*. Her Bones were clos'd in Lead: When it was open'd, there was a very sweet Smell came out of it. There is a Cross hard by *Godstow* with this Inscription:

*Qui meat hac oret, signum salutis adoret,
Utque sibi detur Venia Rosamunda precetur.*

LILLECHURCH

Nunnery in -----

KING *Henry III.* granted and confirm'd to the Nuns of *Lillechurch* the Manor of that Name, with all its Rights and Appurtenances, as also the keeping of a Fair there for three Days yearly at *Michaelmas*; and by another Grant, the same King forgives them the Acknowledgment they were wont to make for the same.

TYKEHEAD

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

KING *John*, in the 5th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Grants made to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Tykehead*, and to the Nuns, viz. that of the Place call'd *Tykehead*, with four Plough-Lands at *Cottunwick* by *Roger*, the Son of *Roger*, &c. *Emma Hay* confirm'd the Gift of one Plough-Land at *Cottunwick*, and one Toft at *Croft* by *Pigot*. *Hugh de Eoolton* gave to it all the Land he had in the Castellany and Bailwick of *Queldric*. 529.

In the Year 1264, the Canons of *Ebretton* and the Nuns of *Tykehead* exchang'd certain Lands and Houses, about which they had been at Variance before.

Robert Ask, Knight, the Founder of this House, gave these Nuns seven Shillings and four Pence a Year to keep the Anniversary of himself, his Wife and Children; and in case they did not perform the said Anniversary diligently, and with Reverence, the said Sum was to return to his Heirs. Dated *Amo* 1521.

HUNTINGDON

Nunnery.

Sister *Emma*, Priorefs of *St. James* without *Huntingdon*, being dead, *Helen Wells*, a Nun of the same Monastery, was chosen Priorefs by the other Nuns, *Richard Foxton*, Steward to the Lady *Derworgul*, the Patroness, giving his Consent for his said Lady. 530.

CLIVE

Monastery in Somersetshire.

William de Romara gave all his Lands at *Clive*, with all their Liberties, except the Service of his Soldiers, to build an Abby, by the Hands of *Hugh*, Abbot of *St. Laurence* at *Revesby*. By another Deed the said *William* confirms the said Lands of *Clive*, with all belonging to them, only reserving to himself the free Men thereof.

R

King

551. King John confirm'd the above Donation, and that of his Chamberlain *Hugh de Burgo*, of the free Tenure of the said *Clive*, and of the Church of *Hammel*. *Richard*, Earl of *Poitou* and *Cornwal*, confirms to the Monks of *Clive* the Lands of *Pochewill* and *Treglaston*, the Gift of *Hubert de Burgo* aforesaid, and thole of *Pundestoke* the Gift of *William de Pundestoke*, with all other Donations in *Cornwal*.

552. The Deed of *Hubert de Burgo* aforesaid bestows on these Monks all his Lordship of *Rugburn*. *Reginald de Molun* calls this Monastery by the Name of *Vallis Florida*, or the Flowry Vale, vulgarly *Clive*, and endows it with all his Lands of *Slaworth*, and by another Deed confirms *William Molun's* Grant of *Storremanford*. King *Henry III.*'s Charter grants and confirms to them his Manor of *Brampton* in *Devonshire*, to be held of him and his Heirs, paying yearly into the Exchequer 22 Pounds, at two Payments. Given in the 15th Year of his Reign.

551. The aforesaid *William de Romara* founded this Monastery of *Clive*, in the 9th Year of the Reign of King *Richard I.* King *Henry III.* confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery. See this Monastery again among the Additions to the first Volume, at the beginning of Vol. III.

H A L I W E L L Nunnery in Middlesex.

KING *Richard I.* confirm'd to these Nuns the Donations made to them, viz. half a Rood of Land by *Geoffrey Chamberlain* at *Dinton*; another half Rood at *Dinton* by *Geoffrey de Melich* and his Brother *William*; one Rood at *Hewxteworth* by *Theobald*, the Son of *Fulk*; the Church of *Warelew* by *Gonorra de Valoniis*, the Town of *Luiton* by the same *Gonorra*; the Lands of *Eatesky* by *John Gatesby*; a Garden without *Cripplegate* by *Juliana Gardin*. The same King by another Charter grants them the Place of *Haliwell*, &c.

552. *Robert of Roan* gave to these Nuns 10 Acres in the Wood of *Camerwell*. Several more Donations and Exchanges may be seen in the *Monasticon*.

K E R S E Y Priory in Suffolk.

Nesta de Cokefeld, Widow of *Thomas de Burgo*, gave to God, St. Mary, and St. Antony of *Kersey*, and the Brothers there serving God, the Church of *Kersey*, the Wood of *Piseroft*, with several other Particulars; and by another Deed, wherein she calls those Canons whom before she nam'd Brothers, confirms those and other Grants, of which she and her second Husband pass'd a Fine in the 24th of King *Henry III.* In a third Deed she bestows on those Canons the Advowson of a Mother-Church she there calls *Lelesey*, and in a fourth all her Lands at *Astonses*, &c. The Deed of *Thomas de Burgo* confirms to the said Canons the Grant of *William*, the Son of *Richard*, of all his Patrimony at *Lelesey*; and by another with his Wife *Nesta*, confirms the Gift of three Acres of Arable at *Grotine*.

554.

K I N G T O N Nunnery in Wiltshire.

Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and *Wells*, confirm'd and granted to the Nuns of St. Mary at *Kington* one Acre of Land at *Kington*, together with the Advowson of the Church of St. Michael at *Kington*.

B U R N H A M Nunnery in Buckinghamshire.

THE Charter of King *Edward III.* grants and confirms to the Nuns of St. Mary at *Burnham*, founded by himself, the Manor of *Burnham*, with the Advowson of the Church of that Town, with some other Donations of less Note.

S T O K E - C L A R E Priory in Suffolk,

WAS founded Anno 1248 by *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, from whom descended the *Mortimers* Earls of *March*, and the Royal House of *York*, as may be seen in a long Copy of *Englisch Verses* among the Additions to this Volume at the beginning of Vol. III.

King *Richard II.* by his Charter, made this an *Englisch Priory*, and a Cell to *Westminster Abbey*; for before it was an Alien, and Cell to *Beckenwerleyn Abbey* in *Normandy*.

At the Request of *Edmund*, Earl of *March*, Heir to the Founder, Pope *John* made this Church Collegiate, appointing a Dean and Canons instead of the Monks, assigning the Reason because the Revenues were wasted, and the Service not duly perform'd; and the said *Edmund*, Earl of *March*, by his Deed, dated 7 *Henry V.* confirm'd to the said Dean and Canons all the Lands and Immunities belonging to the Priory.

See p. 1004, among the Addenda.

G L O C E S T E R - H A L L in the Suburbs of Oxford.

IN the Year of our Lord 1283, the noble *John Giffard* furnish'd a Place without the Walls of *Oxford*, and gave Possessions for the Maintenance of thirteen Monks, whom he chose out of the Monastery of *Gloucester*, that his Soul, and the Soul of his Wife *Maud Longespey*, might be for ever blessed by the Professors of St. *Benedict*.

The Deed of *John*, Abbot of *Gloucester*, sets forth, that he had, at the Request of the aforesaid Founder of this Hall, which he says stood in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, in a Place call'd *Strackwell-Street*, sent Monks thither,

her, but had afterwards recall'd them, and again
one *Henry of Helin*, a Monk, to erect a Monas-
tery there; discharging him of all Subjection to the
Monastery of *Glocester*.

King *Edward I.* gave his Licence of *Mortmain* for
dowling of this Hall, and the Deed of the Founder
s, it was dedicated to *St. John the Apostle and*
angelist, and *St. Benedict Confessor*, and specifies
particular Lands and Tenements of his Endow-
ment.

MISSENDEN

Monastery in Buckinghamshire.

It appears by Inquisition, 51 *Edward III.* and by
other Vouchers, that *William Missenden*, Knight,
is the Founder of this Abby, Anno 1293, which
is dedicated to *St. Mary*; and the Founder held the
anor of *Missenden* of the Earl of *Glocester* by Knight's
service.

William de Feynes gave to this Church all the Lands
he had at *Wendover*, which were held by one *Wi-*
mond, and with the Land gave the said *Wimond* and
his Land and Progeny.

See Vol. III. p. 18.

MINORESSES,

their Nunnery at London.

KING *Edward I.* in the first Year of his Reign,
granted his Licence of *Mortmain* to his Brother
Edmund, for him to give and assign a Place he had in
the Parish of *St. Botolph without Aldgate* to the Nuns
of the Order of *Minors*, to be brought into England
by *Blanch*, Queen of *Navarre*, his said Brother's
Wife, there to serve God, the Blessed Virgin, and

St. Francis; and allow'd the said Nuns to receive the
same, wit out being disturb'd on Account of the
Statute of *Mortmain*.

WATERBECHAM

Nunnery of the Order of St. Clare *in Cambridgehire.*

KING *Edward I.* in the 22d Year of his Reign, 543.
granted Leave to *Dionisia de Monte Canisio* to
found a Monastery of Nuns of whatsoever Order she
pleas'd in the Manor of *Waterbeche*, which she held
of him in *Capite*, and that the Religious there found-
ed might hold the same as a perpetual Alms,
from all Secular Service, and that she might bring
from beyond the Sea as many Sisters of the said Or-
der as she thought fit: Verify'd by Inquisition the
29th Year of King *Edward I.*

King *Edward III.* confirm'd this Grant to the said
Nunnery of *St. Mary* and *St. Clare* at *Waterbeche*, be-
ing *Minoreffes*.

HOLAND

Monastery in Lancashire.

Walter, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, in the 544.
Year 1319, with the Consent of *Robert de Ho-*
land, the Patron, converted the Collegiate Chapel at
Holand, till then serv'd by Canon Regulars, but by
them neglected and impair'd, into a Monastery, con-
sisting of a Prior and 12 Monks, and confirm'd to
them all its former Possessions. The Monks, upon
the Death of their Prior, were to chuse three of
their own Number to present to the Patron, who was
to appoint one of them Prior.

Of these that follow, we have found nothing but the Names of the Founders, which are set down out of Leland's Collectanea.

545. **C**ANTERBURY Nunnery of the Holy Sepulchre, William Calvel, Citizen of Canterbury, the first Founder.

WANGFORD Priory, a Prior and two others, the Founder *Doude Afini*, the King's Sewer.

TREWE Priory, only three in it, *John Bovile* Kt. now Lord *Wingfield*, Founder.

CANINGTON Nunnery, *Robert Cury* first Founder; the Earl of *Northumberland* the latter.

MARLOW Nunnery, *Geoffrey Lord Spencer* first Founder.

EAST-EASEBURN Nunnery, *John de Bone* Kt. first Founder; *David Owen* Kt. the latter.

POLLESHO Nunnery, *D. Bruar*, Bishop of *Exeter*, Founder, Brother to *William Bruar*, Uncle to King *John*.

St. GILES's in the Wood Nunnery, of the Diocese of *Lincoln*, *Roger Toucy*, Lord of *Flamsted*, first Founder; the King the latter.

DURFORD Abby, *Henry Husey* Kt. first Founder; *Henry Guldiford* Kt. chief Benefactor.

UMBERSTANE, St. Mary and St. Peter, *Radulphus*, the Son of *Drogon*.

HATFIELD-REGIS, *alias* HATFIELD-BRADOX *Albericus Vere* Founder.

St. OLAVE Priory, *Roger*, the Son of *Ostbe* Founder, afterwards *Gerningham* has the Right Patronage to the Church of *Eorowcastle* in *Suffolk*.

BISTON Priory, in which three Brothers, the Ldy of *Cressy* Foundress, now *Moulby*.

HENINGHAM Nunnery, *Albericus de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, and *Lucy* his Wife the first Priorels there See p. 1020, among the *Addenda*.

MALVERN the Lesser, *Jocelin* Founder.

LYNNE, a Cell to the Monastery of *Norwich*, *Herbert*, Bishop of *Norwich*, the Founder, tho' the Lord of *Morley* since claim'd the Patronage. The Church of St. Margaret at *Lynne* was appropriated to the House.

YARMOUTH, a Cell to the Monastery of *Norwich* *Herbert Lesing*, Bishop of *Norwich*, the Founder.

ALDEBY, a Cell to the Monastery of *Norwich*, *Almes de Bello Fago* the first Foundress.

ORFORD Nunnery, *Ralph de Albineio* Founder.

IKELINGTON Nunnery, *Albericus de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Founder.

Of the Ancient Monasteries in WALES.

546. **I**T is to be observ'd, that King *Morcant* and his Uncle *Frioc* took an Oath upon the Altar, before St. *Oudoc* and several Abbots, to live in Peace without Fraud, on Condition, that if either of them kill'd the other, or offer'd him any Wrong, he should not redeem the same with Gold or Silver, but should quit his Kingdom, and spend all his Life in Pilgrimage. Long after, at the Instigation of the Devil, King *Morcant* treacherously murder'd his Uncle *Frioc*, and then *Morcant* came to Bishop *Oudoc* at the Church of *Llandaff*, begging Absolution for his Perjury and Murder. The Bishop assembled in a Synod the Abbots, *Cator*, *Docun*, and *Ildut*, with his Clergy from *Taratyrwyguy* to *Tyry*, and the King came to receive Judgment of them. The Synod, lest the Kingdom should be left without Defence of its natural Lord, decreed, That his Pilgrimage should be exchange'd for Fasting, Prayer, and Alms-Deeds, to cleanse the Perjury and Murder; and King *Morcant*, with the Consent of the Elders of *Morcanbuc*, laid his Hand on the four Gospel and the Relicks St. *Oudoc* held, promising to make Amends for his Perjury and Murder by Fasting, Prayer, and Alms; as also never to do the like again, but to execute Mercy and Justice; and being admitted to proper Penance and the Christian Communion, before deny'd him by Bishop *Oudoc*, he declar'd the Abbies of *Cator*, *Ildut*, and *Docun*, free from all Service to the Crown, &c.

ALIEN

ALIEN PRIORIES

OF THE

Order of St. Benedict.

That is, English little Monasteries, which were subject to other greater and more ancient Monasteries of the same Order beyond the Seas, and depended on them by the Name of Cells.

D E R E H U R S T

Monastery in Gloucestershire, a Cell to St. Denis in France.

BEDE says, there was a noted Abby at *Derehurst*, which the Danes destroy'd: The French Order was erected since the Conquest. The old Priory stood East from *Severn* a Bow-shot, and North of the Town. There remain yet several Names of Streets, as *Fisher's-Street* and others; but the Buildings are gone. So *Leland*.

King *William the Conqueror* gave the Church of *Derehurst* to *St. Denis in France*; as his Predecessor King *Edward* had before given it to *Baldwin*, Monk of the same Saint. He also confirm'd the Grant of the same King *Edward* of *Teynton* to the said Saint.

King *Henry VI.* in the 21st Year of his Reign, made this an *English Priory*.

The Prior here was Patron of the Churches of *Wulfston*, Parson of *Derehurst*, and Patron of *Culne*, *Preston*, *Welmsford*, and *Campstone*.

O T E R Y

Monastery in Devonshire, a Cell to Roan.

THE Charter of King *Richard II.* quotes that of King *Henry*, wherein is inserted that of King *Edward the Confessor*, dated 1060, granting to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Roan* a Town call'd *Argis*.

King *Edward III.* granted to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Mary* at *Roan* the Manor of *Otery*, and the Advowson of the Church there, to be held of him

in *Capite*. The same King, in the 11th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, to found there a College of Secular Priests. 550.

L E V E S H A M

Monastery in Kent, a Cell to St. Peter at Ghent in Flanders.

IN the 13th Year of his Reign, King *Henry III.* confirm'd to the Abbot and Monks of *Ghent* their Manor of *Levesham* and *Greenwich*, with their Churches, Tithes, Revenues, &c. and all the Liberty granted them by King *Edward* and his Predecessors.

St. MICHAEL of the MOUNT

Priory in Cornwall, a Cell to St. Michael of the Danger of the Sea in Normandy.

KING *Edward the Confessor*, by his Charter, gave to *St. Michael the Archangel*, for the Use of the Brothers there serving God, *St. Michael* next the Sea, with all its Dependencies, and all the Land of *Vennesire*, as also the Port call'd *Ruminella*. 551.

Robert Earl of Mortou, under King *William the Conqueror*, gave the Mount of *St. Michael* in *Cornwal* to the Monks of *St. Michael of the Danger of the Sea*, and afterwards added to his Gift Lands at *Truvelaboth*, *Lismanoch*, *Trequaners*, and *Carmalloch*. Sign'd Anno 1085. *Livricus*, Bishop of *Exeter*, exempted this Church from all Episcopal Dominion.

MERSEY

Monastery in Essex, a Cell to St. Owen's at Roan.

552. IT was found by Inquisition, 4 Edward III. that the Manors of *Mersey*, *Fyngrynbo* and *Pet*, with half the Hundred of *Nasser* in *Essex*, were the Temporalities of *St. Owen* in *Normandy*, by the Gift of King *Edward* the Confessor, and confirm'd by King *William*, and King *Henry*, the Son of the Empress: Therefore the said King *Edward* III. order'd his Escheator, &c. not to disturb the Monks of *St. Owen* in their Possession.

ANDOVER

Monastery in Hampshire, a Cell to St. Florentius at Saumur.

THE Charter of King *William* the Conqueror gave the Church of *Andover* to *St. Florentius*, with all that belong'd to it, which was confirm'd by King *Edward* II.

BLITH

Priory in Northamptonshire, a Cell to the Abby of St. Catherine on the Mount, at Roan.

Roger de Builly, and his Wife *Muriel*, in the Year 1088, granted and confirm'd to the Monks of *St. Mary* at *Blith* the Church and whole Town of *Blith*, with all Things belonging to them; as also the Toll and Passage of *Radesford*, as far as *Theornewat*, and of *Frodeston* as far as *Hidsoill*, besides several Tithes, &c. mention'd in the Deed.

554. King *Henry* II. enjoin'd all Persons in Power in *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire* to permit the Monks there to enjoy their Fair at *Blith*, and their Toll, &c. as above. *Ydona de Kesteri Rante*, Daughter to *John de Builly*, confirm'd to the Monks of *Blith* the Grant made them by her Predecessors of the Land of *Lycnippus de Duno*, and by another Deed that of the Chapels of *Osterfeld* and *Bentre*. King *John*, in the 2d Year of his Reign, granted and confirm'd to *St. Mary* of *Roan* the Chapel of *Blith*, with its Dependencies, being the Churches and Chapels of *Hareworth*, *Serleby*, *Moriton*, *Watelay*, *Westmanham*, *Kirketon*, *Walsely*, *Horton*, *Bevercot*, *Drayton*, *Gamelston*, *Eggemontou*, *Estmarcham*, *Brigeford*, *Luddeham*, *Gumetorp*, *Gumolveston*; with the Lands of *Eald*, *Dwuyngton*, *Filveston*, &c.

COVENHAM

Monastery in Lincolnshire, a Cell of St. Carileph in the Province of Main in France.

KING *William* the Conqueror gave two Carucates of Land in the Village of *Lindsey*, of the Town of *Covenham*, to the Monks of *St. Carileph*.

By Inquisition taken 31 Edward I. it was found not to be to the Detriment of the King or other Person, that the Monks of *St. Carileph* should assign over their Cell of *Covenham* to the Monastery of *Kirkstede*, excepting that the King would lose 12 l. a Year, which he receiv'd of the said Monastery, besides the holding of two Carucates of the Bishop of *Durham*, and six Acres of *Warin de Hanley*; and besides that, the said Cell was oblig'd to furnish *Robert Merle* of *Swyntborp* with Diet and Cloathing during his Life.

ABERGAVENNY

Monastery in Monmouthshire, a Cell to St. Vincent in the Province of Main in France.

Hamelin, the Son of *Dru*, Lord of *Baladun*, came over with King *William* the Conqueror when he subdu'd *England*, and built the Castle of *Abergavenny*, where once a Giant call'd *Agros* had before built a Castle. This *Hamelin* dy'd in the Reign of King *William* Rufus, and lies bury'd in the Priory of *Abergavenny*, because he was the Founder of it. Dying without Issue, he left his Lands to his Nephew *Brientius*, who had two Sons, both Lepers, whom he therefore put into the Monastery of *Abergavenny*, and assign'd it Lands for their Maintenance.

Upon Inquisition taken 5 Edward III. whether *William de Brewosa*, Lord of *Abergavenny*, had granted to the Monastery of that Place the Tithe of all Profits arising from the Castle and Town, the Deed of the said *William de Brewosa* proving the same was produc'd. See Vol. II. p. 904.

WOTTON-WAVEN

in Warwickshire, a Cell to the Abby of Conches in Normandy.

Robert Stafford confirm'd all the Alms given by his Father *Robert de Tormio*, and his Father *Nichol* Stafford, to the Church and Monks of *St. Peter* at *Wotton*, viz. the Church of *Wotton*, with the Tithe of the Town, and two Hides of Land, &c. Here

of *Stafford*, confirm'd all the said Donations. *Tony* conferr'd on the same his Manor of *Leve*, all his Tithes. *Roger Tony*, the Son of *Ralph*, g'd on it the Town of *Wentham*, with the h and the Tithe of the Town, and a Mill, ry, and 40 Acres of Land. King *Henry* allow'd Monks of *St. Peter Castelle* the free Choice of Abbot, and all belonging to them should be om any Exactions, and they and their Servants free at the Port of *Dieppe* in *Normandy* from all s, and at the same time he confirms all Grants to them.

FOLKSTON

Monastery in Kent, a Cell to the Abby of Lolley in Normandy.

William de Avrincis, Lord of *Folkston*, in his Deed for confirming the Foundation of this Monastery, declares, he had carefully perus'd and examin'd Foundation and Donation Deeds of *Nigelus de Mule*, his Predecessor, Lord of *Folkston*, made to the not and Monks of *St. Mary of Louley*, the Con- s whereof he recites, viz. That the said *Nigelus* give to the said Church and Monks the Church *St. Mary and St. Eanswyth* at *Folkston*, with the Pa- sage of the same, and all the Churches of his dship, with their Patronage, belonging to the nor of *Folkston*, and all Things to them apper- ing, in the Year 1095, and the Reign of *William* us. The said *Nigelus* also granted them the Lands *Cornyls* and *Forenden*, with many other Donations him and his Wife *Beatrix*, as Tithes, &c. and in ard that ancient Deeds may be destroy'd by Fire urtherwise, he ordains, that his Heirs and Succes- s shall never require of the Monks any other uthers, besides this present Deed and Confirma- n of his; and in case any of his said Heirs or er Person whatsoever shall in any manner endea- ur to infringe or invalidate this his Concession, may quickly and terribly be sensible, that he has irre- verably incurr'd the Curse of God the Father, and the Blessed Virgin *Mary* and *St. Eanswyth* Virgin, hose Servants he shall wrong, and let him, like an eless Member of *CHRIST* cut off from the Church, e struck with perpetual Anathema, unless he re- ent, and be tormented with *Judas*, the Betrayer of *CHRIST*, chain'd up in Darkness, and the Shadow f Death, where there will be never ceasing weep- ng, and gnashing of Teeth; then having his Por- ion with *Dathan* and *Aviron*, whom the Earth swal- low'd up alive in the Flesh, may be be thrust down nto Hell-Fire, to be ever damnably tormented by a Troop of Devils prepar'd for that purpose.

KIRKBY

Monastery in Warwickshire, a Cell to St. Nicholas at Anjou.

Gosfrey de Wirakia granted to the Monastery of *St. Nicholas* of *Anjou* the Town call'd *Copston*, with all its Dependencies, and the Church, which he re-

built, and dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Denis*; also two Parts of the Tithes of *Wapenbury*, *Neakald*, *Lelle- wort*, *Grec*, and *Melton*; and the third of the Tithe at *Hanton*; all the Tithe of the Market and Toll at *Mel- ton*; the third Part of the Tithe in the Isle of *Ax- bolm*, &c. *Roger Monbray* confirm'd all the said Grants, as did *Nigelus Monbray*.

King *Henry V.* confirm'd the same, and granted 563. Leave to *Thomas* Earl of *Nottingham* to build a Mona- stery of *Carthusians* on his Land of *Eppeworth*, near the Island of *Asholm*, and to the Abbot of the Mo- nastery of *St. Nicholas* at *Anjou*, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, to assign over to the said *Carthusians* the Priory of *Kirkby*, with its Appurtenances, in the County of *Warwick*, and the Manors of *Newbold* up- on *Avene*, *Coppeston*, and *Walton*.

HOLY TRINITY

Priory at York, a Cell to Marmon- stier in France.

Ralph Paganel finding a Church at *York*, formerly 564. dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and given to Ca- nons, with sufficient Revenues, then quite gone to Decay, and being desirous to retrieve it, he gave the same to *St. Martin* of *Marmonstier*, and the Monks there for ever, with the Consent of King *William* the Conqueror and others. For the Maintenance of the Monks there, he gave the said Church, with three Crofts belonging to it; also the Church of *St. Helen* at *York*, that of *Ernhem* in *Lancashire*, that of *Rafe*, and that of *Berton*; those of *Newton*, *Monkton*, *Leddais*, *Hoton*, *St. Helen de Terneseo*, *St. John of Adel*, half that of *Granham*, and that of *Barton*, with many Tithes, Fisheries, Mills, &c.

Pope Alexander confirm'd all the Grants made to this Church.

Upon Precept of King *Edward I.* Inquisition be- ing taken about the State of this Monastery, it was found, that *Ralph* the Founder, nor any of his Heirs, had any Direction over the same in the Vacancy of the Priorship, but only to appoint a Porter to take Care that the Chattels of the said Monastery should not be convey'd away by any; and that when a Prior should be deputed by the Abbot of *Marmon- stier*, he might take Possession of the Priory without any Contradiction from the said *Ralph*, or any of his Successors.

HEDLAY

Monastery in Yorkshire, a Cell to the Holy Trinity at York.

Hypolitus de Bram gave to *St. Mary* at *Hedlay*, and 565. the Monks there for ever, the Land between *Wickenesficke* and *Hallecheldficke*, both Wood and Plain, as far as *Bollebec*.

Adam, the Son of *Peter* of *Berkin*, gave to these Monks five Acres of his Meadow of *Smedhal*. *Peter Middleton* confirm'd the Grants of *Hypolitus de Bram* and his Son *Hugh*, in the Year 1290.

LANCASTER

*Monastery, a Cell of St. Martin at
Sees in France.*

566. **T**HE Charter of King Richard II. confirms and mentions the Grants made to this House, viz. Roger, Earl of Poitou, gave to St. Martin the Church of St. Mary at Lancaster, with all that appertain'd to it, and part of the Land of that Town from the old Wall to *Prefigate*, and the two Mansions of *Audeclun* and *Newton* near Lancaster, and the Wood as far as *Freilack*, the Church of *Hestun*, with a third Part of the Town, and the Churches of *Cotegrave*, *Cropil*, *Wikelay*, *Crofton*, half *Aicleton*, all *Ridewell*, *Preston*, *Kirtukam*, *Mellings*, *Boelton*, with the Tithes, &c.
567. John Earl of Morton confirm'd the Grant of this Church to St. Martin, and the aforesaid other Grants.

Pope Urban confirm'd the Possession of the Abbot of St. Martin, directing he should receive from the Priory of Lancaster 50 Marks Sterling yearly, and forbidding any to intermeddle in the Disposition of the said Monastery besides the said Abbot.

Henry, Abbot of *Sees*, resign'd the Church of *Mellings* to Roger de Montbegor, who in Return quitted to him the Chapel of *Guerfingam* for ever.

568. Anno 1246, John Romannus, Archdeacon of Richmond, appropriated the Church of our Lady at Lancaster, with the Chapels thereto belonging, to this Priory, reserving 20 Marks per Annum for a Vicar.

Walter, Archbishop of York, appropriated to the Archdeacon of Richmond the Church of *Boulton*, near Lancaster. Dugdale here gives the Genealogy of the Founders or Restorers of the Abby of St. Martin at *Sees*.

OTTERY

*Priory in Devonshire, a Cell to the
Abby of Mount St. Michael of
the Dangers of the Sea.*

569. **I**T appears by Inquisition taken in the Reign of King Edward III. as also by his Letters Patents, that King William the Conqueror gave to Mount St. Michael of the Dangers of the Sea the Manors of *Oteriton* and *Yeritcombe*, with their Appurtenances, in the County of Devon, and that King John founded the Priory there, appointing four Monks to perform the Divine Office, and to distribute weekly to the Poor the Value of sixteen Shillings in Bread for ever; and that he gave to them for Maintenance of their Chantry and Alms the Manors of *Oteriton*, *Sidemuch*, and *Buddete*, worth 100 l. per Annum; which being made out, the said King Edward III. commanded his Escheator not to molest the Monks in their Possession; and if he had receiv'd any of their Revenues, to refund the same.
- 570.

L O D R E S

*Priory in Dorsetshire, a Cell to
Abby of St. Mary Montburg
Normandy.*

Benedict de Radveris gave to the Monastery of St. Mary Montburg the Manor of *Lodres* for Hides of Land, confirm'd by King Henry I.

A P L E D E R C O M B

*Priory in the Isle of Wight, a
Cell to St. Mary Montburg in N
ormandy.*

KING Edward III. on Account of the Wars in France, order'd the Prior and two Monks, remain'd of this Monastery, to be remov'd first to Abby of *Hyde*, and afterwards to certain Tenement by the Inclosure of the Canons of *Sarum*, belong to the Abbot of *Montburg*, as Prebendary of *Lodres* the Church of *Sarum*.

F R A M P T O N

*Monastery in Dorsetshire, a Cell
to St. Stephen at Caen in N
ormandy.*

KING William the Conqueror gave to the Monastery of St. Stephen at Caen the two Manors *Fronton* and *Biencombe* in Dorsetshire, as also that *Northam* in Devonshire, that of *Penfe'd* in Essex, and King Henry I. gave the Manor of *Brideton* in Dorsetshire: All which was confirm'd to them by King Richard and King Henry IV.

S W A V E S E Y

*Monastery in Cambridgeshire,
a Cell to St. Sergius and Bachus i
Angiers.*

Alan Rufus, Earl of Britany, gave to the Abbey the Martyrs *Sergius* and *Bachus*, and St. *Briorn* the Church of *Swavesey*, with all its Dependence and Immunities, with many Tithes, and all he had in the Town of *Drayton*, confirm'd by King William the Conqueror, as appears by the Deed of the said *Alan*. William de la Zouche ratifies the said Donation of *Alan*, his Grandfather, ordaining, that when the Office

Office of Prior of *Swavesey* shall be vacant, the Abbot of *St. Sergius* shall present another to be admitted without Opposition by him, or whosoever shall be in Possession of the Manor of *Swavesey*.

BLAKENHAM

Monastery in Suffolk, a Cell to St. Mary at Bec.

Walter Giffard gave to the Church of *St. Mary at Bec* his Manor of *Blakenham* in *Suffolk*, as he held of the King, confirm'd by King *William Rufus*. *Billa de Tingry* confirm'd the Grant of one Hide of land at *Balgheam*, belonging to the Manor of *Cloppam*, made by her Ancestors.

COGES

Priory in Oxfordshire, a Cell to the Abby of Fiscamp.

Manasser Arsic, by two Deeds, the latter dated 1103, by Command of the King, confirm'd to the Monks at *Coges* all the Tithes granted them by his Parents, and afterwards in the Year 1107 gave to the Monks of *Fiscamp* the Church of *Sabrinton*, and all the Tithe of the Town: All which King *Henry* confirm'd.

WESTWOOD

Nunnery in Worcestershire, a Cell to the Abby of Font-Evraud.

Osbert, the Son of *Hugh*, and *Eustacia de Sey*, his Mother, founded this Nunnery at *Westwood*, and gave it, with its Possessions, as a Cell to *Font-Evraud*, confirm'd by King *Henry II.*

WELLS

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to the Abby of Caen in Normandy.

Jordan, Prior of *Acre*, for ever resign'd to the Monks of *Caen* the Manor of *Wells*, and the Church at *Gayton*, about which they had been at Vainance, receiving of the said Monks 10 Marks in Silver for his Resignation.

King *Edward III.* in the 47th Year of his Reign, being at War with *France*, committed the Custody of his Priory, which was Alien, with all its Possessions, to *Hugh Fastolph*, he being to pay the King 40 *l.* a Year, and 10 *l.* to a certain Monk there, and to decay all other Charges belonging to that Priory, and keep the same in Repair; and if that Monk should die or depart the Realm, then the aforesaid 10 *l.* to be paid to the King.

King *Henry V.* gave this Manor of *Wells*, and the Rectory of *Gayton* belonging to it, as an Alien Priory,

to *John Woodhouse*, and the same was confirm'd to his Heirs by King *Henry VI.*

The Charter of King *Edward IV.* sets forth, That the Manor or Priory of *Wells*, being Alien, was given by *William de Estois* to the Church of *St. Stephen at Caen*, and that it was afterwards seiz'd by King *Edward III.* on Account of his Wars with *France*, and that he the said *Edward IV.* return'd the same to the Spiritual Use it was first design'd for, and therefore bestow'd the said Priory of *Wells*, with its Church of *Gayton*, and all other Possessions, on the Dean and Canons of his free Chapel in his Palace of *Westminster*. (This is the Place where the House of Commons sits.) 576.

PATRICKSBURN

Monastery in Kent, a Cell of Beau-Lieu in Normandy.

BY Inquisition taken the 6th of *Edward III.* it was found, that the Kings of *England* never receiv'd any Advantage of the Profits accruing to this Priory upon the Vacancy of the Priorship; but that the said Manor was given to the Prior by *John de Pratellis*, and confirm'd to them by King *John*.

STOKE-CURCY

in Devonshire, a Cell to the Abby of Lonley in France.

Hugh de Novill gave to the Monks of *Stoke-Curcy* the Church of that Place, with all its Lands, Tithes, &c. and the Church of *Wynton*. *William de Curcy* gave and confirm'd to them several Tithes and other Revenues, and *John Novill* granted to them the Church of *St. Andrew of Santistoke*, as *Richard Anys*, Prior of *Stoke-Curcy*, made appear to the Court in the Time of *Henry IV.* 577.

SHIRBURN

Monastery in Hampshire, a Cell to the Abby of St. Vigor at Cerafy in Normandy.

Henry Port gave to the Abby of *St. Vigor at Cerafy* all *Shirburn*, and the Church of that Town, and the Tithes, the Meadow of *Longubruar*, and the Mill; the Churches of *Brunmelegue*, *Neoham*, and *Opperton*, with their Tithes, &c. His Son *John Port* confirm'd the same, and *Adam Port* gave them the Tithe of all his Mills at *Shirburn* in Exchange for one Mill there. 578.

King *Edward III.* gave to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, founded by his Queen *Philippa*, the Custody of the Hospital of *St. Julian* at *Southampton*, call'd *Hotel Dieu*, or the House of God, with this Injunction, that if any Scholars should happen to labour under an incurable Distemper, they should be entertain'd in that Hospital. King *Edward IV.* confer'd on the said Hospital and the Keeper thereof the Alien Priory of *Shirburn*, with all that belong'd to it. 579.

BURWELL

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to the Monastery of St. Mary Silve Majoris in France.

John de Hay gave to the Monastery of St. Mary Silve Majoris, and to his Monks at Burwell, or rather confirm'd, the Lands they had of his Predecessors.
 580. The Letter of Gilbert Umfrevil to the Abbot of St. Mary desires him to send a proper Prior to Burwell, the former being dead, there being no Chaplain to serve the Church, or administer the Sacraments, till he should so do, the keeping of the House belonging to him upon a Vacancy.

LANKYWAN

Priory in Wales, a Cell to the Abby of Lyra.

Edmond, Son to King Henry III. discharg'd this Priory from all Exactions and Vexations from his Heirs and Bayliffs, upon the Death of the Prior.

SELE

Monastery in Suffex, a Cell to St. Florentius at Saumur.

William de Braiosa by his Deed, dated 1075, gave to the Monks of St. Florentius the Churches of St. Peter at Sele, St. Nicholas at Brenbry, St. Nicholas at Storeham, and St. Peter at Old Bridge, with all their Appurtenances, and other Grants in Normandy. His
 581. Son Philip confirm'd all his Grants, as did his Grandson William, and lastly King Henry II.
 Sele was made an English Priory, as may be seen Par. 19. R. 2. Part 2. Mem. 3.

OKEBURN

Monastery in Wiltshire, a Cell to Bec in Normandy.

Maud Wallingford gave to the Monks of St. Mary at Bec the Manors of the Greater and Lesser Okeburn, and their Churches, with all that belong'd to them, with the Consent of Maud the Empress, and of her Son Henry Duke of Normandy. Henry, Earl of Eu, bestow'd on these Monks the Manor of Hon. Faram, the Son of William of Bolegne, confirm'd the Grants made by his Predecessors to St. Mary of Bec,
 583. of one Hide of Land at Belghem, belonging to the Manor of Clopham. Richard Earl of Cornwall, by Deed dated 1253, discharg'd the Abbot and Monks from all Exactions and Suit of Court in his Honor of Wallingford, excepting only that his Bayliff should keep a View or Frank-pledge at Okeburn, and be entertain'd for that Day with four Horses at most.

WILLESFORD

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to Bec in Normandy.

IT appear'd by Inquisition taken at Stanford, that the Prior of the Order of Bec held in Willesford and Ancaster a Manor and 9 Carucates of Land, 16 l. per Annum, the Gift of Hugh Evermew above 100 Years before, and held of Baldwin Wake, upon what Service not known.

WEDON-PINKNEY

in Northamptonshire, a Cell of the Abby of St. Lucian near Beauvais in France.

Gilbert de Pinkney freely granted to the Monks of St. Mary at Wedon all that his Grandfather Gilbert and his Father Ralph had given to them, viz. one Hide of Land in Wedon, one Mill, with the adjacent Meadows, and all the Tithes of that Town and of Wapnam, and added moreover two Carucates of Land besides that they had before. His Son Gilbert confirm'd the same; and Gilbert aforesaid, by another Deed, confirms the Grants of his Ancestors, with the Addition of 40 Acres of his own. Robert de Pinkney likewise gave the Land at Gemel, with the adjacent Meadow on the North of Wedon, and on the South the Land next the Road leading to the Monks Mill and two half Acres in Seward's Land.

Anno 1392, the Abbot and Monks of St. Lucian in Consideration of a certain Sum of Gold paid them by the Abbot and Monastery of Birchesden, did resign unto them, and for ever gave up, the Priory of Wedon, with all the Possessions and Immunities belonging to it, and upon Condition that the Monks of Wedon should, after Peace was establish'd between France and England, pay unto the Monks of St. Lucian 10 Marks yearly in the Church of St. Mary a Calais on the Feast of St. John Baptist.

TYWARDREIT

Priory in Cornwall, a Cell to the Abby of the Holy Martyrs Sergius and Bachus near Angiers.

THE Charter of King Henry III. dated the 19th Year of his Reign, confirms all Donations made to this Priory, mentioning them in this manner: Robert de Cardinan granted and confirm'd to the Monks of St. Sergius and Bachus the Grants of his Ancestors being the Church of Tywardreit, with a Mill and several small Parcels of Land, the Church of St. Barrian, the Chapel of Bodwythgy, the Church of St. Enny, with the Town call'd Lamant, and the Churches of Latibury, St. Sinari, Treneigels, with many other Particulars. The same King by another Charter, dated the same Year, confirms to this Monastery all Donations made to it in Cornwall, and namely of the Church

Church of *Anstet*; and by a third of the same Date, still ratifies and discharges the Sanctuary of St. *Anstet* from all Service and Exaction, pursuant to the Grant made thereof by Robert, the Son of William, and his Wife *Agnes*, dated in the Year of our Lord 1169.

BIRSTAL

Priory in Yorkshire, a Cell to the Abby of St. Martin at Albemarle in Normandy.

Stephen, Earl of *Albemarle*, granted to the Monks of St. *Lucian* at *Beauvais* the Church of St. *Martin*, built by his Ancestors, as it had been before granted by his Mother *Adeliza*; and moreover gave to the same Monks all his Churches and Tithes in *England*, as free as he held them of the King. The Churches and Tithes were, the Church of *Holderness*, and the Tithes of *Pagle*, *Preston*, *Esebeckling*, *Wifornewick*, *Wagle*, *Erakingham*, *Aldebury*, *Mapleton*, *Tonstall*, *Esington*, *Berftal*, *Chimley*, *Caingeham*, and *Wifornewick*; also the Church and Tithe of *Carlenton*, and the Tithes of *Wilsby* and *Barower*, &c.

Robert, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirm'd all the Grants made by Stephen Earl of *Albemarle*, and his Son *William*, to the Monks of St. *Martin* of *Albemarle*.

Walter, Archbishop of *York*, first settled the Monks of *Albemarle* at *Birstal*, granting them the Chapel at *Birstal*, with all that belong'd to it; but the Prior there was to present the Chaplain he prefer'd to that Chapel to the Dean, yet might remove him at Will.

King Charles IV. of *France*, by his Charter dated 1395, setting forth, that the Abbot and Monks of St. *Martin* had, for the Sum of 1000 Livres, yielded up to his belov'd Cousin the Duke of *Lancaster* their Priory of *Birstal* in *England*, granted them his Licence to purchase Lands of the like Value in *France*, and the said Abbot and Monks by their Deed, dated 18 Richard II. yielded up all their Lands, Tithes, Profits and Liberties in *England*, to the Abbot and Monastery of *KirkHall* in *Yorkshire*.

GOLDCLIVE

Priory in Monmouthshire, a Cell to Bec in Normandy.

THE Charter of King Edward I. recites the Donation of Robert de *Caudos*, saying, he gave to the Monks of St. *Mary* at *Bec* the Church of St. *Mary* *Magdalen* of *Goldclive*, with all that belong'd to it, with several Lands therein describ'd, and Tithes, with the Manors that lie in *Devonshire* call'd *Membury*, and that in *Somersetshire* call'd *Preston*, and another Manor call'd *Selver*, and likewise the Churches of *Julius* and *Aron*, *Stanicey*, *Wulamprov*, *Periton*, *Selver*, *Arolt*, *Buchford* and *Grettingham*, and he allows them to keep a Court at *Goldclive*, or wheresoever they shall think fit.

King John by his Charter, dated the 2d Year of his Reign, confirm'd all above. Pope *Eugenius* by his Bull, dated 1042, united this Priory to the Abby of *Teuchbury*.

MINTING

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell of St. Benedict upon Leyr.

Ranulphus, Earl of *Chesler*, gave to the Monastery of St. *Benedict* above mention'd the Town of *Minting*, with the Church of St. *Andrew* in the same, the Church of *Gunicby*, and two Plough-Lands.

BOXGRAVE

Monastery in Suffex, founded in the Reign of King Henry I. a Cell of L'Essay in Normandy.

William Earl of *Chichester* consented to the Donation of the Church of *Bifinton*, made by *Ralph Hay* to the Church of the Holy Trinity at *L'Essay*, with its Lands and Tithes. William Earl of *Arundel* gave to the Monks of St. *Mary* of *Boxgrave* part of the Wood of *Bessfol*, and 40 Acres of Land for a Tithe they had at *Stockton*. He also confirm'd all that his Ancestors had given to the Church of *L'Essay*. William, the 3d Earl of *Suffex*, confirm'd all that had been granted by his Grandfather *William*.

John *Arundel* granted to the Monks of *Boxgrave* certain Houses in *Chichester*, with the Garden.

Robert Hay was the Founder of St. *Mary* and St. *Blase* at *Boxgrave*, and plac'd there three Monks. He marry'd his Daughter *Cecily* to Roger St. John, who added three other Monks to the former three, and their Son *William* increas'd their Number to 13; Robert, Brother to this *William*, adding two more. The Deeds of *William* and Robert St. John confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery, and endow'd it with several Parcels of Land for Maintenance of the Religious Men, with no other Incumbrance besides the paying of three Marks yearly to the Abby of *L'Essay*, the Abbot of which Place consented that the Monks of *Boxgrave* might make up their Number of 15 at their own Choice, or more if they could maintain them, as also that they might chuse their own Prior; but in case the Prior should neglect to fill up the said Number of 15, then the Abbot might supply it, as appears by his Deed. *Hilarus*, Bishop of *Chichester*, confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery of *Boxgrave*.

King Edward III. in the 13th Year of his Reign, discharg'd this Monastery of all Seizures it had been liable to in Time of War as an Alien, and made it an *English* Priory.

LONG-PENINGTON
in Licolnshire, a Cell to Savigni in Normandy.

Ranulphus *Filgerianum*, Lord of the Abby of *Savigni*, founded by his Ancestors, gave to it the Church of *Benington*, the said Abbot out of the Revenues to furnish Bread and Wine for the Altar, and Cloaths for the Monks.

Upon

Upon Inquisition taken the 3d of Edward I. it appear'd, that the Monks of Benington had been 100 Years possess'd of four Carucates of Land in that Town, of the Military Fee, each Carucate worth 4*l. per Annum*, and that *Oliva*, the Daughter of *William de Fengeris*, enfeoff'd the said Monks.

G R O M O N D

Priory in Eskdale, Yorkshire, a Cell of Grandimont in France.

King John confirm'd to the Monks of Grandimont all the Possessions granted them by *Joanna*, the Daughter of *William Fossard*, and Wife of *William Turnham*.

M O N K E N L E N

Priory in Herefordshire, a Cell of Conches in Normandy.

598. **W**illiam, Bishop of Hereford, by his Deed, confirm'd to the Monks of St. Peter at Conches the Manor of *Monefften*, with the Church of that Town, and all its Tithes, saving only a decent Maintenance for the Vicar; as also all other Profits before granted to the said Monks.

William Guerin, Notary Publick, attests that he saw the said Bishop's original Grant, and carefully examin'd the same at the Request of *Robert Ryve*, and accordingly gave Testimony of the Truth thereof, Anno 1433.

T O F T

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Breauz.

THE Charter of King Henry II. confirms to the Monks of St. Peter at Breauz all the Donations made to them by *Roger de Bellomont*, being five Hides of Land at *Orlanescot*; by King William the Conqueror of the Lands of *Warinton*, with the Church; of the Church of *Newbury* by *Arnulphus de Hesdind*; the Church and Tithe of *Cherlenton*, and the Manors of *Tofts* and *Potebery* by *Robert Earl of Mellent*; the Town of *Warminton* by *Henry Earl of Warwick*, &c.

599. King Edward I. confirms the Grant of the aforesaid *Robert*, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, of the Manor of *Tofts*, adding the Right of Patronage of the Church of that Town, as also of St. Mary *Hadesale*, St. Michael at *Eston*, St. Leonard at *Wyley*, St. Michael at *Cherlenton*, and St. Nicholas at *Newbury*, with many Tithes, the little Town of *Orlaneschote*, and the Manor of *Speltery*.

A L V E R T O N

Monastery in Yorkshire, a Cell to Montmouftier.

KING Henry II. confirm'd to the Monks of Montmouftier the Grant made them by *Richard Mavelever* of the Church of St. Martin at Alverton, with all belonging to it, and a Carucate of Land there, and 7 Carucates at *Grafton*, &c.

M O N M O U T H

Monastery in Wales, a Cell of St. Florentius at Saumur.

Wigenoc of Monmouth built a Church in his Castle of Monmouth, in Honor of God, St. Mary, and St. Florentius, and gave it to the Monks of St. Florentius at Saumur, calling Monks from thence to serve the said Church, and giving them for their Maintenance Churches, viz. those of St. Cadoc, St. Wingalor, Becheville, Langradoc, Bichenour in Wales, Westhop, Eilikerhop, Tiberton, and Streiton, as also several Parcels of Land and Tithes.

Baderon of Monmouth gave the Monks three Forges in Monmouth in Exchange for *Hadenoc*. *Hugh de Lucy* gave them a Revenue of three Shillings at *Lideney*; *Richard de Cormeliis* the Church of *Weston*; *John* of Monmouth his Lordship of *Hodenac*, the Hermitage of *Garthe*, the Land call'd the *Vineyard*, the Meadow by it, and 100 Shillings Revenue at *Hualdesfeld*. The same *John* of Monmouth by another Deed confirms all Grants till then made to St. Florentius of Saumur, and St. Mary of Monmouth, in the first Year of King Henry I.

Edmund, Son to King Henry III. allow'd these Monks 10 Acres in his Wood of *Bockolte* for Fuel, and two Acres of his Waste at *Codytham*, Anno 1273.

H A G H

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to St. Mary de Voto at Cherburg in Normandy.

KING Henry II. confirm'd to the Abby and Canons of Cherburg in France the Manor of *Hagh*, together with the Church there, as they had been given to them by his Grandfather King Henry.

The Particulars of the Value of their Estate were found by Inquisition, 22 Edward III. the Jurors returning that the Church of *Hagh*, formerly tax'd at 26*l. 13s. 4d.* was then worth but 20*l.* At another Time they found, that the Prior of *Hagh* held the Manor of *Hagh* of the Earl of Lincoln, which he had us'd to hold of the King.

H I N C K

HINCKLEY

Monastery in Leicestershire, a Cell to Lyra in Normandy.

Robert, Earl of Leicester, gave to the Abby of Lyra the Church of Hinckley, with other Churches and Chapels adjoining; all confirm'd by King Henry II.

HORSELEGH

Priory in Essex, a Cell to St. Martin of Troarn.

KING Edward III. in the 45th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to the Prior and Monks of Bruton to receive in Exchange for other Lands they had in Normandy, of the Abbot and Monastery of St. Martin of Troarn, the Churches of Horselegh and Wittenberst, with the Manors of Horselegh and Korylton, with other Possessions the said Monks of St. Martin then enjoy'd by the Gift and Grant of Roger de Somerliolo, and the Confirmation of King Henry. From that Time the Prior of Bruton plac'd a Prior at Horselegh from among his own Canons, and presented Secular Vicars to the afore said two Churches.

ABBERBURY

Monastery in Shropshire, a Cell to Grandimont.

KING Henry II. confirm'd to the Monks of Grandimont the Grant of the Place on which their House at Abberbury was founded, which they had of the Gift of Fulk, the Son of Warin, with the Meadow of Brudmed, the Lands of Hekenbal, 24 Acres at Abberbury, as also Husbot and Haybot, and the Wood for Fuel, besides Tithes, and many other Particulars. All which was also confirm'd by Thomas Corbeth, saving to himself and his Heirs all Service due to him from the said Fulk and his Heirs.

LEVENESTRE

Nunnery in Suffex, a Cell to Almeneschy.

POPE Alexander, by his Bull, dated 1178, first enjoins that the Order of St. Beneditt be for ever observ'd in the Monastery of St. Mary of Almeneschy; then confirms to it all its Possessions whatsoever, mentioning the same first in France, then those in England, these last being the Churches of Clinpignes, Fordres, Palignes, Rosinton, Munmenistrey, with the Manors of Clinpignes, Rosinton, Fordres, Presinton, Palignes, and half Illesart, &c. He also exempts the Nuns from paying Tithes, and grants them Leave to receive Nuns; to perform the Divine Office in private, in case the Country should be under an Interdict; to chuse their own Abbess; to bury such as shall desire it, not being under Excommunication; and forbids all Persons to molest them.

The Statute of Carlisle, 13 Edward I. forbids all Alien Abbots, Priors, &c. to whom any Houses of the same Order are subject, laying any Impositions or Burdens on the Priories, Monasteries, or Religious Houses, upon Penalty of forfeiting all they possess'd.

In the Parliament held at Westminster in the 13th Year of the Reign of King Richard II. it was ordain'd, that no French Aliens should have or enjoy any Benefice in the Kingdom, but that they should all be discharg'd within a certain Time therein limited; and that whensoever any Alien Priory or other Benefice should become void, proper English Persons should be put into the same: And whereas the said French Aliens had purchas'd Letters of Denization, whereby they still possess'd the said Benefices, contrary to this Ordinance, by which means those French Aliens were enrich'd, to the Detriment of the King's Subjects, and exported much Treasure out of the Kingdom, and betray'd the King's Councils to his Enemies, to the great Harm of the King and Kingdom; the King taking the said Mischiefs into Consideration, is pleas'd, that the said Ordinance be exactly observ'd and put in Execution, except the Alien Conventual Priories; as also all other Priors who have Induction and Institution, provided they be Catholicks, and that they give Security that they will not discover, nor cause to be discover'd, the Secrets of the King or his Kingdom.

The Commons of England, in the 2d Year of the Reign of King Henry V. petition'd, that all the Possessions of the Alien Priories in England should be taken into the Hands of the King and his Heirs for ever, excepting those of Conventual Priors Aliens, who took Induction and Institution; as also excepting all Alien Possessions given by the said King's Father to the Master and College of Fodringey, &c.

ENGLISH MONASTERIES OF THE

Order of the Cluniacenses,

OR,

MONKS of CLUGNI

Of the Order of CLUGNI.

611.

AT length the Order of St. Benedi^t, almost weary'd out, by Divine Motion chose to it self a Seat of Wisdom, to gather Strength and produce much Fruit, viz. in the Monastery call'd *Clugni*, which had its Name from the Situation of the Place, which was mean and a rising Ground, or, as is more suitable to it, a *Clundo*, for we interpret *Cluire* to increase; for that Place had daily a notable Increase of several Gifts from its Beginning. The said Monastery was originally built by *Berno*, Father of the Monk of the Monastery of *Baulme*, by the Order of *William*, the most pious Duke of *Aquitain*, in the Village of *Mascon*, on the River *Graone*: Which Monastery is said to have been at first endow'd with only 15 Farm Houses, and yet 12 Brothers are said to have assembled there; from which, as it were, excellent Seed, the Offspring of the Lord of Hosts, being multiply'd, has innumeraibly spread; and having incessantly adher'd to the Things which are of God, viz. the Works of Justice and Piety, they therefore deserv'd to be fill'd with all Goods, and left a wonderful Example to Posterity; for after the aforesaid *Berno*, the wise Abbot *Odo* too upon him the Government, &c. *Glaber Radulphus*, Monk of *Clugni*, in his *History of France*, lib. 5. cap. 5.

The Anonymous Writer of the *History of France*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Philip*, the Son of *Lewis* the Holy, in his Manuscript, says thus; In the Reign of *Charles the Simple*, King of *France*, *William*, by the Grace of GOD Duke of *Aquitain*, in the Year of CHRIST 890, granted to the Venerable Abbot *Berno* a Place in *Burgundy*, call'd *Clugni*, which having at several times, thro' the Goodness of GOD, much increas'd, gloriously shin'd out, &c.

MONASTERIES of the Order of CLUGNI

WENLOCK

Monastery in Shropshire, of the Order of Clugni.

613.

THERE was a most ancient Nunnery at *Wenlock*, where the most holy *Milturza*, Sister to *St. Mildred*, and Niece to *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, liv'd and was bury'd, and her Tomb, which had lain long conceal'd, being accidentally found, *William of Malmesbury* says, a most fragrant Odour came from it,

and many Diseases were there miraculously cur'd. The Place being at length abandon'd, *Roger Earl of Montgomery* fill'd it with Monks of *Clugni*. *Wenlock* was formerly call'd *Winnick*.

Elizabeth Say, Lady of *Clun*, gave to the Monks of *St. Mildred* at *Wenlock* the Church of *St. George* at *Clun* with all the Chapels depending on it.

Upon Inquisition, 29 *Edward I.* it was found that the Cell of *Frene* was held of the Lords of the Castle of *Holged*, and the Priors of *Wenlock* us'd to present to the same, when vacant, to the Keepers of the said Castle, who had no other Right to the said Cell than only the keeping thereof till such Presentation were made.

D. D. D. L. L.

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PRITTELLWELL

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ST. AGNE

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R. L. E. Y.

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ORTON

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MONK A. LEVIAIO

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A CLUNIAN MONK

DUDLEY

Priory in Staffordshire, a Cell to Wenlock.

POPE Lucius by his Bull, dated 1190, ordains, that the Order of Clugni be for ever observ'd in this Priory; that all its Possession remain undiminish'd, mentioning the Churches of St. James at Dudley, of Sedgeley, Nortfield, Ingle, Brutelde, Wornburn, and Seille, with all to them appertaining, being the Donation of Ralph Seille; the Town of Churchil, given by Agnes Somery; that of Saredun, by Osbert Kenefar; the Rood of Land at Wolinton, by Robert Chandon, and the Lands of Ingepenn by John Mansell; that all may be bury'd there who shall desire it; that they may privately perform the Divine Service when there shall happen to be an Interdict; that the Monks pay no Tithes; that they may receive and keep what religious Men they shall think fit, and that none presume to invade their Liberties.

Pope Boniface VIII. Anno 1300, granted an Indulgence of Penance to such as being truly penitent, and having confess'd their Sins, should devoutly there say the Lord's Prayer, and Angelical Salutation for the Soul of Roger Somery, and the Souls of all Faithful departed, the Diocesan concurring therein.

LEWES

Monastery in Suffex.

THIS Monastery, founded by William Earl of Warren, was rais'd to the highest Pitch of Religion by one Lawzo, a Monk of Clugni.

The Foundation-Grant by William Warren, Earl of Surrey, sets forth, that he having been most charitably entertain'd, at his Return from Rome, in the Abbey of St. Peter at Clugni in Burgundy, when he came home gave to the said Monks of Clugni the Church of Lewes, anciently dedicated to St. Pancrace, which being before made of Timber, he had built with Stone, and obtain'd of the Abbot of Clugni to send him four Monks, one of which was Lawzo, whom he put into Possession of the said Church, and gave to them for their Maintenance the Mansions of Falemel, Earleton, and Walton, with several other Lands there mention'd, with the Men on them, and all their Services, obliging himself and his Heirs, if they should be there entertain'd above twice in a Year, to make good the Expence, lest what was intended for Charity should be rapaciously dissipated. He also gave them the Church of Acre, to be for ever subject to St. Pancrace.

By another Grant, the said Founder gave to these Monks of Lewes the Churches of Cuningburgh, Herstille, Fislac, Ketfeld, Little Sandall, Wakefeld, Halifax, Dewsbury, Burton, and Great Sandall, in Yorkshire, with all the Chapels and other Things belonging to them.

King Edward III. in the 47th Year of his Reign, in Consideration of the Advowsons of the Churches of Tieblake and Great Sandal in the Diocese of York, Riston in that of Norwich, and Whaddon and Croxton in that of Ely, given up to him and his Heirs, made this an English Priory, discharging it from paying any Acknowledgment abroad, on Condition that what-

soever the said Prior and Monastery had been oblig'd to pay to any Religious House beyond the Sea, they should for the future pay to the King.

PRITTLEWELL

Priory in Essex, a Cell to Lewes.

Robert Fitz-Sawene gave to the Priory of St. Pancrace at Lewes the Church of Prittlewell, to be a Cell to it of Monks of its Order of Clugni, ordaining by his Foundation-Deed, that the Prior of Prittlewell should pay one Mark yearly, as an Acknowledgment, to the Prior of Lewes, and that the same should always be in Subjection to the latter.

WEST-ACRE

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Lewes.

Ralph Tony granted to Oliver of Acre, Priest, and his Son Walter, and all the Canons there, the Land the said Oliver had held of him, he having embrac'd the Rule of the Monks of Clugni.

FARLEY

Priory in Wiltshire, a Cell to Lewes, founded Anno 1125.

Humphrey Bohun, the King's Sewer, and his Wife Margaret, gave to the Monks of St. Mary Magdalen at Farley all the Manor of Farley, with the Park, and all Things belonging to that Town, except one Hide of Land; as also the Churches of Bissopstren, Winclesford, Hedington, and half that of Waleston, with all that belong'd to them, and several Parcels of Land.

By another Grant, wherein the said Humphrey styles himself Earl of Hertford and Essex, and Constable of England, he confirms his former Donations, with some Additions. The Charter of King Henry III. dated the 11th Year of his Reign, repeats and confirms the same.

HORTON

Priory in Kent, a Cell to Lewes.

Robert, the Son of Bernard de Vere, gave to the Monks of Clugni at Lewes the Church he had himself built at Horton, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; and by another Grant, wherein he calls himself Constable to the King of England, bestows on the Monks of Horton the Manor of Horton, with all Things belonging to it, directing the Prior of Horton to pay one Mark yearly as an Acknowledgment to the Prior of Lewes, who was for ever to have Power over the Monks and Prior of Horton, according to the Rule of St. Benedict. He also gave them some other Lands and Tithes. By a third Deed, the same Founder bestow'd on the Monks at Horton the Manor

Manor of *Titendon*, and the Church of *Strangsted*; with the Tithes, and all Things appertaining to the same.

The Catalogue of *Abbeys, Priories, &c.* subject to the Monastery of *Clugni*, Col. 1749, represents the State of this Priory thus :

The Priory of *Horton*, immediately subject to the Prior of *Lewes*, in which, according to some, there ought to be eight Monks, but according to others thirteen, and three Masses are to be there celebrated, the High Mass, the second of *St. Mary*, and the third for the Dead. The Gospel is to be said by the Deacon at the High Mass, and there is to be reading in the Refectory at Dinner; and there are three to keep the Seal, viz. the Prior, Sub-Prior, and another.

STANESGATE

Priory in Essex, a Cell to Lewes.

623. *Alexander*, Prior of the Church of *St. Mary Magdalen* of *Stanesgate*, with the Consent of the Monastery of *St. Pancrace* at *Lewes*, granted to the Nuns of *St. Mary* at *Clerkenwell* all their Tithes of the Fee of *Clerkenwell*, to be held of them for ever; as also their Land, which us'd to pay to them twenty Pence a Year, to be held at ten Shillings a Year; and in case the Canons of *St. Bartholomew* should molest the Nuns or them about those Tithes, they would be at the Expence. Given Anno 1176.

CLIFFORD

Priory in Herefordshire, a Cell to Lewes.

BY Inquisition taken the 20th of *Edward III.* it was found, that this Priory had been founded by *Simon Fitz-Richard Fitz-Ponce*, once Lord of *Clifford*, and Predecessor to the Countess of *Lincoln*, and that it had never been Alien, or subject to any House beyond the Sea. The same King *Edward* declar'd, that it appear'd to him that the said Priory of *Clifford* had only been subjected to the Priory of *Lewes* by the Ancestors of *Alicia*, Countess of *Lincoln*.

624. *Roger*, Earl of *Hereford*, granted to the Monks of *Clifford* all Liberty of buying and selling in his Lands beyond *Way*, without any Toll or other Duty, or Imposition.

CASTLE-ACRE

Priory in Norfolk, founded Anno 1090.

William, Earl of *Surrey*, gave to the Monks of *St. Mary* of *Acre* the Church of that Name, and those of *Metlewold*, *Roinges*, call'd *Ledenchirch*, *Wikemer*, and *Trumchet*, with all that belong'd to them, and two Parts of his Tithes.

625. His Son *William* confirm'd all his Father's Donations, and added very many more. Then by three

following Deeds he corroborated the former, and all Concessions made by other Persons.

Roger, the Son of *Wimer*, Lord of the Honor of *Grestinghal* in *Norfolk*, conferr'd on these Monks of *Castle-Acre* the Churches of *Kemeston*, *Dunham*, *Esfle-chisbam*, *Wesinkamtorp*, *Wickresfeld*, and *Winebotsoam*, with their Tithes, and some other Lands.

Roger, the Son of *William* the Sewer, gave one Croft West of *Kemeston*; *Alan*, the Son of *Flaald*, and his Wife *Adelin*, the Lands of *Kemeston* and *Sparle*; *Roger*, Sewer to the Earl of *Warren*, the Mill at *Lechesbam*; *Drogo*, the Son of *William*, Sewer of *Grestinghal*, the Churches and Lands of *Esflechesbam*, *Dunham*, *Kemeston*, *Wesebam*, *Congham*, and the Tithes of *Winebotsoam*, *Witresfeld*, *Grimston*, and *Hogade*. *Roger*, the Son of *William*, Sewer, confirm'd the Grants of the Mill of *Westmala*, and the Land of *Wesebam*. *Osmund* Scutevil, Lord of the Honor of *Grestinghal*; *Isabel*, the Wife of *Berengarius de Cressy*; *Robert de Vallibus*; *Nicholas Hay*; *Erien*, the Son of *Stolland*; *Constance*, the Wife of *Ralph*; the Son of *Robert de Biera*, were all Benefactors to this House whose particular Deeds may be seen in the *Monasticon*.

Herbert, Bishop of *Norwich*, granted his Licence for founding of this Priory of *Castle-Acre*, and directed the paying of the Tithes to it. *Ebrard*, Bishop of that Diocese, confirms the same. King *Edward II.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, declar'd that this Priory had, in the Reign of his Father King *Edward*, been declar'd native, and not foreign, which he also confirms, and ordains, that the same should not any way be molested as Alien.

MENDHAM

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Castle-Acre.

William, the Son of *Roger* of *Huntingfield*, gave to the Monks of *St. Mary* of *Acre* the Island of *St. Mary* of *Mendham*, with all that belong'd to it, and all the Land he had at the Town of *Crocheleston* upon Condition that as many Brothers as were requisite for the Government of the said Island should be plac'd on it, and their Number afterwards increas'd as the same improv'd, till a Monastery was there erected for keeping of regular Order. The Island to pay such Subjection to *St. Mary* of *Acre* as was paid to *St. Pancrace* at *Lewes*, or any other Church of the Order of *Clugni*, and half a Mark yearly by way of Acknowledgment. This is confirm'd by second Grant of the same *William*.

Stephen Saukevil confirm'd to these Monks their Lands at *Hurst* in *Mendham*. By another Grant *Roger* de *Huntingfield* above nam'd conferr'd on this Monastery the Church of *St. Margaret* at *Linstede*, and half the Church of *St. Peter* there, with all his Right to the Church of *Mendham*, and several Parcels of Land and Tithes.

It was agreed between the Monasteries of *Acre* and *Mendham*, that no Prior of *Mendham* should be depos'd, unless for three Reasons, viz. Disobedience, Incontinency, or Dilapidation; and if, which God avert, it should so happen that any one were to be depos'd on any of those Causes, the same should not be done without the Advice of the Monks of *Mendham*, and of the Patron; yet if the Offence were manifest, and the Monks and Patron should not consent to the Deposition, he was to be depos'd by the

Bishop

Bishop and other good Men. The Prior to be chosen by the Monks and their Patron. Eight Monks to be always serving God at *Mendham*, four of which to be sent from *Acre*. If any Man betook himself thither for fear of Death, he was to be receiv'd; but none in Health to be admitted without the Consent of the Prior of *Acre*. If the House should increase, so as to be able to maintain the Congregation, they might then receive any at *Mendham*, at their own Discretion.

B R O M H O L M

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell of Castle-Acre.

Bartholomew Glanvil confirm'd all that his Father *William Glanvil* had given to the Monks of *Acre* serving God at *Baketon*, viz. the Churches of *Casewick* and *Disbam*, with their Appurtenances, and several Tithes, Mills, and Parcels of Land.

S. Earl of Moretoil and Bologne, confirm'd to these Monks the Church of *St. Andrew* at *Baketon*, as granted by *William Glanvil*, with the Men and Lands at *Gueneholm*.

It was agreed that the Monks of *Bromholm*, raising the Rent of the Farm of *Wilton*, which they held of the Monks of *Acre*, 10 Shillings a Year, the latter should remit and quit all other Claims whatsoever which they might have on the former.

In the Year 1229, *Pope Gregory IX.* to put an end to the Controversies between the Priors of *Lewes* and *Acre* and the Prior of *Bromholm*, about the appointing of the Prior of *Bromholm*, refer'd the Matter to be determin'd by the Abbot of *Osoleston* and the Dean of *Rutland*, who decreed, that the Prior of *Acre* should nominate six Monks, three of *Acre*, and three of *Bromholm*, out of which the Monastery of *Bromholm* should chuse one for their Prior.

Pope Celestin, by Bull dated the 4th Year of his Pontificate, discharg'd this Monastery from all Subjection to that of *Acre*.

King Henry III. in the 13th Year of his Reign, granted to the Monks of *St. Andrew* of *Bromholm* a Fair yearly, at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and a Market every Monday throughout the Year.

R E I N H A M

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Castle-Acre.

Godfrey de Lifewis granted to the Monks of *Acre* a Cell which his Father had built at a Place call'd *Normannesbergh*, in Honor of *St. Mary* and *St. John* the Evangelist, with all that his Father had given to the Church and Canons of that Place, viz. 76 Acres, and all the Lands of *Medele* and *Franchebere*, with other Parcels, reserving to himself nothing but the Prayers of the Church, and he himself added for their Support the Church of *Such-Reinham*, and nine Acres at *Gerdel*. By two other Deeds he makes some Additions to the aforesaid Donations.

William de Lifewis granted to *Lene* the Nun, Daughter to *Godfrey de Lenna*, the Wilderness on the South of *Wigebal*, confirm'd by another Deed, wherein he

says the same is to be held of him and his Successors, without any Subjection, paying yearly twelve Pence Acknowledgment to the Church of *St. John* of *Reinham*. *Reginald Fitz-Hamon* gave to the said Nuns of *Wigebal* with his Daughter, whom he put in to be a Nun, the Tost of *Alcetin*, containing one Acre, and eight Acres in the Field of *Torpelond*.

Hubert, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, ratifies the Confirmation of *John Bishop* of *Norwich* of the Grant of the Church of *Such-Reinham*, made by *Godfrey de Lifewis* to the Monks of *Acre*. 638.

The same Bishop of *Norwich* confirms to those Monks the Donation made by the aforesaid *Godfrey de Lifewis* by his Father at the Place call'd *Noramberg*.

S E L V E S H O L M

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Castle-Acre.

William Earl of Warren writes to *Pandulphus Bishop* of *Norwich*, desiring him to grant to the Monks of *Acre* the Church of *Melewe*, confirm'd to them by the Predecessors of the said Bishop, to furnish Fire for the Guests and Poor resorting to their Monastery, Fuel being very scarce in those Parts.

In another Letter he intreats the same Bishop to protect the said Monks of *Acre* in the Possession of the Church of *Sevesholm* near *Melewe*, which he had bestow'd on them. 639.

John Earl of Warren, in the Year 1309, confirm'd the Grant made to the Monks of *Acre* by his Ancestor *William Earl of Warren*, of the Isle of *Sevesholm* in *Welenode Marsh*, and directs that the Prior of *Sevesholm* should be nominated by the Prior of *Castle-Acre*, but to be presented to him or his Heirs before his Admittance.

Hamelin Earl of Warren made an Exchange with the Parson of *St. George* of *Melewe* of two Acres and a half near the East Marsh for the same Quantity at *Norcroft*.

B E R M U N D S E Y

Monastery in Surrey.

ANNO 1082, *Alwin Child*, Citizen of *London*, Founder of the Monastery of Monks of *St. Saviour* at *Bermundsey*, with the King's Licence, gave to those Monks who came into *England*, in the 2d Year of *King William Rufus*, several Revenues, before the said *King William Rufus* gave them the Manor of *Bermundsey*, and moreover perswaded several Lords Spiritual and Temporal to give them Farms, Churches and Manors, viz. *Anno 1092*, *Winebald Baalun* gave them *Bridestborn*, with the Church of *Hardewick*, the Tithes of *Eston* and *Sutton*, besides some small Parcels, all afterwards exchang'd by the Prior for the Manor of *Richmond*. The same *Winebald* gave them half *Upton*. *Anno 1093*, *Robert Bloer*, Chancellor, gave them the Manor of *Charlton*; *Richard Guc* the Manor of *Cowick*, with many other Donations at several Times by divers Benefactors to be seen in *Dugdale*.

Anno 1268, *King Henry III.* granted the Monks a Market at *Charlton*. *King Edward III.* *Anno 1290*, gave them the Manors of *Halingbury*, *Wideford*, *Cowick*, *Upton*, 641.

642. Upton, and Richmond. Anno 1417, Thomas Tbetford, Abbot of Bermundsey, recover'd by Suit of King Henry V. the Manors of Preston, Bermundsey and Stone in Somersetshire.

The Foundation-Charter of the Monastery of St. Saviour at Bermundsey by King William Rufus sets forth, that he gave to those Monks the Church and Manor of Bermundsey, and confirm'd all other Donations made to them. That of King Henry I. confirms the Grant of Bermundsey and all others.

643. King Henry IV. conferr'd on those Monks the Churches of Sore and Cobbabam, and by another Grant that of Berling; and by a third Grant confirms to them the Donations of Camberwell Church by W. Earl of Gloucester; of Reningh, by Reginald Taney; of Warlingham, by Wateril; of Fisbide, by Maud, the Wife of Rannulphus Taney; and that of Redinton, by Sibilla Wateril.

St. JAMES'S

Priory by Exeter in Devonshire.

Baldwin, Earl of Devonshire, gave to the Monastery of St. James the Apostle, which he had founded without the Walls of Exeter, all the Lands call'd Coteleg, with the whole Wood and other Appurtenances; besides half the Fishery at Toppbam, with Leave to erect Mills, &c.

644. His Son Richard confirm'd all his Father's Grants, and this Deed was enroll'd in the Exchequer 2 Henry IV. Robert, Bishop of Exeter, in like manner confirm'd the same, as did Maud the Empress, her Confirmation enroll'd in the Exchequer the first of Henry IV.

Stephen de Santo Leonardo bestow'd on the same six Acres of Land; and the aforesaid Baldwin, Earl of Devonshire, by another Grant, gave the Church of Tuiverton. There follows another Grant of the same Baldwin of the Chapel of St. James.

L E N T O N

Priory in Nottinghamshire.

646. THE Charter of King Edward II. confirms and recites the Donations of many Persons relating to this Monastery, viz. William Peverell gave to the Church of Clugni the Monastery he had founded in Honor of the Holy Trinity at Lenton, with the Town of that Name, and all that belong'd to it, except four Mills, as also Radesford, Northam and Kitchton, Newthorp, Papelwich, Blacowell and Cortal in Hampshire, besides several Tithes and Churches: King Henry gave 80 Acres of Land at Cortal, and the Mill at Blocheliff, in Exchange for the Lands of Papelwich, which he gave to the Canons of Newplace in Sirwood.
647. King Stephen confirm'd the Grant of Cottesgrave made by Hugh Buron. King Henry granted them a Fair, and commanded that they should not be molested, and the same King conferr'd on them the Hermitage of Kerfoal. King John confirm'd the aforesaid Grant of 80 Acres at Cortal, as also the Churches of Maperfobal and Falmersfobam, granted by Roger, the Son of William. He also bestow'd on them the Tithe of all Game kill'd in the Counties of Nottingham and Derby.

King Henry I. confirm'd all that William Peverell aforesaid had done in relation to this Monastery.

See Vol. III. p. 30.

P O N T E F R A C T

Priory in Yorkshire.

Robert Lacey founded this Monastery, and subjected it to the Monks of la Charite of the Order of Clugni, from whence the first Monks were sent him. The Church he dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and bestow'd on it the Ground whereon it stood, with all the Land of Brakenhil, the Custody of the Hospital of St. Nicholas for the Use of the Poor, the Lands of Weterwood, Maram, and Ledesboun, and hali Dodeworth, the Church of All-Saints at Kirkeby, and those of Kipeit, Dordinton, and Silkeston, with several other Parcels of Land, &c. In another Grant he confirms these Donations, and assigns their Limits.

Hugh de la Val confirm'd all the aforesaid Grants, and Henry Lacey, Son to Robert, allow'd them 60 Shillings yearly of the Revenues of Pontefract, and the Passage at Carelford, confirming the Grants above; and by another Grant the said Henry gave his little Town of Kelinglay, with all that belong'd to it, and the Fishery at Beral.

The Bull of Pope Celstin, after confirming to them all their Grants, gives Leave to the Monks to receive such Persons as they shall think fit; and when there shall be an Interdict, to perform the Divine Office in private; as also to bury any that shall desire it. The Monks are thereby forbid departing their Monastery without Leave of the Prior, unless it be to enter into a stricter Order; as are all Persons to molest them.

Adam, the Son of Swane, the Son of Ailrick, gave to these Monks the Church of Silkeston, his Father's Chapel at Calthorn, two Parts of all the Tithes throughout his Lands, and his own religious Foundation of St. Mary Magdalen at Lund, with all that belong'd to the same; as also the Chapel of St. Andrew by Culcair in Cumberland, and 60 Acres at Calthorn.

Clemencia Lungvillers confirm'd the Grant of the Church of Silkeston, as did Robert Montbegon.

After many Controversies between the Monks of Pontefract and those of Breton, it was at last agreed and determin'd by Deed, dated 1269, that the Monks of Breton should pay a Pittance of 20 Shillings per Annum to the Monks of Pontefract, and on the other Hand that the Monks of Breton should chuse their own Prior, but that he should be install'd by the Prior of Pontefract, yet so as the said Prior of Pontefract should not be at Liberty to object against the Person elected. And in regard that the Monastery of Pontefract had been at great Expence, the Monks of Breton assign'd over to them the Value of nine Marks yearly in Land.

Anno 1317, an Exchange was made between the Priory of St. Oswald and that of Pontefract, the former resigning up the Tithes of 200 Acres of arable Land at Whitwood and Mere, and of 15 Acres of Meadow at Whitwood, for which the latter made over to it other Profits of the like Value.

Alice Gannet gave to these Monks one Carucate of Land at Ingolwesmeles, confirm'd by Henry Lacey and Roger Molbray. Alice Runcell bestow'd on them one Carucate at Brostun, confirm'd by William Forz, Earl of Albemarle; Peter Falkebery gave half the Church of St. Michael at Catthevic; Jordan Foliot a Toft of Land, and by another Deed the West Mill at Norton, for which

which the Monks were to pay half a Mark yearly to the Chapel of Norton, and by a third Deed he confirms the Gift of the Mill, and adds a Toft or an Acre betwixt the Mill and the Garden by the North Way. Richard, the Son of Wulf Dodelwerd, confirm'd on this Monastery all the Men he had at Dodelwerd, with all their Lands and Chattels; Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, the Passage at South-Ferry; Jordan of St. Mary all his Meadow at Fery; Adam, the Son of Peter, half the Mill at Sainchurch, and by another Deed half a Plough-Land at Fareburn; John, the Son of Adam, 13 Acres of Meadow at Smetbal; Simon de Aobant two Plough-Lands, containing 20 Acres, at Cefwick; William Maltravers a Mark yearly out of his Revenues.

Hugh de la Val, one of the Predecessors of the Earl of Lincoln, bestow'd on the Monks of Pontefract the Patronage of the Church of Walley, which was afterwards worth 500 Marks Sterling, all Charges born. Ralph de Capreuna gave the Town of Bernesley, Land and Water, Wood and Plain. Jordan de Capreolecuria confirm'd that Grant.

When Albert Lacy founded the Church of St. Clement in his Castle of Pontefract, he endow'd it with two Parts of all his Tithes, and several other Revenues.

MONK-BRETTON

Priory in Yorkshire, a Cell to Pontefract.

Adam Fitz-Swane gave to God, St. Mary Magdalen of Lund, and to the Monks of Bretton, the Town of Bretton, with all its Appurtenances, and the Mills of Dern and Lund, and all that lay between Dern and Sanctif as far as Meresbrook, Newbal, Ramesberg, and Lintwait, and all that was in Brampton.

The Prior of la Charite, the chief House of the Order of Clugni beyond the Sea, returning Thanks to the above Founder for his Affection to the Order, gives him Leave to chuse such Brothers as he shall think fit from the Houses of Pontefract and others in England, and to the Monks of Bretton to chuse their own Prior; and that the Prior of Pontefract may come and sit in the Chapter of Bretton, if requir'd.

Pope Alexander, by his Bull, dated 1200, authoriz'd the Dean and Arch-Deacon of Lincom to decide between the Monasteries of Pontefract and Bretton.

Anno 1239, it was agreed between the Monastery of Bretton and John de Novo Foro, that the said John should hold the Manor of Alwardstunel of the Prior and Monastery, paying them five Marks of Silver yearly, on Condition, that as soon as he should have satisfy'd the Monks for the said Manor, it should remain to him free as his Uncle Henry had enjoy'd it.

Thomas de Furgo confirm'd all the Grants made to Bretton by Adam, the Son of Swane, and William Nevil: The same was done by Munbegan, Geoffrey Nevil, and John Malberle. Roger Monbegan gave them all the Forest of Holcomb.

The Bull of Pope Urban, dated 1186, confirm'd all the Possessions to the Monastery of Lund, or Monk-Bretton, under the same Rules and Immunities above mention'd.

THETFORD

Priory in Norfolk, founded Anno 1103.

Robert Bygot, in his Foundation-Deed, declares he had given to God, the Blessed Virgin, the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and to the Monks of Clugni, the Church he had begun to build at Thetford, in Honor of the same Blessed Virgin, with all that belong'd to it.

William Bygot confirms the said Grant made by his Father, with all the Lands he had about Thetford, of the Gift of William the Conqueror, and the Manor of Snarebell, with all the Churches and Tithes of his Manors, viz. the Churches of Bradley, Offinton, Oviton, Stanham, Sabam, Framingebam the Greater and the Lesser, Kelsball, Loppam, Torneseth, Hagenwood, Suthfild, Methon, Suthfeld, &c. as also two Parts of the Tithes of the Manors of Bradley, Offinton, Nuthley, Sabam, Kelsball, Framingebam the Lesser, Haell, Hagenwid, with many Parcels of Land and other Donations mention'd in the said original Deed.

King Henry I. confirm'd all the said Grants; Robert de Keinis gave the Church of the Lesser Briseith, and 12 Acres of Land at Offeton; Theobald de Sculavii confirm'd his Father's Grant of the Church of Dulingham, as also Edwy, with all its Land, and 24 Acres; Roger Monbegan gave his Island near the Mere of Croxton, and the Churches of Sufstorp and Nortorp, and all others in his Lands, as also the Lands call'd Tarlton and Littlehole in Lantashire: The Monks of Thetford made over and resign'd all the Right they had to Holmes, near the Mere of Tarlton, to the Monastery of Cokerland.

The Charter of King Henry II. confirms and recites all the Grants made to this Monastery, which appears to be English, and not Alien, by Deed 50 Edward III.

MONTACUTE

Monastery in Somersetshire.

William Earl of Moriton in Normandy was the first Founder hereof; but since King Henry I. the Kings of England have been Founders. This Monastery had four Cells belonging to it, viz. Carfwell, Holm, St. Carock, and Mallpass, on the Borders of Wales. Each of which Cells kept two Monks. In the Time of the Saxons, this Town was call'd Logaresburh, but after the Norman Conquest it was call'd Montacute, because it stood on a sharp Point of an Hill or Mount. The Reason why the Kings of England were afterwards call'd the Founders of this Monastery was, because the true Founder above nam'd having forfeited all his Lands for taking Part with Robert Curthose against King Henry I. he thereupon seiz'd all the Lands he had given to the Monks of Montacute, but afterwards restor'd them their three Lordships. Afterwards one Reginald Cancellerius, so call'd, as is likely, from having been Chancellor, became a Monk, and enlarg'd this Priory with Buildings and Possessions.

Leland

Leland says, *Montacute* in the *British Tongue* was call'd *Brent Cnolle*, that is, the Hill of Frogs.

669. King *Henry I.* by two several Deeds, confirm'd all the former Donations made to these Monks, reciting the same. King *Henry III.* did the same. Pope *Honorius* commanded the Bishop of *Llandaff* to put the Monks of *Montacute* into Possession of the Lands of *Cairlion*, given to them by *Winebald Baelun*, saving his own Right.

King *Edward III.* granted to *William Montacute*, Earl of *Sarum*, the Advowson of the Priory of *Montacute*, and the Custody of the same when seiz'd into the King's Hands on Account of any War with *France*.

DAVENTRY

Priory in Northamptonshire.

672. *Hugh Leycester*, call'd the Viscount, gave the Monks of *Clugni* the Church of *Preston*, where he first founded a Monastery; but a few Years after, because there was a want of Water, with Leave of *Simon Seynltiz* the Elder, Earl of *Northampton*, he remov'd it to *Daventry*, where he again founded a Priory in Honor of *St. Augustin*, the Apostle of *England*, by the Parish-Church of that Town, where there were then four Secular Canons, two of whom became Monks, and the other two retain'd their Benefices, living as before. The same *Hugh* also gave them the Churches of *Suthrop* and *Eltyndon*. *Hugh Poor* gave them the Churches of *Haddon*, *Coldesleby* and *Suthrop*; *Robert*, the Son of *Vitalis*, Lord of *Foxton*, gave all the Churches on his Lands, viz. those of *Foxton*, *Gommandele*, *Lobenbo*, *Scaldeford*, *Pytlesbrock* and *Braybrock*; *William Cheyndut* that of *Preston*; King *Henry II.* that of *Falwell*; *Stephen Welton*, Lord of *Staverton*, that of *Staverton*; *Henry Noers*, Lord of *Norton*, that of *Norton*; *Maud de Seynltiz* that of *Daventry*; *William Newmark*, Lord of *Welton*, the Chapel of *Welton*; and *Geoffrey Malesouers*, Lord of *Waldegrave*, the Church of *Waldegrave*.

The Deed of *John Poor* confirms the Grant of his Ancestor *Hugh* of the Church of *Haddon*. There follow the Grants confirming the aforesaid Donations of King *Henry III.* *Robert Vitalis* of the Churches of the Barony of *Foxton*; *Simon*, the Son of *Robert*, of the same; *Richard*, the Grandson of *Robert* aforesaid; *Alan Basset*, who marry'd the Daughter of *Richard* aforesaid; *Henry Ory*, Lord of *Foxton*, and *Simon* Earl of *Northampton*; all of them of the Churches and Lands of the Barony of *Foxton*.

674. *Stephen Welton* and *Roger Welton*, by their Deeds, confirm'd the Grants of the Church of *St. Mary* at *Staverton*. *Maud Senltiz* gave these Monks three Mills at *Daventry*, two Roods of Arable, and 15 Acres of Meadows, &c. which was confirm'd by her Son *Robert*; *Henry Nuyers*, *Robert* his Brother, and *Richard Fernun*, confirm'd the same.

677. *William Gulafre* resign'd to the said Monks all the Right he might claim to *Horton*. The Monks of *Coventry* gave up to those of *Daventry* the Churches of *Assely* and *Winewich*; *Geoffrey Malesouers*, the Son of *Newry* above mention'd, confirm'd his Father's Grant of the Church of *Waldegrave*. *Thomas Braybrock*, in the 11th Year of King *Stephen*, and *Robert* the Son of *Vitalis*, confirm'd the Donations of *Braybrock*.

The Genealogies which follow in *Dugdale* of *Vitalis Palfrey*, *Welton*, *Latimer*, and *Braybrock*, may be seen there, as only concerning such as can make out

any Claim to be descended from them, and being themselves very imperfect.

Upon Inquisition taken 54 *Henry III.* it was found, that *Hugh*, call'd the Viscount, founded the House of the Monks of *Daventry* by *West Preston*, his Castle, and gave them four Roods of Land there; but afterwards, because the Church of those Monks stood too near his Castle, he remov'd them to *Daventry*, and in Consideration for the Loss sustain'd by them in their Houses, gave them three Roods of Land at *Falwell*. His Son *William* su'd them before the said King, who confirm'd their Grants.

The Monks of *Daventry* granted Leave to *Hugh Capes* to build a Chapel at *Preston*, saving all the Tithes and other Dues belonging to the Church of *Preston*. *Ralph* gave to these Monks, or rather confirm'd to them, the Church of *Preston*.

St. ANDREW'S

Priory at Northampton.

Simon Seynltiz was one of those who came over with King *William the Conqueror*, and by his Appointment marry'd *Maud*, the Daughter of *Woldelfus*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and with her had all the Honor of *Huntingdon*. This *Simon*, in the 18th Year of the said King *William*, founded the House of *St. Andrew* at *Northampton*, subjecting it for ever to the Monastery of *St. Mary of la Charité*. His Son *Simon* the Younger founded the Abby of *St. Mary de Pratis* near *Northampton*.

The Deed of *Simon* the Elder mentions the Particulars of what he had bestow'd on these Monks, viz. the Church where they liv'd, and all the other Churches in that Town, with all that belong'd to them, besides the Churches and Tithes of *Epreton* and *Multon*, and several small Parcels of Land and other Profits. *Maud Mundeveill* gave them the Church and Lands of *Siwell*; her Son *William* confirm'd the same, Anno 1147, as did King *Stephen*; as did *David* King of *Scots* the Grant they had of *Scaldeford*.

Hugh, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirm'd all Donations made to these Monks, reciting the same, and the same was done by King *Henry I.* This Monastery was declar'd *Englifo*, and not *Alien*, 6 *Henry IV.*

An Hospital having been founded at *Kingslthorp* for the Entertainment of the poor Travellers within the Parish of *Tborp*, belonging to the Monks of *Northampton*, the said Monks gave to it two Yards Land, and a Messuage, with Leave for the same to be continu'd there, upon Condition that there should never be any House of Monks, or Canons, or Templers, or Hospitallers, or Nuns, and that it should never be any other than in the Nature of an Hospital; that it should have two Altars, one Bell, and a Place for burying of the Poor, Travellers and others residing in the same.

BARNSTAPLE

Priory in Devonshire.

JOEL, the Son of *Alured*, by his Deed sets forth, that he had erected an Obedience, as he calls it, that is, a Priory under the Obedience of the Monks of *Clugni* at *Barnstaple*, in Honor of God and our Lord

of JESUS CHRIST, St. Mary, the holy Apostles Paul, and St. Mary Magdalen, subjecting the same to the Church of St. Peter of Clugni and St. Marles Champs; and that he had, pursuant to a Vow he, given the Monks there certain Parcels of Land for their Maintenance, viz. Pilton, with the Wood Marsh, and Pilland, the Mill at Barnstaple, all the Land without the Walls between the North and East Gates, with all the Waters, Fish, &c. to recover all the Church of Barnstaple, and the Chapel of St. Sabinus, with their Appurtenances. King Henry I. confirm'd all the Grants made to said Monks, as was also done on their Part by Ery Tracy and William Braose.

TIKEFORD

Priory in Buckinghamshire.

THE Charter of King Edward II. dated the 5th Year of his Reign, declares, that the Writings belonging to the Priory of Tikeford having been burnt, and thereupon Inquisition taken of the Lands and Possessions belonging to the same, he had thought to confirm those Monks in their Rights and Revenues granted them by their Founders and other benefactors as follows: Eutodinus Paganellus founded the said Priory of Tikeford, and gave to it the Ground stood on, and all the Land on both Sides Monestrey, at that Time held by Tenants, extending from the Monastery Gate to the Cross on the Highway leading to London, and all the Lands and Tenements of Hawestrey, to Tikeford Bridge; as also the Mill-Mede, and the Fishery of the Ouse; the Mill of Aldcot, with its Dam, and 24 Acres and a half of arable, and three Acres of Meadow, and 54 Shillings out of the Revenues of several Tenements at Tikeford, as also the Church of Newport, an Hide of land there, the Chapel of Linford, with several tithes and other Profits; all which had been before confirm'd to those Monks by King Henry II. as was now done by the aforesaid King Edward II. who also permitted them to have a Pillory and a Tumbrel, for punishing of Transgressors.

See Vol. II. p. 910.

FEVERSHAM

Monastery in Kent, founded Anno 1148.

KING Stephen gave to the Monks of Feversham the 687. Manor of Feversham, with all its Appurtenances, as also the Manor of Treung. The Grant of Feversham was by the same King confirm'd in another Grant, as were both by King Henry II. and King John. Queen Maud, Wife to King John, also gave to 688. those Monks the Manor of Trenges. William Earl of Bologne, Warr, and Moriton, and Son to King Stephen, gave the Manors of Treung and Benedit. King Henry III. not only confirm'd the former Grants, but also 689. granted their Tenants and Vassals all Immunities, and a yearly Fair at the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, to last eight Days.

Peter, Abbot of Clugni, granted King Stephen one Clarendon, who had been Prior of Bermondsey, and 12 other Monks, to found the Monastery of Feversham, and at the same time absolv'd them from all Subjection to himself, or the Monasteries of Clugni or la Charité, as was likewise done by the Prior of la Charité.

Robert de Betun's Deed confers on these Monks all his Land of Messinell, and adds, that for their more quiet Possession, he had the same confirm'd to them by King Henry II.

ARTINGTON

Nunnery in Yorkshire,

WAS founded and endow'd by Pierce Arthington, 690. and all his Endowments confirm'd by Pope Alexander, as appears by an Award of the 28th of King Henry IV. upon which John Thwaites ratifies the same.

Alice de Romely bestow'd some Lands on this Nunnery, which are also confirm'd by Warin Fitzgerald, the King's Chamberlain, and William Cury, his Sewer.

ENGLISH MONASTERIES OF THE Cistercian Order.

Some Account of the CISTERCIAN Order.

695. **I**N the Year of our Lord 1098, Robert of blessed Memory, the first Abbot of the Church of *Moleme*, the Bishoprick of *Langres*, and some Brethren of the same Monastery, went to the Venerable *Flavien*, then Legate Apostolick and Archbishop of *Lyons*, promising they would live according to the Rule of their Father St. *Benedict*; and that they might the more freely perform the same, begg'd he would support them with his Assistance and Apostolical Authority. He complying with their Request granted them his Letter, declaring, that whereas they had desir'd Leave of him, that they might more strictly observe the Rule of St. *Benedict* than could be perform'd in the aforesaid Monastery, where the same was not kept up to the Rigor, he had consented that they, and all others who should think fit to join the same, might perform the same where they should think fit, and enjoin'd them to continue in their Purpose, by the Apostolical Authority to him committed.

Accordingly Robert the Abbot returning to *Moleme*, pick'd out, with those he had before, to the Number of 21 Monks, and all of them together repair'd to the Desert call'd *Cisteaux*, in the Diocese of *Chalon Saone*, which being then overgrown with Woods and Brambles, was wholly unfrequented by Men, and the habitation of wild Beasts. There, with the Consent of the Bishop of *Chalon*, and the Owner of the Ground, they began to build a Monastery. *Otto*, Duke of *Burgundy*, admiring their Zeal, finish'd the Timber Monastery they had begun, supplying them with all Necessaries, and giving them Lands for their Cattel.

This Place was made an Abby by the Legate's Authority; but the Monks of *Moleme* making Instance with Pope *Urban*, that their Abbot Robert might return to them, the said Pope gave Orders to his aforesaid Legate *Hugh* to procure the same to be done, if it might be, or otherwise to take Care that the Monks in the Desert might remain undisturb'd, and that those of *Moleme* should observe strict regular Discipline. Hereupon Robert the Abbot return'd to *Moleme*, with some of the Monks, who did not like the Desert, and in his Place those who stay'd behind chose *Albericus*, who had been their Prior, and suffer'd very much for inducing the Brethren to depart from *Moleme*. He sent two of his Monks to *Rome*, who procur'd a Bull from Pope *Paschal* exempting them from all Temporal and Spiritual Jurisdiction, that they might remain undisturb'd, and serve God according to their Rule.

699. Being thus establish'd, they reduc'd themselves to the strict Observance of the Rule of St. *Benedict*, rejecting all Innovations that had crept in, either in eating, lying or cloathing. And for as much as they could not find either in the Life or Rule of St. *Benedict*, that their said Founder had possess'd any Churches, Altars, or Oblations, or Rights of Burial, or Tithes, or Ovens, or Mills, or Towns, or Peasants, or that ever any Women had enter'd his Monastery, or any Dead been bury'd there, except his Sister; they therefore renounc'd all those Things, alledging, that where St. *Benedict* enjoins Monks to be Strangers to Secular Affairs, he plainly shows they ought not to give Place to any such in their Hearts. They also said, that the Tithes had been divided into four Parts by the holy Fathers, who were the Organs of the Holy Ghost, as the transgressing of whose Statutes was no less than Sacrilege, viz. one Part for the Bishop, another for the Priest, a third for Strangers resorting to the Church, or Widows and Orphans, or the Poor, who had no other Maintenance, and the 4th for the repairing of the Church. They therefore decreed, that all their Affairs without the Monastery should be manag'd by Lay Persons, because the Monks were to be wholly intent upon the Service of God. And because they knew, that St. *Benedict* had not built Monasteries in Cities, Castles, or Towns, but in Places remote from the Concourse of Men, they promis'd to do the same. In short, after having been long, as it were, abandon'd by the World, insomuch as to be under great Apprehension of wanting Bread, it pleas'd God so to touch the Hearts of pious People, that many learned Clergymen and Laymen of Quality resorted to them, insomuch that they at one time had 30 Novices together; from which Time they increas'd and prosper'd, zealously fulfilling and observing the strict Rules of their Order, and wonderfully edifying the Church.

This Order being afterwards much relax'd, through the Authority and ill Management of the Abbots of *Cisteaux*, the Abbot of *Clairvaux* obtain'd Power of the See of *Rome* to reform the same, which was accordingly perform'd, as appears by the Account of the whole Proceeding sent by the Abbot of *Savignac* to the Monasteries of the Order in *England*, dated 1264.

CISTERCIAN MONASTERIES

in ENGLAND.

WYRLEY
Monastery in Shropshire

View of Wyrley Monastery



CISTERCIAN MONASTERIES in ENGLAND.

W A V E R L E Y *Monastery in Surrey.*

ANNO 1128, the Abby of *Waverley* was founded by *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who first brought the *Cistercian* Order into *England*, being 2 Monks of the Foreign House d' *Annony*, to whom by his Deed he gave all *Waverley*, two Acres of Meadow at *Helstede*, with Grazing and Fuel in *Fernham Wood*.

Henry of Blois, also Bishop of *Winchester*, not only confirm'd the Donation of his Predecessor, but added to it one Rood of Land at *Wansford*: *Richard Toelive* also, Bishop of *Winchester*, gave them the Land all'd *Duckenfeld* on both Sides the Water of *Waslingale*; *Farannusius* of *Bologne* sold them the Lands of *Varemborg*, which Sale was confirm'd by *Geoffrey Granville*, Earl of *Essex*, Lord of the Fee. King *Richard I.* confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery.

F U R N E S *Monastery in Lancashire.*

IN the Year 1127, *Stephen*, Earl of *Moriton* and *Bologne*, founded the Monastery of *Furnes*, in the Vale then call'd *Bekangeysil*; but the same Monastery seems to have been founded before Anno 1124 at *Aundirneft*, in the Place call'd *Tulket*, where it continu'd three Years before it was remov'd to the latter Place. Both in the one and the other Place it was of the Order of *Savignac*, under the Rule of *St. Benedict*, and the Habit of the Monks was Grey. The first Abbot of *Furnes* was *Evan de Albriciis*, a Man of great Learning, and no less Piety. In the Days of the 4th Abbot, *Peter* of *York*, the Abbot of *Savignac* submitted himself, and all the Monasteries under him, at a general Chapter, to the *Cistercian* Order in the Hands of *St. Bernard*, then Abbot of *Clavallis*; but the aforesaid Abbot *Peter* appeal'd from that Surrender to the See Apostolick, and obtain'd of Pope *Eugenius III.* that his Monastery might ever remain of the same Order as it had been founded; but *Richard*, the 5th Abbot, presiding, it was restor'd to *Savignac* and the *Cistercian* Order. This Story is also to be seen in *Latin Verse*. The Founder of this Monastery, *Stephen* above mention'd, was afterwards King of *England*, by whose Grant, before his ascending the Throne, it appears he gave to the Monks of *St. Mary* at *Furnes* all the Forest of *Furnes* and *Wagney*.

William of *Lancaster* gave them the Lands of *Scarbwait* and *Egton*, as also the Use of the Waters of

Thwifan and *Winendermere*, for Carriage and Fishery, &c. *Michael Flemming* gave in Exchange for *Berdesig* and *Urzie* the Lands of *Ros* and *Crinleton*, and by Deed, dated 1153, he farther conferr'd on them *Fordboat*. *Agny*, the Wife of the aforesaid *William* of *Lancaster*, yielded up to them all the Lands she had claim'd by way of Dower.

Henry I. King of *England*, divided the Woods of *Furnes* between the Monks there and *William* the Son of *Gilbert*, ascertaining the Bounds of each of them; the said *William*, who (with Leave from the King) took the Name of *William* of *Lancaster*, Baron of *Kendal*, having been before call'd *Tailboys*.

The Bull of Pope *Eugenius* takes the Monks of *Furnes* into his Protection, confirms to them all their Liberties and Possessions, and ordains them to continue for ever in the same Order,

It was the Custom of this Monastery, contrary to all others, only to name those in their Catalogue of Abbots departed, who had been so for the Space of 10 Years, and dy'd Abbots; but they did not name those who after 10 Years had resign'd or been depos'd, or who dy'd before the 10 Years were complete.

The following are Daughters, or Houses deriv'd from *Furnes*, viz. the Monastery of *Caldre*, founded Anno 1134; that of *Swynsford*, Anno 1148; *Castro Dei*, in *Irisb*, *Fernoy*, in *Ireland*, Anno 1160; *de Insula*, that is, *Ynet*, in the same Country, Anno 1183; of the Holy Cross, in *Irisb*, *Webiraghaw*, the same Year as above; of *Witbnez*, in the same Country, Anno 1188; *de Petra Fertili*, in *Irisb*, *Corkonrath*, Anno 1197; of *Ruffin*, in the Isle of *Man*, Anno 1238; *de Surio* in *Ireland*, in *Irisb*, *Inselaghennagh*, Anno 1249.

R U S S I N *Abby in the Isle of Man, a Cell to Furnes,*

WAS founded in the Year 1134, says the Chronicle of the Isle of *Man* in the *Cotton Library*. (That it was founded, as above said, in 1238, is taken out of the Register of the Abby of *Furnes*.) In the Year 1176, *Godred*, King of *Man*, gave the venerable Abbot *Silvanus* a Part of the Land at *Mirefog*, where he immediately built a Monastery; but in Process of Time all the Lands, with the Monks, was granted to the Abby of *St. Mary* at *Ruffin*.

Anno 1134, *Olave*, King of *Man*, gave to *Yeo*, Abbot of *Furnes*, part of his Land of *Man* to build an Abby, at the Place call'd *Ruffin*. He also gave to the Churches of the Islands Lands and Liberties, and he was devout in the Divine Worship, and acceptable both to God and Man.

Here follow certain Sinodal Constitutions of the Diocese of Sodor in the Isle of Man, establish'd by Simon, Bishop of Sodor, Anno 1229.

Nothing above 32 Pence to be exacted for proving of Wills, but something to be given to the Poor.

The Goods of Persons intestate to be dispos'd of at the Will of the Bishop, or in his Absence of his Vicar-General.

The best Beast of six Shillings Value, or less, to be paid to the Church for such as die.

If a Man pays the Dues for the Dead, the Priest to have the Man's Stockings and Shoes to the Value of six Pence, and his Hat or Hood, whether of a greater or smaller Price, as that Man wore on *Christmas-Day*; as also his Shirt, his Girdle, to the Value of a Penny, and his Knife Value a Penny.

If a Man or Woman dies unable to content the Church for their Burial, those who would have taken their Goods, if they had been rich, shall pay for the Burial.

612. Brewers that sold Beer to pay a Tithe to the Church.

Weavers to pay to the Church two Pence yearly.

The following Constitutions were sign'd in the Church of St. Bradan in the Isle of Man, Anno 1291, the venerable Mark, Bishop of Man, presiding.

All Chaplains to be ready to visit the Sick, and to carry to them the Blessed Sacrament in decent manner, with a Bell going before.

All Chaplains to wear close Copes, and not Mantles.

Priests or Chaplains never to go to Taverns, or keep Taverns in their Houses, that they may not be given to Drunkenness, luxurious, or litigious, but give good Example, and teach Children the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Angelical Salutation.

Priests to take Care that Children do not die without Baptism, through their Neglect, nor to receive any Reward for baptizing, visiting the Sick, or burying the Dead, on Pain of Excommunication.

No Priest to permit the Concubine of another Priest, or an Adultress, to remain in his Parish.

None in holy Orders to keep Maid-Servants which might give Scandal.

None to officiate at the Altar with Gloves, Caps or Spurs on, but in decent Tonfure becoming their Degree.

Priests in their Parishes on *Sundays* to declare the *Ember Weeks*, Rogations, or Eves of Saints, that were *Fasting-Days*.

All Vicars to be accountable for Vestments and other Things belonging to the Church.

Women to be Church'd after lying in.

These may serve for a Specimen, the whole Number at length much exceeding the intended Brevity of this Work.

716. More Additions were also made to these Constitutions by *William Ruffel*, Bishop of Sodor, which, with the others afore mention'd, the Curious may see in *Dugdale*.

718. *Thomas*, by the Grace of God, King of Man and of the Islands, Earl of Derby, and Lord Stanley, (so he styles himself in his Deed dated the 28th of March, 1505) by the same gave to the Bishop of Sodor, or rather confirm'd, all the Churches, Lands, Tithes, and other Possessions, which his Predecessors Kings of Man had granted to them, viz. the Cathedral Church of St. Germain in *Holm Sodor*, or *Pele*, and the Church of St. Patrick there, with the

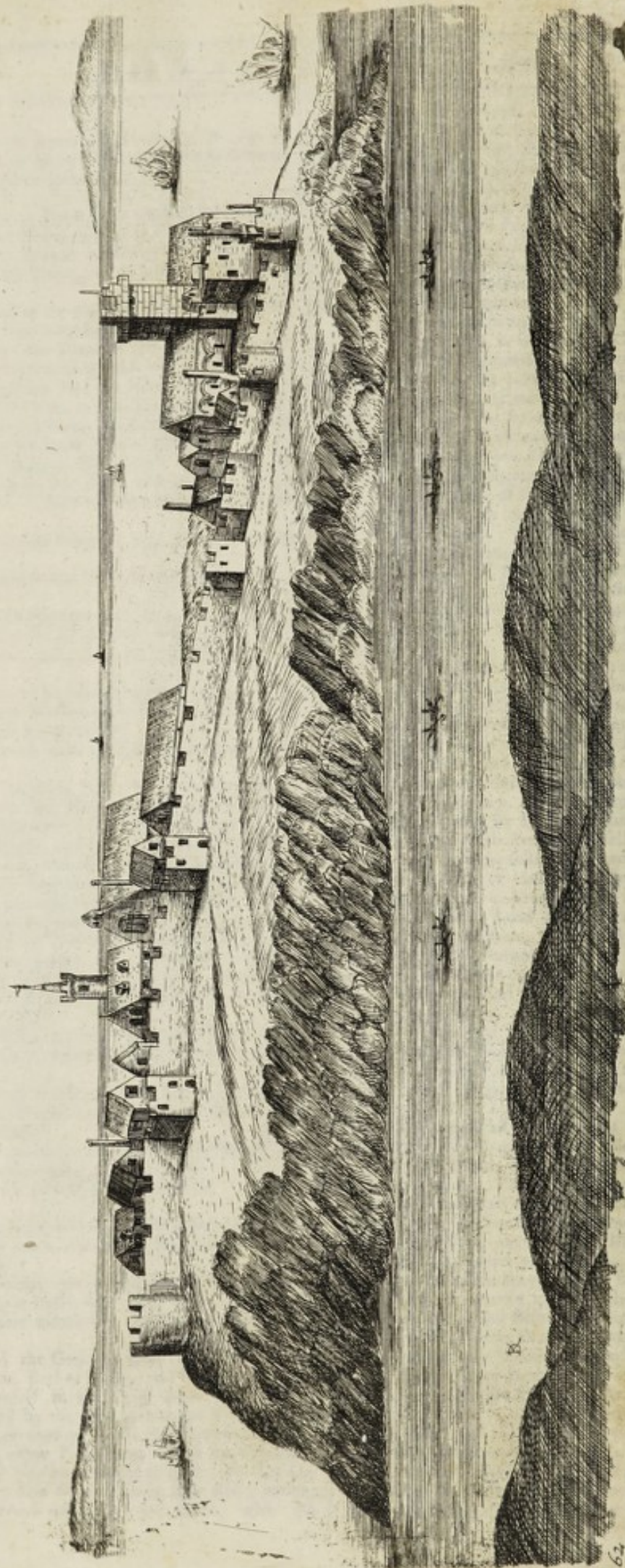
Ground where they stood, as also the Churches of St. Bradan, St. Patrick of *Jourby*, and St. *Orove*, with all their Tithes, Liberties, Profits, &c. and the third Part of the Tithes of all the Churches of Man, confirming to them a third of the Town of *Kirkby*, and that of *Kirkmaron*, with several other Tithes and Parts of Churches, and Parcels of Land, and all the Immunities, their Court, &c. This is all we have in *Dugdale* in relation to the Bishoprick of Sodor in the Isle of Man. *Godwin* takes no Notice of them; we shall therefore add what remains out of *Heylin*.

The Isle of Man is so equally seated between England and Ireland, that it was once a Controversy to which of them it appertain'd; but was at last adjudg'd to England, by reason that some venomous Creatures carry'd into it did not die; whereas none of that Sort can live in Ireland. It was once subject to the Kingdom of Northumberland, but taken from them by the Danes, Norwegians, and other Northern Nations, who plac'd therein a petty King of their own. The Succession of those Kings was as follows: 1. *Godred*, the Son of *Syrric*, 1065. 2. *Fingil*, the Son of *Godred*, 1066. 3. *Godred*, the Son of *Harald*, 1066. 4. *Lagman*, eldest Son of *Godred*, 1082. 5. *Dopnal*, the Son of *Tade*, 1089. 6. *Magnus*, King of Norway, 1098. 7. *Olave*, third Son of *Godred*, 1102. 8. *Godred*, Son of *Olave*, 1144. 9. *Reginald*, base Son of *Godred*, 1187. 10. *Olave*, the lawful Son of *Godred*, 1226. 11. *Harald*, Son of *Olave*, 1237. 12. *Reginald II.* Brother of *Harald*, 1249. 13. *Magnus II.* Brother to *Reginald*, 1252, who dying without Issue, *Alexander III.* King of Scots, brought this and all the other Western Islands under his Obedience. After that it was sometimes subject to the Crown of Scotland, and sometimes to England, till it was finally recover'd from the former by *William Montacute*, Earl of Salisbury, descended from the ancient Kings of Man, and by him afterwards sold to the Lord *Scroop*, by whose Attainder it fell to the Crown, and has since had the following Lords, viz. 1. *William Montacute*, Earl of Salisbury, 1340. 2. *William*, Lord *Scroop*, 1395. 3. *Henry*, Earl of Northumberland, 1399. 4. *William*, Lord Stanley, 1403. 5. *John*, Lord Stanley. 6. *Thomas*, Lord Stanley. 7. *Thomas*, Lord Stanley, 1485, created Earl of Man by King *Henry VII.* 8. *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of Derby, 1503. 9. *Edmund Stanley*, Earl of Derby, 1521. 10. *Henry Stanley*, Earl of Derby, 1572. 11. *Ferdinando Stanley*, Earl of Derby, 1593. 12. *William Stanley*, Earl of Derby, 1593. 13. *James Stanley*, Earl of Derby, 1642. 14. *Charles Stanley*, Earl of Derby, 1651. 15. *William Stanley*, Earl of Derby, 1672. 16. *John Stanley*, Earl of Derby, 1699.

The Bishoprick of Sodor in this Island was first erected by Pope Gregory IV. the Diocese consisting of the whole Island, and the *Hibrides*, or Western Islands of Scotland. The Bishop's Seat is at *Ruffin*, or *Castletown*, as now call'd; but in Latin he was entitled *Sodorenfis*. When this Island was annex'd to the Crown of England, the Western Islands withdrew their Obedience from the Bishop, and had one of their own, to whom they gave the same Title of *Sodorenfis*, tho' commonly call'd Bishop of the Isles. The Patronage of the Bishoprick was given with the Island by King *Henry IV.* to the *Stanleys*, who still hold it, and on the Vacancy thereof they nominate their design'd Bishop to the King, who having given his Consent, dismisses him to the Archbishop of York for his Consecration. This is perhaps the Reason why the Bishop of this Isle has no Seat in the House of Lords, because not at the King's disposing, none having Suffrage there but such as hold immediately of the King himself. Whether the Bishop of this Isle was formerly a Suffragan to the See of York, is not

The West Prospect of ^e Cathedral
Church of ^e Isle of Man.

Sodorenſis Eccl: Cath: - Page 29.



not easy to determine. In the Parliament 33 Hen. VIII. it was order'd, that the Bishop of Man should be reputed of that Province, which is some Argument that it was not so before.

This Diocese contains only 17 Parishes, five of which are Market-Towns, the rest Villages. Bishop *postwood* says, that in the Time of the Persecution under *Dioclesian*, many Christians fled into Scotland, to whom King *Crastinus* assign'd the Isle of Man, and there built them a magnificent Church, to the Honor of our Blessed Saviour, calling it *Fanum Solorense*, whence the Bishops of the Island took their Name.

The CATALOGUE of the Bishops of Sodor, or the Isle of Man, from Heylin and Le Neve.

1. *Amphibalus*, the first Bishop of Man, Anno Domini 360.
2. *Germanus*, appointed by St. Patrick of Ireland, 447, (Le Neve.)
3. *Conindicus*.
4. *Ronulus*, both said to have been consecrated by St. Patrick, without Dates: All these three omitted by Heylin.
5. *Machillus*, *Machoidus*, or *Machutus*, by some reckon'd the second Bishop, 518.
6. *Conanus*, 600, says Le Neve, omitted by Heylin.
7. *Michael*, without Date.
8. *Wimundus*, or *Regmundus*, 1151, says Heylin; 1114 Le Neve.
9. *John*, 1151, Le Neve; without Date in Heylin.
10. *Michael*, omitted by Heylin.
11. *Nicholas de Meaux*, 1203.
12. *Reginald*, 1217.
13. *J*----- mention'd by Le Neve as Witness to a Deed of *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of York, omitted by Heylin.
14. *Simon*, 1229, or 1230.
15. *Lawrence*, 1248, or 1249.
16. *Richard*, 1257, dedicated the Church of St. Mary in *Rustin*, or *Castletown*.
17. *Onachus*, or *Itanus*, 1289.
18. *Mauritius*, 1296, says Heylin; Le Neve takes no Notice of him.
19. *Mark*, 1301, Lord Chancellor, says Heylin; Le Neve dates him 1291.
20. *Alan*, 1305.
21. *Gilbert*, 1321.
22. *Bernard*, 1324.
23. *Thomas*, 1348. These four last not mention'd by Heylin.
24. *William Ruffel*, 1350, Heylin; 1348 Le Neve.
25. *John Donkan*, 1374; not mention'd by Heylin.
26. *Robert Waldbey*, 1396, Heylin; Le Neve questions it.
27. *John Grene*, 1452.
28. *Thomas Burton*, 1458.
29. *Richard*, 1483: These three in Le Neve; Heylin leaves a Blank, and mentions them not.
30. *Huam Blackleach*, 1505, Heylin; 1487 Le Neve.
31. *Thomas Stanley*, 1510, Le Neve, in whose stead Heylin places *Robert Ferrar*.
32. *Henry Man*, 1555, Heylin; 1546 Le Neve.
33. *Thomas Stanley*, 1570, according to Le Neve, who supposes him to be the same above mention'd, depriv'd by Queen Mary, and restor'd by Queen Elizabeth. Heylin takes no Notice of him.
34. *John Salisbury*, 1571, Le Neve; not mention'd by Heylin.
35. *John Merrick*, 1556, Heylin; 1576 Le Neve.

36. *George Lloyd*, 1604, Heylin; 1599 Le Neve, who says he was translated to *Chester* in 1604.
37. *Andrew Knox*, 1606.
38. *John Knox*, without Date: These two in Heylin; Le Neve makes a *Quere* of them.
39. *John Philips*, without Date in Heylin; 1604 in Le Neve.
40. *William Forster*, without Date in Heylin; 1633 Le Neve.
41. *John Leslie*, 1630, Heylin; Le Neve makes a *Quere* of him.
42. *Richard Parry*, 1641, Heylin; Le Neve calls him *Parr*, and his Date 1635.
43. *Isaac Barrow*, 1660, translated to *St. Asaph*, 1669, and had *Sodor* in Commendam till 1671, says Heylin; Le Neve only differs in making the first Date 1663.
44. *Henry Bridgman*, 1671.
45. *John Lake*, 1682, translated to *Bristol*.
46. *Baptist Levinz*, 1684.
- See vacant five Years.
47. *Thomas Wilson*, 1697.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd:

Upon three Ascents, the Virgin Mary standing with her Arms distended between two Pillars, on the Dexter whereof a Church in Base, the ancient Arms of Man.

Y N E S

Abby in Ireland, a Cell to Furnes.

THE Abby of *Ynes* was founded in the Year of our Lord 1180, being the third after the Conquest of *Ulfster* in Ireland, when *John Curcy*, the Conqueror thereof, founded the same, in the Island of *Ynes-Curcy*, for it was then so call'd; which Abby had before been founded by a King of *Ulfster*, call'd *Magnellus Makenlese*, in the Year 1126, near *St. Finnan's Well*, in the Country call'd *Erynach*, and nam'd it the Abby of *Carick*, being a Daughter of *Sa-voigney*.

At the Time of the Conquest of *Ulfster*, the aforesaid Lord *John Curcy* destroy'd the Monastery of *Carick*, because it was a Place of Strength, and did him much Harm; but to make Amends, founded, or rather translated it to his Island of *Ynes-Curcy*, and gave to his Maternal House of *Furnes*, towards building of it, the same Lands it had in the former Place of the Gift of King *Magnellus* aforesaid; and thus the House of *Ynes* became a Daughter to *Furnes*.

N E T H E

Abby in Glamorganshire.

Richard Granville, and his Wife *Constance*, gave to the Church of the Blessed Trinity at *Savigney* all the Waste that was about these four Waters, viz. *Nethe*, *Thoty*, *Cloed*, and *Poncan*, with the Chapel of his Castle of *Nethe*, with the Tithes, and half the Fish of *Nethe*, the Mill of *Cloed*, the Meadows about it, and many other Possessions, upon Condition that the Abbot and Monastery of *Savigney* should found a Monastery at *Nethe*, to remain there for ever under an Abbot.

King John, in the 9th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all these and other Grants, and gave to the Monks himself *Huntingeshill, Brigeton, and Torgebil*, taking the Monastery into his own Protection.

BASINGWICK

Abby in Flintshire, founded Anno 1131.

720. King Henry II. by his Charter, confirm'd to the Monks at *Basingwerk* Lands to the Value of ten Pounds at *Longenedale*, as also all the Tenements given them by *Ranulph Earl of Chester*, and his Barons, viz. *Haliwell and Fulibrock*, and the Chapel of *Basingwerk*, where they first were, with the Mills, &c.

721. *Llewellyn*, Prince of *North Wales*, and his Son *David*, confirm'd all Grants of their Ancestors and others to the said Monastery; the Charter of the former not dated, that of the latter 1240.

TINTM

Abby in Wales, founded Anno 1131.

722. William, Lord Marshal of England, and Earl of *Pembroke*, gave to the Monks of *St. Mary at Tintem*, or rather confirm'd all the Lands, Possessions, Liberties and Immunities, they had from his Predecessors; the Particulars, very many and extensive, to be seen in *Dugdale*. The Confirmation of *Robert Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, mentions the Lands of *Porcastek, Pentick, Modisgar, &c.*

725. *Walter Fitz-Richard*, the Grandson of *William*, the Son of *Osbert*, to whom King *William the Conqueror* had given the Manors of *Wolleston and Tudenham*, and all he could conquer from the *Welsh*, was the Founder of this Monastery of *Tintem*, in the Year 1131. This *Walter* dying without Issue, was succeeded by his Brother *Gilbert Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, whose Grandson *Richard Strongbow* was the Conqueror of *Leinster* in *Ireland*. The Male Line of these *Strongbows* failing, *Maud*, the eldest of their Female Heirs, was marry'd to *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk* and *Sussex*. There follows a long Genealogy of *Laceys, Bigods*, and others, too tedious to deserve a Place here, but may be seen in the *Monasticon*.

RIEVAL

Monastery in Yorkshire.

727. IN the Reign of King *Henry I.* flourish'd *St. Bernard*, Abbot of *Claraval*, a renowned Man, the Father of many Monks, who by Divine Instinct sent a good Plantation into England. His Monks were honourably receiv'd by the King and Kingdom, and founded a Monastery in *Yorkshire*, which was call'd *Rieval*, being the first of the *Cistercian* Order in that Country. In the Year 1132, *Walter Espec*, a great Man, and powerful with the King, receiv'd those *Cistercian* Monks sent by *Bernard*, and plac'd them in the Solitude of *Blackmour*, near the Water *Rye*, whence their Monastery was call'd *Rieval*. With

them went *William*, the first Abbot, a Man of consummate Virtue, and excellent Memory.

The aforesaid *Walter Espec* had a Son, call'd also *Walter*, who having unfortunately broke his Neck by a Fall from his Horse, his Father resolv'd to make *CHRIST* Heir of Part of his Lands, and accordingly founded three Monasteries. The first was the Monastery of *Kirkham*, founded Anno 1122, and for the Maintenance thereof, and of the Burden of Hospitality, he appropriated to it seven Churches, with Lands and Possessions to the Value of 1100 Marks in the Counties of *York* and *Northumberland*.

Afterwards he founded the Monastery of *Rieval*, Anno 1131, and lastly that of *Wardon*, Anno 1136. His Sister *Adelina* was marry'd to *Peter Roos*; the Genealogy of whose Family may be seen in *Dugdale* down to *George Manners*, who dy'd in the Year 1513.

The Deed of *Walter Espec* mentions all the Possessions by him bestow'd on this Monastery. This is follow'd by a long Particular of Donors and Donations. The Grant of *Roger Clerc* confers on it all the Land lying between the Ditch drawn by the Monks and the Waste of *Pickering*. An Agreement was also made between those Monks and the Church of *Kirkham*, whereby they settled several Points that had been controverted between them, and ascertain'd the Rights of each.

Pope *Alexander III.* by his Bull, dated 1160, took this Monastery into his Protection, enjoining that the *Cistercian* Order should there continue for ever, confirming to them all their Possessions, many of which are there specify'd, exempting them from paying of Tithes; forbidding all Persons to detain any of the Brethren of the House; charging all Bishops not to interdict them, unless for some notorious Offence; allowing them to perform the Divine Office in private, tho' the County should happen to be under an Interdict, declaring any Person excommunicate that should presume to steal any thing out of their Lands, or to take any Man thence, and confirming all Immunities granted them by King *Henry*.

A Grant of *Stephen Mainil* of *Stainton* conveys to this Monastery all the Lands of *Stainton*; and one of *Hextildis*, Countess of *Eslehetela*, confirms to it all the Donation of *Richard Comin* at *Staincroft*.

FOUNTAINS

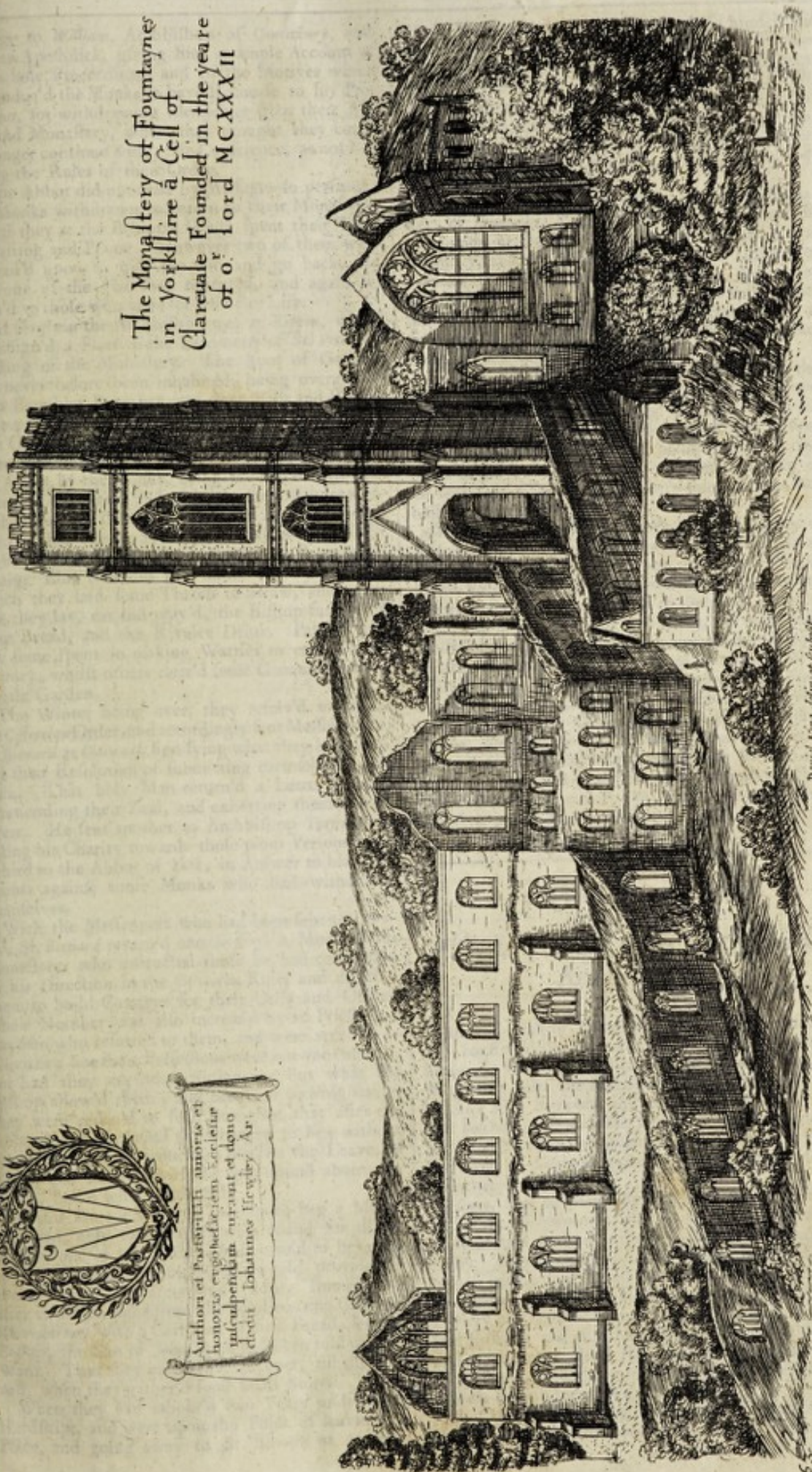
Monastery in Yorkshire, a Cell to Claraval, founded Anno 1132.

Rieval, as has been said, was the first Monastery of the *Cistercian* Order in England, the Fame of whose Sanctity extending to the *Benedictin* Monastery of *St. Mary at York*, several of the Monks there being convinc'd that there was a great Relaxation in the Observance of their Rules, resolv'd to withdraw themselves to follow the same, according to the Letter, after the Example of the Monks at *Rieval*. Thirteen Monks having thus agreed to quit this Monastery for a more austere Life, the Abbot oppos'd them; but by the Assistance of *Turstin*, Archbishop of *York*, they withdrew themselves, and were by him for some time maintain'd in his own House. This was in the Year 1132. The Abbot sent his Complaint against the Archbishop and those Monks to the King, and at the same time to the Bishops, Abbots, and the neighbouring Monasteries. On the other hand Archbishop *Turstin*, to prevent any ill Consequences of those Letters from the Abbot, writ

The Monastery of Fountaynes
in Yorkshire a Cell of
Clarevale Founded in the yeare
of o^r lord MCXXXII

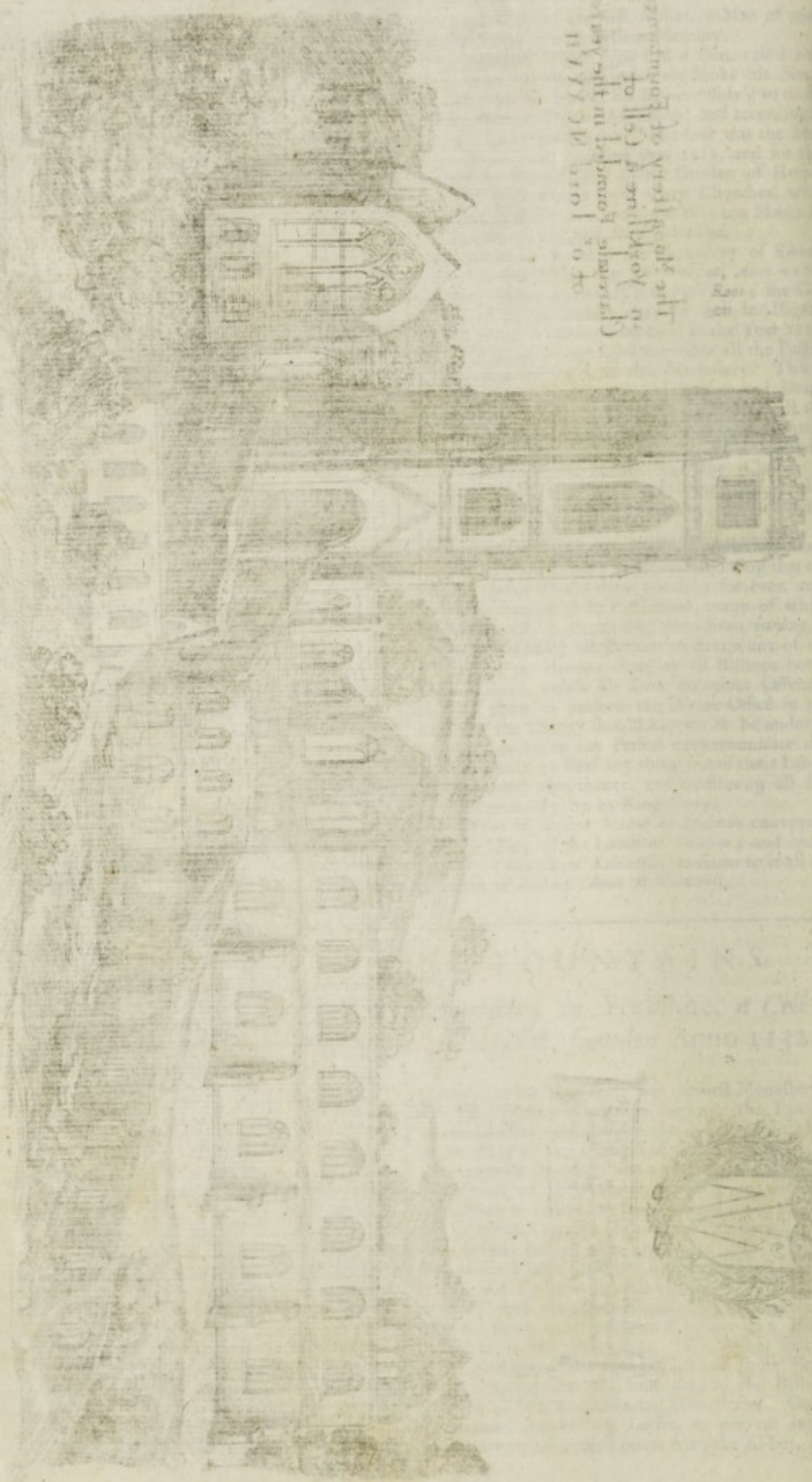


Auctor et Pastoratus amoris et
honoris episcopatus ecclesiarum
insculpendam curavit et dono
dedit Johannes Hewley Ar.



David King delin et sculpit

The 10th of
 the 11th of
 the 12th of
 the 13th of
 the 14th of
 the 15th of
 the 16th of
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large to William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and gave Apostolick, giving him an ample Account of the whole Proceedings, and of the Motives which induc'd the Monks to have Recourse to his Protection, for withdrawing themselves from their Abbot and Monastery, where they thought they could no longer continue with a safe Conscience, as not fulfilling the Rules of their Order.

The Abbot did not cease by Messages to persuade the Monks withdrawn to return to their Monastery, whilst they at the Bishop's House spent their Time Fasting and Prayer. However two of them were prevail'd upon to quit the rest, and go back, and at one of the two soon repented, and again return'd to those who were for a stricter Life.

At Christmas the Archbishop was at Rippon, where he assign'd a Place in the Patrimony of St. Peter for erecting of the Monastery. The Spot of Ground had never before been inhabited, being overgrown with Brambles, lying between steep Hills and Rocks, more proper for a Retreat of wild Beasts than human Use, and call'd *Syedale*, that is, the Vale of *Syr*, Brook running by it. Richard, the Prior, was chosen Abbot by the Monks, being the first of this Monastery of *Fountains*, and with him they withdrew into that uncouth Desert, without any House to shelter them in that Winter Season, or Provisions to subsist on, but entirely depending on the Divine Providence. A large Elm stood in the midst of the Vale, on which they laid some Thatch or Straw, and under that they lay, eat and pray'd, the Bishop furnishing them Bread, and the Rivulet Drink. Part of the Day some spent in making Wattles to erect a little Oratory, whilst others clear'd some Ground to make a little Garden.

The Winter being over, they resolv'd to follow the Cistercian Order, and accordingly sent Messengers to St. Bernard at *Claraval*, signifying what they had done, and their Resolution of submitting themselves to his Rule. That holy Man return'd a Letter to them, commending their Zeal, and exhorting them to persevere. He sent another to Archbishop *Turstin*, extolling his Charity towards those pious Persons, and a third to the Abbot of *York*, in Answer to his Complaints against those Monks who had withdrawn themselves.

With the Messengers who had been sent to *Claraval*, St. Bernard return'd one *Geoffrey*, a Monk of his Monastery, who instructed those he had committed to his Direction in the Cistercian Rule, and directed them to build Cottages for their Cells and Offices. Their Number was also increas'd by 10 Priests and Laymen who resorted to them, and were receiv'd as Novices; but their Possessions were not yet enlarg'd, nor had they any other Sustainance but what the Bishop allow'd them; and the Year proving scarce, they were reduc'd to such Streights, that after the Abbot had been round the Country to beg without Success, they were reduc'd to feed on the Leaves of Trees, and some with Herbs they found about the Fields, boil'd with a little Salt.

At this Time a Stranger coming to beg a Morsel of Bread, only two Loaves were found for all the Monks, one of which the Abbot caus'd to be given to the Stranger, saying, God would provide for them, which was accordingly done. Immediately after two Men came from the neighbouring Castle of *Knarborough* with a Cart-load of fine Bread, sent by *Eustace*, the Son of *John*, who had been told of their Want. Thus they pass'd that Summer, till the Harvest, when they gather'd some small Store.

When they had labour'd two Years under these Hardships, and were upon the Point of leaving the Place, and going away to St. Bernard at *Claraval*,

Hugh, Dean of *York*, falling sick, order'd himself and all he had to be carry'd to the Monastery of *Fountains*, and being a wealthy Person, he brought great Relief to the House. Not long after *Serlo* and *Tosti*, two Canons of *York*, both very rich, devoted themselves and all they had to this Monastery; and *Robert de Sartis*, a Knight, gave his Town of *Hartlebow* and Forest-Land of *Warkefall*; as did *Serlo de Pem-* 743.
broke his Town of *Caiton*.

The 5th Year after the Foundation of the Monastery of *Fountains*, *Ranulphus Merlay* gave a Place in his Lands to build another, which was call'd *New Monastery*, and the first Offspring of the Church of *Fountains*. At the same time *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, gave a Place call'd *Haverholm* to build a Monastery of this Order. Richard, the second Abbot of *Fountains*, is applauded as a Man of singular Virtue, Humility and holy Sagacity. 744.

Hugh Bolebeck gave the little Town of *Woburn* in the Diocese of *Lincoln* to *Henry*, the third Abbot of *Fountains*. In the Year 1146, being the 13th after the Foundation of *Fountains*, the Bishop of *Berg* in *Norway* coming into *England*, and being edify'd at the Sight of these Monks, he obtain'd some of them to be sent over with him, who there founded the Monastery of *Lisa*.

Anno 1147, *Henry Lacey* founded the Monastery of *Kirkstall* in *Yorkshire*. The same Year *William Earl of Albemarle* founded that which was call'd *Vallis Dei*, or God's Vale, in *Lincolnshire*, and the same *William*, in 1150, founded that of *Melfe* in *Yorkshire*.

Having said so much of this Abby, we must refer the Reader to *Dugdale* for the Lives of the Abbots, and the Grants and Confirmations of *Alan*, Earl of *Britany*, *Roger Mowbray*, *Swane Torneton*, *Roger Mowbray*, *Richard Hedon*, *Roger Lacey*, *Bertram Haget*, *William Haget*, *William Casuley*, *Robert Sarz*, Archbishop *Turstin*, Archbishop *Henry*, *Nigelus Mowbray*, *Aalizi de Gant*, *Ralph Lord of Midelham*, *Alice de Rameli*, and King *Richard II.* all of them extending from the Page above in the Margin to P. 759, which are too tedious to insert, and would be tiresome to most Readers.

QUARRER

Abby in the Isle of Wight, founded
Anno 1132.

Richard, Earl of *Exeter*, the Son of Earl *Baldwin*, 760.
confirm'd the Gift of his Father to the Monks of *Saviney* in the Isle of *Wight*, being Land to build a Monastery, viz. the Manor of *Arcton*, with the Lands of *Sieck* and *Boccomb*, and the Mills of *Christchurch* and *Bolcherst*, &c. and the said Earl *Richard* gave to God and St. *Aboria* of *Quarrer*, and the Monks there, the Land of *Bolcherst*, granting and confirming several other Donations.

Henry, Son to *Maud* the Empress, who stil'd himself Duke of *Normandy*, and Earl of *Anjou*, gave to these Monks *Lockwell*, there to build their capital Abby. *Engelgerius Bohun* gave them the Lands of *Haseley* in the said Island; *William Vernon*, Earl of *Devonshire*, gave a small Island, which was before his Fishery of *Christchurch*, and a small Island below the said Fishery, and all the Messuage by their Mill; and by another Deed the same Earl granted them 200 Acres of his Manor of *Weley*, with several other Parcels therein mention'd.

A Controversy arising between these Monks and those of the Abby of *Lyra* about certain Tithes and Re- 762.

Revenues in and about *Arretone, Hasely, Titchingham, Lovccumb, Sandcumb, Cefbam, Carebroke* Caſtle, *Kieberg* and *Riechburg*, in the Pariſh of *Carebroke*, the Difference was amicably agreed and adjusted between them by Deed, dated 1289.

763. King Henry II. confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery, as did *Iſabel de Fortibus*, Countess of *Albemarle* all the Donations to the same by any of her Ancestors, enumerating the same.

CUMBERMERE

Monastery in Cheshire, founded Anno 1133.

764. **H**ugh Malbank, with the Consent of his Lord *Ranulphus*, Earl of *Cheſter*, gave to God his Place of *Gumbergare*, for founding of an Abby of the Order of *St. Benedict*, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin and *St. Michael* the Archangel, with all the Wood and Plain, Waters, Water-Courses, Fisheries, Meadows, Pasture, and all other Things there; also his Manor of *Winkys*, and the Town of *Ruthal* and *Ladmore*, and *Enrley* and *Dodcor*, the Mill of *Chilly*, with the Pool and Fishery, as also the Woods call'd *Brendewood* and *Light-Crickwood*, and *Butterbly*; likewise common Pasture for all Sorts of Cattle, the 4th Part of the Town of *Wych*, and the Tithe of the Salt and Salt-Pits, and Authority to keep their Court, and the Assize of Bread and Beer, &c. He farther granted, that his Lord the Earl of *Cheſter* should be the principal Founder and Protector of the said Church and Monks.

765. King Henry III. by his Charters dated the 16th and the 50th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the aforesaid Grants. *Wyoun*, the Son of *Jonas*, conferr'd on these Monks the Tithe of all the Fish taken every where upon the *Dec* throughout his Lordship of *Overton*, and also of the Toll of his Mill at *Overton*. *Owen*, the Son of *Griffin* of *Bromfield*, confirm'd the aforesaid Grant, as did *Ranulphus* Earl of *Cheſter* all the Donations of *Hugh Malbank* above mention'd. Lastly, *Hubert de Burgo*, Justiciar of England, confirm'd to these Monks the Grant made to them of the Lands of *Cheſtulle* and *Hull*, made to them by *Richard de Cheſtulle*.

GEROUDON

Abby in Leicestershire,

768. **W**AS founded Anno 1135, by Robert Earl of *Leicester*, and was a Cell of *Waverley*. The Charter of King *Edward III.* dated the 14th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Grants made to these Monks by the Founders, viz. five Carucates and three Roods of Land at *Geroudon*, all he had at *Distley*, two Carucates at *Syngholthorp*, the Land at *Dixley*, and *Shapel Wood*. After this, the said Charter proceeds to confirm many other Grants, being those of *Margaret* Countess of *Wincheſter*, *Margaret de Fortibus* Countess of *Derby*, *Ranulphus* Earl of *Cheſter*, *Aſkail de Bergeſ*, *Gilbert de Colevil*, *Robert de Brays*, *William* the Son of *Robert de Reppiste*, *Geoffrey de Eſtan*, *Thomas Stokes*, *Roger Croft*, *William Bones*, *Hugh* the Son of *Geoffrey of Rempeſton*, *William Briware*, and *Adam Kerthall*.

The Grant of *Harzifus*, Countess of *Albemarle*, mentions her giving four Carucates of Land at *Eſtwell*, confirm'd by the Deed of her Son *William* Earl of *Albemarle*.

SWINESHED

Abby in Lincolnshire, founded Anno 1134.

King Henry II. by his Charter, confirm'd to the Monks of *St. Mary* at *Swineshed* the Place below the Willows in *Swineshed* Marsh, where the Abby was founded, with all the Meadow, and the 4th Part of the same Marsh, two Fisheries, the Mills of *Burtoft*, *Sudwell*, *Mainceſtre*, *Caldcoth*, and *Caſterton*, the Lands of *Tolon* and *Honſgroft*, and 60 Acres at *Haye*, with many other Possessions granted by several Donors.

CALDER

Abby in Cumberland, founded Anno 1134.

THE same King Henry II. also confirm'd to the Monks of *Calder* all their Lands and Tenements, viz. the Lands of *Calder*, where their Abby was seated, being the Gift of *Ranulphus Meſchin*, with several other Donations by him, and many other Benefactors.

The Abbot and Monks of *Calder*, Anno 1262, by Deed, consented that the Archbishop of *York* should order of the Disposal of the Churches of *St. John Baptist* at *Bechermet*, and *St. Michael* of *Arlokedene* in *Coupland*, of which they had the Patronage, in regard that they could not freely dispose of them when vacant, by reason of the Interest made by great Men, which sometimes oblig'd them to present against their Wills, and at other Times made them liable to the Indignation of such Persons. The Archbishop accordingly ordain'd, that the Church of *St. John* at *Bechermet*, which was nearest to the Monks, should ever remain to them entire for their own Use, and that the Church of *St. Michael* of *Arlokedene* should for ever be annex'd to the Archdeaconry of *Richmond*.

BELLELAND or BILAND

Abby in Yorkshire, founded Anno 1134

BY Roger *Mowbray*, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, who upon several Occasions remov'd them four times, till at last they settled in this Place. This Roger was the Son of *Nigellus de Albancio*, or *d'Aubigni*, who having done great Service to King Henry I. in his Wars, was by him rewarded with the Lands of Roger *Mowbray* in *Normandy*, and his Earldom of *Northumberland* in *England*, the said *Mowbray* having forfeited for serving against King Henry, with this Injunction, that his Heir should take the Name of *Mowbray*; and accordingly his Son was call'd *Roger*.

Mowbray, being the Founder of this Monastery spoken of.

Walter Sciftings, Parson of Kildale, gave to these Monks of Belleland two Plough-Lands at Nunthorpe: one Wake, and his Wife Joanna Stutevil, all the Lands and Tenements they had or might have at Nunthorpe, with the Capital Messuage of that Town, and one at Martlerby, Lashforpe, the Town of St. Felix, &c.

John, Son and Heir to John Mowbray, Lord of the Manor of Haxibolme, and of the Honors of Gouber and Gouber, in the Year 1345, confirm'd all the Donations made to these Monks by his Predecessors. The Earl Marshal, and Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Mowbray and Segrave, in the 9th Year of King Richard II. which was the Year of Grace 1386, confirm'd the Foundation-Grant made by his Ancestor above nam'd.

See p. 1027 among the Addenda.

B I L D E W A S

Abby in Shropshire, founded Anno 1135.

King Stephen confirm'd to the Monks of the Church of St. Cadda at Bildewas all that Manor, as it had been granted them by Roger, Bishop of Chester, from Scor and Lot, and Geld, and Danegeld, and other Charges.

Gilbert Lacy gave them all Hernege; Osbert, the Son of William, Lord of Stirthelege, the Capital Messuage of his House in the Town of Stirthelege, with all its Buildings and Appurtenances, and half the Garden, and an Orchard without his Court-Gate, as also 60 Acres of Land there, and 36 Acres with the Wood at them at the same Town.

The Monks of St. Mary at Crokesden for ever yielded up to those at Bildewas all their Town call'd Edcney, near Egmondon, in Exchange for their Grange at Caldun. Petronilla Montfort confirm'd to the Monks of Bildewas the Contract made between them and her Father Walter Dunstanville, by which they yielded up to him the Manor of Upton, upon certain Considerations therein mention'd.

Robert Corbet made a Donation to these Monks of all Hulemore, by another Deed of the Mill of Wontenore, and by a third of all Ritton. His Son Richard gave them all Kinserton; Geoffrey Randolph the Capital Messuage of the Town of Riketon; Richard, Lord of Leighton, the Place call'd Mofending; Hamon Walton half the Town of Walton; Robert Traynel all he had in half the Town of Hatton; Robert Aston all his Land of Raggedon.

King Richard I. by his Charter, dated the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Donations made to these Monks, particularly enumerating and making mention of them.

St. M A R Y's

Abby near Dublin in Ireland, a Cell to Bildewas, founded Anno 1139.

King Henry II. by his Charter, gave and granted to this Abby of White Monks, as they are therein stil'd, the Lands of Clunlif, Driffock, Port-

mirnoch, Kathemy, Murlegan, Kinkrenan, Donnatbirn, Karrechovan, Cuocror, Balimachelmer, Culmin, Kilmuckesbe, Balilugan, Lefloun and Munnacon. All the same confirm'd to them by the second Charter of the same King.

B I T L E S D E N

Abby in Buckinghamshire, founded Anno 1147.

IN the Reign of King Henry, one Robert Mepertfoal was Lord of Bitlesden, who, for having stolen a Dog in the King's Court, gave to Geoffrey, Chamberlain of Chinton, then very great with the King, all the Town of Bitlesden, with five Rood-Lands adjoining at Witefeld, on Condition he should protect him from undergoing the Judgment of the Court for that Fact. This Land afterwards escheated to the Earl of Leicester, who gave it to his Steward Ernaldus de Bosco, and he foreseeing that the said Lands might not afterwards remain secure to him and his Heirs, with the Advice and Consent of the said Earl, founded an Abby there, and by Deed gave it those Lands. The aforesaid Robert Mepertfoal would afterwards have su'd for Bitlesden; but the Monks of that Place, with the Advice and Assistance of the aforesaid Earl, gave Robert 10 Marks, and by that means obtain'd his Deed and Confirmation. Thus the Abby of Bitlesden was begun and founded in the Year of Grace 1147.

By a second Deed, the same Ernaldus de Bosco convey'd to these Monks his Lands at Sygrefham. By Inquisition taken in the Reign of King Edward it was found, that the Lands of Mairelond were not liable to the Duty of Scutage. Robert Earl of Leicester confirm'd the Grant of the aforesaid Ernaldus de Bosco to the Church of St. Mary of Geronden, to which Bitlesden was a Cell.

W A R D O N

Abby in Bedfordshire, founded Anno 1136.

King Stephen by Charter, dated Anno 1135, confirm'd the Foundation of this Abby by William Espre, with his Grants to the same, the Monks being brought from Rieval, to which this was a Cell. King Richard I. in the 10th Year of his Reign, ratify'd the same, mentioning the particular Lands given to it.

F O R D

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

Richard, the Son of Baldwin de Brieniis, by a Niece of King William the Conqueror, receiv'd of him the whole Honor and Barony of Oxhampton in Devonshire, and the Custody of the Castle of Exeter, for which Reason he was call'd Viscount of Devonshire. In his old Age, Anno 1133, he founded a Monastery of Cistercians at Brightley near Oxhampton. He dying with-

without Issue, the Inheritance fell to his Sister *Alice*, who was also call'd Viscountess. When the Monks had been five Years at *Brightley*, being no longer able to subsist for want of Provisions, they resolv'd to return to their Monastery of *Waverley*, whence they had been brought. The said Viscountess seeing them as they travell'd afoot two and two through her Manor of *Thorncomb*, with the Cross carry'd before them, enquir'd into the Cause of their Departure, which being told her, she immediately gave them her aforesaid Manor of *Thorncomb*, with the principal Mansion of the same, then call'd *Ford*, and afterwards *Wesford*. There they continu'd six Years, till convenient Dwellings and Offices had been built for them at the Place then call'd *Hartseshath*, but since *Ford*.

786. *Hawisia de Courtenay*, descended from the aforesaid *Alice*, gave to the Monks of *Ford* the Lands of *Harteyn* for the Maintenance of three poor Persons in the Infirmary. Afterwards *Geoffrey Pomeray* having recover'd the Lands of *Tale*, resign'd the same to these Monks, induc'd thereto by *Robert de Courtenay*, Son to the above nam'd *Hawisia*, who on that Account paid him 50 Marks Sterling. This Family of the *Courtenays* flourish'd long, of whom more may be seen in *Dugdale*, where it is particularly mention'd, that one of them, whose Name was *John*, being in a dreadful Storm one Night at Sea, was deliver'd by the Prayers of the Monks of *Ford*, in which he express'd he had great Faith. Two *Hughs* of this Family successively very much oppress'd the Monks here, exacting from them what was not their Due to pay, infringing their Immunities in the Manor of *Tale*, and obliging them to an Acknowledgment of 50 Shillings a Year to the Church of *Cruck*.
- 789.
791. The Deed of *Joscelin Pomeray* conferr'd all his Town of *Tale* on the Monks of *Ford*, which was confirm'd to them by his Successor *John Pomeray*, and King *Richard I.* by his Charter, dated the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the Donations made to this Monastery.

BUCKFAST

Abby in Devonshire,

792. WAS founded and endow'd by *Richard Bouzan*, who gave to the Monks there all his Lands of *Holm*, to be held of him and his Heirs for ever, they paying for the same the 30th Part of a Knight's Fee. King *Henry II.* confirm'd his Grant.

MELSA or MEAUX

Abby in Yorkshire, founded Anno 1150.

THIS Place had the Name from the former Inhabitants, who coming over with King *William* the Conqueror from a City in *France* call'd *Meldis* in *Latin*, and *Meaux* in *French*, and settling here, gave this Appellation to their new Habitation, in Memory of their former Dwelling in *France*.

793. The Founder of this Monastery was *William le Gros*, Earl of *Albemarle*, and Lord of *Holderness*, and as it were of all *Yorkshire*. This Earl had made a Vow to take a Journey to *Jerusalem*, which he could

not fulfil, by reason of his Age and Heaviness of Body. Being much disturb'd in Conscience on this Account, he was advis'd by *Adam*, one of the first Monks of the Monastery of *Fountains*, to build a Monastery of the *Cistercian* Order to redeem his said Vow; which if he perform'd, the said *Adam* engag'd to obtain Absolution from his Vow of the Pope. The Earl consented, and *Adam* having negotiated the Affair with Pope *Eugenius III.* pitch'd upon this Place of *Melsa*, then overgrown with Woods, and hemm'd in with Waters and Marshes, for his Monastery. There was in that same Place a small rising Ground, call'd *St. Mary's Hill*, on the Top whereof the said *Adam* fix'd his Staff in the Earth, saying, *Let this Place be call'd the King's Court, the Vineyard of Heaven, and the Gate of Life; let there be here created People worshipping CHRIST.* This Place the Earl had design'd for a Park, and this had been the Land given by King *William* the Conqueror to *Gamella*, the Son of *Ketellus de Melsa*, of the City of *Meaux* in *France*, who, as has been said, therefore gave it this Name. Earl *William*, tho' at first unwilling to part with that Spot of Ground, at last consented, and built there a large House and a Chapel, into which he brought Monks from the Monastery of *Fountains* and appointed *Adam* aforesaid their first Abbot. The Monks from that Time began to earn their Bread with the Sweat of their Brows, several People resorting to them from the Country about, some to give their Assistance, and others to be converted. The said Earl rejoycing to see them increase, bestow'd on them the Wood of *Rude*, with all he had at *Wagton*, and the Church of that Place, 13 Acres of Land and Pasture for 13 Cows at *Hoton*, and the Hermitage of *St. Leonard* near *Egginton*, with many other Parcels of Land and Possessions.

This *William le Gros* here spoken of was the Grandson of *Odo*, who marry'd the Sister of King *William* the Conqueror, who also gave him the Isle of *Holderness*, and the Archbishop of *Roan* gave him the Earldom of *Albemarle*, to be his Standard-Bearer, with 12 Knights. Thus it appears he was of the Royal Blood of *England*, and he took to Wife *Cecily*, the Daughter of *William*, the Son of *Duncan*, who was the Son of *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*, and Brother to King *David*; and by her he had only one Daughter call'd *Hawisia*. At length, the Family being quite extinct, the Earldom of *Albemarle* and the Honor of *Holderness* reverted to the King.

This Monastery of *Melsa* was begun to be built in the Year 1150. The first Deed of *William* the Founder specifies his Grant of the Place call'd *Melsa* and the Wood of *Rudbe*; the second confirms this said Grant, and adds all his Lands at *Wagna*, and at the Pasture at *Saltebach* and *Neuland*. His Daughter *Hawisia* confirm'd all her Father's Grants.

Richard Otringham, Rector of the Church of *Seberford* in the Diocese of *Ely*, by Deed dated 1317 gave to these Monks all he had at *Otringham*, *Tharlesthorp*, *Frysmarcs*, *Well*, *Drypol*, and *Sutton*, for the Maintenance of a Chantry of 7 Monks for ever at the Porch of their Church.

John Friboys, Kt. gave them six Plough-Lands, with six Closes, for the perpetual Maintenance of one Monk, to be added to the 50 he look'd upon as the settled Number of this Monastery.

Peter de Malolacu gave Lands, Mills, &c. for maintaining of two Priests, the one to sing the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, and the other for the Dead, and to perform the Anniversary of his Wife *Isabel*. All Grants made to this Monastery were confirm'd by King *John*.

NEW-MINSTER

Abby near Morpeth in Yorkshire.

IN the Year 1138, a powerful Man in Northumberland, call'd *Ranulphus de Merlay*, receiv'd at his Castle of *Morthpit* (*Morpeth*) some Monks of *Fountains*, who built the Monastery call'd *New-Minster*, assigning them some of his Land for that Use, and this was the first Colony from *Fountains*, five Years after its first Foundation. *Robert*, formerly a Monk of *Whitby*, a religious and godly Man, was the first Abbot here, and from this sprang three other Monasteries, being those of *Pipewell*, *Salley*, and *Raſe*.

The Charter of King *Henry*, and the Deed of *Edgar Gospatrick*, both confirm to *Ranulphus Merlay* the Lands of *Horsley*, *Stanton*, *Witton*, *Ritton*, and *Windates*, with a Town beyond the Moor, given him in Marriage by *Earl Gospatrick* with his Daughter *Juliana*. The said *Ranulphus Merlay*, with the Consent of his said Wife, by his Deed, granted to the Monks of *New-Minster*, *Ritton*, and part of the Wood of *Witton*, with some other Parcels of Land. *William de Merlay* gave to the Infirmary at *Morpeth* one Carucate of Land. King *Henry III.* by his Charter, confirm'd the Grants made to this Monastery.

See Vol. II. p. 916.

T A M E

Abby in Buckinghamshire, founded Anno 1138.

Note, That *Tanner* places this Monastery in Oxfordshire.)

Robert Gait, Kt. who had the 4th Part of the Town of *Ottendun*, founded a Monastery there of Monks brought from *Waverley*, and endow'd it with five Roods of Land, calling it *Otteley*, from the adjacent Wood. His Grant mentions all the Land of *Ottendun*, with all Things to it belonging. *Editha*, the Wife of *Robert de Oilly*, conferr'd on them the Lordship adjoining to the End of their Wood, being part of *Weston*, her Dowry. King *Henry II.* and King *Edward II.* by their Charters, confirm'd the Grants made to this Monastery.

B O R D E S L E Y

Abby in Worcestershire, founded Anno 1138.

Maud the Empress founded this Monastery, in Honor of the Virgin *Mary*, Queen of Heaven, and bestow'd on it all the Lands of *Bordesley*, *Tinesbal*, *Ladefhal*, *Cobesley*, and *Holeſwey*, &c. with the Advowson of the Church of *Terdebig*.

King *Richard I.* by his Charter, dated the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the Grants made to these Monks, not only by the aforesaid *Maud* the Empress, but also by several other Persons therein nam'd. The Deed of *G.* *Earl of Mellent*, sets forth, (contrary to what is said above out of the Charter of *Maud* the Empress) that he founded the Abby of *Bordesley*, and gave to it the Lands of that Name, those of *Tinesbal*

and *Terdebig*, with the Advowson of the Church of *Terdebig*, and the Lands of *Helwey*, &c. The Deed of *Maud*, Countess of *Chester*, and her Son *Hugh*, 805. bestows *Cumb* on these Monks.

L O U T H - P A R K

Abby in Lincolnshire, founded Anno 1139.

Alexander, Bishop of *Lincoln*, gave up a Place call'd *Haverholm* to the Abbot of *Fountains* to build a Monastery of *Cistercians*. The Monks sent to *Haverholm*, disliking their Habitation, the said Bishop gave them another call'd *Louth-Park* in Exchange for it. There they prosper'd, and became very numerous. King *Henry III.* by his Charter, dated the 8th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the Grants till then made to this Monastery.

K I R K S T E D

Abby in Lincolnshire.

ANNO 1139, the Abby of *Kirksted* was founded, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin, by *Hugh Briton*, a British Baron, Lord of *Tavesbal*. The Place was formerly a Desert, containing a Plain, hem'd in with Brambles and Marshes, and prophetically call'd *Kirksted*, that is, the Place of a Church. *Hugh* went to *Fountains*, and there obtain'd some Monks for his new Monastery. The Founder's Name was afterwards chang'd to *Hugh Fitz-Eudo*. His Foundation-Deed gives to these Monks the Place of *Kirksted* to build their Monastery, with all the Wood, Marsh and Moor. That of *William Denton* conveys to them all the Wood of *Langhage*, with all its Dependencies.

Robert, the Son of *Hugh*, the Founder, by two Deeds, confirms all the Grants of his said Father, and of his Brother *William Denton*: *Gerard*, the Son of *Gerard de Furnival*, gave for Candles at the Masses the Mill of *Wudens*, and *Gerard de Furnival* confirm'd all the Donations of *Richard Lovetot* and his Son *William*, which said *Richard* had granted the Hermitage of *St. John* at *Kymburth*. *Walter Ancart* bestow'd certain Lands at *Cotes*, and confirm'd some Grants of others. *John*, the Son of the said *Walter*, gave two Carucates at *Brantun*; *Philip de Kyma* confirm'd his Father's Grant of *Medringham*; *Robert Darcy* bestow'd all the Land belonging to *Nochetun* and *Dunestun*, confirm'd by his Son *Thomas Darcy*, and his Son *Thomas* remitted half a Mark the Monks us'd to pay him by way of Acknowledgment.

The Monks of *Begar* yielded up to those of *Kirksted* a Grange at *Gaiton*, given them by *Alan*, Earl of *Britain*, for which Earl *Conan* gave to the latter other Lands at *Gaiton*, as appears by his Deed. *Ralph*, the Son of *Gillebert*, conferr'd on this Monastery all his Land of *Scamtun*, confirm'd by *Gilbert* Earl of *Lincoln*. *Richard de Puilli* gave a Place at *Kimberworth* for their Houses and Orchard, and for four Forges, two for Founding, and two for working of Iron, with Liberty to dig Coals throughout the Territory of that Town for two Fires, and Wood in the Forest there for four Fires, &c. *Guarinus*, the Son of *Geroldus*, allow'd the Monks to dig Stone in his Quarries for their own Uses throughout his Lordship of *Wassbrook*.

KINGS.

KINGSWOOD

Abby in Gloucestershire, founded Anno 1139.

William Berkley gave *Kingswood* to the Monks of *Tinterny*, for them there to build an *Abby* of *Cistercians*, and *Maud* the *Empress*, Daughter to *Henry* King of *England*, confirm'd the same. Afterwards, during the Wars in the Reign of King *Stephen*, the Monks of *Kingswood* bought *Hafeldene* of one *John St. John*, to whom King *Stephen* had given some Lands belonging to *Reginald* of *St. Valery*. Peace being restor'd, and Justice restoring to every Man his own, *Reginald* aforesaid recover'd *Hafeldene*, and expell'd the Monks, yet afterwards promis'd to restore the same, provided they would transfer their *Abby* thither, because he had, on Account of a Penance enjoyn'd him by the Pope, undertaken to found a *Cistercian* *Abby*. They agreed, and leaving a few Monks at *Kingswood*, the *Abbot* and the greater Number remov'd to *Hafeldene*, keeping both Places: But because Water was scarce at *Hafeldene*, *Reginald* again remov'd them to the Place call'd *Tettebury*, which he gave to them. *Roger*, the Heir of *William Berkley*, afterwards complaining that *Kingswood*, which had been given by his Father for an *Abby*, should be turn'd into a Farm to *Tettebury*, it was agreed that a Priest should always say Mass at *Kingswood*, and the Monks gave him 27 Marks; upon which the King confirm'd the Accord.

812. Afterwards, in a Chapter held at *Kirksted*, the *Abbot* of *Waverley* had Leave granted him to erect an *Abby* at *Kingswood*, then a Farm to *Tettebury*, the *Abbot* of that Place, who was a simple Man, consenting, and dividing the Possessions thereof, which were before scarce sufficient to maintain the Monastery. However the Monks not consenting, *Kingswood* remain'd, as it had been, a Farm to *Tettebury*. In Process of Time, there being many Inconveniencies at *Tettebury*, and *Roger Berkley* giving the Monks 40 Acres of Land at *Mireford*, which is adjoining to *Kingswood*, the *Abby* was again remov'd thither, where it continu'd, and was call'd *Kingswood*, because that Place is more noted than *Mireford*.

- The Charter of *Maud* the *Empress* expresses her Gift of *Kingswood*; the Deed of *Bernard* of *St. Valery* that of *Mireford*. *R. Berkley* confirm'd to the Monks the Donation of *Kingswood*; the *Abbot* of *Cîteaux* return'd Thanks to the said *R. Berkley* for his Charity. *R. Berkley*, by another Deed, confirm'd his Father's Gift of *Mireford*. King *Henry's* Charter authorises *Roger Berkley's* Gift of *Acheolt* to the Monks. *William Berkley*, in a Letter to Pope *Innocent*, mentions his Grant of *Kingswood*, and prays to have it ratify'd by his Holiness. The other Deeds are of *Roger Berkley* for *Kingswood*; of *Roger Berkley* the Elder for *Acheolt*; 814. *Roger Berkley* the Younger in Confirmation of *Kingswood*; two of King *Henry II.* for the same; and the Cession of *Nicholas Kingston* of a Piece of the Meadow of *Toneham*.

PIPEWELL

Abby in Northamptonshire,

815. WAS founded Anno 1143, and in the Year 1323 the Disperſion of the ſame was brought about by *Nicholas* the *Abbot*, upon Pretence of Poverty.

The ſaid *Abby*, when firſt founded, was call'd *St. Mary de Diviſis*, as appears by Charters; for ſome ſay, that before the Foundation thereof there was in that Place an Anchorite in an extraordinary ſmall Cottage, to which was contiguous a Chapel call'd *St. Mary de Diviſis*; others ſay it was ſo call'd becauſe it ſtood on both Sides of *Haperebrook*, and divided two Hundreds. A third Sort ſay, that at the firſt Foundation thereof there came thither, on the ſame Day, two Parcels of Monks, the one from *Gerudon*, and the other from *New-Minſter*, among whom there aroſe a Contention about which of them ought to preſide, and ſo they remain'd long divided. Afterwards the Cauſe being decided, the Monks of *Gerudon* return'd home, and thoſe of *New-Minſter* remain'd in Poſſeſſion. There is no Controverſy as to the ſecond Name, for it is certain that at the Place where *Weſt Grange* is, there was a Town which took the Name from a Spring call'd *Pipewell*, and thence the *Abby* had it. This Place was at firſt very woody, but deſtroys'd by the vaſt Quantities cut down for Fuel; beſides that great Men carry'd away what they pleas'd for Building, much was us'd about the Houſes belonging to the *Abby*, much ſtole, much ſold, and much rooted up. Here were ſeveral Woods call'd *Coleſhaw*, *Senerodes*, *Robaw*, *Southwood* and *Oldwood*; all which were deſtroys'd before the Diſperſion.

William Boutevilein was the Founder of this *Abby*, the Eaſt Part whereof ſtood on the Lands of *Geynton*, being the Gift of *Ranulphus* Earl of *Cheſter*, and the Weſt Part on thoſe of *Wabill*, given by the aforeſaid *William* the Founder. Long after *Robert Boutevilein*, Heir to the Eſtate of this Founder, oppreſs'd the Monks, demanding to have a Horſe kept in the *Abbot's* Stable, and his Dogs in the Monastery, with many other Incroachments; whereupon, after much Contention, the Monks gave him 40 Pounds in Silver, and he confirm'd all their Grants and Immunities.

Hugh Senliz, who marry'd *Emma*, one of the Daughters and Heireſſes to the Lord of *Braybrooke*, gave to the Monks of *Pipewell* the Land where *Braybrooke* Farm ſtood, which was confirm'd by his ſaid Wife *Emma*, and their Son *Henry*, as alſo by the Capital Lord of the Fee, *Simon Foxton*, and by his Son and Grandſon. King *Henry III.* allow'd theſe Monks Grazing for 250 Head of Cattel at *Benifud*.

STONELEY

Abby in Warwickſhire.

Maud the *Empress*, Daughter to King *Henry I.* gave to the Monks of *St. Mary* of *Radmore* the Wild in *Kank Wood*, and all the Land of *Meleſbo*, which was confirm'd by King *Stephen*. The Monks at *Radmore* being moleſted by the Foreſters of *Kank*, obtain'd Leave to remove from thence, upon Condition that they ſhould embrace the *Cistercian* Order. Her Son King *Henry II.* gave them the Town of *Kank*, and by another Grant confirm'd their Poſſeſſion of *Meleſbo*, *Wirley*, and *Hedenesford*.

In the Year 1144, after having been 13 Years at *Radmore*, and endur'd much through Want, and from the Foreſters, the Monks obtain'd the Conſent of King *Henry II.* to remove their Monastery to *Stoneley*, in *Ardern*, as appears by that King's Charter, and they accordingly mov'd thither.

COGESHAL

Abby in Essex.

ANNO 1142, King Stephen and his Queen Maud founded this Abby, as they also did those of *Arnes, Longvillars, and Feverham*, and the same Year the Monks assembled at Cogeshal. William Humberstane gave them the Manor of Tillingham Hall, and Queen Maud that of Cogeshal.

REVESBY

Abby in Yorkshire, founded Anno 1142.

William de Romera, Earl of Lincoln, granted to the Monks of Rievall, for building of a Cistercian Abby, all the Lands of *Revesby, Thoresby, and Schielesby*, having given others in Exchange to those Persons who had any Right to the same. This appears by his Foundation-Deed, wherein he mentions several other particular Donations; and the same is again repeated in a second Deed of his, and confirm'd by his Grandson William, as also by Ranulphus Earl of Chester, and by King Richard I.

CUMHIRE

Abby in Pembrokehire,

WAS founded in the Year 1143. Leland in his Itinerary, Vol. III. fol. 13, says thus of it: Somewhere, an Abbey of White Monks, in Com. Radnor, betwixt two grete Hills in Melennith, in a Bottom, where runneth a little Broke. It is seven Miles from Llanthony. The first Foundation was made by Cadwathel and ap Madok for sixty Monks. No Church in Wales is of such Length as the Foundation of the Wall there yett doth shewe; but the third Part of this Worke was never finish'd. All the House was soiled and defaced by Owen Glindour.

Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, confirm'd all the Grants made to this Monastery, which he there writes Kemmer, and adds to it many great Immunities. The same was afterwards ratify'd by Charter of King Henry III. dated the 16th Year of his Reign.

BOXLEY

Abby in Kent,

Founded Anno 1144, by William of Ypre, General under King Stephen, and King Richard I. confirm'd his Grant to it of the Manor of Boxley, and all others.

SINNINGTHWAIT

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Roger Mowbray confirm'd the Grants made by Bertram Hager and his Son Geoffrey Hager to the Nuns of Sinningthwait, of half a Carucate at Bileton, one and a half at Torp, one at Winton, and an half at Elnewic. The same was done by Geoffrey Archbishop of York. Gundrada Hagth gave them the Advowson of the Church of Bileton; and Ranulphus, the Son of Henry, two Carucates and a half at Posthouse.

ESTEHOLT

Nunnery in Yorkshire, a Cell to Sinningthwait.

THE Bull of Pope Alexander III. dated 1172, takes this Nunnery and that of Sinningthwait into his Protection, enjoining the Nuns for ever to continue in the Cistercian Order, confirming to them all their Possessions, enjoining all Persons not to commit any Rapine or Violence upon their Lands, and authorizing them to protect any that shall fly to them for Sanctuary.

WOBURN

Abby in Bedfordshire, founded Anno 1145.

Hugh Bolebeck, a powerful and wealthy Man, being inspir'd by God to build a Monastery of Cistercians, went to Fountains, and there consecrated to the Divine Service a little Village call'd Woburn, in the Diocese of Lincoln. The Abbot having there provided Dwellings, plac'd Monks in them, Anno 1145.

King John confirm'd to these Monks the Manor of Medineham, given them by their said Founder Hugh Bolebeck. King Henry II. confirm'd that and all other Grants; and Hugh Maleth gave to them all he had at Suaneburn and Marfele.

MEREVAL

Abby in Warwickshire, founded Anno 1148.

Robert, Earl de Ferrarist, gave to the Church of Mereval, towards building of an Abby, all his Forest of Arden, all he had at Wytinton, the Manors of Wiston and Overton, &c. These and all other Grants were confirm'd by King Henry II.

HAMPOLE

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

- R**alph, the Son of Ralph Tilly, confirm'd all the Donations made to the Nuns of St. Mary at Hampole, by his Grandmother *Avicia* and his Mother *Sibilla*, viz. all the Town of Hampole, and the Churches of *Mealton* and *Bretewell*, &c. Roger, the Son of Ralph Tilly, confirm'd the same; as did Roger, Archbishop of York, and William, the Son of William, Lord of *Sprotberug*.

VAUDEY, or GOD'S VALE

Abby in Lincolnshire.

- I**N the Year 1147 was founded the Monastery of *Biham*, which changing its Name for a better, was afterwards call'd *Vallis Dei*, or God's Vale, corruptly *Vaudey*. William, Earl of *Albemarle*, was the Founder of this as well as *Melfe*. The Monks were sent to it from *Fountains*.
- Geoffrey de Bracheurt* gave all he had at *Bracheurt* to these Monks, who were to supply him and his Wife during their Lives with all Things necessary for Diet and Cloathing, Linen and Woollen, and for two Servants. For himself and his Wife they were to provide the same Quantity and Quality of Diet as they did for two Monks, and for their two Servants as for two of their own. The Cloathing for him was to be of *Griseng* or *Halberget*, and Lamb-Skins; and for his Wife, the dearest was to be *Bluet*, and Lamb-Skins also. King Richard I. confirm'd all Grants made to them, too many to attempt to enumerate them here; but the greatest Benefactors were *Gilbert de Gant* and *Roger Moubray*. The Genealogy of the first of them may be seen with the rest in *Dugdale*.

SWINE

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

- E**renbroch de *Burtona* founded this Abby, and gave to it one Carucate of Land at *Freistlingthorp*. Pope Alexander, by his Bull, declar'd that the Nuns there were exempt from paying of Tithes, enjoining the Archbishop of York to maintain them in the said Immunity, and to excommunicate any that should infringe the same. *Hugh de Pinfet*, Treasurer and Archdeacon of York, confirm'd the Grant made to the Nuns of the Church of *Swine*, by *Robert de Vert*, to whom it belong'd.

BRUERE or BRUERN

Abby in Oxfordshire, founded Anno 1147.

- T**HE Charter of King John, dated the 6th Year of his Reign, confirm'd to these Monks the Place call'd *Bruere*, on which their Abby was founded,

and *Tretton*, with the Church, and all its Appurtenances, with many other Donations by King Henry III. Roger Earl of *Warwick*, and many more.

RUPE or ROCK

Abby in Yorkshire, founded Anno 1147.

THE Deed of *Richard de Builly* sets forth, that he gave to the Monks of St. Mary at *Rupe* all the Wood as it runs from *Eilrichethorp* to *Louvetneit*, and so to the Water, which is divided between *Malteb* and *Hoton*, &c. so that they might build their Abby on which Side of the Water they pleas'd, as the Place should best suit them, the said *Richard Builly* and *Richard*, the Son of *Turgis*, agreeing among themselves, and granting that they might be both Founders of the Abby, on whosever's Side it should happen for the Abby to stand. The Deed of *Richard*, the Son of *Turgis*, is to the same Effect, and he in it and the aforeaid *Builly* in another Deed, give to the Monks the Lands of *Eilrichethorp*.

John, the Son of *Richard Builly* aforeaid, confirm'd his Father's Grant. *Richard de Boysil* took his Oath by the Truth, which is God, and by the Baptism he had receiv'd, and by his Knighthood, that on St. Giles's Day, in the Year 1241, his Lady *Ydonea de Builly* had freely and deliberately given to the Monks of *Rupe* all the Manor of *Sandbec*, with all that was on or appertaining to it. *Maud Luweton*, Relict of *Gerard de Furnival*, gave these Monks all her Lands in the Territory of *Totewich*. *Edmund Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, confirm'd all Donations made in his Barony of *Pontefract*, his Constablenesship, his Barony of *Tikehill*, and his Soccage of *Snaith*. *William*, Earl of *Warren*, granted them the Tithes of all his Eels and Fisheries at *Hoffeld*, *Thorne*, and *Fisflak*.

John Lyvet, Son and Heir to *William Lyvet*, made over all the Estate, Right and Title he had in the Foundation of the Abby of *Rupe*, or the *Rock*, with the Advowson and Patronage of the same, to *Richard Barry*, Citizen and Merchant of *London*: This Deed is dated the 5th Year of the Reign of King Edward III. The Deed of *Ydonea de Veteriponte* is for conveying to the Monks the Manor of *Sandbec* above mention'd.

Dugdale here gives us a long Account of the Lords of the Manors of *Elreton* and *Taderneyke*, which has no Relation to the Monastery of *Rupe*.

Haelisia, Countess of *Eu*, by her Deed, confirm'd to these Monks the Seat of their Abby, the Town of *Aggecroft*, the Wood of *Lundrie*, and all their Possessions in the Barony of *Tikehill*.

Pope Urban III. by his Bull, dated 1186, ratify'd all Grants made to them, and exempted them from the Payment of Tithes.

HOTON

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Adam de *Brus* granted Leave to *Ralph Nevill* to build a Monastery of Nuns at *Hoton*. *William*, the Son of *Fulk*, gave them two Plough-Lands at *Kildale*, and *Ernaldus Percy* two Carucates, and one Plough-Land, and a Mill at *Torp*.

BASEDALE

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

John de Ever releas'd to the Nuns of *Basedale* all Homage and Suit of Court for all Lands by them held of him in the Territory of *Kirkby* in *Cleveland*, and *Ingelby* near *Greenhaw*. *William Percy* gave them two Plough-Lands at *Upsal*. The Charter of King *Henry III.* dated the 20th Year of his Reign, confirms and enumerates all Grants made to them.

Isabel, Priorefs of *Basedale*, by Deed, acknowledges her self and Nuns oblig'd to pray for *Robert Longchamp* the Abbot, and the Monks of *St. Mary* at *York*, because they, with the Consent of *Gerald*, the Parson of *Stochesley*, had granted them a Burial-place at *Stochesley* for the Nuns and Brothers of their Order; for which the Nuns were to pay half a Pound of *Frankincense* yearly, and to claim nothing more of the said Church of *Stochesley*.

Guido de Bovincourt was the Founder of this Nunnery, and endow'd it with six Plough-Lands at *Stochesley*, and two Plough-Lands at *Westerdale*, with a Meadow.

SALLEY

Abby in Yorkshire.

ANNO 1147, a Number of Monks, with their Abbot *Benedict*, was sent to build the Abby of *Salley*, at the Request of the noble *William Percy*, who provided the Place for the same, and call'd it the Abby of *Mount St. Andrew*, and bestow'd on it the Lands of *Sallaym*, *Dudelant* and *Helwingshorp*, besides one Carucate at *Rimington*, and by a second Grant, confirming the same, added *Crocum* and *Stainton*. The Deed of *Henry Percy* confirms on these Monks the Church of *St. Andrew* at *Craven*.

Maud Percy, Daughter to the said *William*, the Founder, in her Grant, sets forth, that this Monastery having stood above 40 Years in the Place where it was founded, and being reduc'd to extreme Want through the ill Temperature of the Air, which suffer'd nothing to thrive on the Ground, it had been resolv'd either to remove, or to destroy the same. Wherefore, to prevent its Ruin, and that her Father's Charity might not be lost, she gave to those Monks the Church of *Tadcaster*, with the Chapel of *Heflwood*, the annual Pension of the Church of *Newton*, and one Carucate of Land at *Cathon*. This her Grant was confirm'd by *Agnes Percy*, who by another Deed gave to the same Monks two Plough-Lands at *Litton*, and the grazing of 600 Sheep, and by a third she again confirms the Gift of the Church of *Tadcaster*.

A 4th Deed of *William Percy* again confirms the Grants above mention'd of *Salley*, &c. The other Grants are of *Robert*, Sewer to *William Percy*, *Raysa de Kimbe*, *William Vavasor*, *Malger Vavasor*, *Richard Oterington*, *Robert Lacy*, *John Constable of Chester*, *Henry de Puteaco*, for several Parcels of Land. There is also the Confirmation of *Robert*, Archbishop of *York*, and that of King *Stephen*, with an imperfect Genealogy of the *Percies*, all of them of the same Nature as what we have seen before.

This Monastery, which here appears to have stood in a very mountainous woody Country, very barren,

and near the *Irish* Sea, was ruin'd and burnt by the *Scots* making an Incurfion into *England*.

RUFFORD

Abby in Nottinghamshire, founded Anno 1148.

Gilbert, Earl of *Lincoln*, founded this Monastery, 848. and endow'd it with all the Lands of *Rufford*, and 30 Acres upon the Bank of *Trent*, as also the Lands of *Cratcl*, and others at *Barton* and *Wilkeby*. His Brother *Robert* of *Gaunt* testify'd, that the said Founder had given all his Lordship of *Hiering*.

The other Donors were *Hugh*, the Son of *Ralph Wilkeby*; *Thomas*, Son-in-Law to *Robert Filiol*; *John Burdon*, *Thomas de Bella Aqua*, *Avicia*, the Daughter of *Anicia de Stoke*, and *Gilbert Stoke*, who gave several smaller Parcels of Land. All these Grants, with some others mention'd in the Charter, were confirm'd by King *Henry III.*

SALTREY

Abby in Huntingdonshire, founded Anno 1147

BY *Simon*, Earl of *Northampton*, who endow'd it 850. with the Church of that Place, and all his Lands there, and the Fisheries at and about *Witlemare*, which had belong'd to him ever since the Reign of King *Canute*, which Lands the Kings *William the Conqueror*, *William Rufus*, and *Henry I.* had exempted from all Burdens, as well for Murders as *Danegeld*, Repairs of Bridges, Forest Works, Men or Arms for War, &c. 851.

Malcolm, King of *Scotland*, also pass'd his Grant as Earl of *Huntingdon* for the said Lands of *Saltry*. This Charter is follow'd by a long Particular of Donations made to this Monastery, with their Limits.

A Controversy arising between the Abbots of 854. *Ramsay* and of *Saltry*, about their Rights in *Witlemare* and *Hulbeware*, the same was adjust'd before the King's Justices at *Huntedon*, Anno 3 *Rich. I.*

KIRKSTAL

Abby in Yorkshire.

ANNO 1147, *Henry Lacy*, a noble Person, undertook to found a *Cistercian* Monastery in *Yorkshire*, assign'd a Place, built the Offices, and had Monks sent him under the Abbot *Alexander*. The Place was call'd at first *Bernolswic*, which the Monks nam'd *St. Mary's Mount*, and continu'd there above six Years, enduring much Hunger and Cold, as well by reason that it being then a Time of War they were often plunder'd, as because the Weather was very severe. They therefore grew weary of that Seat, and turning it into a Farm, with the Consent of *Henry* their Founder, remov'd to another Place call'd *Kirkstall*, in the Vale of *Airedale*, where then liv'd only some Anchorites; the chief of whom told the Abbot,

855. bot, That he had been commanded by a Revelation of the Blessed Virgin to come from the Southern Parts of England to reside in that Place, which the Abbot liking, with the Assistance of his Patron Henry, he obtain'd the same of William of Poitou, who granted it to him and his Monks, for a yearly Acknowledgment of five Marks, and Henry, their first Founder, was assisting to them in all Things.

Hugh Bigor, Earl of Norfolk, claiming the Lordship of Bernolswick, the Abbot, by humble Intreaty, prevail'd to hold it of him for five Marks a Year, which the said Earl afterwards, at the Instance of King Henry, remitted, and gave that Land free to the Monks. Alexander aforesaid was Abbot 35 Years, an excellent Superior, and built the Church, the Dormitories, the Refectory, Cloyster and Chapter-House, of Stone and Timber. Robert Lacy was a great Benefactor and Protector of this Monastery, and among other good Turns oblig'd some wicked Neighbours, who had burnt its Grange of Alkington, and kill'd three of the Brothers, to make Satisfaction and beg Pardon. King John took from these Monks the Grange of Horon, who also gave to one Laurence, a Priest of Wyton, the Lands of Thorp.

857. There are two Deeds of Henry Lacy, the one granting to these Monks the Lands of Kirkstall and Bernolswick, and the other ascertaining the Bounds of Bernolswick.

858. By Inquisition taken 7 Edward III. it was found, that the Monks of Kirkstall had been unjustly dispossest of Lands appertaining to the Manor of Bernolswick, the Gift of their Founder Henry Lacy, Lord of Blackburnshire, by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; which Blackburnshire afterwards falling to the King, the said Lands had also been unjustly detain'd by the Crown; wherefore the Jurors thought they might, without Prejudice to any Person, be restor'd to the Monastery.

It is to be observ'd, that in the Days of King Ethelbert, who began his Reign in the Year 596, being the Time when St. Augustin, the Apostle of England, was sent by St. Gregory the Pope, there was a Parish-Church built in Blackburnshire, in Honor of all Saints, in the Church-yard whereof there were then certain Stone-Crosses erected, and call'd by the People St. Augustin's Crosses, which continu'd there long after, and the Church was then call'd, *The White Church under Law*. To that Church belong'd then all Blackburnshire and Boland, and so it long continu'd, till the Number of the Faithful increasing, three other Parish-Churches were built in Blackburnshire, being those of Blackburn, Chapin, and Ribchester, and each of them had its Limits assign'd, as they still continue; but because the Church of Blackburn was poor, the 4th Part of the Revenues of the Church of Whalley was assign'd it. At that Time there was no Castle built in Blackburnshire, nor any Chapel except the aforesaid Churches, nor was there any Lord that claim'd the Patronage of any of them; but every Rector held the Land and Town where his Church stood, as the said Church's Endowment, and possess'd the same as his Patrimony and Inheritance, appointing himself a Successor of his Sons or Friends, only receiving Institution of the Bishop of Lichfield. The said Rectors of Whalley and Blackburn were mostly marry'd Men, and Lords of Towns; and those of Whalley were call'd Deans, and not Parsons. Thus were those Churches order'd till the Time of King William the Conqueror, furnam'd Bastard, that is, for near 600 Years, and from his Time till the Lateran Council, as appears by ancient and true Chronicles.

859. Who had the Lordship of Blackburnshire before the Reign of the said William, does not appear for certain; but the vulgar Opinion is, that there were as many Lords as Manors, not only in Blackburnshire, but also in Rochdale, Tootington, and Bowland, and all the adjacent Parts, none of whom held in Capite of any other but the King. After the Conquest, they were all reduc'd into one Lordship, which Lordship of Blackburnshire the said King William gave to one Ilbert Lacy, a Knight, who came over with him out of Normandy, together with the Honor of Pontefract, and many other Lands for him and his Heirs for ever. This Ilbert having built his Castle at Pontefract, had his Chapel in it dedicated to the Honor of St. Clement, Archbishop of York, and appointed a Chantry in it, and plac'd Canons, with a Dean, to serve there for ever, endowing it with Lands, Tithes, &c. procuring a Bull from Pope Alexander III. to make it a free Chapel.

Henry Lacy, the 10th in Descent from the aforesaid Ilbert, had a Daughter call'd Alice, marry'd to Thomas, Son to the Earl of Lancaster, and conveying to him all the Lands and Possessions of the Lacy's, upon Condition that they dy'd without Issue, the Inheritance of the said Alice should remain to the true Heirs of the said Thomas, and thus the Inheritance of the aforesaid Henry Lacy devolv'd to one Henry, Earl of Leicester, Brother to the said Thomas. From which Henry sprung Henry Duke of Lancaster, and from him Blanch, marry'd to John of Gaunt, Son to Edward III. King of England; from which John and Blanch sprung Henry IV. King of England, from him Henry V. and from him again Henry VI. &c.

King John by his Charter, dated the 6th Year of his Reign, granted to the Monastery of Kirkstall his Manor of Colyngbam and Berdesley. The other Grants were of Richard Tempst, for the Advowson of the Church of Braicewell; Robert Lacy for Akarinton; Henry Lacy for half a Mark of the Farm of Chiderton, another of the same for a Mark at Chiderton also, and lastly of Robert Lacy for Brakinley and Winnemore.

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D O R E

Abby in Herefordshire.

Robert, Earl of Ferrars, the Founder of this Monastery of the Vale of Dore, gave to it for ever all Oxemood, over and above the Lands he had before given, free from all Lay Service, except only three Shillings to be paid yearly as an Acknowledgment, at the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, and this he did not only for the Souls of himself and Kindred, but also for the Peace and Stability of all England and Wales.

King John, by Charter dated the 7th Year of his Reign, gave to this Abby all the Land lying between the Water call'd Dore and the Rivulet of Trivelbrook. Alan Ploket, John Warre, and Walter Clifford, of whom there are two Deeds, conferr'd on these Monks the Advowson of the Church of St. Andrew at Luggwardyn in Herefordshire, the Church of Wygtoft in Lincolnshire, the Lands of Nauteglass, and those of Canterscliffe. King Henry III. in the 17th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the Grants made to this Abby.

SIBETON

Abby in Norfolk, founded Anno
1150.

King Stephen's Charter confirms the Grant made by William, the Son of Robert, the Son of Walter, Founder of this Abby, of all his Lordship of Sibeton to the same. King Henry II. again confirm'd the same. Robert above nam'd founded the House of Faith at Horsham, and marry'd Sibil, the Daughter Radulphus de Caineto, or of Chedney; from whom descended the Families of Cressy and Ufford.

STANLEIGH

Abby in Wiltshire.

ANNO 1151 was first founded the House of Stanleigh at Lokeswel, and the Monastery of Quarrer in the same Place. Three Years after the Abby was translated to the Place call'd Stanleigh of the Empress; for Maud the Empress first founded the House of Lokeswel, and her Son Henry II. afterwards translated the Monks to this Place, which he founded, and gave them the Lordship of Stanleigh.

There are two Charters of King Henry II. the first before he came to the Crown, conveying Lokeswel to the Monks of Quarrer in the Isle of Wight; the other after he was King, granting a Part of his Manor of Wrendon, call'd Wurd, to the Monastery of Stanleigh.

King Richard I. in the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery, enumerating the same, and by another Charter the Donations of Codinton and Wapeley, made by R. the Son of Stephen.

JORVAL

Abby in Yorkshire.

IN the Reign of King Stephen, one Akarius, the Son of Bardolf, a Knight of good Birth, Lord of ample Possessions in Yorkshire, being divinely inspir'd, gave to Peter de Quinciano, a Monk and able Physician, and to some other Monks of Savigny, some Part of his Land in Wandesleydale, viz. at Forz and Winton, where the said Peter and his Companions began to lay the Foundation of a Monastery, which was first call'd the Abby of Forz, afterwards of Wandesleydale, next the Abby of Charity, and lastly from the Water running by it and the Place Jorval, where the said Monks endur'd many Hardships.

Peter the Monk, and his Companions, had been at the Court of Alan, Earl of Britany and Richmond; which Alan, in two Charters, confirm'd the Donations made by Akarius, the Founder, and others, to this Abby; in the first of which he mentions the said Founder's Grant of his Lands of Forz, Winton, and Ewton. The second having confirm'd the same, mentions the Gifts of Roger of Gnumary, and his Brother Warner, of the Town of Engelby, and of a Carucate and a half at Forz by Hugh, the Son of Ge-

mayot. Then he gives Leave to all that held of him to make what Donations they shall think fit, and grants the Monks the Liberty of his own Pasture throughout all his Forest of Wandesleydale, with Timber for Building, and Power to dig Minerals for their Work. The Building was begun in the Year 1145.

Roger Mowbray, before he went to the Holy Land, gave to these Monks the Lands at Brigwath, and Pasture throughout his Wood of Mafhamshire, with Leave to fish at Higlamare: All which he confirm'd at his Return.

The aforesaid Alan, Earl of Britany and Richmond, passing over into France, gave the new Abby of Jorval to the Abbot of Savigny, who afterwards resign'd the same to the Abbot of Belland, to whom Peter, the first Abbot of Jorval, submitted the same, pursuant to the Letter of the said Abbot of Savigny; and pursuant to the same, 12 Monks and an Abbot were sent from Belland to Jorval, where they labour'd under great Difficulties and Hardships, and were reliev'd in their Distress by the said Abby of Belland, which, besides Corn and Cattle, gave them 10 Plough-Lands at Ellington.

Conan, the Son of Alan aforesaid, Earl of Britany and Richmond, was a great Friend to the Abby of Jorval, and being sensible that the Place was unfit and insufficient to maintain the Monks, he gave them the waste Ground at East-Witton, and the great Pasture at Wandesleydale, with many other Conveniencies, as appears by his two Grants; and afterwards, Anno 1156, he translated the Monastery from Forz to the aforesaid Place of East-Witton, with the Consent of Harvens, the Son of Akarius, the Founder, and of the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order, both giving their Permission in Writing, wherein Harvens does it upon Condition that he lose nothing of his Right of Patronage, or of the Prayers of their Church, and that the Monks remove with them, and honourably place the Bones of his Father and Mother.

Serlo, Abbot of Savigny, first gave the Abby of Jorval to that of Belland; but his Act was confirm'd by his Successors William and Richard.

Alan, the Son of Eudo, Earl of Britany, came over into England with William the Conqueror, who gave him the Lands of Earl Edwin in Yorkshire, call'd Richmondshire, and he there near his Capital Manor of Gilding built a Castle, to secure himself against the Attempts of the English, then every where dispossest, as also of the Danes, and call'd it in French, Richmond, that is, Rich Hill, or Mount. He dying without Issue, was succeeded by his Brother Alanns Niger, in whose Time the Monastery of Jorval was founded by Akarius, as above. Stephen, another Brother, succeeded Alan; the next was Alan, the Son of Stephen; then Conan, the Son of Alan, who marry'd Margaret, Sister to William, King of Scotland, by whom he had only one Daughter, call'd Constance, marry'd to Geoffrey, the King's Brother, by whom she had Arthur, whom King John slew, and imprison'd his Sister Eleanor.

There are two Charters of John Duke of Britany and Earl of Richmond, the one dated at York Anno 1268, the other at London Anno 1281, both of them confirming all Donations to the Monastery of Jorval.

There is also a Deed of John, who styles himself Earl of Britany and Duke of Richmond, and William Abbot of Savigny, in relation to the subjecting of the Abby of Jorval to that of Belland. King Henry III. by two several Grants, the first dated the 12th Year of his Reign, the other without Date, confirms all the Grants till then made to these Monks.

GREENFIELD

Abby in Lincolnshire.

*R*adulphus de Aty, in his Deed, says, he gave the Place call'd *Greenfield* to build a Nunnery on, and with it the Church of *Aty*, and all its Appurtenances, and the Lands of *Sutewith*, *Wargethewell*, with other Parcels at *Sutewith* and *Tostmare*, all the Wood of *Crochage* and *Eijterland*, and *Theodolfbarnwood*, with the Tithe of his Mills, &c.

881. *Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirm'd the Grants of the said *Radulphus* and his Father *Endo de Gremsky*, whom he calls equally Founders of this Nunnery, and the Father appears to have been the first by his Grant of *Greenfield*, the Church of *Aty*, &c. mention'd above; so that the Son's seems to have been only a Confirmation of what his Father had given.

882. *William de Gremsky* confirm'd the said Grants of his Father and Grandfather.

In the Year 1348, the Nuns, in Consideration of 10*l.* per Annum to be paid them by the Abby of *Bardney*, oblig'd themselves to keep two Chaplains to say Mass every Day in our Lady's Chapel in their Church for the Souls of *Adam de Well*, the Founder of that Chapel, and of his Father, &c.

C O M B

Abby in Warwickshire.

*R*ichard de Camvil gave to the Monks of *Waverley* all the Land of *Smit* to found a *Cistercian* Abby; which Town of *Smit* had been granted to the said *Richard* and his Heirs by *Roger Mowbray*, who by his Deed confirm'd the same to the Monastery of *Comb*, founded by the aforesaid *Richard Camvil*, free from all Secular Service.

S T R A T F O R D

Abby, commonly call'd

STRATFORD-LANGTON

in Essex, founded Anno 1135.

883. *William Montfichet* gave to the Monks at *Ham* all his said Lordship, two Mills, &c. and King *Henry II.* by his Charter, confirms the Gift of the said *William*, being the Place of the Abby call'd *Stratford* at *West-Ham*, with several other Donations by divers Persons.

F L E X L E Y

Abby in Gloucestershire.

884. *B*y two Charters of *Henry II.* the first before he ascended the Throne, the other after he was King, it appears that *Roger*, Earl of *Hereford*, gave to the *Cistercian* Monks a Place call'd *Flexley*, in the Vale of *Castiart*, to build an Abby, and all the Land call'd *Wastadene*, and that under the old Castle of *Den*, with

other Possessions; all which are confirm'd by the two Charters.

ALBA-LANDA, WHITE LAND, or BLANCLAND

Monastery in Wales. (Tanner says) Caermardenshire.

*K*ing *John* by Charter, dated the 16th Year of his Reign, confirms to the Monks at this Place the Donations made to them by their Founder *John Terton*, being the Lands of *Hentwyn*, *Trefgrigh*, *Eskevel*, *Kevenynnyghar*, *Fennonneyr*, *Kilgremiman*, *Telforwisted*, *Sinod*, and *Ommenkeredick*, &c. with several other Parcels granted to them by *Howel Sayr*, the Son of *Griffin*, and others.

H O L M C U L T R U M

Abby in Cumberland, founded Anno 1150.

*K*ing *Henry II.* by his Charter, took into his Hand Custody and Protection, the Abby of *Holmcultum*, the Monks, and all their Possessions, and gave and confirm'd to them all the Island of *Holmcultum* as also *Ruby*, and Timber for their Buildings in the Forest of *Englewood*, and for all other Uses, Grazing for their Swine, and the Bark of such Trees as they should hew. King *Richard*, in the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd the same.

Henry, Son to King *David* of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Cumberland*, by his Grant, says, he gives to these Monks two Parts of the said Island of *Holmcultum* and confirms the Gift of the other third made by *Alan*, the Son of *Waldeff*, to whom he had before given it. King *Henry III.* in his Charter, confirm and recites all Donations made to these Monks.

It appears by Inquisition of *Edward III.* that *John Gernoun*, who held the Manor of *Wigton* of *Anton Lucy* by Cornage, gave to the Monks of this Place one Acre of Land at *Wigton*, and the Advowson of the Church of that Town, to maintain six Chaplains four of them Monks, and the other two Secular Priests, to pray for the King whilst living, and for his Soul when dead, as also for the Souls of the said *John*, his Wife, &c. The Jurors declar'd, that the said Acre was in real Value worth six Pence a Year and the said Church in true Value of all Particulars 36 Pounds per Annum.

See Vol. III. p. 34.

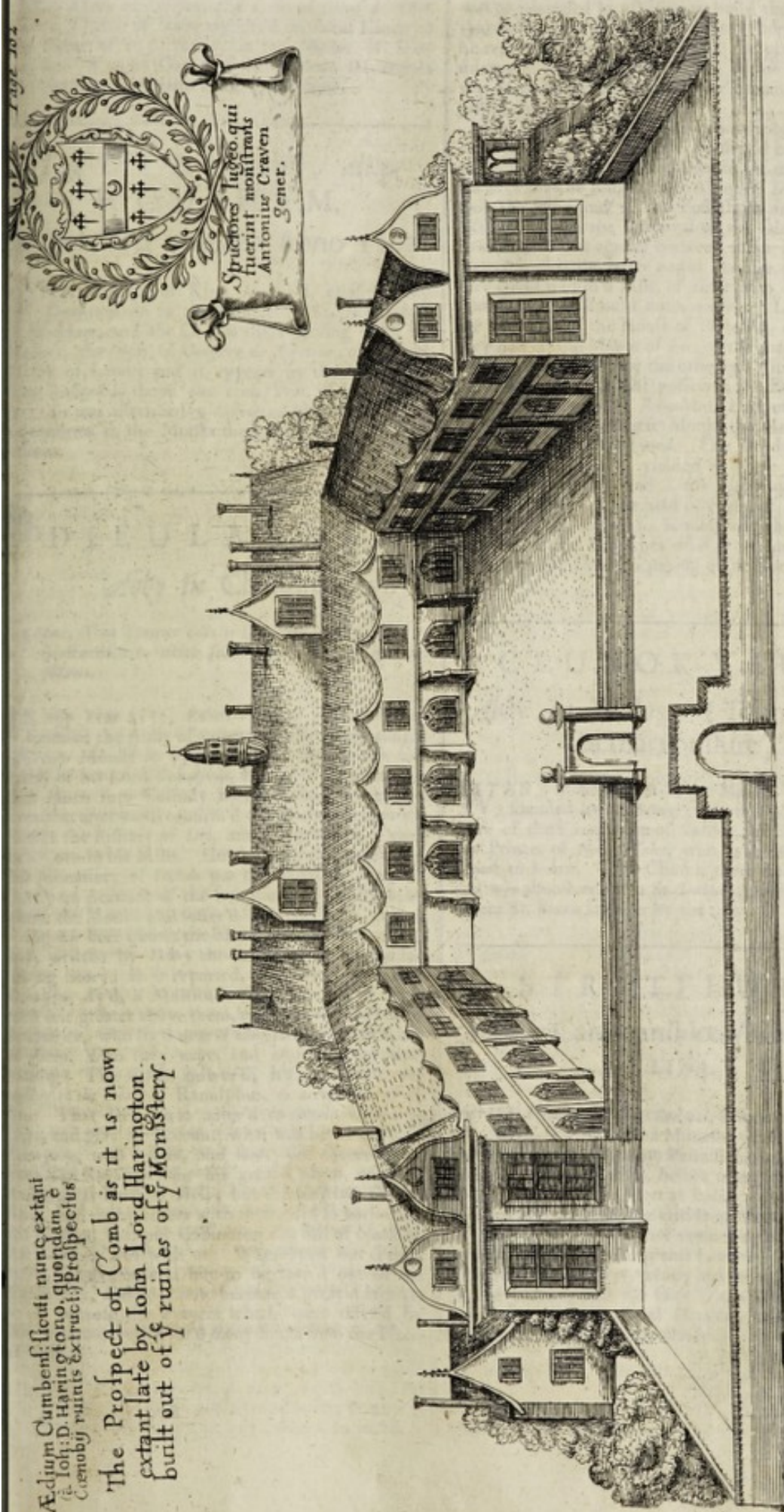
T A R E N T

Nunnery in Dorsetshire.

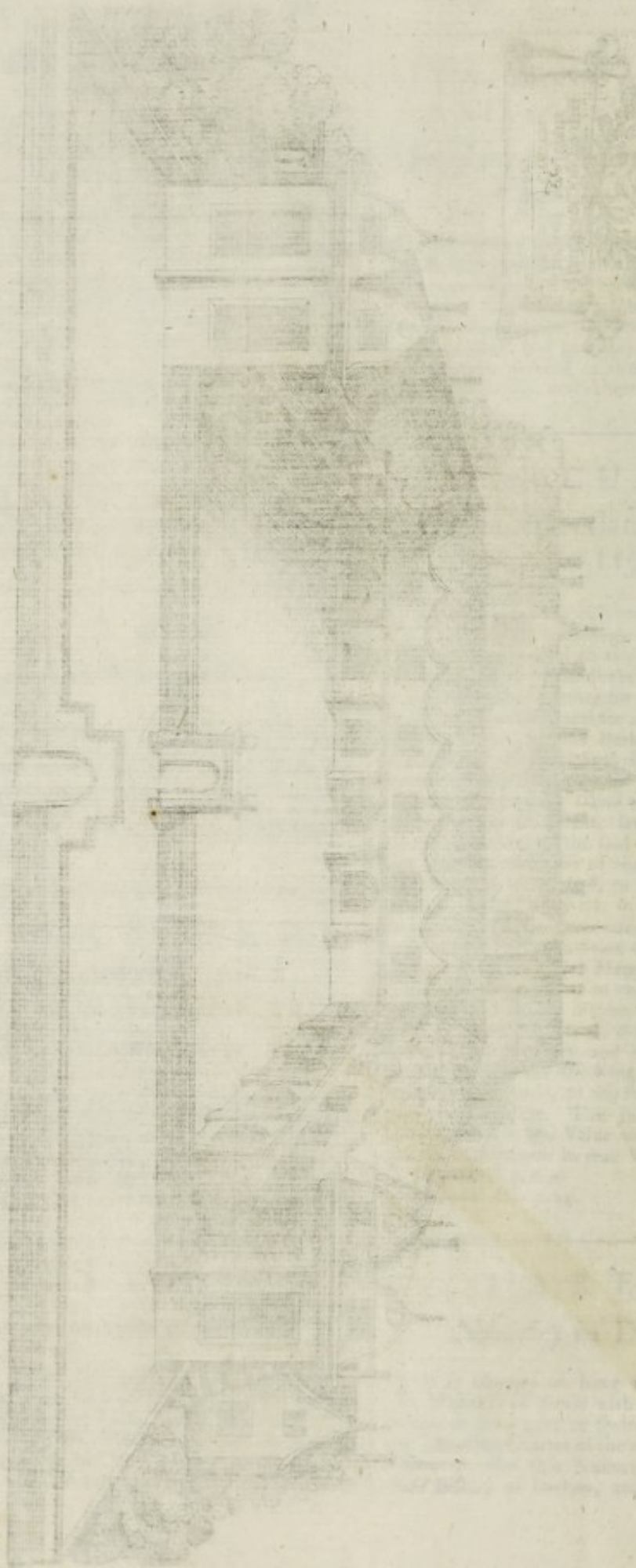
*T*HE Charter of King *Henry III.* endows the Nunnery of *Tarent* with the Manor of *Hustebarn*. *Bernard de Sauve* gave to them the Manor of *Bendriton*. Another Charter of the aforesaid King *Henry III.* informs us, that this Nunnery was founded by *Richard* Bishop of *Durham*, and confirms to it four Acres

Ædium Cumben: sicuti nunc extant
 a. Joh: D. Haringtono, quondam e
 Cenobij ruinis extructi: Prospectus

The Prospect of Comb as it is now
 extant late by John Lord Harington.
 built out of y^e ruines of y^e Monastery.



Dans. Ving. delus: et. sculp.



It was in the year 1840 that the first
missionary of the Society of the Holy Spirit
arrived in the city of Mexico. He was
a young man, full of zeal and courage,
and he was determined to do his best
for the souls of the people. He was
not long in finding out that the
people were in need of instruction,
and he began to teach them the
Christian religion. He was very
successful in his work, and many
people were converted to the
faith. He was a true servant of
God, and his life was a model
for all Christians to follow.

Acres of Meadow, of the Gift of *Alice Blanford*, and twelve Acres at *Lobepin*, the Gift of *Oliva de Tilly*. *Queen of Scots*, conferr'd on them Lands to the Value of 20 l. yearly, in the Manor of *Stran*, &c. A third Grant of King *Henry III.* recites and confirms all Grants made to the same.

TILTEY *Abby, alias* WODEHAM,

in *Yorkshire*, founded Anno 1152.

THE Charter of King *Henry II.* confirms the Grants made to the Church of *St. John Baptist* of *Wodeham*, and the Canons there serving God, by *Aurice*, the Son of *Geoffrey de Tiretta*, of several parcels of Land; and it appears by the Charter of King *Richard I.* dated the 10th Year of his Reign, that this was afterwards a *Cistercian* Abby; for by it he confirms to the Monks there all their former Possessions.

DIEULACRES

Abby in *Cheshire*.

(Note, That *Tanner* calls it *Delacres*, and places it in *Staffordshire*, which seems to be a Mistake by what follows.

IN the Year 1153, *Robert Pincern*, or the Butler, founded the Abby of *Pulton* in *Cheshire*, and brought *Cistercian* Monks to it, to pray for the Health and safety of his Lord *Ranulphus*, Earl of *Chester*, who was then taken into Custody by the King, and the said *Ranulphus* afterwards confirm'd the same, and gave the Monks the Fishery of *Dee*, and the grinding of their own Corn in his Mills. However, in the Year 1214, his Monastery of *Pulton* was translated to *Deulacres*, chiefly on Account of the Irruptions of the *Welsh*, by whom the Monks had suffer'd very much.

Dugdale here quotes the Manuscript History of *England*, written by *Henry* the Archdeacon, for the following Story: It is reported, that when this Earl *Ranulphus* dy'd, a Multitude (as it were) of Men, with one greater above them, pass'd by the Cell of an Anchorite, who liv'd near *Wallaseford*, who ask'd one of them, Who they were, and whither they were passing? The other answer'd, *We are Devils, and passing to the Death of Ranulphus, to accuse him of his Sins.* That Devil was adjur'd to return within 30 Days, and give an Account, what was become of Earl *Ranulphus*, who did so, and said, We succeeded to have Earl *Ranulphus*, for his great Crimes, adjudg'd to the great Pains of Hell; but the *Mastives of Deulacres*, and many others with them, did so bark without ceasing, that our Habitation was full of Noise all the Time he was with us: Whereupon our Prince being uneasy, order'd him to be turn'd out of our Territories, and he is now become a great Adversary to us, because the Prayers which were offer'd for him with others deliver'd many Souls from the Places of Pain.

The same Manuscript adds, that Earl *Ranulphus* was commanded by a Vision to build this Abby; and that being afterwards in a violent Storm at Sea, as he return'd from the Holy Land, he plac'd his Confidence in the Midnight Prayers of his Monks, and was accordingly by them deliver'd from the Danger, just at that Time.

The Grant of *Robert Pincern* above mention'd gives to these Monks half *Pulton*, confirm'd by *Hugh*, Earl of *Chester*. The Deed of *Ranulphus*, Earl of *Chester*, declares that he founded the Abby of *Deulacres*, and took the same and all its Possessions into his Protection. Upon the Removal of the said Monks to *Deulacres*, it was agreed between them and those of *Crokesden*, that the latter might acquire what Lands they could within a Mile of their own House; but that the former should not acquire any Lands within the said Mile of the House of *Crokesden*, except what they had of the Manor of *Lec*, yet so that the Monks of *Crokesden* should pay the others no Tithes for what they then did or might possess in the Parish of *Lec*. Two other Grants of *Ranulphus*, Earl of *Chester* and *Lincoln*, confirm to these Monks the Manor of *Lec*, and the Lands of *Rudyard*. The Deed of *William*, Abbot of *Strewsbury*, yielded to these Monks the Towns of *Northwic* and *Little Biscopham*, with the Tithes at *Laton*, to be held in Farm of himself and his Successors, saving to himself and them the Advowsons of the Churches of *Walton* and *Kirkeham*, the Monks of *Deulacres* paying eight Marks of Silver yearly.

891.

892.

CLUNOK-VAUR

Abby in *Wales*, (*Tanner* says *Caernarvonshire*)

WAS a Monastery of White Monks. It was first founded by *St. Benow*; but the White Monks were of the Foundation of *Guitin*, Uncle to one of the Princes of *North Wales*, who gave the Village of *Clunok* to *Benow*. The Church there had cross Isles, and was almost as big as *St. David's*. The old Church where *St. Benow* lay was by the new.

STRATFLURE

Abby in *Cardiganshire*, founded Anno 1164.

THE Charter of *Rees Sudwal*, Prince of *Wales*, sets forth, that he built a Monastery call'd *Stratflure*, and endow'd it with many Possessions, which he confirm'd in the Year 1184, before many of his Army, in the Church of *St. Briger* at *Rainadr*. Then it enumerates and describes the said Donations.

893.

King *Henry II.*'s Charter confirms the same, and that of King *Edward I.* grants Leave to the Abbot to rebuild the Monastery, which had been burnt down in the War, against the said King's Will, yet upon Condition, that to avoid Dangers, the Woods be cut down, and the Ways mended.

LEKE

LEKEBURN or LEYBURN Nunnery in Lincolnshire.

824. *Robert de Lekeburn* founded and endow'd this *Cistercian* Nunnery, giving to it the Ground it stood on, half the Church of *Lekeburn*, the Lands of *Hestcroft*, and several other Parcels, all confirm'd by Deed of his Son *William*. *Robert*, the Son of *Gilbert*
825. *Thatleweil*, added the Land call'd *Careldale*, the Mill at *Halington*, and the Meadow call'd *Ulkefoolm*. These, with other Donations, were confirm'd by Charter of King *John*, dated the first Year of his Reign.

STRATMARGEL, alias VALE OF THE CROSS Abby in Montgomeryshire,

- WAS founded Anno 1170 by *Mador*, the Son of *Griffin*, who gave to the Monks the Town call'd *Llynlicquestal*, with all its District, to build their Monastery, with other Lands at *Powis*, half the
896. Town of *Mystryr*, and some other Lands; and in a second Grant he mentions the Towns of *Linnequstal*, *Langemiel*, and *Halkun*, &c. The Deed of *Owen*, the Son of *Griffin*, settles the Limits of the Grant of *Stratmargel*, and calls the Monastery by the Name of the *White House*.

STANLAW Abby in Cheshire, founded Anno 1172, afterwards translated to Whalley.

- John*, Constable of *Cheshire*, gave to the *Cistercian* Monks the Place of *Stanlaw*, which he would have to change its Name, and be call'd *Blessed Place*.
897. He also endow'd the Monastery founded there with the Towns of *Stancy* and *Mauricaceston*, Exemption from Toll, and a Messuage in *Cheshire*, free from all Incumbrances, wishing that those who should endeavour to lessen or destroy his Gift, might be destroy'd by God, and incur the Curse of God, of all the Saints, and his own; and by another Deed he declares, that none of the Neighbours of the said Monks ought to have common Pasture in the Fen call'd *Rysbemarso*, without Leave of the Monks, nor the Monks at *Cheshire* to have any Sedge or Rushes to cover their Booths at *St. John's Fair* without their Consent.

- This Monastery was afterwards translated to the Church of *Whalley*, which was complain'd of by the Abbot and Monks of *Salley* in *Yorkshire*, alledging that they were nearer to them than was allow'd by the Constitution of their Order, which had also occasion'd the raising of the Price of Provisions and other Necessaries; whereupon the Damage accruing to them appear'd to amount to 27 l. 10 s. yearly.
898. This Difference was in the Year 1305 adjusted in a Chapter of the Order.

Hugh de la Val, a Predecessor of the Earls of *Lincoln*, gave the Patronage of the Church of *Whalley*,

by Deed, to the Monks of *Pontefract*, who presented to it several times successively, without any Opposition. Afterwards another Predecessor of the said Earls presented to that Church one *Geoffrey*, who took to Wife the Daughter of *Gospatrick* of *Samlesbury*, by whom he had Sons and Daughters. That *Geoffrey* dying, he was succeeded by his Son *Geoffrey*, by way of Inheritance, having first obtain'd a Grant from the Court of *Rome*; and he dying, an Ancestor of the aforesaid Earls presented one *Roger*, and after him *Peter* of *Cheshire*, the Prior and Monastery not daring to oppose him; but during the Life of that *Peter*, the aforesaid Earl of *Lincoln*, whose Name was *Henry Lacy*, gave the Patronage of the Church of *Whalley*, in the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, to the *Cistercian* Monks of *Stanlaw*, having first obtain'd a Deed of them, that whensoever it should be vacant, he and his Heirs should present to it, unless they could obtain it for their own Use, which when obtain'd, they should increase the Number of the Monks from 40 there were then to 60, and translate their Monastery to the Territory of that Church. Afterwards Pope *Nicholas IV.* granted them the Appropriation thereof, allowing a proper Portion for the Vicarage; but Pope *Boniface* revok'd the Appropriations made by his said Predecessor Pope *Nicholas*. After the Death of the aforesaid *Peter* of *Cheshire*, Earl *Henry Lacy* took Possession of the said Church, excluding the Monks for many Days; and they, to gain Admission, resign'd up to the said Earl all their Right to a certain Chapel standing within the Liberties of the said Church, worth 100 Marks Sterling yearly, with many other Liberties in the said Earl's Forests belonging to the said Church of old; and thus having read these Instruments before the Church-Door, after the aforesaid Revocation, they obtain'd Entrance, having no Right, as has been said, to the above mention'd Appropriation, a great Number of People being present, and crying, *Wo unto you Simoniacs*. Afterwards they compounded with *Roger Meanland*, then Bishop, who appeal'd against the said Admittance, and interposing a Sequestration of 350 Marks Sterling, and afterwards paid 100 l. Sterling to the Bishop's Executors, obliging themselves and their Successors to perform the Bishop's Anniversary for ever, in lieu of the rest of the Money; and thus by Contract and Purchase they got the Possessions of the said Church, having no Right to the Appropriation of the same. They afterwards obtain'd the Confirmation of the aforesaid Pope *Boniface*, never mentioning the aforesaid Compacts, as also the Confirmation of the Bishop then being for 1000 Marks Sterling.

There follows in *Dugdale an Account of the Church of Whalley, &c.* which is literally the same that is before us P. 858, speaking of the Church of *Kirkstall*, and may be there seen as abridg'd in this Abstract, for which Reason it is here omitted.

The Bull of Pope *Nicholas IV.* appropriated the Church of *Whalley* to the Monks, as has been said above, and authoriz'd their removing to it. The Deed of *Henry Lacy*, dated 1283, shews his giving the Patronage of this Church to the Monks, as before. Another Instrument made by the Monks set forth, That *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, had taken from them wrongfully, and by Force, the Chapel of the Castle of *Cliderton*, which was restor'd to them by the Charter of King *Edward I.* dated the 8th Year of his Reign.

An Indenture between *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster* and the Abbots and Monks of *Whalley*, dated the 34th Year of the Reign of King *Edward III.* testifies, that the said Duke, with Leave obtain'd of the King, gave and granted to the Monks for ever two Cottages, 7 Acres of Arable, 193 Acres of Pasture, and 20 Acres

res of Wood, with their Appurtenances, call'd *Walmesgrove*, in his Chace of *Blackburn*, with several other Particulars, as free as he enjoy'd the same himself, for them to find sufficient Suffenance for a Recluse living in the Church-yard of the Parish-Church of *Whalley*, and for his Successors Recluses or Anchors living there for ever, and for two Women their servants, chosen by the said Recluses, and each of them to be there perpetually, praying to God for the said Duke, his Ancestors and his Heirs, viz. to give

the said Recluses and their Successors weekly throughout the Year 17 conventual Loaves, (each loaf of the Weight of 50 Shillings Sterling) seven loaves of the second Sort of the same Weight, seven gallons of the best conventual Beer, and three Pence for their Companage, or other Food to eat with their bread; as also 10 dry Fishes call'd Stockfish, and 20 Lings, a Bushel of Oat-meal for their Portage, a bushel of Salt, two Gallons of Oil for the Lamps, one Mass of Tallow for Candles, six Cart-loads of Turf, and one of Brush-Wood for Fuel, carry'd by the Monks to the Place of the said Recluses, and to keep in Repair the Houses and Inclosures of the said Recluses, as they were at that time: Likewise to furnish a Chaplain, a Monk of the same Monastery, a Man of good Life and Conversation, and a Clerk to serve him at Mass, to be sung by him for ever in the Chapel of the said Recluses, for the said Duke, his Ancestors and his Heirs, the Monks to furnish Vestments, Chalice, Bread, Wine, &c. and moreover to pay to the said Duke and his Heirs, as an Acknowledgment for the said Lands, a Rose yearly on the Feast of St. John Baptist, &c.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, gave to this Monastery all the Lands of *Tostath* and *Smethdon*.

John Lacy, Constable of Chester, and Lord of *Halston*, founded the House of *Stanlaw* in the Year 1175, and endow'd it with the Dwelling of *Stanlaw*, *Stancy-Grange*, the Town of *Aston*, and some Revenues in Chester. His Son *Roger* gave the Advowson of the Church of *Rochedale-Brinderwood*; his Son *John*, Earl of *Lincoln*, half the Church of *Blackburnstanes*; his Son *Edmund* the other half; and his Son *Henry* the Advowson of the Church of *Whalley*, and four Plough-Lands at *Castleton*; and in his Time the Abby of *Stanlaw* was translated to *Whalley*, on Account of the near Inundations of the Sea at *Stanlaw*. This Reduction was in the Year 1296. The Curious may see in *Dugdale* the Epitaph of *Roger Lacy*, two of *John Lacy*, another of *Edmund Lacy*, and another in Commendation of the Place.

NUN-APLETON

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Abeliza de Sancto Quintino, and her Son *Robert*, gave a Place near *Apleton*, with the Land about it, and some other Parcels, to found this Nunnery. Their Grant was confirm'd by *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as also by *Robert* aforesaid, by his Deed. Two Deeds of *Richard Fauconberg* set forth his letting his Lands of *Sathwood* for 12 Years to these Nuns, upon several Conditions, which being for so short a Time, are not worth observing. The Charter of King *John*, dated the 6th Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all the Donations made to this Nunnery.

INJUNCTIONS laid on the Priorefs and 910. Convent of the House or Priory of Apleton, Anno Domini 1489.

- * First, and principally, we command and injoyne, That the divine service, and the rules of your Religion, be observed and kept accordingly to your Order that ye be professed.
- * Item, That the Cloyster-Doores be shett and spy in Winter at seven, and in Summer at eight of the clocke at night, and the keyes nightly to be delivered to your Prioreffe, and then after the said howres suffer no persone to come in or furth, without a cause reasonable.
- * Item, That the Priorisse suffer no man to lodge under the dorter, nor oun the backside, but if hit be such sad persons by whome your house may be holpyne and secured without slander and suspicion.
- * Item, That the Priorisse, and all your sisters, lodge nightly in the dorter, saveing if yee or your sisters be seke or diseased, to keepe a chamber.
- * Item, That non of your sisters use the Alehouse, nor the waterfyde, where course of strangers daily resorte.
- * Item, That non of your sisters have their service of meat and drinke to the chambers, but keepe the frater and the hale, according to your Religion, excepte any of thaim be seke.
- * Item, That noon of your sisters bring in, receive or take any Lay-man, religious or secular, into the chambre or any secret place, day or night, nor with thaim in such private places to commine, etc or drinke, without lycense of your Prioreffe.
- * Item, That the Prioreffe license none your Sisters to go pilgrimage, or visite their frende without great cause, and then such a sister, so licenciate by you, to have with her oon of the most sad and well-disposed sisters tell she come home againe.
- * Item, That yee grant or sell no corrodies or liveres of brede, nor ale, or other vitell, to any person or persons from henceforward, without th'authority and special license of us, or our vicar-general.
- * Item, That ye see such servants, as longeth to your place, come in to meate and drinke, and to have your liveres of breed and ale outward, but if yee think it necessary and for the welth of your house.
- * Item, That ye take no perhendinauncers or forjners into your place from hensforward, but if they be children, or ellis old persons, by which availe by likelihood may grow to your place.

CODENHAM

Nunnery in -----

Eustace de Merch gave the Church of St. Mary of *Codenham*, with all that belong'd to it, for founding of a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of those of *Apleton*.

B I N D O N

Abby in Dorsetshire, founded Anno 1172.

911. **T**HE Charter of King Henry III. dated the 18th Year of his Reign, confirms to this Monastery the Place it was built on, the Gift of Roger Newburg, the Founder, with several other Donations; and in a second Charter, dated the same Year, he repeats the same. Queen Eleanor, Mother to King Edward, gave to these Monks all her Lands and Tenements in the Town of *Well* in Dorsetshire. The Grant of Robert Newburg aforesaid confers the Manor of *Wolveston*.
912. Another Charter of King Henry III. dated the 56th Year of his Reign, sets forth, that Henry Newburg, the Patron of the Abby of Bindon, having given Leave to the Abbot and Monks there to chuse whom they should think fit for their Patron, they had accordingly made Choice of the said King Henry and his Wife Eleanor, and their Successors Kings of England, and that they had taken the said Monks, and all that belong'd to them, into their Protection.

C R O X D E N

Abby in Staffordshire.

- B**ertram de Verdun, in the Year 1176, gave these Monks the Land of *Chotes* to build an Abby in the Vale of St. Mary; but in the Year 1179 it was translated from thence to *Croxden*, and dedicated in 1181. All Donations made to these Monks were confirm'd by King Henry II.
- 914.

K E L D E H O L M

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

- T**WO Charters of King John, both dated the 2d Year of his Reign, recite and confirm all Donations made to this Abby, whereof William Stutevil was Founder. The Grant of Nicholas Stutevil gives to it four Marks yearly out of his Mills at *Gillingmor*, and that of William Habbeton 10 Plough-Lands at *Habbeton*, with some other Parcels.
- 915.

P O N T - R O B E R T

Abby in Suffex.

916. **I**N the Year 1176, Robert St. Martin, who was familiar with King Henry II. founded the Abby of Pont-Robert, upon the River *Rother*. King Richard confirm'd all Donations made to it, and his Charter calls the Founder *Alured St. Martin*, as was made out by Inquisition 11 Edward III.

He was prior of Walle

W I C K H A M

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Paganus de Wickham was the Founder, gave to it the Ground of their Monastery, and 24 Acres, which his Son *Tedbald* confirm'd, adding of his own 18 Acres in the Territory of *Wickham*, &c. By another Deed the same *Tedbald*, here call'd *Theobald*, gave them all his arable Land at *Breithorndale*. The Dean and Chapter of *Ridale* testify, that the same *Theobald* in their Presence also gave two Plough-Lands at *Wickham*. *Alan Ruscel* of *Hoton* bestow'd on these Nuns half a Carucate at *Hoton*; the Monks of *Bredlington* the Church of *Wickham*; and King *John*, in the 2d Year of his Reign, confirm'd these and all other Grants.

A B E R C O N W A Y

Abby in Caermarthenshire, founded Anno 1185.

Llewellyn, the Son of *Gervase*, Prince of all North Wales, founded and endow'd this Monastery, and his Charter assigns the Limits of the Land where it stood, as also those of *Kwin*, of *Voelus Keiruant*, *Llan-vair-Ry* Castle, *Lynkener*, and *Nanbolmen*, which he had freely granted them for ever, with great Privileges and Immunities, as being exempt from keeping Men, Horses, Dogs or Hawks, for his Service, or giving Entertainment to himself, or any other Lay Person, on Pretence of Custom; also that they might chuse their own Abbots; that all Wrecks upon their Lands should belong to them, and if any Vessels of theirs were wreck'd on his Lands, they should have the same; that all Persons belonging to them should be free from Toll, as also what they bought and sold; that they should not be try'd in any of his Courts for any Offence whatsoever; that they should not be molested for receiving any Person into their Monastery; that the Monastery should not be answerable for Money any Monk should borrow, without the Consent of the Abbot; with many more Liberties, too long to enumerate.

King Edward III. translated this Abby to *Mayman*, and by his first Charter directed that their Church of *Aberconway*, which was before Collegiate, should remain to them Parochial to their proper Use; by the 2d he gave them the Town of *Mayman*, in Compensation for *Aberconway*, with several other Parcels of Land therein mention'd; exempting them at the same time from all Taxes and Impositions whatsoever, and granting them several other Privileges and Immunities.

N U N - C O T U N

Nunnery in Lincolnshire.

Alan de Mancels was the Founder of this Monastery, dedicated to St. Mary, and gave to the Nuns of it all the Town of *Cotun*, with all the Men in

in it, and other Appurtenances, besides other Parcels of Land, and the Church of *Cuckewald*; all which his Son *Engelram* confirm'd, and added some Donations of his own.

Pope *Alexander*, by his Bull, confirm'd all Donations made to these Nuns, and ordain'd that they should pay no Tithes, granting them Liberty to bury any, except excommunicated Persons, with other Privileges, as has been seen in other Religious Houses.

Ivo de Graynesby gave to these Nuns two Plough-Lands at *Swalve*, confirm'd by his Son and Grandson; and the Charter of King *Henry II.* dated the 53d Year of his Reign, exempted them and all other Cistercian Nuns from paying of Tithes, pursuant to the Pope's Bull.

Hugh, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in his Visitation, settled the Constitutions of this House, ordaining, That there should not be above 30 Nuns, 10 Lay Sisters, and 12 Lay Brothers, for the Service abroad; a Master-Chaplain and two others for the Service of the Church; That no Nun, after Profession, should have any thing in Property, but all in common; That the Nuns, Chaplains, Brothers, Sisters, and Strangers, should all have the same Bread and Drink, unless something more dainty were provided for the Sick; That no Nun should talk or be with any Secular or Religious Person coming from abroad alone, but before such Witness as might remove all Suspicion; That none should be allow'd to go out of the Monastery to visit their Friends or Kindred, without Leave of the Master and Priors, to be only granted upon special, very great and known Necessity; That neither Man nor Woman should be admitted by Compact for Money, or any other Temporal Consideration, &c.

DUNKEWELL

Abby in Devonshire, founded Anno 1201,

By *William Brewer*, and endow'd with the Lands of *Dunkewell* and *Wulferethoth*, the Advowsons of those Churches, and his Lands in the Manor of *Offferolun*; all confirm'd by Charter of King *Henry III.* dated the 11th Year of his Reign, with several Donations of other Benefactors.

BEAULIEU

Abby in Hampshire.

King *John*, in the Year 1204, founded a Cistercian Monastery at *Beaulieu* in *New-Forest*, and plac'd in it 30 Monks. The Occasion of it is said to have been thus: This King being highly incens'd against the Cistercians, without any Cause, and their Abbats repairing to *Lincoln*, where he held a Parliament, to endeavour to appease him, he order'd his Followers to trample them under their Horses Feet, and no Christian obeying so inhuman a Command, the Abbats hastily withdrew, despairing of any Favour from the King. The next Night, the King being asleep

in his Bed, thought he was presented before the supreme Judge, those Abbats standing by, whom the Judge order'd to scourge him; which scourging, in the Morning when he awak'd, he said he had felt, telling his Dream to a venerable Clergyman, who said, God had been merciful in chastising him so gently, and therefore advis'd him to send for the said Abbats, and beg their Pardon, which was accordingly done. They apprehended it was to banish them; but at their coming found the King pleas'd. His Foundation-Charter, dated the 6th Year of his Reign, describes the Limits of *Beaulieu* in *New-Forest*, which he gave them to build their Monastery on, and a former of his 5th Year confers on them the Manor of *Farendon*.

MENDHAM

Abby in Buckinghamshire, a Cell to Woburn,

WAS founded by *Hugh Boleber*, who gave to it the Manor of *Mendham*, confirm'd by King *John*. The Monks went to it from *Woburn* in the Year 1204. The same Year the Monks were recall'd from thence, and the Abbat of *Woburn* was depos'd for that Reason.

GRACE-DIEU

Abby in Wales, founded Anno 1229.

ONE *John* of *Monmouth*, a Knight, was Lord 927. of *Monmouth*, and Founder of *Grace-Dieu* Abby, or *Trody*, two Miles from *Monmouth*, N. N. W. Another says, the Foundation was in 1233, and that it was quite destroy'd by the *Welsh*. King *Edward III.* in the 35th Year of his Reign, gave to this Monastery the Hermitage of *St. Briavel*, in the Forest of *Dean*, to maintain a Chantry of two Monks to perform Divine Service for ever for the Souls of his Ancestors.

HAYLES

Monastery in Gloucestershire.

Richard, Earl of *Cornwall*, afterwards King of the 928. *Romans*, in the Year 1246, founded a House of Cistercians not far from *Winchcomb*, pursuant to a Vow he had made being in Danger at Sea. Twenty Monks were brought to it from *Beaulieu*, and one of them chosen Abbat. The Dedication was perform'd with great Solemnity in the Presence of the King, Queen, almost all the Nobility, and Prelates, 13 Bishops saying Mass there. *Matthew Paris* says, the Earl himself told him, he had spent 10000 Marks in the building of that Monastery, and with'd that all the Money he had laid out at *Wallingford* had been so well expended. The Earl endow'd it with the Manor of *Hayles*, as appears by his Grant.

NEWENHAM

Abby in Devonshire, founded Anno 1241.

929. **R**eginald Mohun gave the Manor of Axminster to the Cistercian Monks of that Place. The same, with many other Donations, was confirm'd by Charter of King Edward III.
930. King Henry II. was the first Founder of Newenham Abby, giving Leave to build the same in the 30th Year of his Reign. The second Founder was Reginald Mohun, who gave to it the Manor of Axminster and the Hundred, and assign'd 100 Marks a Year during his Life for building of the same, leaving besides 700 Marks by his Will. He also gave to it the Advowson of the Church of Lovepit. His Brother William was also a great Benefactor, as were many others, to be seen in the Monasticon, with an Account of the Anniversaries kept in the Monastery, of Persons bury'd there, and of Abbats of Beaulieu and of this Place, till the Year 1318.

GRACE-DIEU

Nunnery in Leicestershire,

933. **F**ounded by Roesia Verdun, and endow'd with her Manor of Beleton, and the Advowson of the Church there.

LETTY

Abby in Hampshire.

THE Charter of King Henry III. dated the 35th Year of his Reign, shows him to have been the Founder of this Monastery, which he calls St. Mary of St. Edward's Place, and that he endow'd it with the Land whereon it stood, as also those of Letley, Hume, Welew, Totinton, Gumelculn, Nordleg, Deverel-Kingston, Waddon, Aykeley, and Laſton, and the Revenues of Chirleton, Southampton, and Suthwerk, as also 100 Acres in the Manor of Schire; confirming all Donations made or to be made to those Monks.

John Warren, Earl of Surrey, by his Deed, dated 1252, confirm'd the Grant made to the Place of St. Edward by Roger Clere, of all that belong'd to him in the Manor of Schire.

REWLEY

Abby in the Suburbs of Oxford, founded Anno 1281, 9 E. I.

934. **R**ichard, first Earl of Cornwall, and afterwards King of Germany, founded the Cistercian Abbies of Royal, alias Rewley, at Oxford, and of Hayles in the County of Gloucester.
- His Son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, gave to the 15 Monks of Place-Royal (which is Rewly, corruptly

from Royal) at North-Oseney, near Oxford, all his Lands and Tenements at North-Oseney, only retaining to himself and Heirs a sufficient Place to hold his Court for the Honor of St. Waleric. He also gave them all his Manor of Edington, the Advowson of the Church of St. Wendrove in Cornwall, the Wood at Nethebedde, all his Land and Houses in the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle in London, &c.

The Monks of Pynn in Poſſion made over to these Monks all their Lands and Tenements at Sabam near Ely, in the Bishoprick of Norwich, with their Right to the Tithes of Henney, and the Chapel of Barney. By Inquisition taken in the 21st Year of King Edward I. the Monks here were found to be exempt from Suit to the County or Hundred Courts.

DERNHALL

Abby in Cheshire, afterwards translated to Vale-Royal.

King Edward I. when he was Prince, founded this Monastery, pursuant to a Vow made when he was in Danger at Sea, and endow'd it with the whole Manors of Darnhal and Over, the Advowsons of the Churches of Eſtebam, Castle-Peck, Frodesbam, and Weverbam. His Father King Henry III. sent circular Letters to all Monasteries, desiring them to supply the Monks here with some Books of Divinity.

The aforesaid King Edward I. when on the Throne, translated this Monastery to Vale-Royal, confirming all their Possessions, and adding many Immunities, such as may be seen in other Grants of the like Nature.

BOCLAND

Abby in Devonshire,

WAS founded by Anicia, Countess of Devonshire, by the Title of St. Benedic of Bocland, and endow'd it with the Manors of Bocland, Columpton, Bykely, and Walkhampton, as also the Advowsons of the Churches and the Hundred of Dughe-Berewe.

Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, Mother to the said Foundress, confirm'd all her Donations; as did the Foundress her self by another Deed. The Monks were brought to this Monastery from the Abby of Quarrer. King Edward II. in the 4th Year of his Reign, confirm'd the above Grants.

HILTON

Abby in Staffordshire.

IN the Year of Grace 1223, Henry Audchele gave to the Monks the Town of Hilton, the Wood of Sued, and the Inclosure of Kemmermant, to found a Cistercian Monastery, with many other Possessions. Hervey Stafford, the Son of Hervey Bagoth, added all his Lands at Normanchote.

King Richard II. in the 19th Year of his Reign, at the Request of Elizabeth, Relict of Nicholas Audley, gave Leave to the Abbot and Monastery of Blankland

in Normandy to transfer to this Monastery the
prior of Cameringham, with the Advowson of the
church there, which was accordingly done.

G R A C E

Abby near the Tower of London.

THE Charter of King Richard II. sets forth, that
his Grandfather King Edward had founded the
Abby of Grace by the Tower of London, in Thank-
fulness to God for having been deliver'd from many
angers both by Sea and Land, as mention'd in the
said King Edward's Foundation-Charter, dated the
14th Year of his Reign, therein recited; by which
appears, that he endow'd it with all his Messuages
Tourkyl. King Richard aforesaid farther confirms
these Monks the Donations of his Uncle John,
Duke of Lancaster, being the Manors of Gravesend,
Leigh, Leybourn, Wattingbury, and Gore, and the Ad-
vowsons of the Churches of Gravesend and Ley-
bourn, &c.

Of the following ABBIES, we
have found nothing but the Names
of the Founders, which are set
down from Leland.

VALE OF CROSS; Madok ap Griffith Ma-
lor the first Founder, alias Madok, Prince of
Malor. The Church of Wrexham appropriated to it.
(Tanner places it in Denbighshire, and adds, the Foun-
dation was Anno 1170, and that it was dedicated to the
Blessed Virgin.)

BUCKFESTRE; the first Founder Ethelward,
the Son of William Pomeroy; the second the King.
(Tanner places it in Devonshire, and says it was dedica-
ted to the Blessed Virgin.)

GOKWELL Priory, founded by William de alta
Ripa. (Tanner places it in Lincolnshire, by the Name
of Goykewell.)

Ee

CARTHU-

Carthusian Monasteries

IN

ENGLAND.

Of the Original of the CARTHUSIANS.

249. **T**H E Order of the *Carthusians* commenc'd in the Year of Grace 1080. One *Bruno*, a very learned Man, of the Bishoprick of *Cologn*, being Professor of Philosophy at *Paris*, it happen'd that a Friend of his dy'd, who had been look'd upon as a good Liver. When the Funeral Service was performing in the Church, the dead Man, who lay upon a Beer, rais'd himself up and said, *By the just Judgment of God I am accus'd*. The Company being astonish'd at this unusual Accident, the Burial was deferr'd till the next Day, when the Concourse of People being much greater, the dead Man again rais'd himself and said, *The just Judgment of God is given against me*. Hereupon it was resolv'd to wait another Day, and then the Throng being still much greater, the dead Man again lifted himself up and said, *By God's just Judgment I am damned*. This Miracle had such Effect upon *Bruno*, that he immediately went away with six Companions, on whom it had equally wrought, to the Desert of *Chartreuse*, whence the Order took its Name, in the Diocese of *Grenoble* in *Dauphine*, where he had a Place assign'd him by *Hugh*, Bishop of *Grenoble*. There *Bruno* founded his first Monastery, under these rigid Institutes, That they wear a Hair-Cloth next their Body, a black Cloak over all, under it a white Cassock, with a Hood to cover the Head; they never eat Flesh; they fast *Fridays* on Bread and Water, to subdue the vicious Nature of the Body; they eat alone in their Chambers, which are like Chapels; but upon certain Festivals they all dine together. Their Silence is almost perpetual; none of them is allow'd to go out of the Monastery, except the Prior and the Procurator, and they only about the Business of the House, for they have Possessions which enable them entirely to attend the Service of God, as Priests ought to do. Women are not allow'd to come into their Churches, that they may not see any thing which may provoke them to Lewdness.
- The particular Manner of their Behaviour upon all Occasions, the Curious may see in the *Monasticon*. It will here suffice to add a few Lines to what has been said in general above. The *Carthusians* are not to go out of their Cells, unless to the Church, or upon necessary Occasions, without Leave of the Superior. They are not to speak to any Person, tho' their own Brother, without Leave. All they may say, if any comes to them, is to ask, Whether they have Leave? And if they have not, they are to say no more. They may not keep any of their Portion of Meat or Drink till the next Day, or till Night, except raw Herbs or Fruit, which they may keep as long as they please. Their Bed is to be Straw, and on it a Felt, or coarse Cloth, 954. their Pillow and Covering of the coarsest Sheep-Skins and Cloth; their Cloathing two Hair-Cloths, two Couls, two Pair of Hose, Cloak, &c. all coarse. The Prior, and those who must go abroad, may have Cloaths something better. Every religious Man is also to have two Needles, Thread, Scissars, a Comb, a Razor, a Hone, and a Leather for his Razor; as also an Inkhorn, Pens, Chalk, two Pomice-Stones, and all other Necessaries for Writing, Books, and all Tools if he can exercise any Handicraft; likewise two Pots, two Porringers, a Bason, two Spoons, a Knife, a Drinking-Cup, a Water-Pot, a Salt, a Dish, a Towel, and for Fire, Tinder, Flint, Wood, and an Ax.
- In the Refectory they are to keep their Eyes on the Meat, their Hands on the Table, their Attention on the Reader, and their Heart fix'd on God. If any one will not eat what is set before him, he may not offer it to another, except Bread, Fruit, or raw Herbs. None are to talk in the Refectory, Cloyster, or Church. 955. When allow'd to discourse, they are to do it modestly, not to whisper, nor talk too loud, nor be contentious, nor worldly. They are not to mutter about their Viſuals. The Prior commits Novices to one of 956. the Elders to be instructed. The Infirmer to take charitable Care of the Sick. They must confess to the 957. Prior, or such Person as he appoints every *Saturday*, unless it be a Festival, and then to do it the Day before. 958.



A CARTHUSIAN MONK



THE MONASTERY OF ST. JOHN

CARTHUSIAN MONASTERIES.

W I T H A M

Carthusian Monastery in Somersetshire.

THE Charter of King Henry II. sets forth, that he founded this House in Honor of the Blessed Virgin and St. John Baptist, and all Saints, endowing with many Lands at *Witham*, the Limits whereof he there assign'd, and exempting it from all Service and Secular Charge whatsoever, with a Curse upon any that should infringe the said Grants, unless they repented.

H E N T O N

Monastery in Wiltshire.

ELA, Countess of Salisbury, gave to the Carthusians all her Manor of *Henton*, in Exchange for other Lands given them by her Husband *William Longespée*, Earl of Salisbury, before his Death, those Lands not lying conveniently for them. She also added the Manor of *Norton*, with all Immunities. King Henry III. by his Charter, dated the 24th Year of his Reign, confirm'd those Donations, and granted those religious Men all usual Privileges.

L A S A L U T A T I O N M E R E D I E U

Monastery in the Suburbs of London.

King Edward III. granted Licence to *Walter*, Lord of *Manny*, Knight, to found a Monastery of Carthusian Monks, to be call'd *La Salutation Mere Dieu*, in a Place without *Smithfield-Bar*, London, call'd *Wetwebereheawe*, that Ground not being held of the King in Capite; as also to endow it with 20 Acres of the said Land, together with a Chapel and other Houses built thereon.

Pope Urban, in the first Year of his Pontificate, by his Bull, authoriz'd the founding of this Monastery, and granted Leave to annex to it the Value of 200 *l.* per Annum in Church-Livings. The aforesaid Founder had before purchas'd the above mention'd Ground to bury the Poor in Time of Pestilence, intending

there to erect a College of 12 Chaplains, but afterwards chang'd his Mind, and gave the same to the Carthusians.

B E A U V A L

Monastery in Nottinghamshire.

Nicholas de Cantilupo, Lord of *Ilkeston*, in the Year 1343, founded this Carthusian Monastery for a Prior and 12 religious Men, in his Park of *Griseley*, by License from King Edward III. and endow'd it with Lands of the yearly Value of 10 *l.* with their Appurtenances, in the Towns of *Griseley* and *Selestou*, the Advowsons of the Churches of those Towns, and the Park of *Griseley*.

This *Nicholas de Cantilupo* was descended by the Mother's Side from *Robert Musham*, Seneschal or Steward to the famous *Gilbert Gaunt*, who gave to him the Lordship of *Ilkeston* in *Derbyshire*, in the Reign of King Henry I.

For a considerable Sum of Money paid to this Monastery, when in great Want, by *William Ritber*, Kt. 963. his Wife *Isabel* and *Elizabeth*, Relict of *Brian Stapilton*, the Monks oblig'd themselves for ever to provide two of their Number to say Mass for the Souls of the Father and Mother of the said *William*, for himself, his Wife, and *Edward Baliol*, which was confirm'd by King Richard II.

St. A N N E's

Monastery near Coventry.

ANNO 1381, at the Instance of *William Lord Souch*, proposing to found a Carthusian Monastery by *Coventry*, in Honor of St. Anne, King Richard II. granted and accepted the said Foundation, and made himself principal Founder. The Foundation was also authoriz'd and confirm'd in the Parliament held at *Westminster* the same Year. Three Monks were then sent to *Coventry* from the Carthusian Monastery at *London*, who took their Dwelling in the Hermitage of St. Anne, and being join'd by three others from *Beauval*, besides four who profess'd there, they continu'd seven Years in the same Hermitage. Afterwards the Lord *Souch* being hinder'd by his last Sickness to prosecute what he had design'd, King Richard aforesaid gave for ever to those Monks 14 Acres of Land, where their Monastery stood. 964.

The first Founder, the Lord of *Souch*, design'd to have done better; but at his Death left only 60 *l.* to this Monastery by Will. *Richard Luff* and *John Betterer*, Citizens of *Coventry*, spent 400 Marks in making

king of Fish-Ponds, and building the Choir, Church, Cloyfter, and other Houses for the Benefit of the Monks. John Holmeton, Margaret Biry, Margery Tylney, John Bokington, and Thomas Beauchamp, built other Parts, before King Richard laid the first Stone of the Foundation of the Church, in the Year 1385. The said King granted Leave for these religious Men to appropriate to themselves Churches to the Value of 100 l. per Annum, over and above the Allowances to the Vicars, and afterward, by several Grants, conferr'd on them the Advowsons of the Churches of

965. Walton upon Trent, and Ecclesfield in Yorkshire. He also granted Licence to the Benedictines of St. George of Beaupre in Normandy to give them their Priory of Edyweston in England. By another Grant he gives Leave to these Carthusians to acquire the Priory of Lyenbing, which was alien, with the Chapels of Cartelington and Asby-Mais, in lieu of the Advowson of the Church of Walton upon Trent, taken from them again. They had likewise the alien Monasteries of Wolfricheston and Hogham, and the Manors of Swavesey and Dry-Drayton, besides the Prioreis of Loders in Dorsetshire, Wotton, Monkenlan in Herefordshire, Long-Benyngton in Lincolnshire, and Teldalling in the County of Norfolk.

This Monastery, in Consideration for the Manors of Swavesey and Dry-Drayton aforesaid, was oblig'd for ever to maintain within the Bounds of their House 12 poor Clerks from 7 to 17 Years of Age. King Henry VII. conferr'd on it the Advowson of the Churches of Potters-Perry in Northamptonshire, and Eggesmond in Shropshire, it being then over-burden'd with Pensions.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

Monastery in Yorkshire.

967. Michael de la Pole, Lord of Wingfield, founded this Monastery, to fulfil an Injunction laid upon him by his Father, who had first intended to have built an Hospital for Poor, and afterwards a Monastery of poor Clares, but had been prevented by Death. In lieu whereof this Michael erected this House for 13 Carthusians, endowing them with the Messuage where their House stood, being part of the Manor of Myton, before call'd la Maison Dieu, ordaining it for the future to be nam'd the House of St. Michael of the Carthusians of Kingston upon Hull. He also, besides other Parcels of Land, gave them the Advowson of the Church of Foston, and the Manor of Scultotes.

MOUNT-GRAVE

Monastery in Yorkshire.

968. Thomas Holand, Duke of Surrey, Earl of Kent, and Lord of Wake, erected this Monastery by his Manor of Bordelley, near Cleveland in Yorkshire, and gave it the Name of Mount-Grace of Ingelby, endowing it with the aforesaid Manor of Bordelley. King Richard II. at the Instance of the same Duke Thomas, appropriated to this Monastery those of Hinkley, Warham, and Caresbroke, which were Aliens.

King Henry VI. in Parliament, ratify'd the Donations made by the Founder, and says, the Foundation was in the 20th Year of King Richard II.

EPPEWORTT

Monastery, by the Isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire.

BY Licence from King Richard II. Thomas Earl of Nottingham, and Marshal of England, founded this House, call'd, *The Visitation of the Mother of God* at Eppeworth, as above, and gave to it 100 Acres of Land there; and the King, in his Licence, authorizes the Benedictines of St. Nicholas of Anjou in France to assign to this Monastery their Priory of Monk Kirby in Warwickshire, with the Manors of Newebald upon Avon, Copperton and Walton in the same County as also the Advowsons of the Churches of those Places, with the Patronage of those of Whitleybroke, Wappentury, and Sharnesford.

The Bull of Pope Boniface IX. dated the 8th Year of his Pontificate, granted to all such as should visit the Chapel of our Lady, in the Island of Axholm, on the 2d of July, the Feast of the Visitation of our Lady, being truly penitent, and having confess'd their Sins, and given some Alms towards the building of the Carthusian Monastery thereby, the same Indulgence and Remission of Sins as was obtain'd by those who on the first and 2d Days of August visited the Church of St. Mary in Porciuncula, call'd of the Angels, without the Walls of Assisium. The Indulgence of the said Church is obtain'd by visiting the same between the Even-song of the first Day of August and the Even-song of the 2d, being truly contrite and having made a good Confession, and is general for all Sins till then committed, of which the Monasticon has a long Account how, as is there said, it was miraculously obtain'd by St. Francis; but this may suffice here.

S H E N E

Monastery in Surrey.

IN the Year 1414, King Henry V. began to found three Monasteries, one of Carthusians at his Manor of Shene, another of Celestine Monks, who say they observe the Rule of St. Benedict to a Tittle, and more over oblige themselves to perpetual Reclusion, on the 3d of Brigittines, who profess the Rule of St. Augustin, by them, with some other Ceremonies they have added, call'd the Rule of our Saviour. It is not lawful for these to have the Value of a Farthing of their own, nor so much as to touch Money. In this Monastery, according to the Rule, there were to be 60 Sisters, 13 Priests, 4 Deacons, and 8 Lay Brothers; all which together made up the Number of the 12 Apostles and the 72 Disciples of Christ. They wear no Linen, but always Woollen. The two Monasteries to have one Church in common, the Nuns above under the Roof, the Brothers below even with the Ground, and both Monasteries are separately inclos'd; and after Profession, it shall not be lawful for them to go abroad without special Leave from

in the Pope. These two Monasteries, according to their Rule, are to be sufficiently endow'd, to maintain the Religious and Servants, and defray all the charges of so great a Monastery, so that they may sufficiently and quietly subsist, without Want or beggary, as well in a scarce as a plentiful Year. And that, if all the World should offer them Lands and Possessions, it were not lawful for them to accept the same. Every Year before the Feast of All Saints, the Provisions and Necessaries for the following Year are to be computed and settled, and whatever there remains either of Victuals or Money of the instant Year, is to be given the Day after All Saints to the Poor. But if at any time the Provisions are not sufficient for the ensuing Year, then so much as is requisite of the present Year is added, and no more, if the Abbess and Confessor of the place will avoid the Danger of their Souls. Whatever then remains is to be given to the Poor. The Abbess, with the Consent of the Sisters, is to chuse one of the 13 Priests to be Confessor-General of the Monastery, whom all the Brothers are to obey, and not to do any thing contrary to this Order. No secular or religious Man or Woman shall enter the Cloyster of the Nuns. These, and other Rules and Customs, are observ'd by the Professors of this new Order.

The Foundation-Charter of King Henry V. sets forth, that he founded this Monastery of Carthusians on his Land at *Shene*, on the North Side of his Manor there, being 3125 Feet in Length, and 1305

Feet 8 Inches in Breadth, extending from *Hakebols* by *Divershulph* on the South, to the Croft call'd *Croft* on the North, and order'd it to be call'd, *The House of JESUS* of Bethlehem at *Shene*, giving those religious Men that Place for their Habitation for ever. He farther bestow'd on them the alien Priory at *Ware* in the County of *Hertford*; those of *Noien* and *Newmarket*; the Priory or Manor of *Levisham* at *Greenwich* in *Kent*; that of *Hayling* or *Heling*; that of *Carisbroke* in the Isle of *Wight*; that of *Hinkeley* in *Leicestershire*, with all Things belonging to them; and in case any of the said Priories or Manors should ever be justly taken from them, he orders them a yearly Compensation for the Value out of the Hamper of the Chancery. He also gave them *Petersham* Ware upon the *Thames*, near *Shene*, with half an Acre of Land adjacent, and all his Fishery of *Shene* in the said Water; also four Pipes of Red *Gascony* Wine yearly of the King's own in *London*, exempting them from all secular Services and Burdens, as also from paying Tithes or Tolls in buying or selling, or any other Impositions whatsoever. He also allow'd them a Court of their own, with a Gallows, Pillory, and Tumbrel, and Power to punish all Offenders; as also to hold their Leets and Law-Days for their Tenants, besides a Market every *Tuesday* at their Town of *Essthereth*, and two Fairs yearly, to last eight Days; and lastly, he gives them Leave to make a subterraneous Aqueduct from a Spring call'd *Dillesdenwell* in *Shene*, to convey the Water to their own House, and to repair the same as often as there shall be occasion.

F f

I D D A

ADDITIONS

RELATING TO THE

BENEDICTINES.

Some of them found by Sir William Dugdale himself, and others sent him by Friends, who were Promoters of this Work, when it was too late to insert them in their proper Places; wherefore he plac'd them here, with References to the Places where they ought to have been.

WINCHESTER

Cathedral, of the Order of St. Benedict, before Num. 31.

979. **H**ERE is a Repetition from *Leland* of the founding of the Church of *Winchester*, and its Benefactors, needless to be repeated. The Addition is, that the Kings *Kinegilfus*, *Kinewaldus*, *Kinewolp*, *Egbert*, *Ethelwolp*, *Edred*, *Cante*, *Hardicanute*, and *William Rufus*, as also the Saints and Prelates *Birinus*, *Hedda*, *Switbin*, *Frithestan*, *Brinstan*, and *Elphegus*, were bury'd in it.
980. The two Bulls of Pope *Innocent* confirm all Grants made to the Monks, authorize them to elect the Bishop, and leave a Curse on all Persons that shall inroach upon their Rights, and a Blessing on such as shall defend the same, adding Exemption from Tithes, allowing them to receive such Persons as they shall think fit, forbidding any Brother profess'd to depart without Leave of the Prior, unless to go into a stricter Order, permitting them to perform the Divine Service privately in Time of an Interdict, and strictly enjoining the Observation of these and all other their Immunities.
982. The Charter of King *Edgar*, dated 975, confers on them the Lands of *Bledon*; another of the same King renews the Grant of the Lands of *Chiltecomb*, and forbids all his Heirs to place secular Priests there

instead of the Monks. King *Edward* the Elder confirm'd the Donation of the Lands of *Hurstborn*, exempting the same from all Impositions, except the Repair of Forts and Bridges.

SCEPTON, or SHAFTS- BURY

*Nunnery in Dorsetshire, above
Num. 213.*

THE Charter of King *John*, dated the 7th Year of his Reign, confirms to these Nuns the Manor of *Bradford*, with all their other Possessions there enumerated, and their Immunities.

St. FRIDESWIDE'S Monastery at Oxford, above N. 173.

HERE some Fragments out of an ancient Manuscript assign the Limits of the Lands of *Winchendon*, *Wibthul*, *Bolles*, *Covel*, *Hedynodon*, and *Cudshaw*, belonging to this Monastery, which was many Years possess'd by secular Canons, and in the 22d Year

ear of King Henry III. restor'd to the Regulars, one *aymundus*, Chaplain to the said King, having reprov'd him for promoting of ignorant secular Priests.

St. W E R B U R G's

Monastery at Chester, above N. 199.

IN the Year 1119, Richard Earl of Chester confirm'd all the Donations made to this Church, granting to the Abbat a Court of his own, and that he should not sue or be su'd out of the same.

Ranulphus Meschyn, Earl of Chester, conferr'd on these Monks the Lands of Upton, and confirm'd the Grants of others. There are four Deeds of Ranulphus, the Son of him last mention'd above, the first of which grants the Monks a Fair to be kept before their Door, and all Traders to pay them for their Standing; the 2d the Tithe of all his Incomes at Chester; the 3d is a Confirmation of other Tithes; and the last a Donation of the Lands of *Esfham* and *Bruneburgh*. Richard Ratlos and his Brother Robert gave the Town of *Gravesby*.

W H I T B Y

Monastery in Yorkshire, above N. 71.

William Percy having built an Hermitage in his Wood of *Dunfle* at *Mulgrave*, in Honor of St. James the Apostle, and endow'd it with several Lands, mention'd in his Deed, afterwards gave the same, with all that belong'd to it, for ever to the Church of St. Peter and St. Hilda at *Whitby*, upon Condition that the Divine Service should be always there perform'd by some Priest of *Whitby*.

W O L V E R H A M P T O N

Monastery in Staffordshire.

IN the Year 996, Sigerick the Archbishop granted Licence to *Wulfruna*, a religious Matron, to purchase a Place to build a Church in Honor of our Lord and Saviour, of the Virgin Mother of God, who is call'd the *Sea-Star*, or *Lady of Nations*, and of all the Saints, and confirm'd all the Donations made to the same.

The said *Wulfruna* having founded this Monastery, at three several times endow'd it with 30 Acres of Land; and in another Place the same Deed says, the Names of the Farms or Towns she conferr'd on it were as follows; 1. *Earnley*; 2. *Esfwich*; 3. *Bilfiton*; 4. *Willenhal*; 5. *Wodnesfeld*; 6. *Weolesthal*; 7. *Oeginton*; 8. *Hilton*; 9. *Hagentvondon*; 10. *Kirwaldeston*; 11. Another *Hilton*; and, 12. *Footbeyton*; the Limits of all which Places are there describ'd.

King Edward I. upon Inquisition taken the second Year of his Reign, repeats the Charters of King Edward the Confessor, King William the Conqueror, King Henry I. and King Henry II. confirming all the Rights of this Monastery, which the said King Edward I. also does. The Charter of King John confirms to it the Manor of *Wolverhampton*.

G L O C E S T E R

Cathedral and Monastery in Gloucestershire, above N. 108.

There is a Tradition, that a Bishop and Preachers were settled at *Gloucester* immediately after *Lucius*, the first Christian King of Britain, had embrac'd the Faith, that is, in the Year of Grace 189. Antiquity testifies, that *Eldadym* was Bishop of *Gloucester* in the Year 489, and *Dubricius* in 522. Nay, the Ancients make *Gloucester* an Archiepiscopal See, when King *Lucius*, by the Advice of *Eugacius* and *Damianus*, sent hither by Pope *Eleutherius*, converted the three Archbishops of *London*, *York*, and *Gloucester*, into so many Archbishops. Afterwards the See was translated to *Menevia* or *St. David's* in *Wales*; but in the Year 679, *Wolpber*, the first Christian King of the *Mercians*, beautify'd and enlarg'd *Gloucester*, and there laid the Foundation of the Monastery, which his Successor *Ethelred* advanc'd, giving to *Osfic*, whom he appointed his Viceroy, the City of *Gloucester*, with Lands about it, and a vast Sum of Money to finish the same, and place Nuns in it, under his Sister *Kynchurga*, the first Abbess, and to settle those Possessions on them. This appears by ancient Charters, as also that the whole was faithfully perform'd by *Osfic*, who gave to the said Abbess the City of *Gloucester*, with the other Lands about it. *Edwurga*, Dowager of King *Wolpber*, was the 2d Abbess, and Queen *Eva* the 3d, under whom the Revenues of the Monastery were much increas'd. After her Death, this Church remain'd desolate during 50 Years, till the Reign of *Bernulphus*, King of the *Mercians*, who finding it decay'd and ruin'd, repair'd and gave it to secular Canons, who were Preachers and Clerks, being marry'd Men, and differing very little in Habit from the Laity, under whom it continu'd 199 Years, till the Reign of King *Cnut*, who in the 5th Year of his Reign, at the Instigation of *Wolstan*, Bishop of *Worcester*, expell'd those Clerks and Preachers, and put *Benedictin* Monks into their Place, Anno 1022. This Monastery being afterwards burnt, was again rebuilt in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, by *Alfred* Bishop of *Winchester*. King *William* the Conqueror repair'd this Monastery, then much decay'd, and it was again twice burnt, viz. Anno 1214 and 1223. (Note, That Sir W. Dugdale takes this from an anonymous Manuscript, belonging to the Dean of *Gloucester*, which Manuscript plainly appears to have been of no Antiquity, by its Style, and other Circumstances; besides, it mentions the Suppression of Monasteries by King Henry VIII.)

T A V I S T O C K

Monastery in Devonshire, above N. 217.

IN the Reign of King *Edgar*, an Earl call'd *Ordulphus* had a Vision, commanding him to build an Oratory in a certain Place mark'd out to him, which he did, making it large enough to contain 1000 Persons, and erecting Habitations for several Monks, whom he also plac'd there under an Abbat. The Lands he and his Kindred and Friends gave to this Monastery were *Tavistock*, *Midleton*, *Hatherlege*, *Berlinton*, *Legbe*, *Dunethem*, *Chavelin*, *Lankington*, *Honn*, *Werelgate*,

relegate, Orlege, Auri, Rame, Savyock, Pannastan, Tomebury, Colbrook, Lege, Wulfstetton, and Clymestland; these never to be alienated, and to be free from all Impositions, except an Expedition undertaken, and the repairing of Forts and Bridges. This was confirm'd in the Year 981, and in the Reign of King Ethelred.

997. King William Rufus, in the Year 1096, confirm'd to the Monks a Mansion call'd *Wulvinton*, which they made appear to have been theirs Time out of Mind, when some Persons would have taken it from them for the Crown. The Deed of *Odo Archdeacon*, Knight, 998. resigns to the Monks here all the Land of *Wyltherton*, and the Monks gave all the Revenues of the said Land to be laid out in Cloaths and Shoes for the Poor yearly on the Feast of *All-Souls*. B. Bishop of Exeter, appropriated to this Monastery the Churches of *Tavistock, Lamerton, Middleton, Northwyderwyn, Hatherleigh, Albedisham, and Brentetor*. The Bull of Pope Celestin, dated 1193, confirms all Donations made to these Monks, and confers on them all the usual Privileges mention'd in others, and therefore needless to be repeated.

999. Robert Old-Bridge restor'd to the Monks the Land of *Wynmerveston* for 10 Marks of Silver; Robert Fitz-Baldwin also restor'd the Land of *Pasford*. King Henry I. order'd *Rinberg* and *Eudelipe*, which had been unjustly taken from them by *Wymundus*, to be restor'd, and them to be no more molested for the same. *Reginald Ferrars* confirm'd to them the Grant made by *Adam Littleton* of Land in *Cornwood*. The Abby of *Plimpton*, in the Year 1304, enter'd into Obligation to perform several Services and Offices for the Monks of *Tavistock*, upon their resigning to them the Chapel of *Plimstock*. *William Ergecomb* yielded up to them all his Land near their Park in the Manor of *Middilton*. *John d'Abernion* gave them all his 1001. Manor of *Wyke* by *Brentetor*. King Henry I. granted them all the Churches in the Isles of *Scilly*, confirm'd to them by his Son *Reginald*, Earl of *Cornwall*, as were the Tithes there by B. Bishop of *Exeter*. King Edward took the Church of the Island of *Ennour* in *Scilly* into his Protection, directing the Constable of the Castle there to protect the same from all Insults.

King Henry VIII. in the 5th Year of his Reign, appointed the Abbat of *Tavistock* to be one of the Lords Spiritual in Parliament, with all the Privileges thereto belonging, absolving any of them that should be absent from Parliament a whole Session, upon the Affairs of his Monastery, upon only paying into the Exchequer, by his Attorney, five Marks for every such Omission.

NORWICH,

above N. 413.

1003. *Herbert*, who was made Bishop of the *East-Angles* by King William Rufus, remov'd his See from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, and built the Church and Monastery there, assigning it Possessions, confirm'd by Pope *Paschal* and the aforesaid King William. He also built other Churches; 1. That on the Hill opposite to the Cathedral, beyond the River; 2. That at *Norwich* in the Bishop's Court; 3. That at *Elmham*; 4. At *Lenniam*; and the 5th at *Fernemut*; all which he gave to the Monks for ever. He died Anno 1119.

STOKE-CLARE

Monastery in Suffolk, above N. 535.

Richard, Earl of *Clare*, gave to the Monks of *Stoke* the Hermitage of *Standon*, there to perform Divine Service for him and his Heirs for ever. *Amicia*, Countess of *Clare*, built an Hospital at *Suberg* for the Maintenance of poor People, to which she gave the Tithes of the Profits of all her Mills at *Suberg*, with several Parcels of Land. She also gave to the Monks of *Stoke* all the Messuage of the Holy Sepulchre, with 12 Acres of Arable, one of Meadow, &c. as mention'd in her Deed. *Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by two several Charters, confirm'd all the Donations made to these Monks, which are there particularly enumerated. The like was also done by Bull of Pope *Alexander*, dated 1174.

St. MARY DE PRATIS, or DES PREES,

Nunnery in Northamptonshire,

WAS founded by *Simon*, Earl of *Northampton*, and King *Edward III.* in the 2d Year of his Reign, confirm'd all his Donations, and those made by many others, as at large recited in his Charter in the Monasticon, from p. 1011, to p. 1019. *Simon de Sancto Licio*, Brother to the aforesaid Earl *Simon*, by his Deed, gave to these Nuns the Meadow of *Huthere-Lidcotebale*.

PILLE

Priory in Wales.

Adam de Rupe founded this Monastery on his Lands of *Pille*, in Honor of *St. Budoc*, for Monks of the Order of *St. Benedic* of *Touraine*, and endow'd it with several Parcels of Land, all confirm'd by Charter of the 25th of King *Edward III.* as also by Deed of *Thomas de Rupe*, Son to the Founder.

HENINGHAM

Nunnery in Essex.

Albericus de Vere confirm'd to the Nuns of the Holy Cross at *Hegham* the several Donations of Lands made to them by his Father, and mention'd in his Deed; in a second he mentions some Additions; and in a third, wherein he styles himself Earl of *Oxford*, if he be the same that made the two first, he gives them the Wood of *Alecotebegh*.

Hugh de Vere, Earl of *Oxford*, having built an Hospital without *Hegham* Castle for the Relief of poor and disabled Persons, and assign'd Possessions for the Main-

Maintenance thereof, that the same might be no Prejudice to the Nuns of the Holy Cross, or the Parish of St. Nicholas of Hengham, within whose Precinct it stood, he ordain'd, that the Chaplains belonging to the same should not administer the Sacraments to the Parishioners, nor receive any Advantages from them without Leave of the Priorefs, and that the Lands of the said Hospital should pay the greater and lesser Tithes; as also that the Chaplains, before their Admittance into the Hospital, should take an Oath to the Nunnery, that they would be just to the Parish, according to this Regulation.

L A P L E Y

Priory in Staffordshire, a Cell to St. Remigius at Rheims.

Algarnus, an English Earl, with the Consent of King Edward, gave to the Church of St. Remigius at Rheims the Town of Lapley. Azmarinus, Abbot of St. Remigius at Rheims, let to Aluricus, Clerk, the Town of Silvinton for twenty Shillings a Year, for which he was to do Homage upon Oath.

Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, by Deed, dated 1319, testifies, that in his Visitation, examining by what Title religious Men held Parish-Churches, the Prior of Lapley had made out by undeniable Testimonies, that the Church of Lapley was appropriated to the Monastery of St. Remigius at Rheims. King Henry I. by four several Charters, confirms the Rights of these Monks. King Edward I. granted them a weekly Market on Tuesdays at their Manor of Aston in Staffordshire. Pope Alexander confirm'd all Grants in the Year 1154.

T O T N E S S

Monastery in Devonshire.

Jubellus, the Son of Alured, gave to the Monastery of Monks of the Saints Sergius and Bachus the Church of St. Mary at Totness, with all that belong'd to it, and the Tithes of all his Manors, and of all that went out of the said Borough, with other Donations, for them to pray for the Safety of King William the Conqueror whilst living, and for his Soul, and the Souls of himself and his Relations. William the Conqueror dying, his Son William Rufus gave all the Inheritance of the aforesaid Jubellus to Roger Nocont, who did the Monks many Wrongs at first; but afterwards the same King interposing, he granted all Things to them, receiving 20 l. in Money, and his Wife half a Mark of Gold. King William afterwards confirm'd the same.

B A R N S T A P L E

Priory of St. Mary Magdalen, in the Diocese of Exeter, where were to be six Monks, including the Prior.

THE Charter of King William the Conqueror grants to St. Peter of Cugni, under the Obe-

dience of St. Martin des Champs, or in the Fields, at Paris, for the Souls of himself and his Ancestors, and of Jubellus, the Donor of this Alms, the Church of Barnstaple, with all its Appurtenances, and several other Donations of the same Founder.

William, Bishop of Exeter, by two several Charters, confirms to the Monks of St. Mary Magdalen at Barnstaple the Church of St. Peter there, and all other Grants made to them. 1025.

S t. J A M E S's

Priory without the Walls of Exeter, where were to be six Monks, including the Prior.

Baldwin de Revertis, Earl of Exeter, by his Deed, beflow'd on these Monks the Land and Chapel of St. James, with all that belong'd to it; also Liberty to purchase within his Lands, and to buy, sell and improve, and to have a Court of their own; adding the Church of Twiverton for their better Maintenance. 1026.

S t. C L A R E

Priory in Wales, where were to be three Monks, including the Prior.

William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, gave to the Monks of St. Martin des Champs, at Paris, the Ground he had in London, with nine Houses on it, confirm'd by King Henry I.

S W I N E

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

IT was agreed between Maud, Priorefs of Swine, and Alexander Hilton, Knight, who gave the Nuns nine Plough-Lands at Swine, that in case he should die in the Year of our Lord 1241, or in the 2d Year after, then three of the said nine Plough-Lands should return to his Heirs; and if he should die in the 3d Year, then six of the Plough-Lands to return to his Heirs, after the Term in the Instrument between them, free from all Incumbrance; and provided the said Alexander should preserve them harmless during the aforesaid three Years, according to the Contents of the Writing, they were to return to his Heirs the Deed of Enfeoffment he had made them, and the aforesaid Land, with others, after the Term of six Years. And if the said Alexander should happen to die within the three last Years, and his Heirs should not secure to them the Manor of Swine, with the Lands of Ottringham, the said Heirs should make good to them all Damages within those three Years. 1027.

BELLA-LANDA, or BILAND

Abby in Yorkshire.

IN the Year 1134, a Convent of Cistercian Monks from Farnes got a Place call'd *Caldre* in *Conpland*, a great Man of that Country building their Monastery. They having continu'd there four Years in great Want, and being in the Year 1137 plunder'd of all they had by the *Scots*, making an Irruption under their King *David*; being thus destitute, resolv'd to return to their Mother-House of *Farnes*, and did so. But they were shut out of the same by the Abbat and his Monks, upbraiding them as Men of little Worth, who had so easily quitted their Dwelling. Hereupon they travell'd to *York*, where they were charitably kept some time by Archbishop *Thurstan*, who afterwards sent them to *Roger Mowbray*, the Son of *Nigelus d'Aubigny*. He at their first coming assign'd them the Tithe of all the Provisions spent in his House, sending them to *Robert de Alneto*, once a Monk at *Whitby*, who then led an Eremitical Life at *Hode*, that they might stay there till he could provide a proper Place for them. The said *Robert de Alneto* was so taken with their holy Conversation, that he became one of their Order, and gave the Place of *Hode* for them to dispose of it, and it was confirm'd to them by *Roger Mowbray* in the Year 1138. A Lay Brother was appointed to receive the Tithe of Provisions above said to have been given by *Roger Mowbray*, and he transmitted it to *Hode*; but there being many Inconveniencies in performing this at all Times, the said *Roger*, in lieu thereof, gave the Monks certain Lands at *Camb*, and all those of *Wildon*, *Skakildon*, and *Orygham*, which was in the Year 1140.

Being thus in some way of subsisting, they got themselves to be exempted from any Subjection to *Farnes* by the General Chapter of the *Cistercians* at *Savigny* in *Normandy*. Their Number, as well as their

Possessions, afterwards increasing, *Gundrea*, Mother to *Roger Mowbray*, with his Consent, gave them the Town and Church of *Bella-Landa*, or *Biland*, to build their Monastery, in the Year 1143, where they continu'd increasing in Number and Possessions, till in the Year 1147 the same *Roger Mowbray* gave them two Carucates of waste Ground in the Territory of *Cuckwald*, under *Blackbow Hill*, to build their Monastery on. Thither the Monks repair'd, and built a small Stone Church, a Cloyster, and other Houses, where they remain'd 30 Years, during which Time many considerable Donations were made them.

It is to be observ'd, that *Roger Mowbray* would have given to these Monks many more Possessions than he did, which they conscientiously refus'd, saying they had enough. At a Council held at *Rheims* by Pope *Eugenius III.* the Church of *Savigny*, and 30 others that had sprung from it, submitted themselves to the Abby of *Chairvaux*. In the Year 1150, the Abbats of *Caldre* and *Farnes* seeing the House of *Biland* thrive and prosper, began again to claim a Title of Jurisdiction over it in the General Chapter of the *Cistercians*; but the Cause was given by the Abbat of *Ryeval*, appointed Judge, for the Abbat of *Savigny*. To avoid farther Contentions, the Archbishop of *York*, at the Request of *Roger Mowbray* and his Mother, took this Monastery into his Protection, Anno 1155. The Monks having clear'd much Land of Woods, and drein'd the Marshes, remov'd again from *Cuckwald* to a Place by *Burtoft* and *Berfelire*, where they built a large and beautiful Church, which afterwards continu'd. This was in the Year 1177. *Roger*, the 2d Abbat of *Biland*, govern'd the said Monastery at the several Places aforesaid 54 Years, to a decrepit Age, and then resign'd his Place, living near three Years after in the same Monastery, when he dy'd in a good old Age. *Philip*, his Successor, writ this Account in the Year 1197, having receiv'd the same from his Predecessor *Roger* and others, which shows the great Antiquity of the same, and that it was transmitted to us by those who were Witnesses to all they deliver'd.

A CATA-

A CATALOGUE

OF
ALIEN PRIORIES,
Which were suppress'd in the Parliament held at *Leicester*, in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *Henry V.*
and of our Lord 1414.

Those which are treated of in this Volume, have the Numeral References; the rest belong to the Second Volume, where many Characters belonging to them may be seen, under the Title of French Monasteries.

A. ALLERBURY, <i>Salop.</i> Allerton, <i>York</i>, 599. Ambresbury, <i>Wilts.</i> Andover, <i>Hampshire</i>. Andover, <i>Hampsh.</i> 552. Appledurwel, or Apple- durcumb, <i>Isle of Wight</i>, 571. Arthington, <i>York</i>. Ardmell, <i>Suffex.</i> Ardlee, <i>Worcest.</i>	Charlton, <i>Wilts.</i> Chepstow, <i>Monm.</i> Clatford, <i>Wilts.</i> Cogges, <i>Oxon.</i> Colham, <i>Wilts.</i> Cowike, <i>Devon.</i> Covenham, <i>Linc.</i> 555. Creting, <i>Norf.</i>	Hagneby, <i>Linc.</i> Hamele, <i>Hampsh.</i> Hailing, <i>Hampsh.</i> Hedley, <i>York</i>, 565. Hermondesworth, <i>Midd.</i> Heveringland, <i>Norf.</i> Hinkley, <i>Leicest.</i> 603. Hoo, <i>Suffex.</i> Horkeley, <i>Essex</i>, 604. Horsham, <i>Norf.</i> Horsford, <i>Norf.</i>	M. Meresey, <i>Essex</i>, 552. Minster-Lovel, <i>Oxon.</i> Minting, <i>Linc.</i> 592. Modbury, <i>Devon.</i> Monkenlane, <i>Heref.</i> 597. Monmouth, 600. Munstre, <i>Cornwal.</i>
B. Beggart, <i>York.</i> Bauvale, <i>Notting.</i> Bekeford, <i>Glocest.</i> Bergavenny, <i>South Wales</i>, 556. Biffal, <i>York</i>, 587. Bakeham, <i>Suffolk</i>, 573. Bithe, <i>Notting</i>, 553. Boxgrave, <i>Suffex</i>, 592. Bridport, <i>Dorset.</i> Bisfet, <i>Suffolk.</i> Brimfield, <i>Wilts.</i> Buston, <i>Somerset.</i> Burwel, <i>Linc.</i> 579.	D. Deorhytt, <i>Glocest.</i> 547. Dunster, <i>Somerset.</i> E. Ecclesfield, <i>York.</i> Edyweston, <i>Rutl.</i> Elingham, <i>Hampsh.</i> Eskdale, <i>York.</i> Everden, <i>Norf.</i> Eye, <i>Suffex.</i>	I. Ipswich, <i>Suff.</i> K. Kinkly, <i>Warw.</i> 562. L. Lancaster, 566. Llanguenith, <i>South Wales.</i> Lay, <i>Ferfey Isle.</i> Langkywan, <i>Wales</i>, 580. Lapley, <i>Staff.</i> 1022. Leveminter, <i>Suff.</i> 606. Levesham, 550. Lihou, <i>Ferfey Isle.</i> Limbroke, <i>Heref.</i> Linton, <i>Somerset.</i> Lodres, <i>Dorf.</i> 570. Long-Benington, <i>Linc.</i> 597. Lynton, <i>Somerset.</i>	N. Newent, <i>Glocest.</i> Newton-Longaville, <i>Buck.</i> Nigromont, <i>Ferfey.</i> Noyon and New-Market, <i>Oxon and Berks.</i> O. Okeburn, <i>Wilts.</i> 582. Ottery, <i>Devon</i>, 549. Otterington, <i>Devon</i>, 569.
C. Cameringham, <i>Linc.</i> Caresbrooke, <i>Wight Isle.</i> Carefwel, <i>Devon.</i>	F. Feldalling, <i>Norf.</i> Folkeston, <i>Kent</i>, 560. Frampton, <i>Dorf.</i> 571. G. Goldclive, <i>Glocest.</i> 590. Greenwich, <i>Kent.</i> Grandimont, <i>York</i>, 597. H. Hagh, or Hak, <i>Linc.</i> 602. Hagham, <i>Linc.</i>	P. Patrickburn, <i>Kent</i>, 576. Pautisfield and Wels, <i>Essex.</i> Pembroke. R. Ravendale, <i>Linc.</i> Rewly, <i>Oxon.</i> Romency, <i>Kent.</i> S. St. Clare, <i>Caermarden.</i> St. Carick, <i>Cornwal.</i> St. Cle-	

St. Clement, *Guernsey*.
 St. Clement's, *Tork*.
 St. Clement's, *Guernsey*.
 St. Crofs, *Wight*.
 St. Michael's Mount, *Cornwal*, 551.
 Sele, *Suffex*, 580.
 Selchurn.
 Shirburn, *Hampsh.* 577.
 Spalding, *Lin.* 306.
 Spelpenne, *Devon*.
 Sporeley, *Norfolk*.
 Steyning, *Suffex*.

Steynington, *Berks*.
 Stoke-Curcy, *Somerf.* 577.
 Stoke-Clare, *Suff.*
 Stoure, *Dorf.*
 Stratfield-Say, *Berksh.*
 Striguil, *Llandaff*.
 Swavefey, *Camb.* 572.
 T.
 Takeley, *Effex.*
 Tikford, *Bucks*, 686.
 Tikwardreth, *Corn.* 586.
 Tithe, *Heref.*

Toftes, *Norf.* 598.
 Totne's, *Decon.*
 Trewleggh, *Kent*.
 Tunstall, *Decon.*
 V.
 Vale, *Guernsey*.
 Uphaven, *Wilt.*
 W.
 Warram, *Dorf.*
 Ware, *Heref.*
 Warrington, *War.*

Wedon-Pinkney, *North.* 584.
 Wels, *Norf.* 574.
 Weng, *Bucks*.
 Westwood, *Worc.* 574.
 Willisford, *Lin.* 584.
 Wilmington, *Suffex*.
 Willoughton, *Lin.*
 Withiam.
 Wolfrichefton, *War.*
 Wotton-Waven, *York*, 563.

37. A CATALOGUE of MONASTERIES dissolv'd by Pope Clement VII. in the 16th and 20th Years of King Henry VIII. and by him granted to Cardinal Wolsey, for erecting of COLLEGE at Oxford and Ipswich.

These the 17th Year of King Henry VIII.

ST. Frideswid at Oxford, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Blackmore, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Stanefgate, *Cluniacks.*
 Thoby, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Tytre, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Wykes, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Dodenash, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Snape, *Benedictines.*
 Beigham, *Præmonstratenses.*
 De Calceto by Arundel, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Canwel, *Cluniacks.*
 Sandwel, *Cluniacks.*
 Darentre, *Cluniacks.*
 Littlemore, *Benedictines.*
 Leifnes, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Tunbridge, *Canons of St. Augustin.*

Poghley, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Ravenston, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 Tykford, *Cluniacks.*

The two following Monasteries are mention'd in the said Pope's Bull, but not in the King's Grant; yet they are in the Inquisition call'd, *The Cardinal's Bundle*, taken after the Cardinal's Conviction.

Bradwel, *Benedictines.*
 Horkesley, *Cluniacks.*

These the 20th Year of King Henry VIII.

Gipefwick, *Canons of St. Augustin.*
 De Pratis, *Benedictines.*
 Wallingford, *Benedictines.*

Bromhil, *Norf.*
 Flixtow, *Suff.*
 Romberg, *Effex.*

AN EXACT CATALOGUE OF THE Religious Houses IN

ENGLAND and WALES,

which was deliver'd to King *Henry VIII.* in the 26th Year of his Reign, with the yearly Value of each of them, certain Persons having been sent abroad to take an Account thereof, and it was afterwards inserted into the Book of First Fruits and Tithes; with particular References to all that is contain'd in this Volume, relating to the *Benedictines, Cluniacks, Cistercians, and Carthusians.* As to the rest, all that could be found in publick Records, or approv'd Authors, has been put into another Volume. To the other Monasteries mention'd in this Book, which have been omitted in the Catalogue of Revenues, there is only added of what Order they were, and in what Page to be found. Taken from an ancient Manuscript in the Cotton Library.

BERKSHIRE.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
<i>Alingsford</i> College.	147	8	0	3
<i>St. John's</i> Hospital there.	6	0	0	0
<i>Testbrooke</i> College.	33	18	8	0
<i>ding</i> Ab. 417. Bened.	1958	14	3	3
<i>Weslham</i> Ab. Can. St. Aug.	285	11	0	2
<i>ley</i> Ab. Bened. 363.	121	18	5	0
<i>ington</i> Ab. Bened. 97.	1876	10	9	0
<i>ington</i> Priory.	19	3	10	0
	4429	5	1	0

Alingsford Bened. 326.
Weslham Bened. 481.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
<i>Beaconsfield</i> Pr. Can. St. Aug.	293	5	11	0
<i>Woburn</i> Ab. Bened. 359.	284	12	11	3
<i>Woburn</i> Pr. Can. St. Aug.	109	8	5	0
<i>Woburn</i> Minors.	3	13	2	0
<i>John</i> Bedd. Hosp.	21	0	8	0
<i>Woburn</i> Ab. Cist. 784.	389	16	6	1
<i>Woburn</i> Pr. Gilb.	212	3	5	2
<i>Woburn</i> College.	61	5	8	2
<i>Woburn</i> Gild in the Church of	7	0	0	0
<i>St. Andrew</i> at <i>Woburn</i> .	7	15	1	2
<i>Woburn</i> Christi Gild at <i>Eaton</i> .	71	13	9	2
<i>Woburn</i> Pr. Can. St. Aug.	344	13	3	0
<i>Woburn</i> Ab. Can. St. Aug.	114	16	1	0
<i>Woburn</i> Ab. Bened. 350.	4	18	8	0
<i>Woburn</i> Friars Preachers.				

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Fraternity there.	9	8	7	0
<i>Woburn</i> Ab. Cist. 829.	391	18	2	2
	2227	10	6	2
<i>Beaulieu</i> Bened. 325.				

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
<i>Burnham</i> Ab. Bened. 534.	51	2	4	1
<i>Ankerwick</i> Pr. Bened. 482.	32	0	2	0
<i>Aylesbury</i> Coll. Can. St. Aug.	416	16	4	0
<i>St. Margaret</i> Pr.	14	3	1	0
<i>Snellsboul</i> Pr. Bened. 483.	18	1	11	0
<i>Notley</i> Ab. Can. St. Aug.	437	6	8	0
<i>Bittleston</i> Ab. Cist. 783.	225	4	3	1
<i>Lavenden</i> Ab. Prem.	79	13	8	0
<i>Newport</i> Hospital.	6	6	8	0
<i>Missenden</i> Ab. Bened. 541.	261	14	6	1
<i>Aylesbury</i> Friars Minors.	3	2	5	0
<i>Little Marlow</i> Ab. Bened. 545.	23	3	7	2
<i>Medmenham</i> Ab. Cist. 926.	20	6	2	0
<i>Wicomb</i> Hospital.	7	15	3	2
	1496	17	1	3

Tame Cist. 802.
Ivinghoe Bened. 490.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
<i>Ely</i> Ab. Bened. 87.	1084	6	9	2
<i>Thorney</i> Ab. Bened. 242.	411	12	11	0
<i>Chatterys</i> Ab. Bened. 251.	97	3	4	2
<i>Denny</i> Ab. Bened. 492.	172	8	3	2
G g *				
<i>Ely</i>				

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Ely Hospital St. John.	25	5	3	3
Shengaye Preceptory Templ.	171	4	6	0
Foordham Pr. Gilb.	40	13	4	2
Anglesey Pr. Can. St. Aug.	24	19	0	0
Rekington Pr. Bened. 545.	71	9	10	2
Softham-Bulbeck Pr.	40	0	0	0
St. Edmund Pr.	14	18	8	2
Barnwel Pr. Can. St. Aug.	256	11	10	1
	2430	14	0	0

Waterbech Bened. 543.
 Rombery Bened. 404.
 St. Radegund Bened. 480.

CHESHIRE.

1039. Chester City, Hosp. St. John Bapt.	13	7	10	0
St. Werlurga Ab. Bened. 199, and 985.	1003	5	11	0
St. Mary Ab. Bened. 507.	66	18	4	0
Vale Royal Ab. Cist. 936.	118	19	8	0
Norton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	180	7	6	2
Birchaved Ab. Bened. 484.	90	13	0	0
Cumbermere Ab. Cist. 764.	225	9	7	0
	1699	1	10	2

Stanlaw Cist. 896.

CORNWALL.

Glastoney Col. St. Thomas.	209	10	6	0
Helfton Pr.	12	16	4	0
Tywardreath Pr. Bened. 586.	123	2	3	0
Cranstock College.	89	15	8	0
Bodmin Pr. Can. St. Aug.	270	0	11	0
Lanecroft Ab. Can. St. Aug.	354	0	11	0
St. German Ab. Can. St. Aug. 213.	243	8	0	0
	1299	1	7	0

St. Petroc Bened. 213.
 Sillay Bened. 516.

CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle St. Mary Pr. Can. St. Aug.	418	3	4	3
Lancroft Pr. Can. St. Aug.	77	7	11	0
Holmcoltrou Ab. Cist. 885	427	19	3	3
Armthwait Nuns Bened. 324	18	8	8	0
	941	19	3	2

DERBYSHIRE.

Darley Ab. Can. St. Aug.	258	14	5	0
St. Mary of the Dale, Ab. Prem.	114	12	0	0
Bredfal Ab.	10	17	9	0
De Pratis Ab. by Derby.	18	6	2	0
Derby Church of All Saints.	38	14	0	0
Rapindon Ab. Can. St. Aug.	118	8	6	0
Gr. St. y Ab.	31	6	0	0
Ively and Barrow Precept. Templ.	93	3	4	2
Bello Capite Ab. Prem.	126	3	4	0
Chesterfield, the Gild there of Holy Cross, and St. Mary.	19	0	5	0
	829	5	11	2

Derby Bened. 505.

DEVONSHIRE.

Ford Ab. Cist. 785.	374	10	6	2
Newham Ab. Cist. 928.	227	7	8	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dunkeswell Ab. Cist. 925.	294	18	6
Ottery Col. Bened. 549.	303	2	9
Exeter Hosp. St. Nich. Bened. 352.	147	12	0
Pesselo Pr. Bened. 352	164	8	10
Crediton Holy Cross	140	14	5
Canonleigh Nuns.	197	3	1
Hertland Ab. Can. St. Aug.	306	3	2
Fretbilstoke Pr. Can. St. Aug.	127	2	4
Barnstaple Pr. Clun.	123	6	7
Pilton Pr.	56	12	8
Torr Ab. Prem.	396	0	11
Cornworthy Nuns	63	2	10
Totton Pr.	24	9	2
Buckfast Ab. Cist. 792, and 945.	466	11	2
Plympton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	912	12	8
Buckland Ab. Cist. 939.	241	17	9
Tavistock Ab. Bened. 217, and 995	902	5	7
Exeter Pr. St. James, Clun. 643.	502	12	9

5672 15 8

Exeter Cathedral Bened. 220.
 St. Cath. by Exeter Bened. 503.
 Modbury Bened. 507.

DORSETSHIRE.

Ablestury, Ab. Bened. 276.	390	19	2
Byrport Pr.	6	0	0
St. John Baptist Hospital	8	6	1
Bindon Ab. Cist. 911.	147	7	9
Middleton Ab. Bened. 193.	578	13	11
Cerne Ab. Bened. 253.	515	17	10
Tarent Ab. Cist. 887.	214	7	9
Shafton Ab. Bened. 213, and 983.	1166	8	9
Shirburn Ab. Bened. 62, and 423.	682	14	7
	3028	16	0

Cranburn Bened. 163.
 Wimbarn Bened. 220.
 Horton Bened. 220.

DURHAM.

St. Cathbert Ab. Bened. 38.	1366	10	9
Tinkal Cell, Bened. 512.	122	15	3
Yarrow Cell, Bened. 96.	38	14	4
Wernuth Cell, Bened. 96.	25	8	4
Holy Island Cell, Northumb.	48	18	11
Fern-Eland Cell, Northumb.	12	17	8
Latham Cell, Bened. Lanc. 499.	48	19	6
Stamford Cell in Linc.	25	1	2
Durham Col. in Oxon.	115	4	4
Kepry St. Giles's Hospital.	167	2	11
Shirburn Hospital.	135	7	0
Gretham Hospital.	97	6	3
Gateford Hospital, St. Edm.	5	9	4
Nesham Pr.	20	17	7
Standrop Col.	126	5	1
Tinnmouth Pr. Bened.	397	10	5
New-Castle Nuns.	36	0	10
St. Mary Magdalen Hospital.	9	11	4
Hexam Pr. Can. St. Aug.	122	11	1
Albald Ab. Prem.	40	0	9
Ovingham Cell Gilb.	11	2	8
New-Minster Ab. Cist. 800	100	8	11
Alnewick Ab. Prem.	189	15	0
Holifon Pr. Bened. 476.	11	5	7
Brokenbourn Pr. Can. St. Aug.	68	19	1
	3977	14	2

Lambley Bened. 506.

ESSEX.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Arking Ab. Bened. 79.	862	12	5	2
Aratford-Langthorn Ab. 883.	511	16	3	1
Arth Hospital.	16	13	4	0
Baltham-Croft Ab. Can. St. Aug.	900	4	3	0
Barfield-Rogis Pr. Bened. 545.	122	13	2	2
Becy Col.	139	3	10	0
Bilsey Ab. Cist. 889.	167	2	6	0
Bunmow Pr. Can. St. Aug.	150	3	4	0
Walden Ab. Bened. 445.	372	18	1	0
Bremble Pr. Can. St. Aug.	61	18	7	0
Bryden Pr.	29	6	4	2
Newport Hospital.	23	10	8	1
Halfsted College.	23	16	5	2
Adningham Pr. Bened. 545.	29	12	10	0
St. Osirke Ab. Can. St. Aug.	677	1	2	0
Colchester Ab. Can. St. Aug.	523	17	0	1
St. Botolph by Colchester.	113	12	8	0
Colchester House of Holy Cross.	7	7	8	0
Coggeshal Ab. Cist. 821.	251	2	0	0
Colc Pr. Bened. 436.	156	12	4	2
Bileigh Ab. Prem.	157	16	11	1
Maldon Carmelites.	1	6	8	0
Prittwel Pr. Bened. 619.	155	11	2	0
Leghes Pr.	114	1	4	0
Chelmsford Friars Preachers.	9	6	5	0
	5577	7	8	1
Stainsgate Clun. 623.				

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bristol Ab. Can. St. Aug.	670	13	11	0
St. Mark's Hospital, alias Gaunts, } alias Bilwyke.	112	9	9	1
St. John Baptist Hospital.	51	10	4	1
Kalendar House.	10	18	8	0
St. Mary Magdalen's House.	21	11	3	0
Westbury College.	232	14	0	1
Stow Hospital for Poor.	25	14	8	0
Hayles Ab. Cist. 928.	357	7	8	0
Winchcomb Ab. Bened. 187.	759	11	9	0
Tewksbury Ab. Bened. 153.	1598	1	3	0
Flaxley Ab. Cist. 884.	112	13	1	0
St. Oswald Ab. Can. St. Aug. Gloc.	90	10	2	2
Glowe Hospital St. Bartholomew.	44	7	2	2
Queenington Hospital.	157	7	1	2
Cirencester Ab. Can. St. Aug.	1051	7	1	1
Kingswood Ab. Cist. 811.	254	11	2	0
St. Peter Gloc. Ab. Ben. 108, & 993.	1946	5	9	0
Lanthony Pr. Can. St. Aug.	648	19	11	3
Lanthony Pr. in Wales, Can. St. Aug.	99	19	0	2
St. Barth. Hosp. Gloucester.	25	11	2	0
	8244	5	2	1

St. James Bristol Bened. 515.

HAMPSHIRE.

St. Swithin Ab. Winton Bened. } 31, and 979.	1507	17	2	1
Hide Ab. Bened. 208.	865	18	0	3
Winton Nuns Bened. 212.	179	7	2	0
Holy Cross Hospital.	84	4	2	0
St. Mary Magdalen Hospital.	16	16	2	2
St. Elizabeth College.	112	17	4	2
Winton College.	628	13	6	0
Whorwel Ab. Bened. 256.	339	8	7	0
Wintney Pr. Bened. 483.	45	3	0	0
Romsy Nuns Bened. 291.	393	10	10	2
Mottisfont Can. St. Aug.	124	3	5	2
Twinham Pr. Can. St. Aug.	312	7	0	1
Brommer Pr. Can. St. Aug.	154	14	1	2

Beaulieu Ab. Cist. 925.	326	13	2	3
St. Denis Pr. Can. St. Aug.	80	11	6	0
Southwike Pr. Can. St. Aug.	257	4	4	0
Tatfield Ab. Prem.	249	16	1	0
Portsmouth Hospital.	33	19	5	2
Quarrier Ab. Cist. 760.	134	3	11	0
Baddisley Preceptory, Tenyib.	118	16	7	0
Letley Ab. Cist. 933.	100	12	8	0
	3754	12	4	3

Durford, 545.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Mummouth Ab. Bened. 600.	56	1	11	0
Flancford Ab. Can. St. Aug.	14	8	9	0
Acornbury Nuns, Canonesses.	67	13	2	2
St. Guthlac Pr. Bened. Heref.	121	3	3	2
Wormesley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	83	10	2	0
Clifford Pr. Clun. 623.	57	7	4	0
Dore Ab. Cist. 862.	101	5	2	0
Limbroke Pr. Bened. 474.	22	17	8	0
Ledbury St. Catherine's Hospital.	22	5	0	0
	546	11	6	0
St. Peter Heref. Bened. 406.				
Ewyas Bened. 413.				
Leominster Bened. 420.				
Cresswell Bened. 503.				

HERTFORDSHIRE.

St. Alban Ab. Bened. 176.	2102	7	1	3
Hertford Pr. Bened. 331.	72	14	2	2
Monkton Pr. St. David's Diocese.	57	9	5	3
Belvere Pr. Linc. Bened. 527.	104	19	10	0
Hatfield-Peverel Pr. Bened. Essex, 330.	60	14	11	2
Bynham Pr. Norf. Bened. 343.	140	5	4	0
Tinmouth Pr. Bened. North. 333.				
Vid. Durham.				
Sopewell Nuns Bened. 347.	40	7	1	0
Langley-Rogis Friars Preachers.	122	4	0	0
Flamsted Nuns Bened. 503, 545.	30	19	8	2
Wymondley Canons.	29	19	11	2
Bigging Nova Pr.	13	16	0	0
Hitchin Carmelites	4	9	4	0
Roydon Can. St. Aug.	89	16	0	0
Cheshunt Nuns Bened. 512.	14	1	0	0
Rouney Hospital Bened. 516.	13	10	9	0
Roydon Hospital.	5	6	10	0
	2903	11	2	2

De Pratis by St. Alban's, 347.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Huntingdon Can. St. Aug.	187	13	8	0
Hinchinbrook Pr.	17	1	4	0
St. John's Hospital.	6	7	8	0
Stonley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	46	0	5	2
St. Neot's Ab. Bened. 368.	241	11	4	1
Swatze Ab. Cist. 850	141	3	8	0
Ramsay Ab. Bened. 231.	1716	12	4	0
	2355	10	5	0
Huntingdon Bened. 530.				
St. Ives Bened. 255.				

KENT.

St. Augustin's Ab. near Cant. Be- ned. 23.	1413	4	11	3
St. Laurence's Hospital near Cant.	31	7	10	0
St. Gregory near Cant.	121	15	1	0
Wye College.	93	2	0	2
Horton Pr. Clun. 621.	95	12	2	0
St. Se.				

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
St. Sepulchre Pr. Bened. 545.	29	12	5	2
St. John Northgate Hospital.	91	16	8	2
Harbouldown Hospital.	109	7	2	0
Eastbridge Hospital.	23	18	9	3
Poor Priests Canterbury Hospital.	10	13	8	2
St. James without Cant. Hosp.	32	2	1	1
Biltington Pr. Can. St. Aug.	81	1	6	0
Falkstone Pr. Bened. 85, and 560.	41	15	10	0
Dover Pr. Can. St. Aug.	170	14	11	2
Hofstel Dieu, Dover Hospital.	159	18	6	3
St. Radegundis Ab. Prem.	98	9	2	2
Combwell Ab. Can. St. Aug.	80	17	5	1
Ledis Pr. Can. St. Aug.	362	7	7	0
Feverham Ab. Clun. 687.	286	12	6	3
Swingfield Preceptory, Templ.	87	3	3	2
Maidston College, All Saints.	159	7	10	0
Shepley Ab. Bened. 152.	129	7	10	2
Boxley Ab. Cist. 827.	204	4	11	0
Mottingham Minster, Mathurines	30	13	0	2
Rochester Ab. Bened. 27.	486	11	5	0
Cobham College.	128	1	9	2
Strode Hospital.	52	9	10	2
Malling Ab. Bened. 352.	218	4	2	2
West-Peckham Preceptory, Templ.	63	6	8	0
Derford Ab. Can. St. Aug.	380	9	0	2
Callis Town, Carmelites.	19	15	6	0
	4838	3	9	2

Canterbury Cathedral, Bened. 18.

Thanet St. Mildred, Bened. 83.

Limington, Bened. 85.

Rannilph, Bened. 86.

Davinton, Bened. 501.

LANCASHIRE.

Holland Pr. Bened. 544	53	3	4	0
Bournechough Pr. Can. St. Aug.	80	7	6	0
Walley Ab. Cist. 896.	321	9	1	2
Penwortham Ab. Bened. 360.	29	18	7	0
	484	18	6	2

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicester Ab. Can. St. Aug.	951	14	5	3
Kirkby Bellers Pr. Can. St. Aug.	142	10	3	1
Croxton Ab. Prem.	385	0	10	3
Burton Hospital Can. St. Aug.	265	10	2	2
Olveston Ab. Can. St. Aug.	161	14	2	1
Bradley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	20	3	4	0
Landa Ab. Can. St. Aug.	399	3	3	3
Dalby, } Templars Preceptories.	231	7	10	0
Botby, }				
Heyther, }				
New Work College.	595	7	4	0
St. Mary's Coll. by Leicester Castle.	23	12	11	0
St. Ursula's Hospital.	8	0	0	0
Garradon Ab. Cist. 768.	159	19	10	2
Ulnescroft Pr. Can. St. Aug.	83	10	6	2
Langley Ab. Bened. 481.	29	7	4	2
Bredon Ab. Can. St. Aug.	24	10	4	0
Castle Donington Hospital.	3	13	4	0
Litterworth Hospital	26	9	5	0
	3511	15	7	3

Gracedieu, 933.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

St. Catherine's Pr. Gilb. Linc.	202	5	0	2
Kirkstall Ab. Cist. 806.	286	2	7	3
Yaphelm Ab. Prem.	100	14	10	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Styxwode Ab. Gilb. 486.	114	5	2	2
Tattershal College.	348	5	11	3
Revesby Ab. Cist. 822.	287	2	4	2
Markby, or Matersey Ab. Gilb.	130	13	0	2
Hagheby Ab. Prem.	87	11	4	0
Legborn Pr. Cist.	38	8	4	0
Grenewald Pr. Cist. 880.	63	4	1	0
Louthparze Ab. Cist. 105.	147	14	6	0
Alvingham Ab. Gilb.	128	14	2	0
Mimormethy Ab.	80	11	10	0
Welbo Ab.	95	6	1	0
Grimesby Pr. Can. St. Aug.	9	14	7	0
Humberston Ab. Bened. 545.	32	1	3	0
Newsted Pr. Can. St. Aug.	38	13	5	0
Eltham Pr. Can. St. Aug.	70	0	8	0
Torneton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	194	17	10	3
Newson Ab. Prem.	99	2	10	2
Nun-Coton Pr. Cist. 922.	46	17	7	0
Isford Ab. Prem.	13	9	9	0
Bardney Ab. Bened. 142.	366	6	1	0
Stanfeld Ab. Bened. 506.	98	8	0	0
Syxl Pr. Gilb.	135	0	9	0
Bolington Ab. Gilb.	158	7	11	0
Croyland Ab. Bened. 163.	1803	15	10	2
Boston St. Mary Gild.	24	0	0	0
Corpus Christi Gild.	32	0	0	0
St. Peter's Gild.	10	13	4	0
Swinford Ab. Cist. 773.	167	15	3	2
Spalding Ab. Bened.	767	8	11	0
Val Dei Ab. Cist. 831.	124	5	11	1
Scampringham Ab. Gilb.	317	4	1	0
St. Peter and Paul Ab.	167	14	6	2
Newsted Ab. Stanford Can. St. Aug.	37	6	0	0
Newboon Ab. Prem.	71	8	1	2
Kyme Ab. Can. St. Aug.	101	0	4	0
Haverholm Ab. Gilb.	70	15	10	2
Catteley Ab.	33	18	6	0
Notham Park Ab. Can. St. Aug.	44	3	8	0
Temple Bruel Preceptory Templ.	184	6	8	0
Aquile Baillywick.	124	0	0	0
Torksey Pr. Can. St. Aug.	13	1	4	0
Fesse Pr. Bened. 502.	7	3	6	0
Henings Pr. Gilb.	49	5	2	0
Axholm Pr. Carthusians, 969.	237	15	2	3
Willoughton Precept. Templ.	174	11	1	2
Goxwel Nuns Cist. 945.	16	12	10	0
Stamford Nuns Bened. 488.	65	19	0	0
All-Saints Hospital.	11	16	0	1
	7720	12	2	2

Freston Bened. 443.

Deping Bened. 469.

Urford Bened. 545.

LONDON and MIDDLESEX.

St. John of Jerusalem. Pr. Hospital.	2385	12	8	0
Smithfield S. Barth. Pr. Can. S. Au.	653	15	0	0
Bishopsgate St. Mary Pr. Can. St. Au.	478	6	6	0
St. Mary Grace Ab. Cist. 943.	546	0	10	0
Elving Spittle Pr.	193	15	5	0
St. Catherine's Hosp. at the Tower.	315	14	2	0
Smithfield Hosp. St. Bartol.	305	6	7	0
St. Thomas de Acon Hospital.	277	3	4	0
St. Lawrence Pulney.	79	17	10	0
Guillhall College.	12	18	9	0
St. Ellen Nuns.	314	2	6	0
Friars of St. Augustin.	57	0	5	0
Friars Minors.	32	19	7	0
Carmelites.	62	7	3	0
Crouched Friars.	52	13	4	0
Friars Preachers.	104	15	5	0
Savoy Hospital.	529	5	7	3

West-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Westminster St. Stephen's College.	1085	10	5	1
Whittington College.	20	1	8	0
Clerkenwell Pr. Bened. 428.	262	19	0	0
Minorettes 542.	318	8	5	0
Hounslow Maturines.	74	8	0	2
Westminster Ab. Bened. 55.	3471	0	2	1
Spon Ab. Can. St. Aug.	1731	8	4	3
Carthusians London, 961.	642	0	4	2
Kilburn Nuns Bened. 361.	74	7	11	0
Stratford at Bow Nuns Bened. 445.	108	1	11	2
	10926	2	2	2

Haliwell Bened. 531.

NORFOLK.

Norwich St. Giles's Hospital.	90	12	0	0
Hilderlands Hospital.	00	14	0	0
Heringby College.	23	6	5	0
Weybridge Pr.	7	13	4	0
Langley Ab. Prem.	104	16	5	2
Carow Nuns Bened. 426.	64	16	6	1
Thetford Ab. Clun. 664.	312	14	4	2
Bokenham Can. St. Aug.	108	10	2	1
Thetford Can. St. Aug.	39	6	8	0
Thetford St. Mary Gild.	5	9	7	0
Rusworth College.	85	15	0	2
Attillurg College.	21	16	3	0
Wimundham Ab. Bened. 337.	211	16	6	1
Wendling Ab. Prem.	55	18	4	3
Tomson College.	52	15	7	2
Carbrooke St. John of Jerusalem Com- mendary, Hospitallers.	65	2	9	2
Hulm Ab. Bened. 282.	583	17	0	3
Bromholm Pr. Clun. 632.	100	5	3	1
Hickling Pr. Can. St. Aug.	100	18	7	1
Ingtham Pr.	61	9	7	3
Beefston Pr. Bened. 545.	43	2	4	3
Waboom Pr. Bened. 490.	24	19	6	2
Horsbam Pr. Bened. 114.	162	19	11	2
Cockesforth Can. St. Aug.	121	18	10	2
Burnham Carmelites.	1	10	8	2
Westdrcham Prem.	228	0	0	3
Sculdham Ab. Gild.	138	18	1	0
Marham Ab. Gilb.	33	13	5	3
Mamound Ab.	10	7	7	0
Hempton Ab.	32	14	8	0
Walsingham Ab. Can. St. Aug.	391	11	7	1
Castlere Ab. Clun. 624.	306	11	4	3
Westacre Ab. Clun. 619.	260	13	7	1
Pentney Pr. Can. St. Aug.	170	4	9	1
Blabury Pr. Bened. 478.	42	6	7	2
Crabbouse Priory.	24	19	6	0
Flytcham Pr.	55	5	6	3
Lynn St. John's Hospital.	7	6	11	0
Carmelites.	1	15	8	0
Friars Preachers.	00	18	0	0
Augustin Friars.	1	4	6	0
Thetford Nuns.	40	2	11	2
	4299	6	6	1

St. Olave Bened. 545.
Lynn
Yarmouth } Bened. 545.
Aldeby
Reynham Clun. 636.
Slevesholm Clun. 638.
Mendham Cift. 631.
Dereham Bened. 174.
Norwich Bened. 407.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Peterburgh Ab. Bened. 63.	1721	14	3	0
Fodringhey College.	419	11	10	2
Pipwell Ab. Cift. 815.	286	11	8	3
Fynniford Ab. Can. St. Aug.	56	10	11	2
Sully Ab. Prem.	258	8	5	0
Rothwell Pr.	5	19	8	0
Higham College.	156	2	7	2
Fetelinburgh College.	64	12	10	2
St. Andrew's Pr. Clun. 679.	263	7	1	1
Friars Minors.	6	17	4	0
Friars Preachers.	5	7	10	0
St. James's Ab. Can. St. Aug.	175	8	2	2
All-Saints College.	1	19	4	0
Nuns de Pratis Clun. 1011.	119	9	7	1
Kingsborough Hospital.	24	6	0	0
St. Leonard's Hospital.	10	0	0	0
St. John's Hospital.	25	6	2	3
Carmelites.	10	10	0	0
Sewesley Pr. Bened. 496.	12	6	7	1
Towcester College.	19	6	8	0
Ashby Pr.	119	0	4	0
Chaceum Pr. Can. St. Aug.	83	18	9	2
Cattily Pr. Cift.	152	10	11	1
	2247	4	2	0

Luffield Bened. 530.

Peykirk Bened. 305.

Wirthorp Bened. 489.

Daventre Clun. 672.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Lenton Pr. Clun. 645.	329	15	10	2
Thurgaton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	259	9	4	3
New-Place Pr. Can. St. Aug.	167	16	11	2
Felly Pr. Can. St. Aug.	40	19	1	0
Bella-Valle Pr. Carthusians, 962.	196	6	0	0
Shelford Pr.	116	0	0	0
Bingham St. Mary Gild.	4	11	0	0
Clifton College.	20	2	6	0
Welbeck Ab. Can. St. Aug.	249	6	3	0
Rufford Ab. Cift. 848.	176	11	6	0
Warsop Pr. Can. St. Aug.	239	15	5	0
Blithe Pr. Clun. 553.	113	8	0	2
Blithe Hospital.	8	14	0	0
Baxtree Hospital.	6	6	8	0
Matersey, alias Mersy Pr. Gilb.	55	2	5	0
Wallingwell Pr. Bened. 502.	58	9	10	0
York Cell in the Marsh.	6	7	2	0
Southwell College.	16	5	2	0
Prem.	39	5	6	2
	2104	5	5	3

OXFORDSHIRE.

St. John's Hospital.	15	1	10	0
St. Mary's Gild.	48	6	0	1
Ewelme Hospital.	20	0	0	0
Burford Priory.	13	6	6	0
Burcester Pr. Can. St. Aug.	147	2	10	0
Chippingnorton Gild.	7	14	0	0
Studley Pr. Bened. 486.	82	4	4	1
Codflow Ab. Bened. 525.	274	5	10	2
Clattercote Pr. Gilb.	34	19	11	0
Wroxton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	78	13	4	2
Bruern Ab. Cift. 835.	134	10	10	0
Goring Ab.	60	5	5	0
Eynsford Ab. Bened. 258.	431	12	2	3
Osney Ab. Can. St. Aug.	654	10	2	1

H h

Tbame

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Thame Ab. Cift.	256	13	7	2
Place-Royal Ab. Cift. 934.	174	3	0	2
	1788	19	10	1

Oxon, Gloucester-Hall, Bened. 540.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Brooke Pr. Can. St. Aug.	40	0	0	0
Occham St. John Evangelist Hosp.	12	12	1	0
	52	12	1	0

SHROPSHIRE.

Shrewsbury { St. Cedde Coll. Church.	14	14	4	0
{ St. Mary Collegiate.	13	1	8	0
{ Benedictin Ab. 375.	132	4	10	0
Hagbmond Ab. Can. St. Aug.	259	13	7	1
Buyldeuwas Ab. Cift. 779.	110	19	3	2
Brewood Ab.	17	10	8	0
Wombbridge Pr. Can. St. Aug.	65	7	4	0
Battlefield College.	54	1	10	0
Tong College.	22	8	1	0
Lyllefont Ab. Can. St. Aug.	229	3	1	2
Bridgnorth Hospital.	4	0	0	0
Ludlow St. John's Hospital.	17	3	3	0
Wygmore Ab. Can. St. Aug.	267	2	10	2
Halsfeywen Ab. Prem.	280	13	2	2
Wenlock Pr. Clun. 613.	401	0	7	1
	1871	14	0	0

Bromfield Bened. 500.

St. Mary near Dublin in Ireland,
a Cell to Buldeuwas, Cift.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Wells St. John Baptist Pr. 186.	40	0	2	3
Mowndrey College.	11	18	8	0
Glastonbury Ab Bened. 1.	3311	7	4	2
Brewton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	439	6	8	0
Henton Pr. Carthusians, 96.	248	19	2	0
Witham Pr. Carthusians, 959.	215	15	0	0
1044. Taunton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	286	8	10	0
Bath Ab. Bened. 184.	617	2	3	0
Bath Hospital.	22	16	9	2
Keynsham Ab. Can. St. Aug.	419	14	3	2
Minchinbarrow Pr.	23	14	3	2
St. Catherine's Hospital.	21	15	8	0
Wurpring Pr. Can. St. Aug.	87	2	11	3
Michelney Ab Bened. 197.	447	4	11	2
Montacute Ab. Clun. 668.	456	14	7	1
Temple-Combe Commend. Templ.	107	16	11	2
Athelney Ab. Bened. 202.	209	0	3	1
Bridgwater Pr. Can. St. Aug.	120	19	1	2
Canington Pr. Bened. 545.	39	15	8	0
Buckland Pr. Cift. 939. (See De- vonshire.)	223	7	4	1
Clive Ab. Bened. 530.	155	9	5	1
Birbiche. <i>Barluch - R. Winton</i>	98	14	8	0
Dunster Pr. Bened. 477.	37	4	8	0
	7641	10	11	3

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Hulton Ab. Cift. 942.	76	14	10	0
Trentham Pr. Can. St. Aug.	106	3	10	0
Stone Pr. Can. St. Aug.	119	14	11	0
St. Thomas Pr. near Staff. Can. St. Aug.	141	13	2	0
Ferbruge Hospital.	10	0	0	0
Delacres Ab. Cift. 890	227	5	0	0
Reweter Ab. Can. St. Aug.	100	2	10	2
Croxden Ab. Cift. 912.	90	5	11	0

Lich. St. John Hospital.	8	15	0	0
Barton on Trent Ab. Ben. 265.	267	14	3	0
Tamworth Hospital.	3	6	8	0
Rounton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	90	2	10	0
Stafford St. Mary's College.	35	13	10	0
Brecwood Nuns.	17	10	8	0
	1494	18	9	2

Tatbury Bened. 354.

Canwell Bened. 459.

Farewell Bened. 441.

Blishbury Bened. 468.

Sandwell Bened. 475.

Dudley Clun. 614.

Wolverhampton Bened. 988.

SUFFOLK.

Sudbury College.	122	18	3	0
St. Edmundsbury Ab. Bened. 284.	1659	13	11	2
Stoke College Bened. 535.	324	4	1	2
Drifton College.	22	8	9	0
Eye Ab. Bened. 356.	161	2	3	0
Reddingfield Ab. Bened. 417.	67	0	1	2
Yxworth Pr.	168	19	7	3
Ratford St. John's Hospital.	53	10	0	0
Wigfield College.	69	14	5	0
Heringfleet St. Olave Ab.	49	11	7	0
Campsey Ab. Bened. 490.	182	9	5	0
Butley Ab. Can. St. Aug.	318	17	2	3
Woodbridge Ab. Can. St. Aug.	50	3	5	2
Letheringham Pr.	26	18	5	0
Buorsey Nuns Bened. 515.	62	2	1	2
Metingham College.	202	7	5	2
Leyston Ab. Prem.	181	17	1	1
Sibton Ab. Cift. 866.	250	15	7	2
Wangford Pr. Bened. 545.	30	9	5	0
Bliburgh Pr. Prem.	48	8	10	0
Brusford Ab. vid. Campes.	56	2	1	0
Flixton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	23	4	1	2
Trinity Priory.	88	6	9	0
	4221	4	7	3

Kersey Bened. 532.

Trew Bened. 545.

Sudbury Bened. 367.

Edwardston Bened. 468.

SUSSEX.

Cicester House of Lepers.	4	3	9	0
Boxgrave Pr. Bened. 592.	145	10	2	2
Cicester Hospital for Poor.	11	11	6	2
Tortington Pr.	75	12	3	2
Arundel College.	168	0	7	2
Arundel Trinity Alms-house.	42	3	8	0
Ridlington Hospital.	1	0	0	0
Ruspur Pr.	39	13	7	0
Durford Ab.	98	4	5	0
Easbom Pr. Bened. 545.	29	16	7	0
Shulbread Pr. Can. St. Aug.	72	15	10	2
Leves Ab. Clun. 615.	920	4	6	0
South-Malling College.	45	12	5	3
Battle Ab. Bened. 310.	880	14	7	3
Robertbridge Ab. Cift. 916.	248	10	6	0
Michelham Pr. Can. St. Aug.	160	12	6	0
Hastings Pr. Can. St. Aug.	51	9	5	2
	3007	4	7	2

Selsey Bened. 153.

Durford Bened. 545.

SURREY.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
ton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	957	19	5	2
Pr. Carthusians, 973.	777	12	0	2
efield College.	75	0	0	0
sey Ab. Bened. 75.	659	15	8	3
ark Pr.	258	11	11	2
erley Ab. Cift. 703.	174	8	3	2
mondsey Ab. Clun. 639.	474	14	4	3
thwark St. Thomas's Hospital.	266	17	11	0
Mary Overy Ab. Can. St. Aug.	624	6	6	0
ate Pr. Can. St. Aug.	68	16	8	0
rige Pr.	78	6	10	2
	4416	19	2	1

WARWICKSHIRE.

entry Hospital.	83	3	3	0
usians there, 963.	131	6	4	9
b Ab. Cift. 882.	311	15	1	0
ury Pr. Can. St. Aug.	94	6	1	0
entry, } Babelach College.	45	6	8	0
} The Carmelites.	7	13	8	0
ry College.	39	10	6	0
thworth Ab. Can. St. Aug.	538	19	0	0
ley Ab. Cift. 820.	151	0	3	2
ival Ab. Cift. 830.	254	1	8	0
stock Pr. Can. St. Aug.	87	12	3	2
ll College.	18	5	6	0
erston Augustin Friars.	1	10	2	0
ton Bened. Nuns, 518.	253	14	5	2
esworth Bened. Nuns, 197.	87	16	3	0
wood Bened. Nuns, 479.	21	2	0	2
Collegiate Church.	247	13	0	2
St. Michael Hospital.	10	1	8	0
St. John Baptist Hospital.	19	3	7	0
St. Sepulchre Canons.	41	10	2	0
ley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	117	1	1	2
ector St. Mary Gild.	6	0	0	0
etus Pr. Bened. 470.	65	7	11	0
axal Bened. Nuns, 433.	72	15	6	0
ley Bened. Nuns, 442.	23	5	11	0
ruick Preachers.	4	11	6	0
Gild there.	26	13	4	0
ly in Arden Gild.	10	6	8	0
utford upon Avon Collegiate.	123	11	9	0
utford Pr. Mathurines.	23	10	0	0
ches Holy Cross Gild.	13	6	8	0
utford upon Avon Gild.	31	0	8	0
	2968	12	1	0

Coventry Bened. 302.
Bretford Can. St. Aug. 464.

WESTMORLAND.

ppe Ab. Prem.	154	17	7	2
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WILTSHIRE.

ton Pr. Bened. 534.	25	9	1	2
ley Ab. Cift. 867.	177	0	8	0
cock Ab. Can. St. Aug.	168	9	2	0
msbury Ab. Bened. 49.	803	17	7	1
adnstock Pr. Can. St. Aug.	212	19	3	0
kelade Hospital.	4	10	7	2
n Hospital.	2	2	8	0
ington Pr. Can. St. Aug.	442	9	7	3
leigh Pr. Clun. 620.	153	14	2	2
reburgh Hospital.	6	18	4	0
Margaret's Pr.	30	9	6	0
ton Trinity Pr.	42	12	0	0
Michael's Hosp. by Sarum.	29	2	2	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Ambresbury Ab. Bened. 191.	495	15	2	0
Ederos Pr. alias Wichurch, Can. S. Au.	122	18	6	2
Maiden-Bradley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	180	10	4	0
Wilton St. Giles's Hospital.	5	13	4	0
Ashtye Hospital.	81	8	5	2
Wilton Ab. Bened. 191.	601	1	1	1

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester { The Cathedral, Ben. Pr. 120.	1229	12	8	2
{ St. Wolfstan's Hospital.	63	18	10	0
{ St. Oswald's Hospital.	13	14	4	0
Whiston Pr.	53	3	7	0
Malvern Lesser Ab. Ben. 545.	98	10	9	2
Malvern Greater Ab. Ben. 365.	308	1	5	2
Avccote, Cell to Malvern, 367.	28	6	2	0
Evesham Ab. Bened. 144.	1183	12	9	0
Perwoortham Bened. 360.	99	5	3	0
Alcetur Cell Bened. 470.	75	7	0	1
Parfshore Ab. Bened. 203.	643	4	9	0
Cokehil Pr.	35	9	3	0
Bordesley Ab. Cift. 803.	388	9	10	3
Halesowen Ab. Prem.	282	13	4	0
Westwood Pr. Bened. 574.	75	18	11	0
	3349	16	0	0

YORKSHIRE.

York { Trinity Abby, 563.	169	9	10	0
{ St. Andrew's Priory.	47	14	3	2
{ St. Clement's Pr. 510.	55	11	11	0
Apulton Pr. Cift. 907.	73	9	10	0
Kelagh Park Pr. Can. St. Aug.	72	10	7	0
Swiningthwait Pr. Cift. 827.	60	9	2	0
St. Mary's Ab. Bened. 383.	1550	7	0	1
Wederhal Cell Bened. 397.	117	11	10	3
St. Mary's Cell, Lincoln.	23	6	3	0
St. Martin's Cell Bened. 401.	43	16	8	0
St. Bege's Cell Bened. 395.	143	17	2	2
Selly Ab. Bened. 371.	729	12	10	1
Drax Pr. Can. St. Aug.	104	14	9	0
Kirkstall Ab. Cift. 854.	329	2	11	0
Arthington Ab. Clun. 691.	11	8	4	2
Effelthe Pr. Cift. 828.	13	5	4	0
York { St. Leonard's Hospital.	362	11	1	2
{ Sepulchre's Chapel.	138	19	2	2
{ Netheracastle College.	27	13	4	0
{ St. Nicholas's Hospital.	29	1	4	0
{ Bowthome Hospital.	9	6	8	0
{ Fossegate Hospital.	6	13	4	0
De Rupe Ab. Cift. 835.	224	2	5	0
Monkburton Ab. Clun. 660.	239	3	6	0
Hampal Pr. Cift. 830.	63	5	8	0
Rotherham College.	58	5	9	0
Hofel Ab. Can. St. Aug.	492	18	2	0
Bamburge Cell.	116	12	4	0
Seckirke Cell, Can. St. Aug.	8	0	0	0
Woodkirk Cell, Can. St. Aug.	17	0	4	0
Hyft Cell, Can. St. Aug.	5	10	1	0
Pontefraff Ab. Clun. 648.	337	14	8	0
Kirkleys Pr. Bened. 487.	19	8	4	0
Pontefraff Trinity College.	182	14	7	0
Newland Preceptory Hospitallers.	129	14	11	2
Gisborne Ab. Can. St. Aug.	628	3	4	0
Whitby Ab. Bened. 17, and 988.	437	2	9	0
Mountgrace Pr. Carthusians.	323	2	10	2
Northallerton Hospital.	56	2	0	0
Ardern Pr. Bened. 500.	12	0	6	0
Gromont Pr. Bened. 597.	22	2	8	0
Basedale Pr. Cift. 840.	20	1	4	0
Hafdal Pr. or Grendale, Bened. 427.	13	1	7	0
Newburgh Pr. Can. St. Aug.	367	8	3	0
Bellond Ab. Cift. 975.	238	9	4	0

1046.

Mar-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Marton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	151	5	4	0
Tykehead Pr. Bened. 529.	20	18	10	0
Mount St. John Commend. Templ.	102	13	10	0
Malesey Pr.	26	2	10	0
Kyrkham Ab. Can. St. Aug.	269	5	9	0
De Melfa Ab. Cift. 792.	299	6	4	1
St. Sepulchre Ab.	11	18	4	0
Sutton Collegiate.	15	18	8	0
Newton Hospital.	21	0	2	0
Swine Ab. Cift. 834.	82	3	9	2
Keyling Ab. Bened. 474.	35	15	5	0
Brilington Ab. Can. St. Aug.	547	6	11	2
Watton Ab. Gilb.	360	16	10	2
The Office of the Master of the Order of St. Gilbert at Samppringham,	64	13	4	0
Carthusians at Halm, 966.	174	18	3	0
Wawter Pr. Can. St. Aug.	143	7	8	0
Haltempreife Ab. Can. St. Aug.	100	0	3	2
Eberton Pr. Gilb.	62	8	10	0
Ferreby Pr.	60	1	2	0
Munbortholm Pr. Bened. 498.	8	1	11	0
Hull Trinity Hospital.	10	0	0	0
S. John Beverley Collegiate Ben. 169.	109	8	8	2
Hemmyngburgh Collegiate.	36	0	7	0
Wilberforce Ab. Bened. 524.	21	16	10	0
Beverley St. John Jerusalem Precept.	164	10	0	0
Swaley Ab. Cift. 840.	147	3	10	0
Bolton in Craven Pr. Can. St. Aug.	112	3	4	0
Ryval Ab. Cift. 727.	278	10	2	0
Old Malton Ab. Gilb.	197	89	2	0
Yedingham, alias Little-Mareys Pr. Bened. 496.	21	16	6	2
Fosdal Pr. Bened. 507.	57	12	5	0
Wickham Ab. Cift. 916.	25	17	6	0
Keldam Pr. Cift. 914.	29	6	1	0
	12084	0	4	3

Leftingham Bened. 62.
 Rippon Bened. 172.
 Santoft and Haynes Bened. 405.
 Middlesburch Bened. 413.
 Hakeneffe Bened. 414.
 Grendale Bened. 427.
 Hoton, 840.

RICHMOND Archdeaconry.

St. Agatha Ab. Prem.	111	17	11	0
Egleston Ab. Prem.	36	8	3	0
Marnik Pr. Bened. 484.	48	18	3	0
St. Nicholas Hospital, Richmond.	10	0	0	0
Jervall Ab. Cift. 869.	234	18	5	0
Coverham Ab. Prem.	160	18	3	0
Ellerton Pr. Gilb.	15	10	6	0
Welles Hospital.	20	17	11	0
Rippon Collegiate.	35	3	8	0
Rippon Hospital St. John.	10	14	4	0
Rippon Hosp. St. Mary Magd.	24	2	7	0
Fountains Ab. Cift. 733.	998	6	8	0
St. Robert at Karesborough.	35	10	11	0
New-Monkton Pr. Bened. 476.	75	12	4	2
Ribbleson Commend. Templ.	207	9	7	0
Crokersand Ab. Prem.	157	14	0	2
Camder Ab. Cift. 774.	50	9	3	2
Seton Pr. Bened. 482.	12	12	0	2
Kendal Hospital.	6	4	3	0
Furnes Ab. Cift. 704	805	16	5	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Coningsford Pr. Can. St. Aug.</i>	97	0	2
<i>Cartmel Pr. Can. St. Aug.</i>	91	6	3
	3247	10	0

Ynes in Ireland Cift. 718.
 Ruffen in the Isle of Man, Cift. 710.

ST. DAVID'S Diocese.

St. David's Cathed. Collegiate by it.	106	3	6
Slebach Preceptory.	184	10	11
Haverford Pr. Can. St. Aug.	133	17	1
Cardigan Pr.	13	4	9
Strata Florida Ab. Cift. 893.	118	7	3
Lanlyre Ab.	57	5	4
St. Dogmael's Ab. Bened. 444.	87	8	6
Brecknock Pr. Bened. 319.	112	14	2
Comhyre Ab. Cift. 825.	24	19	4
Whiteland Ab. Cift. 884.	135	3	6
Caermarden Pr. Can. St. Aug.	164	0	4
Aberguilly College.	42	0	0
Talley Ab. Bened. 465.	136	9	7
Kydwellay Pr. Bened. 424.	29	10	0
Swanley Guardianship.	20	0	0
	1365	8	3

LANDAFF Diocese.

Neathe Ab. Cift. 719.	132	7	7
Margan Ab. Bened. 477.	181	7	4
Abergavenny Pr. Bened. 556.	129	5	8
St. Mary Grace Ab. Cift. 927.	19	4	4
Malpas Cell.	14	9	1
Uske Pr.	55	4	5
Tintarn Ab. Cift. 721.	192	1	4
Chepstow Ab.	32	0	0
St. Kumerik Pr.	8	4	8
	764	1	0

ST. ASAPH Diocese.

Basingwerk Ab. Cift. 720.	150	7	3
Conway Ab. Cift. 918.	162	15	0
Croft-Vale Ab. Cift. 945.	188	8	0
Strata Marcella Ab. Cift. 895.	64	14	2
Hawston Commendary.	160	14	10
Lanlucan Nuns.	22	14	8
	749	13	11

BANGOR Diocese.

Bardefsey Ab.	46	1	4
Kinnier Ab. Cift. 825.	51	13	4
Castle-Cuby Collegiate.	24	0	0
Penmon Pr.	40	17	9
Erbkylherthe Ab. Can. St. Aug.	70	3	8
	232	16	2

Clunokvaur Cift. 892.

Sum Total - - - - - 135453 14 2

THE
O P I N I O N S
O F
Modern Protestants

CONCERNING THE
Subversion of MONASTERIES.

*What follows is taken from the Augsburg Confession, presented to the Emperor Charles V. at the Diet held at Augsburg, Anno 1530, p. 44. * and from Calvin's Institutions, lib. 4. c. 13. §. 8, 9, 10.*

Monasteries were formerly the Schools of sacred Literature, and other Disciplines, which are useful to the Church, and Bishops and Pastors were taken from thence. * It is to be observ'd, that there was formerly in Monasteries a far different Rule of living than there now is: For such (as they say) the Lacedæmonian Way of living had been under Lycurgus's Laws; such it was among the Monks, and much more austere. They lay on the Ground, Water was their Drink, and Bread their Food, with Herbs and Roots, and particularly wild Latices, with Oil and Pulse: They forbore all more dainty Diet, and Care of the Body. These Things might seem hyperbolic, were they not deliver'd by ocular and knowing Witnesses, *St. Gregory Nazianzen, Basil, and Chrysostom.* By such Rudiments they prepar'd themselves for greater Duties; for that the Monasteries were then in a manner seminaries of the Ecclesiastical Order, both those above nam'd plainly show, because having been all of them bred in Monasteries, they were thence call'd to the Episcopal Office, and many other great and excellent Men of their Time. And *Augustin* informs us, that the same was practis'd in his Days, viz. that the Monasteries should furnish the Church with Clergy, for thus he speaks to the Monks of the Island of *Cyprian* or *Capriana*, *Epist. 28.* But we exhort you Brethren in the Lord that you hold your Purpose, and persevere to the End; and if, at any Time, our Mother the Church shall require your helping Hand, that you neither embrace with a greedy Hungerings, nor refuse it with a selfishness; but that you obey God with a meek Heart.

And in the 76th Epistle to *Aurelius*, it is usual with us to take into the Clergy the most approv'd of those who persevere in the Monastery.

By these Places it appears, that pious Men were wont to prepare themselves by Monastical Discipline for the Government of the Church, that they might

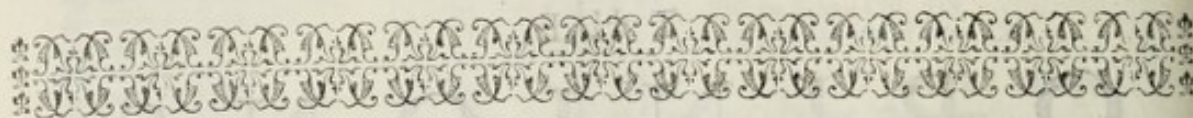
be the fitter and better to undertake so great an Office, &c.

§. 9. In two Places chiefly he describes to us the Form of the ancient Monastical Institution, in his Book of *The Manners of the Catholic Church*, where he opposes the Sanctity of that Profession against the Slanders of the *Manichees*; and in the other, which he entitl'd, *Of the Work of Monks*, where he inveighs against some degenerate Monks, who had begun to corrupt that Institution. I will here to collect the Substance of what he delivers, as to use his own Words as far as may be. *Having despis'd, says he, the Allurements of this World, they spend their Days assembled together to a most chaste and holy Life in common, living in Prayer, reading, and Disputations; not puff'd up with Pride, not turbulent through Obstinacy, nor incens'd with Envy. No Man possesses any thing of his own; no Man is burdensome to another. They labour with their Hands so as that the Body may be fed by them, and the Mind not be distracted from God. They deliver their Work to those they call Deans, and those Deans disposing all Things very carefully, give an Account to one whom they call Father. These Fathers are not only most holy in their Behaviour, but most excellent in Divine Doctrine; and being sublime in all Things, take care of those they call Sons without any Pride, their Authority being great in commanding, as is the Readiness of the others in obeying. And thus Calvin goes on, adding much more to describe their Monasteries, Rules in Eating, Lov towards the Poor, Authority, Affluence, Humanity, Hatred to Superstition, and Charity. Charity is principally observ'd; the Food, the Discourse, the Habit, the Countenance, are all adapted to Charity. They assemble and conspire in Charity alone. To offend against this is call'd a Sin as it were against God; if any one resists it, he is expell'd and shunn'd, &c.*

Hyperius, in his Commentary upon the *Hebrews*, p. 203. cap. 7. writes thus; At the Time when Monasteries were first instituted, they were no other

than Assemblies of good and studious Persons, and certain Schools where some Elders taught the younger Sort the Knowledge of Divine Things. They writ, disputed, and in short excellently instructed their Scholars, that there might be afterwards chosen from among them such as should govern Churches, exercise the Episcopal or Sacerdotal Functions, and teach the People Religion, as *Augustin* and others testify to

have been done in their Days; and in Germany we read that many Bishops and Priests in several Places were elected out of the Monasteries of *Fulda* and *Hersfeld*. Therefore, on Account of the pious Institution, the Nobility and Bishops bestow'd something on the Church, for the frugal Maintenance of the Studious, both Masters and Scholars.



The Preamble of the Act 27 Henry VIII. cap. 28. intituled, An Act concerning the Suppression or Dissolution of certain Religious Houses, and given to the Kings Highness, and to his Heirs for ever, omitted in the printed Act.

1048. **F**Orasmuch as manifest sinne, vycious, carnal, and abominable living ys daily used and committed commonly in such littell and small Abbayes and Priories, and other Religious Houses of Monkes, Channons and Nonnes, where the congregation of such religious Persons ys under the Number of twelve Persons, whereby the Governors of such Religious Houses, and their Couents, spoyle, destroy, consume, and utterly waite as well those churches, monasteries, priories, principal houses, fermes, granges, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as the ornament of their churches, and their goods and catalls, to the highe displeasure of Almighty God, slander of good Religion, and the great infamy of the Kings Highness, and the Realme, if redresse should not be hadde thereof. And albeit that many continual visitations have byn heretofore hadde, by the space of two hundred yeeres and more, for an honest and charitable Reformation of such untrifty, carnal and abominable living; yet nevertheless little or non amendment ys hitherto hadde; but their vycious living is shamefully increased and augmented; and by a cursed custome, so grone and infested, that a great multitude of Religious persons, in such small houses, do rather chouse to come abroad in apostacy, then to conforme themselves to the observation of good Religyon. So that without such small houses be utterly suppressed, and the Religious persons therein committed to great and honourable monasteries of Religion in this Realme, where they may be compelled to live Religiously for Reformation of their Lives, ther can else be no redresse nor Reformation in that behalf. In

consideration whereof the Kings most Royal Majesty, being supreme Hede in Earthe, under God, of the Church of England, daily studying, and devising, the increase, advancement and exaltation of true Doctrine and vertue in the said Church, to the only honour and glory of God, and the totall extirping and destruction of Vyce and Sinne, having knowledg that the premises be true, as well by the complaints of their late Visitations, as by sundry credible Informations:

Considering also, That divers and great solenne Monasteries of this Realme, wherein, thanks be to God, Religion is well kept and observed, be destitute of such full numbers of Religious persons as they might and may keepe, have thought good that a plain Declaration should be made of the premises, as well to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as to others his loving Subjects, the Commons in this present Parliament assembled. Whereupon the said Lords and Commons, by a great deliberation, finally be resolved, That it is and shall be much more to the pleasure of Almighty God, and for the honour of this his Realm, that the possessions of such small Religious houses, now being spent, spoiled and wasted for increase and maintenance of sinne, should be used and converted to better Uses; and the wretched Religious persons, so spending the same, to be compelled to reforme their Lives. And thereupon most humbly desire the Kings Highness, that it may be enacted by Authority of this present Parliament, That his Majesty shall have and enjoy to him and his Heirs for ever all and singular such Monasteries, ——— &c. — as in the printed Statute.

ADVICE concerning new and plausible Projects and Offers in Parliament. Coke's Instit. Part IV. p. 44.

1049. **W**hen any plausible Project is made in Parliament to draw the Lords and Commons to assent to any Act, (especially in matters of weight and importance) if both houses doe give, upon the matter projected and promised, their consent, it shall be most necessary, they being trusted for the Common-wealth, to have the matter projected and promised (which moved the house to consent) to

be established in the same Act, lest the benefit of the Act be taken, and the matter projected and promised never performed, and so the house of Parliament performe not the trust reposed in them. As it fell out (taking one example for many) in the reign of Henry VIII. on the Kings behalf the Members of both houses were informed in Parliament, That no King or Kingdome was safe, but where the King

ing had three Abilities; 1. To live of his owne, and able to defend his Kingdom upon sodaine invasion, or insurrection. 2. To aid his confederates, otherwise they would never assist him. 3. To reward his well-deserving servants. Now the Project was, That if the Parliament would give unto him all the Abbies, Priories, Friories, Nunneries, and other Monasteries, that for ever in time then to come he would take order, that the same should not be converted to private use, but first that his Exchequer, for the purposes aforesaid, should be enriched. Secondly, The Kingdom strengthened by a continual maintenance of fourty thousand well trained Souldiers, with skilfull Captains and Commanders. Thirdly, For the better ease of the Subject, who never afterwards (as was projected) in any time to come, should be charged with subsidies, fifteenths, or loanes, or other common aides. Fourthly, Lest the Honour of the Realme should receive any diminution of honor, by the dissolution of the said Monasteries, there being twenty nine Lords of Parliament, of the Abbots and Priors that held of the King *per Baroniam*, (whereof more in the next Leafe) that the King should create a number of Nobles, which we omit. The said Monasteries were given to the King by Authority of divers Acts of Parliament; but no provision was therein made for the said project, or any part thereof, only *ad faciendum populum*. These Possessions here given to the King, his Heirs and Successors, to do and use therewith his and their owne Wills, to the pleasure of Almighty God, and the honour and profit of the Realm.

Now observe the Catastrophe: In the same Parliament of 32 Henry VIII. when the great and opulent Priory of St. John of Jerusalem was given to the King, he demanded and had a Subsidy both of the Clergy and Laity; and the like he had in 34 Henry VIII. and in 37 Henry VIII. he had another Subsidy, and since the dissolution of the said Monasteries he exacted divers loanes, and against Law received the same.

There were in the Reign of King Henry VIII. (may it be remember'd without Offence) 645 Religious Houses, viz. Monasteries, or Abbies and Priories, the Monuments of the Piety of our Ancestors, for the Honour of God, the Propagation of the Christian Faith and good Literature, and the Maintenance of the Poor. Of these, by Permission of Pope Clement VII. 40 were suppress'd, in Favour of Cardinal Wolsey, who had then begun two Colleges, the one at Oxford, the other at Ipswich. Soon after, about the Year 26 of Henry VIII. a Torrent broke out upon the English Ecclesiastical Commonwealth, as if the Banks had been broken down, which, to the Amazement of the World, and the Grief of England, utterly destroy'd the greatest Part of the Clergy, together with the most beautiful Structures. For what the Pope had granted to the Cardinal, the King allow'd himself with the Consent of his Parliament. Thus in the Year 1536, all the Religious Houses of 200 l. yearly Value and under, being in Number 376, were granted to the King. And the next Year, under a specious Pretence of rooting out Superstition, the rest were left at the King's Disposal, together with the Colleges, Chantries and Hospitals. At which Time there were reckon'd still remaining 605 Religious Houses, 96 Colleges, besides those in the Universities, 110 Hospitals, and 2324 Chantries and free Chapels. Most of all which were soon after thrown down every where, their Revenues squander'd, and the Wealth, which the Christian Piety of the English had consecrated to God, since first they embrac'd Christianity, lavish'd and (without Offence be it spoken) prophan'd.

I doubt not but that every good Man wishes, that at our dissolution of Monasteries, both the

lands and impropriated tithes, and Churches possess'd by them, (that is, Things sacred to the service of God, although abused by such as had them) had been bestowed rather for the advancement of the Church, to a better maintenance of the labouring and deserving Ministry, to the fostering of good Acts, relief of the Poor, and other such good uses, as might remain in them, for the benefit of the Church or Commonwealth, a character of the wishes of those, who first with devotion dedicated them, (as in some other countries was religiously done upon the Reformation) then conferr'd with such prodigal Dispensation, as it happen'd on those who stood ready to devour what was sanctified; and we have in no small number since found such inheritances thence deriv'd to them, but as *Sejanus's* horse, or the gold of *Toulon's*. But I abstain from censure, and adde heere, by the way, a complaint made to the Parliament, not long after the dissolution, touching the abuse that follow'd in the Church, through Lay-mens possessing of appropriated churches and tithes. It deserves to be seriously thought on by every Lay-man that now enjoys any of them, especially where the divine service is not carefully provided for.

Ye that be Lords and Burgeses of Parliament House, so are the Words of it, I require of you in the Name of my poor Brethren, that are Englishmen, and Members of Christ's Body, that ye consider well (as ye will answer before the face of Almighty God, in the day of Judgment) this abuse, and see it amended. When as Antichrist of Rome durst openly, without any Vise, walke up and downe throughout England, he had so great favour there, and his children had such crafty wits, (for the children of this World are wiser in their Generation, then the children of light) that they had not only almost gotten all the best lands of England into their hands, but also the best Part of all the best Benefices, both of Parsonages and Vicarages, which were for the most part all impropred to them.

The Impropriations held by them were much more than one third of all the Parish-Churches in England, divided into three Parts. And when they had the Gift of any not impropred, they gave them unto their friends, of the which always some were learned; for the Monkes found of their friends children at School; and though they were not learned, yet they kept hospitality, and helped their poor friends. And if the Parsonages were impropred, the Monkes were bound to deal Almesse to the poore, and to keep hospitality, as the writings of the gifts of such parsonages and lands doe plainly declare in these words, in *param elemosynam*. And as touching the Almesse that they delt, and the hospitality that they kept, every Man knoweth, that many thousands were well received of them, and might have bin better, if they had not so many great Mens Horse to fede, and had not been overcharged with such idle Gentlemen as were never out of the Abbaies. And if they had any Vicarage in their hands, they set in sometimes some sufficient Vicar (though it were but seldom) to preach, and to teache. But now that all the Abbayes, with their Lands, Goods and impropred Parsonages, be in Temporal Mens hands, I doe not here tell that one halfpenny worthe of almes, or any other profit, cometh unto the People of those parishes. Your Pretence of putting down Abbays was to amend that which was amisse in them. It was far amisse, that a great part of the lands of the Abbays (which were given to bring up learned men, that might be Preachers, to keep hospitality, and to give almes to the poore) should be spent upon a few superstitious Monkes, which gave

gave not forty Pound in almshouse, when they should have given two hundred. It was amiss that Monks should have Parsonages in their hands, and deale but the 20th Part thereof to the poore, and preached but once in the yeere to them that paid the Tithes of the Parsonages. It was amiss that they scarcely among 20 set not one sufficient Vicar to preach for the Tithes that they received.

But see now how that was amiss is amended, for al the godly pretense. It is amended even as the Divel amended his Dames Legge, (as it is in the Proverb) when he should have set it right, he brake it quite in pieces. The Monks gave too little almshouse, and set unable persons many times in their Benefices; but where 20 Pound was given yearly to the Poore, in more than an hundred Places in England, is not one Meales meate given: This is a faire Amendment. Where they had always one, or other Vicar, that either preached, or hyed some, to preach; now there is no Vicar at al, but the Farmer is Vicar and Parson altogether; and only an old cast-away Menke or Frere, which can scarcely say his Mattins, is hired for 20 or 30 Shillings, meate and drinke, yea in some Places for meate and drinke alone, without any Wages. I know, and not I alone, but 20 M. mo, know more then D. Vicarages and Parsonages thus well and gospelly served, after the new Gospel of England.

And so the Author goes on with Sharp Admonitions to the Lay-men, that feed themselves fat with the tithes of the churches, whiles the Souls of the Parishioners suffred great famine for want of a fit Pastor, that is, for want of fit maintenance for him; for without that, he is scarce to be hoped for.

1051.

The Author called *Roderick Mors* was indeed one *Henry Brinklow*, a Merchant of *London*, as is affirmed in *Hollinshead*.

From the Lord *Herbert's History of King Henry VIII.* p. 442. After the visitation of the Religious Houses by Commissioners from the King, divers of the Visitors d'd petition the King, that some of the Houses, both for the virtue of the persons in them, and the benefit of the Country, (the

poor receiving thence great relief, and the richer sort good education for their children) Bishop *Lanham* also moved, that two or three might be left in every Shire for pious uses; but *Cromwell*, by the King's permission, invaded all; whilst between threats, gifts, persuasions, promises, and whatso ever might make a Man obnoxious, he obtain'd of the Abbots, Priors, Abbes, &c. that their Houses might be given up. Amongst which, those that offer'd their Monasteries freely, got best Conditions of the King; for if they stood upon their rights, the Oath of Supremacy and some other Statutes and Injunctions brought them into danger, or other crimes at least made them guilty of the Law, which was also quickly executed, and particularly on the Abbots of *Gloucester*, *Colchester*, and *Reading*, who more than any else resisted. In conclusion, the title made to those Houses seems not to be grounded upon a Graunt by Statute, or claim of Right; but either was some voluntary surrender, purchase, or forfeiture. Howsoever the King thought fit to have this Proceeding presently confirmed by Act of Parliament, which he summoned 28 April, 1539.

But the Christian World was astonished at these doings; and thought the excessive number of the Houses excused the King in some part for the first suppression of the lesser Houses under 200 l. yet the latter suppression of the great Houses had no such specious Pretext, when their surrender, purchase, or the like, were urged. So that notwithstanding the King's Necessities, no little occasion of scandal and obloquy was given. For besides the Houses and Lands taken away, there was much money made of the present Stocke of Cattle and Corn, of the Timber, Lead, Bells, &c. and chiefly of the Plate and Church Ornaments, which is not valud, but may be conjectur'd by that one Monastery of *St. Edmund's-Lewy*, whence was taken (as our Records tell us) 5000 Marks of gold and silver, besides divers stones of great value. All which, being by some openly call'd Rapine and Sacrilege, I will no way excuse.

The End of the First Volume.



CANNON REGULAR OF 2 AUGUSTINE



66 A CANON REGVLAR OF S^t. AVGVSTINE.

Monasticon Anglicanum:

OR, THE

HISTORY

Of the ANCIENT

ABBIES, MONASTERIES, HOSPITALS,
Cathedral and Collegiate CHURCHES, with
their Dependencies, &c.

VOLUME the SECOND.

Of the Original of the ORDER of CANONS.

FROM the Beginning the Orders of Monks and Clergymen were altogether distinct; but religious and pious Men, in Imitation of the Monastical Life, instituted Colleges of Priests and Canons, where Clerks brought up and design'd for the Church Ministry, and Priests already plac'd in the said Ministry, might live under a certain and fix'd Rule, which tho' somewhat more easy than the Monastick, was nevertheless restrain'd by certain Laws and Canons, whence that sort of Life was call'd Canonical, and those who profess'd it Canons, as also their Colleges Monasteries.

There are several Opinions concerning the first Author of this Institute; *Thomas Aquinas* endeavours to prove it was ordain'd by the Apostles; others reject his Opinion, because not mention'd in any Part of the New Testament.

Others assign Pope *Urban I.* for the Author, about the Year 230, because he ordain'd in his Decretals, That the Bishops should furnish such as were willing to live in common with all Necessaries out of the Revenues of the Churches.

Some ascribe this to *St. Augustin*, who having gather'd a Number of pious Men to devote themselves to Religion without the City and Noise thereof, when he was made Bishop, instituted a Monastery within the Episcopal Palace for Clerks and Priests, for himself to live in common with them.

Onuphrius Panvinius, in his Notes upon *Platina*, tells us, that Pope *Gelasius I.* about the Year 495, first plac'd Canons Regulars of *St. Augustin* in the *Lateran Church*. Many others speak differently about this Institution, according to their Inclinations. This Canonical Way of Living being somewhat relax'd, the Canons were in the Council of *Mentz*, held the Year 813, restrain'd to the strict Observation of the same, the Heads of their Rule being, That they live Canonically, observing the Holy Scripture, and Doctrine and the Documents of the Holy Fathers, and that they live together in common, having one Table, one Purse, and one Dorsor. But this Constitution not availing, at the Assembly at *Aquisgran*, under *Lewis I.* Emperor, it was order'd, that a Book should be compil'd, exactly containing all the Rules of the Canonical Life, collected from the Writings of the Holy Fathers; and that Book was sent about to all the Monasteries of the Order of Canons, and they strictly enjoin'd to observe all that was therein prescrib'd, and chiefly that they should retrench all the Pomps of Gold and Silver, and Furs of several Sorts and great Value, which were then become a great Abuse in *France* and *Germany*.

These Canons afterwards growing wealthy, entirely fell off from their strict Discipline, indulging themselves in worldly Poms and Excess, which produc'd another Sort of those who were call'd Canons Regulars, the others being call'd Secular, that is Irregular, which made them decline so as to be almost lost; but they were again reviv'd Anno 1380.

The Habit of these Canons is a white Tunick, with a Linen-Gown, under a black Cloak, with a Hood covering the Head, Neck, and Shoulders. St. James the Apostle is said to have worn a Linen Tunick, after the old Levites and Priests. Volaterran says, this Order had formerly in Europe 4555 Monasteries, 700 only in Italy; but that they have there scarce 60 now; as also 36 Popes, 300 Cardinals, and 7500 Saints or holy Men.

Heads of the first Rule, said to to have been prescrib'd to his Monks, or Canons, by St. Augustin.

1. That no Man call any thing his own, but all be in common. 2. That whosoever is admitted sell all he has, and give to the Poor, and take no Care for Food or Raiment. 3. That none be admitted without Tryal. 4. If any depart the Monastery, to carry nothing with him, &c.

In the Second Rule is prescrib'd the Church-Service; That they shall work from the Morning to the Ninth Hour, and read from the Sixth to the Ninth. When they must go abroad, it must be Two and Two; not to have any idle Discourse; those who are refractory to be chastiz'd.

The Third Rule enjoins the Love of God and their Neighbour; that they be all of one Mind that all be distributed to them according to their Wants; that those who were poor abroad do not grow haughty, nor those who were wealthy despise the Poor; to be present at Prayer the appointed Times; to subdue the Flesh with Fasting; to listen to what is read at Dinner; nor to grudge what is allow'd to others more sickly, or of a weaker Constitution; not to be affected in Apparel; not to do any thing that may give Offence; not to gaze on Women; not to conceal any thing that is given them; Care to be taken of the Sick; if any revile another, to beg Pardon; the Person offended to forgive; Obedience enjoin'd to Superiors; the Superior not to be presumptuous.



DOVER

DOVER Monastery, in KENT,

of the ORDER of St. AUGUSTIN.



FOETY Seven Years before the Birth of CHRIST, when *Cassibelan* was King of Britain, *Julius Caesar* came from Rome, and would have conquer'd Britain, as he had before conquer'd Gaul, Spain, and other Countries. He was twice repuls'd by *Cassibelan*, but the third Time he defeated *Cassibelan*, on *Berberham Downs*, between *Canterbury* and *Dover*,

by the Assistance of *Androgen*, who was Duke of Kent and London; but afterwards *Androgen* made them agree in such manner, that *Cassibelan* should remain King, as before, and should yearly pay to Rome an Acknowledgment for every Messuage in his Kingdom.

Then *Julius Caesar* built a Tower at *Dover* for the Receipt of the said Tribute. In the Year 72, after the Birth of our Saviour, *Arviragus* reign'd in Britain, and refus'd to pay the Tribute, whereupon *Claudius Caesar* came into Britain, and, after a bloody War, they agreed, *Arviragus* marrying *Gamussa*, Sister to *Claudius*; whereupon he built the City then call'd *Claudeocestre*, now *Gloucester*, and paid the Tribute.

In the Year of Grace 469, the glorious *Arthur* reign'd in Britain, who improv'd the said Castle, and built the great Room call'd *Arthur's Hall*, and his Wife's Room is call'd *Guanebour*, that is, *Guangware's* Bedchamber.

Soon after the Saxons return'd out of Germany and conquer'd Britain, driving the Britons into Wales; and those Saxons were since call'd English, and divided the Kingdom into several Parts.

In the Year 596, Pope Gregory sent his Cousin St. *Augustin*, with other Monks, to preach the Faith in England, who converted *Ethelbert*, King of Kent. His Son *Aldelbold* plac'd 24 Secular Canons in the Castle aforesaid, to serve his Chapel, who continu'd there 105 Years.

Anno 696, *Withred*, King of Kent, believing his Castle might be in danger from those Canons, who went in and out at all Hours, and encumber'd it, built the Church of St. *Martin* for them in the Town of *Dover*, placing them there with all the Possessions and Immunities they had enjoy'd in the Castle. There they continu'd 400 Years longer, and because there was no Church at *Dover* but theirs of St. *Martin*, they built Three Parish Churches, which were afterwards Chapels to St. *Martin*. Those Canons, by reason of their Immunities grew deprav'd, so that no Man could punish them for their Offences, and they abus'd Women and Maids both in the Town and without it.

In the Year 1100, *William Corbeil*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, complain'd to *Henry I.* against those Canons, who gave him all their Possessions, ordering him to place there religious Persons to serve God. Then the Archbishop founded the new Monastery near *Dover*, designing it for Canons of the Order of St. *Augustin*, but dy'd before he could finish the same.

In the Reign of King *Henry II.* and Year of Grace 1153, Archbishop *Theobald*, by the said King's Authority, gave St. *Martin's* Church and all its Possessions to the

Monks of St. *Benedict*; but, contrary to the King's DUGD. Will, he order'd that the Prior of *Dover* should always Vol. 2. be chosen from the Monastery of *Canterbury*, by which Pag. Means their House went daily to decay. Therefore in the Year 1271, King *Edward*, Son to King *Henry*, discharg'd the Monks of *Dover* from that Subjection, and appointed that for the future they should chuse their own Prior from among themselves.

This same Account first deliver'd in old French is 3 repeated in Latin. The Charters of King *Henry I.* 4 and II. and the Bull of Pope *Innocent* confirm the Grants made to this Monastery; but the Letters Patents of King *Edward* unite it to that of *Canterbury*, which is contrary to what the above Relation concludes with, as if he had absolutely separated it from the same.

B O D M I N

Priory, in Cornwall.

KING *Eadred* gave to this Priory the Manor of 5 *Newton*, which was confirm'd by King *Henry III.* in the 57th Year of his Reign, who also exempted it from suit to the County of *Devon*, in which the Manor is, and the Hundred of *Shefbury*.

St. G E R M A I N ' s

Priory, in Cornwall.

IT was found by Inquisition 32 *Edw. III.* that King 6 *Cnut* gave to the Church of St. *Germain*, where was then the Bishop's See for *Cornwall*, and Secular Canons, several Lands and Tenements contain'd in his Grant. The Episcopal See was afterwards, in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, remov'd to *Exeter*, by Bishop *Leofrid*, who turn'd out the Seculars, and put into the Church of St. *Germain* Canons Regular, and thereupon the Bishops of *Exeter* became Patrons of the said Priory. The Donation made by the said King *Cnut* was of Three Messuages and Two Acres and a half of Land at *Laurale*, in *Cornwall*.

P L I M T O N

Priory, in Devonshire.

William Warwist Bishop of *Exeter*, being offended at the Canons plac'd here by some Saxons Kings, being a Dean, Four Prebendaries, and others, because they would not leave their Concubines, remov'd them, and made it a Priory of Canons Regulars. Several Noble-

DUGD. Noblemen gave Lands to it, and among them *Walter*
 Vol. 2. *Valletort* the Island of *St. Nicholas*, at the Mouth of
 Pag. *Tamar* and *Plym* Rivers. The Monastery stood not on
 the *Plym*, but on *Torey* Brook; and the lower Buildings
 of the Court were almost choak'd up with the Sands
 the *Torey* brought from the *Tynn* Works.

7 The Charter of King *Henry I.* confirms all Grants
 8 made to the Church of *Plinton*. The same is done by
 9 the Charter of King *Henry II.* which also recites the
 said Grants. And another of the same King particu-
 larly mentions the Donation of all the Lands of *New-*
ton by *Robert Pontarche*. The Deed of *William Cur-*
chi confers on it all his Land of *Posterig*; that of *Ro-*
bert Bishop of *Exeter*, confirms the Gifts of his Father
 and Mother, particularly of the Church in the Castle
 of *Exeter*; that of *St. Michael* at *Alsynton*, and that of
 10 *St. Andrew* at *Chen*. King *Edward I.* allow'd the
 Canons of this Church to keep a Vicar and a Chaplain,
 both Seculars in the Church of *Landobo*. The said Ca-
 nons let their Land at *Posstrigg* to *Walter Kentlesbery*
 and his Heirs for Forty Three Pound Six Shillings a
 Year.

WALTHAM

Monastery, in Essex.

11 THE Charter of King *Edward* the Confessor, dated
 1620, sets forth, that Earl *Harold*, who afterwards
 ascended the Throne, was the Founder of this Mona-
 stery of *Waltham*, and then proceeds to enumerate the
 Donations, the chief Names whereof are *Passfeld*,
Walde, *Upminster*, *Wallifare*, *Tippedene*, *Alwartum*,
Wodeford, *Lambethbe*, *Brilendon*, *Melubo*, *Abrichsey*,
Wurmeley, *Nethelwell*, *Hick*, *Lubnion* and *Westwal-*
tham, with all their Appurtenances; all which the said
 King *Edward* confirms to the Canons, with *Sac* and
Sock, *Tol* and *Team*, and *insangenethes*, *Gridbreche*,
Forstal, *Hampokne*, *Blodwite*, *ordel* and *oreffe*, with a Curle
 to any that should infringe his Grant, and then he pro-
 ceeds to describe the Limits of those Places.

Anno 1177, the Secular Canons were remov'd from
 13 *Waltham*, by King *Henry II.* with the Pope's Autho-
 14 rity, and Regulars put in their Place. The Charter of
 15 King *Henry II.* and of King *Richard II.* mention and
 confirm all the Donations made to these Canons.

18 *Simon Bret*, *Robert de Valonius*, *John* the Son of *Al-*
ward of *Leverson*, *Juliana* the Daughter of *Geoffrey de*
Sudechamps, *Geoffrey de Scalariis*, *John* Bishop of *Sar-*
rum, *John* Bishop of *London*, appropriated to this Mona-
 stery the Churches of *Wrangle*, all Saints at *Hertford*,
Leverton, *Sudechamps*, *St Peter* of *Badburgham*, *Old*
 and *New Windsor*, and *Southwald*. Those of *St. Lau-*
rence *Blakemore*, *Great Hormede*, *Great Ging*, alias
Margaret Ging and *Warmingford*, alias *Witbermund-*
ford were afterwards appropriated. *John Nevil* by
 Deed confirm'd the Gift of the Manor of *Thorendon*
 made by his Father *Hugh*; that of *Geoffrey de Scalariis*
 confirms the Grant of the Church of *Badburgeham*, and
 those of *Roger* the Son of *Everard Garst*, *Everard* the
 Son of *Ralph*, *Robert de Valonia*, *Juliana Sudechamps*,
 and *John Tany*, other Donations above mention'd.

PENTNEY

Priory, in Norfolk.

19 *Robert de Vanz* founded this Monastery in Honour
 of the Blessed Trinity, the Virgin *Mary*, *St. Mary*
Magdalen, and endow'd it with the whole Isle of *Eye*,

and Town of *Pentney*, with all their Appurtenances, Dug
 as appears by his Deed; all confirm'd by Deed of his Vol. 2
 Son *William*. The aforesaid *Robert* came over with Pag.
 King *William* the Conqueror, from him descended the
 Lords *Roos*, afterwards Patrons of this Priory.

WALSINGHAM

Priory, in Norfolk.

20 *Geoffrey de Favarches* gave to God, *St. Mary*, and
Edwy his Priest, for him to found the religious
 Order he should think fit, the Chapel his Mother had
 founded at *Walsingham*, with the Church of all Saints
 in that Town, and all that belong'd to the same, con-
 firm'd by *Robert Brucart*, and *Roger* Earl of *Clare*.

21 *William* Brother to *Henry*, King of *England*, gave
 forty Shillings Land at *Walsingham*. The aforesaid
 Chapel was begun in the Reign of King *Edward* the
 Confessor, and Canons Regulars put into it, in the Reign
 of King *William* the Conqueror. The Charters of King
Henry III. and King *Edward I.* recite and confirm all
 the Donations.

22 *Stephen Hales*, Kt. and others gave Lands to establish
 a Chantry here, in the Chapel of *St. Anne*, the same
 to consist of four Chaplains, confirm'd by King *Richard*
II. Other Lands were also given for Anniversaries,
 and confirm'd by King *Henry IV.*

THREMHALL

Priory, in Essex.

23 *Richard Muntfichet* gave to the Church of *St. James*
 the Apostle, at *Thremhale*, and the Canons there,
 thirty Acres of Arable Land at *Stansted*. This *Richard*
 was the Son of *Gilbert Muntfichet*, a Roman of great
 Note, who came over with King *William* the Con-
 queror, and having obtain'd very great Possessions, gave
Thremhale to one *Daniel*, a Scotch Canon, to found a
 Church and Monastery; then returning into his native
 Country, he left all his Possessions to the aforesaid
Richard his Son.

24 From him descended by the Female Side, the *Veres*,
 Earls of *Oxford*, of whom *Robert* and *Hugh* gave some
 Lands to these Canons.

HUNTINGDON

Priory, near that Town.

Eustachius Viscount, or Sheriff of this County, was
 the Founder of the Church of *St. Mary*, at *Hun-*
tingdon, and endow'd it. He held of the King in Ca-
 pite the Barony of *Lovetot*, and from it he and his
 Descendants were call'd *Lovetots*.

25 King *Henry I.* by his Charter confirm'd all the Do-
 nations made to this Church.

26 *Huntingdon*, was so call'd from Hunting, that is,
 Hunting Down. The Town had once fifteen Parish
 Churches, whereof only four remain, the rest being
 run to Ruin.

Pope

Pope *Eugenius*, and Pope *Martin*, by their several Bulls, confirm'd all Grants made to this Church; the same is done by the Charter of King *Henry III.* dated the thirty seventh Year of his Reign, which also recites the Particulars.

St. OSWALD'S

Priory, near Gloucester,

8 WAS founded by *Ethelred*, Earl of the Marches, and his Wife *Ethelfleda*, Daughter to King *Edward I.* before the Conquest, placing Prebendaries in it. King *William Rufus* granted this Church to the Archbishop of *York*, in lieu of the Lordship of *Lynsey* and *Moteham*, which that Archbishop gave to the Bishop of *Lincoln*.

BARNWELL

Priory, in Cambridgehire.

ONE *Picot*, a Norman, was Viscount, or Sheriff in *Cambridgehire*, in the Reign of King *William the Conqueror*, and reckon'd an Earl among the great Men of the Kingdom. His Wife *Hugolina* being sick, made a Vow to build a Monastery if she recover'd, in Honor of St. *Giles*, which her Husband and she accordingly perform'd near the Castle of *Cambridge*, and plac'd there Six Canons Regular, assigning for their Maintenance a Part of all the Tythes of their Lordships, and conferring on them the Advowson of all their Churches.

29 They dying before this House could be finish'd, left the same in Charge to their Son *Robert*, who being charg'd with conspiring against the King, fled, and his Barony was seiz'd by the King; so that the House of St. *Giles* was distress'd. But in the Reign of King *Henry I. Paganus Peverelle*, a famous Knight, having obtain'd those Lands of the King, promis'd, as he had succeeded *Picot*, to make good what he had begun, in relation to the Monastery of St. *Giles*, and accordingly he obtain'd of the said King, the Place near *Cambridge* call'd *Barnwell*, because there was a fine Spring, about which the Youth and Children, then call'd *Bearns*, did use to sport on Midsummer Day, and there one *Godilo*, a holy Man had built an Oratory, in Honor of St. *Andrew*, the Apostle.

30 This *Paganus Peverel* confirm'd the Donations made by *Picot* in the Year 1092, bringing Canons Regular to the old House with great Solemnity; but afterwards in the Year 1112, he remov'd them from that Place to *Barnwell*, which was much more convenient, beginning there a most beautiful Church in Honor of St. *Giles*. He dy'd before he could bring thither Thirty Canons as he had design'd. His Son *William Peverel* confirm'd his Father's Grants, and added to them half a Hide of Land.

The Patronage of this Monastery descended to the Family of the *Peches*, by an Heiress of the *Peverels*, and *Gilbert Pech* transferr'd his said Right of Patronage to King *Edward*.

31 The Charter of King *Henry I.* confers the Place of *Barnwell* on *Paganus Peverel* for founding of his Church. The Deed of *William Waterwil* bestows on

these Canons the Advowson of the Church of *Berton*; *DUGD.* that of his Sister *Afelina* confirms his Grant, as does *Vol. 2.* that of his other Sister *Maud*. King *Henry III.* confirms his Father King *John's* Grant of the Town of *Cestreton* for Thirty Pound a Year to be paid into the Exchequer.

The Verdict of the Jurors of *Cambridge*, 3 *Edward I.* recites all the above Donations. It was agreed between the abovemention'd *Gilbert Pech*, and the Canons of *Barnwell*, That when the Prior dy'd, one or two Canons should be sent to him, if he was in *England*, or else to his Steward, to notify the Vacancy and ask leave to elect, which tho' not granted, they might however return and proceed to the Election; that none of his Heirs should make any Waste to the Monastery, on Account of a Vacancy, and that in Order to it, they should only keep there one Servant, with a Horse and a Boy, as an Acknowledgement of the Right of Patronage, and Possession, to do no Harm, but to secure all Things with the Officers of the House, during the Vacancy.

33 This House was oblig'd to find two Priests to say Mass for ever, for the Soul of *William Kilkenney*, Bishop of *Ely*, who gave Two Hundred Marks for the same. Two other Priests were always to say Mass for the Souls of *Thomas Tylet* and *Acins Ferre*, for which they gave Lands.

NOSTEL

Priory, in Yorkshire.

Robert Lacy gave to the Canons of St. *Oswald* at *Nostel*, half a Carucate of Land on which their Church stood, and the Churches of *Warenfeld*, *Humbrefeld*, *Bately* and *Rowel*, with all the Lands of *Abeneschape*.

The Charter of King *Henry I.* confirms and recites all Donations made to this House. The Deed of *Robert Pen* bestows on it the Church of *Bolton*. King *Henry II.* also confirm'd and recited all Grants, as his Predecessor had done.

37 *Robert Eston* gave to these Canons the Place upon the *Roder* call'd *Canonthorp*, which Grant was confirm'd by his Son *Richard*, and *John* the Son of *Matthew Eston*.

38 The Prior and Canons let this *Canonthorp* to *Richard Crul* Clerk, and his Heirs, for one Mark Silver yearly, he and his Heirs being also oblig'd to find a Priest, to perform divine Service there thrice every Week, upon Forfeiture of Forty Shillings yearly whensoever there was any Failure. The said Canons again in 1231, let the same Place of *Canonthorp* to *William Runcys*, Knight, for his Life, upon the same Terms as before, and he oblig'd himself to leave them at his Death, the one half of his Estate Real and Personal. Yet is there another Contract between the Monastery, and the afore- 39 said *Richard Crul*, which shows that he had been ejected for Non-payment of the Mark aforesaid, Non-performance of the divine Service, and many other Damages, and nevertheless by this Contract he was to be restor'd to his Possession, as before.

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BREDON,

in Leicestershire, a Cell to St. Oswald
of Nostel.

Robert Earl of Nottingham founded this Monastery, and bestow'd on it the Church of St. Mary and St. Hardulfus at Bredon, with all its Tythes and Appurtenances and his Chapel at Stanton, with other Tythes and Parcels of Land, all which was confirm'd by William Earl Ferrars and Hugh Ferrars.

Richard, the Son of Harold Leche, gave to these Canons all his Lands, known by the Name of Scallaire, upon Condition they should for ever find a Priest to say Mass all the Year at Stanton, and administer the Sacraments, except on the Feast of St. Hardulfus, when the People were to repair to Bredon, where they were also to be bury'd.

It was agreed between the Monastery of St. Oswald of Nostel, and Walter the Son of Robert Tateshal, Advocate of Bredon, that the said Monastery of Nostel should chuse Two of the Canons of their Cell of Bredon, and present them to the said Walter and his Heirs, for them to appoint one of them Prior of Bredon; and in case there should be none fit at Bredon, then they might chuse Two of their own Number of Nostel, and present them in like manner, and the Prior so chosen after being presented to the Bishop, to continue Prior as long as he behav'd himself Canonically, paying due Obedience to the House of Nostel.

William Earl of Warren, made Woodchurch in Yorkshire another Cell to Nostel, and endow'd the same. Robert Brito gave to this Cell of Woodchurch all the Tenement of Herdistow.

HYRST

Priory, in the Isle of Axholme in Lincolnshire, a Cell to Nostel,

WAS founded by Nigellus d'Aubigny, and endow'd with the Dwelling of Hyrst, and all the Wood and Marsh, &c. Roger Mowbray by Two several Deeds confirm'd the said Grants.

SEOKIRK,

in Yorkshire, a Cell to Nostel.

KING Henry I. confirm'd to this Cell the Grant of Geoffry the Son of Paganus, being Two Plough-Lands at Tockwirl, with all the Liberties he enjoy'd. Alureda, Relict of William Trussebut, the Son of Geoffry, orders the Bailiffs, &c. to support the Canons in all their Rights. Albertus Tockwirl gave them Two Acres of Land at Nes. A Controversy arising about a Tythe between these Canons and Ivera de Arches, Pope Innocent refer'd the Decision thereof to the Prior of the Holy Trinity at York, and others; but the Matter was amicably adjusted in this manner, That the said Ivera should pay the Canons half the Tythe of her

Corn, given them by her Father William de Arches; and that they should find a Canon to say Mass at Seokirk for her Soul and those of her Ancestors.

A like Controversy arising between the said Canons and Peter Brus, about half the Tythe of Corn of his Manor of Thorp-Arches, it was decided, that he should allow them Ten Sheaves of Corn, and they to find a Canon to say Mass at Seokirk.

COLCHESTER

Monastery of St. Julian and St. Botolph, in Essex.

Three several Charters of King Henry I. appear in favour of this Monastery. By the first he gives them all the Tythes of his Lordship of Hetfeld; by the second he grants and confirms to them all the Lands they had within and without Colchester, and all the Lands given them by Hugh the Son of Stephen, for which, when he went into Wales against his Enemies, they were to find him a Horse worth Five Shillings, and a Sack and a Spur for Forty Days only, at his own Cost; and by the third he secures to them the Possession of Land and Houses at Canterbury, given them by Buserd and his Wife Lunna. The Charter of King Richard I. dated the first Year of his Reign, confirms and recites all former Donations.

The Bull of Pope Paschal II. dated 1116, decrees, that as these were the first Canons of St. Augustin in England, so they should be the first in Dignity; that all other Houses should be rul'd according to their Method; that they should be exempt from all Spiritual and Secular Jurisdiction, except only the See of Rome; that they might preach, hear Confessions, and baptize.

Leland says, Eynulphus, a Religious Man, was the Founder of this Monastery.

HAGHMON

Abby, in Shropshire,

WAS founded in the Year 1100, being the last of King William Rufus, by William Fitz-Alan, as appears by Bulls of Pope Alexander III. and he conferr'd on it the Land where it stood, with all its Appurtenances.

All Grants made to these Canons are recited and confirm'd in the Charter of the 13th of King Edward II. William Zouch also by Deed confirm'd to them the Grant of the Mill of Rocheford, made by his Ancestors.

St. JAMES's

Priory, near Northampton,

Appears by the Charter of King Henry II. to have been founded and endow'd by William Peverel.

WIRK-

WIRKSOP

Priory, in Nottinghamshire,

FOUNDED in the Third Year of the Reign of King Henry I. by *William Lovetot*, who also endow'd it with the Chapel, Tythes, and Offerings of his House, the Church of *Wirkfop*, where the Canons were, with all belonging to the same; all the Churches of his Honor of *Blide*, being those of *Gringelay*, *Misserton*, *Waleringham*, *Normanton*, *Coleston*, *Wylgeby*, *Wylbon*, and Part of that of *Tyreswell*, with all the Lands and Tythes belonging to them, besides other Tythes, Mills, Meadows, &c. all which Donations were confirm'd by his Son *Richard*, his Grandson *Richard*, and *Maud* the Daughter and Heiress of *William Lovetot*.

The Bull of Pope *Alexander III.* dated 1161, confirm'd all Donations made to these Canons, exempted them from paying Tythe of the Cattle and Lands they had in their own Hands, authoriz'd them to present Priests of their own Brethren to the Bishop, to be instituted in the Parish-Churches they held, who should be answerable to the Bishops for the Cure of Souls, and to them for the Temporal Profits, allow'd them to bury such as should desire it, saving to the Parish-Churches they belong'd to their Dues; permitted them to perform Divine Offices privately, when there should happen to be an Interdict, and to chuse their own Priors, with a Curse to any that should molest, and a Blessing to those that should support and defend them.

The Charter of King *Edward II.* dated the Ninth Year of his Reign, confirms and recites all Donations made to these Canons, inserting Two other Charters of King *Henry I.* to the same Effect.

FELLEY

Priory, in Nottinghamshire.

Ralph Annesley and his Son *Reynold*, in the Year 1152, founded this Priory, as a Cell to *Wirkfop*, giving those Canons the Church of *Felley*, which was confirm'd to them by Pope *Alexander III.* Anno 1161.

William, Archbishop of *York*, upon Application of these Canons, representing to him, that all their Revenues did not exceed Eleven Pounds and Twenty Pence Sterling Yearly, by which they were reduc'd to great Poverty, and in Debt, thereupon appropriat'd to them the Church of *Adingburgh*, to relieve their Wants, and encrease the Number of the Canons, so that whereas they had been but Five till then, Four more should be added to make up Nine, one of which to be Prior, always reserving a sufficient Maintenance for a Vicar to the said Church of *Adingburgh*, to be presented by the Canons of the Monastery to the said Archbishop and his Chapter; as also reserving a yearly Rent of Acknowledgment of 46 Shillings and 8 Pence, 26 Shillings whereof to the Archbishop, and the rest to the Dean and Chapter.

LANTHONY

Monastery, first founded in Wales, and translated to Gloucester.

THE Place where this Monastery was first founded is by the *Welsh* called *Landenwe Nontbotlewi*, that is, *The Church of David on the Brook of Hotlewi*; for in *Welsh*, *Nant* signifies a Brook. In this Place, then very uncouth and only inhabited by wild Beasts, according to ancient Tradition, was formerly a Chapel of St. *David*. One *William*, a Knight, belonging to the Family of *Hugh Lacy*, hunting in that Desert Place with him, found it very convenient for to serve God, and accordingly leaving his Company, led here an Eremitical Life for some time. The Fame of his Sanctity being spread abroad by the neighbouring People, one *Ernisius*, who had been Chaplain to Queen *Maud*, Wife to King *Henry I.* but was since become an Anchorite at *Edegarstegam*, by the Forest of *Canoth*, hasted from his Retreat to visit him, and was most charitably receiv'd in his poor Dwelling.

It was the Year 1103, when these two began to live together, and there by their joint Endeavours, built a homely Church, which in the Year 1108 was solemnly dedicated by the Bishop of that Diocese and *Ramelin* of *Hereford* in Honor of St. *John Baptist*. *Hugh Lacy*, the Parson of that Place, and a worthy Perlon, bestow'd several Possessions on these Anchorites, and would have added more, had not they refus'd the same. *Anselm* was then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at whose Request *William* aforesaid agreed that the Place should become a Monastery of Religious Men, and the Choice of the Order being left to him, he pitch'd upon the Canons Regular, as at that time not grown so worldly as the Monks. Accordingly some of the most exemplar of that Order were brought from *Merton*, *Trinity-House* at *London*, and from *Colchester*, to instruct the Brethren at *Lanthony* in their Rule. *Ernisius* above-mention'd was chosen Prior, and at that time the Canons under him were about Forty. Now not only *Hugh Lacy*, but also King *Henry I.* his Queen *Maud*, and many great Men, undertook to make Provision for them. Many Lands were offer'd them, most of which they refus'd, chusing rather to live poor, than be involv'd in worldly Solitude; for the King and Queen pressing them to accept of the whole Province of *Bergelay*, they with earnest Intreaties prevail'd to be excus'd from admitting of it. So great was the Fame of this Place, that *William*, then Constable of *England*, forsook the World, and retir'd to end his Days in it.

Ernisius, the first Prior, dying, *Robert Retun* was chosen his Successor, but afterwards remov'd to be Bishop of *Hereford*, and succeeded by *Robert Bracy*.

King *Henry I.* and *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury* dying, there follow'd a Time of great Confusion and Rapine, by which Means the Monastery of *Lanthony* was expos'd to many Robbers and reduc'd to much Distress. Hereupon the Canons sent to advise with their former Prior, the Bishop of *Hereford*, who directed them all to come to him, as they did, and he entertain'd them in his own Episcopal Palace, giving them his Chapel, and as much of his Revenue as might suffice for their Maintenance. However, some of the most Zealous and Resolute could never be prevail'd upon to quit *Lanthony*, by which Means that Church was not wholly abandon'd. When they had liv'd Two Years with the Bishop, *Milo* Earl of *Hereford* and Constable of *England*,

DUGD. England, Son to that *Walter*, who, as has been said, became a religious Man, gave them a Place call'd *Hyde*, without the City of *Glocester*, where they soon built a Church, which was consecrated in the Year 1136 by *Simon* Bishop of *Worcester*, and *Robert* of *Hereford*, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, which was done upon this Condition, That when peaceable Times were restor'd, they should return to their former Monastery, leaving only 13 of their Number to reside there. To this new Church they nevertheless gave the Name of

- 64 *Lanthony* for the Sake of the other; and *Earl Milo* afterwards added to it many large Possessions, which prov'd of ill Consequence, for when the Canons grew rich, and began to feed more daintily, they neglected their former Place, and car'd not to return to it; which *Robert* Bishop of *Hereford* perceiving, he procur'd of the Popes *Eugenius* and *Lucius* to confirm the Church of *St. Mary* at *Glocester*, as a Cell to *St. John* of *Lanthony*, to the End that might ever stand a Testimony of the Subjection of the former. Notwithstanding this Precaution, the Canons at *Glocester* sent none to *Lanthony* in *Wales*, but old or infirm Persons, or such as were of little Use to them, and these they suffer'd to live there in great Want, having scarce to cover them, and very often nothing but Bread for their Food, whilst at *Glocester* there was Plenty of all Things. *William Wycomb*, who had succeeded *Robert* *Bracy* as Prior, being persecuted by the disorderly Canons, because he adher'd to the ancient Discipline, resign'd his Place, and *Clement* then Subprior was chosen in his stead, who being no less pious than his Predecessor, reform'd all the Abuses that were crept in, relating to the Performance of the Divine Service, and oblig'd all the whole Monastery, except 13 left at *Glocester*, to go and reside with him a whole Year at their Mother Church of *St. John Baptist* at *Lanthony*, and not being able to keep them there any longer, he was often wont to say, *We shall all drop into Hell on Account of St. John Baptist*.

- Milo*, the aforesaid Constable, and Founder of this Monastery at *Glocester*, descended by the Female Line of the *Bobuns*, Earls of *Northampton*, *Hereford*, and *Essex*, and by that Means became Patrons of the same. 67
68 *Hugh* *Lacy*, the Founder of the Monastery in *Wales*, came over with King *William the Conqueror*, and died without Issue; so that his Inheritance was divided between Two Sisters, from whom several Noble Families are descended. Of both the aforesaid Founders, and their Genealogies, the Curious may see more in the *Monasticon*, as in the Margin.

- 70 The Deed of *Milo* the Constable mentions his several
71 Donations to these Canons; the Charter of King *John*, dated the first Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all Grants made to them.

- 72 *Walter* *Lacy*, in his Confirmation Deed, calls himself the Son of *Hugh* *Lacy*, and yet above we see that the said *Hugh* left no Issue, so that this *Walter* may be suppos'd to have been the Grandson of *Emma*, Sister of *Hugh*, who retaining the Name of *Lacy* with the Inheritance descended from her might call himself the Son or Descendant of the said *Hugh*. King *Edward* IV, in the 21st Year of his Reign, gave the Priory of *St. John Baptist* of *Lanthony* in *Wales*, to be united and consolidated, with all its Possessions and Revenues, to the Priory of *Lanthony* at *Glocester*, assigning for his Reason, that the Prior of the first *Lanthony* did waste the Revenues thereof, and kept but Four Canons there, who did not live religiously, nor exercise Hospitality and give Alms, according to their Duty. In consideration of which Grant the Monastery at *Glocester* was to maintain a Prior, removeable at their Will, with Four Canons at old *Lanthony*, there to perform the Divine

Service and administer the Sacraments, unless hindred by Rebels or Disturbers of the Peace.

CARLILE

Priory and Cathedral, in Cumberland.

There are Two Charters of King *Henry* I. by which he confers on the Priory of *St. Mary* at *Carlisle* the Churches of *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, *Newburn*, *Werchord*, *Colebrug*, *Wittingham*, and *Rodebery*. King *Henry* II. recites and confirms all former Donations. King *Edward* I. gave them the Advowson of the Church of *Sourey*, and King *Edward* II. repeated and confirm'd all the former Grants made to them.

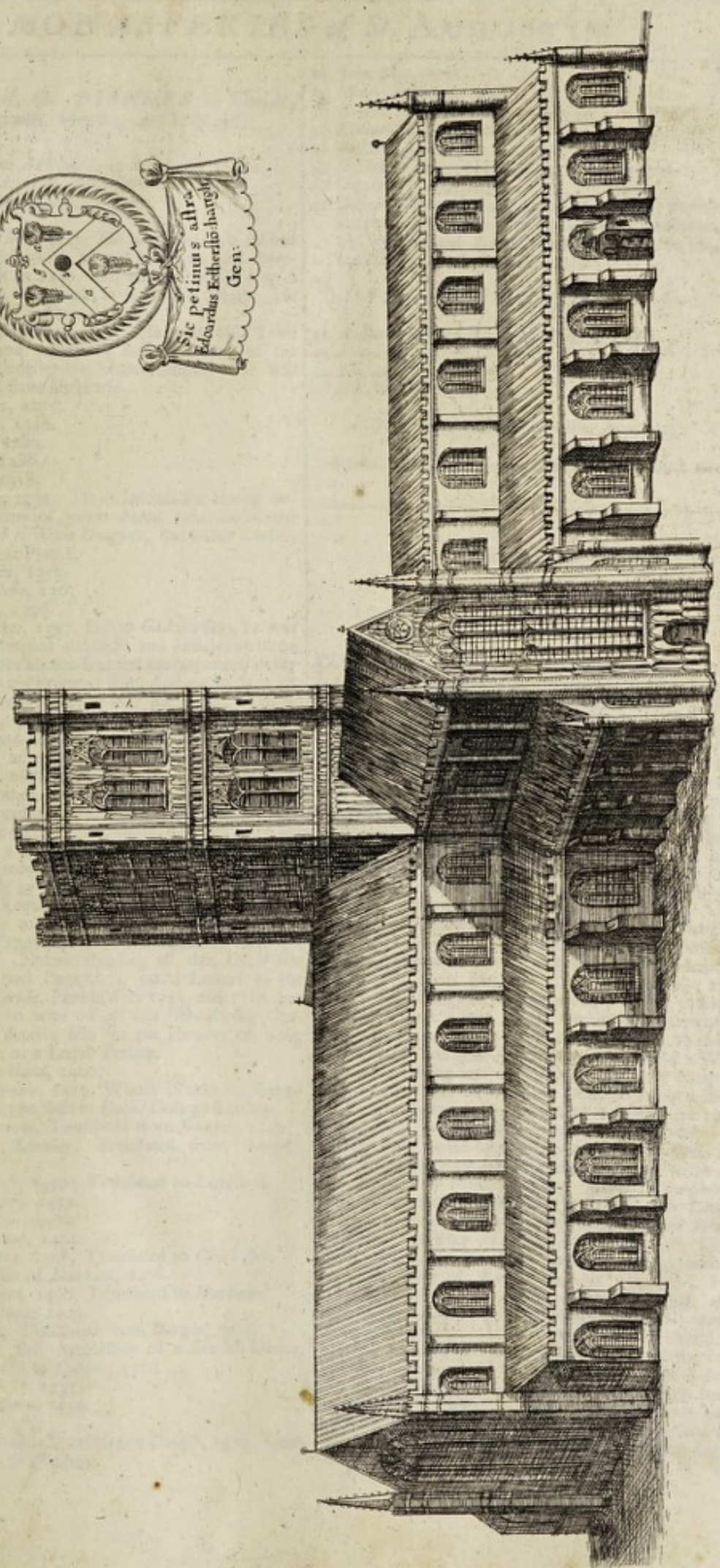
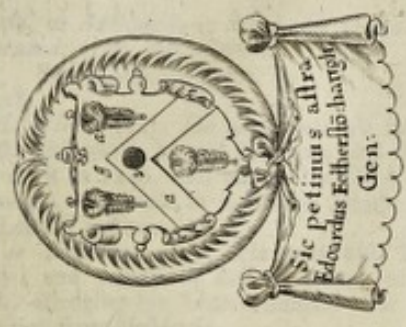
The *Monasticon* having no more relating to this Monastery, nor so much as mentioning its being made an Episcopal See, we must have Recourse to other Authors for a short Account thereof. Bishop *Godwin*, in his Catalogue of Bishops says thus:

The City of *Carlisle* having been wasted and in a manner destroy'd by the *Danes*, about the Year of our Lord 900, King *William Rufus* passing that Way into *Scotland* in the Year 1090, caus'd the same to be rebuilt; first peopling it with *Dutch*, whom he afterwards remov'd into *Wales*, and then with *English* from the Southern Parts. The Government of this new erected City, was given, as it should seem, to a certain *Norman* Priest nam'd *Walter*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror. This Man being very rich, began to build at *Carlisle* a goodly Church, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, intending to bestow Possessions on it, for the Maintenance of some religious Persons; but being taken away by Death, before the Accomplishment of so good a Purpose, *Adelwald* or *Atbelwulf*, the first Prior of *St. Oswald* at *Nostel*, and Confessor to King *Henry* I. perswaded that King to employ the Revenues *Walter* had left behind him in founding a Monastery of Regular Canons to be annex'd to the Church of our Lady before nam'd. He did so, and moreover bestow'd on the said Monastery Six Churches with their Chapels, to be appropriated unto the same Use, viz. *Newcastle*, *Newburn*, *Warkware*, *Robery*, *Wittingham* and *Corbridge*. Some Time after the Foundation of this Monastery, *Thurston*, Archbishop of *York*, visiting this Part of his Province, seeing the Beauty of the Church of *Carlisle*, and considering how fit it was to be made a Bishop's See, thought good to endeavour the Erection of a Bishoprick there. The King favouring his own Foundation, easily consented; and the same being establish'd by the Pope, Leave was given to the Canons to erect whom they thought fit for their Bishops, and *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Alvedale* appointed to be his Diocese.

Heylin says, he takes the most of that which now makes the Diocese of *Carlisle*, to have been, in the Infancy of the *English* Church, part of the Diocese of *Whitberne*, or *Casa candida*, in the Province of *Galloway*, now a Part of *Scotland*; but then a Parcel of the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*. This Diocese, according to him, contains only 93 Parishes, but those, as all the Northern are, extraordinary large, and of them 18 are appropriated. There never was any Archdeacon, the Jurisdiction being claim'd by him of *Richmond*, as anciently to him belonging. The Bishoprick is valu'd in the King's Books at 530 l. 4 s. 11 d. Half-Penny. This See has yielded to this Kingdom One Chancellor, and Two Lords Treasurers, besides Three Chancellors to the University of *Cambridge*. The

The South Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Carlisle.

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The Catalogue of the BISHOPS of Carlile, from Godwin, Heylin, and le Neve.

- 1 *Adelwald*, or *Adelward*, or *Atbelwolf*, 1133.
- 2 *Bernard*, 1157, says le Neve.
See vacant 32 Years.
- 3 *Hugh*, 1218.
- 4 *Walter Mal-Clerk*, 1223. He acknowledg'd he had obtain'd the Bishoprick by evil Practices, and therefore resign'd it in 1246, and taking the Habit of a Frier Preacher, continu'd in it till his Death. He was also Lord Treasurer.
- 5 *Silvester de Everdon*, 1246. He was also Lord Chancellor, and refus'd at first to accept of the Bishoprick, alledging his Unworthiness. He was kill'd by a Fall from his Horse.
- 6 *Thomas Vipont*, 1255.
- 7 *Robert Chanse*, 1258.
- 8 *Ralph Iretton*, 1280.
- 9 *John Holton*, 1288.
- 10 *John Koffe*, 1318.
- 10 *John Kirkby*, 1332. He is famous for having defeated an Army of 30000 Scots, who under the Command of *William Douglas*, had burnt *Carlile*, and many other Places.
- 12 *Gilbert Welton*, 1353.
- 13 *Thomas Appleby*, 1363.
- 14 *Robert Read*, 1396.
- 15 *Thomas Merkes*, 1297. Bishop *Godwin* says, he was a Man both learned and wise, and principally to be commended for his constant and unmoveable Fidelity to his Patron and Preferror King *Richard*, and for his excellent Carriage in professing the same, when he might safely, yea, and honestly have conceal'd his Affection; and adds, that he defended him and his Cause when he might well perceive his Endeavour might hurt himself much, without any Possibility of helping the other, that he made such a bold Speech for him, recorded in our Chronicles, that he was for the same taken into Custody, and that being afterwards in a Conspiracy against King *Henry*, he was only Pardon'd, because then Bishops were not put to Death by ordinary Course of Law, yet at the King's Request was Translated by the Pope from *Carlile* to *Samos*, which was only Titular; without a Penny for his Maintenance, and dy'd soon after. Notwithstanding all this, *Dr. White Kennet* in two Pamphlets, call'd Letters to the Bishop of *Carlile*, Publish'd in 1713, and 1716, has endeavour'd to wipe off all this Bishop's fair Character, and deprive him of the Honour of being look'd upon as a Loyal Prelate.
- 16 *William Strickland*, 1400.
- 17 *Roger Whelpdale*, 1419. Whose Works are said to remain still to be seen in *Baliol College Library*.
- 18 *William Barrow*, Translated from *Bangor*, 1423.
- 19 *Marmaduke Lumley*, Translated from *Bangor*, 1430.
- 20 *Nicholas Close*, 1450; Translated to *Litchfield*.
- 21 *William Perry*, 1452.
- 22 *John Kingstot*, 1462.
- 23 *Richard Scroop*, 1464.
- 24 *Edward Story*, 1468, Translated to *Chichester*.
- 25 *Richard Prior of Durham*, 1478.
- 26 *William Sever*, 1496, Translated to *Durham*.
- 27 *Roger Leybourn*, 1503.
- 28 *John Penny*, Translated from *Bangor*, 1504.
- 29 *John Kite*, first Archbishop of a See in *Greece*, and Translated to *Carlile*, 1520.
- 30 *Robert Aldrich*, 1535.
- 31 *Owen Ogletborp*, 1556.
- 32 *John Best*, 1561.
- 33 *Richard Barnes*, Translated to *Carlile*, 1570, Translated again to *Durham*.

- 34 *John Mey*, 1577.
- 35 *Henry Robinson*, 1598.
- 36 *Robert Snowden*, 1616.
- 37 *Richard Milbourn*, 1620.
- 38 *Richard Seabouse*, 1624.
- 39 *Francis White*, 1628, Translated to *Norwich*.
- 40 *Barnaby Potter*, 1629.
- 41 *James Usher*, Archbishop of *Armagh* in *Ireland*, had leave to hold this Bishoprick in *Commendam*; and receiv'd the Administration of it, Anno 1641, and held it to his Death in 1655.

See vacant Five Years, during the Rebellion.

- 42 *Richard Stern*, 1660, Translated to *Tork*.
- 43 *Edward Rainbow*, 1664.
- 44 *Thomas Smith*, 1684.
- 45 *William Nicholson*, 1702.

The Arms of this See are thus Blazon'd,

Argent, on a Cross Sable, a Mitre with Lables Or.

DUNMOW

Priory, in Essex.

JUGA Baynard, Lady of little *Dunmow*, built the Church of *Dunmow*, and on the Day of the Dedication, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, in the Year 1104, gave to it half an Hide of Land, free from all Encumbrances. Her Son *Bernard*, plac'd in it Canons, with the Consent of *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno 1106. *William Raynard*, under whom the Lady *Juga* held the Town of little *Dunmow*, forfeited his Barony by Felony, and King *Henry* gave it to *Robert*, the Son of *Richard*, the Son of *Gilbert*, Earl of *Clare*. *Maud*, Wife to the said *Robert*, gave to the Canons of *Dunmow*, two parts of the Tithes of that Town, and they and their Son *Walter* gave them Churches, Tithes, and other Tenements.

King *John* falling in Love with *Maud*, the fair Daughter of *Robert Fitz-walter*, and her Father not consenting to his unlawful Love, the King seiz'd his Lands, and among them *Baynards Castle* in *London*, and caus'd his Daughter *Maud* to be poison'd, because she would not admit of his Courtship; whereupon *Robert Fitz-walter*, *Robert Fitz-Robert* and *Richard Mountfitchet* fled into *France*, and there ensu'd a War between the King and his Barons. Then the King of *France* also began to waste his Dominions, but a Day of Reconciliation being appointed between the two Kings, King *John* pass'd over into *France*, and the two Armies were posted by an Arm of the Sea. Then an English Knight went out, and challeng'd any to break a Spear for his Mistress sake. *Robert Fitz-walter* came over, and encountering, with his great Lance overthrow both the Knight and his Horse, and so return'd to the King of *France*. Then said King *John*, By God's Tooth, he were a King indeed, who had such a Knight in his Retinue. His Friends hearing this, knelt before the King, and said, Sir, he is your Knight, and ready at your Command, *Robert Fitz-walter*. The very next Day he restor'd to him his Barony, with all Appurtenances, and the two Kings were reconcil'd by the Interposition of *Robert*, and all the banish'd Persons were recall'd, with leave to rebuild their Castles. At that time there were only two Knights and a half Renowned in *England* for Valour, viz. *Robert Fitz-walter*, and *Robert Fitz-Roger*,
L 1.

DUG.
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76

DUGD. and *Ritchard Montfitchet* was the half Knight. They
Vol. 2. ever after adher'd to King *John*.
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In the Year 1501 Five Bells were blest'd in *Dunmow* Steeple, the first in Honour of St. *Michael*, the second of St. *John Evangelist*, the third of St. *John Baptist*, the fourth of the *Assumption*, and the fifth of the Holy Trinity and all Saints.

78 *Sabery de Quincy* gave to the Canons 10 Shillings Yearly at *Bradenham*.

Here was an ancient Custom, according to this old saying, viz. *That he which repents him not of his Marriage, either Sleeping or Waking, in a Year and a Day, may lawfully go to Dunmow and fetch a Gammon of Bacon.* That there was such a Custom is certain, and that the Bacon was deliver'd with much Triumph and Solemnity. This continu'd till the Dissolution of the Abby and the Party claiming was to take his Oath before the Prior and Convent and the whole Town, humbly kneeling in the Church-Yard, upon two hard pointed Stones, and the Ceremony being long, it must be painful to him. That done, he was taken up on Men's Shoulders, and carry'd first about the Priory Church-Yard, and after through the Town, with all the Fryers and Brethren, and all the Townsfolks, young and old, following with Shouts and Acclamations, with his Bacon bound before him, and so was sent home with his Bacon. Some had a Gammon, and some a Fitch, in Proof whereof it appears by the Records of the House, that three several Persons had it, at several times, viz. *Stephen Samuel of Little Ayson*, in the County of *Essex*, in the Seventh Year of King *Edward the Fourth*; *Richard Wright of Bradborough*, near the City of *Norwich*, Yeoman, in the 23d Year of King *Henry the Sixth*; and *Thomas le Fulker of Cosshal* in the County of *Essex*, in the Second Year of King *Henry the Eighth*. By which it appears to have been a Donation of some conceited Benefactor; and there is no doubt but that, at such a Time, the Neighbouring Towns and Villages resorted, and were Partakers of their Pastimes.

79 *The Form of an Oath taken at Dunmow, by those who are to have the Bacon.*

YOU shall Swear by Custom of Confession,
If ever you made Nuptial Transgression;
Be ye either Marry'd Man, or Wife,
If you have Brawles, or contentious Strife;
Or otherwise, at Bed, or at Board,
Offended each other in Deed, or in Word;
Or since the Parish Clerk said Amen,
You wish'd your self unmarried again;
Or in a Twelve Month and a Day,
Repented not in Thought any way;
But continu'd true in Thought and Desire,
As when you joined Hands in the Chaire.
If to these Conditions, without all Fear,
Of your own Accord, you will freely Swear,
A whole Gammon of Bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence, with Love and good Leave;
For this is Custom, at *Dunmow* well known,
Tho' the Pleasure is our's, the Bacon's your own.

HOLY-TRINITY

Priory, in London.

80 *Richard Benneys*, a Norman, Bishop of *London*, founded this, then call'd *Christ Church* in *London*, where he plac'd many Canons. *Maud*, Queen of

England, *Hugh Tricket*, *Richard Fitz-William*, *David* King of *Scots*, *Alice de Teonio*, *Walter Mandevil*, King *Henry the III*, *Hubert Chamberlain*, *Eustace*, Son to King *Stephen*, King *Henry the III*, all pass'd Deeds and Charters, in Favour of this House, and were Benefactors to it.

TAUNTON

Priory, in Somersetshire.

BY Inquisition taken to *Edward II*: it was found that this Monastery had been founded by *William Gifford*, Bishop of *Winchester*, before the Reign of King *Edmund Ironside*, on the North side, without the East Gate of the said Town, and the Lands belonging to it there confirm'd by King *Henry the first*, as also by King *Edward III*. *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, confirm'd to these Canons the Grant of the Manor and Hundred of *Dulverton*.

HASTINGS

Priory, in Suffex,

FOUNDED by Sir *Walter Bricet*, and Dedicated to the Holy-Trinity; but the Canons not being able to continue there by reason of the Sea breaking in, *John Pelham*, Knight, built them another Church and Habitation at *Warbilton*, towards the Support whereof King *Henry the IV*th, in the fourteenth Year of his Reign, granted the Manor of *Withiam*, then valu'd at 25*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*. per Annum, for 20 Years, that being part of the Possessions of *Morteyn*, an alien Priory at that time seiz'd into the King's Hands by reason of the Wars with *France*.

St. MARY OVERIE

Priory, in Southwark, Surrey.

William Giffard, Bishop of *Winchester*, founded the Monastery of *St. Mary Overie* in *Southwark*, without *London*, and plac'd Canons Regular there.

Reginal Warren, *William Warren*, his Wife *Beatrix*, *Trel Maniers*, *Nigelus Mowbray*, his Wife *Mabilia*, King *Stephen*, *Hamelinus* Earl of *Waren*, *William* Bishop of *Winchester*, pass'd Grants of Donations, or Confirmation to the same.

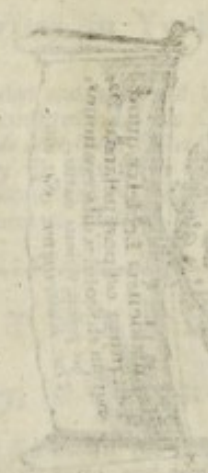
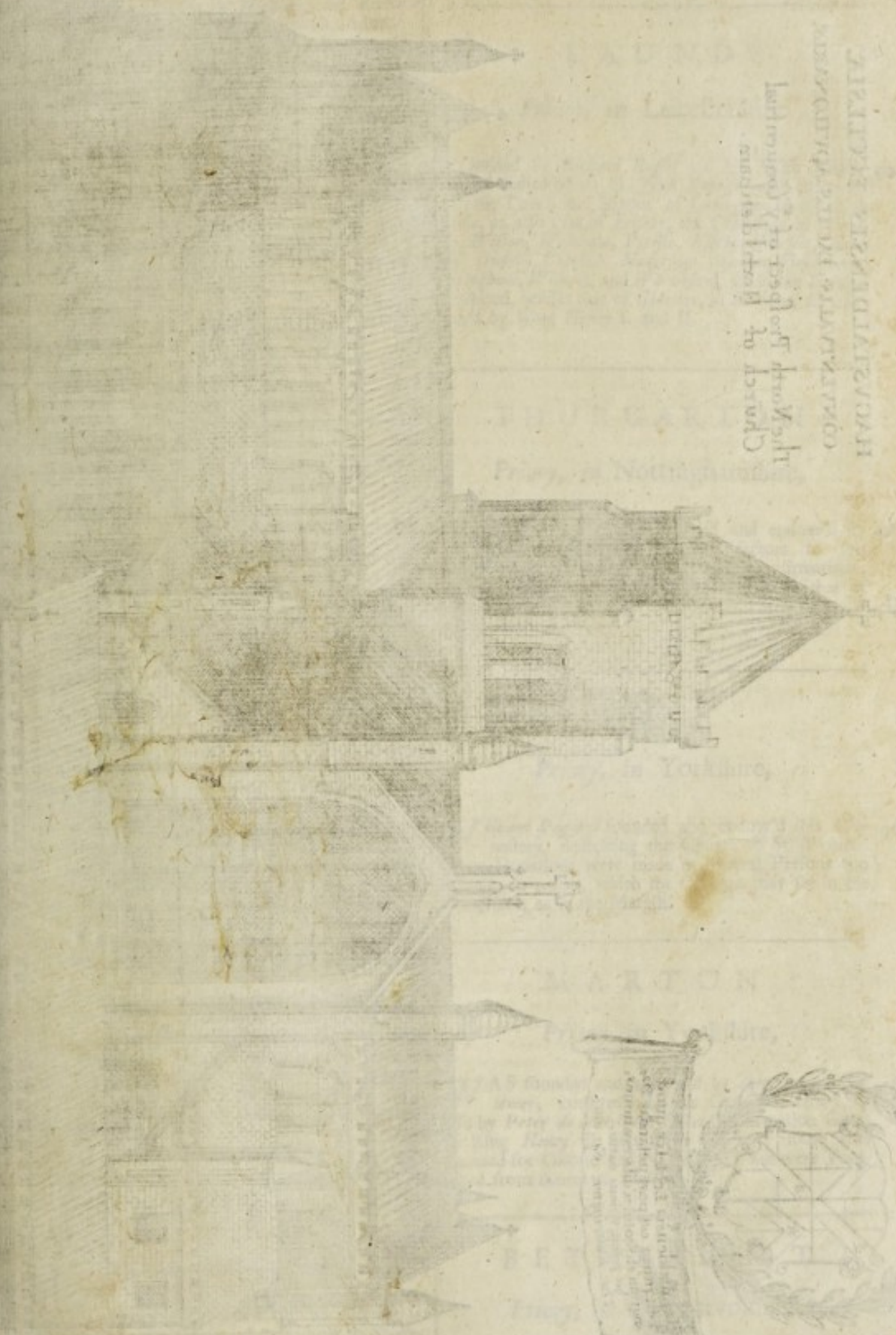
BRISSET

Monastery, in Suffolk.

Ralph Fitz-Brian, and his Wife *Emma* founded this Church, in Honor of St. *Leonard*, for Canons

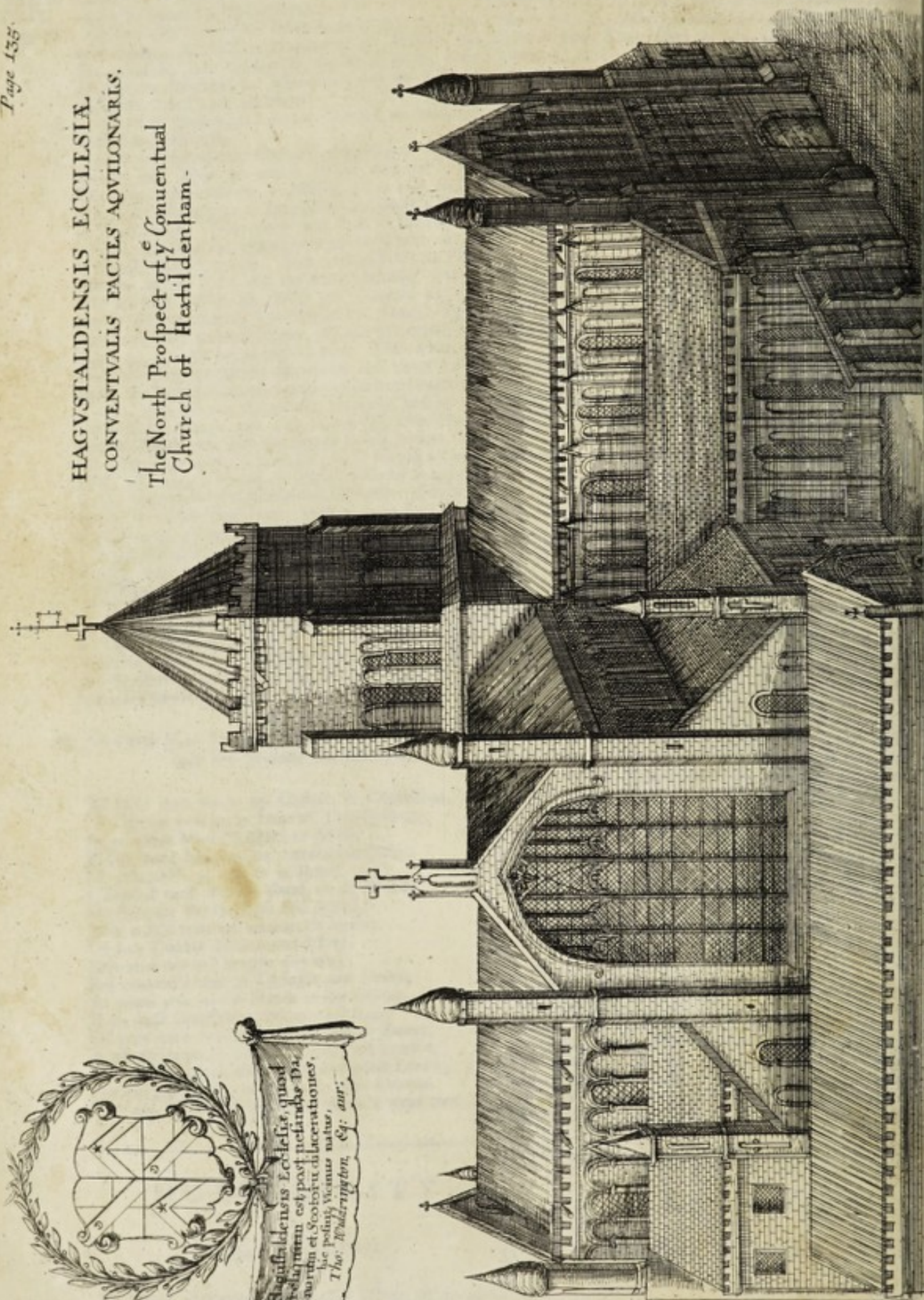
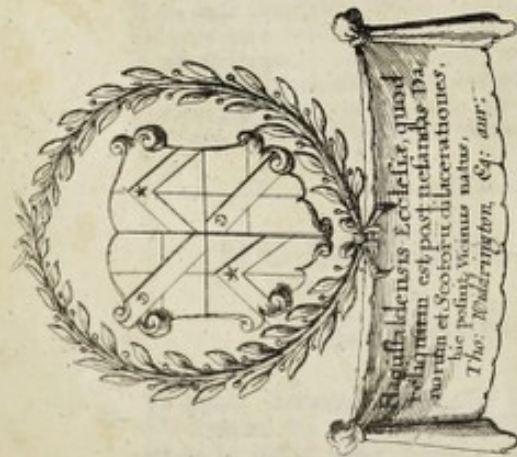
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HAGVSTALDENSIS ECCLESIA
CONVENTUALIS FACILIS AQUILONARIS.

The North Prospect of y^e Conventual
Church of Hextildenham.



nons Regular, under the Protection of the Bishop of *Norwich*, endowing it with several Parcels of Land, as appears by his Deed. His Son *Brian*, *Almarick*, *Pede*, and *William*, Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Richard* *Hacomm* confirm'd his Donations, and added more.

William Cantilupe, and *William Comins* were Benefactors to this Monastery.

Benet-DUG.
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Pag.

CIRENCESTER

Monastery, in Gloucestershire.

THE Charter of King *Edward III.* recites and confirms that of King *Henry the First*, which sets forth, that he with the Approbation of Pope *Innocent*, and of his Lords Spiritual and Temporal, founded this Monastery, and endow'd it with Lands and Revenues, in the Town of *Cirencester*, and in the Counties of *Gloucester*, *Wilts*, *Somerset*, *Dorset*, *Oxford*, and *Northampton*, with the usual Immunities. His Grant is dated 1133. King *John* confirm'd the same, and was himself a Benefactor.

HEXHAM, or HAGULSTAD,
in Northumberland.

THIS Town, seated on the South-side, not far from the River *Tine*, tho' now inconsiderable, was once large and magnificent, as appears by the Remains of Antiquity; it was call'd *Hestoldestham*, as it were *Hestild* Farm, from a Brook of that Name running by it. Queen *Etheldreda*, Daughter to *Ina*, King of the *East Angles*, gave this Town, with the Lands about it, to St. *Wilfrid*, Bishop of *York*, about the Year 674, to be honour'd with an Episcopal See, and he accordingly that Year founded the Church there, in Honor of St. *Andrew*, the Apostle, where several most Holy Bishops flourish'd, whereof the first was St. *Wilfrid*, 2. *Eata*, 3. *Tunbert*, 4. *John*, 5. St. *Acca*, 6. *Fredbert*, 7. St. *Alemundus*, 8. *Tilbert*, 9. *Ethelbert*, 10. *Eadfred*, 11. *Eanbert*, or *Osbert*, 12. *Tydsferd*. This Bishoprick began about the Year 674, and continu'd about 144, that is, till 814, and then it ceas'd, when the Bishops of *Durham* us'd to exercise Episcopal Jurisdiction there; but King *Henry I.* annex'd it to the Archbishoprick of *York*, and *Thomas* Archbishop of that See, with the Advice and Consent of his Chapter, in the Year 1113, plac'd Canons Regulars there, giving them the Church, with all its Appurtenances.

John Normanvil, and *Robert de Insula*, gave to these Canons the Manor of *Nesby* confirm'd by King *Henry III.* King *Edward III.* in a long Charter, dated the 27th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Donations made, or to be made to them for the future; this was after their House had been burnt by the *Scots*. Lastly, *Richard Cumin* bestow'd on them Lands at *Stancroft* and *Hedeneftalech*.

STODLEY

Priory, in Warwickshire.

Peter de *Stodley* first plac'd Canons Regular at *Wilton*, and afterwards remov'd them to *Stodley*, endowing them with Lands, confirm'd by King *Henry II.* and King *Edward I.* in the first Year of his Reign.

LAUND

Priory, in Leicestershire.

FOUNDED by *Richard Basset* and his Wife *Maud*, and dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, and endow'd with the Town and Manor of *Lodington*, in which it stands, as also that of *Friseby*, the Churches of *Weledon*, *Weston*, *Welsham*, *Piteste*, *Estebey*, *Warleit*, *Ketleby*, *Ondeby*, *Coleston*, *Hadersege*, *Stanton*, *Flacheham*, *Patingham*, *Widerly*, and *Warveshul*, all in the Neighbourhood, besides that of *Glaefston*, in *Rutland*, all confirm'd by King *Henry I.* and II.

THURGARTON

Priory, in Nottinghamshire,

DEDICATED to St. *Peter*, founded and endow'd by *Ralph Ayncourt*. The Benefactors to this Priory were numerous, and several the Confirmations; but the Charter of King *Edward III.* recites that of King *Henry I.* wherein are particulariz'd and confirm'd all the several Grants.

D R A X

Priory, in Yorkshire,

WILLIAM *Paganet* founded and endow'd this Monastery, dedicating the Church to St. *Nicholas*. Other Donations were made by several Persons too tedious to repeat, which the Curious may see in the *Monasticon*, as in the Margin.

M A R T O N

Priory, in Yorkshire,

WAS founded and endow'd by *Bertram de Bulemer*, confirm'd by his Grandson *Henry*, as also by *Peter de Malolacu*. The Confirmation Grant by King *Henry II.* sets forth that this House was founded for Canons and Nuns, which last were Translated from thence to *Molesby*.

B E T H K E L E R T

Priory, in Caernarvonshire.

FOUNDED by *Llewellyn*, the last Prince of *Wales*, about the Year 1260, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin,

DUPG. Virgin; all whose Grants, and those of other Benefactors were confirm'd by King Edward I.
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BOLTON

Priory, in Yorkshire.

101 **W**illiam Meschines and his Wife Cecily, Lady and Heiress of the Honor of Skipton, founded a Monastery of Canons at Emmeſey, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert, in the Year 1120, as by their Deed; and by another the said Lady Cecily bestow'd on them all the Town of Childewick, and William Grandſon to the King of Scots, the Church of all Saints at Brocton.

In the Year 1151, the said Canons were, with the Consent of the Lady Alice de Romalli, then their Patroness, Translated to Bolton, and she gave them that Manor in Exchange for other Lands, confirm'd by King Henry II; as were former Grants by the aforesaid Alice. The Charter of King Edward II. recited and confirm'd all Donations, among which were the Impropriations of the Churches of Skipton, Kildewyke and Preston.

103 This House having ow'd Subjection to the Priory of Huntingdon, was discharg'd of the same by Pope Celestin the third. A Chantry of six Chaplains at Harewood, or of seven Chaplains at Bolton, was to be maintain'd by these Canons in Consideration of 100*l.* a Year, which they us'd to pay, remitted to them by John de Insula, Lord of Rougemont, or Redmont.

KIRKHAM

Priory, in Yorkshire.

105 **W**alter Espec and his Wife Adelina founded this Priory of Canons of the Invocation of the Holy Trinity, and endow'd it with all the Manor of Kirkham, and the Churches of that Place, Helmeslac, Kirkby and Gaston, as also the Towns of Whitewell, and 106 Car, with many other Possessions, Tithes, &c. This Founder, in Leland has a great Character, for Wit, Modesty, Sincerity and Loyalty; to which is added, that he was above the common Stature, and tho' Noble by Birth, much Nobler for Christian Piety.

Anno 1261, It was agreed that William de Roos, Lord of Hamlake, and his Successors, in Lieu of the Right of Hunting, should allow these Canons three good Deer, and 100 Shillings Yearly, for which they did quit their Right of free Chace in Hamlake.

LAUNCESTON

Priory, in Cornwall,

107 **S**tood in the W. S. W. part of the Suburb of that Town, at the Foot of the Hill, by a pleasant Wood, through which was a purling Stream, serving for the uses of the Place. William Warmist, Bishop of Exeter, founded this Priory, to perform the which he suppress'd a Collegiate Church of St. Stephen, belonging to Prebendaries, and gave most of its Lands to this Priory, taking the residue to himself.

108 King John and King Henry III. confirm'd all Donations made to this Priory, reciting the same.

St. DENY's

Priory, near Southampton,

Founded by King Henry I. and endow'd with several Lands by him, King Henry II. King Stephen, and King Richard I. Gundreda Warren, Humphrey Bohun, William Musard, Walter Chalke, and William Acliz, were Benefactors, as appears by their Deeds, and Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, confirm'd the Grant of the last.

LEDES

Priory, in Kent.

Founded Anno 1119, by Robert Creveceur, and dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Nicholas. The Charter of King Edward III. recites and confirms all Donations and names the Donors, among whom were several of the Name of Creveceur. The Priviledges granted with them are the same as have been often repeated.

HASELBERG

Priory, in Somersetshire.

Wulfricus renowned for Sanctity, and the Spirit of Prophecy, liv'd in a Cell by the Church of Haselberg, and wore Iron Armour instead of a Shirt. King Henry I. and his Queen visited him there. William Fitz-walter plac'd Canons Regular there, and gave them Possessions. Wolfricus then said to him, You shall begin, but shall not finish the College of Canons at Haselberg; nor will these you are bringing in prosper.

KENILWORTH

Priory, in Warwickshire.

THE Foundation Charter, and two others, informs us, that Geoffrey Clinton, Chamberlain to King Henry I. founded this Church, in Honor of St. Mary, giving the Canons he put in Possession thereof all his Lands at Kenilworth, except what he retain'd to his Castle and the Park, besides other Lands, enjoyning his Heir, under Pain of God's and his Curſe, to confirm the same; which his said Son, call'd also Geoffrey, perform'd, reciting the particular Donations, all which were again ratify'd by Henry Clinton, King Henry I. and King Henry II. Besides these above there are Deeds of Nicholas Grefely, and Margaret, Wife to Nicholas Longford, granting to the Canons the Church of Longford.

STONE

Priory, in Staffordshire.

Wulfad and Ruffin were two Sons of Wulfere, King of the Mercians, and Successor to the Pag an King

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BROKE

Priory, in Rutlandshire, a Cell to Kenilworth.

Hugh Ferrars gave to the Canons of Kenilworth the Lands of *Broch*, with their Appurtenances, with the consent of his Nephew *Walcelin*, and his Brother *William*, confirm'd by King *Henry II.* 130

LANERCOST

Priory, in Cumberland.

Robert, the Son of *Hubert de Vallibus* granted to the Canons of *St. Mary Magdalen of Lanercost*, of his Foundation, several Parcels of Land, describ'd in his Deed, with Pasture in the Forest of *Walton* for 30 Cows, and 20 Sows, and all the Bark of his Timber Trees, and dry Wood in his said Forest. The Church was dedicated in the Year 1100, by *Bernard Bishop of Carlisle.* 131

King *Richard I.* in his Charter recites and confirms all Donations.

The aforesaid *Robert*, the Founder, was Lord of the Barony of *Gilleland*, who was succeeded by *Rannulph, Robert*, and *Hubert*, whose Daughter and Heiress *Maud* convey'd the said Barony to *Thomas Multon* her Husband, whose Grand-Daughter and Heiress *Margaret* in like manner convey'd the same to the Family of *Dacres.* 132

DUNSTABLE

Priory, in Bedfordshire.

THE Place near *Haughton*, where the two great Roads of *Watling* and *Ickneld* met, was in the Days of King *Henry I.* wooded, and therefore a Receptacle for Robbers, so that it was scarce passable. To remedy which Evil, the said King caus'd the Wood to be destroy'd, and built there a Palace call'd *Kingbury*, and desiring to build a Town there, made Proclamation, that all who would live there should have Lands for Twelve Pence an Acre yearly, and enjoy the same Privileges as the Citizens of *London*, or of any other Place. Thus many resorting thither, the Town was built and call'd *Dunningstable*, from one *Dunning*, a famous Robber, who had infested the Wood. The King kept this Town 17 Years in his own Hands, and the Inhabitants had the Immunities as above, not being oblig'd to appear out of the same before any Justices who were to repair thither, and the Townsmen to be try'd by Juries of their own; they had two Markets every Week, and a Fair of three Days at the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, with a Gallows to hang Robbers. 133

At length, the King built a Church there, in Honor of *St. Peter*, with a Monastery of Canons Regular, giving them the said Church, the Borough, Inhabitants, Markets,

M m

Markets,

King *Penda*, but himself became a Christian. The young Prince *Wulfad* one Day eagerly pursuing a Stag, accidentally came to the Place where the Holy Man *Cedda* led an Eremitical Life, in a poor little Cell, and falling into discourse with that most pious Person, was by him there Baptiz'd. Returning Home he acquainted his Brother *Rufin* with what had happen'd, and they both in the Morning went out on pretence of Hunting, and came to the Cell of the Holy *Cedda*, who then also baptiz'd *Rufin*. They then perswaded the good Man to remove to some Place nearer to their Father's Court, where they might oftner see him, and receive Spiritual Comfort. He did so, and they often privily repair'd to him, for their Father was not then a Christian, or rather had fallen again from the Faith. They could not do this so privately but that one *Werbod*, a vile Wretch, who study'd their Destruction, because they had obstructed his marrying their Sister *Werborg*, observ'd and having discover'd their Resort to *Cedda*, acquainted their Pagan Father with the same. He in a Rage, the next Morning went with the Traitor *Werbod*, to *St. Cedda's* Cell, and finding both his Sons there, attentive at their Prayers, murder'd them both with his own Hand. The King returning to his Palace would have had this Fact conceal'd, but *Werbod* possess'd with some Evil Spirit, fell into such a Rage, that he tore his own Flesh with his Teeth and dy'd miserably. The Queen hearing what had happen'd, endeavour'd to dispose her Husband to Repentance, and in the mean time bury'd the Bodies of her Sons decently in a Stone Coffin, where afterwards she erected a Church. King *Wulfere* being also distracted with the Pangs of his Conscience for the Murder of his Sons, could find no Rest, till repairing to *St. Cedda*, by his Queen's Advice, who was return'd to his first Habitation, he was by him upon a sincere and humble acknowledgment of his Crimes absolv'd, the Penance enjoyn'd him being, that he should immediately throughout his Dominions extirpate Idolatry, promote the Faith of *Christ*, build Churches and found Monasteries, always execute Justice, and be attentive to Prayer, forbearing all that was Evil. All which things King *Wulfere* strenuously apply'd himself to, founding several Monasteries, as those of *Medeshamsted* and *Peterburgh*, and this of *Stone*, in the Place where the Bodies of the Holy Martyrs *Wulfad* and *Rufin* had been bury'd, where he founded a College of Canons Regulars.

When the Cruelties of the *Danes* were afterwards somewhat abated, and this House began again to flourish, one of it going to *Rome*, obtain'd of the Pope the Canonization of the two Brothers and Martyrs *Wulfad* and *Rufin*.

6 A Table that was hanging in this Priory of *Stone* at the time of the Suppression, being in very old English Verse, may be seen among the additions to this 2d Vol. at the Beginning of Vol. 3. and gives an account of the Foundation, and that after the Norman Conquest, one *Robert* Lord of *Stafford*, from whom the Barons of *Stafford* descended, was chief Lord of this Place, which was then inhabited by two Nuns and a Priest, all three slain by one *Enysan*; after which Murder, the aforesaid Lord *Robert*, by the Advice of *Geoffrey Clinton* plac'd Canons again in this House, instead of Nuns. His Son *Nicholas* gave this House for a Cell to *Kenilworth*.

8 The Charter of King *Henry II.* recites and confirms all Donations made to this Monastery; the other Benefactors, besides the Founder and his Son aforesaid, were *William Pantolf*, *R. Suggenbid* and his Wife *Petronilla*, *Ada Beauchamps*, once the Wife of *William Manbanck*.

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Markets, Fairs, Liberties, and all Profits he had us'd to receive thence; only retaining to himself his Capital Mansion, because he had not as yet any proper Apartment within the Enclosure of the Canons. All which, with other Liberties, was confirm'd by King Henry II. and III. King Richard and King John, who added another Fair to be held at the Feast of St. John and to last three Days. The Prior was to sit in Court with the King's Judges, and to have a Clerk of his own with their Clerks. Several Persons held in Capite of the Prior, and others did Service to the Canons for their Tenements; but they were all Free-Men. The Church of *Dunstable* was always rated at 100 Shillings, the Revenue of the Borough at 100 more, and the Profits of the Market at the like. Three parts of the said Borough were seated on the Lands of *Houghton*, and the fourth part on the South Side, on those of *Kenesworth*.

- The Charter of King Henry I. mentions all his Donations, and grants the Canons *Soc* and *Sac*, and *Tol* and *Theam*, and *Infangenethem*, and *Grithbrith*, and *Hansocne*, and *Clodwith*, and *Forstia*, and *Flemenesford*.
134 The Deed of *Morinus de Pinn* confers on them the Land of *Cateby*.

SUTHWIKE

Priory, in Hampshire,

BY the Charter of King Henry III. appears to have been founded by King Henry I. who gave to it all the Privileges and Exemptions already often mention'd.

MERTON

Priory, in Surry,

- 135 FOUNDED by King Henry I. and by him endow'd with the Town of *Merton*, and many Privileges, as may be seen in his Charter. Several Churches were impropriated to it by other Benefactors.

OSENEY

Abby, near Oxford.

- 136 ROBERT Oille, Great Nephew to Robert Oille, who came over with King William the Conqueror, and built the Castle of *Oxford*, in the Year 1072 founded the Priory of Black Canons at *Oseney* by *Oxford*, among the Isles the River *Isis* there forms. He is said to have done this at the Instigation of his Wife *Edith*, who took Occasion for it from the chattering of some Magpies on a Tree in that Place, which Passage was afterwards painted over her Tomb. This Monastery was erected in the Year 1129. The Founder's Deed gave to these Canons all he had in the Isle of *Oseney*, with the Churches of *Chidelinton*, *Weston*, *Hochenarton*, *Claindon*, *Seneston* and *Cestreton*, the Town of *Ethon*, &c. In a second Deed he more largely recites all his Donations. Henry Oilly in two
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Deeds confirms all his Father's and Grandfather's Deeds, and adds Parcels of Land of his own, one of Vol. 101. a Year, by him mention'd as his Gift. Philip Pag. Earl of *Flanders* confirm'd the Grant made to these Canons of the Fishery of *Bentun* by his Brother *Matthew*, Earl of *Flanders*.

The Charter of the 13th of Edward II. mentions those of three Kings *Henries* and King *John*, and the Deeds of many Donors, confirming the same. See the Additions to this Vol. at the beginning of Vol. 3.

RONTON

Priory, in Staffordshire.

ROBERT, the Son of *Noel* Founder of this Monastery, gave to its Canons the Place call'd *St. Mary de Effarz*, confirm'd to them by his Son *Thomas*, and by B. Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

PYNHAM

Priory, near Arundel, in Suffex.

QUEEN *Adeliza*, second Wife to King Henry I. gave a Parcel of Lands beyond *Arundel* Bridge, call'd *Pynham*, for the Maintenance of two Chaplains. *William* Earl of *Arundel* gave the said Land to the Canons Regular to build a Church, with a Bushel of Corn from his Mills, Fuel from his Woods, &c. And *Ranulphus* Bishop of *Chichester*, added the Fishery on both sides of the Bridge of *Arundel*.

LILleshull

Abby, in Shropshire.

THE Church of *St. Almund* was formerly in great Veneration, being said to have been founded by *Adelfleda*, Queen of *Mercia*, and afterwards endow'd with 10 Prebends by King *Edgar*. King Henry I. by his Charter granted to *Richard Belmeys* or *Benmeys*, Dean of *St. Almund* in *Shropshire*, several Lands, as did *Philip de Belmeys*, and the aforesaid *Richard*, with the Consent of King *Stephen*, and by the Pope's Authority plac'd Canons Regular in that Church, instead of the Secular, Dedicating the Church to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*. The Canons were brought to it from *Dorchester*, as appears by the Charter of *Walter* Bishop of *Coventry* confirming the same, and that of King *Stephen* shews that this Church was given to the Canons of *Dunington*. *Alan Zouch* gave to this Monastery the Church of *Esseby* and Chapel of *Blackfordeby*, with all their Appurtenances; *John Extraneus*, the Church of *Hulm*, and *Hillaria Truslebut* her Lands of *Arkene* and *Brandeston*. These Donations were confirm'd by *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and by King Henry III.

GISSEBURN

GISEBURN

Priory, in Yorkshire.

Robert Bruce, or Bruce, came over with William the Conqueror, and had many Lands and Lordships. He by the Advice of Pope Calixtus the second and Turstin Archbishop of York, founded the Monastery of Canons Regular at Giseburn, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, bestowing on them all Giseburn with its Appurtenances, being 20 Carucates and two Plow Lands, besides Mills &c. Ralph Clare confirm'd to them Lands on which their House stood.

Robert Bruce left two Sons, Adam and Robert. The Line of Adam soon fail'd, for his Grandson Peter had only four Daughters, among whom that great Estate was divided, and so convey'd to other Families. Robert, the younger Son of Robert aforesaid, had the Vale of Anandale in Scotland given him by his Father, and his Posterity came afterwards to be Kings of Scotland.

Peter Bruce, in his Deed, recites and confirms the Donation made to these Canons of Giseburn. Robert, the Son of William Bruce did the same; as did also William King of Scots, and Richard Bishop of Durham.

SCARTHE

Cell, near Wharleton, in Yorkshire,

WAS founded and endow'd by Stephen de Manilio, with the Consent of his Son and Grandson, and made a Cell to Giseburn by Hugh Rudeby, Chaplain and Trustee to the aforesaid Stephen, who with it gave the Churches of Rudeby and Welverthun.

NUTLEY

Abby, in Buckinghamshire,

Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham, and his Wife Ermigardis were the Founders of this Monastery, which by another Name was call'd St. Mary of the Park, because they gave to it all the Park of Crenodon, with the Lands about, between the Park and the Water of Teame, and several other Parcels of Land. King Henry II. gave the Hermitage of Finemere, and by another Charter confirm'd all former Donations, reciting the same. The like was done by King John, who in a Second Charter conferr'd the Right of giving the Pastoral Staff of this Abby on William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. Jocelin, Bishop of Sarum, confirm'd the Impropriation of the Church of Bradley, and made a Declaration that the Dedicating of the House of Leprous Women should be no Prejudice, or Detriment to the Church of Bradley.

BISSEMEDE

Priory, in Bedfordshire,

WAS founded and endow'd by Hugh Beauchamp, of which there are three several Deeds of his,

with another of Roger Beauchamp, confirming the same. DUGD. Vol. 2. Pag. 159

Isabel Pauncefoot gave to these Canons her Manor of Blayworth, confirm'd by Nicholas, Margery, and Beatrix, Ladies of Stockton, and Daughters of Mand Kuriel. The Bull of Pope Gregory confirms all Grants made to the Canons, and assigns them the same Privileges as have been often enough repeated, on the like Occasions. 160

Formerly an Anchorite, who was the first Founder of the House, was much honour'd there. The Chapel where the Hermitage had stood serv'd for the Parish Church. 161

BRIDLINGTON

Piory, in Yorkshire.

Walter Grant plac'd Canons Regular here, and gave to them all his Estate in the Town, being 13 Carucates of Land, with the Mills adjacent, besides the Lands given by his Tenants, mention'd in his Deed.

Gilbert Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, Son to the said Walter, confirm'd the aforesaid Donations, and added of his own Burton, Refyngby, Kildethorp, Willetthorp, Barton, and Fordon; and by another Deed allow'd grazing for 50 Sheep in Hundemanly Field. King Henry I. confirm'd all the said Grants. King Stephen enjoyn'd that the Canons should not be molested in their Possession of the Port of Bridlington. King Henry II. repeated the Confirmation of all their Possessions. 162

John Harpham gave them the Church of Twenge; R. the Son of Henisins that of Gualle; Walter de Vere, that of St. Swithin, at Sprottele; Maud, Wife to Walter Gaunt that of St. Andrew in Swaldale; Robert Gaunt confirm'd the Donations of his Father and Brother; Gilbert Gaunt directed that wherefoever he should happen to dye, his Body should be bury'd at Bridlington, promising if ever he could forsake the World, to retire into that Monastery; there is another Confirmation Deed of Robert Gaunt. 163

Pope Innocent the Third by his Bull, upon Complaint made to him by the Canons of Bridlington, that the Archdeacon of Richmond going his Visitation, did come to their House with 97 Horses, 21 Dogs, and 3 Hawks, thus in an Hour devouring the Provisions which would have serv'd the whole Family a long time; enjoys the Archbishop and Chapter of York to provide that for the future the Canons be not oppress'd in any such manner. 164

Ralph Nevil gave these Canons free leave to dig Stone out of his Quarry at Evele, with a way to carry it through his Lands for ever. 165

St. BARTHOLOMEW's

Priory, in Smithfield, London.

Rabertus of pious Memory, founded this Church in Honor of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, and brought to it Religious Men to serve God under the Rule of St. Augustin, and was himself Prior there 22 Years. This Founder, before his Conversion, in his Youthful Days, tho' of mean Birth, was so expert in worldly 166

DUG. worldly Affairs, and so entirely apply'd himself to the Court Arts, that he gain'd the Favour of the King and all the Great Ones. At length being touch'd with Remorse he went to *Rome*; being there dangerously sick, he made a Vow, that if he recover'd and return'd safe Home, he would found an Hospital for the Reception of the Poor, and serve them to his utmost. He recover'd, and in his way Home, is said to have had a Vision of *St. Bartholomew*, commanding him to build an Hospital at *Smithfield* under his Invocation. As soon as come to *London* he made Application to the King, whose the Land about *Smithfield* was, and having obtain'd his leave began to build a Church of Stone, and an Hospital at some distance from the Church. The Foundation of the Church was laid in the Year 1123, being the 30th of King *Henry I.* The Building of this Church is said to have been long before reveal'd to King *Edward the Confessor*, as also to three Noble *Grecians* who came into *England*. This place was before a filthy muddy Spot, and what remain'd dry of it deputed for the common Execution of Malefactors.

169 When the Monastery was built, and the Canons brought to it, they liv'd plentifully upon the Offerings of Godly People, having no Revenues of their own, and the King taking the House into his Protection, by his Charter granted it as many Privileges and Immunities as any other enjoy'd.

170 King *Henry III.* confirm'd the same, as also all Donations made by several Benefactors, particularly the Place call'd *Smithfield*, where the House stood. The Church of *St. Sepulchre* in the *Old Baily, London*, with its Appurtenances within and without, the Church of *St. Michael Basbylshaw*, with many other Churches, and Possessions of all Sorts; directing that the Hospital, and all things belonging to it should be subject to, and under the Direction of the Prior and Canons.

WARTREY

Monastery, in Yorkshire,

172 WAS founded by *Geoffrey Trusbut*, in the Year 1132, to which at the time of the Foundation he only gave the Church of *Wartrey*, with 11 Plow Lands in the Territory of that Town. Pope *Innocent* the Second confirm'd this House. Several Confirmations of the Donations made to this Monastery, were by *G. Trusbut*, *R. Trusbut*, King *Henry I.* 173 *Agatha Trusbut*; *R. Trusbut*, *Robert Ros*, *William Ros*, and lastly by Pope *Innocent*, who also granted to the Canons all the usual Privileges mention'd in other Places.

176 The Canons of *Watrey* gave up their Land of *Langwath* to the Dean and Chapter of *York*, which Land they had by Deed of the Abbot of *Dernhal*. *Walter Gifford* ordain'd, that the Hospital of *St. Giles*, at *Beverlay*, should be under the Direction of the Canons of *Wartrey*.

TWYNEHAM

Monastery, in Hampshire.

IN the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, there were Secular Canons in the Church of *Christ* at *Twyneham*, and in the Reign of King *Stephen* Canons

Regulars were first brought into it. *Randulf Flam-ward*, Bishop of *Durham*, threw down the old Church, which was of the Invocation of the Holy Trinity, with 9 others that stood about it, and in their Place built a new one, with a Monastery and Conveniences for Canons Regular; but being in Disgrace with King *Henry I.* he was Imprison'd, his new Church at *Twyneham* strip'd of all its Wealth, and given to one *Gillibert de Dunsgunels*, a Clerk, who went to *Rome*, to get leave to settle Canons there, but dy'd by the way in his return.

Richard de Redvers having obtain'd all that Land, and the Church of *Twyneham*, of King *Henry*, plac'd one *Peter* a Priest to govern the same, and the aforesaid *Richard* conferr'd on it some Lands in the Isle of *Wight*, and one of his Barons the Land of *Ab-sam*, as did all the Parishoners their Tithes. Under this *Peter* the Church suffer'd, he being too intent upon his own Interest.

The Deed of *Richard de Redverijs* mentions his Grant to the aforesaid *Peter* and his Donations to the Church, and that of *Baldwin de Redverijs* confirms the same. Those of *Baldwin de Redverijs*, Earl of *Devonshire*, and his Son *Richard* shew that the former was the first that plac'd the Canons regular there, which as has been said was in the Reign of King *Stephen*, and in these are mention'd all their Possessions and the Immunities granted them. The latter of these Deeds is dated 1161.

HERYNGHAM

Priory, in Suffex.

KING *Edward I.* gave leave to *William Paynell* to give to the Canons of *Heringham* his Manor of *Cokeham*, and 32 Acres of Land, &c. in consideration of their Poverty, for which they were oblig'd to keep four Secular Chaplains to pray daily for the Souls of the said *Paynel* and his Family; and this notwithstanding the Statute of *Mortmain*.

Maud, Kinswoman to the said *William Paynel*, in Regard that there was Variance between the Seculars and Regulars, by reason of their different way of living, order'd that for the future the Canons should find four of their own Number to perform the said divine Service, in lieu of those Seculars.

King *Edward III.* in the 25th Year of his Reign granted leave to these Canons to appropriate to themselves the Hospital of *St. Anthony*, at *Conkham*.

St. OSITH'S

Priory, at Chick, in Essex.

FOUNDED by *Richard Belmeis*, Bishop of *London*, with a design to have resign'd his Bishoprick, and become a Canon Regular himself, but that he was prevented by Death. This *St. Osith's* Body was once remov'd from *Chick* to *Ailsbury*, where once was a Nunnery, in the Place which was afterwards the Parish Church. Benefactors to this Monastery were *Ranulphus Mandevil*, *Bartholomew Cree*, and *Albericus Vere*. King *Henry II.* in the 52d Year of his Reign, and King *John* in the Seventh of his, confirm'd all Grants, who also gave the Advowson thereof to *William* then Bishop of *London*, and his Successors.

IXWORTH

IXWORTH

Priory, in Suffolk.

- 84 **G**ilbert *Blundus* coming over with King *William* the Conqueror, founded the Monastery of *St. Mary*, at *Ixworth*, near the Parish Church of that Town, which was afterwards destroy'd by the Wars. His Son *William* rebuilt the same in the Place where the Church now stands.

NORTON

Priory, in Cheshire.

- 85 **T**HE Deed of *Roger*, Constable of *Chester*, confirms all the Donations made to this Priory of *St. Mary* of *Norton*, by *William*, the Son of *Nigellus* Constable of *Chester*, and *William* the younger Son to the other *William*, and *John* his own Father, being all *Norton*; and the Churches of *Runcon*, *Buddeworth*, *Radecliffe*, *Knejsal* and *Dowinton*, with other Churches and Parcels of Land in *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, and *Oxfordshire*, adding some other Gifts of his own.

- King *Edward III.* by his Charter, dated the 3d Year of his Reign, confirms all Donations, reciting the same.
- 86 *Hugh*, who came over with the Conqueror, was by him made Earl of *Chester*, and this *Hugh*, gave to one *Nigellus*, who came with him, the Barony of *Holton*, making him his Marshal and Constable, with many great Privileges. *William*, the Son of that *Nigellus*, in the Year 1133, founded the Priory at *Runcon*, which was afterwards remov'd to *Norton*. From him descended *Roger*, Constable of *Chester*, to whom *Ranulf*, Earl of *Chester*, on Account of some particular Service done him in *Wales*, gave a Power over Shoemakers and Stage-Players for ever. The
- 88 said *Roger* dy'd Anno 1211. From him descended the *Lacies*, Earls of *Lincoln*, and the Earls of *Lancaster*, *Leicester* and *Derby*.

NEWBURGH

Abby, in Yorkshire.

- 90 **T**HE Foundation Charter shews, that *Roger Mowbray* was the Founder hereof, who also endow'd it with several Lands and Churches, the whole recited and confirm'd by his Son *Nigellus*, and his Grandson *William Mowbray*. There are Three several Deeds of the said *Roger Mowbray* mentioning his several Donations. *Sanson d' Aubigny* conferr'd on this Abby several Churches about the Isle of *Axholm*.
- 92 *Robert Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, was one of the Great Men, who was in Arms against him, for having banish'd *Anselm*, Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and destroy'd Eighty Religious Houses to enlarge his Forest. He being taken by the King, was beheaded, and his Estate forfeited, which King *Henry I.* gave to *Nigellus d' Aubigny*, whose Mother was a *Mowbray*; and therefore the *Aubignies* took the Name of *Mowbray*, and *Roger*, the Son of *Nigellus* aforesaid, was the Founder of this Priory, Anno 1145, besides Thirty-five other Religious Houses he founded, and

among them *Bellaland*. From him descended *Thomas DUG. Mowbray*, who, in the Reign of King *Richard II. Vol. 2.* was made Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Pag. Marshal of *England*, &c. and from him descended Two Co-heirs, the eldest of them *Anne*, marry'd to the Lord *Thomas Howard*, who was created Duke of *Norfolk*, 2 *Edward IV.*

HODE

Priory, in Yorkshire, a Cell to Newburgh.

Adam *Fossard* gave the Land of *Hode* to the Church of *Newburgh*, and the Canons belonging to the same, and was consequently the Founder of this Priory; which Grant of his was confirm'd by his Son *Robert*, *William Stutevil*, *Roger Mowbray*, and *Richard Malebisse*. A Controversy arising between the Canons of *Newburgh*, and *Adam Fossard*, it was amicably adjusted by the Interposition of King *Henry I.* and the Limits ascertain'd. 194

EGLESTON

Priory, in the Bishoprick of Durham:

Gilbert *Ley* was the Founder, and endow'd it with the Manors of *Egleston* and *Kilvington*, which he held of *Richard*, Bishop of *Durham*, who confirm'd his Grant, reserving only Five Marks a Year to his Church of *Thornton*. In the Year 1273, *John*, Duke of *Britany* and Earl of *Richmond*, gave to these Canons his Capital Messuage of *Multon*, with other Lands and Possessions, upon Condition that they should furnish Six Canons to be always resident in the Castle of *Richmond*, and say so many Masses there daily, he assigning them a Place in the said Castle for their Residence. 196

DORCHESTER

Abby, in Oxfordshire.

Alexander, Bishop of *Lincoln*, founded this Abby at *Dorchester*, that Church having been before a Bishop's See, translated to *Lincoln*, by the Bishop *Remigius*, before the *Norman* Conquest. The Body of the Abby-Church serv'd for a Parish. After the Suppression, a Rich Man of the Town bought the East-part of the Church for 140 *l.* and gave it to augment the Parish-Church. See the Translation of the Episcopal See to *Lincoln*, under *Lincoln* Cathedral. King *John* confirm'd to these Canons the Church of *Pishul*, given them by *Stephen Pishul*. 197

THORNTON

Abby, upon the Humber, in Lincolnshire.

IN the Year 1139, *William Grose*, Earl of *Albemarle*, founded this Monastery, and the next Year brought to it Twelve Canons from *Kirkham*, under one N n Richard, 198

DUGD. *Richard*, then Prior, afterwards made Abbot. The same Earl founded Four Monasteries, 1st, That of St. Martin, near *Albemarle*, of *Cluniacs*. The 2d, of St. Mary at *Thornton*, of the Order of St. *Augustin*. The 3d, *Vale-Dieu* of *Cistercians*. And the 4th, of our Lady of *Messe* of *Cistercians*, in *Yorkshire*. The said Founder gave these Canons the Territories of *Thornton*, *Burnham*, *Somerset* in *Barow*, and the Towns of *Gryshy* and *Aldesby*. The other Benefactors were many, and may be seen in the *Monasticon*.

- 199 An. 1301, Pope *Boniface VIII*, by his Bull granted, that the Abbots might bless Chalice, Patens, Corporals, &c. King *Richard I*, in the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the Grants made to the Canons, reciting the same. The Advowson of this Abby, with all the Earl of *Albemarle*'s Estate, falling into the Hands of King *Edward I*. King *Edward III*. in the 9th Year of his Reign, for ever annex'd the said Advowson to the Crown; and that the Abbot should not be oblig'd to attorn to any, in case any Grant of the said Advowson should be made.

BRUMMORE

Priory, in Wiltshire.

- King *Henry II*. confirm'd the Donations made by *Baldwin Rivers* and his Uncle *Hugh*, the Founder of this Priory, allowing them Pasture for an Hundred Cattle, and as many Swine in *New-Forest*, and dead Wood for Fuel. *Manser Bisset* gave to it Twenty-two Acres and a half of Land.

HAREWOLD

Nunnery, in Bedfordshire.

- King *Malcolm* of *Scotland*, as Earl of *Huntingdon*, confirm'd to this Priory of St. *Peter*, and to the Canons and Nuns thereof, Possessions they had in the Days of his Grandfather King *David*, and his Father Earl *Henry*. *Sampson Forte* confirm'd the Gift of *Robert Blostewil*. *William*, King of *Scots*, confirm'd the Donations of *Sampson Forte*, and *Robert Bruce*; as did King *John* that of *Stivington* Church, and King *Henry IV*, that of the Church of *Chakirston*.

BRINKEBURN

Priory, in Northumberland.

William Bertram, the Founder, gave to this Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Land of *Brinkeburn*, confirm'd by *William Gwaren*, Earl of *Northampton*, *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, Son to the King of *Scotland*, and King *Henry III*.

LEYE

Priory, in the Isle of Jersey.

Walter Clavil was the Founder, whose Donations were confirm'd to this Priory by King *Henry I*. King *John*, and King *Edward III*. King *Edward I*. granted Leave to *Peter*, Bishop of *Exeter*, to give his Manor and Church of *Dunesford*, to the Abbess and Canons of *Leigh*.

BRUTON

Priory, in Somersetshire,

WAS given by *William Mobun*, Earl of *Somerset*, to Canons Regular, after the Conquest; which Place had been first founded by *Almer*, Earl of *Cornwall*, for Monks. *William Gilbert*, Prior thereof, went to *Rome*, and had it made an Abby; he almost re-edify'd it. *Savaric*, Bishop of *Bath*, confirm'd all the Donations, reciting the same.

BRADENSTOKE

Priory, in Wiltshire.

Patrick, Earl of *Salisbury*, confirm'd the Endowments of his Father *Walter*, the Founder of this Priory, being all the Town of *Bradenstoke*, with the Church, and some other Parcels of Land; confirm'd by Deed of *William*, the Son of *Patrick* aforesaid, who, by another Deed, gave to it the Church of *Kane-ford*; as did *William Grose*, all his Land in the Town of *Wales*; and *Gilbert Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, his Lands at *Middleton*. *William*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, confirm'd to these Canons the Appropriation of the Churches of *Linham*, *Wilcote*, *Hanfords*, and *Segree*; saving to himself, and his Successors, the Pontifical Authority and Jurisdiction of the Church of *Sarum*. The Charter of King *Henry III*. confirms and recites all Donations made to them.

NORTON

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

Robert Darcy, Lord of *Norton*, founded the Priory of *Norton-Park*, dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalen*. *Thomas Darcy* gave to it the Church of *Norton*. The Charter of King *Henry III*. dated the 55th Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all Donations made to it.

WIGMORE

Priory, in Herefordshire.

Hugh Mortimer, a noble and great Man, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, made *Oliver Merlimond*, his Seneschal,

chal, or Steward, and gave him the Town of *Scobbedon*, and to his Son *Eudo*, the Parsonage of the Church of *Aylmondestreo*. There was then no Church at *Scobbedon*, but only a Chapel of St. *Juliana*, but *Oliver* built one there, and dedicated it to St. *John Evangelist*.
 214 Afterwards the said *Oliver* went a Pilgrimage to St. *James* the Apostle, at *Compostela* in *Spain*, and having been most charitably entertain'd at his Return by the Canons of St. *Victor* at *Paris*, when he had caus'd his Church at *Scobbedon* to be consecrated by *Robert Betun*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and obtain'd of him the Church of *Rugely*, he sent to the Abbot of St. *Victor* and obtain'd of him two of his Canons, to whom he gave the said two Churches, and his Lands of *Ledecote*, providing them a decent House, with Barns and Store of Corn. Sometime after *Hugh Mortimer* and *Oliver Merlimond* disagreeing, the latter went away into the Service of *Miles* Earl of *Hereford*, and *Hugh* re-assum'd all he had before given him, and what *Oliver* had granted to the Canons, who were thereby reduc'd to such Streights that they design'd to have left the Place; but the Quarrel being made up, *Hugh* restor'd to *Oliver* all his Lands, and theirs to the Canons, adding moreover of his own to the latter the Church of *Wigmore*, advancing the Prior to the Title of an Abbot. Notwithstanding all which he again took from the Canons the Town of *Scobbedon*, but some time after restor'd it again.

There being want of Water at *Scobbedon*, the Canons mov'd their Habitation to a place call'd *Eye*, near the River *Lugg*, where they had not been long before they again remov'd to *Wigmore*, and from thence again to *Beodune*, where they built a Monastery and a Church dedicated to St. *James* by *Robert Folioth*, Bishop of *Hereford*, *Hugh Mortimer* bestowing on the Canons several Possessions, and much Plate for the Altar.

218 After the Death of *Hugh*, his Son *Roger Mortimer* for some time oppress'd the Canons so grievously, that most of them were forc'd to retire to *Scobbedon*; but the difference was at last adjust'd by King *Henry*, and *Roger* before his Death confirm'd his Father's Grants to them, and added more of his own. His Wife *Isabella Ferrars* built a Religious House at *Lech-lade* after his Death, and endow'd it with Lands for the good of his Soul.

220 King *William* the Conqueror brought over with him into *England* 260 renowned Knights, the chiefest of whom was *Ralph Mortemar*, to whom he gave the Lordship of *Wigmore*, besides other Possessions in the Marches of *Wales*. This *Ralph* built the Castle of *Wigmore*, and left two Sons, *Hugh* and *William*,
 221 of whom *Hugh* was the Founder of the Abby of *Wigmore*, as has been said above, in the Year 1179, endowing it with large Possessions. He dy'd in the said Monastery Ann. 1185. His Grandson *Ralph Mortimer*, was sent over into *Normandy* by King *John*, to defend that Country, which the King of *France* had invaded, because King *John* refus'd to do him Homage for the same, as of Right he ought to do. *Ralph* was there taken Prisoner by the *French*, and during his absence, the *Welsh* making an Irruption, plunder'd and burnt down the Monastery of *Wigmore*, leaving only the Church standing. *Roger*, the Son of this *Ralph*, firmly adher'd to King *Henry* III. against his Rebellious Barons, being a great Instrument in subduing them, and establishing the King on his Throne. *Roger Mortimer*, Grandson to the last above was the last Earl of *March*, created 1 *Edward* III. and he was Great Grandfather to *Edmund Mortimer*, who marry'd *Philippa*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, Second Son of King *Edward* III. He went over into *Ireland* Lord Lieutenant, Ann. 1381, and dy'd there at the Age of 29 Years. Before his going

into that Kingdom he had settl'd 2000 Marks a Year DUG. upon the Canons of *Wigmore* to build them a new Vol. 2. Church, the said Revenue to return to his Heirs when Pag. the Church was finish'd, and whilst in *Ireland* he procur'd the Abbot the Privilege of the Mitre, and other Pastoral Ornaments, besides many Immunities, and sent them over Oxen and Cows and many other Presents. This *Edmund* by his Wife *Philippa* aforesaid left two Sons, *Roger* and *Edmund*, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Philippa*, *Roger Mortimer* was kill'd in *Ireland*, Ann. 1398, leaving Issue by his Wife *Ellenor*, 229 two Sons *Edmund* and *Roger*, and two Daughters, *Anne* and *Ellenor*. *Anne* marry'd *Richard Condisborough*, Earl of *Cambridge*, the two Sons and the other Daughter, all dy'd without Issue.

THORNHOLM

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

IT was found upon Inquisition at *Lincoln*, 4 King *John*, 230 that King *Stephen* founded this Monastery, and plac'd Canons in it. King *Henry* II. gave the Manor of *Appleby*, of the Honor of *Pewerel Dover*, in which the Priory stood to *William Longespee*, his Brother, who afterwards gave the said Manor to *John Maleherbe*, for his Service.

DERLEY

Abby, in Derbyshire.

Hugh, the Priest, call'd Dean of *Derby*, gave to Master *Albinus* and his Canons of St. *Helen's*, near *Derby*, all the Lands he held at *Little Derby*, to build a Dwelling there for himself, and his said Canons for ever; as also his Patrimony at *Derby*, and the Patronage of his Church of St. *Peter Derby*. The Charter of King *Henry* II. confirms to these Canons all Donations made to them, therein enumerated.

The aforesaid *Albinus*, and the Abbots his Successors, continu'd in peaceable Possession during all the Reign of the said King *Henry*, and held the same of the aforesaid *Hugh*, as their Founder; and all the Time of *Henry*, Son to the said *Hugh*, by him lawfully begotten before he was in Holy Orders, and the Time of *Eustachia* and *Mariota*, Daughters and Heirs of the said *Henry* the Son of *Hugh*. After their Death, King *Henry* III. supposing that the said Two Sisters had dy'd without Heirs, claim'd the Patronage of the said Abby, as escheated to him; tho' the Predecessors of the said King *Henry* had not before any other Title to the Patronage of the said Abby.

Robert, Earl *Ferrars*, in his Deed says, he founded a Religious House in *Derby*, and plac'd Canons therein, mentioning his Endowments; and his Son *Robert* confirms his Father's Grant, of the Church of *Crude*, to St. *Mary* in *Derby*. Note, That this does not seem to have been the same Church as that above spoken of, the one being call'd, St. *Helens* near *Derby*, and the other, St. *Mary* in *Derby*, and yet *Dugdale* has plac'd them both under this Head.

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St. AUGUSTIN'S

Priory, and Cathedral at Bristol, in
Glocestershire.

- 233 **R**obert Fitz-Harding, a rich Citizen of Bristol, was so much in Favour with King Henry I. that he gave him the Barony of Berchall and all Berchall-ines, with all the Churches, &c. therein, and he again gave all those Churches to the Canons of St. Augustin, at Bristol. The Charter of Edward II. recites that of Henry Duke of Normandy, &c. afterwards King of England, and both of them enumerate and confirm the several Donations made to these Canons.

When King Henry VIII. had robb'd the Church of infinite Treasure, by suppressing of all the Monasteries throughout England, the better to palliate the Sacrilege he made show of refunding some part thereof, by erecting 6 New Bishopricks, which were Bristol, Oxford, Westminster, Glocester, Peterborough and Chester. The Church of St. Augustin at Bristol was pitch'd upon for the Cathedral, tho' like other things order'd in that Confusion, Heylin observes that the Diocese thereof was very much distant from the See. Upon the Dissolution of this Monastery, the said King Henry VIII. instead of the Monks, plac'd in this Church a Dean and Six Prebendaries. For 32 Years, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, it had never a Bishop, but was all the while held in Commendam by the Bishops of Glocester, during which time the Patrimony of the Church was much wasted. This Diocese, besides the City of Bristol, contains the whole County of Dorset, formerly belonging to the See of Canterbury, and therein 236 Parishes, of which 64 impropriated. It has only one Archdeacon, which is he of Dorset; and is valu'd in the King's Books 338*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

A Catalogue of the Bishops of Bristol.

- 1 **PAUL** Buls, before Provincial of the Bonhommes, was the first Bishop of Bristol, of whom some Works yet extant testify that he was learned in Divinity and Physick, consecrated 1542. Depriv'd in the beginning of Queen Mary's Reign, for being marry'd, and dy'd before her.
- 2 **John Holman**, a Monk of Reading, appointed Bishop by Queen Mary, and dy'd before her.

See vacant above 3 Years (*le Neve*.)

- 3 **Richard Cheney**, Bishop of Glocester, held this See in Commendam under Queen Elizabeth 16 Years, 1562.

See vacant above two Years (*le Neve*.)

- 4 **John Bullingham**, 1581, held both the Sees as the last above.
- 5 **Richard Fletcher**, 1598, Consecrated Bishop of Bristol, when it had stood vacant, as only held in Commendam above 31 Years. He was translated to London, says Heylin; *le Neve* and Godwin say to Worcester first, and then to London.

See vacant 10 Years (*le Neve*.)

- 6 **John Thornborough**, translated hither from Limerick, in Ireland, 1603, again translated to Worcester.
- 7 **Nicholas Felton**, 1617, translated to Ely.
- 8 **John Serchfield**, Heylin; *le Neve* calls him Rowland, 1618.

- 9 **Robert Wright**, 1622, translated to Lichfield.
- 10 **George Cook**, 1632, translated to Hereford.
- 11 **Robert Skinner**, 1636, translated to Oxford.
- 12 **Thomas Westfield**, 1644.
- 13 **Thomas Howel**, 1644. *Le Neve* makes a quære about Samuel Collins, and refers to Fuller's Worthies.
- 14 **Gilbert Ironside**, 1660.
- 15 **Guy Carleton**, translated to Chichester.
- 16 **William Gulston**, 1678.
- 17 **Jonathan Trelawny**, 1685, translated to Exeter.
- 18 **Gilbert Ironside**, 1689, translated to Hereford.
- 19 **John Hall**, 1691.
- 20 **John Robinson**, 1710, translated to London.
- 21 **George Smalridge**, 1714.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd,

Sable, three Ducal Crowns, in Pale or.

COKESFORD

Priory, near Rudham, in Norfolk,

WAS founded by William Cheney, John Cheney, and Hervicus Belet. The principal Benefactors were Anne Cheney, Michael Belet, and Anne Verdun. William Cheney aforesaid gave the Canons the two Churches of Rudham with other Possessions, and Hervicus Belet the Manor of Rudham.

BRUNNE

Abby, in Lincolnshire.

THE Charter of King Edward III. of the first Year of his Reign, sets forth that Baldwin the Son of Gislebert was the Founder of this Abby, in the Year 1138, and endow'd it with the Churches of Brunne, Helpyngum, Morton, East-Deping, West-Deping, Berham, Stone, Trapeston, Hicham, Stellingbey and Eastwick, besides several Tithes and Parcels of Lands, all which Donations, with those of several other Benefactors, are confirm'd by the said Charter.

By the Mandate of King Edward II. dated the 17th Year of his Reign, it appears, that the Family of the Wakes was descended from the aforesaid Founder, and possess'd of the Lordship of Brunne, with the Patronage of the Abby, having the Custody thereof in time of any Vacancy, which the said King allow'd them for the future, notwithstanding that some of the Possessions of the Abby were held of him in Capite.

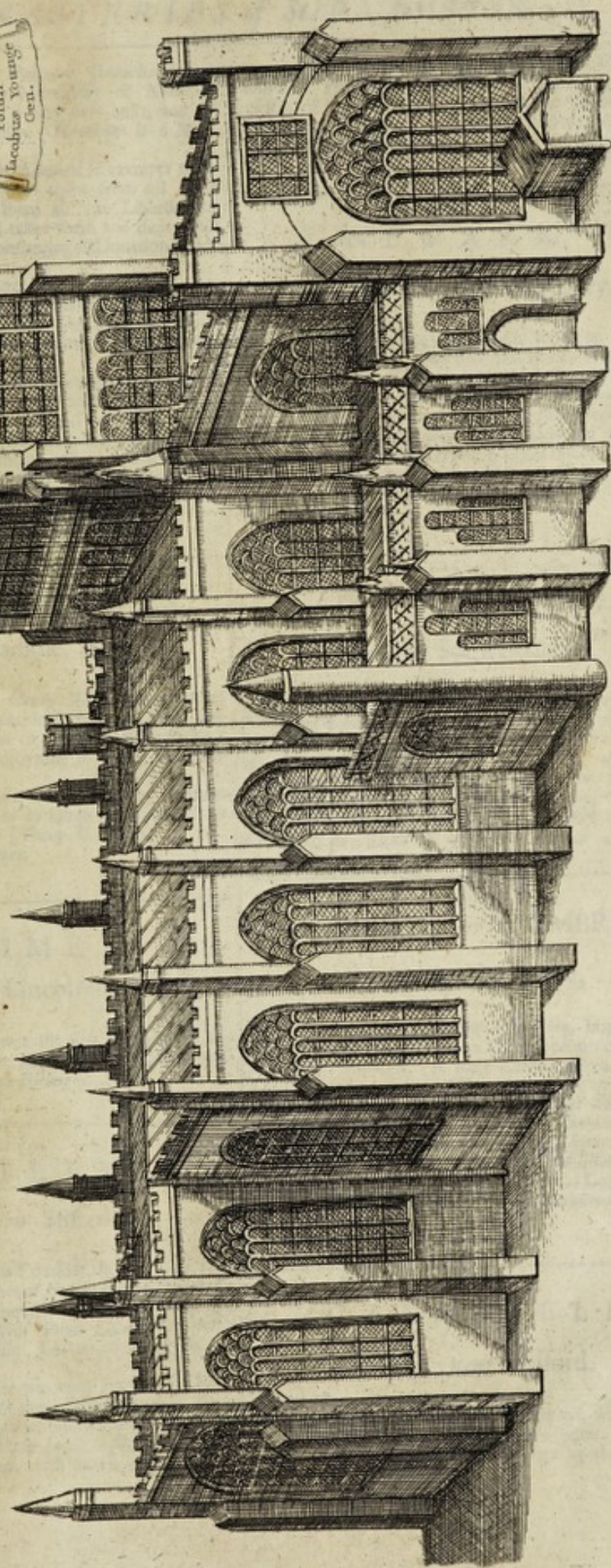
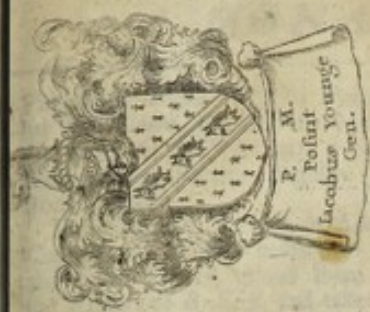
Another Mandate of the 4th of King Edward III. confirms several Grants of the Founder, and of the aforesaid Wakes.

NEWENHAM

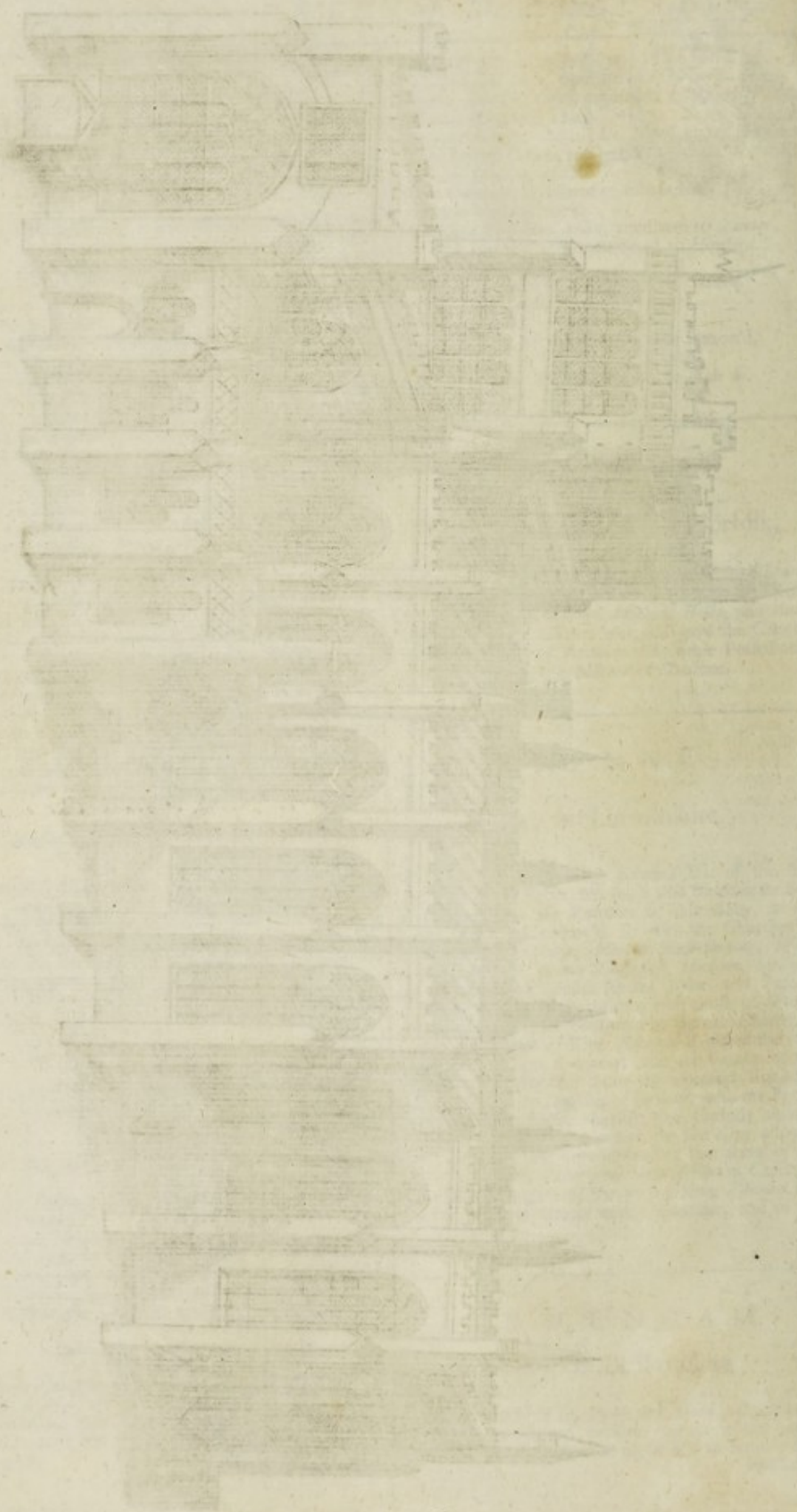
Priory, in Bedfordshire.

THE Church of St. Paul, at Bedford, belong'd formerly to Canons Secular, one of whom having kill'd a Butcher, they were all oblig'd to remove their Habitation

Bristolienſis Eccl: Cath: The North Proſpect of ſ Cathedral
facies Apſidonaris. Church of Briſtol.



Van King ſculpt.



Habitation. *Roisia* Wife to *Paganus Beauchamp* and her Son *Simon*, founded the Monastery of *Newham* for them, so call'd because it was new built, and of Seculars they became Regular. *Newham* is a Mile from *Bedford*.

The Charter of the 11th of *Edward II.* exempts these Canons and all that belong to them from all Tols and other Duties, grants them all the Liberties of the Burgers of *Bedford*, and takes them and their Possessions into his Protection confirming all Donations made to them.

King *Henry III.* gave them the Church of *Tinden*, to make good the Loss they had sustain'd by his Father's destroying the Church of *St. Paul* in *Bedford*, which belong'd to them, at the time when he fortify'd the Castle of *Bedford*.

Thomas Earl Marshal, and of *Nottingham*, Lord of *Mowbray* and *Segrave*, Patron of the Priory of *Newenham*, in a long Deed recites and confirms all the Donations made to these Canons, and the Liberties and Immunities granted them, which consisting in Fisheries, Pasture, chusing their Prior and the like often before repeated, need not be again mention'd. This Deed is dated the 15th of King *Richard II.*

St. RADEGUNDIS

Priory, at Bradsole, in Kent.

THE Charter of King *Henry III.* confirms many Donations therein mention'd made to these Canons, and among them that of his Uncle King *Richard*, of 100 Acres of Land, adjoining to them; but mentions not the Founders.

Note, That *Tanner* calls this a Priory of *Premonstratensian Canons*, founded by *Hugh I. Abbot of St. Augustin's* in *Canterbury* [Temp. *R. Steph.*]. He adds it was near *Dover*.

K I M E

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

PHILIP *Kyme Knight*, was the first Founder of this Priory. Talleboise the Modern. The Canons possess'd Lands at *Thorpe* and *Billingley*.

B U T L E Y

Priory, in Suffolk.

Ranulphus Glanvil, the Founder, in the Year 1171, gave to it the Churches of *Butley* Chapel, *Baudreshey* Benballey, *Fareham*, *Wauresden*, and the Fourth part of that of *Glenham*, with some Lands; to which *Henry Walter* added the Lands of *Wingfeld* and *Sikebroch*.

The aforesaid Founder was once Lord Chief Justice of *England*, and left only three Daughters, viz. *Maud*, *Amabilia*, and *Helwisia*, to whom he gave all his Lands, before he went for the Holy-Land. *Maud* the Eldest had the Town of *Renbal*, with the Advowson of the

Priory of *St. Mary* at *Butley*, and marry'd *William DUDG. Aubervil*. Their Son *Hugh Aubervil* claim'd the Advowson of the House of *Butley*, but the Canons oppos'd him, and he for ever resign'd the Advowson thereof to the Prior and Canons.

N E W A R K

Priory, near Guilford in Surry.

THE Charter of King *Edward II.* repeating that of King *Henry III.* shews that this Priory was founded by *Rualdus de Calva* and his Wife *Beatrix*, who gave to it the Lands call'd *Hamm* at *Papperworth*, to build a Church in Honor of the Blessed Virgin, and *St. Thomas the Martyr*, with other Lands and Possessions; as also that *Robert Tregor*, *Godfrey Bishop of Winchester*, *Andrew Bucherel*, and *Ralph Trevere* made other Donations, all which are confirm'd by the said two Charters.

Was built on the ruins of an old church of
BERLITZ *from Henry Castle who*
Priory, in Somersetshire. *adged 1100*

KING *Henry III.* in the 4th Year of his Reign, and King *Edward III.* in the 13th of his, confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery, as appears by the Charter of the latter, reciting that of the former, wherein is a particular of all the Donors and their Donations. The first Donor mention'd therein is *Maud Say*, who perhaps might be the Foundress, but we have no other Certainty. *founded in the place where an old priory was killed by the King who took his wife*

WOMBRIGGE, or WOMBRIDGE

Priory, in Shropshire,

WAS founded by *William Fitz-Alan*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* under the Invocation of *St. Mary* and *St. Leonard*. A long Charter of 12 *Edw. II.* mentions and confirms all Donations made to the same, with the Names of the Donors, the Chief whereof are the said Founder, *Hamo Extraneus*, *Thomas Tuschet*, *Richard Lopinton*, *Walter Donstancul*, *Thomas Brocton*, *Meydons Mostoun*, *Hugh Buckbery*, *William Sibern*, *Adam Opinton*, *Richard Huintinton*, *Thomas Lord Chermerton*, *Madoc Lord Sutton*, *Fulk Extraneus*, *Robert Hengeland*, &c.

C A L D E W E L L

Priory, near Bedford.

Simon Basket, Alderman of *Bedford*, was the first Founder; the Lord *Latimer* the latter. That the said *Simon* was the Founder appears by the Order of

DUGD. 13 *Edw. III.* to his Escheator, where it is added, that he gave the Advowson to *Roger Marshal*, from whom it pass'd to others, and that it was never in the Hands of the Kings of England. King *Henry III.* in the 57th Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Grant of *Caldwell*, made by *Robert Houton*.

TUNBRIDGE

Priory, in Kent.

258 **F**ounded and Endow'd by *Richard Clare*, Earl of *Hertford*, and his Grants confirm'd 19 *Edw. II*

ANGLESEY

Priory, in Cambridgeshire.

Elizabeth de Burgo, Lady of *Clare*, Daughter and Heir to *Gilbert Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, in the Year 1333, to shew her Right of Patronage, granted the Canons thereof leave to chuse their own Prior, whensoever there should be a Vacancy. The same *Elizabeth* granted to these Canons 20 l. a Year out of her Manors of *Lakingbeth* and *Ely*, for which they were oblig'd to find two Secular Priests, to say Mass at the Altar of the Holy Cross in their Church for ever, for the said *Elizabeth*, her Ancestors and Successors; the said two Priests to be allow'd their Lodging and Diet, and 20 Shillings a Year each, or else twelve Marks each Yearly. This Deed was made the 6th Year of King *Edward III.*

Tanner says this Priory was founded by *Richard Clare*, and quotes Speed for it.

TRENTHAM

Priory, in Staffordshire.

260 **R**anulf, Earl of *Chester* (whom Tanner calls the Founder) in his Deed, says he gave to these Canons 100 Shillings a Year of his Lands in *Staffordshire*, to restore this Monastery, which of consequence was before founded; the which Grant was confirm'd by King *Henry II.* The said *Ranulf* confirm'd the Privilege given the Canons by *Philip Orreby*, of keeping a Boat upon the River *Dee*; and *Ela Aldithlegh* gave them *Threpowood*, with all its Appurtenances.

WORMLEY

Formerly Pyonia Priory, in Staffordshire

261 **S**tephen de Ebroicis gave to the Canons of *St. Leonard* of *Pyonia*, certain Mills at *Leubale*, with other Lands and Tithes, for the Maintenance of three Chaplains, to say Mass there for ever. *Gilbert Lacy*,

in Consideration of 100 Shillings receiv'd of the Canons confirm'd to them the aforesaid Grant; as was also done by *Stephen de Ebroicis*, Son to the aforesaid *Stephen*; An. 1240. *Edmund* Son to King *Henry*, An. 1274, gave them an Acre of Land; in *Dylan* Manor, with the Patronage and Advowson of the Church of *Dylan*, in the Diocese of *Hereford*.

Tanner calls this Priory Wormesly, and says it was founded by *Richard Talbot*, Lord of *Painfswike*. See Vol. 3. p. 48.

ROYSTON

Priory, in Cambridgeshire. Tanner says Hertfordshire.

By Charter dated the First of King *Richard I.* it appears that *Enstace Merk* founded this Monastery, and gave to it the Churches of *Codenham*, *Arrisbey* and *Cesireton*, with some Lands, all confirm'd to the Canons by the said Charter, as are several other Donations therein mention'd, as also a Fair all *Whitson-Week*, and many other Privileges. The Church was call'd of *St. Thomas* the Martyr at *Rhoeia Croft*.

ERDBURY

Priory, in Warwickshire.

Founded by *Ralph Sudley*, under the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin, and endow'd with the Churches of *Chilverdescoate* and *Dercet*, besides other Lands and Possessions. *Andrew Esby* added the Wood of *Herewordeshay*.

Alexander, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, ordain'd that the Vicar of *Dercet* should have all the Altarage, or Altar Profits of the said Church, as also the Tithes of eight Roods of Land at *Radewey*, and of two Carucates at *Dercet*, and likewise of another half Rood and eight Acres, and half the Tithes of Hay in the great Meadow, and all other Tithes of Hay. He was moreover to have the House within the Church Land, besides the Barn and Cowhouse. The said Vicar was to be a Priest, and presented to the Bishops, and to have a Fellow Chaplain of a good Life and a Deacon, to serve the Church with him. He was to defray all the Charges of the Church, excepting the Church was to be repair'd, or Books to be bought, when the Prior and the Vicar were to contribute their Contingents: This was adjusted in the Year 1232.

King *Henry VI.* in the 23d Year of his Reign, granted Leave to the Canons to purchase Lands to the Value of 100 Marks, without Fine to the King.

POGHELE

Priory, in Berkshire.

Of the Invocation of *St. Margaret*, the Founder *Ralph Chaldeworth*, who gave to it the Hermitage and Church of *Chaldeworth*, and the Chapel of *Wulneley*.

3D. *meley*. Other Benefactors added several Possessions, all of them confirm'd by Charter of the 32d of King Henry III.

ROUCESTRE

Priory, in Staffordshire.

267 **F**ounded by *Richard Bacun*, Nephew to *Ranulf*, Earl of *Chester*, endowing it with all the Town of *Roucestre*, and that of *Combrigg*, and many other Lands, as also all the Villains, or Peasants on them. This Grant was confirm'd by his said Uncle *Ranulf*, Earl of *Chester*. *Fulcher*, the Son of *Fulcher*, conferr'd on the Canons the Church of *St. Peter* at *Ednesbarre*, *William Basset* that of *Woodford*, *William Greseley* that of *Kingston*, with some Lands there; *Patrick Modberley* half the Church at *Modberley*. The Charter of the 30th of King *Henry III*, confirms the above Grant of *Richard Bacun*.

CUMBWELL

Priory, in Kent.

By the Charter of the 11th of King *Henry III*. it appears; that *Robert Turnham* founded this Priory, of the Invocation of *St. Mary Magdalen*, conferring on it *Hemle*, said there to be the Seat of an Abby, *Cumbwell*, the Church of *St. Mary* at *Turnham*, and several other Possessions.

WOSPRING

Priory, in Somersetshire.

271 **K**ING *Edward* the Second's Charter of the 18th Year of his Reign, assigns *William Courtney* as Founder of this Monastery of *St. Mary* and *St. Thomas* the Martyr, endowing it with the Chapel and Land of *Wospring*. It also recites and confirms all the Donations made to the same.

MARLEBURGH

Priory, in Wiltshire.

272 **F**ounded by the Ancestors of King *Richard II*, who in the 22d Year of his Reign granted his Pardon to the Canons of this Monastery of *St. Margaret* for having accepted of the Lands at *Monton*, *Burbuck* and *West-Grafton*, given them by *John Lovel*, without his Licence obtain'd, confirming the same to them. *Tanner*, says this House was founded by *Edmund*, Earl of *Cornwal*, in the Reign of King *Edward I*.

WRICHURCH, or EDEROSE

Priory, in Wiltshire.

KING *Henry II*. was the Founder. King *Henry III*. 273 granted these Canons certain Lands and Privileges in *Clarendon Forest*, by two distinct Charters, the first dated the 37th, the other the 41st Year of his Reign. King *Edward II*. by Charter of the 8th Year of his Reign gave them 122 Acres, in the same Forest; by another of his 10th Year, Pasture for forty Oxen and Cows in *Clarendon Meadow*, and by a 3d of the same Year 100 Shillings yearly out of his Manor of *Clarendon*. *Robert Bluntesdon*, Canon of *Salisbury*, and *Robert Hungerford* Knight, were Benefactors.

BUCKENHAM

Priory, in Norfolk.

KING *Edward* the Second's Charter, of the 11th 274 Year of his Reign, recites and confirms the Grants to this Priory of *St. James* the Apostle, founded by *William* Earl of *Chichester*, and endow'd with the Churches and Tithes of that Manor, besides several Lands. *William* Earl of *Suffex* gave to these Canons the Church of *Keninghaule*, *Richard Seenges* that of *Berewike*, and other Benefactors several Parcels of Land, all confirm'd by the afore said Charter.

COLD-NORTON

Priory, in ----- (Tanner says Oxfordshire)

KING *Henry III*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, confirm'd the several Donations made to these Canons, of *St. John Evangelist*, by *Reginald*, Earl of *Bohoun*, his Wife *Ida* and others. 275 *Tanner* says, this Priory was built by *William Fitz-Alan*, in the Reign of King *Henry II*, to the Honor of *St. John the Evangelist*, and *St. Giles*; that it escheated to the Crown, under King *Henry VII*, from which it came to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster* (these are his Words, whether he meant *St. Peter* I know not) of whom *Bishop Smith* bought it, and gave it 5 Hen. 8. to *Brafen-Nose College* in *Oxford*.

OSULVESTON

Priory, in Suffolk.

Robert *Grimbold* gave to the Canons, whom he plac'd 276 here, the Church and whole Town of *Osolveston*, with all its Appurtenances, calling it the Monastery of *St. Andrew* the Apostle. All which Grants of his were confirm'd by *Robert*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in two several Charters. *Maud*, the Daughter of *Paganus Hocdon* gave them the Church of *Norwine*, confirm'd by *Robert Grimbold*,

DUGD.
Vol. 2.
Pag.

DUGD. Grimbold, and Ernaldus de Bosco. Other Benefactors
Vol. 2. were the said Robert Grimbold, and Peter of Lincoln.
Pag.

THORKESEY

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

- 278 **K**ING Henry III. in the 21st Year of his Reign, granted to the Canons here the Ground on which their Monastery stood, with all its Appurtenances, besides 498 Acres of Lands, and 50 Tofts at *Torkesey*, they paying for the same 10*l.* yearly. By Inquisition taken the 32d Edward III. this Grant of the 498 Acres and 50 Tofts was verify'd, as also that the same King had granted to the Nuns of *Fosse* near *Torkesey* 120 Acres, and seven Tofts for 46*l.* per Annum. Tanner says it was founded by King John to the Honor of St. Leonard.

CHAUCUMBE,

or Chacomb Priory, in Northamp-
tonshire.

- 279 **K**ING Edward III. in the second Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Donations made to this Monastery, founded by *Hugh Chacomb*, under the Invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul, and endow'd with the Toft call'd *Beneland*, the Parish Church of *Chacomb*, a Mill, &c. confirm'd by him, who also afterwards added all his Land at *Merton*, besides other Donations by him and others.

REPINDON

Priory, in Derbyshire.

- 280 **M**AUD, the Daughter of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and Wife to *Ranulfus*, Earl of Chester, in the Year 1172, founded the Monastery of the Holy Trinity at *Repindon*, where formerly had been a Nunnery, the burial Place of some Mercian Kings, destroy'd by the Danes. The Charter of King Henry III. dated the 36th Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all Grants made to these Canons; the same was done by King Edward II. in the 18th Year of his Reign.

KAERMERDIN

or Caermarden Priory, in the Town of
that Name, in Wales,

WAS of the Invocation of St. John the Evangelist, to which King Henry II. gave the old City of *Caermarden*, with the Church of St. Peter in the said City, and the Chapel in the Castle.

WIKES

Nunnery, in Essex.

OF the Invocation of St. Mary, founded by *Walter Mascherel*, in the Reign of King Henry the First, and their Possessions confirm'd by King Henry II.

BURNCESTER,

or Burcester, or Bissiter Priory, in Ox-
fordshire.

Founded by *Gilbert Basset*, who gave to it the Church of the Place, with other Possessions, to which several Additions were made by *William Longespee* and *Philip Basset*, the whole recited in and confirm'd by the Charter of King Edward II. of the 9th Year of his Reign. This Monastery was of the Invocation of St. *Edburga*.
The Curious may see more of this Place in Kennet's Parochial Antiquities.

HERTLAND

Abby, in Devonshire.

KING Henry II. by Charter of the 38th of his Reign, declares that *Geoffrey Dynam*, gave to *Richard*, Archdeacon of *Positon*, the Church of St. *Nectanus*, at *Hertland*, with Tithes and other Possessions to found this Monastery of Canons. The Charter of the first Year of the Reign of King *Richard* the First, recites and confirms all Donations, and grants great Privileges, and particularly to have a Court, to hold Pleas of all things arising in their own Lands, except Life and Limb. It adds that the aforesaid Archdeacon chang'd the Secular Canons that were there before into Regular.

HELAGH

Priory, in Yorkshire.

Bertram Haget gave to *Gilbert*, Monk of the greater Monastery, and his Successors the Hermitage Land in the Ward of *Helagh*, as also the Land that had been clear'd of Wood thereabouts for Erecting of this Monastery, and the Convent of *Marton*, Ann. 1203. disclaim'd any Right to the said Hermitage. *Geoffrey Haget* confirm'd his Father's Grant. *Jordanus de Sancta Maria*, marrying *Alice* an Heiress of this Estate, became a second Founder, confirming the first Grant, and adding that call'd *Horspark* and other Lands. His Wife *Alicia* also concurr'd by her Deed.
The first Prior of this House was *William de Hamelecis*, install'd in the Year 1218. 2, *Elias*, 1233; 3, *John*

John Nocus, 1257; 4, Hamo of York, 1264; 5, Henry Que-
telay, 1264; 6, Adam Blide, 1281; 7, William Grim-
ston, 1300; 8, Robert Spofford, 1320; 9, Stephen Le-
vington, 1333; 10, Richard, 1357; 11, Thomas Tarum,
1358; 12, Stephen Clarel, 1378; 13, John Birkin, 1423;
14, Thomas York, 1429; 15, Richard Areton, 1435;
16, Thomas Botson, 1437; 17, Thomas Collingham,
1460; 18, Christopher Loftbous, 1460; 19, William
Berwick, 1471; 20, William Bramman, 1475; 21,
William Ellington, 1480; 22, Peter Kendayl, 1499.

Walter, Archbishop of York, confirm'd all the Grants
made to these Canons. William Perey, Lord of Kildale,
gave to the Canons of St. John the Evangelist of He-
lagh-Park, the Chapel of St. Hilda, at Kildale, with
other Lands, for which they were to find two of their
own Houses, or two Secular Priests, to celebrate the
divine Office in the said Chapel for ever.

ESSEBY,

or Canons Ashby Priory, in Northamp-
tonshire.

HENRY and Robert Pinkney, two Brothers, gave to
these Canons of St. Mary of Effebey, several Lands
at Wedon and Weston, besides Liberty of Granting, &c.
Emelina Lacy quits the Monks of all Sute to be made
at her Hundred of Sutton.

HAVERFORD

Priory in Wales, [Tanner says Pem-
brokehire.]

THE Charter of King Edward III, dated the 5th
Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all Grants
made by Robert Haverford to the Canons of St. Mary
and St. Thomas the Martyr, at Haverford.

WODHAM

Priory, in Essex.

HERE was of Old an Hermitage of St. John
Baptist, which King Henry II. gave to Jordanus,
a Canon, and Anchorite, and confirm'd the Grant to
the same made by Maurice Tirley of several Parcels of
Land for the Maintenance of more Canons, which
the said King did by two several Charters.

IPSWICH

Priory, in Suffolk.

THE Charter of King John, dated the 5th Year of
his Reign, recites and confirms all the Donations
made to the Canons of the Church of the Holy Tri-
nity at Gypewic, and among other things grants them a
Fair to last three Days at the Feast of the Holy Cross
in September. The first Donor nam'd in the Charter
is Norman, the Son of Elnoth.

Tanner, makes the said Norman the Founder, in the DUGD.
Reign of King Henry II. Maud Munchensy gave to Vol. 2.
these Canons the Church of Begham. Pag. 296

FINNESHEVED

Priory, in Northamptonshire.

RICHARD Engayne, Sen. Lord of Blatherwick, was the
first Founder of the House of St. Mary of Castle-
Hymel, since call'd Finnesheved, in the Reign of King
John. He gave to the Canons there all the Place
call'd Castle-Hymel, besides many other Lands, which
may be seen in his Deed. This Family of Engayne
after some Descents fail'd, and the Estate was divided
between three Sisters and Heirs, viz. Jocosia marry'd
to John Goldington, Elizabeth to Laurence Fabenham,
and Mary to William Bernake.

John, the Son of John Engayne, confirm'd to these
Canons the Manor of Wode Newton and other Lands
given these Canons by his Uncle Henry Engayne, for
which they were oblig'd to give, for ever, on the An-
niversary of the said Henry and during 18 Weeks, to
13 poor Persons a Quarter of Corn, and each of them
a Coat and a Pair of Shoes.

KEINSHAM

Priory, in Gloucestershire,

WAS founded by William Earl of Gloucester, at the
dying Request of his Son Robert. The Charter
of King Edward II. dated the 11th Year of his Reign,
recites and confirms all the Donations made to this
Monastery.

KERTMELE

Priory, in Lancashire.

THE Charter of King Edward II. of the 17th Year
of his Reign, recites and confirms all the Grants
made to these Canons of St. Mary, and particularly
that of the Founder William Marshal Earl of Pembroke,
who gave to them all his Land at Kertmel, with the
Church there, ordaining that it should ever remain an
independent Priory, never to be made an Abby, and
that upon the Death of the Prior, the Canons should
present two of their Number, one of them to be ap-
pointed Prior by him or his Heirs. By another Deed
he gave them the Church of Balisar, and the Town of
Kiros.

LESNES

Priory, in Kent.

IN the Year 1178, Richard Lucy built a new Church
at Lesnes, and plac'd Canons in it. The next Year
P p Walter

DUDG. *Walter* Bishop of *Rochester* bless'd the first Abbot; and the Founder who was Lord Chief Justice of *England* became a Canon there, and dy'd soon after. King *Henry I.* King *John* and King *Edward II.* confirm'd all their Possessions.

BURSCHOUGH

Priory, in Lancashire.

303 **T**HE Charter of King *Edward II.* dated the 17th Year of his Reign recites and confirms all Grants made to these Canons, and particularly that of King *Edward I.* for the Market every Thursday at *Ormsburgh*, and a Fair yearly, at the Feast of the Decollation of *St. John Baptist*, to last five Days, for which the Canons were to pay a Mark Yearly, in Lieu of Stalage and Tol, to *Edmund*, the Son of King *Henry* and his Heirs; that of *Robert*, Lord of *Latham* giving them Lands at *Burscough*, the Town of *Merton* and several other Possessions; also those of *Richard Walmore*, *Penry* Lord of *Perbalt*, *Geoffrey Buschell* and others.

ST AVERDALE

Priory, in Somersetshire.

306 **B**Y Inquisition taken 24 *Edward III.* it was found, that the King might without Detriment grant leave to *Richard Lovel* Knight, to confer on these Canons Lands to the Value of 40 Shillings per Annum, for these Canons to find a Chaplain to say Mass every Day, for his Health whilst Living, and for his Soul when Dead.

307 The Charter of the 17th of *Edward II.* says this House was founded by the Ancestors of *Richard St. Maure*, that it was before the Statute of Mortmain, and that the Canons were Parsons of that Church, which the said Charter confirms.

Henry Lacy Earl of *Lincoln*, confirm'd the Grants of the Place call'd *Rudgate* to these Canons by *Henry Torbot*, by which they were oblig'd always to keep a Leper at *Widnes*.

DODFORD

Priory, in Worcestershire.

308 **K**ING *Henry I.* was the Founder, who gave the Lands of *Dodford* to the Canons; but in the 4th of King *Edward IV.* the Revenues of this House being so far wasted that there was only one Canon left, the same was united to and consolidated with the Abby of *Hales-Owen*.

St. MARY DE PRATIS

Abby, in Leicestershire.

THese Canons Regular had all the Possessions which had before them belong'd to the Seculars, as the

Churches of *St. Mary, Lilburn, Indelfley* and *Cosby*, with several Lands, Tithes, &c. granted and confirm'd by the Founder and other Benefactors, the Chief whereof were *Robert* Earl of *Mellent*, his Countess *Amicia*, their Son *Robert*, the Countess *Petronilla* and her Son *Robert*, *Margaret Quincy*, *Roger Quincy*, *Saery Quincy*, *Simon Montford*, *Alan Zouch*, *Errald de Bosco*, the first, second and fourth ratify'd by Charters of King *Stephen* and King *Henry II.*

Robert, Earl of *Mellent*, coming over with King *William* the Conqueror, was made Earl of *Leicester*, which City, with its Castle and the Church in it had been destroy'd. This *Robert* rebuilt that Church of *St. Mary* in the Castle, placing here twelve Secular Canons and a Dean, and appropriating to them all the Churches in *Leicester*, except that of *St. Margaret*, which was not in his Power, as belonging to the Church of *Lincoln*, and giving them several other Possessions. His Son *Robert Bessie* transferr'd all the said Possessions from the Seculars, and gave them to the Canons Regulars, adding several Donations of his own, and so became the Founder of this Abby, of the Invocation of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, An. 1413, where he also became a Canon himself and liv'd fifteen Years in Religion, dying An. 1167. This same *Robert* founded the Abby of *Gerondon* of Monks, and the Nunnery of *Eton*, where his Wife *Amicia*, by mutual Consent between them, became a Nun. The Male-line of this Family afterwards failing, the Estate was divided between two Sisters *Amicia* marry'd to *Simon Montfort*, who was made Earl of *Leicester*, and *Sayer Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, both which as appears above were Benefactors to this Monastery.

The Charters of King *Henry II.* and King *John*, this last dated the 6th Year of his Reign, recite and confirm all Donations to these Canons. There is also a Deed of *Robert Fitz-Ralph*, by which he gives to them the Churches of *Cnipton* and *Areston*.

GRIMSBY

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

Founded and endow'd by King *Henry I.* by the Title of *St. Augustin*, the Place where it was built being call'd *Welbore*, which was given to the Canons, with all they had built at *Grimsby*, and the 10th Penny of all the Manors of *Leiseby* and *Grymsby*, and the Tithe of the Fishery at *Houflet*, besides the Churches of *Teteway*, *Houft*, *Rieby*, and *Cateby*, &c. all confirm'd by King *Henry II.*

St. THOMAS the MARTYR's

Priory, near Stafford,

BUILT by *Richard Peche*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, An. 1162. *Gerard Stafford*, and *Robert Ferrars*, Earl of *Derby*, gave some Lands to those Canons.

NEWSTEAD

NEWSTEAD

Priory, in Nottinghamshire.

17 **K**ING Henry II. was the Founder, and gave to it the Town and Church of *Paplewick*, with other Possessions, and those Grounds call'd the *Wasches of Kigel and Ravensbede*, all confirm'd by King *John*, in the 6th Year of his Reign. King *Edward II.* granted Leave to appropriate the Church of *Egmanton*.

HICKLING

Priory, in Norfolk,

12 **O**F the Invocation of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Theobald de Valoines*, who endow'd it with his Lands at *Arlem*, the Churches of *Hickling*, *Perham* and *Haketon*, &c. confirm'd by King *John*, the 5th Year of his Reign.

STONELEY

Priory, in Huntingdonshire,

Founded by *William Mandevil*, Earl of *Effex*, and the Rectory of *Kimmolton* appropriated to it. The *Bigames* and *Coniars* were Benefactors and several of them bury'd there.

MODBERLEY

Priory, in Cheshire.

10 **P**atrick *Modberley* was the Founder; and gave to the Canons half the Church of *Modberley*, which was in his Gift, and some other Possessions, with Power to elect their own Prior.

SPINEY

Priory, in Cambridgeshire.

11 **R**ichard *Arthelwald* of *Southbryck* and his Wife *Maud*, Kinswoman and Heiress to the Ladies of *Wykes*, *Beatrix Malebisse* and *Mary Bassingburn*, the Foundresses of this Monastery of the *Holy Cross*, confirm'd all that had been granted to the Canons by the said Foundresses, either in Possessions or Liberties. The Foundation was for four Canons, two of whom were daily to perform the Divine Service at the Church of *Wykes*. *Mary Bassingburn* also gave them a Messuage, with sixty two Acres of Arable Land, 24 of Meadow and *Frythsen* Marsh, to provide a competent Dwelling for 7 disabled poor Men, in the said Messuage,

who were to be allow'd a Farthing Loaf and a DUG Herring each of them every Day, and a Pennyworth of Vol. 2. Beer among them, and each of them Yearly 3 Ells of *Pag. Linnen*, of 2 Pence the Ell, and one Woollen Garment every two Years of 2 s. 6 d. Value, and a Pair of Shoes of 5 d. Price. Also to make the Distributions of Alms Yearly to 1000 Poor each Time, giving each of them a Farthing Loaf and one Herring; and in regard that the Lands given for that Purpose afterwards were short of the Expence, the aforesaid *Richard Arthelwald* and his Wife *Maud* releas'd the going of the two Canons to *Wykes*, as above, and chang'd the said three Distributions, to the giving of 13 s. 4 d. Yearly to the Poor of *Wykes*. King *Henry VI.* in the 27th Year of his Reign, granted Leave to these Canons to give their House and Revenues to the Monastery of *Ely*.

MOTESFONT

Priory, in Hampshire.

William *Brewer*, the Founder of this Monastery, 322 dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, bestow'd on it all his Land at *Hull*, his Manor of *Merton*, and his Lands at *Muchelmares*. His Brother *Peter Rivalis* commonly call'd, *The Holy Man in the Wall*, who wrought many Miracles, gave a great Sum of Money and many Jewels. *William*, Son to the Founder, confirm'd all his Father's Donations, and added the Advowson of the Church of *Semborn*, the Mill of *Stockbrich*, and 40 Acres of Land; *Ellenor*, King *Edward the First's* Queen, added many Possessions, as did *Laurence Colshull*, *John Forfibury*, and *Agnes Betun*. The three Deeds of *William Brewer* express his several Donations, among which his Manor of *Merton* was given to maintain four poor Persons, and to encrease Hospitality. *Margaret de la Ferte*, Daughter to the Founder, 324 confirm'd all her Father's Grants, as did *Hugh de Coluncis*; and lastly King *John*, in the 6th Year of his 325 Reign *Paganus de Chavonnis* having marry'd the Grand-Daughter of the Founder, took these Canons into his Protection.

FRITHELSTOKE

Priory, in Devonshire.

By Inquisition taken 15 *Edward I.* it was found, that 326 *Robert Beauchamp* gave the Place of *Frithestoke*, with all the Manor belonging to it to the Canons of *St. Gregory*, only saving to himself the Right of sending one upon the Death of the Prior, to take Care that no Waste were made, and he to receive nothing but his Diet, and to withdraw upon the Confirmation of a new Prior.

WROXTON

Priory, in Oxfordshire.

MASTER *Michael Belet* founded this Church of *St. Mary* in his Manor of *Wroxton*, and gave the same with the Manor, and all he had in the Town of *Balscote*,

DUGD. *Balscote*, as also his Manor of *Thorp* in *Northamptonshire*, with its Court, and the Advowsons of the Churches of *Sytbeston* and *Onnesby* to the Canons Regular.

327 King *Henry III.* in the 36th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Grants made to these Canons. *Baldwin Pigot*, Lord of *Onnesby*, in the 34th Year of King *Edward I.* resign'd to the said Canons all his Right to the Advowson of the Church of *Onnesby*.

DE PRATO

Abby, between *North-Creyke*, and *Burnham*, in *Norfolk*.

328 IN the Year 1206, *Robert Nerford* founded this Church in Honor of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, at the Place call'd *Lingerecroft*. He dying, his Wife *Alice* founded an Hospital there, with 13 Beds for Relief of the Poor, to be govern'd and serv'd by five Priests she plac'd there under one call'd a Master, as also some Lay Brothers to attend the Business of the House. All of them to go decently Habited, and the Master to provide both for Priests and Lay Brothers, so that no Man was to have any thing he could call his own; and he was to take care of the 13 Poor Persons according as the Revenues would afford, and if those should happen to be increas'd, then the Number of Beds for the Poor, and of Priests, and Lay-Brothers to be also enlarg'd. The said Master to have the sole Management of all the Revenues, and when he dy'd another to be chosen from among the Priests, with the Consent of the Foundresses Heirs and presented to the Bishop. If any Master should waste the Revenues, on his Kindred, or otherwise, or be guilty of any Crime, and being admonish'd still remain incorrigible, he should be depos'd by the unanimous Consent of the Brethren, the Patron and the Bishop, and another set in his Place. All that were admitted there to promise to observe Chastity and Obedience, and to have nothing of their own. A Light was to be kept Day and Night in the Church. This Lady gave to the said Hospital all her Lands at *Creke* and *Brunhamthorp*.

The said Foundress afterwards gave the Advowson of this Hospital to King *Henry III.* who in the 15th Year of his Reign converted it into a Monastery of Canons Regulars, confirming all Donations made to it. *Ralph Gatel*, Knight, gave to these Canons some Lands at *Gatel*; and the Advowson of the Church there.

ACORNBURY

Nunnery, in *Herefordshire*.

330 BY Inquisition taken 49 *Hen. III.* it was found, that the Lady *Margery Lacy*, who had all the Forest of *Acornbury*, excepting *Adhelgancswood*, by the Gift of King *John*, founded there a Monastery of Nuns, and gave them the said Forest, excepting the said Wood of *Adelstan*. The Charter of King *Henry III.* dated the 50th Year of his Reign, recites and confirms the Foundation of this Nunnery. *Catherine Lacy* gave them the Lands of *Corham*, confirm'd by *Walter Clifford*. *Margaret*, Wife of the said *Walter*, *Sibilla*

Ewias, and *William Breuse* Knight, were also Benefactors to these Nuns.

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BILSINGTON

Priory, in *Kent*.

A N. 1258, *John Mansel*, Provost of *Beverley*, the King's Clerk, and special Councillor, founded a House of Canons Regulars near *Romeny*, two Miles from the Sea, and endow'd it with Lands at *Bilsington*, *Poine*, *Gozebal* and *Ecche*; ordaining that upon the Death of the Prior, the Sub-prior and Canons should chuse another, without asking leave of any Body, and present him to the Patron, to be confirm'd, they in the mean time having the Custody of all that belong'd to them.

King *Edward III.* in the first Year of his Reign, granted these Canons leave to drein the Marsh at *Lyde*, near *Romenal*, which had been overflow'd by the Sea, and appear'd upon Inquisition to belong to them.

BRADLEY

Priory, in *Leicestershire*,

FOR two Canons. The first Founder was *Robert Bundy*, the Second, the Lord *Sceoop*.

MICHELHAM

Priory, in *Sussex*.

Gilbert, Lord de *Aquila*, founded this Monastery in Honor of the Holy Trinity, and endow'd it with all his Lordship of *Michelham*, his Park of *Peversey*, the Advowsons of the Churches of *Haylesham* and *Ley-ton* &c.

The Charter of the 14th Year of King *Edward II.* recites and confirms all the Donations made to these Canons, as also that of King *Henry III.* to the same Effect.

RATLINGCOPE

Priory, in *Shropshire*.

Lewellin, Prince of *North-Wales*, took his Monastery into his Protection, as appears by his Letters to that effect, wherein he enjoyns his great Men, and particularly *Mador*, the Son of *Mailgwin*, to be kind to the Canon *Walter Corbet*, his Kinsman, who had purchas'd *Batlingcope* and *Cotes* for the Service of God, and to protect the said Lands and the Canons from Rapine, as they tender his Friendship.

RAVENSTON

RAVENSTON

Priory, in Lincolnshire. [Tanner says in Buckinghamshire.]

THE Charter of the 39th of King Henry III. sets forth that *Hugh Chaceport* having restor'd to him the Lands of *Ravenston* which he held of him in Capite, he had granted the same to the Canons at *Ravenston* for ever, obliging them to say a Mass of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and two for the Souls of his Predecessors, and of *Peter* and *Hugh Chaceport*. It also declares, that the said King founded this Priory, and endow'd it with the Estate of the said *Peter* and *Hugh*, and therefore exempts the Canons from any Exhibition to any Clergyman, or from keeping any of his Horses, &c.

GLANNAUCH

Priory, in Wales. [Tanner calls it Penmon, or Glannach, and places it in Caernarvonshire.]

8 THE Charter of King Edward I. dated the 23d Year of his Reign, recites that of *Lewellin*, Prince of *North-Wales*, by which the said Prince gave to the Canons of the Isle of *Glannauch*, all the Town of *Ragenig*, with all its Dependences, confirm'd by a Charter of *David*, Son to the said *Lewellin*; also that of *Lewellin* Prince of *Aberfrau* and Lord of *Snaudon*, granting to the said Canons of St. *Mary* of *Glannauch*, all *Abbadeth* at *Penmon*, confirm'd by another Deed of the said *David*, and by *Lewellin* the Son of *Griffin*, and *Owen* the Son of *Griffin*; all which the said King Edward also ratify'd.

CHETWOOD

Priory, in Buckinghamshire.

39 Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of *Lincoln*, granted leave to found a Monastery of Canons, on the Estate of *Ralph Norwich*, to be subject to him and his Successors. *Chetwood* was before call'd an Hermitage, not that any Anchorite liv'd there, but because it was in a desert Place, and a Chapel had been built there by one Robert Lord of *Chetwood*. King Henry III. by Charter of the 40th Year of his Reign, granted leave to the Canons to enclose a Carucate of Land at *Brehul*, and by another of the 41st, confirm'd to them the Grant of the Lands in the Parish of *Stepel-Aston*, call'd *Nethercotes*, given them by *Thomas Buffyn*. King Edward IV. in the first Year of his Reign confirm'd to them the Priory of *Chetwood*.

LACOCK

Nunnery, in Wiltshire.

A N. 1222, William Longespee, Earl of *Salisbury*, gave his Monastery of *Hetbop* to the Order of *Carthusians*; but because they did not come to that Place, *Ela*, his Relict, translated them to the Manor of *Henton*, and founded their Church there in the Year 1227, and afterward built a Nunnery in the Manor of *Lacock*, and took their Habit her self, Ann. 1236, and was afterwards Abbess.

William Longespee, above nam'd, was Son to King Henry II. and marry'd *Ela*, sole Heireis to William, Earl of *Salisbury*.

The Charter of the 14th of King Henry II. confirms the Foundation and Possessions of this Nunnery.

SELEBURN

Priory, in Hampshire,

WAS founded by Peter de *Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, under the Invocation of St. *Mary*, conferring on it the Churches of *Seleburn*, *Basing*, and *Basingstoke*, with all their Appurtenances and several other Possessions, saving to the Vicars of those Churches, to be presented by the Prior, a competent Maintenance. He directed that the Rule of St. *Augustin* should be there observ'd for ever, and that it should never become subject to any other House; saving in all things the Episcopal Authority, and the Dignity of the Church of *Winchester*.

KIRKEBY BELER

Priory, in Leicestershire.

Roger Beler of *Kirkeby*, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King Edward II. founded a House of one Warden and 12 Chaplains, at the Chapel of St. *Peter* of *Kirkeby* above *Wretbreck*, and gave them some Parcels of Land at *Kirkeby* aforesaid, and afterwards added the Advowson of the Churches of *Kirkeby* and the Manor of *Buckminster*. See more after *Asherugg*.

ASHERUGG

Priory, in Buckinghamshire.

THE Charter of the 14th of Edward I. recites and confirms the Grant of *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, Son to *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, by which he gave to the Rector and good Men of the Church founded at *Esferugge*, in Honor of the precious Blood of JESUS CHRIST, for the Maintenance of 20 Brother Clerks, whereof 13 at the least to be Priests, his Manor of *Esferugge*, with *Pichelesthorne*, and all

DUGD. their Appurtenances, as also the Manor of little Gattelene, and several other Possessions therein specify'd, Vol. 2. exempting the said Brothers from all Suit of Courts Pag. and Encumbrances whatsoever.

346 Some of the Blood of our Saviour was said to be preserv'd in this Church. The Founder was bury'd in it, and his Heart, with that of *Thomas Cantilup*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and a most Holy Confessor, were on the North-Side of the Altar; but the Bishop's was afterwards Honourably preserv'd in a Gilt Tabernacle.

KIRBY BELER,

Spoken of above before Atherugg.

These two are here confounded, in the Monasticon what relates to *Atherugg*, is above together, it is here added, as to *Kirkby*, That *Roger Beler* having founded it as before for Secular Priests, his Wife several Years after, with the Consent of her Son *Roger* gave it to Canons Regulars, and that the Family of the *Belers* afterwards failing, the Bishop of *Lincoln* was taken for the Founder.

RYGATE

Priory, in Surry.

John Warren, Earl of *Surry*, quitted to the Canons of this House, all his Right and Claim to 19 s. 4 d. Yearly Rent, one Plow-share, 4 Horse-shoes and Nails, which they us'd to Pay his Ancestors for several Tenements at *Rygate*; by which his Ancestors seem to have been the Founders. He also gave them 46 s. 11 d. of Yearly Rent for one of them to say Mass Daily in his Castle of *Rygate*.

HALTEMPRISE

Priory, in Yorkshire.

347 KING *Edward II.* by his Letters dated the 15th Year of his Reign, gave leave to *Thomas Wake* Lord of *Lydel*, whom he styles his Kinsman, to bestow a Messuage in the Town of *Newton*, with another Messuage, and a Carucate of Land, at the same *Newton* and *Cottingham*, with the Advowson of the Church of *Cottingham* for Building a Religious House of any Order.

Pope *John* the twenty second by his Bull, dated at *Avignon* the 9th Year of his Pontificate, granted License to the aforesaid Founder for removing of the said Monastery from *Cottingham* to *Haltemprise*.

348 The said Founder in his Foundation Deed says the Monastery was in Honor of the Nativity of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and gives the Canons by him plac'd there the Manor Towns of *Newton*, *Willerby* and *Wolforton*, with several other Possessions and many Franchises, and Privileges.

John Meaux of *Bewyke*, gave to this Monastery D his Manor of *Willardby*, for which they were to pay *V* him, during his Life 32 Pounds Yearly, obliging the *P* Canons to have three of their Number to say Mass in their Church for him and the Souls of his Family, during his Life, and 6 after his Death, and upon failure of either Article on their Part, he or his Heirs to take Possession again of the said Manor.

King *Edward III.* in the 10th Year of his Reign granted Licence to *John*, Parson of the Church of *Stokes-bruere* to assign the Manor of *Wharrum* to the Canons of *Haltemprise*.

BADELESME

Priory, in Kent.

KING *Edward II.* in the 13th Year of his Reign granted Licence to *Bartholomew Badesmere*, to 3 found a House of Canons Relugars in his Manor of *Badesmere*, and to endow the same, with a *Non obstante* to the Statute of *Mortmain*.

MAXSTOKE

Priory, in Warwickshire.

FOUNDED by *William Chuton*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, Ann. 1337, under the Invocation of St. *Michael*, and endow'd by him, ordaining, That there should be an elective Prior and 12 Canons, to live Religiously, according to the Rule of St. *Augustin*; that they should wear the same Habit as other Canons Regulars, and the Prior to have no distinct Portion from the rest; that upon a Vacancy the Canons should choose a Prior within 5 or 6 Days, without asking Leave of him or his Heirs; that none but they should have the Custody of the Monastery during such Vacancy; that none should be admitted to be a Canon, but such as were known to be free Men and of good Life and Conversation; that he having given 200 l. Revenue for the Prior and 12 Canons, whensoever 10 Marks yearly should be added to the same, they should be oblig'd in six Months to receive a 13th Canon, and then 9 of them at least to be Priests, and so another Canon for every 10 Marks of Revenue; that they never grant or sell any annual Pension to any Person; that all Persons concern'd in the Management of their Revenues should pass their Accounts four times a Year; that Mass and the Office of the Dead should be for ever said by the Canons for his Soul on the Anniversary of his Death, with several other Regulations, one of which, that after Mattins said in the Chaire, they should ever say as follows, *Hail Mary, full of Grace, our Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among Women, and blessed is the Fruit of thy Womb JESUS, Amen. And blessed be thy venerable Mother Anne, from whom your virginal and unspotted Flesh proceeded, and the Choir shall answer, Amen.*

King *Edward III.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, granted Leave to these Canons to exchange their Manor of *Shustoke* for that of *Marstoke*.

BUSTLE-

BUSTLESHAM, BUSTLEHAM,

or Bisham Priory, in Berkshire,

Appears by the Charter of King Edward III, of his 12th Year, to have been founded by William Montacute, Earl of Sarum, Lord of Man and Dynbeghe, who by his Deed dated 1338, endow'd it with the Manor of Bustlesham, in Berkshire, that of Bulstrode in Buckinghamshire, that of Scafeld in Wiltshire, those of Hudecote and Lotterford in Somersetshire, and several other Lands and Advowsons of Churches, with the usual Privileges and Immunities.

The aforesaid King Edward, in his 11th Year granted Licence to the said Founder to confer his Manor of Bulstrode on these Canons. King Henry V. gave Leave to Mand, Relict of John Montacute, Earl of Sarum, to remove the Bones of her said Husband from the Abby of Cirencester to this Priory.

FLANESFORD

Priory, in Herefordshire.

THE Letters Patents of the 20th Year of King Edward III, set forth, that Richard Talbot founded and endow'd this Monastery, with Licence of the said King.

EDINDON

Priory, in Wiltshire.

Founded by William Edindon, Bishop of Winchester, at the Parish Church of Edindon, An. 1352, under the Invocation of St. Catherine and all Saints, endowing the same for the Maintenance of the Canons Regulars.

DERTFORD

Nunnery, in Kent.

KING Edward III, by his Charter, dated the 46th Year of his Reign, declares himself to have been the Founder of this Nunnery of St. Mary and St. Margaret at Dertford, for Sisters of the Order of St. Augustin, living under the Direction of the Friars Preachers, endowing the same with the Ground on which it stood, and the Manors of Shipbourn and Porteburgh in the said County, besides many other Possessions notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain.

King Richard II, in the 8th Year of his Reign, gave to these Nuns, whom he calls of the Order of Preachers (by which they should seem to have been Dominicans) the Manor of Massingham, in Norfolk, with the Fair, Markets, &c.

Middlesex
SYON

Nunnery, in Wiltshire,

WAS founded by King Henry V, as appears by his Charter of the 2d Year of his Reign, by the Name of the Monastery our Holy Saviour and St. Briget, at Syon, for 60 Nuns, of the Order of St. Augustin, and 25 Religious Men, 13 whereof to be Priests, 4 Deacons and 5 Lay-Brothers, one of the 25 to be Confessor, and all the rest under his Direction; the Nuns to live with in an Enclosure by themselves, and the Confessor and Brothers in a separate Court by themselves, in decent Habit, with Pure Minds and Chast Bodies, according to the regular Institute of St. Briget. This House was built in the Manor of Isleworth in the Parish of Twykenham. The said King Henry V. settled on this Nunnery 1000 Marks Yearly, to be paid out of the Exchequer, till he or his Heirs should settle on it Lands of that Value.

Of the underwritten Monasteries of this Order we have no more than what follows, out of Leland's Collectanea.

FLIXTON Nunnery in Suffolk, of the Order of St. Augustin founded by Margery, the Wife of Bartholomew Creke.

HEMPTON, alias FAKINHINDAM Priory, in Norfolk, Canons of St. Augustin, founded by Roger St. Martin, afterwards Earl of Oxford.

WODEBRIGGE Priory, of Canons of St. Augustin, in Suffolk, Sufford Founder, afterwards Hanford.

LYES Priory, of the same, in Essex, Ralph Gernoun, Knight, the Founder, afterwards Wentforth.

ULVESCROFTE Priory of the same, in Leicestershire; Roger Quyne, Earl of Winchester the first Founder; the Marquis of Dorset the Modern.

St. JOHN BAPTIST'S Priory, or Hospital, of the same in Exeter, Devonshire; Gilbert and John, Merchants at Exeter, and Sons of John Long the Founder; the Bishop of Exeter the Modern; for five Priests, nine Boys and twelve Poor.

CANONLEGHE Nunnery, of St. Augustin, in Devonshire; Walter Clavelly, first founded this Monastery for Canons Regulars; afterwards the Lady Mand Clare, Countess of Clare and Hertford, put Nuns into it, afterwards the Earls of Warwick were Founders, or Patrons.

SHELBREDE Priory, of Canons of St. Augustin, in Suffolk, Ralf Ardent, Knight, the Founder.

TORPINGTON Priory, of the same, in Suffolk, the Lady Hawista Corbet the first Foundress.

MERKEBY Priory, of the same, in Lincolnshire, Ralph Fitz Gilbert the first Founder.

An. 1168, Richard Lucy, a Judge laid the Foundation of the Conventual Church, in Honor of St. Thomas the Martyr, at the Place call'd Westwood, in the Territory of Rochester.

NORTHAMPTON Hospital of St. John Baptist, of the Advowson of the Bishops of Lincoln, founded 589 Years before the Inquisition taken 1 Edward III, by Walter then Archdeacon of Northampton, for the Reception and Entertainment of Persons sick.

English

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ENGLISH HOSPITALS

For the Sick, of the ORDER of St. AUGUSTIN.

EXTRACT of the DECREES of the *Lateran Council*,
under Pope *Alexander III*, An. 1179.

365



Hereas the *Apostle* says, that greater Honor is to be paid to the weaker Members, on the contrary, those who seek their own, and not the Things which are of *JESUS CHRIST*, do not permit the Lepers, who cannot cohabit with the Sound, or meet in the Church with others, to have Churches, or Burial Places of their own, nor to be assisted by the Ministry of a Priest of their own; which because it appears to be very remote from Christian Piety, we of our Apostolical Benignity ordain, that wheresoever so many are assembled together in Community, as are able to build a Church for themselves with a Burial Place, and to have a Priest of their own, they be permitted to have the same, without any Contradiction. Let them nevertheless take Heed, that they be not prejudicial to the old Churches, in respect to their Parish Dues, for we will not have that which is in Compassion granted to them, to turn to the Detriment of others. We also decree, that they be not oblig'd to pay Tithes of their Orchards, or of the Increase of their own Cattle. *et cetera*

Cahen

Hospitals of the ORDER of St. AUGUSTIN.

St. LEONARD'S

Hospital, in York.

367

ANNO 800, Egbert, King of all Britain, chang'd the Name of this Kingdom, and caus'd it to be call'd England. His Successor Athelstan having subdu'd Howel King of Wales, and Constantin King of Scotland, gave them their Kingdoms, saying, that it was more honourable to make a King than to be a King. Constantin revolting, Athelstan in his way to Scotland made Vows to St. John of Beverley and St. Peter at York, leaving his Knife in Pawn upon the Altar, that if they obtain'd him Victory by their Interces-

sion, he would at his Return bestow Possessions on those Churches. Of Beverly enough has been said before, to come to St. Peter's, at York when he return'd after subduing of Constantin and his Scots, seeing that at this Church there were Men of holy Life and godly Conversation, then call'd Colidei, Worshippers of God, who maintain'd many Poor, and had but little to live on, he granted to them and their Successors for ever, for the better Maintenance of the Poor, and Support of Hospitality, one Sheaf of Corn, of every Plow throughout the Bishoprick of York, which was afterwards call'd Peter Corn. It is to be observ'd, that the said Sheaves were then in the King's Gift, they having been given him upon Condition that he should destroy the Wolves, which at that Time were so numerous in those Parts that they devour'd the Cattle, and they were accordingly quite extirpated by King Athelstan, of whom it is farther



A CANON HOSPITALLER OF S^t IOHN BAPTIST
AT COVENTRY

farther said, That when he was in *Scotland*, begging of God a Sign, that he had heard his Prayers and Vows, and that the *Scots* ought to be subject to *England*; and that thereupon striking, with his Sword, a Rock near *Dunbar*, he cleft it an Ell in Depth, as it still remains.

The *Colidei*, aforesaid, built on a piece of Walte, which the King gave them with the said Sheaves, a little Hospital for the Poor that came to *York*, assigning them those Sheaves, and appointing one of their Number to govern the said House. King *William* the Conqueror, as such, confirm'd to them the said Grant. King *William Rufus* the Conqueror's Son, and immediate Successor, remov'd the said Hospital to certain Houses of his own, where it afterwards continu'd, again confirming the aforesaid Grant. It held the Name of *St. Peter's* Hospital till the Reign of King *Stephen*, and even after him the Inscription about their Seal was, *The Seal of the Hospital of St. Peter at York*; but the said King built a Church there of the Invocation of *St. Leonard*, and from that Time it was call'd *St. Leonard's* Hospital, the same remaining possess'd of the aforesaid Sheaves of Corn given them by the *Colidei*, and confirm'd by many Kings and Popes, and particularly *Adrian* the 4th in the Year 1156. See in the *Monasticon*, the Charters of Confirmation of *William* the First and Second, and *Henry* the First and Second, with the Grants of *Roger Cundi*, and the Lady *Gundreda*, as also of *Warner*, Sewer to the Earl of *Richmond* and his Son *Wimer*.

Walter Langton, Master of *St. Leonard's* Hospital, in the 22d Year of King *Edward* I. made certain Ordinances for the Brothers and Sisters of the same, to this Effect. That every learned Chaplain should have a Seat and a Desk in the Cloister, and all be present at Matins and other Hours; that at least four Brothers, besides the Priest, should assist at the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, and after having said all their Masses, to be at their Chairs in the Cloister at Prayers; how they should behave themselves in the Choir; that one should read at their Meals; that in Summer they should sleep a little after Dinner, and then read; that after Supper they should go to the Church to give Thanks and say Complin, &c. that Silence should be observ'd in the Cloister, Refectory and Dormitory; that if any one happen'd to be incontinent, or disobedient, or hold any thing of his own, none should absolve him but the Master, unless at the point of Death; if any should at his Death be found to have any thing he kept as his own, to be deny'd Christian Burial.

William Mowbray and his Wife *Alice* were also Benefactors to this Hospital.

CARMAN'S

Spittle, in Yorkshire.

THE Charter of the 25th of King *Henry* VI. shews, that one *Aceborne*, Lord of *Flixton*, in the Parish of *Folkton*, in *Herforthshire*, in *Yorkshire*, in the Reign of King *Athelstan*, built this Hospital of one Alderman, and fourteen Brothers and Sisters, at *Flixton* aforesaid, for the Preservation of People travelling that Way, that they might not be devour'd by Wolves and other wild Beasts then abounding there, endowing the said Hospital with several Possessions at *Flixton*, which were afterwards augmented by other Benefactors, and confirm'd by the aforesaid King *Henry*; who also enjoin'd that according to ancient Custom, the Vicar of *Folkton* should say a solemn Mass in the Hospital Chapel, on the Feast of *St. Andrew*, and after the said Mass,

should bless Bread and Water, and divide and sprinkle D U G D. it among the People there present, to whom several Vol. 2. Indulgences were granted by Popes. Pag. 338

St. GREGORY'S

Hospital, in Canterbury.

Laufack, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, built a large and decent Stone House without the North Gate of *Canterbury*, contriving many Habitations in it, with a Court, and dividing it into two Parts, one for Men labouring under several Diseases, and the other for such Women. He also appointed their Diet and Cloathing, and proper Persons to attend that they might want for nothing; and that there might be no Access from the Men to the Women, or from the Women to the Men. On the other Side of the Way he also founded a Church, in which he plac'd Secular Canons. *William*, the Archbishop afterwards made them Canons-Regulars. The Founder also endow'd this Hospital with sufficient Lands, as appears by his Deed, confirm'd by *Herbert*, his Successor. The particular Taxation of its Possessions mention'd in the *Monasticon* amounts in the whole to 133*l.* 15*s.*

BRACKLEY

Hospital, in Northamptonshire.

Robert, Earl of *Mellent*, who came over with King *William* the Conqueror, founded and endow'd this Hospital, where his Heart was preserv'd entire with Salt, in Lead. In the 8th Year of King *Henry* V. *Maud*, Widow of *John* Lord *Lovel*, granted to the Bishop of *Durham*, and others nam'd in her Deed, all her Manor of *Bagworth* and *Thornton*, in *Leicestershire*, for them to allow to several Members of this Hospital, Pensions for Life, declaring her Will to be, that the said Hospital should, within ten Years, be converted into a Monastery of Friars Preachers, or *Dominicans*, to contain 13 of them, 10 to be Priests, and one of the 10 a Prior, and to be call'd, The House of the Friars Preachers of *Brackley*.

St. JULIAN'S

Hospital, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire.

Geoffrey, Abbot of *St. Albans*, having founded, built and endow'd a Church in Honor of *St. Julian*, near the Way call'd, *Atte-beved*, gather'd to it the Poor of *CHRIST* that is Lepers, providing to supply their Wants, by several Donations mention'd in his Deed and confirm'd by King *Henry* II.

The Heads of the Rules to be observ'd by the profess'd Brothers of this Hospital were, those who were infected with Leprosy to humble themselves below all other Men; that they should wear a Habit suitable to their

DUGD. their Infirmities, viz. a Tunick and upper Tunick of
Vol. 2. Ruffet Cloth, with a Hood, and black Cloak; that they
Pag. wear Stockings, and flat Shoes with the upper Leathers
about their Ankles; that those admitted be single Per-
sons, or, if marry'd, to part by Consent, and vow
Chastity, and if afterwards found incontinent to be ex-
pell'd; none to be admitted without passing through
a Noviceship; that they love God above all Things,
and one another brotherly; all of them to be at
378 Church at the several Hours, taking place according
to Seniority; none to go to Church without his Cloak,
nor to walk about in the High-way; none to stand
talking under the Pentice, but to repair to one ano-
thers Chambers; none to go beyond the Bounds pre-
scrib'd but the Keeper of the Granges and Barns; no
Brother to go into the Bakehouse, or Brewhouse, but
he who has charge of them, and he not to touch any
thing, because Persons under such a Distemper are not
to handle what is for the common Use of Men; none
to go into the Garden, Fields or High-ways without
Leave, to avoid giving of Scandal; if any lies out all
Night to be expell'd the House; no Woman to go into
the Lodgings of the Brothers, except the common
379 Laundress, and she to be of a competent Age; the Bro-
thers to be submissive to one another, and if any prove
contentious to be punish'd; no Brother to make a Will
without the Master's Leave, &c.

RIPPON

Hospital, in Yorkshire.

- 380 BY Inquisition taken the 15th of Edward III, it was
found, that an Archbishop of York, whose Name
was not known to the Jury, had founded and endow'd
this Hospital, first given to religious Sisters, to main-
tain a Chaplain to perform the Divine Service, and all
the Lepers born and bred in *Ripshire*, that should come
to it; and allow each of the said Lepers a Garment
call'd *Rak*, and two Pair of Shoes Yearly, and every
Day a Loaf fit for a Man's Sustenance, and half a
Pitcher of Beer, a Portion of Flesh, on Flesh-Days,
and three Herrings on Fish-Days. Afterwards many
Donations were made to this Hospital by several Per-
sons, and the Sisters were chang'd into Brothers; but
in process of Time, no Lepers coming to it, a Dole
was given to the Poor at the Feast of St. Mary Mag-
dalen, and all other Things remain'd as before.

St. GILES'S

Hospital, in the Suburbs of London.

- 381 MAUD, King Henry the First's Queen, built a
House with a Chapel and Offices Westward of
London, for the Maintenance of Lepers, call'd St. Giles's
Hospital, to which Effect she endow'd it with Posses-
sions, confirm'd by King Henry II. his Charter is plac'd
in the *Monasticon* at Pag. 400. and is that of King
Edward III.

St. MARY of BETHLEHEM

*Hospital, without Bishopsgate, in the
Suburbs of London.*

THE Visitation of this Hospital made by Order of
King Henry IV, in the 4th Year of his Reign, and

of CHRIST 1302, recites the Deed of the Founder, Du-
dated 1247. He was Simon Fitz-Mary, Citizen of Vol
London, who gave to it all the Land he had in the Pa-
rish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, for a
Priory, and placing there a Prior, Canons, Brothers
and Sisters, to observe the Rule of *Bethlehem*, wearing
a Star in Sight on their Cloaks and Mantles to perform
the Divine Service, and to entertain the Bishops of *Beth-
lehem*, the Canons, Brothers and Messengers from
thence, as often as they should come over, for ever,
with a Church, or Chapel, all under the Direction of
the said Bishop of *Bethlehem*, and to pay him a Mark
Yearly, by way of Acknowledgement. The Visitors
could not make any Discoveries of what had been ta-
ken from this Hospital, the Neighbours summon'd re-
fusing to appear before them, alledging, that they could
not be legally summon'd to appear before any but the
Mayor, and the King's Justices, sitting at St. Mar-
tin le Grand, or at Newgate; but they reported, that
there were then no Brothers and Sisters wearing the Star,
but only a Master, who also wore another Habit.

Whether the last above be the same with this here
next to be spoken of, or distinct, does not well appear,
there being no Distinction between them in the Mona-
sticon, and they being both in the same Parish, and of
the same Invocation of St. Mary, tho' other Founders
are here assign'd; for

Walter Brown and his Wife Roisia are here said to
have founded and endow'd the Hospital of St. Mary,
in the Parish of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate, Lon-
don, and the Particulars of their Donations are set
down.

It was agreed, between the Rector of St. Botolph's
Parish-Church, and the Prior of this Hospital of St.
Mary, that the Prior, Canons and Brothers of the
said Hospital, should no way incroach upon the Rights
of the Parish; but should pay to the same, Yearly, 10 s.
in Lieu of all Tithes and Obventions of their Territo-
ry, beginning at *Berewardeslam* on the South, and
reaching Northward to the Parish of St. Leonard Shore-
ditch, and in Breadth from the King's High-way on the
West, to the Lord of London's Field, call'd *Lolleward*
on the East. For all their other Lands in the said Pa-
rish, without those Bounds, they were to pay Tithes to
the Parish, and their Servants, who were not profess'd
and under Vows, were to go four times in the Year,
and on the Feast of St. Botolph to the Parish-Church,
to receive the Sacraments administred there. The Prior
or Canons were not to defraud the Parson of any
Dues, nor to suffer any of his Parishioners to be bury'd
at their Church till the said Parson was satisfy'd. King
Edward I. in the 33d Year of his Reign, gave to this
Hospital the Advowsons of several Churches and some
other Possessions.

St. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Hospital, in the Suburbs of London.

THE Charter of the 37th of King Henry III. recites
and confirms to this Hospital at *Smithfield* all the
Grants made to it by King Henry I. and other Bene-
factors; and that of the said King Henry I, granted to
it all the Privileges and Immunities that any Church in
England enjoy'd, and that it should be as free as his
own Crown, and particularly releases it from the Shire
and Hundred, from Suits, and Pleas and Murders, and
Geld, and Danegeld, and Hydage, and Assize, and Works
at Castles, or rebuilding of them, or Bridges, or enclosing
of Parks, and carrying of Wood, or other Things, as
also

also from *Ferdwit, Hengwit, Wardpan, Averpan, Blodwite, Fatwite, Childwite, Hundredspan, Thethinepan, Machbrybe, Mischennige, Schewinge, Fridsoere, Westgeiltbeof, Wardwithe, Uilerve, Fowenge and Withfange*. This Charter is dated *An. 1133*. That of King *Edward III*, dated the 16th Year of his Reign sets forth, that this Hospital was founded to maintain all poor sick Persons resorting to it till they were well, and Women with Child, till deliver'd, as also their Children, if their Mothers dy'd, till they were seven Years of Age; besides several Chancies and other Alms-Deed, and the Master, Brothers and Sisters; and that in Regard their Revenues were but small, to bear so great an Expence, he therefore confirm'd their Exemption from all Duties to the Crown.

HOLY-INNOCENTS

Hospital, near Lincoln.

8 BY Inquisition taken in the Reign of King *Edw. III*, it appear'd, that this Hospital had been founded by King *Henry I*, for ten Lepers and a Warden, with two Chaplains and a Clerk; the Lepers to be put in by the King, or by the Mayor and good Men of *Lincoln*. The Revenues belonging to it were particularly recited by the Jury employ'd, who said, there were at that Time in the Hospital nine Brothers and Sisters, only one of them a Leper, who had not been admitted upon Charity but for 100 Shillings he gave the Warden, contrary to the Foundation of King *Henry I*, as also that there were seven Women living like Sisters, contrary to the said Foundation, who came not in the right Way, but by Money. King *Henry* the Second's Charter recites and confirms all Donations made to this Hospital.

9 That of the 35th of *Henry VI*, gave this Hospital and all its Revenues, after the Death of the then Warden, to *William Sutton*, Master of the Order of *Burton St. Lazarus Jerusalem in England*, Warden of the Hospital of *St. Giles*, of Lepers, without *London*, and to his Brethren and their Successors, for the maintaining of three Lepers of the King's House, when there should be any such.

ILLEFORD

Hospital, in Essex.

10 R *Alph Baldock*, Bishop of *London*, having made a Visitation of this Hospital, in the Year 1346, and found the same much abus'd and perverted, set forth a Regulation for the same, wherein he says, it had been founded by the Abbess and Nuns of *Barking*, for thirteen Leprous Brethren, two Chaplains and a Clerk, and then directs, 1st, That the aforesaid Number of thirteen Lepers be constantly maintain'd there, according to the first Institution; 2d, That the said Lepers be alternatively put into the Hospital by the Abbess and the Master thereof; 3d, That no marry'd Leper be admitted unless the Wife at the same Time become a Nun, and they be so old, that there can be no Danger of Incontinency; 4th, That all the Lepers be present at Divine Service in the Church; 5th, That the Chaplains have Power to absolve the Lepers and administer the Sacraments to them; 6th, That the said

Lepers eat and lye together apart from the said Chaplains, DUGD. Vol. 2. and no Woman to be admitted into the Hospital, except the Abbess and the Nuns coming with her; Pag. 7th, That none be guilty of Detraction; 8th, That the Lepers go not out of their Enclosure without Leave, and that not to be ganted without Cause shewn; 9th, That the Master-Leper call a Chapter every Week, and punish such as offend; 10th, That the Abbess appoint a Lay-Master over the Hospital to take Care of the same; 11th, That such as were admitted should vow Chastity, and Obedience to the Abbess of *Barking*, and to have nothing they could call their own, &c.

St. PETER'S

Hospital, at York.

T Here are two Charters of King *Edward I*. the first 392 of the 11th, the other of the 22d Year of his Reign, reciting and confirming all Grants made to this Hospital. The first of them inserts one of King *Henry I*, wherein he confirms all the Donations made to it by *Enstacius Fitz-John, Lambert de Fossegate*, and others; likewise one of King *John*, and another of King *Henry II* to the same Effect. In the second he 393 inserts Charters of *Henry the First* and the Second; as also the Grants of *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle*, *Conanus Fitz Ely*, *Alan Percy*, *William Percy*, *Roger Mowbray*, *William*, the Son of *William* of 394 *Lancaster*, *Gilbert Fitz-Roger*, and *William Vesey*. 395

St. MARY MAGDALEN'S

Hospital at Colchester, in Essex,

W AS founded by *Endo*, Seneschal, or Steward to 396 King *Henry I*, by his Order, and confirm'd by King *Henry IV*, in the first Year of his Reign. King *Richard I*, in the first of his Reign, granted these Lepers a Fair Yearly on the Eve and Feast of *St. Mary Magdalen*.

St. JOHN and St. LEONARD'S

Hospitals at Ailesbury, in Buckinghamshire,

A Ppear by Inquisition taken the 34th of *Edward III*. to have been founded by *Robert Ihale*, *Robert Attehyde*, *William Fitz-Robert*, and *John Paltock*, for the Lepers and other Poor of *Ailesbury*; but the same, at the Time of this Inquisition were gone to Ruin, and their Revenues converted to the Use of Lay-Men.

BURTON LAZERS

Hospital, in Leicestershire,

W AS founded by *Roger Mowbray* for Lepers, under the Invocation of *St. Lazarus of Jerusalem*, and 397

DUGG. and by him endow'd with Lands at *Burton*. *Nigellus*
Vol. 2. *Mowbray* granted to this House the Tithe of all the
Pag. Meat and Drink spent in his House wherefoever he
 should be, enjoying his Heirs to observe the same.
 His Son *Roger* confirm'd all the Donations of his Pre-
 decessors. King *John* and King *Henry II.* did the like.
William Burdet, Knight, *Thurbert Rosbeby* and *John*
Digby, Knight, were Benefactors, and King *Edw. III.*
An. Reg. 8. exempted it from all Sorts of Taxes and
 Contributions whatsoever.

400 *St. Giles's Hospital without London, here again men-*
tion'd, was before spoken of.

Y A R U M

Hospital, in Yorkshire.

401 *Alan Wilton* founded and endow'd it with Lands at
Hooton, for which they were to pay him 2 Marks
 Yearly, for all Services except *Danegeld*, also other
 Lands at *Mydilton* for the Maintenance of 3 Chaplains,
 and of 13 Poor to be for ever allow'd Meat, Drink and
 Beds. Afterwards by another Deed, the said Founder
 gave this Hospital, which was of the Invocation of *St.*
Nicholas, to the Canons of *St. John Evangelist* of the
Park of Helagb. *Peter Brus* made the like Grant
 thereof to the said Canons, adding several Lands for
 Maintenance of the Brethren, with Liberty of grinding
 in his Mills and free Pasture for all their Cattel in his
 Lands, as appears by his two Deeds.

St. J A M E S's

Hospital, near Westminster.

402 THE Master of this Hospital being summon'd 22 *Ed. I.*
 to answer by what Warrant he claim'd *Sac* and
Soc, Tol and *Theam* in all his Lands, and a Fair of 7
 Days at his Hospital, by his Attorney produc'd the
 Charter of King *Henry*, Father to the said King *Ed-*
ward, granting to the Leprous Maidens of *St. James's*
without London, near Westminster, all their Lands with
Sac and *Soc*, &c. the same confirm'd by the said King
Edward, and that the same King then reigning had
 granted the Fair of seven Days, at the Feast of *St.*
James.

T A N R E G G E

Hospital, in Surrey,

403 FOUNDED by *Odo Dammartin*, who gave to three Priests
 there all his Lands of *Waringgeham* for the Main-
 tenance of the Poor and Sick, and the entertaining of
 Travellers, with a Windmill, &c. and by another Deed
 he gave them all his Relicks and Silver Cups, to make
 a Chalice, as also the Vestments, Books and all other
 Things belonging to his Chapel, besides Cows, &c.

St. JOHN BAPTIST's

Hospital, at Stanford, in Lincolnshire.

THE Charter of the 33d of King *Henry III.* recites
 that of King *Richard I.* of the first Year of his
 Reign, confirming to this Hospital of *St. John Baptist*
 and *St. Thomas* the Martyr, all the Land, &c. given
 them by one *Syward* the Founder, or any other. The
 same is again confirm'd by the Bull of Pope *Alexander*,
 which observes that the Hospital stood at the South End
 of *Stanford Bridge*.

S A N T I N G E F E L D

Hospital, near Wytslande.

THE Charter of King *Henry II.* confirm'd to this
 Hospital its Possessions, mentioning the same to
 be in *Bedfordshire*, the same seems also to have been con-
 firm'd 1 *Hen. IV.*, 1 *Hen. V.*, and 13 *Edw. IV.*

S C A R D E B U R G H

Hospital, in Yorkshire.

UPON Inquisition taken 26 *Edw. I.* it was found
 that the Hospitals of *St. Nicholas* and of *St. Tho-*
mas the Martyr were formerly founded by Burghers of
Scardeburgh, and that the Goods and Chattels of *St.*
Nicholas were to the Use of the Brothers and Sisters of
 the said Hospital; that none of the Town of *Scarde-*
burgh had dilapidated or injur'd the said Hospital, or ap-
 propriated to themselves any thing belonging to it, the
 Lands and Tenements being still in the Hands of the
 said Brothers and Sisters; that the Bailiffs of *Scarde-*
burgh, with 4 Men of the Place, did take the Accounts
 every Year. It enumerates their Cattle, &c. and adds,
 that the Hospital so founded by the Burghers, was always
 in their Custody, and that they plac'd a Master in it at
 their Will, ever since the Time of *Hugh Bulmere*, who
 first gave his Land to found the said Hospital, till the
 Time of *William Champeneys*, Master of the said House,
 whom *Roger Westyfe* ejected, with the Brothers and
 Sisters thereof, because he had falsly inform'd the King,
 That *H.* his Grandfather, had given a Carucate and a
 half of Land to the said Hospital.

St. G I L E S's

Hospital, without Shrewsbury.

KING *Henry II.* gave to the Poor of this House
 30s. Yearly out of his Farm at *Shrewsbury*; King
John both Hands full of every Sack of Corn brought
 into the Market, and one Handful of each Sack of
 Meal; and King *Henry III.* one Horse-Load every
 Day of dry Wood out of *Lynwood Forest*.

ROMENALE

ROMENALE

Hospital, in Kent.

THE Restoration Deed of *John Fraunceys* of the 37th Year of King *Edward III.* shews, that this Hospital was first founded by *Adam Cheryngs* for Lepers, in Honor of *St. Stephen* and *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, who also endow'd it, and had the same confirm'd by several Charters; but that through the Iniquity of succeeding Times, and no Lepers being found that would live in it, so that it had been abandon'd and run to Ruin: Wherefore the said *John Fraunceys*, then the true Patron of the said Hospital, desiring to restore the same, ordain'd, That, instead of the Lepers who us'd to dwell there, 2 Priests should be maintain'd in it, to perform the Divine Office, one of them to be Master, and upon his Death the Patron to present another to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the said Master to reside there, and sworn to defend and preserve the Possessions thereof, and to chuse a Chaplain for his Companion, whom, upon just Cause, he might put away and chuse another, &c. Dated *Ann. 1363.*

St. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Hospital, without the Walls of the City of Oxford.

IT appear'd by *Inspecimus*, 25 *Edw. III.* That King *Edward II.* had, in the Ninth Year of his Reign, appointed the following Orders for this Hospital viz. That there should be 6 infirm Brothers always in the Hospital, and 2 found to take Care of its Business, and each Brother to be allow'd 9d. per Week; that there should be a Priest, who should be Master of the Hospital, to say Mass daily, and to administer the Sacraments, his Salary 6 Marks per Annum; also a Priest to serve the Chapel.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY

Priory, of Canons-Regulars of St. Augustin, near Sarum, in Wiltshire.

8 *Maner Bysit*, Baron, the first Founder, erected this House for Leprous Women, and plac'd in it Secular Priests, whom he call'd, *Procurators for the Women.* *Herbert*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, chang'd those Priests into Canons-Regulars, and appropriated to them the Church of *Kidderminster*. King *Henry II.* confirm'd the Grant of the Founder of the Manor of *Bradley*. The Deed of *John de Rybrijs*, Lord of *Burgate*, confirm'd the Gift of the Lands and Advowson of the Church of *Kidderminster*, as was also done by *Roger*, Bishop of *Worcester*. King *Henry III.* by two several Charters, the first dated the 11th, and the other the 54th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Donations made to this Hospital.

St. THOMAS of ACON'S

Hospital, in London.

THE Charter of the 14th of *Edw. III.* confirms the 411 Donation made by *Thomas Helles* to this Hospital of *St. Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury*, of *Acon*, being the Land once belonging to *Becket*, the Father of *St. Thomas the Martyr* aforesaid, in the Parish of *St. Mary Colechurch*, with several other Grants and Donations. *Geoffry Fitz-Peter*, Earl of *Essex*, granted to the Brothers of this Hospital the Custody of that of *St. John Baptist at Berchamstede*, and King *Edward I.* gave them the Advowson of the Church of *Rothley*, in *Leicestershire*.

Upon Application made 23 *Hen. VI.* that many of the Evidences of this House had been lost and destroy'd, the Parliament then sitting granted all that had been desir'd in the Petition, viz. That the Master and Brethren of this Hospital might, by that Name, plead and be impleaded, purchase Lands, have a common Seal, and choose their own Master, presenting him to the Ordinary, that they might not be charg'd with Corrodies, or Pensions, that their Lands should be confirm'd to them, &c.

St. JOHN BAPTIST'S

Hospital, at Lynn, in Suffolk.

ONE *Ulfketel*, Son of the Nun at *Sceringes*, gave 413 to this Hospital his Land at *Lynn*, being 40 Foot in Breadth, and in Length as much as the adjacent Lands, for the Maintenance of poor People, and the Burgers of that Town presented the Master thereof, till the Time of *John Ely*, Bishop of *Norwich*.

St. MARY MAGDALEN'S

Hospital, at Lynn.

BY the Visitation made by *Thomas*, Archbishop of 414 *Canterbury*, and *Robert Winchelsey*, *Ann. 1174*, it appears, That *Peter* the Chaplain was the Founder; and it was then ordain'd, That those who had taken upon them the Habit of the House, should observe Brotherly Charity among themselves, behaving themselves soberly, chastly, modestly, peaceably, and meekly; if any were a Detractor, or turbulent, to be punish'd, and if incorrigible, expell'd; that 12 Brothers and Sisters should be maintain'd, to have a common Seal, which, with the Books, Church-Stuff and Money, to be kept by the infirm Brothers, under 3 Keys, &c.

KINEWALDEGRAVES

Hospital, in Yorkshire.

THE Charter of the First of King *Edward III.* re- 415 cites and confirms all Donations made to this Hospital; and sets forth; That several Archbishops of
S f York

DUGD.
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Pag.

412

the
Leopards
of those
times
was the
found
Dyfford
g.b.

DUGD. *Tork* were Benefactors to the poor Sisters of it. The
Vol. 2. Invocation was of St. Mary Magdalen.
Pag.

St. MARGARET'S
Hospital, at Huntingdon.

- 417 THE Charter of the 12th of King Edward III. seems to make *Malcolm* King of Scots the Founder, and recites other Donations by several Persons, which it also confirms.

HOMCHURCH
Hospital, in Essex,

- 418 WAS a Cell to the Hospital of St. Bernard de Mense in Savoy, and the Master and Brethren were removeable at the Will of the Master of the said St. Bernard, being no Body corporate, and having no Seal.

HERBALDOUNE
Hospital, in Kent.

KING Henry II. gave to the Lepers of this Hospital 20 Marks Yearly, out of his Exchequer, till the like Sum should be otherwise settled.

St. SEPULCHRE
Hospital, at Hedon, in Yorkshire.

THE Charter of the 19th of Edward II, reciting and confirming all Donations made to this Hospital, says, that *Alan Fitz-Osbern* was the Founder thereof for Lepers. Other Benefactors therein nam'd were *Adam Preston*, *Turstin*, the Son of *Peter Preston*, *Matthew Tunstal*, *William Laffels*, *Philip Langeberg*, &c.

HAVERING
Hospital, in Essex.

- 420 KING Henry II. gave to this Hospital of Lepers the Church of *Havering*, which with other Grants was confirm'd by King *Richard I.* and King *Henry III.* in the 37th Year of his Reign.

ELLESHAM
Hospital, in Lincolnshire.

Goslan Amundeville, by his Deed confirm'd this Hospital in the Possessions given it by *Beatrix*, his Grandmother the Foundress, his Father, Mother and Uncle, and promis'd never to consent that it should be given to any others, especially the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, but ever to remain to the Canons Regulars there serving God and the Poor. *Walter*, *William* and *Elias Amundevil* and *John Dyve* also confirm'd the same. The Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem having by Fraud obtain'd this House of the Patron *Jollan Amundevil*, were oblig'd at his Request by Pope *Alexander* to quit the same.

St. MARY'S
Hospital, at Dover.

KING Henry III. by 2 Charters, of the 11th and the 13th of his Reign, declares it was founded by *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of Kent, and gives to it the Tenth of all the Profits accruing to him by the Passage of the said Port, as also 12*l.* per Annum more of the Exports thereof, besides the Tithe above mention'd.

CONYNGESHEVED
Hospital, in Lancashire.

KING Edward II. by Charter of the 12th of his Reign, recites and confirms all the Grants of the several Donors to this Hospital, in the first of the Founder *William of Lancaster*, who gave to it all *Conyngesheved*, with other Lands, and the Advowson of the House of Lepers at *Kendal*. The other Principal Benefactors were *Robert Boivil*, *William Benetham*, *John Mortyn* and *John Huddleston*.

Magnus King of Man and the Isles exempted the Ships belonging to this Hospital from paying any Duties in his Dominions, and commanded all his Officers to protect them.

St. JOHN BAPTIST'S
Hospital, at Coventry.

Laurence, Prior of Coventry, and his Convent, gave to this Hospital for the Maintenance of the Poor and Sick, the Ground whereon it stood, with all its Appurtenances, confirm'd by *Edmund*, Archdeacon of Coventry, *Richard* Archbishop of York, and Pope *Honorius* the 3d, An. 1221. King Henry III. in the 45th Year of his Reign granted Licence to the Brothers and Sisters of this House to go or send abroad any Messengers to gather Alms for them, during the Space of seven Years, and enjoyn'd all Persons to defend and assist them.

- 429 In the Year 1425, *Richard Crosby* being Prior of *Conventry*, and *Thomas Everdon* Master of this Hospital, it was decreed and ordain'd by them, with the Consent of most of the Brothers and Sisters of the House, that the Prior and Convent should be allow'd as Founders of the said Hospital, and *Edmund*, the Archdeacon, as chief Benefactor; that the Master pay due Obedience to the Prior, who to have the whole Disposal of the Master, Brothers and Sisters; the said Prior to have the Liberty of making a Visitation of the Hospital yearly; the Master to have the Management of the Revenues of the Hospital, and to be answerable for the Waste of the same; the Brothers and Sisters at their Admittance to take the Vows of Chastity, Poverty and Obedience; none to be Master but a Priest, of approv'd Life and Conversation; he and the Brothers and Sisters to use the same decent Habit as their Predecessors had done, that is, the upper Garment Black, or of a dark Colour, and on that a Tunick or Gown, every way close, with a black Cross on it, all of a decent Length, with Mantles having a black Cross on them, without which never to go abroad. Underneath a Scapular of the same Colour, with a black Cross. The Sisters also to wear white Veils, with Hoods and Mantles down to their Heels, or close Cloaks when they go abroad: They shall also have the usual Linen, unless any will abstain out of Devotion; the Master, Chaplains and Brothers to say the Divine Office, according to the Use of *Salum*, the Lay-Brothers and Sisters to say other Prayers in Lieu thereof. The Sisters to be intent upon serving the Sick; the Seal of the Hospital to be there safely kept under 3 Keys, one kept by the Master, and the other two by the eldest Brother and Sister; the Hospital to have the Liberty of burying, paying yearly one Pound of Wax for the same; the Master and Brothers to pay to the Poor and Monastery 21 s. 4 d. yearly, as an Acknowledgement for all the Lands they hold of them, &c.

BRUGWALTER

Hospital, in Somersetshire,

- 432 Founded by *William Briewer*, and maintain'd thirteen Poor, besides the Religious Men and Travelers. *Robert*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, appropriated to it the Church of *St. Gregory*, at *Wemedon*, that of *Lanteglos* by *Peter*, Bishop of *Exeter*, as also that of *Morwenestow*, in *Cornwal*.

BRUGENORTH

Hospital in Shropshire.

- 433 BY Inquisition taken 14 *Edw. IV*, it was found, that *Ralf Lefstrange* had founded this Hospital of the Invocation of *St. John Baptist*, Time out of Mind, for one Master, or Warden, and several Secular Brothers, to perform the Divine Service to entertain the Poor, Sick and Lame, and gave to it several Lands for ever. The Lineal Kinsman and Heir of the said Founder was then *John*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

St. JOHN'S

Hospital, in the City of Wells.

HUGH, Bishop of *Lincoln*, was the Founder, *Jocelin*, Bishop of *Bath*, and *Edmund Lyons*, Knight, Benefactors. The Revenues declin'd, for at first they had 200 Marks. 434

STRODE

Hospital, in Kent.

THE Charter of the 6th of *Edward III*, recites and confirms the Foundation-Deed, and several other Donations to it. According to the same it was founded by *Gilbert*, Bishop of *Rochester*, to receive and cherish the Poor, Weak, Infirmit, and such as could not help themselves, as well those known in the Neighbourhood, as those that came from remote Parts, that they might be competently furnish'd with Beds, Meat and Drink, till they dy'd, or could safely depart, and others to be always receiv'd in the Place of those that dy'd, or went away. The Master or Governor to be a regular Person, and to have with him so many regular Clergy-men as might decently perform the Service of God, and at least 2 Masses be said every Day, one for the living, and the other for the dead Benefactors. He gave to this Hospital the Church of *Aileford*, with all its Appurtenances, the Governor paying 2 Marks a Year to the Monks of *Rochester*; as also the Churches of *St. Margaret*, *Halling*, *St. Nicholas Strode*, &c. with like Acknowledgements; and the Master and Hospital to be subject to none but the Pope, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Archbishop of *Rochester*. All this was confirm'd by *Ralph*, Prior of *Rochester*, *Hubert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, King *Richard* and the aforesaid King *Edward*; who, by another Charter of the 16th of his Reign, gave Licence to *Mary St. Paul* Countess of *Pembroke*, to bestow her Manor of *Strode* on any House of Religious Men or Women, built or to be built, with a Non-obstante to the Statute of *Mortmain*. 435 437

SHIREBURN

Hospital, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

HUGO de *Puteaco*, Bishop of *Durham*, built this Hospital, and gather'd into it all the Lepers throughout his Diocese, providing them proper Dwellings, and endowing it with Lands and Churches.

SUTTON

Hospital, in Yorkshire.

Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, Earl of *Essex*, gave to *William Wrotham*, Archdeacon of *Tanton*, all the Land

DUGD. Land he held of him, to build an Hospital in Honor of the *Holy Trinity* and *St. Mary*, and all the Heavenly Powers and Saints, to maintain there 13 Poor, and 3 Chaplains; and therefore ordain'd, That they should enjoy the said Lands of *Sutton*, free from all Lay-Exactions.

MERLEBERGE

Hospital, in Wiltshire.

THE Charter of the 16th of King *John* confirms to this Hospital of *St. John Baptist*, and the Brothers and Sisters of the same, all the Lands given them by *Henry Kenet*, *John Fitz-Alarick*, &c. *Levenoth Fitz-Levenoth* seems to have been the Founder.

St. LAWRENCE's

Hospital, near Bristol, in Somersetshire.

438 THE Charters of the 9th of King *John*, and 32d of *Henry III.*, confirm several Donations to this Hospital of Lepers.

BOCLAND

Hospital, in Somersetshire.

L Orette, Countess of *Leicester*, gave to GOD, *St. Mary*, and *St. John Baptist*, and to the Blessed Poor of the Hospital of *Jerusalem*, for the Maintenance of the Sisters of *Bockland*, and to find a Chaplain to say the Mass of our Lady there every Day, all her Lands of *Noteston* and *Ynesford*, with several other Parcels.

St. THOMAS's

Hospital, in the Borough of Southwark

439 P Eter de Rupibus, Bishop of *Winchester*, founded and endow'd it with 343 *l. per Annum*. It appear'd by *Inspeximus* 8 *Edw. II.*, that *Gilbert*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, granted to the Master and Brothers of this Hospital, the Advowson of the Church of *Blechyngelagh*, in Exchange for all the Lands and Tenements the said Master and Brothers had in the Towns of *Redynton*, *Randon*, *Mycham* and *Croydon*.

DOMUS DEI, or MAISON DIEU,

that is, the

HOUSE of GOD,

Hospital, in Southampton.

T Here are two Charters of King *Edward III.* The first of them of his 6th Year recites and confirms

all Grants, and particularly that of *Roger de Hampton*, Duke of all his Land, Houses and Revenues within and without the Town of *Hampton*, and those of *Margery Pag Redvares*, *Robert Bonbayt*, *James Issembard*, *Adam Kampelin*, &c. The other Charter grants the Custody of this Hospital to the Provost and Scholars of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*. That of the 8th of King *Richard II.* exempts this Hospital from the Payment of Tenth and Fifths due from the County of *Southampton*. Lastly, that of the 1st *Edw. IV.* bestows the Alien Priory of *Shireburn* on the said Hospital.

SANDON

Hospital, in Surrey.

W illiam Percy, by Deed, gave to the Church of the *Holy Ghost*, of the Hospital of *Sandon*, and the Master and Brothers there serving God, for the Maintenance of 6 Chaplains, all his Lands in the Manor of *Fosse-ton*, mention'd in the said Deed, as also a Revenue of 20 Marks, paid him by the Monastery of *Sallay*, for his Manor and Forest of *Giseburn*.

By Contract between Brother *Giles*, Prior of *Sandon*, and *Wymund Ralegh*, Knight, the Brothers of this Hospital oblig'd themselves to keep a Lamp and a Candle of two Pounds continually burning before the Altar of the Blessed Virgin in their Church, where the Heart of the Founder *William Percy*, and the Body of his Wife *Joanna* lay, during the Time that any Mass was saying at any Altar in the said Church; and in case they fail'd, the Bishop was authoriz'd to compell them.

King *Henry VI.* in his 14th Year, granted Leave to unite this Hospital with all its Revenues to that of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, in *Southwark*.

ROUNCEVAL

Hospital, near Charing-Cross, in the Suburbs of London.

4 BY Inquisition taken 7 *Rich. II.*, it was found, That *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, had, by his Deed, confirm'd by King *Henry*, given to the Hospital of *Rounceval*, a Messuage and certain Lands and Tenements at *Charing*, where the said Hospital and Chapel stood, which said Lands had been taken into the Hands of the aforesaid King *Richard*; and the Jurors farther return'd, that the Ground on which the said Hospital and Chapel stood was not the King's, and therefore the keeping of the said Hospital did not belong to the King.

St. JOHN's

Hospital, without the East-Gate of Oxford.

K ING *Henry III.* in the 17th Year of his Reign, founded this Hospital, not far from the East-*Bridge*, and laid the First Stone, that there the Sick and Travellers

travellers might be cur'd and reliev'd. The Charter of the 15th of the said King, gave to this Hospital the Mill at *Edendon*, with other Parcels of Land, and particularly that which was the Garden of the *Jews*, in the suburbs of *Oxford*, reserving to the said *Jews* a convenient Place near it, to bury their Dead. He also ordain'd, That the said Hospital, when he came to *Oxford*, should be allow'd 100 such Portions as he us'd daily to give to the Poor. By another Charter of the 1st of his Reign, the same King gave a Part of *Shute* Wood, the Limits thereof therein describ'd.

NEWSTEDE

Hospital, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

WILLIAM de Angigny the Third, gave to this Hospital of the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin of his own Foundation, and seated at the Bridge of *Wass*, between *Stamford* and *Offington*, the Place where the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* stood, with the Court adjoining, the Mill at *Offington*, with other Lands particularly describ'd in his Deed; as also the Tithe of all the Bread of his House. He likewise ordain'd, That the Master of the Hospital should be a Priest and Canon Regular, and to have another Canon with him to say Mass for the Living and the Dead, with proper Ministers to assist them; that 7 infirm poor Persons should be maintain'd out of the Revenues of the Hospital, allowing them necessary Food and Cloathing, with 7 Beds for them to lye in, and all Things thereunto belonging; and in case the Revenues should increase, the Number of the Poor to be also augmented. By another Deed the said Founder confirm'd his former, and added other Donations, ordaining, that there should be 2 Priests, one of them to say Mass every Day for the Dead, and the other according to the Time; as also one Deacon and one Clerk to serve the said Priests, and 13 Beds for Poor. *William d'Aubigny* the Fourth, confirm'd all his Father's Grants by particular Deed; as did King *Edward III.* in the 11th Year of his Reign, reciting in his Charter all the particular Donations.

St. JOHN BAPTIST'S

Hospital, at Nottingham.

Walter Grey, Archbishop of *York*, Ann. 1241. ordain'd, That the Master or Warden of this Hospital should take care, that there should be always in it 2 Priests to perform the Divine Office; that all the Brothers should rise so early to sing Matins, that they might be ended before break of Day, and afterwards to sing the other Hours at their proper Times; that they should be obedient to their Master, and none keep any thing he could call his own, or if any did so during 7 Days to be then excommunicated; the Master to convert any thing he had of his own to the publick Use; and if any one dy'd possess'd of any thing particular, to be deny'd Christian Burial, and the Brothers to cast on him what he had, saying, *Thy Money be with thee to Perdition*. None to have a Chest lock'd, unless

it belong'd to his Office; all of them to eat, cloath and Drink alike, and to eat flesh only three Days in the Week, viz. *Sundays, Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, without Leave of the Master; all to eat together in the Refectory in Silence, unless Necessity requir'd them to whisper any thing; all to lye in one Dormitory in Drawers and Shirts, for such Garments as they us'd instead of Shirts; all of them to be chaste and sober; to be temperate in Diet and apply the Revenues and Alms to the Use of the Poor; to wear a regular Habit of Russet and black Cloth; not to admit more Brothers or Sisters than were requisite to serve the Sick, and look to the Affairs of the House; any Brother being a Drunkard, or Lewd, if not mending, to be expell'd; no Brother to wander abroad without the Master's Leave; to pray for the Dead, &c.

Another Hospital in the Town of Nottingham.

KING Richard III. in the 16th Year of his Reign, granted his License to *John Plumtre*, of *Nottingham*, to found an Hospital there of 2 Chaplains, one of them to be Master or Warden; and 13 Widows decay'd with Age and Poverty, and to endow the same with 11 Messuages and other Possessions. The said *John Plumtre* having built this Hospital at the end of *Nottingham* Bridge, under the Invocation of the *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin, instituted in the Chapel of the same, a perpetual Chantry of 2 Chaplains, one of them to be Master or Warden, the other Secondary Chaplain; the Corporation of *Nottingham* and the Prior of *Lenton* to present to the said Chantry after his Death, and each of those Chaplains to have 100 Shillings a Year Pension. This Instrument is dated in the Year 1400.

St. JOHN BAPTIST'S

Hospital, at Ludlow, in Shropshire,

WAS founded by *Peter Undergod*, near the Bridge of *Temed* Water, for a Master and Religious Brothers, and endow'd by him with several Lands, authorizing the Brothers, after his own Death, to chuse their own Masters for ever, without any Obstruction; and the said Master and Brothers to admit such as they should think fit into their Brotherhood, and to receive the Poor and Infirm, and to do all such other Things as should become Religious Men.

King *Henry III.* by his Charter, dated the 8th Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Grant made to this Hospital by *Walter Lacy* of the Lands given it by the Founder.

The HOUSE of CONVERTS,
in the Suburbs of London.

KING Henry III. in the 16th Year of his Reign, granted 700 Marks a Year to the Church of the converted *Jews* he had founded in *Newstreet*, between the Old and the New Temple, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the Maintenance of the said Converts, and

DUGD and building of their Church and other Structures. He also enjoin'd the Lord Chief Justice of England, or Lord Chancellor, That either of them, if both were not present, should lay before him or his Heirs, any Business the said Converts should have to propose, if they could not come themselves. By another Charter of the 33d Year of the same King's Reign, he gives to this House all the Lands and Tenements that had belong'd to *Constantine Aluf*, in London, and were escheated to him by reason of the Felony for which the said *Constantine* had been hang'd.

LECHLADE

Hospital, in Gloucestershire,

451 OF the Invocation of St. *John Baptist*, founded by *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal*, Brother to King *Henry III*, who, by Charter of the 39th of his Reign, confirm'd the same, and the Possessions and Liberties grant- ed to it; and by another Charter of his 54th Year, he confirm'd to it the Hermitage of *Lovebyry*, in *Which- wood Forest*.

King *Edward IV*, in the 12th Year of his Reign, gave to his Mother *Cecily*, Dutches of *York*, the Advow- son of this Hospital, with Leave to convert the same into a perpetual Chantry of 3 Chaplains, to be call'd St. *Mary's* Chantry, in the Church of *Lechlade*, and the Priests belonging to it Chaplains of the same, who might, by that Name, plead and be impleaded in all Courts, before all Judges. And the Revenues of the said Hospital being much impair'd, he empower'd the Prior thereof to convey the same and all its Possessions to the said Chaplains. Furthermore, he permitted *John Twyne* of *Cirencester*, to institute a Chantry, authorizing his aforesaid Mother *Cecily*, and her Chap- lains, to settle on the Chaplain of this Chantry 10 Marks per Annum.

LEDBURY

Hospital, in Herefordshire.

453 THE Charter of the 2d of King *Edward III*, recites and confirms all Donations made to it, and sets forth, That it was founded by *Hugh Foliot*, Bishop of *Hereford*, under the Invocation of St. *Catherine*, Vir- gin; and that he gave to it several Churches and Parcels of Land, as was also done by *John Stanford*, *Peter Benington*, &c.

St. LEONARD'S

Hospital, at Leicester.

454 ROBERT, the 3d Earl of *Leicester*, call'd *Blanc Maines*, or, white Hands, was the Father of *William*, a Leper, who founded this Hospital.

LANGRIGH

Hospital, in - - - -

A *Lan Singleton* confirm'd to St. *Saviour's* under *Lang- righ*, and the Brothers there, 4 Acres of Land at *Dilewarke*, which had been given to the same by his Father *Richard*. *Walter Matun* conferr'd on it several Lands at *Riblecyster* describ'd in his Deed.

GAUNT, or BILLESWIKE

Hospital, near Bristol, in Gloucestershire.

ROBERT Gurnay founded this Hospital of the Invoca- tion of St. *Mark*, for a Master and 3 Chaplains, and for feeding of 100 Poor daily, for ever, endowing it; for which Purpose he bestow'd on it all his Manor of *Poulet*, and several other Possessions, as also his Houses at *Billeswike*, saving only to himself his Lodging when he should come thither, without any Burden to the Master, Chaplains or Poor; ordaining, That, upon a Vacancy of a Master, the Chaplains should chuse an- other, to be presented to him, or his Heirs; and if they should refuse him without good Cause, the Bishop of *Worcester* might, nevertheless, admit him. He also directed, That each of the aforesaid 100 Poor should have a Loaf of the Weight of 45 Shillings, with a suf- ficient Quantity of Pottage made with Oatmeal, and that the Bread should be of equal Parts of Bean Flow- er and Barley.

GLANFORDBRIGGE

Hospital, in Yorkshire.

POPE Gregory ordain'd, That whereas *Ralph Paynel*, Knight, had complain'd to him, that the Abbot and Monastery of *Selby*, in *Yorkshire*, had converted to their own Use this Hospital, founded by his An- cestors, for the Relief of the Poor; the Bishop, Dean and Chancellor of *Lincoln* should examine the same and do Justice, and it was given for the said *Paynel*, so that one of the Brethren of the Monastery should be chosen to have the Custody of the Hospital, to reside there, and to do nothing with the Revenues thereof, but only to relieve the Poor.

St. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Hospital, in Gloucestershire.

IT was found by Inquisition, 30 *Edw. III*, that one *Nicholas Walred*, a Chaplain, in the Reign of King *Henry II*, began to build the Bridge call'd *Westbrugge*; to whom many Workmen resorted, to whom one *William Myparty*, once an Inhabitant of *Gloucester*, af- fociated himself, and built a little Spot of Ground he held

D. held of the King in Capite for the said *Nicholas*, himself, and other Workmen residing there, where afterwards the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew of Gloucester* stood, and the said *William* continu'd there all the rest of his Life, with the other Workmen and sick Persons of both Sexes, and promis'd that House for the Use of the Work and for the Sick; and the said *Nicholas* and *William* liv'd there long ago, Time out of Mind, with a Chaplain in the Habit of an Hermit, who was Governor of the House. They liv'd upon the Alms of the Faithful; and so continu'd successively till King *Henry* the Son of King *John*, at the Request of Queen *Ellenor*, his Consort, by his Charter, gave to the Brothers and Sisters plac'd in this same Hospital by the said King *Henry*, the Church of *St. Nicholas* in *Gloucester*, for the Maintenance of the Poor and Sick of the said Hospital; this was in the 13th Year of the said King *Henry* III. who in his 49th Year also gave to those Brothers a small Piece of Land on *Gloucester* Road, and as Patron and Founder gave them Leave to chuse their Prior. The Bishops of *Worcester* us'd to make a Visitation of this Hospital, but upon what Title is unknown. It contain'd a Master and three Brothers, besides the Poor.

GRETHAM

Hospital, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

57 **R**obert, Bishop of *Durham*, founded this Hospital, of the Invocation of *St. Cuthbert*, and gave to it for the Maintenance of the Master, Brothers and Poor resorting to it all his Manor of *Gretham*, with its Appurtenances, and the Advowson of the Church thereof to be converted to their own Use, and the said Manor to be free from all Sorts of Charges, or Encumbrances whatsoever. He also granted forty Days Indulgence to any Person that having confess'd, and being contrite, should make any Donation to this Hospital. Approv'd and confirm'd by the Prior and Convent of *Durham*, An. 1262.

*St. NICHOLAS, St. CATHERINE
and St. THOMAS the Martyr's*

Hospital, at Eastbrigge, in Canterbury.

58 **T**HE Charter 7 *Edw.* II. recites and confirms all Grants made to this Hospital, and shews, that *William Cokyn*, Citizen of *Canterbury*, appointed the Poor and Sick Brothers of these Hospitals, which were afterwards united, making them Heirs of all his Goods and Chattels.

BOLTON

Hospital, in Northumberland.

Robert Roos founded this Hospital of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, and gave to it, for the Maintenance of

three Brothers and Chaplains, and thirteen Lepers only D U D G. Males, and other Lay-Brothers, all the Town of *Boston*, with other Possessions, exempting it from entering of himself, his Heirs, Dogs, Hawks, or Horses. The Master to furnish the Chaplains, and the aforesaid Brothers plentifully and lawfully with Diet and Clothes of the Alms given or to be given, and all that remain'd over and above to be spent in entertaining of the Poor and Travellers. He also appointed the Abbot of *Bywal*, and the Prior of *Kirkham* Wardens of this Hospital, for electing of a Master, and ordering of all other Things, joyntly and not severally. If any Master happen'd to prove incorrigible in any Crime, after three Admonitions he was to be expell'd.

BASINGSTOKE

Hospital, in Hampshire,

WAS founded by King *Henry* III. for maintaining the Ministers of the Altar of *CHRIST*, who were declining, or growing weak.

St. CATHERINE'S

Hospital, near the Tower of London.

Queen *Elenor*, Dowager of King *Henry* II. granted 460 to this Hospital and to the Master and Brothers thereof, all her Lands and Revenues in the County of *Kent*, and in the Town of *Rood* in *Hertfordshire*, and a Piece of Land in *East-Smithfield*, free from all Burdens; reserving to herself and the succeeding Queens of *England* full Power to place a Master or Warden therein, and of making such Alterations as should be for the Advantage of the Hospital. She directed that out of the aforesaid Revenues should be maintain'd a Master and three Brothers, one of them every Day to say the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, and the other for the Dead; and that every Day in the Year till the 16th of *November*, there should be given to 24 Poor 12 d. each, for the aforesaid Souls, and on the said 16th of *November*, being the Day on which King *Henry* died, one half Penny each to 1000 Poor. Six of the aforesaid 24 Poor to be Scholars, to assist the Chaplains in the Church at Divine Service. When the Revenues of the Hospital should increase, the Number of the Chaplains, Poor, Clerks and Women to be also augmented. This Deed was dated, An. 1273.

St. JOHN BAPTIST'S

Hospital, in Exeter.

Gilbert and *John*, Merchants of *Exeter*, and Sons of *John Long* were the Founders. The Bishop of *Exeter* the Modern. Here were five Priests, nine Boys and twelve Poor. 461

St. PAUL'S

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St. PAUL's

Hospital, at Norwich.

FOUNDED by Edward II. Bishop of Norwich.

St. GILES's

Hospital, in Norwich

Walter Suffeld, alias Calthorpe, Bishop of Norwich the Founder, for a Master, three Priests, and twelve poor Women, Sisters.

WELL

Hospital, in -----

BY Licence of 16 Edw. III, founded by Ralf Nevil, for three Chaplains, certain poor and infirm Persons and other Works of Charity, and endow'd by him with twelve Messuages, twelve Cottages, three hundred Acres of Arable Land, thirty Acres of Meadow, the Advowson of the Church of Well, &c.

PONTEFRAC T

Hospital, in Yorkshire.

KING Edward III, in the 15th Year of his Reign, granted Leave to William Tabouere to found this Hospital, with an Oratory, for one Chaplain and eight Poor, he endowing the same with some Possessions.

ELSING-SPITTLE,

in the City of London.

462 WILLIAM ELSYNG, Citizen of London, founded this College of one Warden, and four Secular Priests, and an Hospital of distressed People, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin, and endow'd it with his Houses and Tenements in the Parishes of St. Alphege and St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, with Licence of King Henry III. to which he added all his Tenements, Houses and Revenues in St. Laurence Jury and St. Martins in the Fields, conferring the Advowson and Direction of the same on the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who were to appoint the Warden and the two first Priests, saving to himself the Nomination of the 3d and 4th Priests; the said Warden to be also Rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury, and to swear Obedience to the Chapter of St. Pauls, and pay them one Mark and a

half Yearly, as an Acknowledgment. The said Rector Du also to find, besides the aforeaid four Priests, one Parish Priest, and to take Care that there be no Neglect in serving the Parish. None to be Warden and Rector but a Priest, nor to have any other Benefice elsewhere. The Warden to swear he will justly administer the Revenues of the Hospital, and within three Days after his Admission to View, with the four Chaplains, what Cash is in the common Chest; the Warden and Chaplains to say the Divine Office daily in the Church in their Surplices and Amuces, and also to say Mass, as also the Service for the Dead; the Warden to take Charge of the Revenues, and to maintain himself and the other Priests decently; the four Priests to have Yearly an entire Garment of the same Colour, viz. a Tunick, a Supertunick or Cassock, a long Cloak, and a Hood, with Furs to the Cassock and Hood, the Price of the whole Robe with the Furs not to exceed 30s. and that of the Warden, as being to appear abroad more, not to exceed 40s. each Priest to be allow'd Yearly for Linnen, Shoes and other Necessaries 20s. and the Warden 40s. the Warden Yearly to account before the two eldest Priests; upon the Vacancy of the Warden, the eldest Priest to act as such till another be chosen: In regard that many poor People got their Bread by the Alms of good Christians, yet had no Lodging to entertain them, the Founder ordain'd, that there should always be Beds and Rooms for 100 Blind and other poor wretched Persons, with necessary Covering, &c. and when any one of them dy'd another to be chosen within a Fortnight, and poor Priests either Blind, or afflicted with the Palsy, to be prefer'd before all other wretched Persons. When the Beds or Bedding decay'd, the Warden to take care to have them mended, or new bought in their Stead; and therefore when any of the Poor dy'd, if they had any thing to leave it should belong to the Hospital. The Warden to find 10 Priests, besides the aforeaid four, who could sing indifferently to serve in the Church and House, allowing them not above 40 Shillings Yearly. This Deed was sign'd, An. 1331.

The same Founder, with the consent of Ralf, Bishop of London, fearing that the Secular Priests would not so exactly and zealously perform what he had enjoy'd as to the Service of the Poor, chang'd the said Seculars into Canons Regulars, continuing all other Regulations as they had been before.

BERKING CHURCH

Hospital, near the Tower of London.

Robert Denton, Chaplain, obtain'd License of King Edward III. in the 44th Year of his Reign, for the Payment of 40s. to found an Hospital in an House of his own, in the Parish of Berking-Church, London, for the poor Priests and other Men and Women in the said City, who suddenly fell into a Frenzy and lost their Memory, to reside there till cur'd, with an Oratory to the said Hospital of the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

King Richard II. by Charter dated the 2d Year of his Reign, authoriz'd the said Richard Denton, who had then chang'd his Mind as to this Hospital, to annex the same, and another Messuage in the Parish of St. Lawrence Pountney to the Hospital of St. Catherine, near the Tower of London.

The

*The Blessed VIRGIN MARY'S
Hospital, in Leicestershire.*

FOUNDED by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, with Licence of King Edward III. for one Master, and certain Chaplains, and endow'd for the Maintenance of the said Persons and of the Poor by him ordain'd to be receiv'd there. This another Manuscript says was a sumptuous Monastery entirely built by the said Duke for Canons Regulars, with an Hospital well dispos'd and distinguish'd for Men and Women, and so well provided, that no Hospital in England was more commodious. He began to build it in the Year 1330, and was bury'd there in 1361, having plac'd there a Dean, 12 Canons Prebendaries, and as many Vicars, with other necessary Attendants, as also 10 infirm poor People, and 10 lusty Women to serve the Infirm.

H E T H

Hospital, in Kent.

KING Edward III. in the 16th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to Hamon, Bishop of Rochester, to found an Hospital on his own Lands at Heath, for maintaining of 12 Poor, with a Non obstante to the Statute of Mortmain.

H O L B E C H E

Hospital, in Lincolnshire.

JOHN Kirketon, in Consideration of one Mark to be paid to King Edward III. in the 26th Year of the said King's Reign, obtain'd Licence to found an Hospital, in Honor of all Saints, in a Messuage of his own, at Holbeche, for one Chaplain Warden and fifteen Poor, and to give to the same the said Messuage, for the Maintenance thereof. The same King in his 32d Year authoriz'd the Founder to add other Revenues to his Hospital.

St. N I C H O L A S'S

Hospital, near York,

WAS of the Advowson, or Patronage of the Kings of England, and being visited, as such, by William Grenefeld, Lord Chancellor of England, in the Year 1303, the said Visitor found there many things alter'd and deprav'd, and therefore ordain'd, That all Brothers and Sisters admitted should be obedient to the Warden, always wear the Habit of the House, observe perpetual Continence, and be present at Mattins and Mass; that the Brothers and Sisters should not Cohabit under the same Roof, or be ever together in private, to avoid Scandal, and none of them to follow any Trade; that at their Death, they should leave all they had to the House. The Seal of the House to be kept

under three Keys, one in the Custody of the Master, DUGD. another of the Chaplain, and the 3d of a Lay Brother Vol. 2. appointed by the rest; and they to keep the Box in which Pag. the Offerings were put; none to be Warden of the House, but who should personally attend the same. Three Brothers to be chosen to manage Affairs, under the Warden, and they to take an Oath to perform all Things justly, and to be Yearly accountable to the Warden or his Deputy. King Richard II. confirm'd all Donations made to this Hospital.

B O W E S

Hospital, in the Isle of Gernesey.

KING Edward III. in the 35th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to Peter St. Peter of Guernesey, to found an Hospital at Bowes, at the Parish of St. Pierport, in the said Island, for a Warden and Brothers and Sisters, which he endow'd, as in the said Licence.

W O L V E R H A M P T O N

Hospital, in Staffordshire.

Clement Luson Chaplain, and William Waterfal of Wolverhampton paid five Marks to King Richard II. in the 16th Year of his Reign, for his Licence, for them to found this Hospital, for one Chaplain and six Poor, under the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, endowing the same with one Messuage and three Acres of Land.

H O L Y T R I N I T Y

Hospital, in New Sarum.

JOHN Chaundeler, Senior, gave King Richard II. in the 17th Year of his Reign 100 Shillings for his Licence, to build an Hospital in New Street, in New Sarum, in Honor of the Holy Trinity, for poor, weak and infirm Persons, and the Mayor of the said City to be Master thereof, and from Time to Time to dispose of the same.

King Henry IV. in the first Year of his Reign, granted Leave to Adam Tefsent, Mayor of New Sarum, to purchase Lands of the Yearly Value of 20 l. for the Increase of this Hospital.

K N O L S - A L M E S H O U S E

Hospital, at Pontfract, in Yorkshire.

ROBERT Knols, Knight, Citizen of London, and his Wife Constance, founded this Hospital, with a Chantry annex'd to it, in Honor of the Holy Trinity, for a Master and Warden, two Priests and thirteen poor infirm Persons, especially such as became poor by Misfortune, with two Servants to the said

DUGD. Vol. 2. Pag. said Poor; the Master to have twenty Marks for his Maintenance, the Chaplains ten Marks each, the thirteen Poor 34*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* among them, to maintain themselves in Meat and Drink, viz. three Farthings a Day each, out of his Coffers, dated *An.* 1385.

OKEHAM

Hospital, in Rutlandshire.

William Dalby of Exeter, by Licence of the 22d of King Richard II. founded this Hospital for two Chaplains, one of them to be perpetual Warden, the other removeable, and twelve poor Men; to which he gave one Messuage and two Acres of Land at Okeham, and granted the Advowson thereof to the Monastery of St. Anne of Carthusians, at Coventry, and the said Monastery had Leave to grant 40*l.* per Annum of their Revenues where they pleas'd to the Master of the said Hospital.

DONYNGTON

Hospital, in Berkshire.

474 Richard Abberbury, Knight, obtain'd Licence of King Richard II. in the 16th Year of his Reign, to build an Hospital for Poor, in his Manor of Donyngton, endowing the same with two Acres in the said Manor of Donyngton, and the Manor of Tisteley, for the said Poor, one of them to be over the rest, and to be call'd, Minister of God of the poor House at Donyngton.

THORTON'S

Hospital, at Newcastle upon Tine, in Northumberland.

KING Henry IV. in the 13th Year of his Reign, in Consideration of a certain Sum of Money, granted his Licence to Roger Thornton to build an Hospital, of the Invocation of St. Catherine, in a Messuage of his own at Sandbill, in Newcastle upon Tine, for one Chaplain, and nine poor Men and four Women, and the said Hospital to be incorporated, and the Chaplain to be Warden of the same; and that the said Wardens, Brothers and Sisters and their Successors, by the Name of Warden, Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of St. Catherine, call'd Thornton's Hospital, in Newcastle upon Tine, be capable of purchasing or receiving any Lands, Tenements or Possessions, and to plead or be impeached.

EWELME

Hospital, in Oxfordshire.

475 William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his Wife, for 250 Marks obtain'd Licence of King Henry VI. in the 15th Year of his Reign, to build this

Hospital for two Chaplains and thirteen poor Men, and D to incorporate the same and endow it with 100 Marks Vol per Annum. Pa 47

The said King, in the 20th Year of his Reign, granted the said Founders Leave to bestow on this Hospital the Manors of Mershe, Cannock and Ramragge.

This Hospital was founded in the Year 1448, and call'd God's House. One of the Chaplains was to instruct the Poor in religious Matters, the other to teach them as a Schoolmaster, and to have 10*l.* Salary; the Minister or Clerk sixteen Pence a Week, the other twelve, thirteen Pence a Week each.

SHIREBURNE

Hospital, in Dorsetshire.

Founded, with Licence of Henry VI. in the 16th Year of his Reign, by Robert Nevil, Bishop of Salisbury, Humphrey Stafford, Knight, Margaret Goghe, John Fauntberry and John Baret, in Honor of all Saints and St. John Baptist and St. John Evangelist, for twenty Brothers and twelve poor infirm Men, and four poor infirm Women, and one Chaplain. The Brothers Yearly, or when they should think expedient, were to chuse their Master from among themselves, and upon all Vacancies to admit other Brothers, and to have Power to depose and expel the Master and any of the Poor, and that they be capable of acting in all Respects as a Body corporate.

BOCKING

Hospital, in Essex.

KING Henry IV. for the Sum of 200*l.* Marks which he ow'd to John Doreward, Esq; remitted to him, granted him Licence to erect a Chantry in the Parish Church of Stanway, in Essex; and for 200 Marks more in like Manner remitted to give his Manor of Tendring to the Monastery of St. John of Colchester. Now the Letters Patents containing this Licence not having been executed in the Life of the said John Doreward, Esq; his Son, call'd also John Doreward, Esq; obtain'd Leave of King Henry VI. in the 18th Year of his Reign, for the Considerations aforesaid, in Lieu of what his Father had design'd, to build an Hospital, to be call'd Maison Dieu, or the House of God of Bocking, on two Acres of his own Land, near the said Town, for seven Poor to dwell there, one of them to be call'd Provost of the Town of Bocking, to have the absolute Government of the said Hospital; and that the said Founder might confer on this Hospital his Manor of Tendring, with other Possessions.

TODINGTON

Hospital, in Bedfordshire.

JOHN Broughton, by Licence of King Henry VI. in the 28th Year of his Reign, founded this Hospital of St. John Baptist, for one Chaplain and three poor Men,

D. Men, to be a Body Corporate. The said King also granted the Founder Leave to assign a Revenue of 8*l.* per Annum to the Nunnery of St. Margaret Deptford; and that the said Nuns, when this Hospital was built, might grant the said Revenue of 8*l.* per Annum, as also 100 Shillings Yearly of their own, to the said Hospital.

said Cardinal, such a House for 2 Chaplains, 35 Poor DUGD. and 3 Women, within the Precinct of the aforesaid Vol. 2. Hospital, and that the same should be call'd, *The New Pag.* *Alms-House of Noble Poverty, founded by Henry Cardinal of England and Bishop of Winchester; and the Rector or Warden and Chaplains thereof, to be a Body Corporate, independent of any other.*

RICHMOND

Hospital, in Yorkshire.

79 KING Henry VI, in the 26th Year of his Reign, finding the Hospital of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, the Patronage whereof belong'd to the Crown, utterly decay'd and ruin'd, and scarce able to maintain one Chaplain, and William Ayscough, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, having, with great Cost, restor'd the same, and designing to add another Chantry Priest to the former, the said King gave him the Advowson and Patronage of that Hospital.

STOCKFASTON

Hospital, in Leicestershire.

KING Edward IV, in the 5th Year of his Reign, 482 gave Licence to John Royvil to found this Hospital, for one Chaplain, and 3 poor Men, to be a Body Corporate, and to hold Lands to the Value of 10*l.* per Annum, above all Incumbrances.

DERTFORD

Hospital, in Kent,

FOUNDED by John Bamburgh, William Rothele, Roger Jones and Thomas Boost, in Honor of the Holy Trinity, for 5 Poor to be ever maintain'd, by the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish-Church of the Holy Trinity at Dertford, and the said Persons to be Masters of the Hospital, and a Body Corporate; and by Virtue of the Licence granted them by King Henry VI, in the 31st Year of his Reign, the said Founders were allow'd to settle 20*l.* per Annum, clear of all Taxes, for the Maintenance of the said Poor.

HEICHTHESBURY

Hospital, in Wiltshire,

FOUNDED by Margaret, Widow of Robert, Lord 483 Hungerford, Knight, John Cheyney of Pynne and John Mervyn, Esquires, with Licence of the 11th of Edward IV, for 1 Chaplain, 12 poor Men, and 1 Woman; the Chaplain to be Warden, and he and the Poor to be deem'd a Body Corporate, to act as such. The said House to be endow'd with the Manors of Cheverel-Burnel, and Cheverel-Hales, &c.

The SAVOY

Hospital, in the Suburbs of London.

Within the Precinct of the Hospital of the Holy-Cross, at Winchester, in Hampshire.

80 THE Charter of the 33d of Henry VI, sets forth, That he having granted to his Uncle Henry, Cardinal and Bishop of Winchester, several Lands and Revenues therein mention'd, for the Sum of 13350 Marks by him paid; all which several Lands and Possessions the said Cardinal had granted to the Master and Brethren of the Holy Cross, near Winchester, to found an Alms-house, for 2 Chaplains, 35 Poor, and 3 Women, under the Direction of the said Master and Brethren; and the said Alms-house going to Ruin, and the Revenues lying in common between it and the Hospital of the Holy Cross; the said King therefore authoriz'd Edmund, Duke of Somerset, Stephen Wilton, &c. to erect and constitute, according to the Intention of the

THE Charter of King Henry VIII, of the 4th Year of 484 his Reign, sets forth, That he had granted the Place call'd the Savoy, being part of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, without the Bars of the New Temple, London, and St. Mary in the Strand, Middlesex, to Richard, Bishop of Winchester, and several others, Executors of the last Will of his Father King Henry VII, for the Founding and Establishing of an Hospital, of 5 perpetual Secular Chaplains, one of them to be Master, in Honor of God, the Blessed Virgin and St. John Baptist, to pray for him and his Consort Queen Catherine, &c. and this to be call'd the Hospital of King Henry VII, in the Savoy; and that the Master and Chaplains be a Body Corporate, and capable of acting in all Cases as such; and the Executors aforesaid were empower'd to endow the said Hospital with all sorts of Possessions to the Value of 500 Marks per Annum, over and above all Taxes and Charges, besides whatsoever any other Persons should think fit to bestow on the same, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding.



ENGLISH MONASTERIES

Of Knights-Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, of the ORDER of St. AUGUSTIN, (Now call'd Knights of Malta.)

Of the Original and first Institution of the Holy Order of Knights-Hospitallers of Jerusalem.

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HE *Monasticon* here quotes a Manuscript, in the Custody of *Gilbert North, Esq;* which gives the following Account of this Order.

After the profane Nations had been expell'd *Jerusalem* by the *Maccabees*, there ensu'd great Wars with the Neighbouring Kings, and many *Jews* having been kill'd and disabled in a Battel, *Maccabee* is said to have founded an Hospital at *Jerusalem*, sending thither much Gold and Silver for the Souls of the Dead, ordaining that to be, for the future, a Receptacle for the Unfortunate, and a Place of Expiation for the Dead. That pious Institution being continu'd, *JESUS CHRIST* did not disdain that mean Lodging, and had all Things in common there with his Disciples. There he wash'd the Feet of his Disciples, ordain'd them Priests, and left the Memorial of his most precious Body: There he gave *Peter* the Power and Keys of his Church, &c.

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But when Christian Piety had much increas'd the Revenues of this House, Soldiers were hir'd under brother *Raymund*, who afterwards instituted their Rule, to defend the same, and repell the Pagans. But the Soldiers growing insolent, and despising the Priests, it was decreed, That the Soldiers themselves should be made Members of the Hospital, and defend the Christian Religion; and therefore they fighting for the Law of *CHRIST*, decreed to wear a Cross on their Breasts. Christianity afterwards declining in the East, and the Hospital being taken by the *Saracens*, those Christian Soldiers were dispers'd, and having no other Place of Refuge, they were first receiv'd in the Island of *Cyprus*, where they continu'd to fight for the Christian Faith. Many Years after, the *Rhodians* revolting from the *Constantinopolitans*, and they not being able to subdue it, they gave the same to the Knights of *Jerusalem*, who soon made themselves Masters of it, and thence made War upon the Infidels.

How the Hospital of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem was first founded.

THE Manuscript, as above quoted. The Hospital of *St. John Baptist*, and the Poor of *Jerusalem*, was first begun in the Days of *Julius Caesar*, the Roman Emperor, one *Melchiar* a Priest, having open'd the Tomb of King *David*, and taken thence a great Treasure, was accus'd before *Antiochus*, who then was Governor of *Jerusalem*, and resolv'd to punish the said Priest; but our Saviour appearing to him in the Night, and declaring he would have an Hospital built by that Priest, with that Treasure, on Mount *Calvary*; and having, in a Vision, declar'd the same to the said *Melchiar*, the said Prince was pleas'd, and consented that the Priest should build that House to serve the Poor, as was found written in the Book concerning the *Maccabees*; and the said Prince, at his Death, gave a great Part of his Wealth to that House.

This same Manuscript proceeds to tell us two Miracles of our Saviour's appearing, before his Birth, to one *Zacharias*, and to one *Julian*, and commanding them, after the Death of the aforesaid *Melchiar*, to go govern this Hospital at *Jerusalem*. It farther adds, That in this House our Saviour, after his Incarnation, was frequently with his Disciples, and wrought many Miracles, and that they afterwards continu'd there till they were dispers'd abroad in the World.

Afterwards, when the *Saracens* took *Jerusalem*, one *Conrad* kept this House, and distributed the Alms those *Saracens* gave him among the Poor. *Godfrey* of *Bologna* afterwards besieging *Jerusalem*, and there being a great Famine in the Christian Army, the said *Conrad* us'd to go upon the Walls and throw down Loaves, as if he had been casting Stones at the Christians; and being accus'd thereof to the *Sultan*, he order'd him to be seiz'd and

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and brought before him, with the Loaves; which being done, when he appear'd in his Presence, the Loaves were miraculously converted into Stones; whereupon the Sultan dismiss'd him to throw them at the Christians, which he continu'd to do. When *Godfrey of Bologn* had taken *Jerusalem*, great Possessions were given to him and his Hospital, in Honor of *St. John Baptist*, and the Revenues thereof were much increas'd. When *Conrad* dy'd, *Raymund de Puy* succeeded him, who added many Buildings, and increas'd the Possessions. The said Brother *Raymund* instituted the Rule of the House which was afterwards observ'd, and it was confirm'd by Pope *Innocent the Second*.

Pope *Boniface*, in the 6th Year of his Pontificate, confirm'd the Rule given to these Hospitaliers by the aforesaid *Raymund de Puy*, which is as follows:

1. That they make and observe the 3 Vows, of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience.
2. That they require nothing as their Due but Bread, Water, and a poor Garment.
3. That the Clerks serve at the Altar in white Surplices.
4. That the Priest carry the Body of our Lord to the Sick, with a Surplice on, the Deacon or other Clerk going before, with a lighted Candle in a Lanthorn, and a Sponge with Holy Water.
5. The Brothers always to go abroad two or three together, at the Appointment of the Master; to do nothing that may give Offence.
6. No Woman to wash their Heads or Feet, or make their Beds.
7. Both Lay and Clergy-men going a Questing, to repair to Churches, or modest People, and ask their Diet for Charity, and buy no more; but if they find none to give sufficient, they may buy enough to subsist on.
8. To receive nothing but what they account for to the Master, and the Master to transmit the same to the Poor.
9. The Master to retain the 3d Part of all Provisions, and, if any thing be to spare, to send it to the Poor of *Jerusalem*.
10. No Brothers to go to Quest, but such as are sent by the Master and the Chapter.
11. The Brothers to be satisfy'd with such Diet, as the Brothers where they go have, and to carry Light with them.
12. That they wear no Cloaths misbecoming the Order, nor any Skins of wild Beasts.
13. That the Brothers eat only twice a Day, both on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and eat no Flesh from *Septuagesima* till *Easter*, except the Sick and Infirm.
14. That they never lye naked, but with some sort of Garment on.
15. If a Brother commit Fornication in Private, let him repent privately, and have proper Penance enjoyn'd him; but, if he be discover'd by any, he is to be strip'd the next *Sunday* after *Mas*, in the Church of the same Town, and most severely scourg'd, and then expell'd; but, if he afterwards return penitent, he may be again receiv'd; He is to be enjoyn'd Penance, and be kept a whole Year without, and then, if he appear penitent, the Brothers to do as they think fit.
16. If one Brother quarrels with another, and the Complaint be brought to the Procurator of the House, he shall fast upon Bread and Water *Wednesday* and *Friday*, and to eat on the Ground, without a Napkin, for seven Days.
17. If one Brother strikes another, to continue as above 40 Days.
18. If any Brother depart from his House or Master, he must eat on the Ground 40 Days, feed on Bread and

Water *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, and be as long out of the House as he was abroad, unless the Chapter think fit to moderate the same.

19. The Brothers to observe Silence when eating, and in their Beds, and not to drink after Complin.
20. Any Brother misbehaving himself, and not amending after two or three Admonitions, to be sent a-foot to the Master to be corrected.
21. No Brother to strike any Servant.
22. Any Brother keeping any thing of his own, and dying without revealing the same, to have his Money ty'd about his Neck, and be severely whipp'd in the Presence of the rest.
23. Masses to be said during 30 Days for all Brothers in the Houses where they die, and Alms to be given for them, &c.
24. That they give righteous Judgment in all Cases.
25. Any such Person to be receiv'd, to confess and communicate, and to be charitably entertain'd according to the Ability of the House.
26. The *Epistle* and *Gospel* to be sung on all *Sundays*, a Procession to be made, and Holy Water sprinkled. Any Brother bestowing the Money of the Poor to make a Party against the Master, to be expell'd.
27. If two or three Brothers live together, and one of them misbehaves himself, the other to reprove him, without defaming; if he amend not, then to call two or three Brothers to correct him; and if still he persist, then to transmit the Matter in Writing to the Master.
28. No Brother to accuse another, without good Proof.
29. All the Brothers to wear the Cross on their Breasts.

OF THE First Institution of the HOSPITALLERS:

*For this Second Relation the Monasticon quotes
a Manuscript in the Cotton Library.*

ABOUT the Year of our Lord 612, and in the Reign of the Emperor *Heracius*, the Infidels being possess'd of *Jerusalem*, several *Italian Merchants* of *Amalfi*, in *Apulia*, resorting thither, and being well receiv'd, obtain'd of the *Calif* a Piece of Ground in that Part of the City, where the Christians dwelt, to build them a House. That City was then divided into four equal Parts, one of them the Christians had, in which was the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, all the rest, with the Temple of our Lord, was inhabited by Infidels. The Governor of the Town gave those Merchants a large Spot of Ground, on which they built a Church of the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin, with other necessary Buildings for Monks, as also Apartments for their Countrymen, and then plac'd an Abbot and Monks of their Country there, so that it became an Abby. Many Women afterwards coming thither in Pilgrimage, the Monks would not receive them, for fear of giving Scandal; wherefore the Merchants built there a little Church, with Lodgings for those Female Pilgrims and Sisters to serve them. Many Christian Pilgrims were then entertain'd in that Place, being often robb'd by the Infidels, and forc'd to pay for their Admittance at the Gates of *Jerusalem*; so that they had nothing left them to subsist, and the Christians in the City were too much oppress'd to be able

DUGD. to relieve them, for which Reason they built a House of God to entertain the poor Pilgrims, whether sick or in Health; and thus they had some Support from the Alms of the Abby and of the Sisters.

Vol. 2. They also there built a Church in Honor of St. John the Alms-Giver, so call'd, because being Patriarch of Alexandria, he had been most noted for his Alms.

Pag. These three Churches had no Revenues, but the Merchants of Amalfi made a yearly Collection, with which the Abbot maintain'd the Brothers and Sisters of those Abbies, and the rest was spent in relieving the Poor of the House of God; and so that Place was long kept up before Jerusalem was taken by the Christians. But when the Infidels were expell'd there was found a Holy Roman Woman, who was Abbess of the Sisters, and in the Abby of Men one Gerard, a Brother, who had long serv'd the Poor to his Ability, whilst the Saracens were there.

499 From this small Beginning, the Hospitallers rose to the Height they are now at; for great Alms were given them to maintain the Poor, and when they perceiv'd that they could subsist of themselves on the Revenues of those Abbies, they presently obtain'd for themselves a Privilege to do nothing for the Abbot. Afterwards their Possessions began to increase so much, that they had Towns and Castles. Then they never gave over till they had prevail'd with the Church of Rome to discharge them from the Power and Obedience of the Patriarch. Having obtain'd this Privilege, they, from that Time, little regarded their Prelates, and took all the Tithes of the Lands they had got from the Neighbouring Churches.

The Patriarch and other Bishops perceiving, that their Churches were much damnify'd by the Hospitallers, whom they could not call to Account, had Recourse to Rome; but the Hospitallers having corrupted that Court, the Patriarch return'd without Success. After that the Hospitallers wrong'd the Patriarch and other Prelates very much, in their Tithes and Church-Dues; for when the Patriarch or Prelates excommunicated or interdicted any of their People, the Hospitallers admitted them to their Churches to Mass and other Divine Service, and, when dead, bury'd them in their Church-Yards. Many more were the Injuries they did them, too long to be here repeated.

The Court of Rome was the Cause of all these Evils, by discharging the Hospitallers from the Subjection of the Patriarch, and granting them such mighty Privileges that they valu'd neither the Clergy, nor the Laity. However, the Truth is not to be conceal'd. That Order afterwards very often furnish'd the Poor of CHRIST with Diet, Cloaths and Lodging; bury'd the Dead honourably, and perform'd many other Works of Charity. The Brothers also of the Hospital most victoriously defeated the Enemies of the Christian Faith, and did them much Harm; and there were afterwards many brave Men of that Order, who did not consent to the Excesses and Pride of those above-mention'd.

The Manner of admitting Brothers into the Order.

500 WHEN any one desires to be an Hospitaller, he is to appear on a Sunday before the Chapter, and to desire of the Master, or other holding the Chapter, to be receiv'd into the Society of the House: Then if the major Part of the Chapter be for admitting of him, the Brother appointed to receive him, is to tell him, that many great Men have desir'd the same; but that if he thinks to be finely clad, and well mounted, and live

in Delights, he is much mistaken; for when he shall have a Mind to sleep, he must watch; and when he will watch, he must sleep; and when he would eat, he must fast; and when he would fast he must eat; besides, he will be sent where he cares not to go, and must resign his Will entirely to follow another's. Then he asks him, *Will you do all these Things*: And he is to answer, *Yes, if it please God*.

Then the new Brother is, upon answering such Interrogatories, to swear, *That he has never vow'd to enter into another Order; that he has no Wife, nor has promis'd any Woman Marriage; that he is not liable to any Debts that may give Trouble to the Order, and that he is not a Servant to any Master; that he will live and die under the Obedience of whatsoever Superior God shall give him; and that he will observe Chastity and Poverty; also, that he will be a Servant and Slave to their Lords the Sick*. Then the Person receiving him, says, *They promise him Bread and Water and mean Cloathing, more than which he cannot demand, and that he shall partake of all the good Works that are done in their Order*.

The Catalogue of the Masters of the Order.

1. Gerard, who was Guardian of the Hospital of the Poor in Jerusalem, and found there when Godfrey of Bologn, and the Christians took Jerusalem, Anno 1099. he held it 19 Years.
2. Raymond de Puy, who made the Rule for the Hospitallers, and had it confirm'd by Pope Eugenius, 1118, was Master 32 Years.
3. Auger de Balben, a most religious Man, 1160, was Master 3 Years.
4. Arnaud de Combs, a generous Man and Advancer of the Order, 1163.
5. Gilbert Assali, or de Sailly, who did much Good in his short Time, 1167.
6. Gaston, or Castus, of singular Humility and Goodness; for whose Sake the Order was much favour'd, 1169.
7. Jubert, or Jobert, 1169.
8. Geoffrey de Druston, a very religious and good Man, and a great Lover of the Brothers, and of the Sick, 1179.
9. Hermengard d'Apt, in whose Time Jerusalem was lost, 1181.
10. Roger de Molins, who made good Statutes, and had the Rule confirm'd by Pope Lucius, 1185.
11. Garnier de Napoli, notable in Feats of Arms, 1193.
12. Alfonso, a Portuguese, 1194.
13. Geoffrey Rat, 1194.
14. Guerin de Montaigne, a very brave Man, 1206.
15. Bertrand de Gexi, 1230.
16. Gerin, who heap'd much Treasure, 1234.
17. Bertrand de Comps, much increas'd the Dominion of the Order, 1244.
18. Peter de Villebride, 1248.
19. William de Chateaufneuf, 1251.
20. Hugh de Revel, who much reform'd the Order, 1260.
21. Nicholas de Largue, in whose Time a white Cross and red Armour were ordain'd, 1278.
22. Odo, through whose ill Management the Order suffer'd much, and the Pope intermeddled in their Affairs, which had not been done before, 1288.
23. William de Villaret, 1296.
24. Fulk de Villaret, 1308.
25. Maurice de Pagnac, 1317.
26. Leon de Vellenefue, 1323.
27. Deodatus de Gozon, 1346.
28. Peter Cornillan, 1353.

The *Monasticon* goes no farther, the rest shall be continu'd here from other Authors.

29. Roger de Pins, 1355.
30. Raymund Beranger, 1364.
31. Robert de Juliers, 1373.
32. John Ferdinand de Heredia, 1376.
33. Philibert de Naillac, 1396.
34. Antony Fluvigny, 1421.
35. John de Lastic, 1427.
36. James de Milly, 1454.
37. Peter Raymond Zacosta, 1461.
38. Baptist Ursin, 1467.
39. Peter d'Aubusson, Cardinal, 1476.
40. Emery d'Amboise, 1503.
41. Guy Blanchefort, 1512.
42. Fabricius de Carrette, 1513.
43. Philip de Villiers de l'Isle Adam, settled the Order

at Malta, in the Year 1530, after the Loss of Rhodes, was himself before enthron'd in, 1521.

44. Perrin du Pont, 1534.
45. Didier de St. Juille, 1534.
46. John Diomedes, 1536.
47. Claudius de la Sengle, 1556.
48. John de la Valette Panfot, 1557.
49. Peter du Mont, 1568.
50. John de la Cassiere, 1572.
51. Hugh de Loubens de Verdade, Cardinal, 1582.
52. Martin Garcia, 1595.
53. Adolphus de Vignacourt, 1601.
54. Alonso Mendez Vasconcelos, 1622.
55. Antony de Paula, 1623.
56. John Paul de Lascais, 1636.
57. Martin de Redin, 1637.
58. Anet de Gesson, 1660.
59. Raphael Cottoner, 1660.
60. Nicholas Cottoner, Brother to Raphael, 1663.

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St. JOHN of JERUSALEM's Hospital, in the Suburbs of the City of London.

Jordan Briset, a Baron, founded the House or Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England about the Year 1100, in the Reign of King Henry I. He had first founded a Nunnery at Clerkenwell, and exchange'd with them 10 Acres of Land, on which Ground he built the said Hospital, giving the said Nuns 10 other Acres of Land in his Lordship of Welgryhal, in Kent.

Ann. 1185, the Church of the said Hospital was consecrated by the venerable Father Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and the same Day the High Altar of the said Church was dedicated in Honor of St. John Baptist, as also the Altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and that of St. John Evangelist, by the same Patriarch.

The Deed of the said Jordan says, He gave 14 Acres in Clerkenwell Field to Robert, his Chaplain, and a Place to build a Mill, for him there to build an House of Prayer, and to place in it what Order he thought fit, so as that the Hospitallers should have no Claim to the same.

Robert le Fun, (says the Title) Ralph le Fun (as in the Deed) gave to these Hospitallers the Hermitage of Yvelie, with all that belong'd it. Peter, the Son of Serlo of Ardinton, gave them 2 Plow Lands at Ardinton, Deed dated 1186. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, 2 Knights Fees at Affle and Silverle; Robert Fitz-Bernard, the Mansion of St. John Baptist, with several Houses between the Bridges of Howash and St. Helen's upon the Wyre; Beatrix Bollers, the Advowson of the Church of Herefeld; Richard Clare, Earl of Hertford, confirm'd to them the Churches of Staundon, Melchburn, Riseley, Dene, Suldroke, Charetbe, Had, Herebroke and Raddely, with their Appurtenances, being the several Donations of divers Persons therein nam'd, who held Lands of him; William, Earl Ferrars, gave the Church of Turrok-Greg; Walter Fitz-Robert, the Advowson of the Church of Wodham; Hugh Beauchamp several Lands and Tenements at Grufford; Alured Bendavil, the Church of Chauveth; Gilbert Montfichet half the Manor of Ginges; William Lord Ferrars the Church of Stebbynge, confirm'd by his Son Robert; Roger Peytvin, Ann. 1256, the Church of Normanton; William Audelin the Town of Little Mapelstredede; and Juliana, the Wife of William Aldelin the Town of Little Mapelstredede, confirm'd by her Husband. The Charter of King John, dated the first Year of his Reign recites and confirms all the Donations made to the Hospitallers.

These Hospitallers claiming the Privilege of burying any Persons that had given them Alms during their Life, King Edward I, in the first Year of his Reign, caus'd Inquisition to be made for Proof of the same upon this following Accident: Certain Felons having been executed at Iwelcestre, the Servants of the Hospital went to the Gallows, none of the Sheriffs Officers being there, and took them down. Adam Mester, one of the said Felons being by them laid in his Grave, came to Life again and took Sanctuary in the Church, where he continu'd till he abjur'd the Realm. For this Reason the Sherifff of Somersetshire imprison'd the Servants of the Hospitallers, and to decide the Controversy between him and the Knights, the King order'd the said Inquisition to be taken concerning their Right.

Upon the Suppression of the Knights Templars, by Pope Clement V, at the Council of Vienna, King Edward II, by Charter of the 7th of his Reign, conferr'd on the Hospitallers all the Houses, Churches, Towns, Manors, Lands, Revenues, Places, and other Possessions whatsoever that had before belong'd to the aforesaid Knights Templars, with all their Rights and Prerogatives, saving to himself and his Subjects all their Rights.

King Edward III, in the 6th Year of his Reign, by his Charter declares, that the aforesaid Grant of his Predecessor, King Edward II, had been confirm'd by Act of Parliament of the 17th of that King's Reign, and therefore commands all Sheriffs, Bailiffs and other Officers, to protect the said Hospitallers in their Possessions; and again in the 7th of the said Edward III, he says he had himself confirm'd the same in Parliament. Notwithstanding all which, Hugh Spencer, the Younger, afterwards wrested from the Hospitallers the Manor of the New Temple, London, which, upon his Attainder, fell into the King's Hands, and was by him let to William de Langford for 24 l. per Annum; but the King considering that those Places dedicated to God, had been wrongfully seiz'd by the said Hugh Spencer, caus'd the same to be restor'd entire to the Knights Hospitallers, in Consideration of 100 l. from them receiv'd towards the Expence of the Journey he was going to take beyond the Seas.

[See more of these Hospitallers, Vol. III. Pag. 108.]



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Of the Knights Templars of the ORDER of St. AUGUSTIN.

Of the first Institution of the ORDER of the TEMPLARS.

[Out of Matth. Paris's Hist. of England. London Edition 1640.]

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ANNO 1118. About this Time certain noble Knights, religious and fearing God, made Profession, in the Hands of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, devoting themselves to the Service of CHRIST, after the Manner of the Canons Regulars, to live continually in Chastity and Obedience, renouncing their own Wills. The first of them were *Hugh de Paganis*, and *Godfrey* of *St. Aumer*, who having no settled Place of Abode, King *Baldwin* assign'd them a Place in his Palace, which he had on the South Side of the Temple of the Lord. The Canons of the Temple of our Lord granted them the Street they had next the said Palace, to build their Offices. The Patriarch also and the King, with his Nobility and other Prelates of Churches, gave them certain Benefices of their Lordships, for their Diet and Cloathing. Their first Profession was, to secure the Ways for the Safety of Pilgrims against Robbers, for the Remission of their Sins. Afterwards a Rule was prescrib'd them in the Council held at *Troyes*, in *Champagne*, and Pope *Honorius* assign'd them a white Habit. Nine Years after, they having been but nine before, their Number began to increase, and their Possessions to be enlarg'd. In the Pontificate of Pope *Eugenius* they sew'd Crosses of red Cloth on their Mantles, to be distinguish'd from others by that Mark. Their Number in a short Time was so much increas'd, that they had in their Monastery above 300 Knights, besides their other Brethren, who were almost infinite. They were said to have had immense Possessions both

on this Side and beyond the Sea, that there was no Province which had not conferr'd some of its Lands on them, and they exceeded Kings in Wealth. Those of the Temple in *London* were call'd Brothers of the Military Order of the Temple, and having long continu'd in their Institute, afterwards, forgetting the Humility of their Profession, withdrew their Obedience from the Patriarch, from whom they had obtain'd their first Institution and first Benefits, and the Tithes from the Church of God, so that they became burdensome to all Men.

Hugh de Paganis, and *Godfrey de St. Aumer*, the first 2 Knights of the Order, were so poor, that they had but one Horse between them, wherefore their Seal afterwards represented two Knights riding upon one Horse.

From the ancient Writers of the History of England,
London Edition, 1653.

Anno 1307. all the Brothers of the Military Order of the Temple, were pursuant to the Pope's Bull imprison'd throughout *England* and *France*, and all Christendom, on Account of the Enormity of their Profession, and other Superstitious Things, which they profanely acted among them, of which they had been convicted in the Council held on that Account in *London*, and all their Goods, Lands and Tenements in *England* were seiz'd into the King's Hands.



Concerning





Concerning the Burial of King Henry, at the New Temple,
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KING Henry III. by a solemn and formal Deed, dated the 19th Year of his Reign, ordain'd his Body, when it should please God to put an End to his Life, to be bury'd in the Temple Church, in London. The like was done by his Confort Queen Elenor. The said King Henry gave to the Knights of the Temple of Solomon of Jerusalem, meaning the Templers of London 8l. per Annum, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for maintaining of three Chaplains to say Mass daily for ever, one of them for himself, another for all Christian People, and the third for the Faithful departed.

Robert Oldbridge gave the Templers half his Inheritance at *Osirefeld*, to maintain one Chaplain to say Mass for ever in their Church. King Henry II. granted them a Place at the Fleet to erect a Mill; and by another Charter gave them the Church of St. Clement Danes, without London.

The Bull of Pope Innocent, dated the 3d Year of his Pontificate, enjoyns under Pain of Excommunication that none presume to lay violent Hands on the Persons or Goods of such as fly for Sanctuary into the Houses of the Templers.

John, Duke of Bedford, An. 1320, made a Regulation for the Priviledg'd Place call'd *Parish Garden*, alias *Widestete*, or *Mile*, the Purport whereof was as follows, That every Person flying thither for Sanctuary should give an Account, whether it was for Debt, or Felony, or other Transgression, and then their Names to be register'd, and each to pay 4d. for the same, then to make Oath not to do any thing in that Place, during his Protection there, that might any Ways bring a Scandal upon, or be prejudicial to the same; but to his utmost to honour and defend the said Place; also that he will well and truly observe and keep all the Ordinances made for the Good of that Place. Item, that he will not depart thence without Leave, or go out of it by Day or by Night, and that if he does it shall be at his own Peril. If his coming be for Felony, he shall be kept there under the Custody of six Men of the Society all the Night, until the Morning, unless Security be given for him, or there be a good Account of his Reputation. If he strike any Person there he shall be taken into Custody, till he pay unto the Lord, as a Fine, 6s. 8d. If any Suit be there with any Person the Fee to the Senechal, or Steward shall be 4d. to the Bailif 4d. and to the Lord 4d. If any Person commit Felony either within or without the afore said Place, and this after his first Admittance, he shall forfeit the Benefit of the Place, and be committed to the King's Bench Prison. If any Person flying, and being come to the said Place, tho' without being guilty of Felony, shall return again, if he afterwards retire with Leave, he shall be receiv'd in the Form afore said, and shall every Time he returns pay 4d. to the Lord. If any Tenant, or other Person shall receive an Harlot, to exercise Lust, either by Day or Night, or commit Adultery or Fornication, or keep such within the Place afore said, and be convicted of the same by Presentment of the Tenants, or Record of the Constable, he shall pay to the Lord 6s. 8d. and lose the Privilege of the Place.

523 The Charter of the 22d of King Henry III. confirms to the Templers the Manor of *Littleston* granted them by *Osbo Fitz-William*, as does that of King Stephen the Manor of *Bisfeleham* given them by *Robert*

Earl Ferrars. **Bernard Baliol** conferr'd on them Lands at *Dinnesley* and *Hichen*, in *Hertfordshire*, which Donation he made at *Paris*, in the Presence of Pope *Eugenius*, the King of *France*, the Archbishops of *Seauver*, *Bardel*, *Roan* and *Drasum*, and 130 Knights Templers in their white Mantles. It was agreed between the Nuns of *Elneston* and the Templers at *Preslon*, that they should find a Chaplain to perform Divine Service at *Dinnesley* three Days in the Week, and pay to the said Nuns certain Tithes.

By Inquisition taken the 21st Year of King Edward III. it was found, that the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, held the Manor of *Dinnesley* of the Temple, which once belong'd to the Templers, upon Condition to find two Chaplains to perform Divine Service in the Chapel of the said Manor for ever.

King Stephen confirm'd the Grant of **Bernard Baliol** of Lands worth 15l. a Year at *Hichen*. **William Marshall**, Earl of *Pembroke*, gave to the Templers the Church of *Weston*, and the Borough of *Baldock*. King Stephen confirm'd to them the Church of *Langford*, the Gift of *Simon Wabul*. **Philip Harcourt**, Dean of *Lincoln*, conferr'd on them the Lands of *Heschapeley*, and the Church of the same; **Philip**, Bishop of *Baieux*, **William de Braisa** and **William Harcourt** the Church of *Saplings*, **Earl Simon** the Church of *Sutbwiike*, and by another Deed that of *Wodemoncote*. King Stephen granted and confirm'd to them the Manor of *Cressing*, and by another Charter that of *Witbam*; as did King John, in the first Year of his Reign his Lands at *Bereholt*.

An. 1185, Inquisition was taken of the Donors and Possessors of Lands, of Churches, and Mills, and of Lands taken in Assise and in Lordship, and of the Revenues throughout England, by Brother *Geoffrey*, the Son of *Stephen*, when he was Bailiff in England, who was very careful in enquiring after the same, that there might remain a more perfect Knowledge thereof to Posterity, and the Wicked be depriv'd of the Opportunity of doing Harm.

The Particulars hereof being very many and extraordinary Minute, will not bear any abridging, nor would they give much Satisfaction to any Reader, or is this Works proper to insert them at large, we shall only therefore mention the Names of the Bailiwicks therein particulariz'd, viz. of *London*, *Kent*, *Warwick*, *Cowele*, *Meriton*, *Guting*, *Weston*, *Lincolnshire*, *Lindsey*, *Widm* and *Yorkshire*. See all in the *Monasticon*.

In the Year of our Lord 1434, Brother **John Stillingsfleet** compil'd a Book of the Names of the Founders of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and of the Churches, Chapels, Preceptories, Manors, Houses, Lands, Revenues, Places and other special Goods given, as well to the said Hospital, and its Preceptories and Members, as to the former House of the Knights Templers, in the Kingdom of England, and how much they contributed for the Benefit of their Souls; he also added certain Names of the Masters of the said Order of Knights Templers and Hospitaliers; as also the Names of the Priors of the said Hospital in England, and of the Priors and Subpriors of the Church of the same Hospital, and other Preceptors and Priests of the said Order deceas'd, with the Names of their other Benefactors; and for a perpetual Memorial of the same, what they conferr'd on the Church of the said Hospital, as he could with much Labour

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and Trouble find out the same, to the end, that the Souls of all those whose Names are contain'd in the said Book, might be more particularly remember'd in the Prayers of all the Brethren of the said Hospital; that the Brothers might, according to their Duty, be mindful not only of these, but also in general of all others their Benefactors.

Among the several Hundreds here nam'd, too tedious for this Place, *Jordan Briset* is the First, who founded the Hospital of *St. John* at *Clerkenwell*, in the Year 1100. He had before founded the Nunnery of *Clerkenwell*, where he purchas'd 10 Acres, on which he founded the Hospital, as has been said before.

To pass by the Multitude of smaller Benefactors, only some few of the Principals shall be here nam'd. The Hospitallers held the Mills at *Wildfleete*, with the Garden call'd *Parish Garden*, several Lands, Tenements, Meadows and Feeding-Grounds in *Southwark*, *Kenyngton*, *Lambeth* and *Newington* of the Abbot of *Bermondsey*, for ten Marks four Shillings per Annum. *Alice Barots* gave them the Lordships of *Highbury* and *Newton*; *Robert Quincy Woodstock Park*, which they exchange'd with the King for *Killeston Wood*; *Jane Gray* the Manor of *Kingston*; *Hugh Nevil* that of *Lokeswood*; King *Stephen* those of *Cressing* and *Wisham*, with half the Hundred in *Essex*, *Robert Scales* 100 Acres of Arable, 3 of Meadow, and 5 of Pasture; the Earl of *Bolton*, 600 Acres of all Sorts, and 2 Mills; *Peter* the Clerk 230 Acres.

William Loveday gave the Templers 121 Acres; *William Mandevill* to the Hospitallers the Manor and Town of *Cheppinham*; *William Randolph*, 154 Acres; King *Henry III.* the Forest call'd *Kingswood*; *Robert Basing*, the Manors of *Sutton*, *Derfeld* and *Halgel*, in *Kent*; *John Montacute*, that of *Hechenwyton*; *Thomas Saunford* to the Templers that of *Saunford*; *Maud*, King *Stephen's* Queen, the Manor of *Cowley*; *Simon*, Earl of *Northampton*, that of *Meriton*; an Earl of *Cornwall*, that of *Horsepath*.

Alan Limcote, that of *Bradwell*; *Geoffrey Say*, the Manor of *Sadlescomb*; *Roger Monbray*, that of *Keteby*, and the Preceptory of *Balsal*; and his Predecessors the Manor of *Sbirburn*; *Hugh Dive*, that of *Nortoft*.

Arnulfus Cade, those of *Stallefeld* and *Ore*; *Robert Clotingham*, that of *Brosthal*; *Maud*, Countess of *Clare*, the Preceptory of *Kerebroke*; *Sibilla Raynes*, that of *Shengay*; *Robert Engayn*, the Manor of *Wendey*; *Alice Claremont*, Countess of *Pembroke*, the Preceptory of *Melchburn*.

Walter Turbervil, the Manor of *Austy*; an Earl of *Hereford*, that of *Chircheton*; *Maud*, Countess of *Clare*, to the Hospitallers the Manor of *Greneham*; *Margaret Percy*, to the Templers, that of *Asheby*, *Robert Eversingham*, the Manor of *Ronston*.

Simon de Vere to the Hospitallers, the Manor of *Botesford*; King *Stephen*, the Manor of *Eele*; *Sibilla de Valonit*, to the Hospitallers, the Manors of the *Holy Trinity* of *Beverley* and *North-Burton*; *Roger Monbray*, that of *Wetheley*; *Henry de Puteaco*, the whole Island of *Whalesey*; an Earl of *Hereford*, that of *Warneford*; King *Henry III.* to the Templers, the Manor of *Roteley*; *Agnes Lacy*, *William of Poitoun* and the Countess of *Cecily* the Preceptory of *Quenyngton*.

King *Richard I.* the Manor of *Calow*, with many other Possessions.

William Erleigh gave all his Lands at *Buckland*, &c. to found a Monastery of Canons Regulars, who having afterwards kill'd his Steward became forfeited to King *Henry II.* and he gave their House and Lands to the Knights Hospitallers, one *Garner* being then their Prior, who brought together all the Sisters of his Order, that were dispers'd in several Preceptories, and plac'd them at *Buckland*, for them and their Successors to serve God there for ever, where they had

then, and afterwards many Possessions conferr'd on them.

Only the Manors given to these Knights have been here mention'd, the Churches and other Donations taking up so many Pages, as may be seen in the Margin.

This is to be observ'd, that among all the Benefactors to the Hospitallers they were chiefly oblig'd to *Roger*, Lord *Monbray*, as also were the Templers; for which Reason the latter, as an Acknowledgment decreed, That whensoever the said *Roger* should find any Brother of their Order, oblig'd to do publick Penance for any Offence, according to their Rule, the said *Roger*, and his Heirs, might release the Brother so put to publick Penance, without any Opposition from the Knights Templers or their Successors. And the Prior and Brothers of the Hospital in *England*, granted to *John Monbray*, Lord of the Isle of *Axibolm* and of *Gower*, and to his Heirs for ever, that when any of them should come to any of their Monasteries in the Parts beyond the Sea, they should be honourably receiv'd, and be serv'd as those to whom they were most oblig'd under their King. This Decree was pass'd, An. 1330.

King *Stephen* gave the Templers the Manors of *Cressing*, *Wisham* and *Egle*; King *Henry II.* the Churches of *Elle*, *Swynderby* and *Skarle*, with many other Possessions both in *England* and in *Ireland*; King *John* the Lands of *Radenach* and *Harewood*; King *Henry III.* the Manors of *Blacolwesley* and *Rotheley*, with many other Lands and Churches, besides Markets and Fairs.

King *Richard I.* gave the Hospitallers many Possessions, favouring them in all Things, on Account of the Kindness he and his had receiv'd from them in the Holy Land. King *Edward I.* granted them Markets and other Revenues; King *Edward II.* in Parliament gave all the Possessions of the Templers, upon their Suppression, to the Hospitallers; King *Richard II.* was a great Promoter of their Order, as were King *Edward III.* *Henry IV.* and *Henry V.*

Here in the *Monasticon* follow several Deeds, of Benefactors, mentioning their several Donations, viz. That of *Henry Lacy*, confirming the Grant of the Lands of *Nienbus*, *Schellin*, *Choletum*, *Witebriche*; that of *Roger Monbray* of all his Land at *Keteby*; that of *Geoffrey Say* for his Manor of *West Grenewich*; another of the same for his Manor of *Sadlescomb*; that of *Robert Fossard* for the Lands of *Barwin*; that of *William Brewn* confirming the Grant of *Margaret*, Countess of *Warwick*, for the Town of *Lammadoc*; that of the said Countess for the same.

That of *Hawisa Grantevil* for Lands at *Schelon* and *Wynbil*; that of *Henry Lacy* to confirm the Gift of his Land at *Hurst*; that of *John Curteney* for his Lands at *Est-Hyrf*.

A Fine levy'd by *John Curtenay* and his Wife *Emma* for the said Lands of *Est-Hyrf*; the Charter of King *John* for the Isle of *Lundey*; the Deed of *Robert Ros* for the Manor of *Ribstane*, with the Advowson of the Church, and the little Town of *Waleford*.

The Charter of King *Henry III.* of the 11th Year of his Reign, grants many great Privileges to the Brethren of the Order of the Temple, in *England*. First, it confirms to them all their Possessions whatsoever, and that they enjoy them in all Parts with *Sac* and *Soc*, and *Tol*, and *Theam*, and *Infangenethef*, and *Unfangenethef*, and *Hamsoc*, and *Gritbriich*, and *Blodwite*, and *Futwite*, and *Fildwite*, and *Ferdwite*, and *Hengewite*, and *Leirwite*, and *Flemenefristh*, Murder, Robbery, Forstal, Ordel, and *Orestie*.

That they be for ever exempted from Aids to the King, or Sheriffs, and all depending on them, and *Hidage*, and *Carucage*, and *Danegeld*, and *Hornegeld*, and Armies, and *Wapentachs*, and *Scutage*, and *Tallage*, *Leffage*, *Stallage*, *Shires* and *Hundreds*, *Suits* and *Pleadings*,

ings, *Ward* and *Wardpeny*, and *Averpeny*, and *Hundredespeny* and *Borethalspeny* and *Thetbingespeny*, and from Works of Castles, Parks, Bridges, Enclosures, and all their Lands, Woods, &c. to be quiet to themselves: That they and all belonging to them be for ever free from all Toll, or like Dues upon all Accounts: That if any belonging to them should, for any Crime, forfeit their Chattels, the said Brothers may seize the same: That all Wails on their Lands belong to them: That if any of their Tenants forfeit, they may seize: That if any belonging to them be amerced, the Fine be given to them, &c.

The Proceedings against the Templers in the Kingdom of England, Anno Domini, 1309.

Rober, by Divine Permission, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, to his Venerable Brethren, *R.* by the Grace of God, of *London*, *H.* of *Winchester*, *S.* of *Salisbury*, *J.* of *Lincoln*, *J.* of *Chichester*, *R.* of *Hereford*, *W.* of *Worcester*, *W.* of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, *J.* of *Landaff*, *W.* of *Exeter*, *R.* of *Ely*, *J.* of *Norwich*, *T.* of *Rochester*, *D.* of *St. Davids*, *L.* of *St. Asaph*, Bishops; and to the Venerable Lords, *J.* of *Bath* and *Wells*, and *A.* of *Bangor*, Elects confirm'd, our Church of *Canterbury's*, and our Suffragans, Health and Brotherly Charity in the Lord. Your Brotherhood is to understand, that we have receiv'd Apostolical Letters, not cancell'd, nor abolish'd, nor any way deprav'd, as appear'd at first, the true Leaden Seal hanging to them, the Contents whereof are as follows:

'*Clement*, Bishop, Servant to the Servants of God, to the Venerable Brothers, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and his Suffragans, Health and Apostolical Blessing. The Son of God, the Lord *JESUS CHRIST*, using Mercy with his Servant, would have us taken up into the eminent Miror of the Apostleship, to this End, that being, tho' unworthy, his Substitute upon Earth, we may, as far as human frailty will permit, in all our Actions and Proceedings, follow his Footsteps. In Truth, long since, about the Time of our first Promotion to the Dignity of the Pontificate, before we came to *Lions*, where we receiv'd the Honors of our Coronation; and also after that, as well there as elsewhere, a secret Information had intimated to us, that the Master, Preceptors, and other Brothers of the Order of Knighthood of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, as also the Order itself, who had been deputed in the Parts beyond the Seas for the Defence of the Patrimony of our same Lord *JESUS CHRIST*, were fallen against that Lord himself into the not to be mention'd Crime of Apostacy, the detestable Vice of Idolatry, the execrable Practice of *Sodomy*, and sundry Heresies. But because it was not likely, nor did seem credible, that such Religious Men, who particularly often shed their Blood for the Name of *CHRIST*, and were thought frequently to expose their Persons to Danger of Death, and who often shew'd many and great Signs of Devotion as well in the Divine Offices, as in fasting and other Observances, should be so unmindful of their Salvation, as to perpetrate such Things, we would not give Ear to such Insinuations and Impeachment of them, being taught so to do by the Example of the same Lord of ours, and the Writings of Canonical Doctrine.

'But afterwards our most dear Son in *CHRIST*, *Philip*, the Illustrious King of the *French*, to whom the same Crimes had been made known, not upon a View of Avarice, since he does not design to apply or appropriate to himself any thing of the Estates of the

Templers; nay, has wholly wash'd his Hands of them, *DUGD.* leaving the same to be dispos'd of in his Kingdom *Vol. 2.* by Persons generally deputed by us and by the *Pag.* Prelates of the Kingdom of *France*, but inflam'd with Zeal for the Orthodox Faith, following the renown'd Footsteps of his Ancestors, getting what Information he properly could of what is aforesaid, he sent us many and great Informations for instructing and acquainting of us, by his Messengers and Letters. The Infamy of the *Templers* daily increasing, in relation to the aforesaid Crimes; as also in regard, that a certain Knight of that Order, who was of great Birth, and in no small Esteem in that Order, sworn before us in Private, did depose, That at the Reception of the Brothers of the said Order, this Custom, or rather Corruption, is observ'd, that he who is receiv'd, at the Suggestion of the Receiver, or of the Person by him deputed, renounces *CHRIST*, and spits upon a Cross shewn him, in Contempt of the Person crucify'd; and both the Receiver and the Person receiv'd perform some other Things which are not lawful, nor becoming Human Modesty, as he then confess'd, before us; we cannot avoid, the Duty of our Office requiring the same of us, giving Ear to so many and such great Clamours. But when at length, publick Fame accusing, and the repeated Infing, in relation to the aforesaid Crimes, as also of Dukes, Earls and Barons, and other Noblemen, likewise of the Clergy and People of the said Kingdom of *France*, resorting to our Presence upon this Account, both Personally and by their Representatives and Sindics, which we mention with Grief, it was come to our Hearing, that the Master, Preceptors and other Brothers of the said Order, and the Order itself, were involv'd in the aforesaid and many other Crimes, and the Premises seem'd in a Manner to be prov'd by many Confessions, Attestations and Depositions of the aforesaid Master and several Preceptors and Brothers of the aforesaid Order, made, had and receiv'd before many Prelates and the Inquisitor into Heretical Depravations in the Kingdom of *France*, all of them reduc'd into publick Writings, and shewn to us and to our Brethren; and nevertheless the aforesaid Report and Clamors were grown so strong, and were also heightned, as well against the Order itself, as against particular Persons of the same, that they could not, without great Scandal, be pass'd by, or be tolerated without much Danger; We following the Steps of him whom we, tho' unworthy, represent, thought fit, for the aforesaid Reason, to proceed to enquire into what has been said, and did interrogate and examine many of the Preceptors, Priests and Brothers of the said Order, of no small Reputation, brought into our Presence, having first giving them their Oath, that they would tell us the plain and full Truth in Relation to the Premises, they being to the Number of 72; and many of our Brethren assisting us, and caus'd their Confessions diligently put into authentick Writing, by publick Hands, to be immediately read in ours and the Presence of our said Brethren; and afterwards, some Days being pass'd, in the Confsitory, before themselves, and the same to be expounded to each of them in their own vulgar Tongue, who persisting in them, expressly and of their own Accord, approv'd of the same as they had been recited.

'Afterwards designing in our own Person to enquire of the Master and chief Preceptors of the aforesaid Order concerning the Premises, we order'd the Master, chief Preceptors, and Brothers of the Country beyond the Sea, of *Normandy*, *Aquitain* and *Poitou* to be brought before us, being then at *Poitiers*; but because some of them were so sick at that Time, that they could not ride, nor be any way brought into our Presence; we desiring with them to know the Truth

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Truth of all the Premises, and whether those Things were true that were contain'd in their Confessions and Depositions, which they were said to have made before the Inquisitor into Heretical Pravity in the Kingdom of France, in the Presence of certain publick Notaries and many other good Men, and which were exhibited to us and our Brethren by the same Inquisitor, under publick Hands, and shewn to our beloved Sons *Berengarius*, Cardinal of *St. Nerius* and *Aquileus*, and *Stephen*, Cardinal of *St. Ciriacus* in *Terminus*, Priests, and *Pandulphus*, Cardinal Deacon of *St. Angelo*, of whose Providence, Experience and Fidelity, we have undoubted Confidence, we commission'd and commanded them, that they should diligently enquire into the Truth of the Premises of the aforesaid Master and Preceptors, as well against those and other Persons of the said Order in general, as against the Order itself, and to report to us whatsoever they found in this Particular, and to swear to bring back and present to our Apostleship their Confessions and Depositions, put into Writing by publick Hands; they being authoriz'd to grant the same Master and Brethren, according to the Form of the Church, the Benefit of Absolution from the Sentence of Excommunication, which they had incur'd for the Premises, if they were true, provided they humbly and devoutly desir'd Absolution, as they ought. The which Cardinals going in Person to the Master and Preceptors, signify'd the Cause of their coming. And in regard that their Persons and those of the other *Templers* in the Kingdom of France, had been deliver'd up to us, they, by Apostolical Authority, enjoyn'd them to declare to the said Cardinals the Truth concerning the Premises, freely, without Fear of any Person, fully and plainly. The which Master and Preceptors of France, of the Land beyond the Sea, of *Normandy*, *Aquitain* and *Poitou*, before the said Cardinals, in the Presence of 4 publick Notaries and many other good Men, having taken their Oath on the Holy Gospels of God by them corporally touch'd, that they would before them deliver the whole and plain Truth concerning the Premises, did before them singularly, freely and of their own Accord, without any Compulsion or Dread, depose, and confess among other Things, the renouncing of CHRIST, and spitting upon the Cross, when they were receiv'd into the Order of the *Templers*; and some of them to have receiv'd many Brothers under the same Form, viz. of renouncing CHRIST and spitting on the Cross; some of them also confess'd some other horrible and indecent Things, which we conceal to spare their Shame for the present.

They said besides and confess'd, that those Things were true which are contain'd in their Confessions and Depositions before made, before the Inquisitor into Heretical Pravity; the which Confessions and Depositions of the said Master and Preceptors, were put into publick Writing by four publick Notaries in the Presence of the said Master and Preceptors, and some other good Men; and some Days after were read before the same Persons, by Order of, and in the Presence of the said Cardinals, and expounded to each of them in his own Vulgar Tongue; who persifling in the same, did expressly, of their own Accord, approve the same as they had been read. And after these Confessions and Depositions, they, on their Knees, with their Hands join'd, humbly and devoutly, and shedding many Tears, begg'd of the said Cardinals Absolution from the Excommunication, which they had incur'd on account of the Premises. And those Cardinals, in regard that the Church does not exclude from its Bosom such as return, the Master and Preceptors having abjur'd their Heresy, expressly granted them the Benefit of Absolution by our Au-

thority, according to the Form of the Church; and Du then returning to our Presence, presented to us the Vol. Confessions and Depositions of the aforesaid Master Pag and Preceptors, reduc'd into publick Writings, by publick Hands, as aforesaid, and reported what they had done with the said Master and Preceptors.

By which Confessions and Depositions, and Relation, we find that the aforesaid Master and Brothers have been heinously guilty of the Premises, tho' some in more and others in fewer Points. But in regard that we cannot in Person enquire into these Things in all Parts of the World, through which that Order is dispers'd, and where the Brothers of it live, we, by the Advice of our Brethren, ordain your Brotherhoods, by Apostolical Writing, that you and some of you, viz. in their City and Diocese, together with the Venerable the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, the Archbishop of *York*, the Bishops of *Lincoln*, *Chichester* and *Orleans*, and our beloved Sons the Abbots of the Monasteries of *Lagni* of the Diocese of *Paris*, and *St. Germain des Prez* near *Paris*, and Master *Sicard de Vaur*, Canon of *Narbonne*, our Chaplain and Hearer of Causes in our Palace, and *Guido Wych*, Rector of the Church of *Hefe*, in the Diocese of *London*, or 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or one of them, whom we have thought fit to be join'd to you in this Particular, because of the Greatness of the Affair, having summon'd by publick Proclamation, by you and those Adjuncts, or some one or more of them, in the Places to which they are to be summon'd, such Persons as are to be summon'd, against the singular Persons and Brothers of the said Order, residing in your Cities and Dioceses, though they be come from other Places, or have accidentally been brought thither, that you make diligent Inquisition concerning the Truth of the Articles, we send you enclos'd in our Bull, and concerning such others as in your Wisdom you shall think fit.

It is also our Will, that such Inquisition or Inquisitions being made, Judgment of Absolution or Condemnation be pronounc'd, as Justice shall require, by the Provincial Council against those singular Persons and Brothers in the same Province, or for them, in Relation to those Things about which Inquisition has been made against them; yet so that the Inquisitor or Inquisitors of Heretical Pravity deputed in the said Province by the See Apostolick, be admitted at the pronouncing of the said Sentence, if they shall require to be there with you. Provided, that you no way presume to concern yourselves with enquiring or giving Judgment against the said Order and the great Preceptor of the said Order, in the Kingdom of *England*, against whom we have directed Inquisition to be made by certain Persons. Given at *Poitiers*, the 2d Day after the Ides of *August*, in the 3d Year of our Pontificate.

We therefore produce the afore written Apostolical Letters to the Knowledge of your Fraternity, that you having got a Copy of the same, pursuant to the Apostolical Mandate, may fulfil what belongs to your Care in this Part. But the Articles which we receiv'd inclos'd in the true Bull, and which we remit to you inclos'd under our Seal to be open'd by you, you are to deliver again seal'd with your Seal to the Bearer, after you have taken and kept a Copy of the same; and you are to be careful so cautiously to take the said Copy of the Articles, and to keep it when taken, that the same Articles may not be reveal'd, because upon them you are to enquire after the Truth. In token of the Receipt of what is aforesaid, you Venerable Brothers to whom the present Letters shall come, shall affix your Seals to these Presents. Given at *Wyngham*, the 10th Day after the Kalends of *October*, Anno Domini 1309, and the 16th of our Consecration.

Item,

Item, at the Place, Day and Hour aforesaid, in the presence of the aforesaid Lords, and before us the mentioned Notaries, the Articles inclos'd in the Apostolick Bull were exhibited, and open'd before us, the Contents hereof as under written.

These are the Articles upon which Inquisition shall be made, against the Brothers of the Military Order of the Temple, as against singular Persons much expos'd and vehemently suspected, in relation to the Contents of the said Articles, and a mighty Scandal lying against them, as to these Particulars.

The Articles against singular Persons.

THAT at their Reception, and some times after, and as soon as they could have Conveniency for the same, they renounc'd CHRIST, or JESUS, or the Person crucify'd, or sometimes God, and sometimes the Blessed Virgin, and sometimes all the Saints of God, being induc'd or admonish'd so to do by those who receiv'd them.

Item, That the Brothers did this commonly.

Item, That the major Part of them did it.

Item, That sometimes they did it after their Reception.

Item, That the Receivers said, and taught those that were receiv'd, that CHRIST was not true God, or sometimes JESUS, or sometimes the Person crucify'd.

Item, That they told those they receiv'd, that he was a false Brother.

Item, That they said, he had not suffer'd for the Redemption of Mankind; nor been crucify'd, but for his own Crimes.

Item, That neither the Receivers, nor the Persons receiv'd, had any Hopes of obtaining Salvation through him; and this they said to those they receiv'd, or something equivalent, or like it.

Item, That they oblig'd those they receiv'd to spit upon the Cross, or upon the Sign, or Sculpture of the Cross, and the Image of CHRIST, though they that were receiv'd did sometimes spit aside.

Item, That they caus'd the Cross to be trampled under Foot.

Item, That the Brothers themselves did sometimes trample on the same Cross.

Item, That they sometimes piss'd and caus'd others to piss upon the Cross; and this they sometimes did on Good-Friday.

Item, That some of them, on the said Day, or some other of the Holy Week, us'd to assemble purposely for the trampling and pissing aforesaid.

Item, That they ador'd a certain Cat that appear'd to them at that Assembly.

Item, That they did this in Contempt of CHRIST, and of the Orthodox Faith.

Item, That they did not believe the Sacrament of the Altar.

Item, That some of them did not.

Item, That it was the greater Part.

Item, That they neither believ'd the other Sacraments of the Church.

Item, That the Priests of the Order did not utter the Words by which the Body of CHRIST is consecrated, in the Canon of the Mass.

Item, That some of them did so.

Item, That it was the major Part.

Item, That those who receiv'd them enjoyn'd this same.

Item, That they believ'd, and so it was told them, that the great Master of the Order could absolve them from their Sins.

25. Item, That the Visitor could do the same.

26. Item, That the Preceptors, of whom many were Lay-men, could do it.

27. Item, That they actually did so.

28. Item, That some of them did it.

29. Item, That the great Master confess'd these Things of himself, even before he was taken, in the Presence of great Persons.

30. Item, That at the Reception of Brothers of the said Order, or about that Time, the Receiver sometimes and the Person receiv'd, now and then kiss'd one another's Mouths, Navels, bare Bellies, and in the Anus, or the Back-Bone.

31. Item, That sometimes in the Navel.

32. Item, That sometimes in the Back-Bone.

33. Item, That sometimes on the Members, or Yard.

34. Item, That at the Reception, they oblig'd those they receiv'd to swear, that they would not quit the Order.

35. Item, That they presently regarded them as profess'd.

36. Item, That the Receptions of their Brothers were made clandestinely.

37. Item, That none were present but the Brothers of the said Order.

38. Item, That for this Reason, there has been for a long Time a vehement Suspicion against the Brothers of the said Order.

39. Item, That the same were very common.

40. Item, That they told the Brothers they receiv'd, that they might have carnal Copulation with one another.

41. Item, That it was lawful for them to do so.

42. Item, That they were to do this to one another, and to be passive.

43. Item, That it was no Sin among them to do this.

44. Item, That they, or many of them, did this.

45. Item, That some of them did it.

46. Item, That the Brothers themselves had Idols in every Province, viz. Heads; some of which had three Faces, and some one, and some had a Man's Skull.

47. Item, That they ador'd that Idol, or those Idols, and more especially in their great Chapters and Assemblies.

48. Item, That they honour'd it.

49. Item, That it was as a God.

50. Item, That as their Saviour.

51. Item, That some of them did it.

52. Item, That the major Part.

53. Item, That they said, that Head could save them.

54. Item, That it could enrich them.

55. Item, That it gave them all the Wealth of the Order.

56. Item, That it made the Land produce.

57. Item, That it made the Trees blossom.

58. Item, That they bound or touch'd the Head of the said Idols with a Cord wherewith they girt themselves on their Shirts, or next the Skin.

59. Item, That at their Reception, the aforesaid little Cords, or others of their Length, were deliver'd to every Brother.

60. Item, That they did this in Honor of the Idol.

61. Item, That they enjoyn'd them to girt themselves with the said little Cords, as is said above, and to wear them continually.

62. Item, That generally the Brothers of the aforesaid Order were receiv'd as aforesaid.

63. Item, That they perform'd these Things devoutly.

64. Item, That they did them every where.

65. Item, For the major Part.

66. Item, That those who refus'd the Things above-mention'd, at their Reception, or to observe them afterwards, were kill'd, or imprison'd.

- DUGD. 67. *Item*, That some of them.
 Vol. 2. 68. *Item*, That the major Part.
 Pag. 69. *Item*, That they were sworn, not to reveal the same.
 70. *Item*, That it was on Pain of Death, or Imprisonment.
 71. *Item*, That they should not discover the Manner of their Reception.
 72. *Item*, That they durst not talk of the aforefaid Things among themselves.
 73. *Item*, That if any were found to discover, they were put to Death or imprison'd.
 74. *Item*, That it was enjoin'd them not to confefs to any but the Brothers of the faid Order.
 75. *Item*, That the Brothers of the faid Order, knowing those Errors, neglected to correct them.
 76. *Item*, That they did not depart from the Observation of the faid Errors, and the Communion of the faid Brothers; tho' they had Power to depart, and do as aforefaid.
 77. *Item*, That the Brothers swore to seek the Advancement of the faid Order by all Means, right or wrong.
 78. *Item*, That they thought this no Sin.
 79. *Item*, That all that is aforefaid and each Particular, are known and manifest among the Brothers of the faid Order.
 80. *Item*, These Things are the common Talk, common receiv'd Opinion and Report, as well among the Brothers of the faid Order, as abroad.
 81. *Item*, That the faid Brothers in the aforefaid great Multitude, confefs'd, as well in Court as out of it, and before solemn Persons, and in several even publick Places.
 82. *Item*, That many Brothers of the faid Order, as well Knights as Priests, and others also, in the Presence of our Lord the Pope, and of the Lords Cardinals, confefs'd the aforefaid or the major Part of the faid Errors.
 83. *Item*, That they did it upon Oath.
 84. *Item*, That they did it in full Consistory.
 85. Let Inquisition be made of every Brother, of their Receivers, the Places in which were receiv'd, the Times of their Receptions, and who were present at the same, and the Manner of their Receptions.
 86. *Item*, Whether they know or have heard, when or by whom the faid Errors began, and from whom they had their Original, and for what Cause, and concerning the Circumstances, and all other Things relating to what is aforefaid, that shall be thought expedient.
 87. *Item*, Let it be enquir'd of every one of the Brothers, whether they know where the faid Heads or Idols, or any of them are, and how they were carry'd about and kept, and by whom.

563 Pursuant to the aforefaid Bull, *Ralph*, Bishop of *London*, in *October*, enjoin'd the Archdeacon of *London*, to cause all Knights *Templers* to be summon'd, at the Time of High Mass, on *Sunday*, in all the Churches throughout the City, enjoining them Personally to appear at the Bishop's Palace in *London*, on the 14th Day of *November* following, to answer such Things as should be laid to their Charge; or that they should be proceeded against tho' absent.

The First examin'd by way of Tryal, without being sworn, with the Two next.

IN the Name of the Lord, Amen, in the Year of the Incarnation of our Lord, 1309. in the Presence of the Lords Inquisitors aforefaid, Brother *William Raven*, of the Order of *Templers*, being ask'd how long he had been

in the Order of the *Templers*, says, That he was receiv'd into the Order of the *Templers* five Years since, at *Coumbe*, in the Diocese of *Bath*, by Brother *William More*, on the next *Sunday* after the Feast of *All-Saints* and there were then present the Brothers *John Walpole* and *William Ering*, and about 100 Secular Person being present, about the Hour of *Prime*, in the Chapel of the same Place, and with him was receiv'd Brother *Geoffrey Frewe*, Knight, who is dead. He also said He desir'd the faid Brothers of the *Temple*, that they would admit him into the faid Order, to serve God and the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and to end his Days in their Service.

He says also, that it was ask'd him, Whether his Will was fix'd so to do; and he answer'd, It was. And afterwards it was said by the two Brothers, who signify'd to him the Rigor of the Order, viz. That he should not follow his own Will in what he did but the Will of the Preceptor; and if he were for doing one Thing, he would be commanded to do another and if he would stay in one Place, he would be sent to another. Which Things being promis'd, he took an Oath on the Holy Gospels of God, to obey his Superior, to have nothing of his own, to keep Chastity not to consent to the unjust Disinherison of any Person, and not to lay violent Hands on any Person unless in his own Defence, or on the *Saracens*.

He also said, That this Oath was taken in the aforefaid Chapel, none being present but the Brothers of the faid Order, and one Priest of the faid Order, whose Name he knows not, as he says; and the Rule of the Order was read to him, by one of the Brothers, how he was to behave himself in all Things relating to the Order; and so he was instructed for a Month, by a learned serving Brother, whose Name was *John Walpole* aforefaid. Being ask'd, whether he had afterward made any other Profession in Publick or in Private; he answer'd, He had not.

The said Judges and Inquisitors enjoin'd *Edmund Verney* and *William Herdely*, the Keepers of the faid Brothers, by no means to permit this Brother *William* to be with his other Brothers, nor to talk to them, or any of them; nor no Person to come to enquire what was done or to be done in that Particular; and this on pain of the greater Excommunication, to be incur'd as if then pronounc'd.

Done at *London* in the Chapter of the Monastery of the Holy Trinity, in the Presence of the Brothers, *Ralph* of *Canterbury*, the Prior of the House of the Holy Trinity, &c.

Brother *Hugh* of *Tadcaster*, of the Order of the *Temple*, being ask'd, How long he had been in the Order, &c. says, He was receiv'd at *Farsfete*, in the Diocese of *Yorkshire*, by Brother *William More*, in the Oratory of that Place, a little after Sun-rising, and that no Secular Person was present when he was receiv'd; nor is it the Custom for any Secular Person to be present at the Reception of the Brothers. Being ask'd concerning the Manner of the Reception; he says, That he, whilst a Secular, was entrusted with the Keys in the *Temple*, and desir'd the Master to receive him as a Brother, and having been acquainted with the rigorous Parts in the Order of the *Temple*, and the substantial Parts of the Order, as to Obedience, Chastity and Poverty, he was led into the Chapel, none being present but the Brothers of the Order, the Chaplains, the Knights and Servants, all Secular Persons excluded; having taken his Oath on God's Holy Gospels to observe the aforefaid three substantial Points of the faid Order, and the good and commendable Customs of the Order of the *Temple*, and to his Power to advance the Affairs of the Holy Land beyond the Sea, against the Enemies of the Christian Faith.

G D. He also says, he swore, he would not unjustly disinherit any Person, and then the Mantle with the Cross was deliver'd to him, and the Cap put upon his Head.

He says also, that at *Dynesre* in the Chapter, where *Philip Mews*, Knight, was receiv'd a Brother of the said Order; he was receiv'd after the same Manner as himself, and the Brothers of the said Order are not otherwise receiv'd.

Of the Destruction of the Order of the Templers, and the Goodness of William Grenefeld, Archbishop of York, towards them.

564 IN the 2d Year of the Pontificate of this Pope (Clement above mention'd) the Brothers of the Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem, throughout all England, were on the same Day, by the Command of Pope Clement, at the Instance, as was said, of the King of France, apprehended, and committed to close Custody in London and York. In the Mean Time strict Examination being made as well at York as at London concerning the Articles alledg'd against them by their Enemies, before the venerable Fathers William, Archbishop of York, and Ralph Baldock, Bishop of London, especially deputed for this Purpose by the Pope, the Templers themselves being present, and answering properly to all Things objected against them; tho' many Things were laid to their Charge, yet nothing was found which of Right might seem to overthrow their State. But afterwards, the same Pope having assembled a General Council at *Vienne*, in the 7th Year of his Pontificate, and of our Lord 1312, being the 7th of the Pontificate of the aforesaid Father William, on Monday the 3d of April, having taken the Form of Judiciary Priests, by the Advice of some Brethren, and of others sitting there, he by Apostolical Authority condemn'd, made void, and for ever annull'd the most renowned Order of the said Knights of the Temple. He moreover prohibited any Person for the future entering into the said Order, or professing in it, or wearing, or receiving it's Habit, under Pain of the greater Excommunication, to be *ipso Facto* incurr'd by any who should do the contrary.

The aforesaid Order being therefore extinguish'd, the Brothers of the Hospital of St. John got most of their Possessions, and afterwards enjoy'd them. William the Archbishop being mov'd with Compassion at the State of the Templers of his Diocese, who were destitute of all Relief; he put them into several Monasteries of his Diocese, and order'd them to be continually supply'd with Necessaries at his Expence.

The Monasticon having no more relating to the Extirpation of this noble Order, so famous throughout the World, it will not be amiss to add something more particular out of other Authors.

' Most of the French Writers agree, that King Philip IV. of France, call'd the Fair, had conceiv'd an implacable Hatred against the Templers, on Account of some Words utter'd by them, at the Time that a great Mutiny of the People hapned in Paris, and that he resolv'd to be reveng'd on their whole Order, which was then ill belov'd, because the Knights being prodigiously Wealthy, had very much relax'd the Severity of their Order, and were become Vicious. It

happen'd, that at the same Time there were two notable Criminals in the Prisons of Paris, the one the Prior of *Montfalcon* in *Languedoc*; the other one *Noffo*, a *Florentin*, who having been long in the Prisons of the Templers, on Account of his Heresy and other Crimes, and being banish'd his Country, withdrew into France, where continuing his wicked Courses, he had been put into Irons by the Provost of Paris. These two Villains, either of their own malicious Contrivance, and to please the King, who, as has been said, was offended at the Templers, or else by some Instigation, accus'd them of those horrid Crimes of Idolatry, Heresy, Sodomy, &c. above spoken of. The King being then at *Poitiers* with Pope Clement V. who durst refuse him nothing, as holding all he had of him, obtain'd a Promise of him that he would be assisting in promoting the Destruction of that Order, which had been long so renowned in the Defence of Christendom against the Infidels.

Pursuant to this Resolution, the Informers were Pardon'd and set at Liberty, but Divine Justice soon overtook them, the Italian was soon after hang'd for some fresh Enormity, and the Prior of *Montfalcon* murder'd by those who could not otherwise obtain Justice against him.

The King nevertheless caus'd all the Templers in France to be seiz'd. John de Molay, Great Master of all the Order, was then engag'd with the Hospitallers upon the Expedition against the Isle of Rhodes; and having succeeded in the same, return'd to France, where he found his Order suppress'd, and their Estates given to the Hospitallers. He was soon seiz'd, with 59 of his Knights, of whom 56 were cruelly rack'd, to extort Confessions from them, and at last burnt alive with a gentle Fire, their Kindred and Friends perswading them to confess, with Assurances of Pardon, and yet they all dy'd without owning the least of what was lay'd to their Charge.

The other four, who were the chief of them, viz. du Molay, the Brother to the Dauphin of Viennois, Hugh Peraud and another, whose Name we have not, were carry'd bound to *Poitiers*, where upon Promise of Pardon, they confess'd some Part of what they were told, and were sent to Paris, to declare the same in the Presence of two Cardinals; but the Great Master du Molay and the Dauphin's Brother were so far from doing the same, that du Molay before a Multitude of People assembled to hear his Declaration solemnly protested, that the Order of the Templers was Holy, Religious, Catholick, and no way guilty of the Crimes wrongfully laid to its Charge, and that he was ready to undergo the Punishment due to him for having declar'd any thing to the contrary, at the Instigation of the Pope and King, in Hopes of prolonging his wretched Life. The Dauphin's Brother having made the like Declaration, they were both burnt with a gentle Fire, persisting in protesting their own, and all the Order's Innocence. The two others adhering to their first Confession, were set at Liberty.

We shall not pretend to decide this Matter on either Part, but only what has been urg'd by others, either in Behalf of the Condemnation, or in Favour of the Templers. Those who approve of the Suppression alledge, That the Pope and Council of *Vienne* would never have destroy'd this Order without sufficient Cause, which could be no other but their Vices and Depravation; that it is not likely that King Philip, a good-natur'd Prince, would have put so many Gentlemen to Death to revenge a few disrespectful Words utter'd by a few, and tho' he had been capable of such a damnable Design, the Pope and all the Council would never have authoriz'd the same; that

as to many of them dying without owning their Crimes, such Instances have been often seen among the Devil's Martyrs, besides that some Histories say they did confess, and that if many Authors find Fault with their Condemnation, it is to be observ'd, that most of them were Schismatics, or Enemies to France, who did so in Hatred, either to the Religion, or to the Country.

Those who maintain the contrary Opinion produce very prevailing Circumstances to prove the Innocence of that Order. 1. The Original of that Persecution, grounded on the King's Anger. 2. The general Accusation against all the Order, without any previous Accusation for so many Crimes, which could not be so long conceal'd from all Christendom. 3. The Quality of the Accusers, who were wicked and infamous Men. 4. The Constancy of so many Men, professing their Innocence under insupportable Tortures. 5. The Opinion of many good religious Persons, who look'd upon them as Martyrs. 6. That the same Decree of the Pope having been executed in Spain and England, there was no Proof found, and that in Germany, after a full and exact Discussion of the Cause they were fully and wholly acquitted of all that had been laid to their Charge, in the Presence of the Pope's Commissioners. 7. That the Estates of the Templers having been adjudged in France to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, they could not be put into Possession of the same till they had paid down an immense Sum of Money, which shew'd that they had been suppress'd through Avarice. 9. That the Great Master before his Execution summon'd the Pope and King Philip, who had occasion'd the Destruction of the Order to appear before the dreadful Tribunal of God, to answer for that Injustice, and that they both dy'd in the same Year; for he was put to Death on the 11th of March 1314, the Pope dy'd the 20th of April following, and the King on the 29th of November. 9. That it is not at all likely, that among so many Gentlemen virtuously educated not one should in so many Years have been prevail'd on by the Horror of those Crimes to quit the Order. To all which may be added, that it looks morally impossible that Men of such Birth, such Bravery, and so much good Sense, as most of them must be allow'd to have been, should consent to, much less invent so vile and filthy a Practice as that, among the rest, laid to their Charge of kissing one another's Anus at the Time of their Reception; besides many other horrid Absurdities reckon'd among their Accusations, being more than have been enumerated, more of which may be seen in several French Authors, and among them Jacques de Vitry, Robert Gaguin, Paradin, le Mire, du Puy, &c. besides many of all other Nations.

In England we have seen nothing was prov'd against them; nay so far from it that the then Archbishop of York, their Chief Judge in this Kingdom, was so satisfy'd of their Innocence, that when the Order had been nevertheless suppress'd by the Pope's Decree, he charitably maintain'd all that were in his Diocese whilst they liv'd, as has been mention'd above.

In Spain, Mariana and other Historians inform us that the Templers were try'd by the Pope's Commissioners, and after a full Hearing acquitted of all that had been laid to their Charge. The same was done in Germany, in a Synod held at Munster for that Purpose, as has been hinted above, yet they were every where suppress'd, by the Pope's Order; their great Wealth being a main Motive to Princes to obey that Decree, notwithstanding the Innocence of those Knights.

Orders and Decrees for the better Government of the Canons Regulars of the Order of St. Augustin, in England, drawn up and set forth by Thomas Wolsey, Priest Cardinal of the Church of Rome, of the Title of St. Cecily, Archbishop of York, by Virtue of a Commission from Pope Leo X. to him directed, Anno Domini 1519.

1. THAT all the Canons Regulars of the Order of St. Augustin, by whatsoever Names distinguish'd, be united and meet in one general Chapter every three Years. 565
2. That none be admitted to the Noviceship but such as are likely to serve God in Sincerity, and none to profess under the Age appointed.
3. That all the Canons, according to their Profession be obedient to their Superiors.
4. That none keep any Thing which he can call his own; and that only 60 Shillings be allow'd to every Canon that is a Priest for his Clothing, and 30 Shillings to the Master of the Novices for every one that is not a Priest, and they to account for the same at the Year's End. 566
5. No Women to be permitted to come into their Monasteries.
6. That a Lay Brother be appointed to wash their Clothes, or they be given to a Scowrer, to the End there may be no Pretence of Women coming in to wash.
7. That none go abroad without Leave of the Superior, and never alone, but with one or two Companions, and never to carry Dogs for any Sport, or Hawks, and not to eat or drink from their Monastery, unless at such Distance as they cannot return that Day.
8. That in every Monastery they be all cloath'd and shav'd alike. 567
9. That they all meet together, and uniformly and devoutly sing the Canonical Hours, and then no Lay Persons, or even Secular Priests be permitted to sing with them in the Choir.
10. That in the lesser Monasteries, where there is not a sufficient Number to sing the Hours, they however say then alternately in the Choir, at the proper Times; and that if there be a sufficient Number they sing Mass, tho' only one be at the Altar.
11. That after Complin they immediately repair to the Dormitory and there observe Silence, and that the Doors of their Cells be always open by Day and Night, that any may see what is done within. 568
12. That they all eat in the Refectory, one reading all the while, and one of them serving, without any Lay Person to attend, and that none carry any thing out of the Refectory.
13. That the Abbots and Priors take special Care to see these Rules observ'd.
14. That none be absent from the Choir on Account of Recreation, and that they be not allow'd any in Villages and Taverns, but only walking abroad and modest Exercises, and never to go upon Invitations to the Houses of Laymen, without the Superior's Leave, and to return Home in due Time.
15. The Abbots and Priors to make up their Accounts once a Year before all the Monastery, or at least the graver Part of them, and other Officers four Times, or at least twice a Year. 569

16. That



A TAVANON BEARER OF THE TAVANON



16. That their Business abroad, as receiving of their Rents, &c. be manag'd by a Lay Person, or Secular Priest, or a Lay Brother, with whom, to prevent Frauds, a Canon may be sent, and that the Canon sitting in their Courts behave himself modestly.

17. The Canons always to talk *Latin* or *French* in their Chapter, unless there be some sufficient Reason for the contrary, and that Schollars be sent by the Superiors to *Oxford*, that they may be able to instruct others.

18. That there be as many Canons and Novices in every Monastery, as their first Foundation requires, or at least so many as their present Revenues will maintain, with Servants and other Expences.

Dated the 21st of *March*, 1519. These Decrees and Statutes to continue in Force till *Trinity Sunday* in the Year 1521, when the Canons were to be all assembled, to shew whether anything therein was overburdenfome, and then by common Consent to add or diminish as should be thought expedient.

ENGLISH MONASTERIES of CANONS

Of the ORDER of the HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The Priory of the HOLY SEPULCHRE, in the Suburbs of WARWICK.

73



THE Order of the black Canons was first brought into *England* in the Year 1109, first at *Colchester*, then at *London*, and afterwards in other Places, whereupon *Henry Earl of Warwick*, at the Request of the Knights of *Jerusalem*, founded the Priory of Canons Regulars of the Holy Sepulchre, at *Warwick*. At that time the Christians conquer'd the *Holy Land*, and plac'd Canons in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord, who differ'd not in Habit from the other Canons Regulars, but only by wearing a red double Cross before them on their Cloak; which Mark was ever after worn by the Canons Regulars of the *Holy Sepulchre*, at *Warwick*, being the first House, and superior to all others in *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, till the 2d Destruction of *Jerusalem*, and then almost all the Houses of that Order vanish'd. The Prior of *Warwick* then wore a long grey Cloak, with a Pastoral Staff, and made a Collection for the Relief of the *Holy Land*, with very great Indulgences; but those vanish'd, the Order every where became very poor. There were formerly Houses of this Order at *Thetford*, *Winchester* and *Wentbury*, and many other Places in several Provinces. Their Estates and Privileges were afterwards transferr'd to the Brothers of the Order of the *Holy Trinity*, of which Sort were the Brothers of *St. Robert* at *Knaresburg*, *Hondslow* and *Teles*, and many more.

Simon, Bishop of *Worcester*, by his Letters, declares that he consecrated the Altar in the Church of the Ho-

ly *Sepulchre*, and the Church-Yard for the Burial of none but the Canons residing there, so that the Parish Churches of *All-Saints* and *St. Mary* there, should suffer no Damage by the same; and this Church of the *Holy Sepulchre* was yearly to pay 30 Pence as an Acknowledgement, to its Mother Church of *All-Saints*, and the Prelate of that of the *Holy Sepulchre* to appear in the said Church of *All-Saints* once a Year, with an Anathema to the Infringers.

Hugh Fitz-Richard gave to these Canons the Church of *Smithfield*, with all that belong'd to it.

THETFORD

Priory, in Norfolk.

William, Earl of *Waren*, was the Founder, and gave to it the Land where it stood, with the Church and Tithes of *Thetford*, great Immunities and two Fairs, viz. at the Feasts of the *Invention*, and the *Exaltation* of the *Cross*, confirm'd by *Hamelin*, *William* and *John*, Earls of *Waren*, who also gave some Additions of their own; all which is express'd in the Deed of the aforesaid *John*, Earl of *Waren*, dated 1315, wherein he recites the Grants of the others.

574.

Of the ORDER of the PREMONSTRATENSES.

579 *Of the Original and first Institution of the Canons of the Order of the Premonstratenses.*



ST. Norbert, the Founder of this Order, was born in the Diocese of *Cologne*, of the noble Race of the *Franks* and *Salick Germans*. He having spent his Youthful Years among Vanity and Pomp, about the 33d Year of his Age gave himself up to Fasting and Prayer; and being ordain'd a Priest, quitted his Estate and Benefices, and becoming a zealous Preacher, converted many to God, and observing the Behaviour of religious Men, resolv'd to embrace a more rigid Course of Life. Several Places proper for his Purpose having been shew'd him by *Bartholomew*, Bishop of *Laudun*, he at length fix'd upon that which was called *Premonstre*, and there, with 13 Companions he had gain'd by his Preaching, in the Year of our Lord 1120, instituted the Order of *Premonstratenses*, according to the Rule of *St. Augustin*, which afterwards spread itself into all Parts. In process of Time, he was, against his Will, made Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, and by that means reviv'd the true Zeal of Christian Religion, then much decay'd in those Parts, in *Saxony*, *Sclavonia*, *Pomerania*, *Livonia*, *Moravia*, and other Northern Provinces, by the Assistance of his new Order. He was no less instrumental in putting an End to the Schism in the Church, occasion'd by *Peter Leo*, the Anti-pope, whom he caus'd to be expell'd *Rome*, and Pope *Innocent* the 2d establish'd.

582 The Place of *Premonstre* before-mention'd, when *St. Norbert* came to it, was very uncouth and lonesome, there being only a little Chapel of the Invocation of *St. John Baptist*, and very few Inhabitants. Here *St. Norbert* is said to have had a Vision of the Blessed Virgin, shewing him what Habit his Monks should wear; and accordingly he took up his Habitation, not at the aforesaid Chapel, but on the other Side of the Mountain, the Bishops aforesaid giving him that Ground, which he had in Exchange of the Monks of *St. Vincent* of *Laudun*, and was confirm'd to him by *Lewis* the 6th, King of *France*. The Etymology of this Name of *Premonstre*, some derive from *Ingebran* the Great, who going thither to kill a Lion, that did much Harm in the Country, and meeting him sooner than he expected, is said to have cry'd out, *Sainct Jean, tu me l'as*

de pres monstré, That is, *St. John* you have shew'd him to me near at Hand, which last Words of *pres monstré*, make the Name of the Place. Others will have it to be from *pre monstre*, that is, a Meadow shewn, because a Meadow had been found in that Desert by the *Benedictin* Monks of *St. Vincent* of *Laudun*. Be that as it will, here this Order was first founded, and from this Place took its Name; but the Religious Men of the Order say, it was because the Place was before-hand shewn by the Blessed Virgin; so it was call'd *Premonstratum*, or fore-shewn.

The Valley so call'd, stretches itself out in the Form of a Cross, the Breadth being East and West, and the Length North and South: the four Ends are so many Ways leading into the Valley.

About the Year of our Lord 1146, being the 11th of King *Stephen*, the Order of the *Premonstratenses* first came into *England*, to *Newhouse*.

NEW HUS

Abby, in Lincolnshire.

PETER Gosla, the Founder, gave to this Monastery of *Premonstratenses* all his Land at *Newhus*, with the Men and Peasants, Pasture and Turf-Ground, till'd Lands, and those of *Warwath*, and all Things in that Town belonging to his Donation, viz. The 6th Part of the Church of *Broclesby*, and the Church of *Haburch*, with several Parcels of Land, Tithes, &c. This Church was dedicated to *St. Martial*. The said Grant was confirm'd by *Randulf de Bajocis*, the Lord of whom he held the same, his Wife *Maud*, and his Sons *Hugh* and *Alan*; and the Confirmation renew'd the same Day that *Randulf de Bajocis* aforesaid was separated from his Wife, on a religious Account, she taking the Vow of Chastity in the Chapter at *Lincoln*. *Peter Gosla* was admitted as a Brother to partake of all the said Monastery. *William*, Earl of *Lincoln*, in his Deed recites

Page 186.



A CANON REGVLAR OF Y ORDER OF PRÆMONSTRÉ

ENGLISH MONASTRIES

STRATENSES.

PLATE IV.



Monk of the Order

The monk is shown in a three-quarter view, standing and facing slightly to the right. He is wearing a long, flowing robe with a high collar and a belt. The image is framed by a simple border.

THE CANON REGULAR OF THE ORDER OF STRATENSES.

recites and confirms all Grants made to his Monastery.

Elias d'Aubigny and his Wife *Hawisia*, granted to these religious Men all their Right to the Church of *St. Botolph*, at *Saxelby*, with its Appurtenances. *Hugh de Bajocis* also pass'd a particular Grant, confirming all the Donations of *Peter Gosla*.

The said *Peter* held five Knights Fees in the Barony of *Bajocis*, one whereof he gave to found this Monastery, *Randolf de Bajocis* discharging the same, as Lord, from the Knights Service, and charging his own Lordship with the same. This was in the Reign of King *Henry II.*

ALNEWICK

Priory, in Northumberland.

ANNO 1147, the Order of the *Premonstratensies* first came into England, to *Alnwick* in the 4th Year of King *Stephen*. This Monastery was founded by *Eustace Fitz-John*, who gave to it the Church of *Lesbury*, with all its Dependencies, in his Deed recited, confirming to it the Gift of the Church of *Eysnes* by *Richard Tison*; *William Vesey*, Son to the aforesaid *Eustace*, gave to it the Church of *Chetton*, and those of *Chaulingham* and *Alneham*, all confirm'd by *Henry Perry* the 5th, Lord of *Alnwick*; and again by *Henry Perry*, Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord of the Honors of *Cockermouth*, and *Petworth*, Lord *Percy*, *Lucy*, *Poinings*, *Fitz-Payne*, and *Bryanem* Warden-General of the East and Midland Marshes of England, next to Scotland, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, who, in his Deed of Confirmation, recites all the particular Deeds of the aforesaid Donors.

Two Vesey came over with *William* the Conqueror, and having only one Daughter and Heiress, her Husband *Eustace* above-mention'd, having her Estate, took also the Name of *Vesey*, which continu'd not long for want of Heirs-Male, by the Females descended the Families of *Muschamp* and *Bolbeck*, of which last was *Felicia*, the Mother of *John* of *Lancaster*.

BLIBURG

Priory, in Suffolk.

THE Charter of King *Richard I.* recites and confirms all the Grants made to these Canons, by many Benefactors therein nam'd. The Founder of it was the Abbot of *St. Osth.*

HEPPE

Priory, in Westmorland,

FIRST founded at *Preston*, in Honor of *St. Mary Magdalen*, by *Thomas*, the Son of *Gospatrick*, who endow'd it with part of his Land at *Preston*, in *Kendal*, mention'd in his Deed, allowing the Canons Wood in

his Forests, the Use of his Mills, and free Common. *DUGB.* Afterwards, by another Deed, he gave them the Land Vol. 2. at *Karl*, with the Liberty of making Turf, and digging Pag. Stone in his Quarries about the Town of *Heppe*.

Robert Oldbridge confirm'd to them all the Grants made by the aforesaid *Thomas*, and his Son *Thomas*, in the Vale of *St. Mary Magdalen* at *Heppe*, whither the Monastery was remov'd, and also gave them the Town of *Milleburn*, confirming the Grant of *Keregil* made by his own Mother *Maud*. 595

TUPHOLM

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

THE Charter of the 20th of King *Henry III.* recites and confirms all Grants made to these Canons, first mentioning that of the Founders, *Gilbert* and *Alan Nevil*, containing the Land of *Tupholm*, the Churches of *St. Peter* at *Burrath*, *St. Peter* at *Rafum*, and *St. Michael Steynton*, with many other Particulars; then of the Gift of his Grandfather King *Henry*, a cut River so wide, that Ships might go and come from *Wickham* River to *Tupholm*; with many other Lands, Churches, &c. by several Donors. 596

These Canons had several Lands in *Lincolnshire*, as half a Knight's Fee at *Broclesby*, 6 Plow Lands at *Habure*; and Lands to the Value of 15*l.* per Annum, at *Asheby* and *Tinton*. 597

WELLEBECC

Priory, in Nottinghamshire.

JOCEUS le *Flemangh* came over with *William* the Conqueror, and had the 3d Part of a Knight's Fee at *Cukency*. His Grandson *Richard* founded this Monastery, and gave to it the aforesaid 3d Part of a Knight's Fee, reserving to himself the Capital Mesluage at *Cukency*, and 9 Plow Lands. *Thomas*, the Grandson of *Richard* aforesaid su'd the Monastery for that third Part of a Knight's Fee; and it was agreed betwixt them, that the Canons should pay him 10*s.* Yearly for the same. *William Gashith*, the Son of the said *Thomas*, gave to the House of *Wellebec* 6 Plow Lands, reserving to himself 2, and the Capital Mesluage. Then he sold all his Right to his Brother *John*, who was hang'd for a Robbery at *Nottingham*, and all his Lands escheated into the Hands of the Lords of *Tikbil*. The Right to these Lands was afterwards convey'd by several Females, and lastly to *Benedict Thornbery*, who, with the King's License, sold it to the Canons of *Wellebec*. 597

Another Manuscript informs us, That there was one *Gamelbere*, at *Cukency*, who held of the King 2 Carucates of Land, by the shoeing of the King's Palfrey, on all four Feet, with the King's Nails, whensoever he should happen to lye at his Manor of *Maunsfeld*; and if he lam'd the King's Palfrey, he was to give him another of 4 Marks Value; and if the Army were in *Wales*, he was to do the Service of 2 Carucates, and so for the Homage. This *Gamelbere* dying without Heirs of his Body, his Land escheated to King *Henry I.* who gave it to *Richard*, the Son of *Jocens* above-mention'd. 598

The Charter of *Thomas*, the Son of *Richard*, mentions several Donations he made to the Priory of *Wellebec*, whereupon he is mistaken for the Founder, but was

DUGD. was only Restorer as has been said above, when he had endeavoured to dispossess the Canons. There is a 2d Vol. 2. Grant of the same *Thomas* for 60 Acres of Land, at *Welledeale*, in the Territory of *Cukenev*; that of *Richard*, the Son of *Richard*, confirms his Father's Donations to this Church of *St. James of Wellebeck*; that of *Simon*, the Son of *Simon*, gives them the Mill at *Cukenev*; that of *Walter Fauconberg*, *Walter Ribbof*, *Stephen Fauconberg*, and their Wives, confirms the Grants of their Ancestors.

That of *Henry Fauconberg* confers on *John*, Bishop of *Ely*, all his Manor of *Cukenev*, in *Nottinghamshire*, with the Knights Fees and the Advowsons of the Abbey of *Wellebeck*, and others; and the said Bishop, by his Grant, convey'd the said Manor, &c. to the Canons of the Monastery of *Wellebeck*.

601 The Abbot and Canons of the said Monastery, in Gratitude for so noble a Donation, of their own free Will oblig'd themselves for ever to find 8 Canons to perform the Divine Office there for the Souls of the several Persons mention'd in their Deed, and particularly to perform an Anniversary for the said Bishop, and to mention him in all their Prayers for the Dead, as their principal Founder; and to perform this, the said Abbot and Canons took a solemn Oath before a publick Notary. But in case their Order should ever be suppress'd, then the said Bishop's Successors to be restor'd to the Possession of the said Manor, &c. Dated *An. 1329*.

602 *Richard Bassett*, Kt. gave to these Canons the Town of *Duckmantown*, confirm'd by *Leonia Raynes* and *Henry Stutevil*, of whom he held the same. The Charter of King *Henry II*, recites and confirms all Grants made to this Priory.

CROXTON

Priory, in *Leicestershire*.

603 *William Parcarinus*, the Son of *Ingerham Parcarinus*, gave to this Monastery two Parts of *Croxton Park*, with several other Parcels. His Brother *Hugh* confirm'd his Grant, and added several Donations of his own. *Margery de Sancto Albino* and her Son *Wymer* gave more Possessions, as did *Richard*, the Son of *Elias Sauteby*, *William*, Earl of *Bologn*, *Morton* and *Warren*, and *Richard Russel*, and *John*, Earl of *Morton*, confirm'd several of their Grants.

The above-mention'd *Ingerham Parcarinus*, was also call'd *le Porter*, and came into *England* with King *William the Conqueror*.

605 The Charter of the 9th of King *Edward I*, recites and confirms all the Donations made to these Canons.

LEYSTONE

Abbey, in *Suffolk*.

606 *Ralph Glarvil*, was the Founder of this Abbey, which he endow'd with the Manor of *Leystone* in *Suffolk*, certain Churches and other Possessions, all confirm'd by King *Henry II*. The Advowson of this Abbey afterward escheating to the Crown, by the Forfeiture of *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, to whom it had been given by King *Richard II*, by Charter of the 12th Year of his Reign, mentioning what is said above, confirm'd to the said Canons the aforesaid Ma-

nor, and all other Possessions, with the Privilege of electing their own Abbot, without asking the Royal Assent; that upon any Vacancy the Monastery should remain possess'd of its own Temporalities, not to be seiz'd by the King or any other, without paying any Corrody, or Pension.

King *Edward II*, in his 6th Year confirm'd the Grant of *Gilbert Pecbe*, Knight, of all his Lands at *Kathetun*, *Glering*, *Ejton*, *Wickam*, *Perchaye*, *Framedene*, &c.

BEAUCHIEF

Priory, in *Derbyshire*.

Robert Fitz-Rannulph, Lord of *Alfreton*, *Norton* and *Marnham*, was one of the four Knights, who martyr'd *St. Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and afterwards founded the Monastery of *Beauchief*, to expiate the said Crime, in the Reign of King *Henry II*. *Thomas Chaworth*, Knight, Lord of *Norton*, granted to this Monastery of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, for the Maintenance of a Canon to say Mass for ever at the Altar of the Holy Cross, in the Church of *Beauchief*, for his Soul and others nam'd in his Deed, all his Hamlet of *Grenchul*, with all its Appurtenances; and by another Deed, confirm'd all the Grants of his Predecessors, he being descended from the aforesaid *Robert* the Founder, by an Heir General. The Charter of the 9th of *Edward II*, recites and confirms all Donations made to this Monastery.

BLANCLAND

Priory, in *Lincolnshire*.

Walter Rolebeck founded this Monastery for 12 Canons *Premonstratenses*, under the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin, allowing more might be receiv'd by the Advice of the Bishop and Patron; endowing the same with Lands lying between the *Derwent* and the *Ford* at *Corbrig*, besides the two Churches of *Hert* and *Bywel*; and by another Deed added the Church of *Hedon*. *Hugh Bolbeck* confirm'd the said Lands, with some Additions.

NEWBO

Abby, in *Lincolnshire*.

THE Charter of the 19th of King *Henry III*, recites and confirms the Donations of *Richard Malebisse*, the Founder hereof, being all the Town of *Newbo*, with its Appurtenances, the Revenue of Salt, the Church of *Acafter*, the 3d Part of the Church at *Kniveton*, and half a Carucate of Land at *Extwifel*. *John Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, releas'd those Canons from all Services of Ward, Relief, Suit, Scutage, &c. due to him from the last mention'd Land at *Extwifel*.

LAVINDENE

LAVINDENE

Priory, in Buckinghamshire,

FOUNDED by John Bidun, and endow'd with several Lands, to which others were added by Ranulf, Earl of Chester, and several others, all confirm'd by Charter of the 11th of King Henry III.

WENDLYNG

Abby, in Norfolk.

THE Charter of the 6th of King Edward III, recites and confirms all the Donations made to this Monastery of St. Mary, first by the Founder, William, the Son of William Wendlyng, who conferr'd on it his two Messuages of Wendlyng and Flentwell, and three Carucates of Land, and by another Deed the Manor of Geyton, as also several other Lands and Houses by distinct Grants; likewise those of Reiner Gymmingham, Robert Stotevil, Jordan Foliot, &c.

The Grant of the above-mention'd Robert Stotevil ratifies and confirms all his Donations, particularly mentioning the same.

HAGNEBY

Priory, in Lincolnshire,

6 WAS founded by Agnes Orreby, in Honor of St. Thomas the Martyr, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the 22d Year of the Reign of King Henry II. John the Son of Herbert Orreby gave to this Monastery five Plow Lands at Hagneby and Fugletorp, with all the Men there, and confirm'd the Grants of his Father and Mother, 3 Hen. III. and 4 Shillings Revenue, 23 Hen. III. Richard, Bishop of Lincoln, 52 Hen. III, gave the Church of Hancy. The Abbots purchas'd the Wood of Thoresby, 57 Hen. III.

STANLEY-PARK,

Commonly call'd

D A L E

Abby, in Derbyshire.

AN ancient Manuscript, written by a Canon of this Abby, gives the following Account, as deliver'd by Maud de Salicofamara, the Foundress thereof. 7 There was a Baker at Derby, in St. Mary's Street, at what Time the Church and Chapel of Eanore were subject to the Church of St. Mary at Derby; and the said Baker was so religious a Man, so intent upon good Works, that whatsoever he earn'd in the Week, above

the Expence of his Family, he, on Saturday, gave to DUOD. the Poor at St. Mary's Church. Being thus become Vol. 2. acceptable to God, as he lay asleep one Day in Autumn, Pag. the Blessed Virgin appear'd to him, declaring that his Alms were acceptable to God, and therefore directed him to leave all he had, to retire to Depedale, and there lead a solitary Life, promising him Life everlasting. The Baker awaking, went away, without acquainting any Body; and being come to the Place, which was lonesome and marshy, dug himself a little Dwelling on the Side of the Hill, with an Altar in it, where he serv'd God in Hunger, Thirst, Cold and Want. Ralph, the Son of Geremund, Lord of that Land, hunting there found this Man of God, and gave him the Tithe of his Mill of Burgh, for his Maintenance, which was afterwards continu'd to the Canons of Depedale. Thus far are the Words of the Lady.

The Author then proceeds. This holy Man, after 618 many Temptations, being always in great Want of Water, at length found a Spring to the Westward, in a Vale, where he built himself a Cottage and an Oratory, and there ended his Days in God.

After this the Author tells a Story of one Uiblay, who sleeping in the Fields there had a Vision of a Cross, whose Glory enlightned all the World; whereupon, awaking, he told his Companions, that Place would be famous for Sanctity, and leaving them he withdrew, but whither was not known. To come to the Point:

Serlo Grindon, Lord of Badely, took to Wife Margery, the Daughter of the above-mention'd Ralph, the Son of Geremund, and had with her the half of the Town of Okebrücke, by whom he had 3 Daughters and 5 Sons, yet the Inheritance afterwards came to the Daughters. The said Serlo next marry'd Maud, Lady of Celfton, and having brought Canons from Kalke, gave them this Place of Depedale, where the said Canons built a stately Church, obtain'd a Confirmation of the same at Rome, and many Persons resorting to them their Possessions were much increas'd.

Many Years after the Canons being remote from the 619 Company of Men, and delighted with the Pleasures of the Place, began to frequent the Forest more than the Church, and to be more intent upon Hunting than Prayer. The King hearing of their Insolence, caus'd them to be remov'd, they first resigning all they had to their Patron, and returning to the Place from whence they came. Humphrey, their Prior, retir'd to the Magdalen, and there led an Eremitical Life.

Six Canons Premonstratenses were then brought by the Patron from Tapholme to Depedale, who had the Park of Stanley given them to increase their Possessions, but by whom these Canons were brought is uncertain. When they had liv'd there 7 Years in extreme Poverty; they cut down the Tops of the Trees in the Park, which they sold, and by Order of their Abbot, return'd to Tapholme. Thus the Church of Depedale was abandon'd, till William Grendon brought to it 5 Canons Premonstratenses from Welbeck, who resided there in great Poverty 5 Years, and were then carry'd back to their former Monastery by their Abbot.

Lastly, William, the Son of Ralph, above-mention'd 620 brought 9 Canons from Newbouse, and plac'd them at Depedale, where they afterwards continu'd.

By the following Deeds William, the Son of Ralph, 621 gave to Geoffrey de Salicofamara, and his Wife Maud, Daughter to the said William, and, as has been said, Foundress of this Monastery, his Land of Stanley, to Serlo Grendon his Wood of Okebroke; then Geoffrey de Salicofamara afore said gave the Park of Stanley to the Canons Premonstratenses, as did William Grendon all the Land of Okebroke afore said, confirm'd by the above-mention'd Geoffrey de Salicofamara and his Wife Maud. King Henry III, in a Charter of the 19th Year of his Reign,

DUGD. Reign, recites and confirms all Donations made to this Vol. 2. Priory. See Vol. III. Pag. 72. Pag.

LANGDONE

Priory, in Kent, a Cell to Leystone.

- 622 William Aubervil gave to the Canons of *Leystone* all his Town of *Langdone*, for them there to found an Abby of their Order of *Premonstratenses*; he also gave them the Churches of *St. Mary* in that Town, *St. Mary at Walmere*, *St. Nicholas at Oxeney*, and *St. Mary at Redene*.
- 623 This Foundation Grant was confirm'd by *Simon de Abrincis*, of whom the aforesaid *William Aubervil* held his Land; as also by two several Deeds of *Nicholas Cryol*, Great Grandson to the same *William*.
- 624 *Gunnora de Solvendone* and *Dionysia de Newesole*, gave to these Canons the Chapel of *Newesole*.

WEST-DERHAM

Abby, in Norfolk.

Hubert, Dean of *York*, founded this Monastery, endowing it with all that he had purchas'd at *Derham*. The Charter of the first Year of King *John*, recites and confirms all the Donations made to these Canons, with all the usual Immunities mention'd in other Charters. The Founder aforesaid was afterwards Archbishop of *York*, and added several Possessions to his first Foundation.

BILEGH, alias MALDONE

Priory, in Essex,

- 626 Founded by *Robert Mansell*, who brought the Canons to it in the Year 1180, from *Perendune*, endowing it with several Parcels of Land, mention'd in the Charter of the First of King *Richard I*, confirming the same.

SULBY

Abby, in Northamptonshire,

- 627 Was founded by *Wildevil*, or *Withvil*, and afterwards *Robert Paviley* gave the Canons all his Manor of *Suleby*. King *Richard I*, confirm'd to these Canons, then call'd of *St. Mary of Welleford*, the Church and what else they had in that Town, and 9 Carucates of Land at *Suleby*. The Deed of *Robert Paviley*, Knight, together with the Manor of *Suleby*, mentions the Advowson of the Church there given to the Canons, both to be held of the Monastery of *Westminster*, paying them yearly 102 Shillings; adding, that the Canons of *Suleby* gave him for the same 240 Marks Sterling. *William*, Archbishop of *York*, confirm'd the

Donation of the Church of *Herfewell*, made by *Wil-Dugliam Selvey*. The Charter of the 9th of King *Edward II*, recites and confirms all Grants made to this Pag. Monastery.

COKERSAND

Abby, in Lancashire.

Theobald Walter, the Founder of this Abby, of *St. Mary*, gave to it all his enclos'd Ground at *Pyling*, with all its Appurtenances. The Charter of the 7th and 8th of King *Richard II*, recites two Charters of King *John*, the one of the 2d Year of his Reign, confirming the aforesaid Foundation; and the other of his 17th Year, granting to those Canons 2 Carucates of his Land at *Newbigging*, the said Canons paying 20 Shillings yearly, in Lieu of all Services; then the said Charter of King *Richard* proceeds to enumerate the several Donations of *Henry Melline*, *John Hakereghon*, *William of Lancaster*, *Henry Seston*, and *John Fitz-Geoffrey*, confirming the same, with all Privileges and Immunities.

A Controversy arising between these Canons and the Priory of *St. Martin at Lancaster*, about the Tithes of the Parishes of *Lancaster*, *Pulton* and *Biscophaym*, the same was amicably adjust'd by the Sub-Dean, Prior and Sub-Prior of *Lincoln* authoriz'd by Pope *Innocent* to adjust the same, both Parties agreeing, that the Monastery of *Lancaster* should receive two Parts of the Tithes of Corn of the aforesaid Parishes, the other 3d Part remaining to the Canons of *Cokersand*, none of whom were to enter the said Parishes, without Leave of the Abbot of *Lancaster*, to administer Sacraments, or receive any Temporal Advantages; and in case these last should acquire any Lands in those Parishes, they were to pay the Tithes to the others. This was concluded in the Year 1216.

The Canons of *Cokersand* having afterwards, notwithstanding the above Convention, admitted some Parishioners of the Abbot of *Lancaster* to Burial, and administer'd the Sacraments, receiving their Offering and Tithes, it was again agreed before the Archdeacon of *Richmond*, that the said Canons of *Cokersand* should be releas'd for what was past, but that they should forbear the like for the future; and in case any of the aforesaid Parishioners should desire to be bury'd at *Cokersand*, they should first pay the Dues to the Abbot of *Lancaster*, who then would not refuse his Leave, but would never allow Offerings or Tithes to be paid away to them. To avoid Disputes, the Canons of *Lancaster* would not require of the others any Tithes for Herbs and Roots sown within their Enclosure, but for all sorts of Grain they were to pay Tithes. This was An. 1256.

By a third Agreement, the Canons of *Cokersand* oblig'd themselves to pay to the same Monastery of *Lancaster* 18 Pence per Annum, in Lieu of the Tithe of some Pasture Ground in the Parish of *Pulton*.

Michael Furnese gave to these Canons his Part of the Land at *Thurnum*.

The Abbot and Monastery of *Leicester* gave to the Canons of *Cokersand* the Ground on which the said Hospital of *Cokersand* was founded, to build their Monastery on. Pope *Clement*, in the 3d Year of his Pontificate, An. 1190, granted that this should be call'd, *The Monastery of St. Mary, of the Order of the Premonstratenses, at Cokersand*.

William of Lancaster gave the Land of *Askeleros* and *Croc*, for the Support of the Hospital above-mention'd.

B E G E H A M

Abby, in Suffex.

Ralph Den gave to the *Premonstratensies* of St. Laurence of *Hotteham*, all his Lordship of *Hotteham*, with the Chapel there, and all that belong'd to it, and his Men at *Dundintun*, and the Marsh at *Megham*, as mention'd in two several Deeds, he being the Founder.

Robert Den added all his Land at *Telleton*. Geoffrey Saukevil, Grandson to Ralph, and Nephew to Robert, confirm'd all their Donations, and those of his own Mother *Ela*, being her Lands at *Thorn*, *Twifel* and *Farefirete*. The said *Ela Saukevil* translated these Canons from *Otteham* to *Begeham*, reserving to herself and her Heirs the Advowson of the said Monastery, as appears by two several Deeds of hers.

Gilbert de *Aquila* confirm'd the aforesaid Donations of Ralph and Robert Den, as also that of *Rikeward* and *Randulf Brade*, being the Church of *Hellings*, with all its Appurtenances. Robert Turnham gave to these Canons all his Land at *Begeham* and *Brokeley*, at *Rokeland* and *Grimbrot*, confirming the Grants of his Uncle Michael Turnham, consisting of the Lands of *Blechin-den*, *Winbrig*, *Estelrige*, *Matefeld*, *Faukerige* and *Wichelinden*, with the whole Manor of *Rokely* and *Grimbrot*, and *Childberst*.

By another Deed, the same Robert Turnham consented, that the Monastery should be remov'd from *Otteham* to *Begeham*, call'd *Benlieu*. Stephen Turnham confirm'd all the Donations of his Uncle Michael and his Brother Robert Turnham. *Wolkelin Maminot*, for 40 Shillings receiv'd, and 12 Pence to be paid per Annum, gave to the afore-mention'd Michael Turnham, whom he calls his Man, that is one holding of him, the Land of *Brocele*.

Robert Turnham gave to his Brother Michael above mention'd, and to his Heirs, the Land of *Roceland*. Geoffrey Say confirm'd to the Canons of *Begeham* the Conveyance of *Brocele* to them by the said Michael Turnham, to whom it had been granted by his Ancestor *Wolkelin Maminot*. Notwithstanding what is here said, the next Deed of the Countess *Juliana* says, she bought *Brocele* of Michael Turnham, as his *Gavilkind* and *Stockkind*, and gave the same to found a Monastery there. Geoffrey Say, Son to the above Geoffrey, confirms the Grant of the Church of *Grenewich*, made by his Father and Mother to these Canons; and Richard Earl of *Clare* granted them the feeding of 25 Swine in the Forest of *Tonebrug*. Two Charters of King John, the one of the 19th, the other of the 12th Year of his Reign, recite and confirm all Donations made to this Monastery, as does also that of the 16th of King Edward III.

B A R L I N G S

Abby, in Lincolnshire.

THE Charter of King Henry II, recites and confirms all Grants made to this Abby of St. Mary, at *Barlings*, and shews it to have been founded by Richard Hay, who gave the Place call'd *Oxency* to build it on, and all the Town of *Barlings*, with all its Appurtenances, except the Park, and the Meadows belonging to it.

King John also, in the 16th Year of his Reign, confirm'd to it many Possessions. Maud Longespee gave all the Manor of *Covenby*, with the Capital Messuage and the Advowson of the Church thereof, for the Maintenance of 4 Canons to perform the Divine Office there for ever. *Alesia Lacy* gave the Manor of *Swaton*, and the Advowson of the Church thereof, in *Lincolnshire*, with the Knights Fees, &c. Robert Bardolf, all his Land at *Scotborne*, with the Advowson of the Church. There follows a Pedegree of the Founder, Richard Hay above-mention'd, whose Male Line being extinct, the Females were marry'd into several Families, most of them little known at present. The other Pedegree of William Longespee will also give little Satisfaction, his Family being also extinct.

B R O D H O L M

Priory, in Nottinghamshire.

KING Edward II, in his Charter of the 12th Year of his Reign, reciting and confirming all Grants made to this Priory of Brothers and Sisters of St. Mary at *Brodholm*, does not assign the Founder, but only names Ralph de *Aubigny*, the first of all the Donors, and describing the Piece of Land given him says, It lay between the Court of those Sisters and his Wood; which shews, that the Monastery was founded before; the other Donors are many, and their several Gifts describ'd at large, which may be seen in the *Monasticon*, as too tedious for an Abridgment.

C O V E R H A M

Priory, in Yorkshire.

HElewisia, Daughter and Heir of Ranulf Glanvil, Baron and Lord Chief Justice of England, in the Reign of King Henry I, and King Richard I, with the Consent of her Son and Heir *Walran*, then living, founded a Monastery of Canons *Premonstratensies* at *Swayneby*, and dy'd in the Year 1195; but the Foundation was in the Year 1190. Ralph, the Son of Robert Lord of *Midelham*, and Heir to *Walran* aforesaid, remov'd the Canons from *Swayneby* to *Coverham*, near *Midelham*, and confer'd on them the Church of *Coverham*, and many other Lands and Tenements, by Fine levy'd in the 14th Year of the Reign of King John. He dy'd An. 1251, and was bury'd at *Coverham*. King Edward III, in the 22d Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Donations of the said Founders, and others, reciting the same. Ralph aforesaid left two Daughters, Mary, Lady of *Midelham*, marry'd to Robert Nevil, and Joanna to Robert Tatershal, between whom the Estate was divided.

S t. A G A T H A ' s

Abby, near Richmond, in Yorkshire.

WAs founded by Roaldus the Constable, says the antient Manuscript, without adding any other Particulars concerning him, or the Foundation.

An.

DUGD. An. 1253, it was agreed between the Monastery of
Vol. 2. St. Agatha, and Henry, the Son of Ranulf, that the
Pag. said Henry should have all the Canons had been pos-
sessed of at Kerperby, to be held by the said Henry as
pure and perpetual Alms, paying to the said Canons a
Pound of Comin-Seed yearly.

650 Roger Moubray, confirm'd to them all they had at
Garcedale and Grisedale. The Charter of the 3d of
King Edward III, recites and confirms all Donations
made to these Canons.

651 King Richard II, in the 16th Year of his Reign, grant-
ed his License to Richard Scroop to allow this Mona-
stery 150 l. a Year, out of his Manors of Brignale,
Caldewell, Chyf upon Tese, Thornton Steward, Bra-
kene, Sledme, Disford and Middleton-Queenbow, in the
County of York, for the Maintenance of 10 Canons
Chaplains, over and above the Number of Canons
commonly there residing, and of 2 Secular Chaplains,
to say Mass for the Souls of his Heirs, &c. as also for
the Maintenance of 22 Poor by the said Abby.

The same King also granted the said Scroop, who
had been Lord Chancellor, License, to give to the said
Abby his Manor of Brompton upon Swale, worth 10 l.
3 s. 4 d. per Annum, which he held of the King in
Capite.

T O R R E

Abby, in Devonshire.

652 William Briner, the Founder, gave to the Canons
Premonstratenses, the Lands of Torre, where the
Church of St. Saviour then stood, describing the same,
also free Fishing in Torre-Bay, the Church of Torre,
the whole Town of Woleburgh, with the Advow-
son of the Church, all his Land at Grendel, and ma-
ny other Possessions mention'd in his Deed, with the
same Liberties and Immunities as he had enjoy'd
them.

653 The Charter of King John recites and confirms all
Grants till then made to this Abby, adding all the
Privileges, which have been mention'd in Charters of
this Nature, and therefore need not be repeated. Bea-
trix, Wife to the Founder, also pass'd a Deed con-
firming his Grants.

654 William Briwere, the Founder's Son, to what his
Father had given, added the Lands of Coleton at Tisham.
Reginal Mobun, in like Manner, confirm'd all the Do-
nations of the Founder William Briwere, his Grand-
father, and of William Briwere, the Younger, his
Uncle.

In the 36th Year of the Reign of King Henry III,
Reginal Mobun had Leave to build a Chapel in his
Court at Torre, for the Divine Service to be perform'd
there, for him and his Family, upon Condition that
none of the Parishioners should be admitted there to any
thing that belong'd to the Parish; and that the Mona-
stery of Torre should receive half the Offerings and
Profits of the said Chapel; but the said Reginald's
Chaplains might say Mass in the Parish-Church, and
receive half the Offerings and Profits of the said Regi-
nald, his Heirs, Guests, and free Family, until the said
Chapel were built. The one Half of the said Profits
in the said Chapel to be receiv'd by the Chaplains, and
they to take an Oath to the Abbot to indemnify the Pa-
rish-Church, and to pay to him half the Offering and
Profits of the said Chapel, and if any of them should
transgress this Convention, the Abbot might suspend
them from saying Mass in the Chapel, till they had made
reasonable Satisfaction.

H A L E S - O W E N

Abby, in Shropshire.

KING John, in the 18th Year of his Reign, gave
the Manor of Hales to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop
of Winchester, with the Advowson of the Church there
and all that belong'd to it, for him to build a Reli-
gious House there, and he accordingly conferr'd it on
the Canons Premonstratenses. King Henry III, in the
11th Year of his Reign, confirm'd his Father's Grant.
John Ruff added the Gift of the Church of Walesthal.
The Deed of Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield,
for appropriating of the Church and ordaining of
the Vicarage of the Church of Walesthal, says, it
was given by King Henry III, and allows to the Vicar
who was to serve the same, 13 Marks a Year to be
assign'd him out of certain Obventions, and the Church-
Yard and Buildings to be divided between the Canons
and the said Vicar; besides he was to have all the Ob-
ventions of the several Chapels in the said Church for
serving of them, except the Sheaves of Corn; and in
case the said Obventions should not be sufficient to de-
fray the Charge of the said Chapels, then a Competen-
cy to be allow'd by the Judgment of certain honest
Men. The Abbot and Vicar to defray all the Charges
jointly. The Monastery to pay to the Bishop of Litch-
field and Coventry 6 Marks Yearly, in Satisfaction for
all Claim the said Bishop might have to the said Church;
of which 6 Marks he assign'd 60 Shillings for the
Works, or Repairs of the Church of Litchfield, and
the other 20 Shillings, for the Vicars appointed to say
the Mass of our Lady. The said Money not to be di-
verted to other Uses by the Dean and Chapter of
Litchfield.

Godfrey, Bishop of Worcester, ordain'd, That the
Vicar of Hales should be presented by the Canons to
him and his Successors, and to receive 10 Marks a
Year of the Monastery for his Maintenance; as also to
have the usual House, Garden and Orchard, with the
Herbage of the Church-Yard. The Canons likewise
to find another Priest to serve the said Church.

Thomas, Abbot of Hales and the Monastery, in Con-
sideration of the Manor of Rowley they had of John
Kampton, appointed a Canon Chaplain to say Mass for
the Souls of the said John and his Family, in the
Church of Hales.

Joanna Botetourt, Lady of Weley, gave to these Ca-
nons the Manor of Weverley, in Worcestershire. John
Botetourt conferr'd on them 2 Acres of Land at Cleat,
and the Advowson of the Church there. The same
John releas'd to the Canons a Chantry of one Canon
in their Abby, retaining those that had been acquir'd by
his Mother.

Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, having appropriated
the Church and Chapel of Cleat to these Canons, with
their Revenues, valu'd the Profits and Obventions of
the said Church and Chapel which were to belong to
the Vicar at 10 Pounds per Annum, and ordain'd, that
the said Vicar should perform all that belong'd to the
Cure of Souls; that the said Vicar should have the
House or Messuage on the South-Side of the Church,
with the Curtilage, the said House to be then built by
the Canons, and afterwards to be repair'd and main-
tain'd by the Vicar; that the Vicar should receive the
Tithe of Calves, Pigs, Lambs, Geese, Eggs, Chick-
ens, Wood, Milk, Cheese, Wax, Honey, Bees, Gar-
dens, Curtilages, Fisheries, Fish, Pigeons, Mills, Flax,
Hemp, Wood, Trees, Fruit, Pasture and Hay, and
all other small Tithes in the said Parish, excepting the
Tithes

Tithes of the Corn of all Sorts, and those of the Lands belonging to the Canons.

LANGLEY

Abby, in Norfolk.

THE Charter of the First of King *John* confirms the Grant of *Robert Fitz-Roger*, the Founder of this Abby, of the whole Manor of *Langley*, with the Church of that Town, and the Marsh of *Ravenesnesse*, with all other Donations, with the usual Exemptions, Privileges and Immunities.

TICHFIELD

Abby, in Hampshire.

THE Abbot of *Tichfield* gave half a Mark to have his Charter enroll'd in the Pipe-Office, in the 9th Year of King *Edward II.* The Purport of the said Charter was, That King *Henry III.* in the 16th Year of his Reign, gave to *Peter*, Bishop of *Winchester*, his Manor of *Tichfield*, with all its Appurtenances, for him there to found a Monastery of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, of Canons *Premonstratenses*, with all usual Privileges and Immunities, as to be free from Toll, Passage, Portage, Lestage, Talliage, Stallage, and conducting of Treasure, and Works at Castles, Houses, Walls, Ditches, Causeways, Fish-Ponds, Lakes, and Inclosure of Parks, and all other Works; and from Suits of Shires and Hundreds, and Aids of Sheriffs, and their Bailiffs, and from Murder and Francpledge and Sight of Francpledge, and from Fine, and Amerciaments, Escapes of Robbers and Robberies, Seisin and Pleas, and Suits, and all Exactions. That no Sheriff, or other Officer, shall enter the said Manor, but only Coroners,

and they so as not to infringe the Liberties of the Monastery. All the Men of the Manor to be subject to the Abbat and Canons, and exempt from Juries, Assizes, and Recognizances, unless in what relates to the King's own Lordships in the same County; and if any of them shall forfeit their Chattels for any Crime, the same to belong to the Abbat and Monastery. That when any Malefactors shall be seiz'd within the said Manor, for any Crime not tryable in the Abbat's Court, the Sheriff and his Officers shall receive them at their Hands, and the Abbat and Canons to have all Amerciaments laid upon any of their Men. And tho' they should at any Time discontinue the Use of any of these Privileges, they may afterwards reassume the same. Also that their Lands of *Porcestre*, *Walesworth* and *Cosham*, which were within the King's Forest, should ever be exempted from Waste, Inspection and View of Foresters, Keepers, Inspectors, and other the King's Officers.

The Charter of the 11th of *Edward II.* recites and confirms all Grants made to these Canons. The principal Donors therein mention'd are *Eve Clinton*, who gave the Lands of *Chadeland*, *Hude*, *Wudecote* and *Felde*; *Reginald Albamare* confirm'd the Donation, as did *Thomas Escures*, and *Baldwin de Ripariis*; *Geofrey Mansel* gave the Land at *Ingepenne*; *Peter Sukemend* of other Lands at *Ingepenne*; *Roger Somery* confirm'd the said Grants; *William Rainy* gave all his Lands at *Stenbynson*, &c.

An Inventory of Goods found in this Abby, *An. 1420.* No Money in the Treasury, but there was due to the House 43*l.* 4*s.* and the House ow'd 62*l.* 6*s.* In the Sacristy, one Silver Gilt Cup for the Body of our Lord; 2 great Gilt Chalices; 12 other Chalices, 6 of them Gilt; 2 Silver Vessels with Relicks; a great Silver gilt Cross, with the Images of our Lady, and St. *John Evangelist*, and a large Foot; a Procession-Staff, with a large Silver Socket to fix the Cross in; a small Silver gilt Cross, and adorn'd with Stones; 2 Silver Cruets gilt; a Box and Spoon for Frankincense, and 3 Censers, and 2 Candlesticks, all Silver gilt; 2 Silver Basons, and a Silver Pastoral-Staff gilt, &c.

In the Grounds, 34 Horses, 10 Asles, 4 Colts; 69 Cows, 154 Oxen, 7 Bulls, 17 Steers, 10 Bullocks, 28 Yearlings, 29 Calves, 381 Sheep, besides Swine, &c.



Of the Order of St. GILBERT of SEMPRINGHAM.

The Life of St. Gilbert, Confessor.

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HIS wonderful Man, *Gilbert*, was of a good Family, his Father *Jocelin* being a valiant Knight, wealthy, and by Birth a Norman, who had many Possessions in *Lincolnshire*. His Mother was an *Englischwoman*, of no less Birth, who being with Child of him, dreamt she saw the Moon descend into her Lap, a Presage of the Light he was to spread abroad. During his first Years he appear'd so uncouth, and even misshapen in Body, that he became contemptible to such a Degree, that even the Servants would not eat with him. Being put to School, he improv'd but very slowly, till being severely corrected, he ran away into *France*.

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There he seriously apply'd himself to Learning and Spiritual Exercises; and having obtain'd the Title of Master, return'd Home, where he taught, not only Literature, but to live a regular Life. Thus he proceeded till his Father being the Patron, presented him to the Livings of *Sempringham* and *Tirington*, where he liv'd, in Company with one *Geoffrey*, a virtuous Priest; but the Master of the House where they lodg'd having a handsome Daughter, both of them finding the Devil made use of her Beauty to tempt them, they unanimously quitted the House, and built them a Dwelling in the Church-Yard, where they apply'd themselves to the Service of their Church with such Diligence, that the Parishioners of *Sempringham* were every where distinguish'd from others by their Zeal and Devotion. To manifest his own Justice and Disinterestedness he caus'd a Parishioner, who had defrauded him of his Tithe, to produce all his Corn, and when his Tithe was separated, he publickly burnt it. All the Revenues of the Church of *Tirington* he bestow'd on the Poor, and whatsoever could else be spar'd from his own Maintenance, was apply'd to the same Uses. All

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the Time he could spare from other Duties and from Sleep, was devoted to Prayer, in which he was most fervent. He was not ordain'd Priest till some Time after he had been presented as Parson to the two Churches aforesaid, and serv'd as a Clerk under *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*; but being made Priest, he still advanc'd in a stricter Course of Life, so that his

Sanctity became conspicuous. He was singular for his Contempt of all Worldly Wealth and Honors, and positively refus'd the Archdeaconship of *Lincoln*, which was offer'd him.

Henry the First was then King of *England*. *Gilbert* observing that some Virgins of his Parish of *Sempringham* had so much improv'd by his Doctrine, as to aspire to a more sublime State of Life, he chose 7 of them, whom he shut up from all Worldly Conversation, that they might devote themselves entirely to the Service of God, and this was the beginning of his Order. He built them, with the Advice and Assistance of the aforesaid *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, an Habitation, and Cloister adjoining to the North side of the Church of *St. Andrew*, at *Sempringham*, with only one Door to it, the Key whereof he always kept himself, for they were never to go abroad, and a Window for other young Maids from without to give them in the Necessaries for the Support of Life. These young Maids, who serv'd without, desiring afterwards to serve in the Religious Habit, as lay Sisters, he oblig'd them first to undergo a Year of Tryal, or Noviceship. And because they also were to be shut up in the Monastery, he appointed lay Brothers to serve without it, looking after all those things that were requisite for their Support.

Many great Men observing the strict Virtue profess'd in this Place, and believing the like good Example could not but be highly beneficial in all Parts, offer'd many Lands to the Founder, and erected divers Monasteries of this new Order in several Counties. He would have put his Order under the Direction of the *Cistercians*, who were then in great Reputation, but they refusing to be concern'd with Nuns, or any thing that was distinct from their own Institute, he was oblig'd to desist.

Tho' his main Design was to ease himself of that great Burden of Care, humbly professing himself unworthy of such a Charge, yet Pope *Eugenius* convinc'd of his Ability and Virtue was so far from consenting to discharge him, that he on the contrary enjoin'd him to be the sole Promoter of what he had so well begun. Returning therefore home from *France*, where he



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1793 4/8

ASTERIES

of the Order of the Temple of Sempringham



A GANNON DE GILBERT'S GILBERT

he had been to resign his Charge, as has been said, he appointed learned and pious Priests for the Service of every one of the new erected Monasteries.

To avoid all Scandal and Danger, the said Priests had their Habitations at a distance from the Nuns, and could never enter their House, unless to administer the Sacraments, and that in the Presence of many Witnesses. The Church indeed was in common, but only during the Time of Divine Service, and so that the Men could not be seen, and the Women were not to be heard. No Priest upon any Account to go into their House, without several Persons assisting, who were to hear what was said, but the Nuns could never be seen barefac'd by any Man. St. Gilbert, lest he should seem to arrogate any thing to himself by Instituting a new Rule, appointed that the Nuns should follow that of St. Benedict, and the Men that of St. Augustine. However, that nothing might be wanting to make his Rule perfect, he collected from all others, and added to his own all that he found in them most commendable, and for the Improvement of his new Plantation, and committed the same to Writing, that it might remain as an Establish'd Form of Government among them. And that no Sanction might be wanting, he sent the same to Pope Eugenius to be by him revis'd, amended, and confirm'd, which that Pope did, and the whole was afterwards ratify'd by Adrian, Alexander and other Popes, with the Advice of their Cardinals.

Great was the Piety of this new gather'd Flock, and the Institution so well regulated, that there remain'd not the least Scruple for Malice to carp at.

Gilbert being rais'd to such Dignity, as to have the Direction of all the Monasteries founded after his Institution, lov'd them all equally, and accordingly took care of them all alike, and above all he was zealous in reducing and chastizing all that were guilty of any notorious Offence, yet so as that his Charity appear'd above his Severity. As to his own Person he added nothing, either in Diet or Cloathing, and in travelling he only took with him a Lay Brother and two Modest Priests to be witness of his Behaviour, his Entertainment on the Road being Prayers and singing of Psalms, never going without something to bestow on the Poor. He was bountiful to others, and sparing to himself, always abstaining from Flesh, unless in Sickness, as also from Fish in Lent and Advent, and being always serv'd in wooden Dishes, with Horn Spoons. The same Garment serv'd him Winter and Summer, and he did not lye but sit up in his Bed, with the same Cloaths he wore in the Day, that the uneasiness of the Posture might awake him to Prayer.

He had long continu'd himself without the Habit of a Canon, which he had given to the others who follow'd his Institute, but at last receiv'd it at the Hands of Roger of Sempringham, Superior of the Church of Malton, whom all Men desir'd to have, and he had design'd for his Successor.

In the Reign of King Henry the II. the Blessed Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury being under Persecution, for defending the Immunities of the Church, was receiv'd in all the Monasteries of St. Gilbert; whereupon after that Prelate fled into France, he was accus'd of having remitted much Money to him, and tho' the Charge was false and he might have been discharg'd upon his own Oath, that it was so, he rather ran the Hazard of having his whole Order banish'd, than take such an Oath, as injurious to the Church. However, he and his were discharg'd by special Command of the King, and then he freely declar'd without Compulsion that the Accusation was altogether groundless.

No sooner was this Tribulation over, than another fell upon him. Four Lay Brothers, whom he had reprov'd for the Scandal they gave, conspiring and laying

many false Imputations upon him and his Canons; in so much that Pope Alexander proceeded so far as to give a severe decree against him; till matters clearing up, and the said Pope being inform'd of the scandalous Behaviour of the Accusers, and of the Innocence of the Persons accus'd, all the Bishops of England, and even King Henry II. testifying for them, the same Pope not only absolv'd, but likewise granted them many Privileges. The next Tryal he underwent was the Loss of his Sight, being of a great Age, which yet made him not abate the least of his Pastoral Care, the Light of his Understanding being no way diminish'd; so that he rather addict'd himself the more to Prayer and Austerity, committing the main Charge of his Monasteries to the above mention'd Roger, Prior of Malton.

So great was the Reputation of his Sanctity, that many Bishops resorted to him, and would beg his Blessing, and King Henry II. would visit him in Person, as did Queen Eleanor, rejoicing to have him bless her Children. It is also said, that he wrought many Miracles during his Life, which was extended to an Hundred Years, at the end whereof he dy'd perfect in all Respects, except his Eyes. His Death was in the Year of our Lord 1189.

Some Visions are also related seen at the time of his Death, or soon after, which were Confirmations of his Happy State after so holy and penitential a Life. His Funeral Obsequies were perform'd with the greatest Pomp, and the same Day he was interr'd, his Successor in the Government of the Order was unanimously chosen, without one single Vote in Opposition.

After his Death so many Miracles are said to have been wrought by his Intercession, that Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, appointed several Abbats to examine the same with the utmost Strictness, which they perform'd with many other Religious and Lay Persons, in the Year 1201, and their Inquisition was sent to Rome, whereupon the Pope appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, and many other Bishops and Prelates his Commissioners to enquire again into the same, appointing first to fast three Days, with all the Order of the Gilbertins, to beg of God to enlighten them in that Affair. There besides the other Testimonies they saw a young Man miraculously cur'd of a grievous Distemper, who was sent to Rome with others that had been in like manner cur'd, and the Messengers that were to report what the said Commissioners had found. They succeeded according to their Desires, for all the Witnesses having been strictly examin'd upon Oath, and the Testimonies carefully perus'd, the Pope was confirm'd in his Resolution by a Vision he had in the Night, and accordingly St. Gilbert was canoniz'd, in the Year 1202, by Pope Innocent the III. King John then reigning in England.

His Body was then by a great Number of Bishops and other great Men both of the Clergy and Laity, translated from the first Grave, to a more honourable Tomb, into which was also put a particular Account in Writing, of his Life and Miracles, as also a Plate of Lead with a Latin Inscription, which in English is thus.

Here lyes St. Gilbert, the first Father and Institutor of the Order of Sempringham, translated to this Tomb, when Hubert was Archbishop of Canterbury, by order of Pope Innocent III. three Days before the Ides of October, in the Year of our Lord 1202.

The Writing put into the Tomb was thus:

In this Coffin are contain'd the Relicks of St. Gilbert Priest and Confessor, first Father and Institutor of the Order of Sempringham; whose Life, tho' render'd commendable and renowned on many Accounts,

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was principally made remarkable by this, that making choice of voluntary Poverty, he assign'd all the Temporalities God had given him to supply the wants of the Brothers and Sisters whom he had instituted under a regular Discipline, and diligently foster'd. To whom, in Process of Time, God added so much Grace and Virtue, that he built four Monasteries of Canons Regular, and nine of Nuns; in the which, at the time when he departed to the Lord, besides a multitude before dead, he left about 700 Religious Men and 1500 Sisters continually serving God. He dy'd at an Old Age of above 100 Years, in the Year of our Lord 1189, the Day before the Nones of February, in the Reign of the Renowned King of England Henry the 11d. His own Merits requiring the same, many Miracles attesting it, and divine Revelations persuading, he was Canoniz'd and inserted into the Catalogue of Saints by Pope Innocent the 3d, by the whole Court of Rome, at Anagni, in the presence of the Clergy and People, in the Year of the Incarnation of the Word 1211, the 3d day before the Ides of January, the 3d Year of the Illustrious King John, the venerable Arch-

bishop Hubert presiding in the See of Canterbury, he having D by Order of the said Pope Innocent the 3d, together V with his Collegues, Eustace Bishop of Ely, and Acha-Pe rius Abbat of Peterburgh, made diligent Inquisition into the Miracles divinely wrought by him, and they transmitted to the See Apostolick their Attestations faithfully reduc'd into Writing, and enclos'd under their Seals. Whereby the Pope being certifi'd of his Sanctity and Miracles, he resolv'd to add him to the Number of God's Saints, in the 4th Year of his Pontificate. And the same Year, by Command of the said Pope, he was by the aforesaid Archbishop Hubert translated to this Tomb, on the 3d Day before the Ides of October, in the presence of the venerable Bishops of Norwich, Hereford and Landaff, and many other Abbats and Prelates of Churches, with the Great Men and Nobility of England, and a numerous Assembly of the Clergy and People. To perpetuate the Memory whereof, the said Archbishop, Bishops and Abbots, affix'd their Seals to this Writing, and plac'd it in this Tomb.

The Constitutions of the Blessed Gilbert and his Successors, made by the General Chapters, and of the Beginning, Ordination and Institution of the Order of Canons, Nuns, Lay-Brothers and Sisters of the Order of Sempringham; and of the Election of the Master, and his Authority.

699 1. HAVING given the same Account as above, of the Original of the Nuns, Brothers and Sisters, St. Gilbert tells them, they are to vow Chastity, Humility, Charity, Obedience in what is good, and Perseverance; renounce the World, and having any thing they can call their own, as also their own Will, and other things that are proper for a Religious Life. Then he adds he had appointed for their Food, a Pound of Bread, two Messes of Pottage, and a Draught of Water, and nothing more. The Bread coarse, their Garments and Bedding mean; much Watching and Labour, and very little Rest.

2. Having declar'd how the Canons were instituted, as before, he says, he had constituted four Procurators being the Prior, the Cellarer and two others unlearned, to take the Charge of all their Temporal Concerns, as buying, selling, &c.

700 3. Upon the Death of the Master of the Order, his Body to be convey'd to Sempringham, and there all the Heads of the Order, as well Canons as Nuns to meet, to elect another, not barely for his Learning or high Birth, but for his Piety, and Religion, and who-soever aspires to that Dignity to be rejected. As to the manner of the Election, the whole Chapter to name 4 Persons, then those 4 to name 9 others, and these 13, being first sworn to lay aside all Favour and Affection, to chuse whomsoever they shall think fit for Master, whilst the Chapter assits at the Mass of the Holy Ghost, then the Chapter assembling with the 13 aforesaid, one of these 13 to declare the Master elected in these Words, *Behold this Person we have in the Fear of the Lord chosen for our Master.* Then *Te Deum* to be Sung.

701 4. The chief Prior of the Order not to travel with above 6 Horses, with which he might also make use

of a Carriage, as also one Servant, and 2 grave Canons to assist. He to transact nothing without the Advice of the Prime Brethren, &c.

5. The Master, with the Advice of the Canons, to receive such as are to be admitted either as Canons, Nuns, Brothers, or Sisters. No Books to be sent from one place to another without consent of the Nuns and Prior. All that come into the Order to confess their Sins to the Master, or whom he shall appoint; and if any shall omit doing so till Death, to have no Office perform'd for them, nor be Register'd in their Books.

6. Nothing above the Value of three Marks to be bought without the Consent of the Prior, unless he be absent and necessity require. No Writings to be Seal'd with the Seal of the Monastery, but in the Presence of the Chapter, and Duplicates to be kept.

7. All to bow when the Prior passes by, and such as do not obey him, without shewing sufficient cause, immediately to be look'd upon as excommunicated; likewise Respect to be shewn to all others in Office.

8. The chief Prior to appoint all others in Office, and upon Occasion to depose them; but the Authority of the Head Prior to be above all others.

9. No Money to be Symoniacally taken for admitting of any into the Order.

Of the chief Inquisitors.

1. IF the general Prior cannot visit the several Houses as often as is requisite, he may appoint two discreet Canons and one Lay Brother to supply his Place, as far as he shall direct, but they not to have Power to admit any Novices, or depose Officers, or enter

enter the Monastery of Nuns, without faithful Witnesses, in case of Necessity.

2. One or two Canons fearing God and a Lay Brother appointed by the general Prior, to go from House to House to correct what is amiss, instruct the ignorant and encourage the virtuous. The like to be done among the Nuns. The Men to visit their own Houses more than once a Year, the Nuns only once a Year.

3. Those who go from Monastery to Monastery by Commission, the Master's Chaplains and the Fathers Confessors to be appointed where to receive Cloaths and Shoes when they have occasion, and to leave all there. No Man to speak for himself, but one to declare the Wants of another to such as have Power to relieve the same.

66 4. A Pittance may be added to those who go from one Monastery to another, if not, they to be satisfy'd with what the rest have.

5. The Inquisitor and Father Confessor to go together from Monastery to Monastery, the latter to stay in the Monastery whilst the other goes to inspect the Barns, &c. and to have a Horse to carry his Necessaries.

6. When Inspectresses are to go from one House to another, at least 2 Faithful Persons of the Order to go with them, to attend them on the Way, and to be punish'd for any Neglect. The Nuns not to speak to the said Persons by the way, without urgent necessity, and not in private. All things necessary for their Progress to be furnish'd them by the Cellarer. The Nuns never to lodge where the Men are, for fear of giving Scandal.

7. The general Prior and chief Inspectresses to appoint 3 or as many Nuns as may suffice, to correct what is amiss in any Monastery, or to improve what is good.

707 8. The Inspectresses to send out the Books that are necessary, when the Canons shall require it, and so back to the Nuns.

9. The Inspectors and Inspectresses of good Life and Conversation to be Yearly sent to each Monastery, and if they behave themselves amiss to be fed with Bread and Water, without a Napkin, in the middle of the Refectory.

708 10. When Inspectors are sent from one Monastery to another, they are to take with them from their own House their Cloaths and other Necessaries; and to have Diet, Needles, Thread, and what is requisite for mending their Cloaths and Shoes, and to be satisfy'd with what will suffice them.

11. If the Prior, &c. shall not sufficiently provide their Inspectors with Cloaths and Shoes for the Year, let the same be assign'd them, when they come to the Chapter.

12. The Inspectors and Inspectresses are to take heed not to lay any thing falsely to another's Charge; and if any shall be convicted of so doing, they shall be liable to the greatest Punishment. And whosoever upon Scrutiny shall conceal any Offence, or Transgression of the Order, if the same shall be discover'd to be most severely chastiz'd, viz. to sit 40 Days in the middle of the Refectory to Eat and Drink, and to have the lowest Place every where for a whole Year.

13. All Inspectors, after the General Chapter, shall return to the House from whence they came, unless hinder'd by Sickness, or otherwise order'd by the general Prior. And whosoever shall mutter against this, and shall attempt to stay in any other Place on any Pretence, shall hold the lowest Place till he appears to be sufficiently Penitent.

14. None of the Order to presume to persecute or slander a faithful Brother, who reproves those who act contrary to the Institutes; or for acquainting the gene-

ral Prior or Brothers, with the Transgression of others, *D u g d.* and if any Prior be guilty of the same, he to do Penance in the lowest Place. *Vol. 2. Pag.*

Of the Four Procurators of Monasteries.

1. **F**our Men fearing God, discreet and peaceable, to be appointed in every Monastery to dispose of the Substance belonging to the same, and nothing to be dispos'd of without them; and those to be the Prior, Cellarer, Procurator, and Store-keeper, who must diligently furnish all things that are for the Nuns.

2. No Prior to go far upon the Business of his House, without a Canon, or Lay Brother of good Repute, unless oblig'd to it by extraordinary Poverty. He is to acquaint the Sub-Prior and other Procurators with the Occasion of his Journey, and never to take above two Horses with him, unless there be an urgent Necessity. Nothing of Moment to be done without his Advice, and he to act nothing considerable without acquainting the general Prior. When the Master is present, no Prior to give a Canon leave to go abroad, unless upon the Business of the House, or to any Woman to go into the Nuns. The Prior to give the Habit to the Novices. Priors if grown old not to be remov'd from the House they have govern'd well, but to be respected and cherish'd.

3. The Prior and Cellarer are allow'd to discourse together of the Business of the House abroad; that at home to be manag'd in the several Chapters. The Sub-Prior to do the like in the Absence of the Prior, and to hold the Chapter, but not to give any Canon leave to go abroad. He is to visit the Sick, and to give leave to Canons and Brothers to talk in the Monastery; to hear Confessions for smaller Offences, and correct daily Failings. When the Prior is Sick, the Sub-Prior not to grant leave for Women to go into the Nuns, for Men to talk to them, for the Canons or Brothers to go without the Monastery Door, not to hear any Confession, unless there be danger of Death, and if he transgress these Rules, to be twice reprov'd and the 3d time depos'd.

4. The Prior, or in his Absence the Sub-Prior or other Person appointed by him, with 2 virtuous Canons, and some Benefactors and other Devout Persons to be present in the Chapters of the Nuns, to go in and out all together, and not to talk to the Nuns.

5. No Kindred of the Priors or other Chiefs of Monasteries to be receiv'd into the same to enter the Order, but in others, unless it be in Danger of Death.

6. The Prior and other Officers to have Power to examine into all Things for the Sustainance of the Monasteries, and the Nuns the same, and none to presume to consume any thing without their Consent. Of all Fruit or Honey some part to be retain'd for the Brothers, and the rest to be sent to the Nuns.

7. Monthly Accounts to be made up of all Expenses, &c. and transmitted in Writing to the Nuns, and kept till the Yearly Chapter.

8. The Procurators to be careful to know the Number of Sheep and other Cattle, and the Wool not to be sold without general Consent.

9. If the Nuns for Want of Beer be oblig'd to drink Water, the Procurators for their neglect to be oblig'd to the same, unless it proceed from Scarcity of Grain, and care to be us'd that none drink, any more than for necessity.

10. Neither the Cellarer, nor the Sub-Cellarer to go abroad when the other is absent; and neither of them to carry about any Money, unless for the Expence of his Journey; and in their Absence no Money to be expended without absolute necessity.

DUGD. 11. The Cellarar to keep exact Account of the Men
Vol. 2. hir'd to work, and their Hire, and they to be paid their
Pag. Wages in the Presence of the Prior, unless it be in very
remote Farms. If any be hir'd to comb Wool, the
Sisters not being able to perform the same, a trusty
Brother to be set over such Workmen, to prevent
Frauds and the admitting of Lay-Women to work a-
mong the Sisters.

12. The Cellarar to be assisted by a meek and pro-
vident Canon, to receive and distribute Provisions, &c.
and he never to go any farther than the Farms. A mo-
dest Brother to be appointed to serve at the Window,
through which Necessaries are serv'd in to the Nuns;
and another to serve the Guests from abroad, who are
to talk no more than is absolutely necessary. All Iron
and Steel to be kept by the Cellarar for Use. If he or
his Deputy does not, in due Time, give the Hirelings
their Bread, he shall fast for his Neglect.

715 13. Two to be appointed to look to the Apartment
for Strangers, one a Canon and a Lay-Brother, who
know how to entertain Guests; neither of them to re-
tain to himself any thing that belongs to the Guests, nor
to conceal any thing from the Prior, which may be a
Loss to the Nuns. None of the Order to eat or drink
with Strangers in their Apartment, unless by Leave, to
entertain the Guests of great Quality; viz. Archbishops,
or Bishops. It is lawful to obey them, and to taste
Drink once or twice, if they command. Nor is Flesh
to be given to Strangers, except Archdeacons, Bishops
and sick Persons; and in that Case the Flesh to be
dress'd by their Servants; for in the Monasteries none
are to eat Flesh, except great Men, sick Persons and
Hirelings.

14. Care to be taken to provide Lamb-Skins for the
Nuns, Canons and Brothers, and the Neglect thereof
to be punish'd by wanting the same in Winter, or
Fasting.

15. All are forbid under *Anathema*, any Way dis-
posing of the Money of the Nuns, their Provisions or
Cattle, without the Consent of the Prior and the Cel-
larar, but in Case of Necessity, the same to be done
with Advice.

716 16. None to keep any Boys, or Horses, or Saddles
or the like, but such as the Prior shall assign, when
they are to go abroad; the Transgressors to be punish'd
with many Stripes; or else depos'd if they are in Of-
fice. If any thing considerable is to be bought, the
proper Brother to receive the Money of the Nuns at
the Window, and pay it away by Direction of the
Person he is sent with, for the Prelates are not to car-
ry Money, unless in case of Necessity. When Money
is deliver'd into, or out by the Nuns, a discreet Bro-
ther to be present, who is to know all the Expence,
and an exact Account to be kept both by the Nuns
and the Brothers, to the end that when matters come
to be examin'd, their Vouchers may answer, and all
Things be plain and easy to the Examiner and Com-
ptrollers appointed for the same.

Of the Canons and Novices, and their Age; and of the Lay-Canons.

1. Seven Canons at least to belong to every Mo-
nastery of Nuns, if their Possessions be suf-
ficient, or more to the Number of 13, if they can be
maintain'd without burdening the Nuns. They to
perform the Divine Office, but Organs or other Mu-
sick are absolutely forbid. Punishments are enjoyn'd
for all Transgressors. Silence to be observ'd in the

Cloister, Choir, Chapter, Refectory and Dormitory. Du
The Canons to do what is necessary in the Cloister, Vol.
Orchard, &c. where they may not be seen by the Pag.
Nuns, or disturb'd by Lay-Persons. Chiefly never to
be seen or heard by the Nuns, unless at Mass, and
such other Occasions as cannot be omitted. None to
be taught in the Monastery except Novices, to which
none to be admitted till after 15 Years of Age, or to
be made a Canon under 20 Years, two Lay-Men of
good note, or more, may be admitted in each Monas-
tery among the number of the Canons, they to have the
last Place in the Church.

2. Any Person that desires to be admitted into the
Order, to be receiv'd in the Chapter, and before his
Reception to dispose of all he has, never to recover
the same, whether given to God or Secular Persons,
tho' he should depart again, and none to be receiv'd
without having this first publickly declar'd to him, and a
proper Person to be appointed to instruct the Novices;
none of them to serve or read at Table, nor read Les-
sons in the Church, but to serve at Masses, &c.

3. The Garments of the Canons to be 3 Tunicks 718
one Coat of full grown Lamb Skins, and a white
Cloak sew'd before 4 Fingers in Breadth, and hairy
Furs to put on, if the Cloak be not furr'd, and a Hood
lin'd with Lamb-Skins, and 2 pair of Stockings, a pair of
Woolen Socks, and Day Shoes and Night Slippers; as
also a Linnen Cloak for Divine Service. At time of Work
to have a white Scapular. Their Beds like *Cistercian*
Monks. The Priors and other Officers to take care not to
scandalize the rest by their Cloathing or Diet.

4. No Wool of several Colours to be mix'd in 719
their Habits, nor any thorn Cloth to be made, but if
given or bought, may be worn with Leave of the general
Prior. The Bed-Cloaths not to be fine, unless given.

5. If any refuse a Garment misliking the Colour or
because short, or scanty, he must go without the same
a whole Year. None to exchange those they have.
Lamb-Skin Coats to last 7 or 8 Years, or longer if it
may be, they not being allow'd for Ornament, but for
Necessity.

6. If any one loses any Garment, through neglect,
he is to go without the same a whole Year.

7. The Prior and Cellarar to have Boots reaching 720
a little above their Knees to ride in, the Dortor to
keep two or three other pair of Boots for the use of
such as ride out, and they to restore them at their Re-
turn. All the Shoes of the Canons to be of red Lea-
ther of a moderate Height. Any Person using other
Shoes, or other Bed-Cloaths than appointed, immedi-
ately to deliver up the same.

8. None to wash his own Linnen, but to leave the
same to the care of those appointed by the Prelates, to
be wash'd by the Sisters.

9. Twelve Canons, with a Prior being the 13th, to
be sent to new Monasteries, but not till Books, Hou-
ses and Necessaries are provided. The Books, a Mis-
sal, the Rule of the Order, the Book of Customs, a
Psalter, a Book of Hymns, one of Collects, the An-
tiphony and the Gradual. The Houses, an Oratory,
a Refectory, a Dormitory, an Apartment for Guests,
and Porter's lodge.

10. The several times appointed for the Canons to 721
be shav'd.

11. A discreet Canon to be appointed to inspect every
sort of Workmen.

12. The Method of performing Divine Office, of the
holding the Chapter, of reading the Rule and expound-
ing the same; with the Punishment of such as reveal
the Secrets of the Chapter, and of confessing.

13. Silence to be observ'd in the Chapter House, ex-
cept whilst the Chapter is held. 724

14. When gone out from the Chapter-House, they are to sit and read in the Cloister. If any one wants a Book another has, he must deliver him his own and receive that, which must not be refus'd, or if it be who asks to take it patiently. None to look angrily upon another; or if any give Signs of Passion, to be twice admonish'd, and for the third Time to be scourg'd in the Chapter.

15. All the Churches of this Order to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and some other Saint, unless Necessity compel to the contrary; and for the preserving of Unity, the Rules of St. *Benedict* and St. *Austine* to be interpreted after the same Manner by them. The same Books relating to the Divine Service to be us'd in all Monasteries; as also the same Diet, the same Cloathing, and the same Customs. No superfluous Paintings or Carvings to be in their Churches, or Offices, lest they divert from Prayer and Meditation; unpainted wooden Crosses to be allow'd.

16. Those who serve at the Altar to wear Surplices, with Hoods, to cover the Head and naked Part of the Neck. The Priests at Mass to wear a Stole in the Form of a Cross. If there be a Gold or Silver Chalice, after the Service it is to be deliver'd to the Nuns.

17. Upon solemn Festivals, a Sermon to be preach'd in the Church of the Nuns, a Cloth hanging between the Men and the Women.

18. Care to be taken to assist any Canon, or other that shall bleed at the Nose, or be otherwise sick whilst at the Altar, or Divine Office.

19. Those who are employ'd to write continually, to be consider'd as to Sleep and other Refections. Any one that writes any thing to be conceal'd from the Prior, to be punish'd in the Chapter. None to presume to write, or procure to be written, any Book, Prayers, or other Thing, without the Consent of the Prior. None to presume to take to himself the Book another has; but if it be necessary for him, it is to be cautiously ask'd of the Prior, or the proper Person, lest the other take Offence.

20. The Refectories of the Canons and Brothers to be built in such Manner, that the Meat may be deliver'd out to them both by the Nuns and Sisters by Wheels; the Height of them to be a Foot and a half, the Remains to be return'd the same Way, and not otherwise dispos'd of. No one of the Nuns to serve there alone, but several at a Time in their Turns. None to go into the Refectory but at the appointed Hours, or upon having Leave to drink. Fire may be made in the Refectory in case of excessive Cold.

21. Canons allow'd Breakfasts till 30 Years of Age, and not after, unless sick, or with Leave. The Breakfast to be no other than Bread and Beer, unless in case of Necessity.

22. All to wash their Hands before they enter the Refectory; to bow coming in, to stand till the Blessing is given, and then their Messes to be serv'd orderly, beginning at the Master, Prior, &c. and so downwards. If any one cannot eat either Sort of Pottage, to be allow'd another Thing that is not more dainty, and if the Revenues will allow it, some other Pittance may be given.

23. If any one happen at Table to bleed at the Nose, or be taken with vomiting or any other Infirmary, the Servitor must not go out, but speak to the Cellarar to help him. The Convent not to stay for him, if he goes out, and he may return and eat his Meat.

24. All who are not present at the blessing of the Table, to do Penance for the same. The Reader and Servitors to dine as soon as the rest have done.

25. No Wine to be bought for their own drinking, unless for want of Beer, and in case of Necessity; none to be drank but what is well mix'd with Water.

26. No white Meats to be eaten on Fasting Days, unless in case of Sickness, and even then no Flesh without great Necessity. DUGD. Vol. 2. Pag.

27. The Fragments of the Canons to be return'd to the Nuns by the same Wheels the Meat was given out, which is to be according to the Number of those that are to eat, and nothing to be carry'd out of the Refectory.

28. None to eat out of the Refectory, not even the general Prior, unless there be some extraordinary Guests to whom he must do Honor. All strictly forbidden when out of their Monasteries, to drink above one Measure and a half of the said Monasteries, of any Liquor that can make a Man drunk, because it is execrable to disgrace the Order by Intemperance; therefore any Person guilty of the same to drink nothing but Water for 40 Days. Water and such Liquors as cannot occasion Drunkenness are not forbid in proper Time and Place. None to presume to eat Flesh, even in the Refectory of Religious Men, unless commanded by an Archbishop, a Bishop, a Legate, or the King; but the Sick to be allow'd Flesh in the Infirmary.

29. None to repeat what he has heard abroad against the Order. Any News Carrier to do Penance fifteen Days.

30. None to go into the Fire-Room without Leave, except Writers to dry their Parchment, the Sacristan for Coals for the Thurible, and others for like Necessity. All to assemble in due Time to Collation in the Refectory, and strict Silence to be observ'd after Complin.

31. The Canons going to the necessary House to hide their Faces, as much as they can, and never to sit down in the Dormitory, unless to put on, or take off their Shoes and Stockings, &c. 732

32. The Beds to be search'd by trusty Persons appointed by the Prior, and if anything be found conceal'd in them, the Offender to be punish'd with Stripes and Fasting.

33. If any one goes out of the Choir on account of Indisposition, yet he is, at his Return, to kneel by way of Penance, and to make his Confession in the Chapter. The Infirmary-Keeper to take particular Care of the Sick, and they to be indulg'd in all Points according to their Necessity.

34. Many Rules prescrib'd about purging. 735

35. More of the same.

36. Ceremonies to be observ'd in Processions going to meet the Bishop of the Diocese, Archbishops, Legates, the King, or the Master of the Order. 737

37. All Things that have been written for the Brothers and Canons, and may be advantageous for the Nuns and Sisters, to be observ'd by them, and so *vice versa*.

The written Rules concerning the Brothers.

1. **W**hen the Order of *Sempringham* was first instituted, there came some Monks of the *Cistercian* Order, in a very low and humble Manner, and with them Lay-Brothers very laborious, poor in Habit, and satisfy'd with the most hardy Food, whom many of the labouring Sort desiring to imitate, they were receiv'd into this Order of *Sempringham*, and order'd to follow the Example of the *Cistercians*, and if any of them transgress'd the Rule, they were to be depriv'd of partaking of the Body and Blood of CHRIST, till they repented. The Lay-Brothers of what Age soever, labouring under any great Infirmary, were to be 739

DUGD. be allow'd a Garment of Rams Skins, open before and
 Vol. 2. ty'd together about the Belly, like those worn by suck-
 Pag. ing Babes, call'd in *Engliſh*, *Flage*. Every Brother to
 have three white Tunicks, and a Mantle of grey Cloth,
 reaching half way the Leg, lin'd with coarſe common
 Skins, and a Cloak of grey Cloth reaching down not
 quite to the Heels, with an Hood only covering the
 Shoulders and Breaſt. The Prior may allow more to
 Herds-men, Carmen and Shepherds. No Regard to
 be had to the Colour; they are to have 2 Pair of Stock-
 ings, and Woolen Socks. Only Carpenters allow'd
 to have black round Rochets.

2. The Shoes for the Brothers to be made of the beſt
 Part of the Leather, and to laſt them a Year, if poſſible,
 and to be mended when there is Occaſion.

3. If they have no Scourers, the Brothers to waſh
 their own Cloaths, or the Porter to get ſome poor
 People to do it.

740 4. The new Brothers to be admitted at the Chapter,
 but none under 24 Years of Age, and immediately to
 be put to Labour. The Novices to have an able Ma-
 ſter to inſtruct them, and to attend at Church-Duties.
 The Brothers to take the uſual Vows of Poverty,
 Chſtity and Obedience. None of them to have any
 Books, or be taught any more than the Lord's Prayer,
 the Belief, and the *Miferere* Pfalm, with what elſe is
 requiſite for them to pray. No Novice to be ever ſent
 abroad.

741 5. Particular Rules for their aſſiſting at the Divine
 Service, and Behaviour there.

6. Not to work on any Feſtivals, and to behave
 themſelves as the Canons do, when with them.

742 7. The Lay-Brother to communicate 8 Times in the
 Year.

8. Lay-Brother not to go into any Offices without
 Leave, and to obſerve Silence there, as alſo in the
 Dormitory and Refectory, and all exerciſing any Trade
 743 to be ſilent in like Manner, only Carpenters to have
 a Place appointed to talk, in few Words, about their
 Buſineſs. A Chapter of the Lay-Brothers to be held
 by the Prior Weekly, and none of them to talk after
 it, but go to ſleep, when Complin is ended, without
 Neceſſity.

9. Their Refectory to be as has been ſaid of that for
 the Canons, and all other Particulars much after the
 ſame Manner.

744 10. All Land to be ſow'd with that Sort of Grain
 which is moſt proper for it, and if the Brother Farmer
 knowingly do otherwiſe, to be fed with coarſe Bread
 one Day every Week, till the Corn be reap'd. Never
 to go into the Nuns Encloſure, unleſs to help in caſe of
 Fire, Thieves, or the like. The Brother Farmer may
 ſpeak to all the Brothers about their Labour, but not
 give them Leave to talk, unleſs in caſe of Neceſſity.
 Every Brother Farmer to have an Aſſociate to inſpect
 his Behaviour.

745 11. No Procurator, Farmer, or other, to buy or
 ſell, unleſs he has a Canon appointed by the Prior
 with him, and the ſaid Aſſociates to be frequently
 chang'd.

746 12. Two Canons to be ſent with a Lay-Brother, to
 buy what is wanting at Fairs, and what is ſo bought to
 be ſhewn to the Prior, and then deliver'd to the Nuns.
 No Brother of the Order at Fairs to receive from an-
 other Order Food for himſelf or his Horſe, but to live
 upon his own, as becomes his Order, not buying Fiſh,
 or drinking Wine, unleſs with much Water, and con-
 tenting himſelf with two Meſſes of Pottage. They
 muſt never ſell Wine to Taverns.

13. Nothing of Silk to be brought by them, not even
 for the Church, unleſs abſolutely neceſſary; the ſame
 of Pictures, or Images of the Bleſſed Virgin, or other
 Saints, which are only to be us'd at the Altar, when
 given gratis.

14. A Canon to be join'd with the Lay-Brother for
 keeping of the Wool, that no Frauds may be us'd.

15. No Brother to talk to another of one that is pre-
 ſent, of any thing that may provoke or ſcandalize him;
 whoſoever offends herein, to live three Days upon
 Bread and Water, and be thrice ſcourg'd in the Chap-
 ter. All Cheſts allow'd for keeping of Neceſſaries,
 to have 2 Keys, one of them in the Cuſtody of the
 Prior, to ſearch the ſame when he pleaſes. Maſons
 and Carpenters, or ſuch as ride, to be allow'd Breech-
 es of ſuch Cloth as becomes religious Men.

16. Beer and a Pittance to be ſent to the Brothers in the
 Farms, at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter* and *Whiſſunſide*, with
 ſome Allowance for Strangers. In Farms very re-
 mote from the Monastery, Beer may be bought. The
 Meaſure ſent to the Farms not to exceed what is pre-
 ſcrib'd in the Rules. No Beer to be brew'd at the
 Farms, unleſs ſome great Perſon deſire it, and then to
 be done by their own Servants.

17. As ſoon as the Harveſt is over, the Corn to be
 thresh'd that is requiſite to the Monastery for the Year.
 Brothers to be ſent yearly to look after the Butter and
 Cheeſe in the Farms. In remote Farms a certain Num-
 ber of Sheep to be assign'd the Brothers for the Uſe of
 Hirelings. The Brother at a Farm appointed to entertain
 Gueſts, to look after the Geefe, Hens, Bees, Honey,
 Eggs, &c. that they be carefully kept and ſent to the
 Nuns, and to the Canons, from their Farms. Brothers
 coming to the Farms, to be treated like thoſe who reſide
 there, with many more particular Rules for the preſer-
 ving of all Things and religious Government there.

18. No Women to come within the Courts of Farms,
 unleſs by Order of the Prior, and no Brother to talk
 to a Woman alone. Women to milk the Sheep in the
 Fields, and not in Houſes, and thoſe that are young
 and handſome to be avoided; nor no Brother to come
 near them, but to have faithful Servants to inſpect and
 reprove thoſe that do not milk well. Thoſe that are
 hir'd to reap, not to be permitted to come within the
 Encloſures, but to have Houſes with Doors to them
 without. The Brother who is to find them Meat, to
 keep a faithful Hireling to give them what is requiſite,
 and to have a ſmall Hole within the Encloſure, to ſee
 how they are ſerv'd, and not to ſpeak there. The
 Brothers not to be join'd with them in any Labour, nor
 to work too near them. Any Perſon laying violent
 Hands on a Canon, or Brother, to be accounted ex-
 communicate, purſuant to the Bulls of the Popes *Alex-
 ander* and *Innocent*.

19. Horſes to be dock'd and their Mains cut ſhort,
 that they may look contemptible.

20. Whoſoever ſhall hurt an Ox, or Aſs, or Horſe,
 or Colt, by over-working, ſo as they die or are diſa-
 bled, to faſt and be ſcourg'd.

21. Thoſe who hurt themſelves by carrying too much
 Weight, or immoderate Labour, to do Penance with
 Bread and Water, and be ſcourg'd in the Chapter.

22. Thoſe who upon the Signal do not repair to the
 Oven, to be puniſh'd.

23. Lay-Men forſaking all they have, and repairing
 to the Monasteries, to be ſerv'd in all Reſpects like
 other Brothers, and to have the Office in like Manner
 perform'd for them when dead.

24. None to be concern'd in Secular Law-Suits,
 nor to be bound for others, nor to viſit their Friends
 and Relations, nor any Nuns of other Orders, but
 carefully to avoid giving any Scandal.

25. The Procurators to viſit Men or Women of
 good Reputation well affected to the Order, when they
 are ſick, to comfort and give them Spiritual Advice.

26. When Canons or Brothers are to go abroad, a
 reaſonable Time to be allow'd for them to return, and
 the Tranſgreſſors to be puniſh'd.

The Order of Gilbertine



A MAN OF THE ORDER OF GILBERTINE



D. 27. Any Brother taken in Theft, or other heinous Crime, to be most severely punish'd or expell'd; smaller Offences to be more gently chastiz'd.

28. If any Man or Woman of the Order should be guilty of sinning Carnally together, the Man guilty to be immediately stripp'd of his Habit, and cast into Prison, or expell'd, never to be re-admitted; but the Woman, to avoid the Scandal of her wandring abroad, to be shut up in a little House, separate from the rest, within the Nuns Court, never to go out till Death, but there to do Penance all her Life.

29. Any Brother or Sister that is obstinate and incorrigible, to be expell'd by the general Chapter; but if not expell'd, and shall happen to die in the same Contumacy, to be depriv'd of all Offices perform'd for the Dead.

30. Whosoever maliciously sows Discord among the Brothers or Sisters, to be excommunicated.

31. Whosoever reveals the Secrets of the Chapter, or falsely accuses the Brothers, to be excommunicated.

32. Any Canon, or Brother, taken in Theft, or convicted of the same, to be expell'd, never to be restor'd. Any one shedding Blood of a Canon, or Brother, to be sent a-foot to the Master; and any Brother convicted of Uncleanness, to be expell'd, never to be restor'd.

33. Those who fly from the Order, and commit Theft, not returning within 40 Days, to be Anathematiz'd; but if a Fugitive returns within a Week, to do Penance a whole Year; but if he returns after 40 Days, then to do Penance 2 Years and in a much greater Degree.

The Rules for the Penitent Nuns of the Order.

1. ALL the Men belonging to the Order carefully to serve the Nuns, and Care to be taken, that their Houses be, in all Respects, neater and better furnish'd than those of the Men.

2. All the Lambs of every Monastery to be yearly Tith'd, and the Tithe-Lambs put into good Pasture, and Care taken of their Increase, and all the Product of their Wool, &c. to be deliver'd to the Nuns, and what shall be to spare above supplying their Wants, to be given to the Poor. The Nuns also to have the keeping of all Gold, Silver, Cloaths, and other like Things.

3. Three particular Nuns to be appointed by the rest to keep the common Seal, Gold, Silver, &c.

4. Three Marks to be yearly laid aside to make good the Wall and Ditch to shut up the Nuns, that no Person may go in, or have the least Sight of them. No Presents or Messages to be sent to or from the Nuns or Lay-Sisters.

5. No Priest or Lay-Brother, having a Mother, or other Kinswoman among the Nuns, ever to speak to her; nor to talk to any other, under Pain of Excommunication, excepting the Prior, Confessor, or others authoriz'd.

6. The Windows at which any thing is deliver'd in or out, to be with Wheels to turn, that the Sisters may not see the Men, nor the Men the Sisters; but there must be a Gate for Wains and great Carriages to go in, the Keys whereof to be kept by most faithful Persons on both Sides. The Window where the Nuns talk to their Kindred, to be the Length of a Finger square, and plated about with Iron, and so the Confession-Window. The Doors and Windows to be

carefully shut up in good Season. None to ask Fire of the Nuns at Night, without some urgent Necessity, and then the same to be deliver'd out in the Presence of three Persons.

7. Two particular Nuns to be appointed to serve or speak at the Wheels, and no others to come into that Room, unless commanded.

8. The Brother who keeps the Window with the Wheel not to enter the Court of the Nuns, nor to talk to any of the Handicrafts. Both he and the Sister on the other Side, who are to deliver Things and Messages backwards and forwards, to be discreet and not talkative.

9. A discreet Brother and Sister allow'd to talk to one another at the Window upon adjusting of any Account, with others standing by on both Sides, who are not to speak to one another.

10. None to go into the Nunnery, whilst they are at their Hours, or in the Refectory, or the Dormitory; but in case of absolute Necessity, several to go in and out all together; excepting the Cases of Fire, Robbery, or Danger of Death.

11. All to be serv'd out of one Cellar and Kitchen, the Care whereof to be committed to the Nuns.

12. If any of the three Nuns governing the Monasteries shall procure any thing peculiar for herself any way whatsoever, she is to be remov'd and do Penance. All the Nuns to pay Respect and Obedience to their Chief, and she and the Cellarar to have the entire Disposal of their Food and Raiment.

13. If the Prioress goes out of the Dormitory after Dinner, or Complin, it must not be alone without some other Nun.

14. A certain Place to be provided in the Nuns Court for the Nuns and Sisters to talk to the Prioress and Cellarar, and in all Offices standing; and only two with them.

15. The Sub-Prioress not to be made Prioress, unless the general Prior, or the Inspectresses shall think fit.

16. The Cellarar not to talk to the Yearly Inspectresses of another House, in Private, nor to another, so as they may hear it; nor to serve in the Kitchen. A House to be made near the Oven, to which the Sisters may go without being seen by the Men, to carry away the Bread. The Cellarar to have the keeping of all Provisions.

17. The Nuns to have 5 Tunicks, 3 for Labour, and 2 large, that is Coules, to wear in the Cloister, in the Church, the Chapter, the Refectory and Dormitory, and a Scapular for Labour. All a Coat of Lamb-Skins, and a Shift of coarse Cloth, if they will, and black Linnen Caps, lin'd with Lamb-Skins. All Cloaths for their Heads are to be black and coarse, and so their Veils. Neither theirs nor the Garments of the Canons to be made too long. The Nuns not to sew any Work for abroad without the Consent of the general Prior, or of all the Canons and Brothers; nor the Shirts, or Breeches of their own Canons, or Brothers.

18. When the Cloaths of the Nuns and Sisters are to be wash'd at the same Time, they are not to be divided, but each charitably to help the other. The same for those that belong to the Canons, to be deliver'd in once a Month.

19. The Sacristan rising at Night to ring the Bell, to have at least 2 Nuns with her, appointed by the Prioress. It is her Duty to ring the Bell, to light the Lamp, to provide Coals for the Censer. No Care to be taken to have many Lights in the Church, unless the 3 *Tenebra* Nights, and the Day of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin; nor is the Weight of the Paschal Candle on Holy Saturday to be regarded; but in all Cases Superfluity, Vanity and too much Frugality to be avoided.

DUGD Vol. 2. Pag. 20. These Nuns not allow'd to sing, but absolutely forbid it.

21. The Nun that is to read the Collect, is to provide the same before-hand, that there may be no Disorder, or Confusion, if she mistakes.

764 22. All Nuns, not hindred by Sickneſs, to attend diligently at the Hours.

23. Several Penances to be enjoin'd for Faults. No Nun to communicate on *Sunday*, unless she has confess'd publicly or privately during the Week.

765 24. Fifteen solemn Processions to be made every Year in the Nunneries.

25. On Holidays, and others, during the Time of reading, all the Nuns, except those in Office, to be at Prayer in the Church, and at the Reading and Meditation, sitting in the Cloister, not facing one another, but all on one Side, and their Backs towards the Faces of the others, unless the Cloister be too small, or that 2 are reading in the same Book, or sewing the same Garment. None to utter any Words with an angry Countenance. The *Latin* Tongue is wholly forbid among them, unless there be a proper Occasion. No Nun, or Sister, to take or keep any thing by Theft, and all Offences to be severely punish'd.

766 26. The washing of the Feet on *Maundy Thursday*, how to be perform'd.

27. The Manner how to perform the Worship of the *Cross* on *Good-Friday*.

767 28. Nothing to be strew'd on the Floor of the Chapter-House on *Holy-Saturday*, unless it be Wet, before the Chapter; but the same and the Cloister to be adorn'd between the Hour of *None* and the Mass.

29. Nothing relating to the Chapter to be done during the Time of Work.

30. The Cubbard for the Books to be always lock'd, except at the Time of reading. None to presume to take the Book another has; but if she has great need thereof, to ask it of the Prioress. None to presume to write, or cause to be written, any Book or Prayers, without Leave, or to entertain Writers in the Churches of the Nuns.

31. The Rules to be observ'd in the Refectory, much the same as above for the Canons.

768 32. None to speak in the Parlour without Leave; other Particulars much the same as above for the Canons.

33. Rules for the Kitchen.

769 34. The Nun appointed to receive Female Guests, permitted to speak to them: The House for their Entertainment to be within the Nuns Court, but out of their Sight, and none of them to go into it, whilst Strangers are there. No Flesh to be given to Strangers to eat, without special Leave from the Master; nor any to be allow'd to bathe, or purge, or stay above one Night, or be brought to eat or drink into the Refectory of the Nuns or Sisters: But if any Guest be a Relation to a Nun, to be permitted to speak to one another at the Window or at the Door, with an orderly Witness. If the Guest shall happen to bring a Boy with her, no Nun or Sister to go into the House to her knowingly, and if she accidentally goes in, to come out immediately.

770 34. None to speak to young Girls, who are not yet Novices, except the Prioress and their Mistresses. None to be admitted among the Nuns till she has been some Days in the House for entertaining of Guests, that they may the better judge whether she is fit to be receiv'd. The Prioress before her Admission to acquaint her with all the Hardships of the Order. None to be admitted before she is full 12 Years of Age, nor to be a Novice till 15, nor to be profess'd till she has got the *Psalter*, *Hymns*, *Canticles* and *Antiphons* by Heart, if when she came she was under 20 Years of Age: But if any are above 20 Years of Age at their Entrance, not to be oblig'd to all those Particulars, unless they

have some peculiar Genius for the same. Novices not Du to be continually sent to work till they have done and Vol. know their Duty. Other Particulars relating to No-Pag- vices are much the same as have before been mention'd in speaking of the Canons and Brothers.

The Rules for the Lay-Sisters.

1. **N**One to be admitted to the Habit of a Lay-Sister, under 20 Years of Age. To have one assign'd to direct and inform the Person so receiv'd; and if she be found to improve during her Year of Noviceship, to make her Profession before the Master. When profess'd to be diligent at their Work and respect the Nuns, assisting them in all Things. They are not to expect the coming of the Nuns to them to go about their Work in the Kitchen, Brewhouse, &c. but to undertake the same in due Season, and the Nuns at proper Times charitably to help them. None of the Sisters to dispose or order Things committed to their Charge of any Sort without the Leave or Consent of the Prioress. The Sisters to be clad like the Nuns, excepting the Couls and Scapulars, instead whereof they are to have Cloaks of full grown Lamb-Skins, and Hoods covering their Breasts. All of them to have Caps of black Linnen coarse Cloth, or very old, lin'd with Lambs-Skins.

2. All Things relating to the Sisters to be brought into the Chapter, after the Nuns have done what relates to them there.

3. If Brothers or Sisters are profess'd on a Week-Day, they may receive the Eucharist the next Sunday, unless something obstruct.

4. The Sisters not to sit down to Table till their Chief sits. If any of them transgress at Table, to be corrected as the Nuns. They may have Drink and other Allowances like the Nuns on Festivals.

5. The Sisters attending the Brewhouse may say their *Mattins* there.

The Rules for the sick Nuns and Sisters.

1. **A** Discreet, chaste and religious Priest to be appointed to go about to Monasteries to hear the Confessions of the Nuns and Sisters, at the Confession-Window. Whilst one confesses 2 others to sit at a Distance in the Room, to observe her Behaviour, and the Priest not to ask any Questions of Curiosity, remote from the Business of Confession, and one to be at a Distance to see how he behaves himself. The Confession-Window to be such another as that above describ'd for talking to Kindred. All Houses to supply him with Necessaries, and he to hear all Confessions.

2. In every Monastery a proper Window to be provided for the Nuns and Sisters to communicate at; as also a Place in the Church, or in the Infirmary for administering to them the *Extreme Unction*, so that the Sight and near Access of Men may, as much as is possible, be avoided, excepting him who is to perform that Office. Four Canons and a Brother to go into administer this Sacrament, the rest staying in the Church. Three grave Priests, of whom there can be no Jealousy, to be appointed in every Monastery to administer *Extreme Unction* to the Nuns and Sisters, and to talk of Confession, if there be Occasion. The Priest officiating at the Altar, not to give the Holy Eucharist to the

the Sisters, but one of the 3 abovemention'd. Two Nuns to hold the Communion cloth before her that Communicates. The sick that can may go and receive the Sacrament; but if they cannot go, then two modest Priests, and a grave Brother to carry the Viaticum to them, cautiously avoiding to see or be seen by any of the Nuns in the Monastery.

3. When any Nun is Sick another to read the Hour to her, if there be enough that are learned, if not she must do it as is done by the Sisters.

4. The Infirmary Nun may have a Lay-Woman Assistant in a white Veil, who according to her Direction may serve the Sick, dress their Meat, wash their Linnen, and do whatsoever else shall be necessary, and this Woman to communicate as a Novice and have the Office said for her when Dead. The Infirmary Nun not to be put to any other Office.

5. Weak Nuns out of the Infirmary, tho' they cannot be present at the Night Service, they may be at the other Hours, and no such to be put to work with the rest, till she can assist at the Divine Office. Those who work may do it in their Scapular and sleep so in the Day, but at Night in their Coule. Nuns or Sisters who labour under continual Diseases, not to eat Flesh daily, but during 15 Days, twice, thrice, or four times in the Year, at great Festivals.

The Rules concerning the Office of the Dead.

1. **W**hen the Hour of Death draws near, let every one hasten to the dying Person, and by the way say the Creed, and repeat it twice or thrice. When they are all come, let one read the Passion and Gospels, and say the Penitential Psalms and the Litanies with other usual and proper Prayers, if he lives so long. When he is dead, the Bell must be rung thrice, and none then to go abroad till the Body be interr'd. Whilst the Body is washing the Canons to sing Psalms, with the *Placebo* and *Dirige*. When a Nun, or Sister dies, the Priest to perform the Office at the Altar, and the Nuns about the Body. The Bodies of Nuns, Sisters and all Women to be plac'd in their Choir till the Office is perform'd; but in the Church before the Altar at Mass, that the Canons may come to perform their Part. The Bodies of Canons to be plac'd in their Choir, those of the Brothers in theirs, those of Lay-Men before the 2d Altar. The rest is the particular Prayers, Ceremonies, and other particulars till the laying of them in the Ground.

2. The Hours for burying the Dead, which was always the same Day, if they dy'd in the Morning so that Mass could be said; for none of the Order was to be bury'd without.

3. After every Yearly Chapter an Office to be solemnly perform'd in every Monastery for all the Dead of the Order, and such as the Priors had engag'd for. Also a three Years Office, and then every Canon to say the Psalter 10 times, and the Brothers and Sisters their way, and every Priest 20 Masses, for those of their Order. Also the Office for the Dead after every Chapter held yearly in each Monastery.

4. Every Day in the Year, on which the Convent does not say the Office of the Dead the Hebdomadarius of the Week past with his Assistants shall say it after Dinner in Winter, and after the Hour of None in Summer. Every Week in the Year Mass to be likewise said for the Dead.

5. Any Person receiv'd as a Canon or a Brother at his Death, to have the Office perform'd for him in the same manner as the Canons or Brothers.

6. The Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters and Relations of the Brethren of the Order to have Commemorations made of them by Name, and a solemn Mass for them all in general to be said once a Year throughout all Monasteries.

The Rules belonging to Nuns and Sisters in common.

1. **N**One to be admitted among the Nuns without their Consent, nor any to compel them to receive any such. 783

2. No Nun or Sister to go abroad to Work, not even to gather Flax, or to reap; nor to receive any Cordovan Shoes to wear, or bestow.

3. The Sisters to have their Heads shav'd at least 3 Times a Year. The Nuns to wash their Heads but only 7 Times a Year. None to wash their Feet without leave, unless they have foul'd them by working in Mire, or Marshes.

4. If any one shall desire to remove to another House, she shall do 15 Days Penance, be thrice scourg'd, and be forbid going any whither. The same for Brothers.

5. Any one refusing to do what is enjoyn'd her, to do Penance with Bread and Water. The like to those who enjoyn any thing that ought not to be.

6. If any one contract a particular Familiarity with another, to be punish'd.

7. The Rules to be read 4 times a Year to the Brothers, Sisters and Nuns, but not to them all together; by the Canons to the Brothers, and by Nuns to the Sisters.

8. No Purse to be made by the Nuns or Sisters, but of White Leather, and without any Silk Ornaments, unless for the Body of our Lord, Hosts, Chalice, &c. for the Divine Service, and adorning of Books. 784

9. The Nuns and Sisters to behave themselves humbly and meekly, and to avoid all that tends to Discord and Strife.

10. None to bathe, unless for Health, or great Necessity, and when done in such cases not to be naked, but cover'd with some Linnen.

The Rules relating to preserve the Unity of all Houses.

1. **N**O House of this Order to disturb another, or its Possessions, or acquire any thing so near to it as to streighten the same. But if any thing should be given it is to be yeilded up to the other House, near whose Possessions it is, and that House to make a suitable Return according to the Judgment of other Houses; unless the House near which it is shall consent that the other retain the same. If any thing to the contrary shall be attempted, the Possession to belong to the House that is molested. 785

2. If any House of the Order shall labour under Want, the other Houses charitably to relieve the same; unless the Charity be obstructed by their own Sloath, or Relaxation in the Observance of their Rules.

3. No

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3. No Lands to be Bought, Farm'd, or taken upon Mortgage, without the Permission of the Master, and no Lands to be farm'd by the Year, unless in Case of extreme Poverty, no Debt to be upon Interest, without the Master's Leave, nor any Churches, or Altars to be set to Farm, nor any Chaplains to be hir'd, who have Women Servants, or if they have, to be immediately put away.

4. No fine Bread to be made in any Monastery, unless upon great Festivals, with an Exception for the Sick, as also Strangers, who are to have white Bread, as also those of the Religious who are purging.

5. The Prior and Procurators to be acquainted with any thing that is given to the Sisters, by Strangers, or by the Sisters to Strangers, and the Brothers on their side to acquaint the Nuns with any thing given them; because none are to possess Gold, or Silver, or Cloaths, or Shoes, or Knives, or Girdles, &c. without leave, and Transgressors to be punish'd.

6. None of their own Accord to fail in point of Obedience. No Canon or Brother, Nun or Sister to receive any thing in Trust, or to borrow or lend any thing without leave, and such as do to be treated as Guilty of Theft.

The Rules concerning the Great Chapter.

1. **A**LL the Priors, and Cellarars of the several Monasteries, and 2 Heads of each Nunnery, and the great Visitors to Assemble Yearly at *Sempringham* to treat about the Affairs of the Order, for keeping up of Unity and strict Discipline; where the Rules of the *Cistercian* Order are to be observ'd.

2. The Nuns when they travel to be carry'd in a Waggon, but never to ride; but the Sick may be carry'd in a Horse Litter. None of them to take any thing for their Journey, but to be supply'd with all Necessaries, by the Heads. The like to be understood of the Men. None to go along with the Nuns but such sober Persons as are appointed by the Superiors. When the Nuns get into, or come out of the Waggon the Men must be remote from them. No Nun to Eat or Drink at a Religious House of another Order. If any Nun goes to the Chapter, without being order'd, to be punish'd in another House. Neither Nuns nor Religious Men to talk with their Kindred at the Yearly Chapter.

788 3. Two sorts of Pinnances allow'd those that go to the Chapter, viz. Butter and Cheese, or the like, if there is no Fish. Those who stay at home to have one, with their Pottage; and those of the Chapter, there to be content with their usual Diet and one Pittance to avoid giving Scandal.

4. All the Canons and Brothers, Nuns and Sisters, excepting those in Office, to enter into the Chapter, to be edify'd by the Word, and then all to go out, except those who according to the Rules belong to the Chapter, which when ended, all to meet again, to receive Absolution.

5. At the Yearly general Chapters, the Candles being lighted, all are to be Anathematiz'd who conspire against the Order, and sow Discord among the Houses. The same to be done in each House, at the Return of the Prior, in the Presence of the Canons and Brothers. Incendiaries, Thieves and such as have any thing of their own to be Yearly Excommunicated in the General Chapter, and every Monastery.

6. The following number of Brothers never to be increas'd, viz. at *Sempringham* 60; *Chikesand* 55; *Watton* 70; *Malton* 85; *Lincoln* 16; *Haverholm* 50; *Chattelay* 85; *Bulington* 50; *Syrel* 55; *Ormesby* 50;

Alwingham 40; *New Place* 13; *Hospital* 55; *Maresay*, D. and at *St. Leonard's* 10. The Total 594. If one be under a continual Distemper, another may be receiv'd. P. Also the number of Nuns not to be increas'd in any of the aforesaid Houses, and the Sisters to be included in the said number, viz. at *Watton* 140; *Chikesand* 120; *Sempringham* 120; *Haverholm* 100; *Kattelay* 60; *Lincoln* 20; *Bulington* 100; *Syrel* 120; *Ormesby* 100; *Alwingham* 80.

Other Particulars concerning the aforesaid Gilbert, the first Founder of this Order.

THE Manuscript Annals of Nicholas Trivet in the Cotton Library say, That in the Year 1146, being the 7th of the Reign of King Stephen, there were in England, 2 Men renowned for Sanctity, viz. *Thurstan*, Archbishop of York, and Gilbert the Founder of the Order of *Sempringham*; the first of whom resign'd his Archbishoprick, and spent the rest of his Days among the *Cluniack* Monks at *Pontfract*. Gilbert, the other, having taken the weaker Sex into Protection, founded two Monasteries of Men serving God, and eight of Nuns, giving them a Rule.

The History known by the Name of *Historia Angliæ Scriptores antiqui*, Edit. Lond. 1653, col. 1149. In the Year of our Lord 1188, dy'd St. Gilbert, Founder of the White Monks, of the Order of *Sempringham*.

The Annals of Derley, in the Cotton Library, An. Dom. 1131, began the Order of *Sempringham*.

The Chronicle of Peterborough in the Cotton Library, In the Year of our Lord 1139, were Founded the Abbies of *Kirkstede*, *Park-Lude* and *Kingswode* of *Cistercians*; *Thornton* on the *Humber*, of Black Canons, and *Sempringham* of Nuns.

The other Quotations from *Hoveden*, the *Cistercian* Menology, and *Gulithus Neubrigensis*, being all to the same Effect and containing nothing but what has been said before, it will be needless to add them in an Abridgment.

The Letter written by William, Bishop of Norwich to Pope Alexander the III'd, acquaints him, that Gilbert of *Sempringham* cannot be unknown to him, the said Bishop, both by Reason of his Nearness and of the great Fame of his Sanctity, which makes him blush at his own Sloathfulness, that the great Number of Nuns he has gather'd are most fervent in the Love of Religion and Chastity, glorying in being shut up from the Sight and Conversation of Men. As for the Canons, who had been misrepresented to the Pope, he calls God and his own Soul to Witness, that he has not heard one Word to their Disreputation, which he could not have fail'd of by Reason of his Nearness, and the many People resorting to him; that they are so entirely excluded all Access to the Nuns, that not the Prior himself can see or talk to any of them, and when the Holy Eucharist is administer'd to them the Giver and the Receiver are utter Strangers to one another. He wishes that Men zealous for the Honor of God might be appointed to examine into their Lives, and that no regard might be had to such as having put their Hands to the Plow in the Service of God did look back; and adds that a Man (St. Gilbert) spent with Age should not be deterr'd, lest he should sink, to the Ruin of many; but rather to be encourag'd to persevere in promoting their Salvation, &c.

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Of the ORDER of St. Gilbert of Sempringham.

SEMPRINGHAM

Priory in Lincolnshire.

THE Inquisition taken 3 Edw. I. shews, that the Monastery of Sempringham held 3 Carucates of Land of Gilbert de Gaunt, on which the Priory was founded, being the Gift of Gislebert de Gaunt, and that they were not Geldable; also 3 Carucates in the same Town, the Alms of Reginald de Ba, worth 20 l. per Annum; one Carucate at Kirkeby, the Gift of Adam St. Leonard 100 Acres of Wood, in the Manor of Aselakby, of Hubert de Ria; half a Fee at Horbling, of Roger Goylin; 15 Plow Lands at Stow of Richard Pikojon, and one Carucate at Welthorp worth 30 Shillings a Year of Laurence Preston.

Hugh de Bajocis gave to the Nuns at Sempringham Lands at Sempringham and Balinbure; King Henry the III, in the 12th Year of his Reign, the Church of Fordham.

John Daldredy, Bishop of Lincoln, confirm'd to the Monastery of Sempringham the Donation of Robert Luterel, of his Manor in the Parish of S. Peter at Stamford for the increasing of the Number of the Scholars studying Philosophy and Divinity there, and the Maintenance of a secular Chaplain, yet saving all the Dues of the Parish. The Prior and Monastery of Sempringham, by their Deed, own themselves oblig'd to Robert Luterel aforefaid, in Consideration of the Lands he gave them at Ketten, Cotismore, and Caster-ton, in the County of Rutland, and at Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, to maintain 3 Chaplains to say Mass for his Soul, one in the Parish Church of St. Andrew at Irnham, one in the Chapel of St. Mary in the Manor of Stamford, and one in the Conventual Church of Sempringham, as also to encrease the Number of Scholars, studying Divinity and Philosophy at Stamford, in Proportion to the Number of their Monastery. See Vol 3. p. 107.

H A V E R H O L M.

Monastery in Lincolnshire.

Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, gave the Island then call'd Haverholm, afterwards St. Mary, with all its Appurtenances, free from all Burdens, for Building of this Monastery of the Order of Sempringham, in the Year 1139.

C H I K E S A N D

Priory in Bedfordshire.

Paganus Beauchamp, and his Wife Robaifa, the Countess, gave to the Nuns of the Church of St. Mary of Chikeland, under Gilbert de Sempringham several Lands there, 400 Acres at Hagnes, with the Wood at Appeley and the Church there, besides other smaller Parcels.

The Deed of William, the Son of Simon Beauchamp, recites and confirms all his Father's Grants to this Priory, and the Charter of the 10th of King Edward II, gives Licence to John Blondel, to confer his Manor of Chikeland on the Monastery of that Place.

B O L I N G T O N

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

Simon Fitz-William founded a Religious House in his Park of Bolington, in Honor of God and the Blessed Virgin, and gave it to the Nuns of the Order of Sempringham, and their Brethren, Priests and Laymen,

DUCD. men, and endow'd the same with part of his Park and Wood, and Lands on the North and East Sides of the House, the Limits whereof are assign'd in his Deed.

Pag. 795 *William de Kima* confirm'd to the said Monastery all their Lands, and the Patronage and Advowson of the Churches of *Bolyngton, Langton, Fulethby, Haveringham, Burg, Wynthorp, Prestwald, Ingham and Sprydlington*, with half the Churches of *Erisken and Hackthorn, &c.* *Robert Putrel* gave them the Church of *Houtun*; *Andrew Prestwald*, that of *St. Andrew*, at *Prestwald*; *William Sceggensse* 3 Acres of Land at *Burc.*

796 *Philip de Kima* confirm'd the Grant made by his Grandfather *Philip*, of Lands at *Hotosfe and Sutton.* *Alexander Crevequer* 40 Acres of Arable Land at *Hachetom*, with 10 Acres of Meadow, and two near the Mill, with Pasture for 500 Sheep, 10 Cows and as many Calves; as also all the Island of *Tunstal*, in the Territory of *Redburn, &c.*

797 *Reginald Crenker* was a great Benefactor to this Priory, as were several of his Successors, Barons of *Redburn*; the last of whom, *Alexander*, left 5 Daughters, among whom the Barony was divided.

The Deed of *Philip de Kima* entitles him and his Father Founders of this Priory, and recites several Donations of theirs; and two other Deeds of his give 20 Acres of Land for the Cloathing of the Religious Men and Women, and confirm the Grants of the Churches of *Bulington and Langerun.* That of *Simon Crevequer* confirms the Donations of his Father *Reginald.* There is also another of the said *Reginald* repeating the Gift of the Island of *Tunstal, &c.*

798 The Prior and Monastery of *Sixhil*, of this same Order of *Sempringham*, yielded up to this Priory of *Bolington*, one Plow-Land at *Nettilton*, in the County of *Lincoln*, with the Advowson of the Church of *St. John Baptist* there.

WATTON

Priory, in Yorkshire.

Watton is said to be call'd, *quasi Wet-Town*, being a Place beset with Waters and Marthes, which *Bede* says, was once renown'd for a multitude of holy Women. The Founder of the *Gilbertin* Monastery here was *Eustace Fitz-John*, who gave to it the Town of *Watton*, with all the Lands, Meadows, &c. within and without the Town; as also all the Land of *Hor of Ferriby.* All this was confirm'd by *Henry*, Archbishop of *York*, and *William Fostard*, the Lord of whom the Founder held in Fee; and by *Agnes*, Wife to the same Founder; as was the Gift of 4 Plow-Lands at *Hildertorp* by *Robert Constable* of *Flamesbury*, and *Robert*, Constable to the Earl of *Chester*, whether they be two Persons, or one and the same, but there are two distinct Deeds. *Roger Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, in like Manner confirm'd the Donations of *Watton* and *Hildertorp.*

800 *William Fostard* gave 3 Carucates at *Howwald*, and *Alexander Santon* some Lands at *Santon*, confirm'd by his Son *Richard.*

801 The Charter of King *John*, dated the first Year of his Reign, confirms to this Priory all *Langdale*, with its Appurtenances, and the Pasture between the said *Langdale* and *Butresdakesbec*, as the Water, call'd *Tybbey*, comes down, with all the Liberties and Customs as mention'd in the Charter of his Father King *Henry.*

The Founder, *Eustace Fitz-John*, above-mention'd, had, by his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *Ivo de*

Vesey, his Son *William*, who was cut out of his Mother's Belly and the dy'd; and from her, as an Heiress, Vol. 2. the said *William* took the Name of *Vesey*, which descended to his Posterity, till, as appears by Inquisition of *Edw. II.* *Warin*, the last of them, left only two Daughters, *Maud* and *Majoria*, Coheirs; one of them marry'd to *Gilbert de Aton*, from whom lineally descended the *Gilbert* Living at the Time of the said Inquisition.

ALVINGHAM

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

Dean *Hamelin* gave to the Nuns of *St. Mary*, at *Alvingham*, three Parts of the Church of that Town, belonging to the Lands he held of the Earl of *Brittany*, the 4th Part being granted them by *Roger Gocelin, Robert Cheney*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, investing them in the whole. *Peter de Melfa* gave them his Manse, on the West-Side of their Copsle; his Wife *Beatrix* the one Half of the Demefne; their Son *John* the Lands of *Alveringham and Cokerinton, An. 1232.*

803 *Robert*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirm'd those Donations.

Henry, Bishop of *Lincoln*, by Order of King *Henry III.* in the Year 1401, certify'd to the Barons of the Exchequer the Names of all the Churches appropriated to the Monasteries of the Order of *Sempringham.*

804 *Henry Scoteny* gave to this Priory the 3d Part of the Church of *St. Mary* at *Alvingham*, as also the whole Church of *Cokerinton*, and one Plow-Land there. *P. Master* of the Order of *Sempringham*, ordain'd, That all the Altarage of the Churches of *Cokerinton* and *Alvingham*, whether Offerings, or other Profits, as well as the Tithes of Lambs and Wool, and Arrears of Money arising thence, should be assign'd to the Infirmarys of the Nuns and Sisters of *Alvingham.*

King *Edward I.* in the 11th Year of his Reign, sent a Madate to the Prior and Priorefs of *Alvingham* to admit to their Habit, such of the Children of *Llewelin*, Prince of *Wales*, and his Brother *David*, as he should send to them.

Walter Bec gave these Nuns the Church of *St. Peter* at *Newton.* This *Walter* came over with King *William* the Conqueror, his own Estate was in *Flanders*, and the King gave him *Eresby* and many other Manors.

80 The Bull of Pope *Innocent* the 3d, confirm'd to this Monastery, and all others of the Order, their several Possessions, particularly reciting the same. It also establishes their Rules, forbidding all Persons to impose any Master upon them, and ordaining that he be chosen, according to the Rule by all the Priors of the Order, or to build any Monasteries, Nunneries, Hermitages, Churches, or Chapels within their Precincts, without their Consent, and adding many other Privileges of the same Nature as have been mention'd in speaking of other Monasteries, as may be seen in the *Monasticon.*

St. ANDREW'S

Priory, in the Suburbs of York City,

Founded by *Hugh Mardac* at the *Fisher-Gate*, at *York*, and endow'd with the Church of that Place, and

the adjacent Lands, and a perpetual Revenue of Marks, the several Particulars in Houses, &c. to make up that Revenue; mention'd in his Foundation-deed.

It was agreed between the Dean and Chapter of *Tork* on the one Part, and the Master of the Order of *Sempringham*, and the Monastery of *St. Andrew*, at the *Wyber-Gate*, *Tork*, on the other; that the said Master and Monastery, and *Hugh Murdac*, should resign to the Dean and Chapter that Piece of Ground before the West Door of the Great Church, which they had of *Hugh de Virly*; and in Exchange for the same, the said Dean and Chapter should secure to the said Monastery a Revenue of 2 Marks and a half on two Carucates of Land at the Town of *Cave*; and the aforesaid *Hugh Murdac* gave to the said Canons of *St. Andrew*, the Revenue of one Mark, upon the Mill at *Thorp*, in exchange for the said Land, before the said Agreement had been made between the Chapter and Canons.

STIKESWOLD

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

BY Inquisition taken at *Stanford*, 3 Ed. I, it appear'd, that the Master and Nuns of *Stikeswold* held 2 Carucates of Land at *Huntingdon*, worth 4 l. a Year, the Alms of *Geoffrey de Erzmondeys*, 60 Years before that Time, which the said *Geoffrey* held of *Gilbert de Gaunt*, and that the said Land was geldable. It was also found that the said Master and Nuns held 2 Carucates and 4 Plow-Lands in the Town of *Huntingdon*, worth 100 Shillings per Annum, the Gift of *Alexander Crevequer*; and 7 other Carucates in *Huntingdon*, and 4 Plow-Lands, worth 15 l. per Annum, the Donation of the Lady *Lucy*, Mother to *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, 100 Years before; as also one Carucate, and 2 Plow-Lands at *Bareffan*, worth 50 s. per Annum, the Gift of *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, 100 Years before.

ORMESBY

Abby, in Lincolnshire.

FOUNDED by *Gilbert*, the Son of *Robert* of *Ormesby*, who, with the Consent of his Lord *William*, Earl of *Albemarle*, endow'd it with half the Churches of *Ormesby* and *Utterby*, with their Appurtenances, and the 3d Part of all his Land in both those Towns; as also the Land call'd *Crigdale*, describ'd in his Deed; and 10 Acres at *Durewardethorn*.

Robert, Sewer to *William Percy*, gave to this Monastery the Church of *Elkinton*, *Robert*, Seneschal, or Steward, Pasture for 60 Sheep at *Sushilkinton*, and all his Common Pasture. *William de Kima* confirm'd the Donation of *Robert* the Sewer, above-nam'd.

SIXIL

Abby, in Lincolnshire.

THE Indenture between *Thomas de la Warre*, Clerk, and the Canons of *Sixil*, shews, that ----- de *Grelle*,

Predecessor to the said *Thomas*, was the Founder. The DUGD. Charter of the 7th of King *John*, recites and confirms Vol. 2. the Donation of *Agnes Percy*, of the Manor of *Lude-Pagworth*. *Haldan* gave to these Canons 5 Plow-Lands at *Melton*, *Herywike* and *Wychem*, and *Haco* gave 5 more. King *Richard II.*, in the 12th Year of his Reign, for 10 l. paid him by these Canons, granted Leave to *John Thymilby*, Parson of the Church of *Netilton*, *Albin Enderby*, and *William Langholm*, to give and assign to these Nuns and Canons the Manor of *Hotbam*, worth 40 s. Yearly.

MARSEY

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

THE Charter of the 4th of *Edw. III.*, recites and confirms the Donations of *Elizabeth Chauncy*, to this Monastery of *St. Helen*, in the Isle of *Marsay*, being all her Lordship of the Towns of *Marsay* and *Thorp*, and confirms it to all the Lands and Possessions they had of the Gift of her Predecessors in the Towns of *Marsay*, *Thorp*, *Gameleston*, *Elkefley*, *West-Redford*, *Misyn* and *Bolton*.

NEWSTED upon Ancolm

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

THE Charter of the 13th of *Edward II.*, recites and confirms the Foundation-Charter of this Abby made by King *Henry II.*, wherein the latter says, he had granted to the Canons of the Order of *Sempringham*, in the Island of *Rucholm*, in the Territory of *Cadenes*, call'd *Newstede*, the Place of their Habitation, and two Carucates and a half, and a Plow-Land and a half, and an Acre, call'd *Grovie-Acre*, and a Plow-Land at *Hibaldston*, and the Place of their dwelling there, besides 5 Plow-Lands at the *Herdewych*, &c.

It was agreed between the *Cistercian* Monastery of *Longville*, and that of *Newstede*, that the latter should for ever hold all the Lands the former had at *Kicketon* for 100 Shillings per Annum. King *John* himself granted to them the Lands call'd *Hofam* at *Cadenes*.

The Possessions above-mention'd were ascertain'd to them, 3 Edw. I. by Inquisition taken of the same. A Record in the Exchequer, 8 Hen. IV. gives *Peter*, the Son of *Henry Bilingey*, the Title of Founder of this Monastery, and says he bestow'd on it all he had, or might have, in the Island call'd *Catleley*, and the Marsh of *Walcote*, as far as the old Water-Course by *Digby Marsh*, &c.

KETTELEY

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

THE Deed of *Peter*, the Son of *Peter Balengy*, confirms to the Monastery of *Cateley* all the Donations of his Predecessors in the Territories of *Bilingey* and *Valcot*, and of his own Gift, confers on them one Acre of Land at *Bilingey*.

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ST. CATHERINE'S

Priory, in the Suburbs of the City of Lincoln.

THE Charter of King Henry II, confirms to the Canons of this Church, founded by Robert II, Bishop of Lincoln, and his Chapter, the Prebend of *Cane-wich*, and 5 Plow-lands at *Wiggeste*, with the Churches of *Newerk*, *Norton*, *Marton*, and *Newton*, &c.

HEYNINGES

315

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

KING Henry III, in his Charter dated the 52d Year of his Reign, recites the Grant of *Reyner de Evermin*, by which he endows this Monastery with all the Wood where it stood, the common grazing of the Marshes, and the Turf-Pits, &c. also the Deed of *Odo de Sancta Cruce*, bestowing on it 40 Acres of Land and common Pasture; all which the said King confirms.

HOLLAND-BRIGG

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

IT appears by Inquisition taken the 7th of Edward the First, that *Godwin*, a rich Man of Lincoln, was Founder of this Priory, and gave to it the Place of *St. Saviour* at *Pont-Aflac*, with other Lands and Tenements, obliging them to apply what was over and above their own Maintenance to the Repairing of the said Bridge; and therefore the said King revers'd the Judgment given against them to repair the said Bridge or Causeway, alledging that according to the Foundation their own Maintenance was first, for which reason he order'd the Cause to be brought over again to inspect the Value of the Lands, and thence judge how far they might be liable.

MALTON

Priory, in Yorkshire.

316 *Eustace*, the Son of *John*, founded this Priory and endow'd it with the Church of *Malton*, and all its Appurtenances, one Carucate of Land and the Copsé there, as also the Church of *St. Peter* at *Wintringham*, the little Town of *Linton*, &c. and by another Deed he gave them the Church of *Brunton*. *William de Vescei* conferr'd on it the Hermitage of *Spaldingham*, with Lands therein describ'd, &c.

317 *William* the Son of *Eustace* aforesaid, confirm'd all his Father's Donations, and added of his own the Church of *Watton*, with the Town, and by another Deed the Church of *Anecastre*; likewise by a third Deed confirms all as above, with the Additions of the

Places call'd *Kerlote*, *Cowhouse* at *Cnapton*, and *De-peber*.

His Wife *Burga* confirm'd the Grant of the Church of *Langatum*, which was hers by Marriage. *Iveta Arches* confirm'd the Gift of the Church of *Norton*, which was her Dower. The Prior and Chapter of *St. Mary Newburg*, gave to these Canons certain Lands by *Norton Bridge*, to be held upon Payment of 12 Pence Yearly, and giving them and their Men Lodging, when they should pass that way; confirm'd by *William Flamwille*, who was Lord of those Lands. *Roger Flamwil* gave the Church of *St. Mary* at *Morton* with all its Appurtenances, Pasture for 200 Sheep at *Morton*, with Place for a Sheep-fold and for 200 more at *Hoton*, and 40 Loads of Turf, &c. for Maintenance of the Poor entertain'd in the Hospital at the Head of the Bridge of *Norton*, and the Persons attending them.

Hugh Flamwil confirm'd the same. The great Prior and Chapter of the Order of *Sempringham* yielded up to the Canons at *Morton*, the Church of *Morton*, with its Appurtenances. *Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirm'd to them the Church of *Walden*, of the Gift of *Walter Nevil* and *Alan Hayran*.

John, was the Father of *Eustace* above-mention'd, as Founder of this Priory. This *Eustace* begot *William* on the Daughter and Heir of *Ivo de Vescey*, which *William* came into the World by ripping open of his Mother, who accordingly dy'd, and therefore he took the Surname of *Vescey*, because of the Inheritance he had by her.

The Charter of King *John* confirms to these Canons the Possession of 160 Acres of Land in several Townships. Pope *Innocent* the III^d, having by his Bull authoriz'd the Abbat of *St. Mary* at *York*, the Prior of the *Holy Trinity* there, and *William* Priest of *Gilling*, to oblige *W. de Lacelles* to do right to the Monastery of *Malton* in Relation to their Tithes at *Sanreby*, belonging to their Church of *Wintringham*, this Affair was amicably adjusted between the said 2 Parties, in the Presence of the Commissioners, An. 1200, the aforesaid *W. de Lacelles* giving the Canons two Plow Lands at old *Malton*, nearer to their own Lands in lieu of the said Tithes.

SHOULDHAM

Priory, in Norfolk.

Geoffrey, the Son of *Peter*, Earl of *Essex*, Founder of this Priory, endow'd it with all his Manor of *Shouldham*, with all its Appurtenances, as also the Churches of *All Saints* and *St. Margaret* at *Shouldham*, and those of *Carbystorp*, *Stokefere*, and *William*, and translated the Body of his Wife, which had been bury'd at *Chikesand*, to this Church.

ELLERTON.

Priory, in Yorkshire.

William, the Son of *Peter*, gave for the Founding of this Monastery of the Order of *Sempringham* and the maintaining of 13 Poor Persons there, all his Lands at *Ellerton*, and all the Wood of *Lathingholm*, &c.

Peter

Peter de Malolacu confirm'd to these Canons all Grants of any Possessions within his Lordship; and *Adam Linton* confirm'd all the Donations of *William*, the Son of *Peter*.

In the Year 1387 it was agreed between this Monastery of *Ellerton*, on the one part, and *German Hay*, Patron of the said Monastery on the other, that whereas the said Patron had the Presentation of only one of the 13 poor Persons to be maintain'd there, he and his Heirs should for the future present 9 of the said 13, as Lords of the Manor of *Aghton*; and if the Monastery should refuse to admit any of the same, or should be deficient in any part of the Allowance due to those receiv'd, and not redress the same within a Month, at the Remonstrance of the said *German*, or his Successors, then the said *German* and his Successors to have the Presentation of the whole Number of 13. And after the Death of the said *German* and his Wife *Alesia*, the said Canons to be oblig'd for ever to perform an Anniversary Service for their Souls. And in case the said Canons shall not within a Month after presentation of any Poor Person admit the same, or omit to perform the Office for the Dead aforesaid, then the Canons for every such Omission to pay to the said *German*, or his Successors, the Sum of 10 Pounds Sterling.

Henry de Puteaco gave to these Canons, the Meadow at *Cliffe* towards the Maintenance of the aforesaid 13 poor Persons. The Master of *Sempringham* and the Prior and the Canons of *Ellerton*, by publick Deed, confess'd their Obligations to maintain the said 13 poor Persons, and empower'd the Archbishop of *York* to compell them to the same, whensoever they should fail therein. *Alan Wilton* gave these Canons, for the Maintenance of themselves and the aforesaid 13 poor Persons, 12 Plow Lands at *Howm*, the nearer to *Watton*, and 7 Plow Lands at *Brech*.

William, the Son of *Nicholas*, the Son of *Patrick Habbeton*, confer'd on this Priory 12 Plow Lands at *Habbeton*, reserving only to himself the Right of Scutage. *Alan Wilton*, 6 Plow Lands at *Habbeton*, besides two others elsewhere, and his Mill at *Marston* to defray the Light at the Altar of *St. Laurence*, and maintain a Chaplain to say Mass for ever at the said Altar. It was found by Inquisition 24 *Edw. III.* that it was no Damage to the King, or any other, to grant leave to *Gerard Salvayn* of *Herswell* Knight, to give 12 Messuages and 24 Plow Lands at little *Thorpe*, near *Hayton*, to the Monastery of *Ellerton*, for those Canons to find 4 of their Number to perform the Divine Office for ever for the Souls of the said *Gerard* and his Wife *Agnes*.

OVERTON

At Hertnes Priory, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

THE Charter of the 9th of King *John* confirms the Grant of *Alan Wilton*, Founder of this Priory, of his Town of *Overton*, 12 Plow-Lands at *Hoiton*, one Carucate at *Huplin*, 2 Plow-Lands at *Westcote*, and half a Carucate at *Midleton* in *Cliveland*.

WELLES

Priory, in Lincolnshire.

KING *John* again, by Charter of the 5th of his Reign, confirm'd the Foundation of this Priory by *Ralph Havi*, and the Grant to it of all his Lands in the Territory of *Welle*, on both Sides of the Town, with all their Appurtenances, and of the Churches of *Dunton*, *Deketon*, *Ketleston*, and *Acuneby*; for which the Canons to say one Mass for ever for the Soul of the said King *John's* Queen *Ellenor*, and to pay the said Founder and his Heirs 5 Shillings yearly, besides the Service due from the said Lands.

PULTON

Priory, in Wiltshire.

BY Inquisition taken 21 *Edw. III.* it was found, that it was no Prejudice to the King to grant License to *Thomas St. Maur*, Knight, to give his Manor of *Pulton* to the Canons of *Sempringham*, to found a Monastery of their Order, the said Manor being held of the King in *Capite*, for half a Knight's Fee, and the yearly Value thereof 10*l.* and that of the Advowson of the Church 100 Shillings.

The Charter of the 28th of the aforesaid King *Edward III.* confirms to them all their Possessions whatsoever, and exempts the Canons and their Men from all Tolls and other usual Burdens whatsoever, throughout all *England*, and allows them a Court with all other usual Royalties, as they have been here before specify'd in other Charters of the same Nature, and therefore need not be repeated; and the said King takes the said Canons and all that belongs to them into his special Protection.





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Of the Order of the most HOLY-TRINITY, For the Redemption of Captives.

The Rule of the Monks of the most Holy-Trinity, and the Approbation of their Order by Pope Innocent the 3d.

830



IN the Name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity: The Brothers of the House of the *Holy Trinity*, under the Obedience of the Prelate of their House, who shall be call'd Minister, are to live in Chastity, and without any thing any one of them can call his own. They are to divide all Things which way soever they come lawfully by into 3 equal Parts, and as far as two of those Parts will extend, they are to perform the Works of Mercy as to the moderate Maintenance of themselves, and the necessary Persons to serve them. The 3d Part is to be reserv'd for the Redemption of Captives, who are imprison'd by Pagans, for the Faith of CHRIST, giving a reasonable Price for the Redemption of them, or for redeeming of Pagans who are Captives, to the end that afterwards on a reasonable Exchange and fair Dealing, a Christian may be redeem'd for a Pagan; according to the Worth and Condition of the Persons. Whensoever Money shall be given, or any other Thing, tho' it be particularly and directly given to some End, the 3d Part is always to be laid aside with the Consent of the Giver, otherwise not to be receiv'd, excepting Lands, Meadows, Vineyards, Woods, Buildings, Food, and the like. For the Product arising for the same is to be divided into 3 equal Parts, Expences deducted; but such as have little or no Charges, to be entirely divided: But when Cloathing, or Shoes, or such small Things, which are necessary for Use, and not proper to be sold, or kept, shall be given, or had of their own, they need not be divided, unless it shall be so thought fit by the Minister and Brothers of the House: Which Things are to be consulted alone in the Chapter every *Sunday*, if it may be. But if the aforesaid Things, as Cloathing, Lands, Food, or small Things, should happen to be sold, the Money arising from them is to be divided into 3 Parts.

All the Churches of this Order are to bear the Title of the *Holy Trinity*, and to be of plain Work.

Three Priests and 3 Lay-Brothers may live together, besides one who is to be Procurator, yet not to be call'd Procurator, but Minister, as has been said, as Brother N. N. Minister of the House of the *Holy-Trinity*, to whom the Brothers are to promise and pay Obedience. The Minister is to administer to all his Brothers faithfully as to himself.

Their Cloathing to be of Wool and white, and each of them may have a Garment of Skins, and Breeches, which they are not to put off when they lye down.

They are to lye in Wool, and to have no Feather-Beds in their Houses, unless they be sick; but they are allow'd a Pillow for the Head.

The Mark is to be on the Cloaks of the Brothers.

They are not to ride, or keep Horses; but are only allow'd to ride Asles, given, lent, or of their own breeding.

The Wine the Brothers drink to be so temper'd with Water, that it may be to Sobriety.

They are to fast from the Ides of *September*, *Monday*, *Wednesday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, unless some solemn Festival intervene, till *Easter*; excepting *Sundays*, they are to fast in Lenten Diet, and so other Fasts the Church uses to observe. However, the Minister may sometimes, with Discretion, ease the Fasting on Account of Age, or travelling, or for any other just Cause, and even upon Occasion increase it.

They may eat Flesh given them by others, of their own breeding, only on *Sundays* from *Easter* till *Advent*, and from *Christmas* till *Septuagesima*, and on the Days of the *Nativity*, the *Epiphany*, and the *Ascension* of our Lord, the *Assumption* and *Purification* of the Blessed Virgin, and the Feast of *All-Saints*. They are to buy nothing for their Food, but Bread and such Things as are fit to make Pottage, as Beans, Peas, and such-like Grain, Herbs, Oyl, Eggs, Milk, Cheese and Fruit; but neither Fish nor Flesh, nor Wine, unless for the Sick, or those that take Physick, or the Poor, or on great Festivals. But they may buy Cattle to breed, and breed them. But when they are upon a Journey, they may buy Wine sparingly, and Fish in *Lent*, if requisite; and if any thing be given them, let them live on it, and divide the rest into 3 Parts. But if they are on the Road, going to redeem Captives, they are to apply all that is given them to the Redemption of Captives, except their Expences.

They





СВЯТЫЙ А

They are neither to Eat nor Drink in Cities, Towns, or Castles, where they have Houses of their own, out of those Houses, unless in a Religious House, tho' they be invited, excepting only a Draught of Water in virtuous Houses; nor are they to presume to lye at Night out of their Houses; never at Inns, they are never to eat, drink or lye in such undecent Places. Whosoever shall presume to do the contrary shall be liable to such severe Punishment as the Minister shall inflict.

Such strict Charity is to be between the Priests and Lay-Brothers, that they all use the same Diet, Garments, Dormitory, Refectory and Table.

The Sick are to lye and eat apart; to take care of whom some Priest or Lay-Brother is to be appointed, who is to enquire what is necessary, and administer the same as is proper. The Sick are nevertheless to be admonish'd not to require dainty or too costly Diet, but rather such as is proper, contenting themselves with a wholesome Moderation. No one is to be allow'd dainty and costly Food; but whatsoever is to be given, let it be given with Cheerfulness, and let not evil Words be return'd for evil Words.

If any Person and especially a Religious Man shall desire Entertainment, let him be courteously receiv'd, and charitably serv'd according to the Ability of the House. But no Oats or other thing in lieu thereof is to be given to Guests, unless they happen to be Religious Men, or such as have it not at Hand and cannot buy. But if the Guests cannot find any to be Sold, and there is some in the House where they are, it must be properly given them.

No Priest or Lay-Brother, if it may be, must be without a peculiar Office; but if any can and will not work, let him be oblig'd to quit the Place; since the Apostle says, he that does not work, let him not eat.

Let them always observe Silence in their Church, in their Refectory, in their Dormitory. They may talk of such things as are necessary at other proper times, in a low Voice, humbly and modestly, and out of the aforesaid Places their Discourse is always to be modest, and without Scandal, and so of all their State, Gestures, Life, Actions, and all other Things in them are to be decent.

The Minister, if it may be, is to hold a Chapter every Sunday with his Brethren, and the Minister is to give a faithful Account to the Brethren, and the Brethren to the Minister of the Affairs of the House, and of the Gifts to it or to the Brethren, to the end the 3d Part may be applied to the Redemption of Captives. An Exhortation is in like manner if possible to be made every Sunday, not only to the Brethren, but also to the Family of the House, and they are to be plainly admonish'd what they are to believe and do. The Brothers are to be judg'd in all Cases and for all Complaints in the Chapter.

No Brother is to accuse his Brother publicly, unless he can well prove the same; and whosoever does it, to undergo the Punishment the other should have suffer'd had he been convicted, unless the Minister have cause to dispense with the same.

If any give Scandal, or do any thing of that sort, or which God forbid, shall strike one another, they shall be liable to greater or less Punishment, according to the Will of the Minister. If any Brother offends another, that is, when none but he knows it, let him that has receiv'd the Wrong, bear it patiently, tho' he be Innocent, and when their Minds are appeas'd, let him lovingly and brotherly admonish and reprove him, between themselves alone, and exhort him to repent for what he has done, and to abstain from the like for the future; which if he gives Ear to (*perhaps this should be, if he will not give Ear*) let him tell the Minister,

and he is to reprove him in private, as he find expedient for his Soul's Health. He who has given the Offence, and is willing to repair the same of his own Accord, is to fall flat on the Ground, at the Feet of the Person he has offended, and if once be not sufficient, let him do it three Times. But, if this should happen to become publick, whatsoever Penance is to follow, this is to be first, viz. falling down flat on the Ground before the Minister's Feet, begging Pardon, and after that he is to be punish'd at the said Minister's Will.

The general Chapter is to be held once a Year, within the Octave of *Pentecost*.

If any Debt is to be contracted, to supply the Necessities of the House, it is to be first propos'd to the Brothers in the Chapter, and done with their Advice and Consent; that so all Suspicion and Muttering may be avoided.

If any one shall wrong the House of its Substance, and there be occasion to bring the same before a Judge, this is not to be done, till the Person has been first charitably admonish'd by the Brothers and afterwards by other Neighbours.

The Election of the Minister is to be made by the common Council of the Brothers, nor is he to be chosen according to the Dignity of his Family, but according to the Merit of his Life and his Doctrine of Wisdom. But he who is chosen must be a Priest, or a Clerk fit to receive Orders. But the Minister whether greater or smaller is to be a Priest.

The greater Minister may hear the Confessions of the Brothers of all Congregations of the same Order; but the lesser Minister is to hear the Confessions of all the Brothers of his House, provided that the Shame of a Fault often repeated does not give occasion of Confessing seldom to their own Prelates, or not so perfectly as is requisite. But the Minister is to take special care, to observe the Rules of the Order as well as the other Brothers, in all Respects. But when he has been chosen, if he shall deserve to be depos'd for some Crime, he is to be accordingly depos'd by the greater Minister calling together 3 or 4 lesser Ministers, and another who is worthy to be set in his Place. But in case, the greater Minister cannot do this by Reason of his Remoteness, or other Cause, he is to commit the same to the most Religious of the lesser Ministers, and what they do by the Authority of the Greater, is to be look'd upon as decisive. But if the Greater Minister is to be by way of Process corrected, or depos'd, it must be done by 4 or 5 of the most Religious Ministers of the same Order; who are then to be chosen by Authority of the General Chapter.

If any one desires to become a Brother of this Order, he is first to serve a Year in the Order for God's sake, at his own Expence, excepting his Diet, retaining his Cloaths and all that belongs to him; and after the Expiration of the Year, if it be thought fit by the Minister of the House and the Brothers, and there shall be a Place vacant, he may be receiv'd; provided he be such as may not give Occasion to suspect he may occasion any Discord in the Congregation. But if there shall still be a doubt about the Behaviour of any one, a longer Tryal is to be made of him. If any one shall before his Admission behave himself disorderly, not submit to Discipline, and not stand corrected in his Manners according to the Will of the Minister, let him modestly have leave to depart with all that he brought. None is to be admitted into the Order before 20 Years of Age; the Profession is to be left to the Will of the Minister.

They are to receive no Pledges, unless the Tithes, with their Bishop's leave, at the Hands of a Lay-Man. They are not to take an Oath, unless in Case of great Necessity,

DUGD. Necessity, with the Minister's leave, or by Command
Vol. 2. of their Bishop, or other Person in Apostolical Power,
Pag. and this for a good and just Cause.

If any Fault be known in the thing that is Sold, the Buyer is to be acquainted with it. They are not to receive any Gold, Silver, or Money by way of Depositum. The same Day a Sick Person is brought or come in he is to confess his Sins, and Communicate.

On all Mondays, except those within the Octaves of Easter, Pentecost and Christmas the Circumcision and the Epiphany, and excepting the Festivals commanded to be observ'd, after the Mass for the Dead, the Absolution of the faithful Departed is to be made in the Church-yard. Every Night Prayer is to be made, at least in the Hospital, before the Poor for the State and

Peace of the Holy Roman Church, and of all Christendom, and for Benefactors, and for those for whom the General Church uses to pray.

In their regular Hours they are to observe the Rule of St. Victor, unless perhaps the Pawfes, or other Points of Prolixity, or the Vigils shall by the Advice of Pious and Religious Men be omitted, on Account of Labour and the small Number of those serving; for by reason of their small Number they shall not be oblig'd to make so many Pauses in Singing, nor to rise so early.

The Priests are also to follow the Order of St. Victor in their manner of shaving. But the Lay-Brothers are not to shave their Beards, but let them grow decently; Let none therefore, &c.

ENGLISH MONASTERIES Of the ORDER of the HOLY TRINITY.

THELESFORD

Priory in Warwickshire.

831



THE Charter of the 3d of King Edward the III^d, recites and confirms all Donations made to this Priory, the Substance whereof is, that William Charlecote, gave 13 Acres of Land, at Charlecote to God, St. John Baptist, and the Holy Virgin Radegundis, with the little Meadows and part of the Rivulet of Teflesbroek with the other Lands on the other side of the Road, to build an Hospital for the Relief of the Poor, the Entertainment of Travellers and the Maintenance of Religious Men there to serve God for ever. His Mother Cecily gave half a Rood of Land in the Town of Charlecote, confirm'd by the said William, who afterwards gave to the Brothers of the Holy Trinity and Redemption of Captives, all the House of Thelesford, with the Gardens and Crofts or Clofes, and all things thereunto belonging, as also the Advowson of the Church of Charlecote, with all its Rights and Appurtenances. So that this William Charlecote appears to have been the Founder. Other Benefactors to this House were Fulk Lucy, William Lucy, John Nafford, William Nafford, Richard Mallore, William Putot, William Nafford, Jun. William Oddingeshales, William Beauchamp, William Prior of Coventry, who gave Lands, Churches, Fisheries, &c. so particularly describ'd as would take up too much Room in this Place, and therefore those who are desirous to enquire further must be refer'd to the Original.

MOTTINDEN

Priory, in Kent.

833

Robert Rokesley, Knight was the Original Founder; the Earl of Northumberland the latter.

INGHAM

Priory, in Kent.

William Staferton the first Founder; afterwards Francis Calthorp, which is to be understood that the said Francis Calthorp came to be the Patron, and the like to be elsewhere in such Case.

KNARESBURGH

Priory, in Yorkshire.

THE Charter of the 12th of King Henry the III^d, confirms the Grant of King John, for 40 Acres of Land with their Appurtenances at Swinesco, to Robert the Hermit of that Place. That of the 5th of King Edward the III^d, confirms the Donation, made by Richard Earl of Cornwall to the Brothers of the Holy Trinity and Redemption of Captives at Knareburgh, of the Chapel of Knareburgh, with all its Appurtenances, with the Advowson of the Church of Hampstwayt, and all the Land which King John had given to the said Holy Robert, during his Life, as also the Feild call'd Swinesco, with an adjacent Wood call'd Halikeldeskyke, on the North Side of the Water call'd Nid, and describes the Precincts, with several other particulars of grazing, &c.



A D D I T I O N S

T O T H E

First Volume of the Monasticon Anglicanum.

GLASTONBURY

Abby, Pag. 18.



ESIDES what has been before said, as in the Reference, here are many more Charters and Deeds relating to this most Ancient Monastery; and so of others as follows.

37 The Charter of King *Edwy*, as in the Title, and *Edwith* in the Body, wherein he calls himself King and Governor of all *Albion*, confers on the Monastery of *Glastonbury*, as formerly belonging to it, a little Part of a Vineyard, with two small Mansions adjoining to it, known by the name of *Patheneberge*, with all its Appurtenances, free from all Earthly Service, with this Curse upon any Person that shall presume to lessen or take away his Donation; That his Name may be blotted out of the Book of Life, and being under Anathema after his Death, and deliver'd up to the everlasting Flames of Hell, the Wretch may be grievously punish'd with *Judas* the Betrayer of *CHRIST*, unless he shall with worthy Satisfaction devoutly make Amends, for what he has violently acted against the Will of God. Dated *Anno* 956.

The Deed of Bishop *Eddi*, dated 680, gives to Abbot *Henglish*, the Land call'd *Lantocol*, and another Parcel in the Island of *Ferramere*.

338 Bishop *Fortere*, *Anno* 712, gave to Abbot *Aldbert* one Cassate of Land, near the River *Aesce*.

Cenwal, King of the *West-Saxons*, *Anno* 670, gave the Land of *Ferramere*, being one Cassate, and two small Islands, with the Fishery, &c. The Saxon King *Ina*, *An.* 705, gave to *Glastonbury* Monastery 20 Cassates, on both sides of the River call'd *Doulton*. King *Edmund*, styling himself King and Chief of all *Albion*, *Anno* 966, gave to *Athelwod* his Minister 5 Manfes at *Wodetone*, upon Condition he should yearly pay to the Monastery of *Glastonbury* 5 Measures, of that Time, of Ale, one of Hydromel, or Metheglin, 30 Loaves and several other particulars, which if he should omit for 3 Years, then the said Land to be forfeited to the Monastery for ever, and no King to claim any thing from the same.

339 King *Ina* gave 20 Cassates lying on both Sides of the River *Doulton*. King *Baldred*, *Anno* 681, gave 6 Manfes on the Top of the Hill call'd *Pennard*. King *Edgar*, *Anno* 966, gave 2 Manfes at *Middilton*, on the North Side of the Marshy River call'd *Cari*. King *Edgar*, *Anno* 973, gave 7 Manfes, at *Hamme*. King

Ina, *Anno* 725, gave 12 Manfes at *Sowry*, all above in *DUGD.* *Somersetshire.*

Another Charter of King *Ina*, dated 663, gives 10 Cassates, on and about the Hill call'd *Brense*, in *Somersetshire*. King *Edred*'s Charter, dated *Anno* 904, mentions the granting of the Land of *Wrington* to one *Ethered*, who soon becoming a Monk, gave the same to this Monastery of *Glastonbury*. King *Athelstan*, *Anno* 937, granted to Count *Athelston* 6 Manfes at *Lyn*, in *Devonshire*, which he becoming a Monk convey'd to *Glastonbury* Abby.

King *Edgar*, *Anno* 968, gave 30 Cassates at *Stoure* in *Devonshire*; King *Edwy*, *Anno* 966, 20 Manfes at *Netelington* in *Wiltshire*; King *Edward*, *Anno* 940, 25 Manfes at *Grutlington* in *Wiltshire*.

King *Ethelred*, *Anno* 987, gave a Farm of 40 Manfes call'd *Kington*, to be possess'd by the Abbot and Monks of *Glastonbury*, as long as the Catholick Faith should continue among the People of England. King *Edmund*, *Anno* 940, gave 20 Manfes at *Christemalford* in *Wiltshire*. King *Ekred*, *Anno* 955, gave 25 Cassates at *Badebury* in *Wiltshire*.

King *Edred*, styling himself King of the *Engliss*, and Governor and Ruler of the other Nations lying round about, gave 20 Manfes at *Aysbedoune* to *Edrig*, who afterwards convey'd the said Manor of *Aysbedoune* to *St. Dunstan*, then Abbot of *Glastonbury*, and to the said Monastery for ever. King *Edbert* gave to his Minister *Eadglife* 20 Manfes at *Bodecanleighe* in *Somersetshire*, and he in like Manner confer'd them on *Glastonbury*. *Lulla*, the Servant of *CHRIST*, gave 10 Manfes at *Baltesesberge* and *Scobbowwirth*.

King *Stephen*, *Anno* 1136, restor'd to the said Monastery the Mannor of *Offcoln*, with the Churches and Chapels, and all other Things appertaining to the same, which had of old belong'd to *Glastonbury*.

ROCHESTER

Monastery, Pag. 31.

ANNO 1197, *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Monks of *Rochester*, made an Exchange, by which the latter gave the Manor of *Lammedbe*, or *Lambeth*, with the Church there, and other Appurtenances in *Southwark* and the Franchise of *London*, except their Mill on the *Thames*, over-against the *Tower* of *London*, and the Marsh at *Gren*, for the Manor of

H h h Darente,

DUGD. Darente, with the Church and Chapel of *Helles*; upon Condition that it should not be in the Power of either Party to alienate the Possessions so exchang'd. This was done with the Consent of King *Richard I.* and *Gilbert* then Bishop of *Rocheſter*.

D U R H A M

Church, Pag. 49.

KING *William* the Conqueror, by his Letters, commanded his Subjects of *Carlisle*, and the farther Northern Parts to be obedient to the Laws of Christianity, and to the Bishop, without doing any wrong to his Officers; the same again repeated by him; and in a Third Letter, he ordains the said Bishop to be put into Possession of the Lands of *Lunt*, *Hogum*, and *Wellenton*, which the Bishop and *Alan Percy* had been at Law about. King *Henry I.* ordain'd the Bishops to be repossess'd of all the Lands belonging to that Bishoprick, and particularly *Cliveland*. Queen *Maud* order'd Right to be done the Bishops against *Robert Muscums*, about the Lands of *Ross*, and others. King *Henry I.* confirm'd to the Church of *Durham*, the Lands of *Berdune*, *Cleretune* and *Heachyfe*, which the *Northumbrians* pretended to belong to the County.

846 The same King *Henry* restor'd to the Bishop all the Lands he had taken from him at *St. Albans*, when he was crown'd there. *Nigellus d' Aubigny*, a Man in great Power with King *Henry I.* took from the Monastery of *St. Cuthbert* at *Durham*, the Manors of *Bermynggham* and *Skirbynggham*, which he afterwards being sick restor'd. *Osbert* the Viscount or Sheriff gave the Monks the Church of *Middleham*.

King *Richard I.* was so well affected towards *Hugh* Bishop of *Durham*, that nothing was done without his Consent, and when the King went abroad he had the entire Government of the Kingdom. The King also gave him the Earldom of *Northumberland* and *Seadberg*, with its Appurtenances for 11000*l.* so that he should have the Earldom for his Life, but *Seadberg* to remain to him and his for ever. It was wonderful to all Men to behold a Bishop wearing a Sword, of an old Bishop made a new Earl.

Antony Beck, chosen Bishop of *Durham*, inferior to none in *England* but the King, assisted the King powerfully in the Wars, and in those of *Scotland*, had at one Time in the Army 26 Ensign Bearers, and commonly 140 Knights for his Followers. *Antony* Bishop of *Durham*, appropriated to the Church the Manor of *Evenwood*.

W E S T M I N S T E R

Abbey, Pag. 62.

847 ANNO 1546. Cardinal *Pole*, being Archbishop of *Canterbury* and Legat a Latere, granted Licence to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Peter's Westminster*, to surrender up all their Goods moveable and immoveable, Actions and Rights whatsoever to them or their Church belonging, to King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, for them to restore the same into the Condition of a Monastery. This Licence was dated at *Croydon*, the 2d Year of the Pontificate of Pope *Paul* the 4th.

B A R D N E Y

Monastery, Pag. 143.

Robert Gaunt confirm'd all the Donations of Father to this Monastery, which had been famous in the Days of Venerable *Bede* for Miracles and the Conversion of great Men, and had been 200 Years deserted on account of the Irruptions of Enemies. Then he recites the said Donations of his Father, and adds many of his own, confirming in like manner the Gifts of several of his Men or Tenants, who held of him. This Deed was pass'd in the Year 1125. Another Deed of *Gilbert Gaunt* much more fully recites all the particular Donations and confirms the same.

85 The Pedigree of the Gaunts in the Monasticum has nothing more remarkable in it, than that *Gislebert Gaunt* was Nephew to *William the Conqueror*, and came over with him; That he was Grandfather to the Founder above-nam'd; That the Family were Earls of *Lincoln*; and that the Male Line afterwards failing, Two Sisters of it were marry'd, the one to *William Kardestone*, and the other to *Peter de Malolacu*.

Robert Marmion gave to this Monastery the Town of *Buteigate* near *Bardeney* confirm'd by *Philip Marmion*, one of his Successors. *Philip Kyme* gave the Church of *Soteby*, and *Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in his Charter recites and confirms all Donations made to this Church.

E V E S H A M

Monastery, Pag. 152.

85 THE First and Chief Founder of this Monastery was King *Ethelred*, the Son of *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, who gave *St. Egwin*, the Place then call'd *Ethomme*, afterwards *Evesham*, where he built the Monastery, Anno 701. The same King afterwards gave the Castle of *Chadbury* and the old Monastery of *Strausford*, 703, and having reign'd 30 Years became himself a Monk at *Bardeney*, Anno 705. Other Benefactors were *Offa*, King of the *East-Saxons*; *Ethelward*, or *Aylward*; *Ailric*, Son to King *Osber*; *Coelred*, King of the *Mercians*; *Ethelbald*, King of the *Mercians*; *Offa* the Son of *Tunfrith*, King of the *Mercians*; *Beortulfus*, King of the *Mercians*; *Usa*, Earl of *Warwick*; *Ethelred*, and *Canutus* Kings of *England*; *Warin*, *Richard*, *Albert*, *Robert*, and *Geoffry*, all of the Surname of *Buſhel*.

8 King *William the Conqueror* confirm'd to this Monastery all their Lands in *Warwickshire*. Earl *Leofric*, in the Reign of King *Cnut*, gave to this Abby the Land call'd *Heamtun*; and lastly *Robert Stafford* confirm'd the Donations of his Father and Grandfather, being *Wrotesly* and *Livinton*.

C R O W L A N D

Monastery, Pag. 169.

8 FRegisus, Knight, Anno 819, gave to this Abby the Manor of *Langtoft*, and several other Parcels of Land; and *Algar*, Knight, the Manor of *Baston*.

DEHERAM

Monastery, Pag. 167.

THE Holy Virgin *Witburga*, the Daughter of *Anna*, King of the *East-Angles*, after the Death of her Father, became a Nun, and founded a Monastery at *Derham*, where having nothing to feed the Workmen who were building the Church, but Bread, she is said to have been several Days miraculously supply'd with a vast Quantity of Milk from two Does or Hinds, which came daily to be milk'd, till the Steward or Bailiff of the Place presum'd to hunt them; but his Horse being stak'd he broke his Neck. After that she was otherwise supply'd, and having compleated her Work, she dy'd, and her Body being taken up 55 Years after, was found entire. Abbot *Birtnod* translated her from *Derham* to *Ely*, where she lay 132 Years, that is till the Year 1106, when Abbot *Richard* translated her to the new Monastery.

WINCHCOMB

Monastery, Pag. 191.

THE Bull of Pope *Alexander III.* of the Year 1175, recites and confirms all the Lands, Churches, and other Possessions conferr'd on this Abby, forbids the alienating of any of the same, exempts it from paying Tithes, and grants several other Privileges, as has been seen before mention'd in other Bulls of this sort.

Richard, Bishop of *Worcester*, by his Diploma, dated 1404, confirm'd all the Appropriation of Churches made to this Monastery.

Robert the 4th, Abbot of *Winchcomb*, with the Expence of 558 l. secur'd to the Monastery its Possession of *Tanworth*, *Hafilton* and *Hallyng*, with the Advowson of the Churches thereof, and was otherwise a great Benefactor. He also ordain'd, that every Year, on the Day after the Feast of all Saints a Hundred Poor should be fed with Bread, Drink, Pottage, and one Portion of Meat, for delivering of Souls out of Purgatory; as also, that as soon as any Monk dy'd, Notice thereof shou'd be given throughout all *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, that his Soul be every where recommended to God.

John Tanworth, Abbot of this Place, acquir'd to it the perpetual Possession of its Lordship of *Dry-Merston*, at the Expence of 1130 Marks, Anno 31 of the Reign of King *Henry III.*

Abbot *Richard Idebury*, elected the 9th of King *Edward II.* purchas'd the Manor of *Rywel* for 550 l. also the Glade at *Enneston* for 100 Marks; he likewise purchas'd *Cotes Farm*.

Abbot *Richard Winfortune*, obtain'd of King *Richard II.* the Hundreds of *Kyrligate*, *Holford*, and *Greston*; in which most of the Abby Possessions then lay.

WILTON

Monastery, Pag. 191.

Wulfstan, Earl of *Ellendin*, founded the Chantry of *Ellendin*, which is the same as *Wilton*; *Egbert*,

the first King of *England*, founded the Priory, at the Request of his Sister *Elburga*, for her and 12 other Virgins to live there in Chastity, Anno 773. But the first Founder of the Monastery of *S. Edith*, was King *Alred*, whom Pope *Leo* anointed at *Rome*, when he was there a Youth. King *Asbelskan*, Anno 900, gaveto this Monastery, 10 Manfes of Land, then known by the Name of *Wywartun*; and by another Grant, dated 927, he conferr'd on the same 6 Manfes at *Brydancumb*.

King *Edwy*, Anno 955, bestow'd on it the Lands of *Ceolcan*; King *Edgar*, Anno 968, several Lands largely describ'd in the *Monasticon*, and by another Grant of the same Year two Hides more.

The Charter of King *Edgar*, dated 874, bestows on these Nuns the Lands of *Cheolcan*, with many Privileges and Immunities, as usual in those Days.

That of King *Ethelred*, dated 994, puts them in Possession of 10 Cassates of Land, at *Fobbasuntan*.

Eadred, who stil'd himself King of the *Englifo*, and Governor and Ruler of the other Nations round about him, gave to his faithful Minister *Wulfrie* 5 Manfes of Land at *Didelingtune*, for him and his Heirs for ever, and leaves the following notable Curse upon any Person that shall presume to disturb his Possession, viz. If any Son of Belial shall maliciously endeavour to make void this Grant written in my Right, let him not make any doubt, that being now, and then, and for ever cast off, and excommunicated by all the Servants of God in my Kingdom, he will be tormented without End, whereupon after Death, being snatch'd away by the Ministers of Hell, he will be shut up in a Dwelling in the Bottom of the pestiferous Death of Hell, and will be there, with his Limbs bound, cast into a certain Pot of Vulcan's, which is constantly affirm'd to full of boiling Pitch, and is most intolerable and grievously felt, without any Mercy, by such Infringers and Diminshers; unless he shall make Amends for this Offence before Death by penitential Tears.

AMBRESBURY

Monastery, Pag. 193.

AN Inquisition made the 22d of *Henry VI.* produces the Charter of King *John*, setting forth that about 30 Nuns of *Ambresbury* had been remov'd and dispers'd into other Monasteries, because of their scandalous Lives and the abandoning of their Order, and that they had been so remov'd by Order of Pope *Alexander*, with the Consent of King *Henry II.* and with the Advice of the Bishops and Nobility, and Nuns of *Folke Eversand*, put in their Places; whereupon the said King *John* confirm'd to those Nuns all the Donations then made by King *Henry*, being the Churches of *Ambresbury*, *Eton*, and *Westwood*, with many Lands and other Possessions therein nam'd.

RAMSEY

Monastery, Pag. 242.

ANNO 1100, several of the Nobility engaging in a War against King *Henry I.* were forc'd to fly into *Normandy*, where *Gustard de Limosin*, Lord of *Molyns*, espous'd

DUGD. espous'd the said King's cause, and prosecuted the War against them, for which he was in great Esteem with that Prince, who caus'd him to come over into *England*, and gave him Lands, Castles, and Honors. This Lord built that Part of *Ramsay* Monastery which was call'd *Norman's Isle*. From him descended the Lords of *Molyns*. Roger a younger Son of this Family was Castellan of *Nottingham*, and call'd himself *Roger de Leunefin*, in *Englisch*, *Waterhouse*.

CHATERIDGE

Nunnery, Pag. 253.

WAS burnt down, with the Church, by accidental Fire, in the Days of *Robert Orford*, who was Bishop of *Ely*, Anno 1302, whereupon the said Bishop writ to the Bishop of *London*, praying he would prevail to have them excus'd from paying of Tenth's, in Consideration of the distress'd Condition of those Nuns, under that Loss.

BURTON

Monastery, Pag. 276.

Ngellus, Abbot of *Burton*, and his Monks, gave to one *Orme* the Land of *Acovere*, upon Condition he should pay yearly for the same 20 Pieces of Money then call'd *Oræ*, each worth 16 Pence; and accordingly he became their Man, swearing on the Gospels Fidelity to the Monks, and when dead he was to be brought to them with all his Money to be bury'd, and then his Son was to appear in their Cloyster, to give as much Money for continuing to him that Land as a noble Man ought to give; taking the same Oath as his Father had done, and holding in like manner.

870 *Roger de Acoure* held the Manor of *Acoure* of the Abbot of *Burton* and his Successors, as freely as the King granted it to the Church of *Burton*; paying for the same to the said Abbot 2 Marks yearly, and he was to go with the Abbot to *London*, about the Affairs of the Monastery, at the Abbot's Expence; he was also to appear when summon'd in the Abbot's Court to try Robbers, or give Judgment in Battel. He also held other Lands of the Prior of *Tottebery*, and was to plow one Day in Lent with 3 Plows for the said Prior, the work of each Plow being worth 3d. and to find 16 Men to serve for Day Wages, and every Man's Day Labour was worth one Penny half Penny. There are 2 other Deeds of the aforesaid Abbot *Robert*, to the same Effect as above.

SPALDING

Monastery, Pag. 310.

871 IT appears by the Records of the first Foundation of the Priory of *Spalding*, that one *Thorold*, an Ancestor of the Countess *Lucy*, gave to *St. Nicholas* and the Church and Monks of *Spalding*, the Tithes of *Tetenay*, *Alkeburg*, *Normanby*, *Bellisford* and *Seame-*

lisby. The said *Thorold* dying, in the Reign of King *De William* the Conqueror, his Inheritance fell to the aforesaid Countess *Lucy*, who marry'd *Ivo Talboys*, who gave the Monastery and Church of *Spalding*, with one Carucate of Land to the Abbot of *St. Nicholas*, and Monks of *Angiers*, so that the said Monks should own the Donation as from him, without mention of the aforesaid *Thorold*; but the Monks of *Angiers* to the Church of *Spalding*, the same Tithes which the aforesaid *Thorold* had before given. The said *Hugh*, to preserve to himself those Tithes assign'd to the Monks of *Spalding* other Revenues. After the Death of *Ivo*, and two other Husbands, the aforesaid Lady *Lucy* remaining a Widow, gave to the Monks of *Spalding* her Manor of *Spalding*, confirm'd them by her Heirs.

The Abbot of *Angiers* afterwards placing several Temporary Priories, Cellers, &c. at *Spalding*, and removing them, they carry'd away all they could from their several Offices to other Parts, whereupon *Hugh* then Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Ranulfus* Earl of *Chester* and *Lincoln*, the Patron of *Spalding*, contracted with the Abbot of *Angiers*, that for the future the Priors of *Spalding* should be made by the Bishops, and not to be remov'd. Afterwards another Abbot attempting to make void this Agreement, the Affair was carry'd to *Rome*, where in the Presence of the Pope it was establish'd, that the Abbot should have no more to do with the Monastery of *Spalding*, but to receive 40l. a Year from the same, and be allow'd the boarding, or Maintenance of 4 Monks.

MERKYATE

Nunnery, Pag. 357.

Ralph, Dean of *St. Paul's London*, with the Chapter of that Church, in the Year 1145, granted to the Nuns of the Monastery of the *Holy Trinity*, of the Wood near *Merkyate*, the Ground whereon their Monastery stood, reserving only to themselves 3 Shillings a Year, as Ground-rent and Fealty. *Alexander* Bishop of *London* consecrated their Church the same Year.

TUTBURY

Monastery, Pag. 356.

Thomas Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by his Letter to the Archdeacon of *Berkshire*, and other Archdeacons, directs them, that in case the Monks of *Tutbury* could prove, that their Church had been founded upon the Tithes of the Lordship of the Lords of *Tutbury*, and their Barons, and that they had peaceably enjoy'd those Tithes in the Reign of King *Henry*, and the Days of the Lords of *Ferrars* therein nam'd, they should then cause them to have the same Tithes duly paid them.

The Deed of *William* Earl of *Ferrars*, bestows on this Monastery one Plow Land at *Merston*; the same *William* by another Deed, gave them the Tithe of all that went out of his Forest of *Duffeld*; *R. Earl of Ferrars* confirm'd to them the Donation made by *Henry Fitz-Sawal* of *Neuton*; *Robert* Earl of *Ferrars* Anno 1141, gave the Tithe of all the Revenues of *Neuburg*; *William* the Son of *William* Earl of *Ferrars* all the Tithe of *Nedewode*; *William* *Ferrars* Earl of *Derby*, the Town of *Thornibul*, near *Nedewode*, besides 172 Acres of

of Land, Anno 1125, the Prior and Monks of *Tutbury*, gave to *William Fitz-Herbert* and his Heirs the Land of *Norbery*, in Fee for 100*s.* yearly, obliging him to appear upon Summons from the Prior to be present at their Courts, and in case the Lord of *Tutbury* being taken were to be ransom'd, or would marry his eldest Daughter, and redeem his Honor, and the Prior should grant him the usual Aids, then the said *William*, or his Heirs, to contribute their Proportion; and if the Monastery should purchase any Lands, the same *William* to be assisting according to his Fee; and if the said *William* or his Heirs did not duly pay their Rent, they were to be put to Execution, and if that could not be done, the Prior should then cause *Norbery* to be seiz'd; and when *William* dy'd, his Heir was to renew his Tenure with the Monastery; besides all which he was to pay 5*s.* a Year for the Tithes, and two Plow Lands belonging to them.

In the 20th Year of King *Henry VI.* *Nicholas Fitz-Herbert*, Esq; and his Son *Ralph Fitz-Herbert* did by Deed release to the Prior and Convent, and their Successors for ever, all their Right and Claim, to, and in the Lands of *Osmondstone* in *Derbyshire*, in Consideration that the said Prior and Convent had by their Deed released to the said *Nicholas* and his Heirs, all their Right and Claim of a Rent of 5*l.* per Annum, and other Services belonging to the Manor of *Norbury*, in the said County.

Robert Earl of *Ferrars*, by his Deed, confirm'd all the Donations made by his Father and Mother to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Tutbury*, which they built from the Ground, and in Exchange for the Manor of *Stanford*, which his Mother had given those Monks, he gave them Lands to the Value of 10*l.* a Year nearer to them, with the Tithes of the said Manor. *Sawal Syre* gave a Parcel of Land at *Hog*, or *Howne*,

William Eyton Knight, surrendered to them all the Right and Claim he might have to their Park at *Dubbrigge*. *Sewal*, or *Sawal*, the Son of *Fulcher*, confer'd on them his Copse, or Underwood under the Castle of *Tutbury*.

MALVERN

Monastery, Pag. 367.

THE Priory of *Great Malvern* was some Time before the Conquest an Hermitage, founded by one *Urso d' Abyt*, and afterwards a certain Abbot of *Westminster*, with the Consent of the said *Urso*, plac'd there an Abbot and Monks, bestowing on them the Manors of *Newland*, *Wortefeld* and *Porwyk*; as did one *Osbert* the Son of *Pontius* the Manor of *Longaney*; *Guido* the Son of *Holgod* two Hides of Land, and *Robert Chaindos* the Town of *Hatfeld*.

St. NEOT'S

Monastery, Pag. 370.

Wido the Son of *Tezo*, gave to *St. Neot's* the Church of *Everton*, and 3 Roods of Land; *Tedbald Eschalers* all his Land on both Sides *Madelene*; *Roger Clare* Earl of *Hertford*, the Church of *Berton*; *Walter Fitz-Robert*, the Churches of *Obeston* and *Henelingham*; *William d' Aubigny* the Church of *Crattefeld*, with 4

Acres of Land by it, and 20 in the Town; *Robert Waste* DUGD. 2 Parts of all his Tithe of *Wereslay*, and *Peter Mount-Vol. 2.* fort confirm'd all the Lands at *Wenge*, with the Advow-Pag-son of that Church, given by his Ancestors.

COLNE

Monastery, Pag. 439.

Eufemia Countess of *Oxford*, gave to the Monks of *Coln*, a Revenue of 100 Shillings per Annum at *Iclinton*; the Countess *Roesia* a Mill at *Stibbing* which yielded 32 Shillings; *Adeliza de Veer* 10*s.* a Year upon her Mill at *Affe*; *Hugh de Montecanisio* the Church of *Edwardesson*; *Richard Beauchamps* the Church of *Lamersey*; *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk* the Church of *Dovercourt*, and the Chapel of *Herewyche*; *William Mandeville* Earl of *Essex*, two Parts of Tithes of all Things that could be tith'd throughout his Lordship of *Romig*; *Peter Burgate* confirm'd all the Land of *Palgrave* given by his Grandfather, and gave all the Land of *Randestun* belonging to his Fee; lastly *John Chamberlain* gave the Church of *Wilberg*.

BLACKBURG

Nunnery, Pag. 479.

Robert Scales confirm'd the Grants made by his Father and Mother to these Nuns of *St. Catherine*, and the Brothers there, and describes the Particulars thereof, and by another Deed he gave them all his Part of *Levestoc*, and his Land of *Lamefy*, and 7 Perches in Breadth, with the whole Length in the Marsh towards *Sechie*; *Robert Scales* confirm'd his Grandfather's Grants of the Churches of *Middleton* and *Sandon*, and half the Church of *Wetlerden*, and by another Deed that of the Church of *Issyngton*.

William Fitz-Geoffry, his Brother *Richard*, *Martin Fitz-Roger*, and his Brother *William*, confer'd on these Nuns all the Right of Patronage of the Church of *Bycham*. *Enme de Bellosago* gave them 400 Eels yearly of her Fishery at *Wilton*.

STANFORD

Nunnery, Pag. 489.

William Languale gave to these Nuns of the Invocation of *St. Michael* the Archangel, the Church of *St. Clement* of *Staunford*; *Achard Staunford* that of *All-Saints* in the same Place; *Richard Humes* that of *St. Andrew*, still in the same Place.

William Abbot of *Peterburgh* that of *St. Martin* in the same Place, confirm'd by *Oliver* Bishop of *Lincoln*; *Roger Torpel* one 3d of the Church of *St. John Evangelist* at *Corby*; *Maud Diva* another 3d Part of the said Church, both confirm'd by *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and the latter by *Maud's* Son *Ralph*. *William* Abbat of *Peterburgh* the Church of *Turleby*; *Ascelina Waterville* half the Chapel of *Upton*, and *William* Earl of *Waren* 40*s.* yearly of the Mill of *Wakefield*.

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D E N N Y

Monastery, Pag 496.

Robert, Chamberlain to the Earl of Richmond, granted to these Monks of St. James, and St. Leonard, in the Isle of Denny, two Parts of Elmeney, his Lands at Beebe; the 9th Garb of Wilburham and Wendey, and the Churches of Wendey, Wilburham and Kirkbey, desiring his Children to add to the same, and wishing that if any of Heirs should diminish his said Alms, he might be from his Mouth accurs'd in the Sight of God, and condemn'd in the dreadful Judgment, unless he repented. Canon Duke of Britany, and Earl of Richmond, confirm'd this Grant.

Albericus Picot, upon the Complaints of these Monks, who had been first settled in the Isle of Elmeney, they being there much incommoded by the Waters, gave them 4 Acres and a half in the Island of Denny, being a higher Ground, for their Monastery and Gardens, still confirming to them the Possession of Elmeney.

G O D S T O W

Nunnery, Pag. 528.

884 **R**eginald, Son to Roger Earl of Hereford, gave to these Nuns the Manor of Eton, confirm'd by his Son Reginald; Osbert Fitz-Hugh one Salt-Pit at Wich; Maud Countess of Clare one Mark Silver, confirm'd by Isabel Clare, Walter Clifford the Mill at Trenton, with a small Meadow by it, and his Salt-Pit at Wich; and Simon Waddely half the Church of Patefille.

C O L C H E S T E R

Monastery, Pag. 529.

885 **T**HE Monks of this Monastery, of the Invocation of St. John Baptist, granted to the Nuns of Lillechurche in Kent, the Church of Hecham, in Exchange for Lands to the Value of 100 Shillings at Duniland. Walter Bishop of Rochester confirm'd the same, ordaining that the Vicar who serv'd the said Church, should have all the Obventions of the Altar, excepting 24 of the most beautiful Candles given on the Day of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, which were to belong to the Nuns. He was also to have all Lega-

cies left to him or the Church, excepting a Horse, an Ox, and a Cow, which the Nuns should have, if left to the Church. To him also were to belong all the small Tithes of the Parish, except those of the Nuns, and the Parish Tithe of Wool, besides a Proportion of Corn allow'd him by the Nuns.

Pope Alexander by his Bull, dated the 4th Year of his Pontificate, granted an Indulgence of 40 Days Penance enjoyn'd, to all such as should give Alms for the repairing of this Church and Monastery then decay'd, they having confess'd their Sins, and being truly Penitent.

K Y N G T O N

Nunnery, Pag. 534.

A. Kington conferr'd on these Nuns all his Lands in the said Town, confirm'd by H. de Mortuomari, of whom the other held the same.

Roger de Mortuomari gave them all the Tithe of Bread and Herrings spent in his House; Petronilla Bluet all her Land at Bradley; Richard Heries the Church of Somerford; Alexander Stodley the Farms of Stodley and Cadeham, and the Tithes of Stodley, Redmore and Cadeham.

William Harpetre the 2d Tithes of all his Growth at Stures and Sanford; Roger Villiers the 2d Tithes of his Corn at Stures and Sanford, and the Tithe of his Flesh that was not bought; Robert Brynton the Church of Iwern; William Malrenord the Church of Troiverton, confirm'd by his Great Grandson Geoffry; Jocens Bishop of Salisbury, confirm'd the Donation of Robert Brynton above, and Robert Brunell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, gave them the Church of Kington.

H O L A N D

Monastery, Pag. 544.

Robert Holand Knight, Patron of the Collegiate Church of St. Thomas the Martyr at Holand, in the Year 1318, gave the same from the Secular Canons, for whom it had been founded, to the Monks of St. Benedict, alledging for his Reason, that the former did not agree, and had abandon'd the Place. He reserv'd to himself and his Heirs the Right of Patronage; and ordain'd, that upon the Death of the Prior the Monks should chuse 3 Persons, to be presented to him, of whom he was to appoint one to be presented to the Bishop of the Diocese for his Approbation.



BENEDICTINE MONASTERIES.

COLCHESTER

Monastery in Essex.



EUDO, then Lord Steward of the Household, was Governour of Colchester, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, being a Man in great Esteem, for his own, as well as the great Services done to the Conqueror, by his Father *Hubert*. On the South-side of the said City of Colchester was a small Hall, on the North-side whereof one *Siricus*, a Priest had dwelt, having a boarded Church dedicated to *St. John Evangelist*, where, in dark Nights, heavenly Lights were often seen, and Voices praising God heard, when no Man was within. It also hapned, that a certain Man, who by the King's Command was kept in Irons, and maintain'd by the Citizens, being there present among the rest on the Feast of *St. John*, whilst Mass was saying, the Bolt of his Fetters flew off as far as the 4th or 5th Person that stood about it, and the Fetters breaking with a Noise, the Man was left loose. The whole City rejoyc'd at this Miracle. Upon this Report, and in Consideration of the Pleasantness of the Place, *Eudo* resolv'd to build a Monastery there, which was accordingly undertaken in the Year 1096; and he obtain'd of *Gundulfus*, Bishop of *Rochester*, two Monks to be there, till a greater Number could be had. These first two being too dainty, matter'd at their Keeping, and return'd Home, in whose Place two others were sent, who like the former were maintain'd by *Eudo*, and like them return'd home, because he would not settle Revenues upon them.

Hereupon *Eudo* committed the Charge of building his Monastery to *Stephen*, Abbat of *Tork*, a good and godly Prelate, who chose 12 Monks of his own and a Prior to attend and oversee that Work. These Monks liv'd according to the Strictness of their Order, serving God regularly in the Church and exercising Hospitality, so that their good Example prevailing, many Seculars took the Habit of Religion; and not many Years after, *Hugh*, one of the 12, was chosen Abbat, being a Man of singular Piety, but not of so much worldly Sagacity. Then *Eudo* endow'd this Monastery with several Lands, perswading many of the Nobility to follow his Example, adding to the same. At the Time of the Dedication, all the Brothers, who came from *Tork*, were either return'd home or dead, except Three, being the aforesaid Abbat *Hugh* and Two others, yet the Number of Monks was increas'd to above 20, all admitted into the Order there and serving God with great Zeal; but *Hugh* the Abbat, being at Variance with *Eudo* the Founder, resign'd his Dignity unto the King, and returning to *Tork*, was honourably receiv'd, and dy'd religiously. *Eudo*, the Founder, dying in *Normandy*, order'd his Body to be interr'd in this Monastery, and left many Legacies to it.

The Deed of this *Eudo*, the Founder, mentions all the Particulars of his Donations to this Monastery, among which are the whole Manors of *Wilege*, *Briehling*, *Mundover*, and *Picheford*, with much more, for which we must refer to the Original.

William Hauville gave to these Monks the Advowson of the Church of *Tabele*. The Charter of King *Vol. 2.* *Henry II.* quits 38 Hides and one Carucate of Land belonging to this Monastery of Danegeld, Murder, and Hidage. *Page. 893*

S N A P E S

Priory in Essex, a Cell to the Abby of St. John, at Colchester.

THE Prior of *Snapes* being impleaded for the Wreck of the Sea at *Thorpe*, as far as the Head call'd *Nesse of Hereford*, answer'd, That the Manor of *Snape* did belong to *William Martel*, who was seiz'd of the said Wreck, as belonging to the said Manor ever since the Conquest; which *William* afterwards gave the said Manor to the Monastery of *St. John of Colchester*, to found a Priory there, to be held in the same manner as he and his Predecessors had held the same, and accordingly the Priory was founded and was a Cell of that Abby. The Church of *Snapes* was founded Anno 1155. The Deed of the said *William Martel* makes good the aforesaid Allegation of the Prior. The Abbot of *Colchester* was to visit this Cell twice a Year with 12 Horses, and to stay Four Days each Time. *894*

St. H E L L E N's

Nunnery, in Bishopsgate-street, London.

William, the Son of *William*, Goldsmith, Patron of the Church of *St. Helen's, London*, with the Consent of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, plac'd Nuns there, whose Priorefs, at her Election was to be presented to the said Chapter, and to swear Fealty to them, as also not to alienate the Advowson and not submit herself to any other College, and ordain'd, that if ever Nuns should fail to be there, Monks might be put in their Places upon the same Terms.

Constitutions made by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, concerning the Nuns of the Monastery of St. Helen, near Bishopsgate, in the City of London.

Reynold Kentwode Dean and Chapter of the Church of *Poules*; to the religious Women, Priorefe and Covent of the Priory of Seynt *Eleyens* of owre Patronage and Jurisdiction immediat, and every *895*

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every Nunne of the sayde Priory gretyn in God, with desyre of religious observances and devocyon For as moche as in owre visitacyon ordinarie in yowre Priorye, boothe in the hedde and in the membris late actually exersyd, we have founded many defaults and excesses, the wyche nedy the notory correctyon and reformacyon; we wyllyng vertu to be cherished, and holy Religyon for to be kepte, as in the rulee of yowre Ordyyer; we ordeyne and make certeyne Ordenauns and Injuncyons, weche wende yow iwrete and seelyd undir owre common Seale for to be kepte in forme as thei ben articulated and wretyn unto you.

Firste, we ordeyne an injoyne you, that devyne servyce be don by yow duly nythe and day: and silence duly kepte in due tyme and place, aftir the observance of yowr religione.

Also we ordayne and enjoyne yowr Priorisse and Covente, and cache of yow synglerly, that ye make due and hole confession to the Confessor assigned be us.

Also we enjoyne yow Priorisse and Covent, that ye ordeyne convenient place of Firmarye, in the wiche yowre seekte sustres may be honestly kepte and relevyd withe the costes and expences of yowr House accustomed in the religyon duryng the tyme of heere sicknesse.

Also we enjoyne yow Priorisse, that ye kepe yowre Dortour and ly thereinne by nythe, aftir observance of yowre religione, without that the case be suche, that the Lawe and the observance of yowre Religione suffreth you to do the contrarye.

Also we ordeyne and enjoyne yow Priorisse and Covent, that noo seculere be lokkyd withinne the boundes of the Cloystere: ne no seculere persones come with-inne aftir the Belle of Complyne, except wymment servantes and mayde childeryne lerners. Also admitte noone sojournantes wymment withoute lycence of us.

Also we ordeyne and enjoyne yow Priorisse and Covent, that ye, ne noone of yowre susters use nor haunte any place withinne the Priory, thoroghe the wiche evel suspecione or sclaudere mythe arise; wethe places for certeyne causes that move us, we wryte not hereinne in our present injuncyone, but wole notifie to yow Priorisse; nor have no lokyng nor spectacles owtewarde, thortgh the wiche ye mythe falle in worldly dilectacyone.

Also we ordeyne and enjoyne yow Priorisse and Covent, that somme sadde Woman and discrete of the seyde Religione, honest well named, be assigned to the shytynge of the Cloysters dorys and keypyng of the Keyes, that non persone have entre ne issu into the place aftir Complyne belle: nethir in noo other tyme be the wiche the place may be disclaundersid in tyme comyng.

Also we ordeyne and enjoyne you Priorisse and Covent, that noo seculere wymmen slepe by nythe withinne the Dortour; withoute speciale graunte hadde in the Chapter house, among yow alle.

Also we ordeyne and enjoyne yow, that noone of yow speke, ne comune with no seculere persone; ne sende ne receyve Letteres mysslyves or gesses of any seculere persone; withoute Lycence of the Priorisse: and that there be another of yowre sustres present, assigned be the Priorisse to here and recorde the honette of both partyes, in suche commynication; and such Letters or gesses sent or recyved, may turne into honeste and wurchep, and none into velanye, ne disclaundersid of yowre honeste and religione.

Also we ordeyne and enjoyne yow Priorisse and Covent, that none of yowre sustres be admitted to noone office, but they that be of gode name and fame.

Also we ordeyne and injoyne yow, that ye ordeyne D^u and chese on of yowre sustres, honest, abille and cun- Vol. 2. nyng of discrecyone, the which can, may and schall Page have the charge of techyng an informacyone of yowre sustres that ben uncunnyng, for to teche hem here service, and the rule of here Religione.

Also, for as moche, that diverce fees perpetuelle Corrodies and Lyvers have be graunted befor this tyme to diverce officers of yowre House, and other persons, weche have hurt the House, and because of Delapidacyone of the Godys of yowre seyde house, we ordeyne and injoyne yow, that ye reseve no Officere to no perpetuelle fee of Office, ne graunte no Annuete, Corody, ne Lyvery, withoute speciale assent of us.

Also we enjoyne yow, that alle daunsyng and re- 89 velyng be utterlyly forborne among yow, except Christmass, an other honest tymys of recreacyone, among yowre selfe used in absence of seculers in alle wise.

Also we enjoyne yow Priorisse, that there may be a doore at the Nonnes Quere, that noo straungers may loke on them, nor they on the straungers, wanne they bene at divyne service. Also we ordene and enjoyne yow Priorisse, that there be made a Hache of conabyll heythe, crestyd withe pykys of herne to fore the entre of yowre Kechyne, that noo straunge pepille may entre withe certeyne Cleketts avysed be yow and be yowre Stward to such personys as yow and hem thynk onest and conabell.

Also we in joyne yow Priorisse, that non Nonnes have noo keyes of the posterne doore, that gothe owte of the Cloystere into the Churchyard but the Priorisse for there is moche comyng in owte and unlesfulle tymys.

Also we ordeyne and enjoyne, that no Nonne have ne receive no schuldryn withe hem into the House forseyde, but yif that the profite of the comyns turne to the vayne of the same House.

Thes Ordenauns and Injuncyons and iche of them as thei be reherfid above, we sende unto you Priorisse and Covent, charging and commaundyng yow, and iche of yow all to kepe them truly and holy in vertu of obedience, and upon payne of contempte: and that ye doo them be redde and declared four tymes of the yeere in yowre Chapell before yow, that thei may be hadde in mynde, and kepte under payne of excommunicacyone on other lawfull peynes to be yove into the persone of the Priorisse, and into singuler persones of the Covent, weche we purpose to use agens yow, in case that ye disobeye us: Referyng to us and owre successours powre thes sayde Ordinaunces and Injuncyons to change, declare, adde, and diminue, and withe hem dispence, as ofte as the case requirethe, and it is nedfulle. In to whiche witnessse we sette owr common Seale, yovyn in owre Chapter house the *xxi* day of the monyth of *June*, the *yere* of owre Lord *MCCCC xxxix*, and the *seventeenth* year of the *Reign* of King *Henry the sixth* after the *Conquest*.

C A T E S B Y

Nunnery in Northamptonshire.

THE Charter of the 17th of King Henry III. recites and confirms all Grants made to this Monastery.

John de Vallibus gave to these Nuns all his Land and Lordship in the Town and Territory of *Bosendon*. The Bull of the 5th Year of Pope *Gregory VIII.* confirms to them all their Possessions, and takes them into his special Protection.

St. MARY de PRATIS

Nunnery, near Derby.

Here is only a Charter of the first of King *Henry IV.* reciting and confirming all Donations made to their Monastery.

GRIMSBY

Nunnery, in Lincolnshire.

This Nunnery having been accidentally burnt, with all the Books, Goods, and Writings by which they claim'd their several Possessions, and having been founded by the Kings of *England*, and consequently under their Patronage, King *Henry IV.* in the 7th Year of his Reign, by his Charter, confirm'd to them all their said Possessions.

NEWTON

Priory, in Yorkshire.

King *Edward II.* in the 15th Year of his Reign, granted his License to *Thomas Wake*, to give and grant his two Messuages at *Newton*, with a Carucate of Land, and the Advowson of the Church of *Cotyngbam*, for the Building of a Monastery of whatsoever religious Order he should think fit. See Vol. III. Page 88.

BROMHALL

Priory, in Berkshire.

Henry Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln* and Constable of *Chester*, Lord of *Ros* and *Keweynnok*, and his Wife *Margaret*, did release and quit Claim to the Nuns of *Bromhale* one Hundred Acres of Land in his Waste of *Afferige*.

LEVESHAM

Cell to St. Peter at Gant, Pag. 551.

King *Edward the Confessor* confirm'd to this Monastery all the Donations and Immunities granted to

it by King *Elfred* and King *Edward the Elder*, being DUGD. the Manor of *Levesham*, with its Dependencies, viz. Vol. 2. *Greenwic*, *Walewic*, *Modingebam*, and *Cumbe*, with Pag. the Adjacent Vales, and the Churches, Tithes, Revenues, Fisheries, &c. Dated Anno 1044.

St. MICHAEL's MOUNT

Monastery, Pag. 551.

THE Grant of *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, recites 901 and confirms all the Donations of his Father *Richard*, King of *Germany* and Earl of *Cornwall*, being several Parcels of Land in that Country minutely describ'd.

Alan, Earl of *Brittany*, gave to these Monks Ten 902 Shillings per Annum, due to him from the Fair of *Merdrefem*. The aforesaid *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, confirm'd to them the Grant of his Predecessors Kings of *England* of Three Fairs at *Marbasgon*. *Conan*, Duke of *Britany*, confirm'd to them the Land of *Wath*, given them by his Predecessors.

The Bull of Pope *Adrian*, of the Year 1155, confirms to this Monastery of *St. Michael de Periculo Maris*, or of the Dangers of the Sea, all its Possessions whatsoever, many of which were in *Normandy* and others in *England*, with an Anathema to such as should wrong, and a Blessing to all that should add to the same. 903

BERGAVENNY

Monastery, Pag. 558.

Henry Beauchamp by his Deed confirm'd all Donations made by his Forefathers to this Monastery, 904 as also those of some other Persons who held of him; adding of his own a Revenue of 16 Pence at *Bertram*.

GOLDCLYVE

Priory, Pag. 592.

ONE *Owen Wan* was once Lord of *Karlion*, and of all the Lands which the Monks of *Goldclyve* afterwards possess'd. *Robert Candos* by Conquest won the Lordship of *Karlion* and *Goldclyve* of him, and then founded the Priory of *Goldclyve* upon that his Conquest. Forverth ap *Owen* and *Walter Morgan*, Sons to the aforesaid *Owen*, reconquer'd the said Lordship of *Karlion* and the Priory, and were possess'd thereof.

William, Earl of *Glocester*, and Lord of *Newport*, again conquer'd the Lordship of *Karlion* of *Meredith ap Howel*; from whom it came afterwards to *Richard* Duke of *York*. 905

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CARESBROKE

Priory, in the Isle of Wight.

William Fitz-Osbern, created Earl of Hereford by the Conqueror, subdu'd the Isle of Wight, the Heirs Male of this William failing, his Estate descend-

ed to Baldwin Earl of Exeter, who confirm'd to the D Monastery of St. Mary of Lira all the Churches and Vo other Possessions granted to them by the aforesaid Wil- P liam, or by his own Father Richard Rivers; William Vernun confirm'd to these Monks the Receipt of two Marks per Annum at Newbury. William, Earl of Devonshire, confirm'd all their Possessions in the Isle of Wight. The Charter of King Henry II. recites and confirms all the Donations made to them.

CLUNIACK MONASTERIES.

WENLOCK

Monastery, Pag. 614.

907 **W**illiam Boterel confirm'd the Grant made by his Wife Elizabeth Say, of the Church of Clun, with all the Chapels, Lands, &c. belonging to the same.

BROMHOLM

Monastery, Pag. 636.

THE Charter of the third Year of King Edward III. gives to this Monastery the Manor of Blaketon, in the County of Norfolk, worth 12l. 19s. 7d. per Annum, in consideration for 100 Marks receiv'd by the said King of the Monks, for the same.

DUDLEY

Priory, Pag. 614.

Gervase Painel, pursuant to his Father's Design, founded this Priory, of the Invocation of St. James, for the Monks of St. Wylburga of Wenlock, giving them the Ground on which the said Church of St. James stood, as also the Church of St. Edmund and St. Thomas at Dudley, and those of Norkphel, Segefle, Iggepenne and Bradefel, with the Tithe of his Bread, Game and Fish, as long as he resided at Dudley or at Herden, Grazing, Wood, and several Liberties. 908 Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield granted 40 Days Indulgence of Penance enjoyn'd to all Persons who being truly contrite, and having confess'd and communicated, shou'd say One Pater and Ave, for the Soul of Roger Somery and all the Faithful departed, in the Conventual Church of Dudley, where the said Somery was interr'd.

MONTACUTE

Priory, Pag. 668.

William, Earl of Moriton, founded this Monastery, near his Castle of Montacute, for the Monks of St. Peter and Paul of Clugni, giving them the Church of St. Peter near his said Castle, his Manor of Biscopestan, with the Hundred, the Mill, and the Fair at Hamedon; the Manors of Tinsenelle, Cricle, Cinnuc, Clovesund, Mudiford and Legh, with their Churches, Hundreds, and other Appurtenances in Devonshire; and in Cornwall, the Churches of Lerky, Altremine, Sennet, St. Carentoc, Gerlintun, Brimetun, and Odecumb, with the Tithes, and Perquisites, and several small Parcels of Land.

TICKFORD

Monastery, Pag. 687.

THE Deed of Gervase Paganel recites and confirms all Donations made to this Monastery by his Ancestors, viz. Fulk Paganel his Grandfather, and Ralph Paganel his Father, to the Monks of Newport, of Tithes, Lands, Churches, Chapels, Men, Meadows, Pasture and Liberties; as also his own Gifts and those of his Men, dated Anno 1187. Fulk Paganel gave them the Church of Burgewalter, in Somersetshire.

The same Fulk by another Deed resign'd to them the Church of Hunespil; Hawisia Paynel certain Lands at Tykeford, and by another Deed confirm'd the Grant of her Husband John Somery of two Roods of Land, and Ralph Mansel gave them some Land at Cundmesbo.

CISTER-

LEWIS

Monastery, Pag. 619.

THis Monastery had many Possessions in Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Sussex, Surrey, Kent, and Norfolk, given by many Benefactors, too long to enumerate.

CISTERCIAN MONASTERIES.

D. W A V E R L Y

Monastery, Pag. 704.

THE Bull of Pope *Eugenius III.* dated 1147, recites and confirms all Donations made to these Monks by King *Stephen*, Queen *Adeliza*, *Alan Vilers*, &c. exempting them from paying Tithes for their own Product, and excommunicating all that shall presume to take any thing wrongfully from them, with a Blessing to their Benefactors.

C U M B E R M E R E

Monastery, Pag. 768.

- 13 **W**illiam Fitz-Ranulph gave to these Monks certain Lands, Wood and Plain, describ'd in his Deed; Robert Ichtefeld half the Church of *Ichtefeld*, and by another Deed part of his Wood, call'd *Trepwood*. Baldwin and Hubert, successive Archbishops of *Canterbury*, confirm'd to them the Donations of the Churches of *Afom*, *Namptwiche*, *Sandon*, and *Alstonefeld*, with their Appurtenances.

B I L D E W A S

Monastery, Pag. 782.

- 4 **H**UGH, Bishop of *Coventry*, observing in his Deed, that this Monastery had been founded by Roger his Predecessor, and that it was requisite they should have a Place to receive and entertain them when they came to *Lichfeild*, gave them for ever a House in the said City, which had been held by a Priest of *Stafford*.
- 5 William Fitz-Alan confirm'd to them his Father's Gift of the Town of little *Buldewas*; and Geoffrey Holte and Edmund Leynham resign'd to them all the Claim they might have to the said Manor of Little *Buldewas*. Hamon *Rentbale*, in Consideration of a Sum of Money paid him down, quitted a Stipend or Pension he had upon the Monastery of *Buldewas*.
- 6 Philip Lord *Rentbale* yielded up to them all his Right to the Lands of *Hermitefelde* and *Holweruding*, granting them Leave to enclose their Lands with a Ditch, and free Passage through his Lands, and that they might make a Way to carry Coals, Stones, Marle, and other Necessaries. Henry Lucy, Earl of *Lincoln*, confirm'd the Exchange by them made of their Farm of *Caldon* for Lands at *Edwiney* in *Shropshire*.

N E W M I N S T E R

*Monastery.*DUGD.
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Ranulphus Lord *Merlay* and his Wife *Juliana* were the Principal Founders of this Monastery, who endow'd it with the Ground on which it stood, the Farm of *Hulware*, and the two *Rittons*. Roger *Merlay* the 2d gave them 3 Fisheries on the *Tyne*, and Roger *Merlay* the 3d confirm'd all the Donations of his Ancestors, and dy'd Anno 1265, leaving two Daughters Heiresses, *Mary* marry'd to *William Baron Graystock*, and *Elizabeth* to *Robert Someril*, between whom the Barony of *Merlay* was divided. Here follows in the Original a very long Catalogue of other Benefactors and their Donations.

D O R E

Monastery, Pag. 866.

Roger Clifford bequeath'd his Body to God, St. *Mary*, and the Monks of *Dore*, to be bury'd in their Church there by his Son, and with it gave them a Parcel of Land, for which he says he had been once troublesome to them. 918

B L A N C L A N D

Nunnery, Pag. 885.

Paganus de *Cadurcis* gave to the Monks of *Blancland*, of the Diocese of *St. David's*, 19 Acres of Arable Land, for which all the Priests of that House, were daily in their Masses to pray for the Living and the Dead mention'd in his Deed.

D E U L A C R E S

Monastery, Pag. 892.

Roger *Menilwarin* granted to the Monks of this Monastery free common in his Wood of *Pewere*, for them to take *Husbot* and *Haybot*, as they should have Occasion, in the Presence of any of his Foresters, for which he and his Heirs were to require nothing of them but their Prayers. 919

CLUN-

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CLUNNOK-VAUR

Nunnery, Pag. 893.

ONE *Gwithno* gave his own Town of *Clynocvaur* to *Rennu*, the Abbat of *Clynokvaur*, for his own Soul, and the Soul of his Nephew King *Cadwalan*, free from any Duty to the King, as long as there should be a Stone upon the Earth. King *Cadwalader* gave *Grayanoc*, King *Tegward* *Portbeomal*; Prince *Marvin Carnugub*, &c.

ROBERTSBRIGGE

Monastery, Pag. 916.

920 ALICE Countess of *Eu*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Arundel*, and of Queen *Alizia*, gave to the Monks of *Robertsbrig* her Land at *Swargate*, with some Men and their Tenements, for the maintaining Hospitality; confirm'd to them by her Nephew *William* the third Earl of *Sussex*. *Robert Cury* enjoyn'd his Men to make Water-courses for dreynyn of the Land at *Swargate*, and in case they did not, directed that they should be compell'd. *Henry* Earl of *Eu*, gave them *Wortham*. *John d'Eu* confirm'd the Donation of his Mother *Alice*, and his Brother *Henry* Earl of *Eu*, of the Marsh of *Swargate*. *Ralph Tjondun*, Earl of *Eu*, confirm'd to the Monks all the Possessions they had in the Rape of *Hastings* and in *Kent*, with their Liberties, as granted them by his Predecessor, *Henry* Earl of *Eu*. He also confirm'd the Endowments of their Founders, and their Purchases, &c.

BEAULIEU

Monastery, Pag. 926.

KING *John*, in the 6th Year of his Reign, gave 100 Marks for the building of this Abby, in the *New Forest*, and writ to the *Cistercian* Abbats to assist in furnishing the same.

VALE-ROYAL or KINGS DALE

Abby, Pag. 936.

THE founding of the Abby of *Vale-Royal* was miraculously foretold by the Virgin *Mary*; for *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*, was Son to the Holy King *Henry*, the Son of King *John*, which *Henry* reign'd 56 Years, and Prince *Edward* behav'd himself so bravely in War, that several Times for the Love of *CHRIST*, he went into the Holy Land, to extirpate the Pagans. As he was once returning into *England*, with a great Multitude by Sea, there arose so great a Storm, that all the Rigging being torn in Pieces, all the Men cry'd to God for Help, and every one made such Vows as the Holy-Ghost inspir'd.

The Prince, who as yet had made no Vow, at the Duke's Request of the rest solemnly promis'd, if it would please God to deliver them, that he would build a new Monastery of *Cistercians* in *England*, and endow the same so plentifully, that it should be for ever able to maintain 100 Monks. No sooner had he made this Vow, than the Storm ceas'd, and the leaky Vessel was by the Assistance of the Blessed Virgin, to the great Admiration of them all, in a short Time safely convey'd to Land; and what was still more wonderful, Prince *Edward* staying the last aboard it, as soon as ever he had quitted the same, it split and sunk down right.

It hapned, that after his Return, his Father King *Henry*, being at Variance with his Barons; Prince *Edward* was in several Engagements against them, and being taken in one of them, was kept Prisoner at *Hereford*, where the Monks of *Dore* often visited and paid him the greatest Respects, which gain'd him their Favour. He therefore having recover'd his Liberty, apply'd himself to fulfill the Vow he had made at Sea; and in Return for the Civilities shewn him by the Monks of *Dore*, during his Imprisonment, took his Monks from among them. The said Monks departed from *Dore* for *Vale-Royal* in the Year 1273, but they staid 8 Years at *Dernebal*, and then proceeded to *Vale-Royal*, which Place was consecrated in the Year 1277, being before call'd *Wetenhalewez* and *Munchebene-wro*, Prince *Edward* giving it the Name of *Vale-Royal*. Anno 1277, the said *Edward* being then King of *England*, laid the first Stone, in the Presence of many great Men, who all laid Stones after him.

Then the King provided a small Monastery for the Monks, not far from *Vale-Royal*. There they continu'd long, till the other was built, and thither the Abby of *Dernebal* was translated Anno 1281, and remain'd there under 4 Abbats, till at length they remov'd to the new Abby in 1330, a mighty Concourfe of People attending that Solemnity. The Place where the Abby was founded, had been, as was said, a receptacle of Robbers, and had two several Names, the one *Munchebene-wro*, signify'd the Wood of Monks; and other *Quetennehalewez*, in *Englisch*, Holy Wheat, or the Wheat of Saints; but he caus'd it to be call'd *King's-Dale*.

Whilst that Place was wild and uncouth, long before the building of the Monastery, the Shepherds are reported to have often heard Heavenly Voices singing, and to have seen wonderful Lights in the Night. When the Prince was in the Holy-Land, he brought away into *England* a considerable Piece of the Holy-Cross, which he plac'd in this Monastery, with many other Relicks.

When *Edward* was King, finding that the Revenues he had given to this Monastery were not sufficient for its Expence, he gave to it the Advowson of the Church of *Kirkham*; which was confirm'd by Pope *Honorius* the fifth. The King summon'd all the Prelates and Nobility to the Blessing of this Place, where they offer'd generously, and granted an Indulgence of enjoyn'd Penance of 40 Days to all such as should devoutly visit the same, denouncing the greater Excommunication against any Person that should presume to enter the Limits then mark'd out for the Abby, any other Way than at the Doors of the same.

John Chaumpeneys was the first Abbat of *Vale-Royal*, a Man of most singular Humility, never resenting any Injury offer'd him even by those who were subject to him; nor was he less renown'd for Chastity. The second was *Walter Hereford* of an extraordinary graceful Presence, but of much greater inward Beauty, and particularly for his great Piety and Austerity of Life, and Undauntedness in defending the Rights of his Church. The third was *John Oo* or *Hoo*; a Person of such

such extraordinary Meekness, that he often wept for the Faults of his Brethren, mixing much Compassion with the requisite Severity. He was in such Favour, that the King often said to him, *Ask what you will of me and it shall be granted*; and he being an utter Stranger to Avarice and Ambition, only ask'd that he might be permitted to resign his Dignity; which was long refus'd him, till his Importunity prevailing, the King writ to the Abbat of *Dore* to comply with him. The fourth was *Richard Ewesham*, a holy and just Man, much addicted to divine Contemplation, and a severe Chastizer of his own Flesh.

8 It was ordain'd in the Parliament at *Adon-Burnel*, in the 11th Year of the King's Reign, that the Abbat of *Vale-Royal* should receive 1000*l.* yearly out of the Wardrobe and Revenues of *Chester*, for the carrying

on of the Works of the Abby. It appear'd by the Treasurer's Accounts, that the King had paid 32000*l.* for Works of *Vale-Royal*. DUGD. Vol. 2. Pag.

MARHAM

Nunnery in Norfolk.

Elizabeth d' Aubigni, Countess of Arundel, gave all her Manor of *Marham*, with its Appurtenances for founding a Monastery of Cistercian Nuns, Anno 1252.

CARTHUSIAN MONASTERIES.

KINGSTON upon HULL Monastery, Pag. 966.

30 THE Charter of King Edward III, of the 51st Year of his Reign, sets forth, that he had before granted his License to *William de la Pole*, Sen. then deceas'd, to found an Hospital of Chaplains, and Poor at *Kingston upon Hull*, and to assign to the Master and Brothers to be there plac'd 20 Acres of Land, and a Revenue of 20*l.* per Annum, and that he and his Executors might purchase Spiritual and Temporal Revenues, to the Value of 200 Marks per Annum, to be assign'd to the said Brother and Masters. And the said *William* afterwards changing his Mind, did design instead of the said Hospital to found a Nunnery of *Minorettes*; but he dying, his Son *Michael de la Pole*, thought better instead of the said Nuns, to place there 13 *Carthusian* Monks, one of whom to be Prior, and as many poor Men, one of whom also to preside over the others; the King therefore accordingly granted him his License, for establishing the said Monks and poor Men, instead of the aforesaid Nuns, and to

endow them in the same Manner, and with the same Revenues as the said Nuns should have had.

PLACE-DIEU Monastery.

William Longespee, by his Will, dated 1255, gave to the building of this Monastery of *Carthusians*, all the Profits of the Wardship of the Heir of *Sicard Campvil*, till his own Heir was of Age. He also gave to the said House a Gold Chalice, with fine Emeralds and Rubies, and a Gold Pix or Box, with 42 Shillings, and 2 Silver Crewets, one of them Gilt, and the other Plain, and their great Church Stuff, viz. One Cope of red Silk, one little Tunick, one purple fine Silk *Dalmatick*; one lac'd Alb, one Amice, and one Stole, one Plate and Towel, and all their Relicks. He also gave that House 100 Ewes, 300 Weathers, 49 Oxen, and 20 Bulls, &c.





ADDITIONS

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME

Monasteries of St. AUGUSTIN.

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Pag. 933

H A G H M O N

Monastery, Pag. 49.



KING Henry the Second, at the Request of *Alured*, Abbat of St. John of Haghmon, granted to *William Fitz-Alan*, or his Heirs for ever, the Keeping of the said Abby, and all its Possessions, in Times of Vacation; so that neither the said Henry, nor any of his Successors, Kings of England, should ever intermeddle in the Affairs of the said Abby upon the Death of any Abbat.

Ralph the Abbat, and the Monks of Haghmon, in the Third Year of the Reign of King Henry the Fifth, at the Request of the most Excellent and most Reverend Lord *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, granted to *Robert Lee* of *Uffington* a Corrody for his Life, to be a Squire to the Abbat, with one Servant and two Horses, taking sufficient Meat and Drink for himself, like others the said Abbat's Esquires, and for his Servant, as the Servants of the Abbat and his Squires have the same; and to take Hay and Corn for his Horses, like the Abbat's other Esquires, whensoever the said *Robert* shall be in the Monastery; and that he have the Habit of the said Esquires, of as many Ells, and such like Cloth, when the Abbat shall give the same to the other Esquires.

King Henry the Sixth granted License to *Thomas Holden*, Esq; and his Wife *Elizabeth*, to give a Messuage and Garden, in the Parish of St. Peter, near *Northgate* in *Oxford*, to the Prior of the Church of the Holy Trinity in the City of London, and the Convent there, for them there to erect a College for the Entertainment of the Students of the Order of St. Augustin; and the said Prior and Convent obliged themselves to

the Abbat of Haghmon and his Monastery, under the Duty of Fortification of Forty Pounds, if ever the said Messuage and Garden, or any Part thereof, were alienated, or put to any other Use than that of the said College, to remain there for ever.

It was found by Inquisition, Anno 37 of King Henry the Second, that upon the Death or Resignation of the Abbat of Haghmon, the Predecessors of *John Fitz-Alan* us'd to have the Keeping of that Abby, and that the Prior and Religious Men were wont to ask Leave of them to proceed to an Election, and that the King never had the same.

Richard, Bishop of *Coventry*, authoriz'd this Monastery to appoint a Sacrist under the Abbat, who might baptize as well Jews as Infants in the said Monastery, and exercise Parochial Jurisdiction among their Friends and Servants.

Nicholas, Abbat of this Monastery, order'd a new Kitchen to be built, assigning certain Revenues for defraying the Expence of Fish and Flesh, and Twenty Hogs to be kept for Bacon, with several other Regulations not material in this Place.

Richard Burnel, another Abbat, prescrib'd several Rules for the Prior and Sub-prior of the said Monastery, as to their walking in Processions, sitting in the Choir, saying Mass, receiving of Revenues, and other Particulars of no great Curiosity.

Pope *Alexander* the Third, in the Year 1172, granted to this Abby many Privileges: 1. That the Order of St. Augustin should continue there for ever. 2. That they should enjoy all the Possessions, as also all Immunities granted them. 3. That they should not pay Tithes. 4. That they might bury such as desir'd it. 5. That none should receive or entertain any that had profess'd among them without their Leave. 6. That none should disturb them with unjust Exactions. 7. That none should be made Abbat but by Election by the Religious Men. 8. That none should presume to invade any of their

- g. their Possessions, excommunicating any that should infringe any of the said Liberties. 9. That they might relieve and entertain any Persons designing to quit the World. 10. That they might present Priests to the Bishop for the Churches belonging to them. 11. That when there should happen to be a general Interdict, they might perform the Divine Office, in a low Voice, and their Doors shut. 12. That their Church and all belonging to it should be under the immediate Protection of the Pope. 13. That they should not pay Tithes for their Mills and Meadows. 14. That they might receive the Right of Patronage of any Churches which should be offer'd them. 15. That none might build any Church or Oratory within their Parishes without the Bishop's or their Consent. 16. That none should presume to set Fire, commit Rapine, or take or kill a Man within their Lands. 17. That none should exact anything of them for the Blessing or Enthroning of their Abbat.
7. All this was confirm'd by Pope *Honorius* the Third, Pope *Nicholas* the Third, Pope *Boniface* the Ninth, and Pope *Martin* the Fourth.

W Y R K S O P

Priory, in Nottinghamshire, P. 50.

The Pedegree of the Founders of the Priory of Wirkfop.

- ‘ Which had that affiaunce and inspiration
‘ The Monastery of *Workefoppe* first for to found,
‘ Mortell therto goods thereupon
‘ Wooddes, medues and mounds; to say a greete
‘ Therefore in speciall, certs we are bounde (grounde.
‘ To pray for his soule, and his successours,
‘ As we nightly do, and dayly at all houres.
- ‘ This was founded in King *Henry's* dayes
‘ The first, as we rede after the Conquest
‘ Of *William* Conqueror, as the Cronicles says,
‘ Third sonne, which *England* mightely posselt,
‘ Third day of the Moneth of *Mars* as is cest,
‘ The third yere renninge of *Henry* afotefaid
‘ As in diverse Monuments tyl us is convey'd.
- ‘ The seventh yere and xxx. of *William* Conquerour
‘ That Conquest this Realme the yere of our Lord
‘ A thousand sixtie and six, was that shoure
‘ Against *Harrold* King, the Cronicles accord.
‘ And so sone counted it is to accord
‘ The yeres of our, that now present be,
‘ How many they are, sene he had the gree.
- ‘ Which Sir *William* * dicest and was tumulate
‘ In the said Church on the North side,
‘ On the nedereft gree, for his hye estate,
‘ Tending to the hye Awter, and there doth abyde.
‘ And he gat Sir *Richard* his sonne in good tyde
‘ Which beryed was beneth him under a white stone
‘ The leste side *Thomas* *Nevill*, and thereon gone.
- ‘ And Sir *Richard* gate *William* *Lovetost* also
‘ Beryed next the neder gree in the said payment;
‘ Sir *William* gate good *Molde* *Lovetost* called tho
‘ Last of that tayle as aunchant hath ment:
‘ Then by King *Richard* Conquerer was sent
‘ First *Furnival* *Gerard*, and he her marryed,
‘ That came out of *Normandie* streight as we rede.
- ‘ Which *Gerard* gate *Thomas*; and *Gerard* eke
‘ Good Sir *William* cleped also in dede:

‘ Whilst *Thomas* to the Holy Land went for to seeke *DUG.*
‘ The Sepulchre of Christ, and therto agreed *Vol. 2.*
‘ With *Gerard* his Brother, and there *Thomas* dyed *Pag.*
‘ Slayne by the *Sarazens* for Christes love
‘ Wherefore we trist Christ hath reward him above.

‘ Then dicest *Gerard* the first *Fournyoall*
‘ And beryed was in *Normandy*, his own inheritance;
‘ Which this place indued with Lordships royal;
‘ And good *Molde* them confirmed with goode affi-
‘ Gave us more to withouten disaunce (ance;
‘ For his faule and hers as Monuments declare
‘ Under fure seales wherefo that they are.

‘ To report the good deedes, that they did to us
‘ Right long time and spare they would have, I write
‘ Bot in special: reward them our Lord *Jesús*,
‘ Progenitours and Successours, and in Heaven them
‘ And of their Successours further to indyte (quyte.
‘ How they do succed by noble yssue
‘ More under I will say in this Pedegree.

‘ Good *Molde* was beryed most principal
‘ Above Sir *Thomas* *Nevill* afore the hye Autere
‘ For a goode doer most worthy of all
‘ That indued this place; and her husband infere
‘ To reherse what she did, dyvers things fere,
‘ As exprest is afore, it wolde take long space,
‘ Bot in Heaven therefore we trust is there place.

‘ When Sir *Thomas* was slayne for Christes sake,
‘ His broder came home *Gerard* agayne,
‘ And that *Molde* ther Moder greuously gan take
‘ That his bones among hethen should be fane,
‘ And made him retorne without more disdeyne
‘ Againe to the holy land and his bones home brought
‘ As it was Goddes will; that him dere bought.

‘ Then tumulate here in *Nottinghamshire*
‘ At *Wyrkloffe* the north side of the Mynster,
‘ With his Helme on his hede will enquire
‘ With precious stones sometyne that were set fere
‘ And a noble Carbuncle on him doth he bere
‘ On his hede to see they may who so will
‘ Of my writing witness for to fulfill.

‘ Sir *Gerard* on the South side under a merbill stone
‘ Next St. *Peter's* Chappell is beryed also.
‘ And Sir *William* ther brother both flesh and bone
‘ In our Lady Chappell was beryed even tho,
‘ In the midst of the Chappell good *Molde* a little fro,
‘ Wyf to first Sir *John* *Furnivall* that was;
‘ Which forsaide Sir *William* was greatly endued
(with grace,

‘ For five Candells perpetuall in that Chappell
‘ He ordeyned to brynne before our Lady;
‘ And mych more he ordeyn'd as we herd tell
‘ As his auncestire afore had done worthely
‘ And there lyeth tumulate full worshipfull
‘ All in free-stone, and on him is write,
‘ These verses here that thus are indite.

*Me memorans palle, similis carrisque calle
De Fournvaille pro Willielmo rogo psalle.*

‘ Then *Thomas* gat *Thomas* which beryed was
‘ At the barefoot Fryers in the Town of *Doncaster*;
‘ And *Thomas* gat *Gerard*, this is the case
‘ Beryed at *Wyrkloffe*, in this place here,
‘ In Seynt *Mary* Chappel which doth noght appere
‘ Under the stall, nothing but the hede
‘ Of this Through-stone is sene lengthe and brede.

‘ Then

DUGD. Vol. 2. Pag. ' Then Gerard gate Thomas, and William his broder
' Which Thomas sterne and right hasty man,
' The hasty Fournivall, but he was a good founder
' To the place of Wyke in his time than;
' Which had none yssue from him that ran
' Bot of his Broder Sir William foresaid
' And from dame Jone certs was convey'd.

' While foresaid Thomas on the North side is lay'd,
' In a tumber of Alabaſter above the hie Quere,
' And William on the South side enens him is ſeid,
' Here theſe two breder are beried in fere.
' This Thomas Nevill firſt gan appere
' Brother that was to Erle Weſtmaryland
' By dame Johanne, Lord Fournivall we underſtand.

' And he maryed dame Johane, daughter to Sir William
' And they had a doghter, dame Molde that hight
' With which doghter maryed the moſt noble of fame
' Sir John Talbot, warryour that noble Knight
' Here alterats the name, as we have in fight
' Of Fournivalls to Talbots, knit both in one,
' Lovetoſſes and Fournivalls to the Talbots thus gone.

' Dame Johane is beryed aboven the hie Quere
' Next Thomas Nevill that was her Husband,
' In Alabaſter an ymage Sir Thomas right nere
' As he is tumber on his right hand.
' And by her daughter Molde we underſtand
' Went out the Fournivalls as by their name
' As Lovetoſſes by dame Molde afore did the ſam.

' And Sir Thomas Nevill Treſoror of England.
' Aboven the Quere is tumber, his tumber is to ſee
' In the middes for moſt royall there it doth ſtand
' And his doghter Molde of right hie degree,
' In Saynt Mary Chappell tumber lyeth ſhee,
' Afore our bleſſed Lady, next the Stall ſide,
' There may ſhe be ſeene, ſhe is not to hyde.

' Whom Sir John the noble Talbot maryed,
' And gate of her three ſonnes by natural yſſue;
' Firſt Thomas which diceth right yonge in dede,
' And then John Talbote, who ſo it knewe,
' And Sir Chriſtopher, no mo by that Pedegree:
' Which Sir John Talbote, firſt Sir John Fournivall.
' Was moſt worthie warriour we reade of all.

' For by his Knighthode, and his Chivalrye
' A Knight of the Garter firſt he was made
' And of King Henry firſt Erle Shrovesbery,
' To which Sir John his ſone ſucceſſion hade
' And his noble ſucceſſors now thereto fide,
' God give them good ſpede in their progreſſe,
' And Heaven at their ende, both more and leſſe.

' The live to report of this foreſeid Lorde,
' How manly he was and full chivalroſe,
' What dedes that he did, I cannot by worde
' Make reherſall by meter ne proſe,
' How manly, how true, and how famoſe
' In Ireland, France, Normandy, Gyon, and Gaſcone
' His pere ſo long renyng I rede of none.

' When he was no more but xvi. yere of age
' By Sir Thomas Nevill Lord Fournivall
' He was ſent to Ireland, and there right ſage
' He quyt him full manfully in that Land over all.
' Both Caſtles and Townes he gat there royall,
' Lord Fournivall was by the ſaid Nevills daughter
' And after Lord Talbot by his Progenitor.

' Which while he reigned was moſt Knight
' That was in the Realme here many yere,

DUGD. Vol. 2. Pag. ' Moſt doughty of hand, and fereſt in fight
' Moſt drede of all other with Frenchmen of werre:
' In Ireland, France, Gyon, whoſe ſoule God abſolve
' And bring to that blyſſ, that will not diſſolve.

' For ſpecial remembrance moreover alſo
' His ſonne Sir John Talbot have we in mynde,
' To whom dame Elizabeth was maryed tho
' The Erle daughter ſaid of Ormundes we finde:
' Which John Erle was of Shrovesbery we finde
' And true ſucceſſion of his Father afore
' The ſecond Erle of Shrovesbery that wore.

' And they had faire yſſue from them procedyng
' Sir John, James and Gilbert, and Chriſtopher ſaide,
' With doghters royall the furth gan bring
' And thus thire ſucceſſion to us is conveyed:
' Which Sir John Erle ſecond is tumber and layde
' In our Lady Quere, at Northampton ſlayne
' The tenth day of July, it is not to lane.

' By his moder his ſon is at the ixth degree
' From Gilbert Beket, fader that was (we
' To ſeynt Thomas of Canterbury, by the Ormundes ſay
' The more as we truſt ſhall fortune his grace:
' With Duke of Buckingham doghter which maryed was
' Third Sir John Talbot and Erle Shrovesbery
' Which gat George Talbot, no farther can I.

' This proceſſe one Pigote brevely thus ſaid,
' If any can ſay more it is corrigible,
' To there better aviſe I me bequith
' To make it in matter more intelligible.
' That none to my knowledge ſhould be forgotten,
' Bot remembrance lineal ſhould be forſhotten.
' Theſe ſaules reherſed in generall afore,
' Have in remembrance what ſo man thou be;
' Have piety and pray for them evermore
' Say Pater noſter, with the ſalutation Ave:
' And if thou a Clerke be for there hie degree
' Say De profundis withouten diſdayne,
' For them and all chriſten, that ſuffers pane.

ST. MARY OVERY

Canons, Pag. 86.

Richard Biſhop of Wincheſter took this Chuch of St. Mary Overy in Southwark, into his Proteccion, with all its Poſſeſſions within his Dioceſe, being the Churches of Benefede, Wudemaſtome, Berghes, Totinges, Edington, St. Margaret Southwark, Nwethgate, and many Chapels, Tithes, &c.

RANTON

Monastery, Pag 143.

Hubert, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, confirms to theſe Canons the Advowſon of the Churches of Seſtorde and Greneburg, with the Chapels of Elinhale, Ranton, Dutenton, &c. the Gift of Robert Noel, and his Son Thomas.

It was agreed between the Monasteries of Hagbmon and Ranton, that when an Abbat was to be choſen at Hagbmon, the Prior and Canons of Ranton, ſhould be ſummon'd to the Election as well as thoſe of Hagbmon;

mon; that the Abbat of *Hagbmon* should go once a Year to *Ranton* upon his Visitation, to correct what was amiss, or oftner if requir'd by the Prior and Monastery; but they should stay there only one Night, unless desir'd by the Prior and Canons. If he should call there in his Way to any other Place, he was to be honourably entertain'd. The Prior and Canons of *Ranton* might admit whom they thought fit into their Number, without consulting the Abbat of *Hagbmon*, but he was to make his Profession to the Abbat of *Hagbmon*, in the Church of *St. Mary* at *Ranton*. If a Prior were to be chosen at *Ranton*, the Canons there were to chuse one of those of *Hagbmon* at their Will, excepting the Abbat and capital Prior; and one of the Canons of *Ranton* and present them both to the Abbat of *Hagbmon*, who was to appoint one of them Prior of *Ranton*.

A Controversy arising between these two Monasteries about the Subjection of *Ranton*, the Visitation, &c. which the Pope had appointed Judges to determine, the Canons of *Ranton* voluntarily submitted themselves to what the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, the Dean, Precentor and Treasurer of that Church, and the Archdeacon of *Shrewsbury* should determine, and consented to be compell'd by them and their Successors, if they should ever infringe their Decree.

Gilbert Abbat of *Hagbmon*, gave to his Canons 100 Shillings per Annum, for increasing of their Pittance, that is bettering of their Diet. See Vol. 3. p. 53.

LILLESUL

Monastery, Pag. 144.

THE Church of *St. Alemund* was, in the Days of the ancient *English*, held in great Vene-

ration; for *Edelsleda* Queen of *Mercia*, is said to have founded and enrich'd it. Long after, King *Edgar* the Peaceable, by the Advice of *St. Dunstan*, enlarg'd and added to it many Possessions, and 10 Prebends, because he was of the Family of *St. Alemund*, descended from the noble Race of the Kings of *Northumberland*. One of the said Prebends was long detain'd from them by *Gilbert de Cunedore*, who being excommunicated by the Bishop repented and restor'd the Prebend, the said *Gilbert* and his Knights being publicly disciplin'd in the Church by the Canons.

Walter Bishop of *Coventry*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, confirm'd what had been done by *Richard Beameys* Dean of the Church of *St. Alemund* at *Shrewsbury*, in placing there Canons regular of the Order of *Arroasia*, instead of the Seculars. He also gave them his own Prebend of *Lillesbul* and *Ertingham*, and they coming from the Church of *St. Peter* at *Dorchester*, built a Monastery in Honor of the blessed Virgin *Mary* at *Lillesbul*, confirm'd by Pope *Eugenius*, &c.

The Canons of this House petition'd the Pope, that in Consideration of their Possessions being near *Wales*, for which Reason they could receive little Benefit from the same, they being with-held by powerful Men their Enemies; as also in Regard that their Monastery stood near the great Road call'd *Watling-Street*, which was so much frequented, that the Travellers did eat up all their Provisions, and the Monastery was going to Ruin, their Revenues not being sufficient for their constant Expences, they therefore pray'd his Holiness would be pleas'd for ever to annex, appropriate, and give to their own Use, the Parish Church of *Hulm* of which they had the Patronage. This was accordingly granted them by *Lewis* the Pope's Legate then in *England*, Anno 1400.

Of the KNIGHTS TEMPLERS,

Pag. 564.

Walter, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1319, publish'd the Bull he had receiv'd from Pope *John*, dated at *Avignon*, the third Year of his Pontificate, the Purport whereof was as follows, viz. That being inform'd, that some Brothers of the late Order of *Templers*, after the Suppression of the said Order, had presum'd to wear Secular Cloaths, living like Laymen, to the Danger of their Souls, some of them proceeding so far as to marry Wives, which were no better than Concubines, he therefore considering, that the Council of *Vienna* had not absolv'd them from their Vows, and particularly that of Continency, enjoyn'd all the Bishops to summon all such *Templers* before them, and oblige them within three Months to retire into some approv'd religious Order, and to admonish the Superiors of all such Houses, to receive and entertain them charitably. And in case any of the *Templers* should refuse to retire into religious Houses, within the aforesaid three Months, then to deprive them of the Pensions allow'd them out of their former Revenues, and that they might not be burthensome to the Houses they should retire to, the said Pensions were to be there paid, as long as they liv'd. That the said *Tem-*

plers should be subject to the Superiors of the Houses they went into, and those Superiors to have Jurisdiction and Power of Correction over them; but not above two *Templers* to be in any one religious House, except those of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*. That such *Templers* as had taken Wives, should also be oblig'd to retire from them into religious Houses, and no such House to refuse them, upon any Pretence, or Privilege whatsoever.

Pursuant to this Bull, the aforesaid Archbishop enjoyn'd *Roger Stow*, Priest of the Order of *Templers*, to retire into some Religious House, and he submitting, and making Choice of *Christ-Church* in *London*, the Archbishop gave his Mandate for him to be receiv'd therein, which was readily obey'd.

The same Pope by another Bull, dated the ensuing Year 1320, excommunicated all Persons, who should presume to with-hold from the Knights of the Order of *St. John* of *Jerusalem* any of the Possessions, or Goods, which before belong'd to the *Knights Templers*, and be given to them by Pope *Clement* the 5th, and the Council of *Vienna*, at the Time of the suppressing of that Order.

FRENCH MONASTERIES.

Of the Alteration made in the Order of Monks; of the Norman Abbats and Abbies, and of the Building of the same.

DUGD.
Vol. 2.
Pag. 947

IT will be proper to say how, and by whom the ancient Custom of the Monks living and Habit was alter'd. There is a Place in *Burgundy* call'd *Molefine*, where in the Reign of *Philip* King of *France*, Abbat *Robert* founded a Monastery, and gather'd most religious Disciples. Some Years after, diligently perusing the Rule of *St. Benedict*, he would persuade his Disciples to observe the same literally, living upon the Labour of their Hands; to leave the Tithes and Oblations to the Clergy, who serv'd the Diocese, and not to wear Linnen or Leather Breeches. They on the contrary, insisting on the Customs then observ'd in the Western Monasteries, known to have been instituted by *St. Maurus*, Disciple to *St. Benedict*, and by *St. Columbanus*, and to come to the latter, by *St. Odo*, Abbat of *Clugni*, said they would not depart from the same. *Robert* aforesaid, hearing this, and persisting in his Design, withdrew himself from them, with 21 who submitted to him, and long sought for a Place, fit for himself and his Companions, who had decreed to observe the Rule of *St. Benedict* literally, as the *Jews* do the Law of *Moses*. At length, *Odo* the Son of *Henry* Duke of *Burgundy*, taking Compassion on them, gave them a Farm in the Place call'd *Cisteaux*, in the Bishoprick of *Chalon sur Saone*. There the Abbat *Robert* liv'd some Time with his chosen Brethren, and had in a short Time, many Followers of his austere Religion. Those at *Molefine* being for some Time destitute of a Superior, and upon the death of one that had been renoued for his Virtue, being contemptible among their Neighbours and Acquaintance, they apply'd to Pope *Urban*, praying his Advice and Assistance. He enjoyn'd the Abbat to return to his former Monastery, and to appoint another over the new one. *Robert* thus returning to *Molefine*, the first *Cistercian* Abbat after him was *Albericus*, to whom succeeded *Stephen Anglicus*, or *Englisch*, both very religious Men.

In about fifty Years after Abbat *Robert* first settled his Monks at *Cisteaux*, so great a Multitude resorted thither, that near 500 Abbies sprung from thence, from the Year 1098, to the Year 1152, whereupon it was ordain'd in the General Chapter at *Cisteaux*, that no more Abbies should be founded from thence.

948 The first Monasteries were founded in desert and woody Places, and holy Names given them as, *The House of God*, *The Charity of Clara Vallis*, *The Court of God*, and the like, which drew many of all Sorts to them.

About the same Time that the *Cistercian* Order was first instituted, in the Diocese of *Chalons*, the *Cartbustian* also was founded in the Bishoprick of *Grenoble*, being a Sort of Anchorites under a Prior, their Number not exceeding thirteen. Every one of them, on common Days prays, sleeps and eats apart from the

rest in his own Cell: On Festivals meet together at Church, and at Table, and Discourse about spiritual Things; their Night and Day Office is perform'd according to the Rule of *St. Benedict*.

Robert de Arbrexo, a Man fitted for gaining of Souls, and preaching the Word of God, founded the Monastery of *Font-Evrard*, on the Borders of *Anjou* and *Poitou*, and gathering Nuns there, under a most severe Institute, made *Petronilla* their Abbess.

Much about the same Time, *William de Campellis*, who had been Archdeacon of *Paris*, founded a Monastery of Regular Canons at the Chapel of *St. Victor*, without *Paris*, as was done by others in other Places, they living then by the Labour of their Hands, and wearing coarse woollen Garments.

We will add something briefly concerning the Piety of the Dukes of *Normandy*, in founding or rebuilding of Monasteries.

Rollo, otherwise call'd *Robert*, being prevented by the Shortness of his Life after Baptism, neither founded, nor rebuilt any Monastery, but gave many Possessions to several Churches and Monasteries.

His Son *William Longespee* restor'd the Monastery of *Jumièges*, which had been built by *St. Philibert*, and destroy'd by the Pagan *Hastings*.

Richard I. Son to Duke *William*, built three Monasteries, one at *Fescamps*, in Honor of the Holy Trinity; another at *Mount-Tombeau* in Honor of *St. Michael*, and the third at *Roan*, in Honor of *St. Peter* and *St. Andrew*.

Richard II. Duke of *Normandy*, rebuilt the Abby of *St. Wandregesilus*, anciently call'd *Fontinelle*.

Judith, Wife to the 2d *Richard* aforesaid, built the Monastery of *St. Bernais*.

Richard II. aforesaid, partly restor'd the Monastery of *St. Thaurinus* of *Evrenx*.

Robert Duke of *Normandy*, second Son to *Richard*, built the Monastery of *Cerise*.

William, Son to the said *Robert*, built 2 Monasteries at *Caen*. Thus for the Dukes, such as desire to see more of the other Persons, may have Recourse to the *Monasticon*.

St. GEORGE of Bauquerville's Abby, in Normandy.

W. Tankerville, Chamberlain to King *Henry I.*, confirm'd all the Donations of his Father *Ralph*, made to the Canons of this Place, being many Possessions

70. fions in *Normandy* and in *England*, the Towns of *Anebury* and *Wintreborn*, &c.

72. King *Henry II.* granted to the Monks of *St. George* of *Bauquerville*, to plow up all the Land they had of the Gift of the aforefaid *William Tankerville*, within the Bounds of the Forest of *Roteland*. The fame King, by another Charter, granted to thefe Monks feveral Privileges and Immunities.

B E C

Abby, in Normandy.

Giffbert, Earl *Brion*, Grandfon to *Richard*, Duke of *Normandy*, built a Church in Honor of *St. Mary*, not far from *Brion*, was himfelf ordain'd Priest, and made Abbat there, becaufe no other would take that upon him by Reafon of the Poverty of the Place, which wanting Water, he by Revelation from the Bleffed Virgin remov'd, and built his Monastery in a Vale by the Stream call'd *Bec*.

3 The Charter of King *Henry II.* recites and confirms all Donations made to this Monastery. *Sibilla Tyngry* confirm'd to thefe Monks, the Grant made by her Ancestors of one Hide of Land at *Balgheham*, belonging to her Manor of *Clopham*. Another Charter of King *Henry II.* recites and confirms all Grants made to thefe Monks.

B E L B E C

Abby, in Normandy.

5 THE Charter of the Eighth of King *Henry V.* recites that of King *John*, and both of them recite and confirm all Grants of Lands and Immunities made to this Monastery.

St. S T E P H E N 's

Abby, at Caen in Normandy.

76 KING *William* the Conqueror founded this Monastery, and endow'd it with the Towns of *Lewi*, *Ros*, *Alaman*, *Pont-Dine*, &c. in *Normandy*; and in *England*, the Manor of *Northam* in *Devonshire*, thofe of *Franton* and *Brencumb* in *Dorsetshire*; ten Hides of Land, and the Church of *Cruere* in *Somerfetshire*, the Church of *Cofham* in *Wiltshire*; the Manor of *Wells*, and the Church of *Northon* in *Norfolk*; *Panfell* Manor in *Effex*, and a Piece of Ground near the Church of *St. Peter* in *London*. The fame King, by another Charter, adds fome other Poffeffions therein mention'd.

77 In a third, he enumerates and confirms many Donations made by his Barons; and King *Henry I.* repeats and confirms all Grants whatfoever to this Monastery.

HOLY TRINITY

Nunnery, at Caen in Normandy.

KING *Henry I.* confirm'd to thefe Nuns the Manor of *Horftede* in *Norfolk*, given them by his Father, and added of his own the Manor of *Theolnifhed* in *Wiltshire*. The Charter of the 17th of King *Edward II.* confirms all Donations made by his Progenitors.

St. V I G O R 's

Abby, at Cerify in Normandy.

Rober, Earl of *Normandy* founded this Abby, endowing it with the Place of *Cerify*, where it flood, and all the Churches, Lands and Tenements about it, with the Tithes, Pasture, &c. His Son *William* Duke of *Normandy*, added to it many Tithes, with Churches and Woods; to which many other Benefactors ftill added, as *Tuflin Handub*, *Robert Oifon*, *Herbert Hog*, *Wigos St. Denys*, *Hubert Fitz-Herien*, *Ralph Sufhart*, *Walter Giffart*, *Wido St. Quintin*, *Walter Broz*, *Ralph Fitz-William*, *Alured St. Quintin*, *Ruger Montigney*, *William Montfchet*, *Geoffry Fitz-Wefman*, *Robert de Infula*, and *Tuflin Anfev*; all confirm'd by King *Henry I.* in the Year 1120.

C O R M E L

Abby, in Normandy.

THE Bull of Pope *Alexander III.* dated 1168, confirms to this Abby all its Poffeffions in *Normandy* and in *England*; the Charter of King *Henry II.* does the fame, and particularly names the Manor of *Newent* in *Gloceftershire*, with all its Appurtenance, viz. five Hides of Land, with the Church, Tithes, Oblations, Mills, Woods, &c. the Churches of *Tedington*, *Dimoch*, *Beleford*, *Efton*, *Merley*, *Lidiar*, *Kandel*, many Chapels and other Poffeffions.

St. D E N Y S 's

Abby, near Paris.

Duke *Bertoald*, having heard that many Miracles were wrought at the Monastery of the Holy Martyrs *Denys*, *Ruficus*, and *Eleutherius*, and going thither, with leave of the Emperor *Charlemayn*, recover'd of a Sicknefs by the Interceffion of thefe Saints, whereupon having obtain'd fome Relicks, he built a Church of the Invocation of thofe Saints in his own Town of *Ridrefeld*, and endow'd it with all the faid Town, feated on the River *Salford*, in the County of *Suffex*. He alfo gave to it the Ports of *Haftings* and *Pevenfel*, with the Salt Pits. This Deed was dated in the Year 792, and the Reign of King *Offa*, who confirm'd the fame in his 23d Year, as did King *Ethelwef* in his 9th.

King

DUGD. King Edward the Confessor gave to the same Monastery of St. Denys the Town of Teintun, in Oxfordshire, Anno 1059. William, Earl of Ferrars, gave to this Monastery yearly One Wax Candle worth 13 Pence, One fat Deer, and a fat Wild Boar, to be sent over thither by a Messenger at the Charge of him and his Successors.

ST. EVROUL

Abby, at Utica, in Normandy.

966 THE Charter of King William the Conqueror, dated 1081, mentions and confirms many Lands in England given to this Monastery, too tedious to be here mention'd.

967 The Deed of Robert Earl of Leicester, also recites and confirms many Particulars in Leicestershire. The same is also repeated by his Son Robert Earl of Leicester. Adelina Jury gave to these Monks the Manor of Ceorlton, confirm'd to them by Charter of King Henry II. The same King by another Charter ordain'd that all the Diet, Cloathing, and whatsoever else their Men should testify to belong to the Abbat and Monks should be free from Toll, Custom, or any other Duty whatsoever.

L'ESSAY

Abby, in Normandy.

968 THE Charter of the 8th of King Henry V. recites that of King Henry II. and confirms the same and all Donations made to this Monastery, being very many Churches particularly, and Lands, and other Possessions, both in Normandy and in England, conferr'd on this Monastery by several Benefactors.

FISCAMPE

Abby, in Normandy.

971 King William the Conqueror confirm'd to this Abby of Fiscan, as it is there written, all its Lands in England, viz. those of Stanings in Suffex and of Beremistry, with all their Appurtenances, Immunities, &c.

972 Anno 1103, it was agreed between the Monks of Fiscan and Philip de Braiosa, in the Presence of King Henry, Queen Maud, &c. That whereas the said Philip had wrongfully taken from the Monks 18 Burgeses at Stanings, he should receive and hold them in Fee of the said Monks; and that the Warrens belonging to them and to the said Philip should be in common to both Parties, but all Strangers taken in them should be punish'd. The Parish of St. Cuthman to remain to the Monks, as also the Toll of Stanings.

ST. FLORENTIUS's

Abby, at Saumur, in Anjou.

THE Charter of King Henry II. recites and confirms all Donations made to these Monks, viz. the Church of the Saints Gervasius and Protasius of Braose, and those of St. Peter of Sele in Suffex, St. Nicholas at Bemle, St. Nicholas at Soreham, St. Mary de Portu, of Old-Bridge, of Waslyng-beton, with other lesser Particulars.

FONTAINES

Monastery, in Normandy.

Ralph Taxo founded this Monastery, in the Place vulgarly call'd Fontaines, endowing the same with as much of his own as he was able, free from all worldly Service, and accordingly with the Consent of his Wife Albereda and of his Barons, he gave to the Monastery all the Land he had in the Vale of Fontaines, besides 40 Acres he purchas'd, &c. His Son Ralph confirm'd all the Donations of his Father, and added to the same.

Robert Marmion, at the Request of the Monks of St. Stephen of Fontaines granted free License to his Men and Knights, and his Knights Men, to give or sell to this Monastery such Lands as they held of him, so as that enough might remain in the Hands of the Donors to satisfy him and his Heirs in what appertain'd to them. King William the Conqueror, by his Charter, confirm'd to this Monastery the Possession of the Churches of Mincherte, Bridetun, Scorestan and Toncestre, in England.

FONT-EVRAUD

Nunnery, in Normandy.

King Henry II. gave to these Nuns Lands of the yearly Value of 60 l. The Charter of King Henry III. dated the 12th Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all Donations made to them.

MONT-FULCARD

Abby, in Normandy.

Alice, Countess of Eu, confirm'd to the Monks of St. John of Mont Fulcard the Donations made to the same by her Grandfather, John, Earl of Eu, viz. the Title of all her Revenues in England, viz. 6 l. of the Tithes of the Manors of Helam, Ansigtun and Burgesse; 7 l. at Flichil, and 100 Shillings at Lafton, for which she gave them Lands and Tenants in Exchange.

JUMIEGES

JUMIEGES

Monastery, in Normandy.

77 THE Charter of King Henry II. recites and con-
78 firms all Donations made to this Monastery, by
it's several Benefactors; that of King Henry I. had be-
fore granted to the same *Haringey*, with all its Ap-
purtenances.

GOIS LA FONTAINE

Nunnery, in Normandy.

79 HUGH Gornay and his Wife *Millesend*, built the
Church of the Mother of God and St. John
Baptist, at *Gois la Fontaine*, and brought thither the
Nuns that were before in *Battle Vale*, confirming all
the Alms before given to them, which being several
Parcels in *Normandy* and *England* are mention'd in the
said Founder's Deed.

GRANDIMONT

*Priory, in Belloment Forest, in
Normandy.*

80 THE Charter of the 5th of King Henry V. confirms
those of King Henry II. King Richard of England,
and King Philip of France, therein mention'd, and con-
taining several Donations made to this Monastery; as
also the Deed of Robert, Earl of *Mellent*, the Founder
thereof, dated 1273.

81 King John, by Charter of the first Year of his Reign,
makes his Father King Henry the Founder, and con-
firms to the Monks his Donation of 200 Livres year-
ly, to be receiv'd of the Viscounty of *Roan*. The
same King by another Charter of the 15th Year of his
Reign confirms all Grants made to the same by
Johanna Fossard.

GRESTIN

Abby, in Normandy.

82 THE Charter of the first Year of King Richard I. re-
cites and confirms all the Donations made to this
Abby till that Time, with the Privileges annex'd to the
same.

83 The same is repeated in the Charter of the 9th of
King Edward II.

LIRE

Monastery, in Normandy.

85 King Henry II. by his Charter, without Date, con-
firms all the Donations therein mention'd made

to these Monks. *Petronilla*, Countess of *Leicester*, by DUGD.
Deed, gave them 40 s. per Annum of her Mills at *Bri-Vol. 2.*
tol, to perform an Anniversary for her Son *William Pag.*

Britol. Robert, Earl of *Leicester*, confirm'd all Grants
made to them by his Father, Robert, Earl of *Leicester*.

Another Deed of Robert, Earl of *Leicester*, con- 986
firms his Wife's Donation of One Ounce of Gold she
had at St. Peter's Bridge. That of *Amicia Lady Mont-*
fort, gives them 15 s. yearly; that of *Henry Neuburg*,
the Tithes of his Corn at *Bastindon* and *Essanslede*, the
Churches of those Places, and the tenth Acre in his
Fields, confirm'd by *Margaret*, Countess of *Warwick*.
Robert Candos confirm'd all the Grants of his Prede-
cessors; *Gilbert*, Bishop of *Hereford*, the Grants of
Churches in his Diocese, and *Henry*, Bishop of *Win-*
chester, all their Possessions in his Diocese.

John, Bishop of *Worcester*, did the same for his Bi- 987
shoprick. R. Bishop of *Hereford* declar'd that the
Church of *Lideney*, and the Chapel of St. *Briavel*, did
of Right appertain to the Monks of *Lire*. R. Bishop
of *Worcester* decided the Controversy between the
Monks of *Saumur* and those of *Lire*, about the Chapel
of *Little Lideney*, in favour of the latter. R. Bishop
of *Hereford* declar'd that the Chapels of *Rochebford* and
Cure belong'd to the Church of *Temetebury*, as to their
Mother-Church, and that he had made Church-yards at
the said Chapels, for the Benefit of the Prior, saving to
the said Church its own Rights; the Chapel of *Roche-*
bford to pay for the Grant of a Burial Place 3 s. yearly
to the said Church, and the Chapel of *Cure* 12 d.
Anno 1178. it was agreed between the Monks of *Lire*
and those of *Glocester*, that the latter should have all
the Tithes they had or ought to have at *Ewias*, for
half a Mark of Silver yearly.

Robert, Bishop of *Hereford*, being chosen to decide 988
the Controversy between the Church of *Ros*, and that
of the Monks of *Lire* at *Wilton*, about burying the
dead, it was agreed that the dead Bodies should be bury'd
by Turns, one at *Ros* and one at *Wilton*, and that all
Dues and Offerings should be equally divided between
them. Osbert Fitz-Hugh for ever resign'd to the
Monks of *Lire* all his Claim to the Church of *Tamete-*
bury; the same was done by *Walter Clifford*. Earl
Gilbert confirm'd to them the Donation of the Church
of *Tedebam*; *William Breuse* that of *Orlesleu*; *Brian*
Brompton the Grant of his Ancestors of Lands and
Tithes at *Kinled*, *Frenchote*, and *Walton*; *Reinald*, the
Earl's Son, a Parcel of Land, not mention'd where;
William Fitz-Rainald the Grants of his Predecessors;
William, Earl of *Glocester*, the Donations of *William*
Fitz-Osbert.

John, Bishop of *Worcester*, confirm'd the Lands, 989
Churches, and Tithes given to these Monks in his Dio-
cese; *Nicholas*, Bishop of *Landaff*, did the same for
those in his Diocese; *Walter Bloet* the Donations of
William Fitz-Osbert at *Ragelan*, and Robert, Earl of
Leicester, their Tithes of the Forest of *Britol*.

LONGLEY

*Abby, in the Province of Maine,
in France.*

THE Charter of the 8th of Henry V. recites all
that of Peter, Earl of *Alençon*, Lord of *Fougieres*,
and Viscount *Beaumont*, in which is also contain'd the
Deed of *William*, Prince of *Belesmoit*, the Purport 990
whereof is, That the said Prince founded this Mona-
stery of *Langley* at his own Expence, and plac'd there-
N n n in

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in Monks to pray for himself and his Ancestors, endowing them with ample Possessions mention'd in the said Deed at large, and granting them large Immunities; as that no Man of theirs, accus'd of any Crime, if he could escape into their Lands, should be oblig'd to plead in any Court but theirs; That any such Man of theirs should clear himself upon his own Testimony, without Witneses; that no such Man should pay for passing the Water call'd *Wand*, &c.

St. MARTIN's

Greater Monastery, in the Province of Touraine, in France.

991 King Henry II. by his Charter, without Date, confirm'd to this Monastery of St. Martin the Manor of *Forverstone*, and the Church belonging to the same; as also the Church of *Cosham*, with the Tithes, and all other Things belonging to the same.

St. JOHN's

New Monastery, at Poitiers, in France.

King John, in the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd to these Monks the Church of St. Nicholas at *Poitiers*, founded by *Agnes*, Aunt to his Mother's Grandfather, and given to the said Church.

MONTBOURG

Monastery, in Normandy.

992 THE Charters of King Henry II. without Date, and of the 7th of King Edward III. recite and confirm the several Donations made to this Monastery; among which are the Manor and Church of *Lodres*, in *Dorsetshire*, and the Manor and Church of *Exmouth*, in *Devonshire*, by *Richard Rivers*; the Manor and Church of *Olney*, in *Berkshire*, by *Adelicia*, Wife to the aforesaid Robert; the Manors of *Azmue*, *Wolveley*, *Apeldrecumbe* and *Wyke*, by *Elizabeth de Fortibus*, Countess of *Albemarle*, &c.

N O A

Abby, in Normandy.

Maud, the Empress, was the Foundress, and purchas'd Land to the Value of 40 *l.* to build it on; confirm'd by King Henry V.

St. MARTIN DES CHAMPS

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Priory, in the Suburbs of Paris.

Stephen, Earl of *Albemarle*, gave to this Priory all the Right and Title he had in the Church of *Arenes*. 993

St. REMIGIUS's

Abby, in the City of Rheims,

King Edward III. by his Charter, dated the 6th Year of his Reign, confirm'd to this Abby, all Grants of Possessions made to the same, therein mention'd, reciting Four Charters of King Henry I. One of King Stephen, and One of King Edward I. all of them to the same Effect.

D U P R E

Abby, at Roan, in Normandy.

King Henry II. in his Charter, without Date, recites and confirms the several Donations made to this Abby, first of their Possessions in *Normandy*, and then of the Manor of *Estmentone*, and other Revenues in *England*. 994

St. A M A N D

Nunnery, at Roan, in Normandy.

King Henry V. in the 7th Year of his Reign, in his Charter recites and confirms all the Donations to these Nuns, which are most or all of them in *Normandy*, fully inserting the Charter of Philip, King of France, to the same Effect, wherein Viscount *Goscelin* and his Wife *Emmelina* are said to have been the Founders. Other principal Benefactors were *Emma*, the Wife of *Osbern*; *William*, her Son; *Hugh*, Bishop of *Baieux*; *Baldwin*, Son to Earl *Gislebert*; *Richard de Belfou*; *William de Cluville*, and his Brother *Robert*; *Roger Fitz-Hugh*, Bishop of *Constance*; one *Gilbert*; King *William the Conqueror*; Queen *Maud*; one *Giroldus*, who styles himself the Soldier of CHRIST; *John* the Archbishop, &c. 995

S A V A N I A C

Abby, in Normandy.

THE Charter of King Edward III. dated the 8th of December, without the Year, recites and confirms all Donations to this Abby, repeating another Charter of 99

of the 19th of King Edward I. to the same Effect, being several Parcels of Land, as well in England as in Normandy.

St. MARTIN DE ALCEY

Abby, in Normandy.

Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, Nephew to King William the Conqueror, confirm'd the Grant of his Mother Adeliza, who had given to the Monks of St. Lucian, at Beauvais, the Church of St. Martin at Alcey, built by his Ancestors, without the Castle of Albemarle. He added of his own all the Churches and Tithes he had in England; with the same Immunities as he held them of the King, the said Churches and Tithes being those of Pagle, Preston, Eschechiling, Wisomeunne, Wagle, Frobingham, Aldeburg, Mapleton, Donestal, Esneson, Berestel, Chinlessey, Caingebam, and Wisomesel, in Holderness. In Lindsey those of Carleton, Wivelesby, Barrow and Wisornesel; as also all the Tithe of his Grain, Cows, Sheep, Bacons, Cheese, and Colts. Likewise all his Churches and Tithes in Normandy. This Deed is dated 1115. Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, confirm'd the Donation of all the aforesaid Churches that were within his Diocese.

St. NICHOLAS's

Abby, in Anjou.

THE first Founder of this Abby was Fulk Nere, Earl of Anjou, Son to Geoffry, surnam'd Grisgonelle. This first Foundation or Dedication was made in the Year 1020, in Honour of St. Nicholas, Archbishop of Myche, St. Jerome, and St. Lazarus, call'd the Beloved of JESUS CHRIST. The first Abbat was Albricus, a famous Monk of the Monastery of St. Martin of Tours. The Donations made by the said Fulk were in the Year 1027, and in the Reign of Robert, the Son of Hugh, surnam'd the Great.

Geoffry Martel, Son to the said Fulk Nere, succeeding him in the Earldom, made many Donations to this Monastery, which he caus'd to be confirm'd by Henry I. King of France, Anno 1037; as also those of his Father.

The third Benefactor of this Monastery was Fulk Rechin, in whose Days Pope Urban II. dedicated the Church of this Monastery, Anno 1096, and caus'd the Body of Geoffry Martel to be remov'd from the Chapter-house into the Chapel of St. Andrew, call'd the Body of the Church of this Monastery. That Pope confirm'd all the Donations of the Founders, and granted Indulgences to such as should Visit this Church. This was done Anno 1096.

The aforesaid Geoffry took to his second Wife, Mand, Daughter to King Henry of England, call'd the Empress, and she gave to these Monks of St. Nicholas several Churches and Priors in England, which Churches and Priors are call'd Spaling, Kirkebere, Guinny, Holbeek and Soffleek. The Charter of the said Empress Mand mention'd those Churches.

The Bull of Pope Eugenius takes this Monastery of St. Nicholas into his Protection, and recites and confirms all the Donations made to the same.

See more Vol. I. at Spalding, among the Benedictine Monasteries.

St. SAVIOUR's

Abby, at Constantine.

THE Charter of King Henry II. recites and confirms all Donations made to this Abby, the principal whereof were the Church of All Saints at Alingebam, the Chapel of St. Margaret at Babyndon, &c.

St. MARTIN's

Abby, at Troam.

King Henry II. in his Charter, without Date, recites and confirms all the Donations these Monks had in England, in the Reign of his Grandfather Henry, viz. Rogenton, Horingey and Horseley, given them by Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, with several others.

St. VICTOR's

Abby, at Calais in Picardy.

THE Charter of King Henry II. without Date, confirms to these Monks all the Donations given them by their Benefactors, as also all Privileges and Immunities, throughout his Dominions, on both sides of the Sea, with Fuel for Firing; and Liberty to take their Fugitives wheresoever they should find them, &c.

St. WALERIC

Abby, in Picardy.

THE Charter of King Henry II. without Date, recites and confirms all Grants made to this Abby. That of the 4th of King Edward III. ordains, that the Manor of Takkeley in Essex should be restor'd to these Monks, the same having been seiz'd into the King's Hands upon the Death of the Abbat of St. Waleric, and it having been found upon Inquisition, that the same was freely held of the Monks, and had never been seiz'd by any of the said King's Predecessors, upon the Death of any Abbat.

St. WANDRAGISILUS's

Abby, in the Diocese of Roan.

THE Charter of Philip V. King of France and Navarre, recites and confirms those of Richard and Robert, Dukes of Normandy, which are therein fully set down, and contain all the Privileges and Possessions belonging to this Abby. All which was again ratify'd by King Henry V. in the 7th Year of his Reign.

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S A I N T E S

Nunnery, in the Province of A-quitain.

1006 **K**ing *John*, by his Charter of the first Year of his Reign, ratify'd all the Privileges and Immunities granted to this Nunnery of *St. Mary of Saintes*.

C L U G N I

Monastery, in Burgundy.

Roger, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and his Wife *Adelidis*, gave to the Church of *St. Peter*, at *Clugni* and *St. Mary de Marcilleio*, the Manor of *Celton*.

A U N I S

Abby, in France.

William de *Similleis*, Son to *Engerham de Humeto*, in the Year 1199, confirm'd to this Monastery of *Annis*, the Donations of his Forefathers, viz. the Ground on which it stood, with the Fish-Pond, and Mills; a Manse in the Borough of his Castle, and all the Town of *Ferraria*, with its Appurtenances, excepting the Church and the Mill.

1007 The Abbat and Monks of this Place farm'd the Church of *Kurtlington*, belonging to them, to the Church and Monastery of *Berencester* for ever, they paying 40s. per Annum for the same, dated 1304. The Prior and Monastery of *Berencester* surrender'd to *Galvan Beke* and *Stephen*, his Brother, the Church of *Soton*, with the Chapel of *Bokingham* and their Manors, for two Years, for the Rent of 200 Pounds Sterling, Anno 1300.

B O N - P O R T

Abby, in France.

King *Richard I.* in the 9th Year of his Reign, gave to this Abby of *St. Mary of Bon-Port*, seated in his Forest of *Bourdeaux*, in the Plain before call'd *Marefdans*, and to the *Cistercian* Monks there serving God, the Place call'd *Marefdans*, on which he had founded the said Abby, with all the enclos'd Land there, as the Road divided it from the Forest, containing 20 Carucates of Land, each Carucate of 60 Acres; and in the Forest, Fuel, Grazing, &c. All his Vineyards at *Guanerey*; 10 Carucates in the Forest of *Arone*; 100 Marks Revenue in the Town of *Dieppe*; the Church of *Crikolce*, &c.

St. MARY DE VOTO

Abby, at Cæsar's-Burg, in Normandy.

King *Henry II.* and his Mother *Maud*, the Empress, Daughter to King *Henry I.* founded this Monastery of *St. Mary de Voto*, of the *Cistercian* Order, and endow'd it with all the Vale in which it was seated, between *Bon-Isle* and *Bolebec*, and other Lands, confirming the Gifts of other Benefactors. King *Richard I.* in his Charter, dated the first Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all Donations. King *Henry II.* by another Charter, confirms to this Abby the Gift of his aforesaid Mother *Maud*, of the Church of *St. Margaret of Tily*, and the Hermitages of *St. Aichadrus* and *St. Martin des Prez*, &c. By two other Charters the same King confirms, the Chapel of *Valoniis*, and the Manor of *Haey*, in *Lincolnshire*, with other Particulars.

King *Henry III.* in the 51st Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Grants of his Grandfather King *Henry*, of the Tithe of Part of the Forest of *Brays*, and the Manor of *Hak*, in *England*.

St. MARTIN and St. BARBARA's

Abby, in Normandy.

THE Charter of King *Henry II.* recites and confirms all Grants made to this Monastery, as well in *France* as in *England*, being very many Parcels of Land of the Gift of no fewer Benefactors.

B E L E N C U M B R E

Priory, in France.

William *Waren* and the Countess *Elizabeth*, his Wife and their Sons *William* and *Ralph* gave to the Church of *All Saints* at *Belencumbre*, and to the inferior Brothers there serving God, certain Lands at *St. Martin's*, 100 Soils of *Roan* per Annum at *Wellebef*, and 100 Shillings Sterling of the Revenues of *Lewes*, in *England*. This Deed is dated Anno 1135.

St. WULVAR's

Priory, at Bologn, in Picardy.

King *Henry I.* at the Request of *Ida*, Countess of *Bologn*, granted to the Canons Regulars of this Church, the Manor of *Notfeld*, in *Surrey*, with all usual Immunities and Privileges.

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F U L G E R

Priory, in the Dutchy of Brittany.

Constantia, Daughter to Earl Conan, Dutcheff of Brittany and Countess of Richmond, requested R. Bishop of London to admit the Canons Regulars of St. Fulger to the Parsonage of the Church of *Cestre-bont*, which they had of the Gift of her said Father, confirm'd by her.

³ Ranulphus, Earl of Chester, made the same Request to ----- Bishop of London.

St. MARY MAGDALEN's
Hospital, at Bologn, in Picardy.

King Henry I. granted to the Sick of this Hospital 20 l. per Annum, out of the Revenues of the Manor of *Buton*, in *Kent*, as they had been given by Earl *Eustace* of *Bologn*, for their Food and Cloathing, and granted to Earl *Stephen* the King's Nephew, who had that Manor in Fee.

K E N I L L I
*Hospital of Leprous Women near
Roan, in Normandy.*

King Henry II. founded this Hospital, and bestow'd on it his Enclosure of Houses at *Kenilli*, where he had built their Dwelling, and 20 Livres of *Anjou* yearly, for their Diet and Cloathing, in the Viscounty of *Roan*, till he should assign them Lands, also the Meadow of *Kenilli*, and Grazing and Wood in his Forest.

King *Richard I.* added, for the Maintenance of the Poor in that Hospital 40 Livres of *Anjou* yearly, in the Viscounty of *Roan*.

V E R N O N
Hospital, in Normandy.

¹⁴ **S**t. Lewis, King of France, built this Hospital at *Vernon*, for the Relief of the Poor, resorting to the same, and endow'd it with some Lands, and Tithes, and 150 Paris Livres per Annum, besides a certain Allowance of Wine and Wheat; dated 1260.

The next Year, 1261, the same King, by another Deed, added Five Paris Livres per Annum.

H O L Y G H O S T
Hospital, in the City of Rome.

IT was found by Inquisition, 20 Edward III. that the Church of *Wrytele* was not oblig'd to any Chantries, Maintaining of Poor, or Sick Persons, or other Acts of Charity; but only to the Use and Maintenance of the Poor and Sick in the Hospital at

the Church of St. Mary in *Saxia*, in *Rome*, common- DUGD. ly call'd the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, and which is Vol. 2. also call'd the English Hospital, and appointed for the Pag. Entertainment of English, as appears by the Charter of King John, who gave the said Church of *Wrytele* to the said Hospital, for the Maintenance of the Poor and Sick there.

B L A N C L A N D
Abby, in Normandy.

Richard Hay, and his Wife *Maud*, gave to this Mo- 1015 nastery of St. Nicholas, at *Blancland*, the Town of *Cambridgeham*, in *Lincolnsbire*, which was confirm'd by his Son *Nicholas*. *Dodo Bardus* gave these Monks Four Marks Silver per Annum, out of his Manor of *Folingham*. *Richard Hay* gave them his Mill at *Wel-letun*, and a Tenement at *Cotes*.

B E A U P O R T
Abby, in Normandy.

Alan, the Son of Earl Henry, gave to the Canons 1016 *Premonstratenses* of St. Mary at *Beauport*, the Churches of *All Saints* at *Waltham*, of *Belesby*, of *Hauteclowe*, *Ravendale*, *Bernolesby*, *Brichelay*, *Ha-wardeby*, *Alewardeby*, and *Beseby*, all in *Lincolnsbire*; and for Cloathing of the said Canons, all his Town of *West-Ravendale*.

D O M I N I C A N
Nunnery, near Roan.

St. Lewis, King of France, founded this Monastery of Dominican Nuns, to whom he gave the Place where their Monastery stood, being the Manor of St. Matthew, with the old and new Buildings erected by himself, and the Garden and other Appurtenances; as also 400 Livres *Tournois*, in the Viscounty of *Roan*, his Chapel of *Glapiou*, Fuel, and Grazing in his Forest, &c.

R O A N
Cathedral, in Normandy.

There were given to this Church, in England, the 1017 Manor of *Cleve*, in *Hampshire*, by King Henry I. the Manor of *Otery* in *Devonshire*, by Earl *Otho*, before the coming of the Normans into England, farm'd at 66 Marks; the Manor of *Kilburn*, in *Yorkshire*, by King Henry I, farm'd at 70 Marks; the Chapel of *Tikehill*, by King John, when he was Earl, worth 100 Marks. The Charter of King John, dated the second Year of his Reign, conferring the Chapel of *Blye*, with all its Appurtenances on the Church of St. Mary at *Roan*, says, there belong'd to the same, as follows, viz. the Churches of *Hareworth*, *Serleby*, *Marchone*, *Wateley*, *West-Marcham*, *East-Marcham*, *Bridgford*, *Lud- 1018 deham*, *Gunnolveston*, on all which depended many Chapels, and Parcels of Land.

O o o

I R I S H

IRISH MONASTERIES, Of the Order of St. BENEDICT.

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St. ANDREW'S

*Priory, in the Territory of Ardes, a
Cell to Lonley Abbey in Normandy.*

John Curcy gave to the Monks of St. Andrew at Stokes ten Carucates of Land, with all their Appurtenances, in the Territory of L'Art, or Maccollogua; as also all the Tithes of his Lordship from the River Darnart to that of Carlingford, excepting the Tithes of the two Castles of Archen and Ontabt.

The Abbat and Monks of Lonley Monastery in Normandy, freely granted and made over to Richard, Archbishop of Ardmagh, Primate of all Ireland, and to his Successors, their Cell of St. Andrew at Arde in Ulster, with all their Lands, Tenements, Revenues, &c. in that Province, with the Advowsons of Churches and Chapels.

C O R K E

Nunnery, in the Province of Munster.

1020 **B**y Inquisition taken 29 Edw. I. before William Ros, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, supplying the Place of Lord Chief-Justice, it appear'd not to be any Damage to the King or others, that the King should grant his License to William Barry to give and assign one Carucate of Land, with its Appurtenances, at Cleynboly in Inysmor, and the Advowson of the Church of Dongorny; and John Barry Lands to the Value of Twenty Pounds at Muscrybothan and Obaun; and John Fitz-Gilbert one Carucate and a half of Land at Garrauncor, in Obaun and Kylynbeth, and the Advowson of the Church of St. Mary at Karatha, and two Acres of Land at Kylescan; and Philip Fitz-Robert two Acres of Land at Kylmyde, with the Advowson of the Church of Kylmyde, and two Acres at Kathirlag, with the Advowson of that Church, and two Acres at Chircheton, with the Advowson of that Church, to give, I say, and assign the same to Agnes Hareford, and other Women, to serve God in the Habit of Nuns, in the House of St. John Baptist in St. John's-street in the Suburbs of Cork, for their Sustainance.

D O W N

Monastery, in the Province of Ulster.

John Curcy gave to the Church of St. Werburga at Chester, the Lands of Hurmach, with ten Carucates at Thonet in Chenelsternau, upon condition that the Abbat of Chester should find a Prior and Monks of his Order for the Church of St. Patrick at Down, so that the

said Church at Down should remain free from all Subjection to the Church at Chester, by reason of the said ten Carucates.

The Charter of the 41st of Edward the Third recites and confirms all Grants made to this Church, repeating the Deeds of Malachy Bishop of Down, five of John Curcy, and one of Hugh Lacy, Earl of Ulster, containing many Particulars of the Possessions belonging to this Monastery.

G R A N E

Monastery, in the County of Kildare.

Pope Innocent III. by his Bull, dated the tenth Year of his Pontificate, which was of CHRIST 1207, confirm'd to this Nunnery all its Possessions. The Charter of the Ninth of King John also recites and confirms the same.

K Y L C U M I N

Monastery, in the Province of Munster.

ONE Philip of Worcester, being made Constable of Ireland, gave to the Monastery of Glastonbury the Town of Kilcumyn, with the Church thereof, and 100 Carucates of Land free from all Incumbrance, building there a Monastery of Monks in Honor of the Apostles St. Philip and Jacob, and of St. Cumin. One James was sent thither from Glastonbury, with other Monks, and became the first Prior there.

N E D D R U M

*Monastery, a Cell of St. Rega, or
Rees, in Yorkshire.*

IN the Year 1170, the Lord John Curcy subdu'd Ulster, and in 1179 he gave the Land of Neddrum to the Monks of St. Rega of Coupland. In his Deed he says, he gave the said Monks two Parts of an Island called Neddrum, and two Parts of the two in the said Island, and two Parts of all the Benefices there, and all the Church, for them to praise God in it. The other third Part of all above-mention'd he bestow'd on Malachy, Bishop of Down. He gave the Monks some other Lands and all the usual Immunities. Roger Dunseford, Anno 1194, gave to the Monks at Neddrum the Church of Anclorey, with one Carucate of Land, and all other Churches in his Lordship, except that of Dunseford.

Brian

24 Brian Eschalers gave them one Carucate of Land at Baliclatban. John, Cardinal of the Title of St. Stephen in Calio Monte, Priest Cardinal, the Pope's Legate Anno 1202, took this Monastery into the Pope's Protection, and by his Legantine Power confirm'd all Donations made to these Monks.

O C Y M I L D

Priory, in the Province of Leinster.

William de Burgo, gave to Richard a Monk of Glasstonbury, a Town in Ireland call'd Ardunur, with the Church and all other Appurtenances. He also gave a certain Religious House for his Order, in Honor of God, and the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Priory being founded there, the Place was call'd Oeymild, and the said Richard was the first Prior.

A R K L O

Monastery, a Cell to the Abby of Furnes, in Lancashire.

Theobald Walter, Butler of Ireland, gave to the Cistercian Monks brought from the Abby of Furnes, all his Possessions at Arklo, on the South Side of the River, with Salt-pits and the Island of Arklo, to found their Abby in, with the Fisheries, and all the Irish Men thereon and their Chattels.

B E L - B E C K

Abby, a Cell to Furnes Monastery, in England.

THE Charter of the 22d of Edward III. sets forth, that Walter Lacy granted to the Monks of St. Lawrence, of Bel-beck, all the Lands he had at Killekerran, then call'd the Manor of Bel-beck, with several other Particulars. And it farther appears, that the Abbat and Monks of Bel-beck, gave to the Monastery of Furnes in Lancashire, their said Manor of Bel-beck, and whatsoever else they had in Ireland. All which the said King confirm'd, the said Lands having been given to the Monks long before the Publication of the Statute of Mortmain.

226 King Edward III. granted his License to the Monks of Bel-beck, to give their said Manor of Bel-beck near Droghedagh, to the Monks of the Monastery of Furnes.

St. MARY of DUNBROTHY,
alias PORT St. MARY,
Monastery, in the County of Wexford,
a Cell to Bildwas in England.

227 Hervey de monte Morisco, Marshal of Ireland, gave to the Monks of Bildwas, for them to build a

Monastery, the Land of Ardfithem and Crosgormasi, DUGD. and others in his Deed particularly describ'd, with all Vol. 2. that appertain'd to them, and free from all secular Service. The Charter of King Edward III. of the 22d Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all the Donations of the said Marshal of Ireland.

J E R I P O N T

Abby, in the Province of Leinster.

John, Lord of Ireland, and Earl of Morton, confirm'd to the Cistercian Monks of Jeripont, all Grants of Lands and Tenements made to them before the coming of Earl Richard into Ireland, and particularly that of Dumvald, King of Offory, of the Land of Balcobellan, and others mention'd in the Charter of that King. Also the Town of Kell Rudi given them by Felix, Bishop of Offory, and all granted them after the coming of the aforesaid Earl Richard.

1028

K I L L E C O N I L

Abby, in the Province of Leinster.

THE Charter of the fourth of King Henry III. confirms to the Cistercian Monks of Killeconil, the Donation made to them by Donald Obryan, of the Place where their Monastery stood, and all other Possessions mention'd in the said Donor's Deed.

1029

M E L L I F O N T

Abby, in the Province of Leinster.

THE Charter of the fourth Year of the Reign of King John, recites and confirms all Grants made to the Church of St. Mary at Droghedagh, since the coming of the King his Father into Ireland, and before his own coming, and those he gave himself in the Year 1188, being the Farm of Balmeis Edugans, and the Lands of Ivar Tygi and Incean, with several others.

King Henry III. by his Charter of the 22d Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Donations of his Grandfather King Henry II. and of Hugh Lacy, which he repeats in another Charter, dated December 28, without the Year. The Charter of the second of King Edward III. recites and confirms all Grants.

1030

NEWRY, *alias GREENWOOD*

Abby, in the Province of Down.

Maurice Mac Lochlam, King of all Ireland, by his Charter made, as he sets forth, by the Advice and Consent of the great Men of Ulster, Ergal and Oneach, viz. Doncad O Cerbait, King of all Ergal; Marcad his Son, King of Oineth; Tricased Eather; Colna, King of Ulster,

1031

DUGD. *Ulsters*, and *Donald O Hede*, King of *Oneac*, gave to the Monks of *St. Mary*, *St. Patrick*; and *St. Benedict*; Father and Founder of the *Cistercian* Order, serving God at *Nivoreyntracla*, the Land of *O Cormaic*, on which the Monastery was founded; *Atherathin*, *Enacratha*, *Cromglean*, *Cafelaragan*, *Lifinelle*, *Croa Druimfornac*, *Letir*, *Cortrach*, *Fedglassain*, *Tyrmorgonnean*, *Cimocwil*, *Nadroman*, *Cromcaill*, *Balenatin*, *Saolecan*, *Bile*, *Lisdorca*, *Cavahtean* and *Betheac*. He also took the Monks into his own Protection.

ROSGLAS *alias* VALE-ROSE

Abby, in the Province of Ulster.

Dermut O Demesy, King of *Osai*, gave to the Monks of *Rosglas* Lands to build their Monastery at *Rosglas*, with many others mention'd in his Charter.

St. SAVIOUR'S

Monastery, in the Province of Leinster.

1032 THE Charter of the 57th of King *Henry III.*, recites and confirms the Deed of *William Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, by which he confirm'd to the *Cistercian* Monks founded at *Dowysbir*, all the Possessions and Immunities granted to them by his Father their Founder, with grazing and other Liberties, reserving to himself the Tryal of their Men, that should be guilty of any Crimes.

1033 King *Henry* afore said, rarify'd the Union made by the General Chapter of the *Cistercians* of the *Abby* at *Kilkenny*, with that of the *Vale* of *St. Saviour*, confirming the same to the said Monks of *St. Saviour*.

TYNTERNE, *alias* DE VOTO

Abby, in the Province of Leinster.

KING *John*, by Charter dated the third of *December*, without the Year, confirm'd the last Will and Testament of *William Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, and particularly that Part of it which related to the fulfilling of his Vow, for building a Monastery of *Cistercians* in *Ireland*, and endowing it with thirty Carucates of Land.

St. MARY DE VALLE SALUTIS

Abby, in the Province of Leinster.

THE Charter of King *John*, without Date, recites and confirms all Donations made to this *Abby*, and particularly mentions those of King *Dermut*, before the coming into *Ireland* of Earl *Richard*, the Son of Earl *Gilbert*, the Names and Boundaries whereof are too tedious for this Place.

WOTHENY, *alias* WONEY

Monastery, in the County of Limerick, founded about the Year 1205.

1034 *Theobald Walter*, Butler of *Ireland*, the Founder of this Monastery, endow'd it with all the Lands of *Wodeny O Flian*, in which was the Town of *Clonsene*, with half the Water of *Molkerne*, describing the Limits thereof, besides some other Possessions mention'd in his Deed, and the usual Immunities mention'd in other Places.

HOLY CROSS.

Monastery, in the County of Tipperary.

1035 *Donald*, by the Grace of God, King of *Leinster*, as I take it, for he calls himself *Lunnicensis Rex*, founded this Monastery, and endow'd it with Lands mention'd in his Charter, as also Mills, Fisheries, &c.

Ballintobber, or St. Patrick's Well

Abby, in the County of Mayo.

103 *Brother Thomas O Ronain*, Abbat of the Monastery of the *Holy Trinity*, of the Town of *St. Patrick's Well*, of the Order of *Canons Regulars* of *St. Augustin*, in the *Cantred* of *Karre*, having an ancient Manuscript, much worn with Age, but still legible, desir'd *Donate O Riagain*, a Publick Notary, to transcribe the same fair, without omitting any thing that had been conferr'd on the said Monastery by Ecclesiastical or Lay Persons, from the Time of *Cathol O Conogher*, King of *Conaught*, and first Founder of that Monastery, and *Brice Imacin* the first Abbat thereof, who, as I found by that old Manuscript, deceas'd at the same Time, and to transcribe all Fees, Revenues, Tithes and Rights whatsoever anciently belonging, and granted to the said Monastery, which he did in the Presence of *Thomas* the Abbat, *Eugenius Donial* the Prior; *Philip O Ronain*, Nephew to the said Abbat, Anno 1416. The afore said King, and Abbat *Brice*, dy'd in the Year 1224. The Monastery was founded in 1216.

CONNAL

Abby, a Cell to the Monastery of Lanthony in England.

Meyle Fitz-Henry, a Nobleman of *Ireland* was the Founder of this *Abby*, Anno 1202. The Charter of the seventh of King *John* recites and confirms all Grants made to the same. It was of *Canons Regulars*.

St.

St. MARY'S

Hospital, near Droghedagh,

WAS founded by *Urfus de Swemele*, without the West Gate of *Droghedagh*, and he endow'd it with all the Lands he had in *Ireland*, for the Maintenance of the wretch, and languishing sick People, and all that should stand in Need of the Charity of the Hospital. The several Parcels are all nam'd in his Deed.

ALL SAINTS

Priory, in the East Part of the City of Dublin.

Dermot, King of *Leinster*, gave to his Father Confessor *Edan*, Bishop *Lugdunensi*, for the Canons Regulars, the Lands call'd *Ballidubgail*, with all the Men on the same, free from all Duties. The Charter of King *Henry II.* without Date, recites and confirms all the Possessions of the same.

St. THOMAS the MARTYR'S

Priory, in the City of Dublin.

THE Charter of the fourth of King *Edward III.* recites and confirms all Donations made to this Priory, among which are one Carucate at *Dunoverry*, given by *William Fitz-Andelin*, Sewer to the said King, and his Lieutenant in *Ireland*; the Churches of *Dunelinsablin*, *Rathboulthe*, *Domenathmore*, *Grenocks*, *Killegian*, *Magliswine*, *Knockmareck*, *Letberock* and others; and in another Deed the said *Walter Lacy* confirms the Donations of his Tenants.

F E R N E

Monastery, in the County of Wexford, founded about the Year 1158.

Dermat, King of *Leinster*, founded this Monastery for Canons Regulars, and endow'd the same with many Lands, Chapels, and other Possessions, mention'd in his Charter.

St. MARY of KENLIS and
St. COLUMB of MISTIOCK
Monasteries, in the County of Kilkenny.

Geoffry Fitz-Robert, Baron of *Kenlis*, came first into *Ireland* with Earl *William Marshal*, and acquir'd the Barony of *Kenlis* in *Offory*, and the Barony of *Elgren*, and *Gren* in *Munster*, and afterwards the said *Geoffry*

founded the House of *Kenlis*, in Honor of *St. Mary*, Dugn. by the Advice of the said Earl, confirm'd by *Felix O'Vol. 2.* *Dunstan*, Bishop of *Offory*. And because there were *Pag.* then no *English* Canons Regulars in *Ireland*, the said *Geoffry*, instead of them plac'd four Priests, to perform the Divine Service in the Church of *St. Keran* at *Kenlis*, till he could be furnish'd with some religious Men, and they had their Dwellings about the Church of *St. Keran*. Afterwards the same *Geoffry* went over by Sea to *Bodmin* in *Cornwal*, and carry'd four Canons from that House into *Ireland*. The said *Geoffry* gave to this House seven Carucates of Land in Fee, which with all other Donations of the Faithful, were confirm'd by *Walter Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*. The Charter of the 14th of *Richard II.* recites and confirms all Donations made to *St. Mary* of *Kenlis*.

Long after *Thomas Fitz-Antony* founded the House of *Inistock*, and desir'd the Prior of *Kenlis*, that Brother *Algar* and *Alured*, might be in the House of *Inistock*, to reform and instruct the other Canons, and thus *Alured* was made Prior at *Inistock*, and *Algar*, for the Benefit of both Houses, to procure their Privileges, was sent to the Court of *Rome*, stay'd there long, and was made a Bishop by the Pope in *Lombardy*, so that it appears he was never Prior of *Kenlis*.

St. JOHN EVANGELIST'S

Priory, or Hospital, at Kilkenny. founded about the Year 1220.

William Marshal, Earl of *Pembroke*, gave Lands at the Head of the little Bridge of *Kilkenny*, between the lesser Water and the Road to *Logbmardheran*, to found a Religious House there, in Honor of God and *St. John*, for maintaining of the Poor and Needy. He also gave to the Brothers serving there, all the Parish beyond the Bridge of *Kilkenny* to the Eastward, with the Church Benefices of *Donfert*, and *Logbmaderhan*, Tithes of Mills, Fisheries, Orchards and Dove-coats. The said Brothers were also to serve his Chapel of the Castle of *Kilkenny*, and to receive all the Obventions and Offerings of the same, if he were absent, but if present, then the same to belong to his Chaplains. Besides what is here mention'd, he gave other Possessions mention'd in his Foundation Deed.

K L U A Y N A R D

Priory, in the Province of Leinster.

THE Bull of Pope *Celestin III.* dated 1195, recites and confirms all Grants made to this Priory of Canons Regulars, of the Invocation of *St. Mary*, with the usual Privileges and Immunities.

St. JOHN BAPTIST'S

Priory, at Neath in the County of Tipperary.

ABOUT the Year 1200, *Theobald Walter*, Butler of *Ireland*, gave to these Canons Regulars 11 Carucates and a half, and 80 Acres of Land in several Places,

1042

1043

1044

DUGD. ces, upon Condition that there should be always at
Vol. 2. least 13 sick Persons maintain'd in the said House,
Pag. each of them to be daily allow'd at least a whole Loaf,
Drink, and a Plate of Meat, and as their Possessions
should increase, so the Number of Canons to be aug-
mented.

FERMOY BRIDGE

Priory, in the Province of Munster.

1045 THE Charter of the 18th of King Edward I, recites
the whole Foundation Deed of *Alexander Fitz-
Hugh*, who gave to these *Cistercian* Monks, of the In-
vocation of *St. Mary*, for building of their Monastery
eight Carucates of Land, near the Water of *Avenebeg*,
and all his Land, Wood, Water, Mountain and Pa-
sture, as far as *Glymbride*, towards *Cork*, and five Ca-
rucates of arable Land above *Avenebete*, besides Part
of his Mill, Fishery, and Stone, with all Ecclesiasti-
cal Benefices and the Tithes of his Lordship, and the usual
Liberties and Immunities.

TOBERGLORY

*Priory, in the County of Down, a
Cell to the Monastery of St. Mary
Karleol, in England.*

1046 THE Charter of the twelfth of *Edward II*, confirms
all the Donations made to this Monastery by *John
Caney* the Founder.

TRITTERNAGH

*Priory, in the County of West-Meath,
founded about the Year 1200.*

Geoffry Constantin, founded this Priory, of the In-
vocation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, for Canons
Regulars, in the Territory of *Kilbisky*, and endow'd
it with Lands, Churches, and Liberties mention'd at
large in his Deed.

HOLY TRINITY

Cathedral, in the City of Dublin.

THE Arches or Vaults were made by the *Danes*,
before the coming of *St. Patrick* into *Ireland*, and
then the Church was not built as it now is; wherefore
St. Patrick said Mass in one of the Arches, which
has since been ever call'd *St. Patrick's Arch*. Then
St. Patrick observing the mighty Miracles which God
had shewn him, prophecy'd and said; After many Years,
a Church will be founded and built here, and God
will be prais'd in it after all the Churches in *Ireland*.

Afterwards came *Sitruis* King of *Dublin*, Son to
Ableb Earl of *Dublin*, and gave to the *Holy Trinity*, and to
Donatus the first Bishop of *Dublin*, a Place to build the
Church of the *Holy Trinity*, where the Arches were
built, with other Lands and Money for that Use. Then
the most Religious Man *Donatus* said, he would to
his utmost comply with the Will and Command of
King *Sitruis*, and by the Grace of God, he built the
Body of the Church, with the two Collateral Stru-
ctures, and the Throne for the Crucifix, with the
Chapel of *St. Nicholas* on the North Side, and other
Buildings to the Mind of the Founder. The same Bi-
shop also built the Church of *St. Michael*. Many Years
after came *Laurence*, second Archbishop of *Dublin*,
with other great Men, who built the Choir of the Me-
tropolitan Church, made the Bells and two Chapels,
viz. of *St. Edmund* King and Martyr, call'd the *White
Chapel*, and of *St. Land*; he also gave the Church of
St. Michael for the Table of the Canons. Other Bi-
shops afterwards added, and enlarg'd the said Church.

The Charter of the 15th of King *John*, confirm'd to
the Archbishop of *Dublin* and his Successors the Bisho-
rick of *Glendefock*, and the Abby of the same Name,
with all their Appurtenances, except the Tenement of
Thomas the Abbat, being half a Cantred to be held by the
said Abbat during his Life of the Archbishop, and then
the same to return to the Archbishop. Excepting three
Knights Fees, which the King kept in his own Hands,
and the Land of *Coillach*, given as a Barony of 20*l.* to be
held by the Service of one Knight; and the Church of *Trin*,
for the making of the same a Prebend in the Church of
St. Patrick, in the Suburbs of *Dublin*. The King there-
fore ordain'd, that the Archbishops of *Dublin* should
have and hold, the Bishoprick and Abby of *Glindeth*,
the Land of *Caillach*, the Church of *Trin*, and a Fair
at *Swerdes*.



SCOTCH

SCOTCH MONASTERIES.

COLDINGHAM

Priory, a Cell to the Priory of Durham, in England.

⁵¹ **S**T. *Ebba*, born of Royal Race, as being Sister to *Oswy*, King of *Northumberland*, and Aunt to King *Egfrid*, despising the Poms of this World, was veil'd a Nun by St. *Finan*, Bishop of *Lindisfarn*. *Eadan*, a *Scotish* King intending to take her to Wife by Force, she is said to have fled to *Coldingham* Hill, and to have been there miraculously defended from him during 3 Days, by the swelling of the Stream below. There she led a godly Life, and ended her Days, but whether she founded the Monastery, or it had been there before, is uncertain.

But she built another Nunnery near the River *Derwent*, with the Assistance of her Brother *Oswy*, and gave it her own Name of *Ebbecestre*, which was afterwards destroy'd by the Heathen Danes, *Inguar* and *Ubba*.

Holy *Ebbe* presided in the Monastery of Men and Virgins at *Coldingham*, both living there under her.

King *Edward* III, in the first Year of his Reign, took this Priory of *Coldingham*, as a Cell to *Durham*, into his own special Protection.

thereof, with Liberty to build a Borough, having a Port; and keeping a Market every *Saturday*, and all their Burgers to be free from Tolls, and other Duties. He also gave them several other Lands and Churches, with the usual Immunities of *Sac* and *Soc*, as in other Charters of this Nature. This Charter is dated the 25th of *February*, without any Year. 1053

DRYBRUGGE

Monastery.

Founded by *David*, King of *Scots*, for Canons, and endow'd with the Churches of *Drybrugge*, *Lanarke*, *Pedynane*, &c. with all Things appertaining to them, besides several Parcels of Land, and the Privilege of Timber in his Forests. 1054

DUNFERMELING

Monastery, 17 Miles from Edinburgh.

M*alcolm*, King of *Scots*, was the Founder, in Honor of the Undivided Trinity, and endow'd it with all the Lands and Towns of *Pardusfin*, *Pitnaureb*, *Pittecorthin*, *Petjaclachin*, *Lavar*, *Bolgin*, the Shire of *Kircaladunt*, the lesser *Innerefe*, all the Shire of *Fufriffe*, and *Muselburge*, with all Chapels, Tithes, Offerings, and all other appertaining to those Lands, Towns and Shires. 1055

David, King of *Scots*, confirm'd to this Abby all its Possessions, and added of his own several Possessions and Immunities.

BALMERNICH

Abby, in the County of Fyfe.

A*lexander*, King of *Scots*, founded this Abby of *Cistercian* Monks, and gave them all the Lands of *Cultrach* and *Balmerinach* in *Fyfe*, with their Appurtenances, as also *Jetkmure* in *Angus*, and nothing to be requir'd of them for the same, but only their Prayers. 1056

LONDORS

Monastery, on the Borders of Scotland.

⁵² **D***avid*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, Brother to the King of *Scots*, founded an Abby at *Londors*, of the Order of *Kelchoe*, in Honor of God, the Holy Virgin *Mary*, St. *Andrew*, and all Saints, and endow'd it with the Churches of *Londors*, *Dunde*, *Fintriche*, *Inverurin*, *Durnach*, *Prame*, *Radmuriel*, *Inchemabanin*, *Culsamuel*, and *Kelalemund*, with their Chapels, Lands, Tithes, and other Appurtenances.

ABERBROTHE

Abby.

W*illiam* King of *Scots*, founded this Abby, in Honor of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, and gave to the Monks, all the Shire of *Aberbrothy*, and the Church

Of the CISTERCIAN Monasteries.

DUGD.
Vol. 2.
Pag. 1057

THE Monastical Life flourish'd in it's Vigour in Scotland, and Monasteries of Monks were to be found in several Places, among the Rocks and deep Vales, praising the Lord in Hymns and Canticles.

St. David, King of Scots, the Son of the Godly Malcolm and the holy Margaret, founded 14 Monasteries, whereof six he gave to the Cistercian Order, viz. Melros or Maylros, on the Marshes and Bank of Twede; Macklin in Cuninghamsbire; Newbottle in Lothian; Kistlos, or Flower-Cell, in Moravesbire; Holme Coltram in Cumberland; Dundreb in Galloway.

Henry, surnamed the Heroick, Prince of Scotland, Son to St. David, founded Haddington, in Lothian.

St. Malcolm, surnam'd the Virgin, Grandson to King David, by his Son Henry, founded Cuper in Angus, Manner in Sterling, and Abermorenochton, afterwards enlarg'd by Queen Emirgard.

William, King of Scots, surnam'd the Lion, Brother to King Malcolm the Chaste, founded Balmerinock in Fife.

Patrick Dumbar, Earl of March, founded Coldstream, on the Marches.

Eufemia, Countess of March, built St. Botban's Monastery, near Lamermure. DUG Vol. 2 Pag.

Another Countess of March, whose Name is lost, founded Egles, on the Marches.

The Earl of Fife founded North-Berwick.

William Comin, Earl of Buchan, founded Deer in Brahan.

David Lindsay, Baron of Clemenste, founded the Monastery of Elcho, in Strathern, and went among many other Men of Quality to the Holy War, with St. Lewis King of France.

Sorlinus Maderd, Lord of Kentire, founded there the Monastery of Sandal.

Roland Macdonal, Prince of Galloway, founded there the Abby of Glenluce.

The Lady Devogilla Macdonal, Daughter to Alan, Governor of Britangin, founded the Monastery of Donxcent, near the River Mithe, four Miles from the Town of Dumfries.

John, Lord of Kirconel, founded Halywood. Besides the aforesaid Monasteries of Cistercians, there were some others in Scotland, the Names of whose Founders do not occur.



The End of the Second Volume.

DUGDALE'S

Monasticon Anglicanum,

ABRIDG'D in ENGLISH;

WITH
Considerable Improvements.

VOL. III.

ADDITIONS to the First Volume.

St. ANDREW'S
Church, at Rochester, pag. 31.

GANDULFUS, Bishop of Rochester, upon his Advancement to that Dignity, finding the Church of St. Andrew, in that City, ill serv'd by five Clergymen, to whom it had been committed; by the Consent of King William the Conqueror, and of the same, and with the Advice of Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, the aforesaid Clergymen consenting, and taking on them the habit of Religion, gather'd 60 Monks, and put them in Possession of the said Church, to serve God there for ever; settling their Maintenance out of the Possessions given to that Church, apart from his own. And further added for the Maintenance of them, of Strangers, and the Poor; also, of Servants he appointed to serve them; as had been done by Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, in that Church, the Churches of Wolsarich, Warentesford, Suthan, Wilmrinton, Chiselherst, Aisleford, Atheresfelde, Ferner, and Sturmuith; and the Altar of St. Nicholas, which was Parochial in the Church of St. Andrew the Apostle, together with the Church of St. Margaret, depending on the same.

He also assign'd Lands, Tithes, and Possessions, apart from the Bishops, for the Monks. He also gave them out of his own Share, from Waldeham, Frenesbiry, Denitun, Suthsute, and Stocher, 16 Pheasants, 30 Geese, 300 Hens, 1000 Lampreys, 1000 Eggs, 4 Salmom, and 60 Sheaves of the finest Wheat; and from Stoches a Hoop of Oats, and half the Fish and Eggs. And from Lambeth half a Thousand of Lampreys; from Hadenham the Value of 20 Shillings of Fish. And in case any should violate this Donation, he left the following Curse upon them, viz. That the Lord would add, that above all their other Iniquities, and unless they made Reparation, that they might be blotted out of the Book of the Living, and not written among the Just; and on the Day of just and eternal Retribution, they might undergo the Sentence of rigorous Revenge, among those plac'd on the left Hand. Amen, Amen, Amen. This done in the Year 1089.

The Charter of Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, recites and confirms that of his Predecessor Anselm, both of them ratifying the Donations made to this Church of St. Andrew, at Rochester. That of King Henry II. does the same, and is dated at Northingham, without Day, or Year.

An. 1197, the Monks of Rochester made an exchange with Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, giving him the Manor and Church of Lambeth, with all their Appurtenances, as well there, as in Southwark and London, saying to the Bishop of Rochester, half

the Liberty of *London*; and excepting a Mill against the Tower of *London*, and the Marsh of *Green*, for the Manor of *Darent*, with the Church and the Chappel of *Helles*, &c.

HOLY TRINITY

Cathedral, at Norwich, pag. 413.

5. **M**ANY Deeds, Grants, and other Vouchers belonging to this Church, being worn out with Age, and others having been damag'd in the Scuffle with the Citizens of *Norwich*; *John*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, caus'd the same to be fairly transcrib'd, in due Form, examining the same in the Presence of all Parties concern'd, upon Oath, and ratifying and confirming the Authentick Copies; in which are recited the Charters of *Herebert*, Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

6. That of *Herebert*, Bishop of *Norwich*, sets forth; that he first built the Cathedral at *Norwich*, and appointed it the See for *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, placing Monks there, never to be remov'd, by the Consent and Advice of King *William Rufus*, his Brother King *Henry*, and *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and for the Maintenance of the Monks, he assign'd the Offerings and Burials in their Church, the Fair granted them by King *William*, the Tithes of their Manors, excepting those he had given to his Chaplains, with many Lands, Churches, Mills, &c. mention'd in his said Charter.

The other Charter above mention'd, of *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, confirms the former of Bishop *Herebert*, and is dated 1281.

King *Henry I*, by his Charter, confirm'd to these Monks the Grant made them by *Ralph Fitz-Godrick*, of his Land at *Neuton*, with the usual Immunities.

St. PETER's

Abby, at Glocester, pag. 120.

7. **A**NNO 1138, King *Stephen*, by his Charter, confirm'd to this Church all Donations made by his Barons, and before confirm'd by his Predecessors, particularly reciting all the Lands, Churches, and other Possessions.

St. MARY's

Monastery, at York, pag. 395.

9. **I**VO Tailleboise, whose Male Line being extinct, by the Females was Progenitor of the Families of *Werke*, *Fauconberge*, *Twenge*, and *Beleme*, gave to the Monks of this Monastery, half his Lordship of *Cherkaby Stephan*, and of the Church of that Town, with the Tithe; two Plow Lands, and his Tithes at *Wyntun*, the Churches of *Cherkaby-Kindale*, *Everseam*, and *Cherkaby-Lonnesdale*, with their Appurtenances, the Town of *Hutton*, the Churches of *Bethome*, *Burton*, and *Clepcann*, with some other Lands.

WHERWELL

Nunnery, pag. 258.

POPE Gregory IX, by his Bull, dated 1221, confirm'd all Grants made to these Nuns, or to be made of any Lands, Churches, or other Possessions reciting many of the same; ordaining that the Order of *St. Benedict* should ever continue to be observ'd there, exempting them from paying Tithes of their own Cattel; and granting them Liberty to receive free Women, that were not under Subjection, and desir'd to retire from the World into their Monastery; forbidding any, after Profession made, to depart without Leave of the Abbess; with other Privileges, to the same Effect, as have been seen in the like Bulls.

WALLINGFORD

Monastery, pag. 327.

Nigellus d' Aubigny gave to the Monks of *St. Albans* 10 Hides of Land, and the Church of *West Henreth*, and Lands to the Value of 50 Shillings per Annum, at *Waryngforth*, for the enlarging of the Foundation, without the West Part of the Church and Gates of the Priory. *Alan Clopote*, gave to the Monks of the Holy Trinity, at *Wallingford*, his Meadow at *Clopote*, on the East Side of the Castle, before the Postern thereof. *Jocekin*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, and the Dean and Chapter of that Church, in two several Deeds, the latter of them dated 1243, recite and confirm all Donations made to this Monastery.

WILBERFOSS

Nunnery, pag. 525.

GEORGE, Duke of *Clarence*, confirm'd to these Nuns the Grant of *Jordan Fitz-Gilbert* of the Church of *Wilberfoss*, and the Chappel of *Neuton*, with their Appurtenances; as also that of *Alan Fitz-Hel* of his Hall, and some Lands upon *Derwent*, near *Catton*; and this the said George says he does, in Patron of the said Church, and Founder of the Monastery, reciting the Deed of the two Donors aforesaid.

STUDLEY

Nunnery, pag. 487.

THE Charter of the First of King *Richard I* says, this Church was founded by *Thom St. Waleric*, and that the Honor of *Studley*, of which that Church was a Part, being escheated into the Hands of his Progenitors, and of course the Avowson of that Church, he had approv'd of the choice made of *Elizabeth Fremental*, for Prior there.

SANFOR

SANFORD, alias LITLEMORE
Nunnery, in Berkshire, pag. 482.

ROGER THOERY gave to this Nunnery twenty Acres of his Lordship above *Moderul*; Roger Sanford, the third Part of the Island at *Keniton*, between *Keniton* and *Sanford*, and by another Deed the Lands of *Begey*; Thomas Bussel, Ann. 1254, one Rood Land at *Sanford*, which he says, was sixteen Acres and a Half.

Robert, Abbot of *Abingdon*, and the Monks of that Monastery, confirm'd to these Nuns of *St. Nicholas*, at *Sanford*, all the Tithes of *Reyworth*, in *Berkshire*, being the Gift of *Thomas Sanford*. Roger Quincy, Earl of *Winchester*, remitted to them the Duty of appearing every three Weeks at his Court at *Chinnore*; Geoffrey Wancy gave them some Land at *Lewartone*, and calls them the Nuns of *St. Mary*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Edmund*, at *Sanford*; William Wancy granted to them, by the Name of *St. Nicholas of Litlemore* all his Pasture of the Down of *Lewartone*, without Pupplic; Geoffrey, the Son of William aforesaid, confirm'd the same.

Geoffrey Tapping gave all his Land at *Lewartone*. The Bull of the second year of Pope Innocent IV. grants an Indulgence of ten Days of enjoy'd Penance to all such as should for three years, from the Date thereof, contribute towards building of the Church of these Nuns.

GROSMUNT

Priory, in Yorkshire, pag. 597.

JOHANNA, the Daughter of William Fossart, and Wife of Robert Torneham, gave to the Monks of *Grosnunt* one Mansion in the Forest of *Eggeton*, between *Eggeton* and *Cukelwald*, in length above the Water seven *Quarentenes*, and three and a half towards the Mountain, each *Quarentene* was twenty Perches, and her Deed expresses that every Perch in measuring them was to be of twenty Foot, so that the Brothers should there have 200 Acres about their House, with all necessaries that the Forest would afford; she also gave them the Mill at *Eggeton*, and the Fishery there, with other Lands and Possessions.

Robert Torneham aforesaid, in a separate Deed recites and confirms all Grants made by his said Wife Johanna to these Monks; and by another Deed he confirms to them another hundred Acres of Land.

CRESSEWELLE

Priory, in Herefordshire, pag. 505.

WALTER LACY gave to the House of *St. Mary* of *Cresswelle*, and to the Prior of the Order of *Grandimont*, and to the ten Brothers Chaplains residing there, and three Brothers Clerks, 204 Acres of Land, in his Wood of *Han*, describing the extent of the same. Peter, Bishop of *Hereford*, Ann. 1250, having bought Lands of these Monks to

the value of 550 Marks, pass'd to them his Deed, that in case he or his Successors should be impleaded out of those Lands, the said Monks should not be oblig'd to defend them beyond the value of the said 550 Marks.

MISSENDEN

Priory, in Oxfordshire, pag. 542.

JOHANNA Pedinton, by her Deed sets forth, that Ralph, the Hermit, had, by the consent of her Husband Guido Rybale, built the Hermitage at *Musfellow*, and the Chapel of the *Holy Cross*, and possess'd the same, which he afterwards gave to the Canons of *Missenden*, which Donation she and her Son Thomas confirm'd, with all that belong'd to it, being certain Tithes and other Revenues. Albricus, Earl of *Damarun*, confirm'd the said Grant, as did Simon Gerard-mulin, with some Additions.

EWENNY

Priory, a Cell to the Abby of *St. Peter* at *Glocester*.

Gilbert Turbervill, by his Deed, confirms all Grants made by his Ancesters to these Monks, wherein are some Liberties, as in other the like Donations.

BLITHE

Priory, in Nottinghamshire, p. 553.

THE Bull of Pope Honorius, dated the 10th year of his Pontificate, confirms to the Rector and Brothers of the House of *St. John Evangelist*, without *Blithe*, all the Possessions conferr'd on them by their Founder W. Cressy, or others, taking them into his own special Protection, and exempting them from paying of Tithes for their Orchards, Copses, or Cattel.

William Giffard, Archbishop of *York*, making his Visitation in this Priory, Ann. 1277, ordain'd, That the divine Office should be decently perform'd there at the proper Hours, as in other Monasteries, and to that end gave them a Clock; that the Prior should rule there as was practis'd in other Monasteries; that Silence should be observ'd at the proper Times; that the Accounts should be stated before the discreetest Men of the House twice a year; that the Prior should manage Affairs of Consequence by the Advice of the Monks, and that none should utter any impertinent Words; that no Monk should appropriate to himself any part of Offerings, or presume to go out of the House without Leave; that Hospitality and Alms should be exercis'd as formerly, &c.

BUSTLE-

BUSTLESHAM

Abby, in Berkshire.

21. THE Charter of the 29th of King Henry VIII, which is of a very great length, sets forth, That out of his great Devotion towards God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, he had thought fit again to found and erect a Monastery of one Abbot and thirteen Monks of the Order of St. Benedict, in the same Place where lately had stood the Priory of *Bisbam*, alias *Bisbam Montague*, alias *Bustlesham*, in the County of *Berk*, which Priory had been by him before dissolved; which Monastery so by him founded was to be call'd the Monastery of the Holy Trinity of King Henry VIII, at *Bustlesham*. For the founding of this Monastery, he accordingly gave to John Cordrey, Monk of the aforesaid Order, whom he had appointed Abbot, and to the other Monks, all the Lands, Houses, Bells and other things whatsoever, which had belong'd to the said Priory so suppress'd. The Consideration for preferring the aforesaid John Cordrey was, that he being Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter, at *Chertsey*, had surrender'd the same, with all its Possessions whatsoever into the said King's Hands, who therefore made him, and his Monks, a Body Corporate, and as such, to be capable of receiving, purchasing, or performing any other Acts, which Bodies Corporate are enabled to do. That the said Abbot and his Successors might use a Bishop's Mitre. Then he descends to enumerate all the Possessions belonging before to the said Monastery which he restor'd to the said Monks, with those of *Chertsey* Abbey, and of the Priories of *Cardigan* and *Bethelbhart*, or *Bethelbellard* in *Carnarvonshire*, being many Lands in several Countries in *England* and *Wales*, as also in the City of *London*, besides the Reversion of other Lands, which had belong'd to other Monasteries, and which were then in Lease for twenty one years, with all the same Privileges and Immunities as the same had been before held by the said several Monasteries, and which were altogether rated or valu'd at 661 l. 14 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum; all which he gave to the aforesaid Abbot and Monks, to hold by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and for the yearly Rent of 72 l. 1 s. 5 d. under the Title of Tenths, to be paid into the Court of Augmentations, in full Satisfaction for all Services, Dues, &c. He further exempted the said Monastery from being Visited by any Person whatsoever, except himself, and his Heirs and Successors, discharging the aforesaid Abbot from the Payment of 661 l. 14 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ as First Fruits for the same, as due by Act of Parliament pass'd in the 26th Year of his Reign, from all Ecclesiastical Livings whatsoever; with this Proviso, that the same Exemption should not extend to any other succeeding Abbots, who paying the said First Fruits, should not be liable to the Tenths yearly, valu'd at 661. 3 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$, with a non obstante to the aforesaid Statute, or any other Law whatsoever. This Patent is dated at *Westminster*, the 18th Day of December, in the aforesaid 29th Year of the Reign of the said King Henry VIII.
22. 28.
- 29.

HOLY TRINITY

Monastery, at Lenton, pag. 648.

KING Stephen granted to the *Cluniack* Monks, the Church of the Holy Trinity, at *Lenton*, at the Request of *William Pearel*, and his Wife and Son.

HORKESLEY

Priory, a Cell to the Abby of Tefford.

Robert Fitz-Godebold gave to the *Cluniack* Monks of *Tefford* all the Churches belonging to them, with all their Appurtenances, upon Condition that the Monastery of *Tefford* should send as many Monks to serve God in the Church of St. Peter at *Horkesley*, as the Place could conveniently maintain, with the Revenues of all his other Churches, mention'd in his Deed.

Gilbert, Bishop of *London*, confirm'd the Donations of Robert Fitz-Robert, and Robert Fitz-Godebold; Robert, the Son of Philip, in the like manner, recites and confirms all the Grants of his Ancestors; and Hubert, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, confirm'd to these Monks the Church of *Wisetun*.

SIBETON

Abby, in Norfolk; p. 867.

Robert, the Son of *Walter de Cadome*, who came over with King *William the Conqueror*, An. 1066 held the Manor of *Horsford*, of Robert Malet, Earl of *Cornwall*, and Lord of the Manor of *Eye*, and built on his own Ground the Church of St. Peter at *Sibton*, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*. John Son to the said Robert, succeeded him in the Barony of *Horsford*; and falling sick, and calling to mind that he had made a Vow to build a Monastery of *Cistercians*, on account of the many Evils he had committed, as well in time of Peace, when he rule'd the Country, as in time of War, he conjur'd his Brother, and Heir *William*, to perform that Vow for him, which after the Death of John, he accordingly did, and founded the Church of the Monastery of St. Mary of *Sibton*, of the *Cistercian* Order, on his own Land, giving his Land of *Sibton* to the same Anne 1194, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. The Particulars of his Donation may be seen in his two Deeds; both of them confirm'd by *Margaret Cressy* his Daughter and Heiress.

In the 28th Year of King Henry VIII, when that King suppress'd the Religious Houses, and oblig'd all he could prevail on by Threats, or other Means, to surrender the same, *William*, Abbot of *Sibton*, in the County of *Suffolk*, and seven of the Monks, according to the Practice then in use, surrender'd unto *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, and Lord Marshal, and to *Anthony Rowe*, Esq. and *Nicholas Hare*, Gentleman, their said Monastery and all the Possessions whatsoever belonging to the same

me, for the use of the said Duke and his Heirs, pointing Thomas Heydon, Gentleman, and Robert Pinvery, their lawful Attorney, to give the said Ake, and the other two, Livery and Seisin of the me.

HOLMCOLTRAM

Abby, pag. 881.

David, King of Scots, confirm'd the Donation, made by his Son Henry to the Cistercian Monks, of Lands of Holcoltram, as also of a third Part of the me, by Alan Fitz-Waldif. The same was also done by Malcolm, King of Scots, Son to the aforesaid Henry. William de la Ferte, in the Reign of King Richard I, added up to these Monks all his Right and Title the Waste near Kirkbride. Anthony Lucy granted them Liberty to make use of any dead Wood for fuel, in his Wood of Alardale. King John, in the 11th Year of his Reign, gave them the Hermitage of St. Hilda, in his Forest of Englewade, with Pasture for 40 Cows, &c.

John, Bishop of Carlisle, in the Year 1304, granted licence to these Monks to build a Church or Chapel, in their Territory of Arloik, for their Tenants and other Inhabitants, within the Limits of Holcoltram, and the same to enjoy all Rights belonging to a Parish Church, and the Tithes, and all other Obventions due to it as such, to be with it for ever annex'd and appropriated to them, and their Successors; saving the decent Service and Charge of the same, entirely upon the Consciences of the Monks and Abbots, and accordingly exempting it from the visitation of the Archdeacons, or any others. The said Church to be serv'd by a secular Priest of their choosing, to be presented to the Bishop, and by him admitted without any Difficulty; and to be by them remov'd upon any just Cause. The said Priest to be allow'd by them, for his maintenance, 4 l. per Annum, with an House and Curtilage. The said Priest to be oblig'd to have Recourse, in all Cases, where any thing is to be corrected or approv'd, to the Chapter of Alldale, in such Cases as appertain'd to the Bishop's Jurisdiction, and reverently to perform such Injunctions, as he should here receive, and to pay the Bishop, in Token of subjection, half a Mark yearly; and to the Archdeacon, when he went his Visitation, 40 Pence for Procurations, both the said Sums out of his early Allowance of 4 l. per Annum.

Richard Lucy confirm'd the Grant of Hugh Morvill, of the Church of Burg; as did Johanna, the Daughter of the said Hugh. Thomas, the Son of Cospatrick, gave the Farm of Flemingby, with all its Appurtenances, except the Land of Waitecrofts, assigning the Bounds thereof, and Pasture without those Limits.

Cecily, Countess of Albemarle, confirm'd the Donation of Cospatrick, the Son of Orm, of half the Town of Kelson. Gilbert Culwenne confirm'd all Grants of his Predecessors. Johanna, Daughter and Heiress of Adam Millon, and Wife of John Hodelifson, gave all the Land of Kibelay. Thomas Multon, in his Deed, recites and confirms all the Grants of his Ancestors.

William, Earl of Albemarle, gave to these Monks a Forge at Winesel, Fuel from his Wood, for the use of that Forge, and a Mine at Eyremond. The Charter of William, King of Scots, confirm'd to them the Lands in Galloway, given them by Walter Berkley, his

Chamberlain. Christian, Bishop of Candida Casa, enjoins all Persons to maintain the Monks in their Possession of the Farm call'd Kirkewenny, and excommunicates any that shall disturb their Possession. Robert, King of Scots, for the good of his Father's Soul, whose Body lay bury'd at Holcoltram, remitted to the Monks the Sum of 10 l. per Annum they us'd to pay him for their Lands in the County of Galloway. Pope Lucius the 3d, by his Bull bearing Date 1185, confirm'd to those Monks all the Possessions confer'd on them by their several Benefactors, some whereof were in Ireland, as well as in England, and added such Privileges as have been often mention'd in speaking of other Monasteries.

St. MARY CROKESDEN

Abby, pag. 914.

Bertram Verdun founded this Monastery of the Vale of St. Mary, at Crokesden, and endow'd it with all his Land at Crokesden, upon Condition, that the Abby should ever remain within that Territory of his Patrimony. He added other Lands, mention'd in his Deed, as also the Churches of Alverton, and Tokyby, with their Appurtenances; the whole free from any Exactions, and enjoying his Heirs not to disturb the said Monks in the Possession thereof.

PETERBURG

Cathedral and Monastery, in Northamptonshire, pag. 70.

The History of the Foundation of this Monastery, was most curiously painted on the Glass Windows, on the West Side of the Cloister, with these English Verses explaining the same.

"KING Peada a Paynim, as writing sayth,
Got these five children of Christen Fayth.

"Kyneburga and Keneswita, as I reade,
Peada, Wlfer and Etheldred.

"The noble King Peada, by God's Grace,
Was the first Founder of this place.

"By Queene Ermenild had King Wlfer.
These twae Sonnes that yee see here.

"Wlfade went forth, as he was wont,
In the Forest, the Hart to hunt.

"Fro all his Men Wlfade is gone,
And suyeth, himself, the Hart alone.

"The Harte brought Wulfade to a Well,
That was besides St. Chad's Cell.

"Wlfade asked of St. Chad,
Where is the Harte that me hath lad?

"Wlfade prayeth Chad, that gofly leach,
The faith of Christ him for to teach.

" St. Chad teacheth *Wifade* the fayth,
 " And words of Baptisme over him fayth.

" St. Chad devoutly to Messe him dight,
 " And shrived *Wifade* Christ his Knight.

" *Wifade* stayed with St. Chad that Day,
 " And bad him for his Brother *Rufine* pray.

" *Wifade* told his Brother *Rufine*,
 " How he was Christned by Chad's Doctrine.

" *Rufine* said to *Wifade* againe,
 " Christned also would I bee fayne.

" *Wifade* *Rufine* to St. Chad brought,
 " And Chad with Love of Christ him taught.

" *Rufine* is Christned of St. Chad, I wis,
 " And *Wifade*, his Brother, his Fader is.

" *Werode*, Steward to King *Wifere*,
 " Told his Sonnes both Christned were.

" To Chad's Cell *Wifere* gan go,
 " And *Werode* brought him hitherto.

" Into the Chappell entred the King,
 " And found his Sonnes Christ worshippinge.

" *Wifere*, in woodneffe, his Sword outdrew,
 " And both his Sonnes anon he slew.

" King *Wifere* with *Werode* tho,
 " Buried in Grave his Sonnes two.

" *Werode* for vengeance his own flesh tare,
 " The Devil him strangled, and to Hell bare.

" *Wifere* for sorrow was sick,
 " In Bed he lay a dead man like.

" St. *Ermenild*, that blessed Queen,
 " Counsell'd *Wifere* to shrive him cleane.

" *Wifere* contrite shrift him to Chad,
 " As *Ermenild* his Wife him counsell'd had.

" Chad bad *Wifere*, for his sinne,
 " Abbies to found this rewme within.

" *Wifere* in haste performed then
 " To build what *Peada* his Brother began.

" The Abbot *Saxulfe*, with his Monks there,
 " Did worship to King *Wifere*.

" *Wifere* indu'd, with great Devotion,
 " The Abby of *Burgh* with great Possession.

" The third Brother, King *Etheldred*,
 " Confirm'd both his Brothers deed

" *Saxulfe*, that here first Abbot was,
 " For anchoris at *Thorney* made a place.

" After came *Danes* and *Burgh* brent,
 " And slew the Monks er they went.

" Fourscore Years and Sixteene,
 " Stood *Burgh* destroyed by *Danes* teene.

" Then *Athelwold*, the Bishop of *Wilton*,
 " Was micle vext in contemplation.

" To build some Cloister was his intent;
 " Yet where, or how, had no revelement.

" An Angel appeared to him, by God's lore,
 " And bad him this Place to restore.

" St. *Athelwold* to King *Edgar* went,
 " And prayed him to help his intent.

" *Edgar* bad *Athelwold* that work begin,
 " And him to help he would not linne.

" Thus *Edgar* and *Athelwold* restored this Place,
 " God save it and keep it for his grace.

BERKING

Nunnery, in Essex, pag. 80.

*From an ancient English Manuscript in
 the Cotton Library.*

This is the Charche longynge to the office
 of Celereffe of the Monasterye of *Bar-
 kinge*, as hereafter followeth.

The Arrerages.

" First she must luke, whanne she commethe into
 " here office, what is owynge to the said Office
 " by divers fermours and rente-gederers, and see
 " that it be paid as soon as she may.

Warle.

" And thenne must she receive yerly of the col-
 " lectore of *Werley*, at the fest of St. *Michell*, l. s. and
 " and of the same collectore, at the fest of *Ester*
 " l. s.

Bulfanne.

" And also of the collector of *Bulfanne* yerly, at the
 " fest of St. *Michell*, l. s.
 " And also of the same collector their yerly, at the
 " fest of *Ester*, l. s.

Mockinge.

" And also of the collector of *Mockinge*, at the two
 " termes aforefaid, iiii l.
 " And also of the termes ther, at the said two
 " termes, lx s.

Hockley.

" And also of the collector of *Hockley*, at the fest
 " of *Michelmessie* and *Ester*, by even portions, x. l.

Tollesbury.

" And also of the collector of *Tollesbury*, at the
 " said two festis, by even portion - -

Wigberewe.

" And also of the collector of *Wigberewe*, at the
 " said two festis by even portion, x. l.

Gynge at Stone.

" And also the collector *Gynge at Stone*, at the said two festis, by even portion, x. l. viii. s.

Slapton.

" And also of the collector of *Slapton*, at the said two festis, by even portions, viii. l.

Lythlington.

" And also of the fermour of *Lythlington*, at the said two festis, by even portion, xvi. l.

Uphall.

" And also of the fermour of *Uphall*, by yere, vi. l. xiii. s. iv. d.

Dunnesball.

" And also the fermour of *Dunnesball*, by the yere, lvi. s. viii. d.

Wanynges.

" And also of the fermour of *Wanynges*, by the yere, iv. l. x. s.

Barkinge.

" And also of the collector of the rentis and fermes of *Barkinge*, and *Dagenham*, to the longing to the said office, by the yere, xii. l. xviii. s.

London.

" And also of the Chanons of seynt *Powles* in *London*, for a yerely rent, by the yere, xxii. s.
" And of the prior and covent of seynt *Bartholomew's* in *London*, by the yere, xvii. s.
" And of *John Goldington*, for a yerely rent of diverse tenementis at seynt *Mary-Schorehogge* in *London*, by yere, xxii. d. And she shuld receive yerely xxiii. s. iv. d. of a tenement in *fynday stret* in *London*; but it is not known wher it stonds. And she shuld receive yerely, xxx s. of the rent of *Tybourne*; but it is not paid.

The Issues of the Larder.

" And also she must be charged with all the oxkeynes that she selleth; and of all the inwardes of the oxen; and with all the tallowe that she selleth, comming of hyr Oxen; and also of every melle of the beofe that she selleth; and all these be called the issues of the Larder.

The foreyn receyte.

" And also yf she sell ony hey at ony ferme longynge to her Office, she must charge herselfe therewith, and is called a foreyn receyte.
" Some *totalis* of all the said charche

Beyinge of Creynys.

" Wher of that parte of the said some sche must purvey yerely for three quarters maltes for the tounes of *St. Alburgh* and *Christmase*, eche of them xii. bushel, and than must sche pay to the brewer of eache toun xx d. And then must sche purvey for a quarter and seven bushels of whete for pitaunce of *William Dune*, *dame Maute Loveland*, *dame Alice Merton*, *dame Maute the Kinges Daughter*: And for russeaulx in *Lenton*, and to bake with elys on schar Thursday. And then must sche pay to the Baker for baking of every pitaunce vi d. And also sche must purvey for two bushel of greyne peece for the covent in *Lenton* every yere. And then sche must purvey for one bushel of greyne beanes for the covent agent *Miffomer*.

Beyinge of store.

" And sche must purvey for xxii good oxen by the yere fore covent.

Providence for Advent and Lenton.

" Also sche must purvey for two cadys of heryngs that be rede for the covent in *Advent*: and for vii Cades of red herynge for the covent in *Lenton*; and also for three berel of white herynge for the covent in *Lentyn*: And also sche must purvey for xii C. lib. almondes for the covent in *Lentyn*, and for xviii salt fish for the covent in *Lentyn*, and for xiv or ellys xv salt salmones for the said covent in *Lentyn*: and for three peces and xxiv l. fyggys: and one pece reylenes for the covent in *Lenton*: and also for xxviii l. ryse for the covent in *Lenton*: and for viii galons mustard for the covent.

Ruscheaw sylver.

" And also sche must pay to every lady of the covent, and also to the Priorisse, to two celeresse and kechener, for their doubls, for their ruscheaw sylver, by evi. times payable in the yere to every lady, and doubill at eche time ob. but it is paid nowe but at two times, that is to say, at *Ester* and *Michelmes*: also sche must pay to every lady of the covent, and to the said four doubles, to eche lady, and double ii d. for their cripsis and crum-cakes alway payd at *Shroftyd*.

Anniverfaryes.

" And also sche must pay for v anniverfaryes, that is to say, fir *William Vicar*, *dame Alys Merton*, *dame Maute the King's Daughter*, *dame Maute Loveland*, and *William Dune*; and also to purvey for xii gallons of good ale for the pittance of *William* at the day of *Anniverfary*.

Offerings and wages and gyses of the Sellaris.

" And also sche must pay in offering to two celeresses by yere xii d. and then shall sche pay to steward of Household, what tyme he brynght home money from the courtis, at eche tyme xx d. and then shall sche gyve to the steward of Household at *Christtymes* xx d. and to my ladys gentyllwoman xx d. and to every gentelman xvi d. and to every yeman as it pleaseth her for to do, and gromes in like case; and then must sche bye fuger loofe for my lady at *Christtymes*; and also sche must pay to hyr Clerk for his wages thirteen shillings four pence: to hir yoman cook twenty six shillings eight pence: and she shall pay for a gown to her grome coke and her poding wief, by the yere, ii s.

Pitance of the covent.

" And also sche must purvey for iii casse of mul-ton for the covent, for the pitaunce of fir *William Vicar*: also sche must purvey for a pece of whete, and iii gallons melke for firmete on seynt *Alburgh's* daye: Also she must purvey iv bacon hogis for the covent, for pitaunce of *dame Alys Merton*, and *dame Maute the King's daughter*, at ii times in wynter: and sche must by vi greys, six soweys for the covent, and also vi inwardys, c. egges to make white podings, also bred, pepir, saferon for the same podinges: also to purvey iii gallons gude ale for besons. And also to purvey marybones to make white wortys for the covent: and then must sche purvey at seynt *Andrewes* tid a pitaunce of fyfche for my lady and the covent: and then must sche pay at *Shoftyde* to every lady of the covent, and

"and to iv doubles for ther cripis, and for ther crumcakes to every lady and doubill ii d. and thanne must sche purvey for my lady Abbes against Shroftyd viii chekenes: also bonnes for the covent at Shroftyd: also iiij galons melke for the covent the same tyme: and yen must sche purvey for every sonday in Lenten pitaunce fische for the covent: and also to be sure of xx stubble elles and lx schafte eles to bake for the covent on shere thurday: and also one potel tyre for my ladye Abbes the same day, and two galons of rede wyne for the covent the same day: and also to purvey three galons of good ale for the covent every weke in Lenten, and to have one galone red wyne for the covent on Ester even: and also to purvey for three casse of mulston for the covent, for the pitaunce of William Dun: and also to purvey for every lady of the covent, and v double to every lady and double di. gosse delivered at the fest of the Assumption of our lady.

Eysilver.

"And also sche must pay to xxxvii ladies of the covent for ther eysilver fro Michelmes tyll Allhallow daye, to every lady by the weke, i d. ob. and then to every lady by the weke fro Allhallow day till Advent, i d. ob. q. and then to every lady by the wege fro Advent sonday till Childermas day, i d. q. and then to every lady for the same eysilver be the weke fro Childermas unto Ach-wednesday i d. ob. q. and then fro Ester unto Michelmasse to every lady be the weke i d. ob. and then must sche pay to eche lady for the eysilver for eche vigil falling within the yere ob. and then must sche pay to the priorie eche weke in the yere, except Lenten xxxii. egges, or elles ii d. ob. q. in money for them every weke, except iiij weke in Advent in the wheche sche shall not pay but xvi. egges be the weke: and also sche must pay to the said priorie for every vigil fallinge within the yere viii egges, or elles, ob. dim. q. and iiij part of q. in money for the same.

Byeing of Butter.

"And then must sche purvey for fest butter of seynt Alburgh for xxxvii lades, iiij doubles, that is to said, the prioreffe, ii celareffys, and the kechenere, to every lady and double i cobet, every disch contenyng iii cobettes: and then must sche pay to the said lades and doubles for the storryng butter by v tymes in the yere, that is to wite, in Advent, and iii tymes after Christmas, to eche lady and double at every ob. and also sche must purvey for the said lades and doubles for the fest butter at Ester and Whitsontide, lyk as sche did at seynt Alburghs tyde: also sche must purvey for the said lades and covent, and the said iiij doubles, and the Priory for ther fourtynht butter fro Trinitie sonday unto holy Roude daye, that is to seyde, to every lady, double, and priory, at eche fourtynht betweene the said two festes i cobette butter, iii cobetts making a disch: and also sche must purvey to the said lades with their doubles to the fest butter of Assumption of our lady, to every lady and double i cobet butter.

Hyringe of Pastur.

"And then must sche be sure of pasture for her oxen in tym of yere, as her servants can enforme her.

Mowing and making of heye.

"And also to see her heye be mowe, and made in time of the yere, as veryng requeryth.

Cosy of reparations.

"And thanne must sche see that all manner of Houses within her office be sufficiently repayed as well without as byr fyrmes, manners, as within the Monastery.

This ys the forme of brening of the Celareffe beofe, first the clerke shall enter into her boke as followeth.

"The saturday the xx daye of September she answereth of iiij or v messes remayning in store of the last weke before, and of lxiiij messes of beofe comyng of an oxe slayn that same weke: and also sche must answer of iiij. xx. messes of beofe by hyr boughte of the covente, of that they lesse be hynd of their lyvere paying for every Messe j. d. ob. las in all by j. d. ob. Summa cxlvij messe, therof delyvered to eche Lady of the covent for iij daye in the weke iij messe of beofe, that is sondaye tewesday, and thursday: and thanne shall sche pay to the priory for the seid iij dayes vi messes of beof, for eche day ij messe: and yf there fall no vigill in the sayd iij Days, and whene there falleth a vigill in any of the iij seid dayes, for that day sche schall pay no beof: and the next saturday she must loke what beof, every household will have, and hereafter must sche purvey her beofe in the market for she shall sleigh but every fortnight an yf sche be a good huswyff.

The levery of red Herynge in Advent.

"First sche schall delyvere to each lady of the covent every weke in Advent for monday and wedynsday, for eche day to every lady iij heringes: and to every priory every weke in Advent for the sayd iij days viij heryngs.

The Levery of Almond, Ryffe, Fygge, and Reyffons in Lenten.

"First to my lady Abbesse in Almonds for Advent and Lenteyn, iiij. l. and to every lady of the covent for Advent and Lenten ij. l. Almonds, and to the prioreffe ij. celareffes and kechenere for their doubell to each doubell ij. l.

Ryffe.

"And eche lady of the covent for all the Lenten D. l. ryffe, and eche of the said iij double to eche double for all the Lenten D. l. ryffe.

Fygge and Reyffons.

"And eche lady of the covent for every weke in Lenten, j. l. fyges and reyffons, and eche of the said iij doubles every weke in Lenten j. l. fyge and reyffons, and to the priory every weke j. l. fyges and reyffons.

Levery of Herynge.

"And to every lady of the covent for every day in the weke in Lenten iij heryngs rede and white, that is every lady xxviij heryngs be de weke, and to the priory be v. days in the weke, each day iij heryngs of the said v. days, that is, monday tewesday, wedynsday, thursday, and saturday: and the sonday they receyve fische, and for the fryday fygs and reyffons.

Levery of salt fische.

"And to every lady of the covent in Lenten eche other weke one messe salt fisch, and to the prioreffe, ii celareffes and kechenere for the double eche other weke in Lenten, to eche double messe salt fisch: and to the priory eche other weke

weke in Lentten, to eche double i messe salt fisch; and to the priory eche other weke in Lentton ii messe salt fisch, every salt fisch conteyning vii messe.

Levery of salt Salmon.

" And to every lady of the covent in Lentten eche other weke i messe of salt Salmon: and in likewyse to eche of the said iii doubles i messe salmon; and in lykewyse eche other weke to the priorye ii messe of salmon yeldyng ix. messe.

The levery of Sowse.

" Be it remembred that the celereffe must se that every lady of the covent have hyr levery of sowse fro my lady Abbesse kychen at Martynmesse tyme; and every lady to have three thynges; that is to sey, the cheke, the ere, and the fote, is a levery; the groyne and two fete ys anodyr leveray, soe a hoole hoggs sowse shall serve three ladyes. And thanne must sche have for three doubles in lyke wyse, to every double three thynges; and the three doubles be the priorisse, the high celereffe, and the kychener; the under celereffe schall not have of double: and then must gyff to every lady and double aforefaid of lowce of hyre owne provisiōne two thyngs to every lady; so that a hoole hogg sowse do serve our ladyes.

Pitaunce Porke.

" Also sche must remember to ask for the covent at my lady Abbesse kychin at Martynmesse pitaunce porke for every lady one messe, an for our doubles, that is to sey, the priorisse, two celereffes, and the kychener, to every double one messe: and then must sche purvey pitaunce porke for the covent, wheche longeth to hyr owne office, for to doo at two tymes in wynter, and that is, ones for dame *Alis Merton*, and another for dame *Merte* the King's daughter, at eche tyme to every lady one messe, and eche double one messe; and every hogge shall yelde xx messe.

Pitaunce Mutton.

" And also sche must aske for the covent, at my lady Abbesse kychin pitaunce mutton three times in the yere, between the Assumption of our lady and Michelmasse, at eche tyme to every lady one messe, and to the priorisse, the high celereffe, and to the kychener for three doubles, for every double one messe, and every mutton shall yelde ii messe. And then must sche purvey for pitaunce mutton for the covent wheche longeth to hyr owne Office to doo at two tymes in the yere, that is, ones for Sir *William Vicar*, and another tyme for *William Dune*; to every lady and double aforefaid, one messe mutton at eche tym, every mutton yeldyng xii messe.

Soper Eggs.

" And the under celereffe must remember at eche principal fest, that my lady sytted in the fraytoye; that is to wit, five tymes in the yere, at eche tyme schall aske the clerke of the kychen soper eggs for the covent, and that is, *Estir*, *Wytontid*, the assumption of our lady, seynt *Alburgh*, and *Cristinmasse*, at eche tyme to every lady two Eggs, and eche double two egges, that is, the priorisse, the celereffe, and the kychener.

Russeaulx in Lenton.

" Also sche must remembir russeaulx in Lenton, that my Lady Abbesse have viii of the ----

Levery of Geesse and Hennes.

" Also to remember to aske at the kychyn at seynt *Alburgh* tyme, for every lady of the covent halfe a goole, and, for fix double for every double dim. goole, that is, the priorisse, two celereffe, the kychener, and two chaunteresse. Also to aske for the said fest of seynt *Alburgh*, of the said clerke for every lady of the covent, on henne, or elles a coke, and for ix doubles, to eche double a henne, or elles a coke, and the be iii prioreffes, the chaunteresses, ii celereffes, the kychener, and the ii freytouresses.

Leveray Bacon.

" Also to remember to aske the leveray Bacon for covent alweye before *Cristmasse*, at my lady abbesse kechyner, for every lady of the covent iii messe, and to iii doubles, to eche double iii messe, and that is, to the priorisse, the celerysse, and the kychener; and sche shall understand that a flytch of bacon contenigh x. messe.

Levery of Otemeale.

" Also to remember to deliver every lady of the covent every moneth in the yere, at eche tyme iii dishes of Otemelle. Deliver it to the covent coke for russhesols, for palme fundaye, xxi pounde figgys. Item, delyveryd to the seyde coke, on setherthurday viii pounde ryse. Item, delyveryd to the seyde coke for setherthurday xviii pounde almans. Memorandum, that a barrell of herring shuld contene a thousand herrings, and a cade of herryng fix hundreth, fix score to the hundreth.

BEVERLEY

Monastery, in Yorkshire, pag. 171.

The Charter of Privileges granted by King Athelstan, to St. John of Beverly, in the year of our Lord 925.

" YAT witen alle yat ever been
" Yat is charter heren and seen.
" Yat I ye King *Adelftan*
" Has yaten and given to seint *John*
" Of *Beverlike* yat fai now;
" Tol and *Theam* yat wit ye now.
" Sok and *Sake* over all yat land
" Yat is given into his hand,
" On ever ilks kinges qai,
" Be it all free yan and ay;
" Be it almoufend, be all free
" Wit ilke man and eeke wit mee.
" Yat will I (be him yat me scop)
" Bot til an Ercebiscope,
" And til ye seven minstre prestes
" Yat serves God ther saint *John* restes.
" Yat give I God and saint *John*,
" Her before you ever ilkan.
" All my herft corn in eldeel
" To uphold his minstre weel.
" Ya four threve (be heven kinge)
" Of ilka plough of *eftriding*:
" If it swa betid, or swa gaas
" Yat ani man her again taas,
" Be he baron, be he erle,
" Clare, prest, parson, or cherel;

" Na be he na yet ilke Gome,
 " I will forfaye yat he come.
 " (Yat wit ye weel or and or)
 " Til saint John mynstre dor;
 " And yar i will (swo Crist me red)
 " Yat he bet his misded,
 " Or be he cursed son on on
 " Wit all yat servis saint John.
 " Yif hit swa betid and swa es,
 " Yat ye man in mansing es:
 " I say you over fourty daghes,
 " Swilke yan be sain John laghes
 " Yat ye chapitel of Beverlike
 " Til ye scirif of Everlike
 " Send yair writ son anon,
 " Yat yis mansedman becan.
 " Ye scirref yan say i ye,
 " Witouten any writ one me
 " Sal minen him (swo Crist me red)
 " And into my prison lede,
 " And hald him (yat is my wilt)
 " Till he bet his misgilt.
 " If men reises newe laghes
 " In any oyer Kinges daghes,
 " Be yay fromed, be yay yemed
 " Wit yham of ye mynstree demed
 " Ye mercy of ye mildeed,
 " Gif i saint John, swo Crist me red,
 " Yif man be cald of limes or lif,
 " Or men challenges land in strif
 " Wit my Bodlack, wit writ of right
 " Ywil saint John have ye might.
 " Yat man yar for nought fight in feeld,
 " Now yet wit staf no with sheeld:
 " Bot twelve men will i yat it telle
 " Swo fall it be two heer ibelle.
 " And he yat him swo werne may
 " Overcomen be he ever and ay.
 " Als he in feld war overcomen,
 " Ye cravantise of him be nomen,
 " Yat yat I God and saint John
 " Her before iow ever ilkon.
 " If man be founden slan i drunkend,
 " Sterved on saint John rike, his aghen men
 " Withouten swike his akhen balilifs make ye fight,
 " Nan oyer coroner have ye might:
 " Swa milkel fredom give i ye,
 " Swa hert may think or eghe see.
 " Yat have I thought and forbiseen
 " I will yat yer ever been
 " Samenyng and mynstre lif
 " Last follike witouten strif
 " God help alle that ilk men
 " Yat helps to ye thowen. Amen.

RIPPON

Monastery, in Yorkshire, pag, 172.
The Charter granted by King Athelstan to St.
Wilfrid of Rippon.

" WYT all that es an es gan
 " Yat ik King Adelfstan
 " As gven als freliht as I may
 " And to ye capitell of seint Wilfrai,
 " Of my free devotion,
 " Yair pees ar Rippon
 " On ilke fide ye kyrke a mile
 " For all ill deeds, an ylke agyle
 " And within yair kirke yate
 " At ye stan yat Grithstole hate.
 " Within ye kirke dore and ye quare

" Yair have pees for les and mare,
 " Ilkan of yis fledes sal have pees
 " Of Fredmortel and ill deedes.
 " Yat yair don is, To, Tem,
 " With iren, and with water deme,
 " And yat ye land of seint Wilfrai
 " Of alkyn geld fre sal be ay.
 " At na nan at langes me to
 " In yair Herpsac sal have at do.
 " And for ik will at yai be save
 " I will at yai alkyn freedome have:
 " And in all thinges be als free
 " As hert may thynke or eygh may see
 " At te power of a kinge
 " Mafts make free any thyng.
 " And my seale have i sat yerto
 " For I will at na Man it undo.

BATH

Cathedral and Monastery, in Somersetshire, pag. 184.

" IT apperith in the booke of the Antiquitie
 " of the late Monastery of Bath, that King
 " Ofrie, in the yere of our Lord 676, Theodore the
 " being Archbishop of Cantuarbyri, did erect
 " Monastery of Nunnes at Bath, and Bertane w
 " the first Abbatisse thereof.
 " It apperith by a Charte that one Ethelmod,
 " great man, gave, by the leave of King Aedred,
 " Theodore the Archbishop of Cantuarbyris time, lan
 " to one Berneguid Abbatisse of Bath, and to o
 " Fulebure. The booke of the Antiquitie of t
 " Abby of Bath, makith no great mention of a
 " great notable doying of Offa King of the Merc
 " at Bathe.
 " The Prior of Bath told me, that after t
 " Nunnes time there were secular Chanons in
 " Peter's Church at Bath. Peradventure Offa Ki
 " of Merches set them there, for I have read th
 " Offa did a notable act at St. Peter's in Bath: or e
 " the Chanons com in after that the Danes had rac
 " the Nunnery there.
 " Eadgar was a great doer and benefactor to
 " Peters at Bath, in whose time, Monks were
 " Bathe, and syns, except Alfrans Erl of March, th
 " was a scourge of Monks, expellid then for a tyn
 " John, a phisitan born at Tours in France, a
 " made Bishop of Wells, did obtene of Henry I.
 " sette his Se at Bathe, and soe he had the Abb
 " lands gyven unto hym, and then he made a Mon
 " Prior there, dividing the old possessions of
 " Monastery with him. This John pull'd down
 " old Church of St. Peter at Bath, and erected a n
 " much fairer, and was buried in the middle
 " the Presbyteri thereof, whos image I saw ly
 " ther a nine yers fins, at the which tyme, all
 " Chirch that he made lay to wast, and was onroff
 " an weds grew about this John of Tours sepulch
 " This John of Tours erectid a palace at Bath, in
 " South-west fide of the Monastery of St. Peter
 " Bath; one great square tour of it, with ot
 " ruines, yet appere. I saw at the same tym
 " fair great Marble rumbe ther of a Bishop's
 " Bath, out of the wich they sayid that Oyle
 " distille, and likely, for his Body was embaur
 " plentifully. Ther were other divers bishops
 " ried ther.
 " Oliver King, bishop of Bath, began of late da
 " a right goodly new chirch at the west part of
 " old chirch of St. Peter, and finished a great

of it. The residue of it was syns made by the Prior of Bath, and especially by Gilbert the last Prior ther that spent a grete summe of mony in that Fabrike. Oliver King let almost all the old Chirch of St. Peters in Bath to go to ruine: the walls yet stand.

POLLESWORTH Monastery, in Warwickshire, p. 197.

IN the Wolde tyme the londe of Englonde was departyde abowt in mony kinges; for — one kinges toward the West, that had the name Egbricht, that was king of the countyes of Warwick, Worlseyttur, Colchestur, Arforse, Salysbery, Stafford, Darbyshire, Chiefturshire, Lancasturshire.

This Egbricht the kinge had on Son his Eyre that had the name Arnulfe, and a Dowhter that had the name Edith. This Arnulfe the Son of the kinge was a lepur and taken with many fore syknyffes that he himself migh uneth meve: wherefore the kinge his fadur an his lords made right great sorrow and fowhten meydissons all abowyt, and nothinge aveyled. Bort at the last there came a boschoppe, from Hyrelond towards the kings cowntre, that spoke with the kinge Egbricht, and counsylede him, that he shuld send his Son Arnulfe that was taken with so many syknyffes into Hyrelond to a wholly lady a Nune that was the dowgtur of a kinge of Cunoche, and was callyd Modwen, that heylid all manner of syknyffes of folke that to her came. And the kinge Egbricht, did after his counsell to send his sone Arnulfe into Hyrelond to sent Modwen that him reseyyvdy full gladly, and hylde him with hur a yeare and more in Hyrelond, and him heylid by the grace of Gode of all manner of syknyffes and fende him agyne into Englonde to his fadyr kinge Egbricht on the ferist chylde in all the world. And the kinge Egbricht send to sent Modwen that and she wold come into Englonde to him hee wold gyffe to hure londs and tenements with the which she hurself might make on Abby, for hur and hur sisters: and fowne after thys sendynge the king of Hyrelond, and theyse of Hyrelond fowgtur togedur an ich one of them dysryde, and flewe odor, soe that the howys of sent Modwen in Hyrelond was bronyd and dyslryde, and all the country about, for the wych cause sent Modwen toke with hur two of hur sisters and came into Englonde to kinge Egbricht and fonde Arnulfe that shee hadde helyde the kings sone one of the feyrt Kneytys of the worlde, and the kinge Egbricht for the wolenesse that was in sent Modwen betoke to hure his dowgtur Edyth to norych and to kepe, and to informe hur aftur the reule of sent Benett, and aftur to veyle his daughter of the boschoppe of Chetnir, and gaffe to the seyde sent Modwen a dwellynge place in the forest of Arduene, that was callyd Trensale there where sent Edyth and sent Lyne and sent Ofsbe were dwellyng togedur; levinge wholly live, and sone aftur sent Modwen send to the kinge Egbricht by Arnulfe his sone that he wold come at the leyft every yere on tyme for them to velyt, and that he wold gyffe to his dowgtur Edyth londes and tenements and a dwellyng place worwithe sche and her sisters might be susteyned God to serve; for mony dowgters of good folke were veyled in her company, and they had not worwyth they might be susteyned. Wherefore the kinge Egbricht made for to make a dwellyng place not far from Trensale there where

sent Modwen dwelled undyr a revar that was callyd Ancur upon a depnefs of watur that was callyd Poll and Worth, that is a worde of wold English that is as much as to say as wonyng: so that this Poll and Worth was callyd Polleworth: and there the kinge foundyt an Abbey in the honor of our lady, and guffe to the seid sent Edyth his dowgtur and to hur sisters certyn londys and tenements for them to susteyne at all deyes ond so werin in the wold tyme and yet been callyd in a booke that that is callyd Domisay. There were all the wolde townes in Englonde byn namyd, so as the Abbey of Polleworth with the apurtenauns namyd the lond of sent Edyth without odyr thinge there namyd. Then made king Egbricht to make his said dowhter Abbys of Polleworth, and from that tyme the seyde sent Edyth unto the conquest of Englonde of William Bastorde fro abbys to abbys were the possessions of ther howys holden fre and pure and perpetuall all deyes to them to holde.

Bot when William the Bastard came into Englonde and conquest the londe after that he had fleyne Harrold the kinge of Englonde, and the great party of the folke of this lond, so made hee to seyt a Parliament at London, and ordeyned there Pees to make in his londe: and to may that Pees he gaffe diverse londs and tenements to the folke that him served: among the which there were two knights swarn bredur, to the weche the kinge gove, that is to wytt, to sir Richard Marmyon the castyll of Tomworth, and the forren londys without and the Town of Tomworth that was in the tyme of the Conquest a wolrich at the water wend: and soe hee steide in the grace of the kinge that he him granted the towne of Tomworth and all the home that is called Wygginton-home the terme of his live. And for that that the aforeseyde abbey of Polleworth was within the pursute of the londys that the king him had gyffyn, so put out the seyde sir Roborte and schafyd away the abbys Ofsyth and all the Ladyes of the howys of Polleworth out of theyre abbey, so that the seyde abbys and hur nunnas the went unto the cell of Woldhyr and dwelled there well nigh a yere. And the tothyr swarne brodyr of sir Robert Marmyon was callyd Monsieur Gallere of Somerville, to whom the kinge gave Wychnore and Barton with apurtenauns, so that hit happannyd within a yeare aftur that the seyde sir Robert Marmyon made a greyte gadyringe at his Castill of Tomworth of yourlys and Barons and made to send for his swarne brodyr Monsieur Gallere of Somerville that he schulde come to him, an when the dey of the fest was passyd and schon went to theire reyft and the lord Marmyon was leyd in slepyng, so thire came byfore him that him was avyld a nunne with a croyse in her honde and seyde to hyme, yeld to me and to my sisters my londys and my tenements, the wech the king Egbricht my fadir me gaffe, or you shall have an evell End, so schall you goe into Hell. And for that you ne schuld this thinge forgeyte; the seyde lady him smote undyr the fide with the poynt of hur croyse, so vanished away, and the seyde Robert cryde with a right feyrefull cry, and continually cryde as a woyde man unto they Lordys that arboryd en his Castyll, and his swarne brodyr of Somerville came unto him, and he seyde to them the venture that was befallen to him by slepyng, and they foundon on his shetys bloddy of the syde of him that was woundit be the croyse, as if hee had been at a mortall baryll, for the wich wonde he might have no rest. Warfore they made him to be confessyd of a Pryft, and sethyn to avow to restore to feynt Edyth and bringe again

“ to the seyde ladyes what that he had of them
 “ takynne and borne away. And when he had
 “ makyn the avow his pennys feyffed, and they
 “ made him to lye in a new beyde, and he slepyd
 “ anon, and when hee wakynnyde hee feyld no man-
 “ ner of grevans. And the wonde that he had in
 “ his side of the croyse of sent *Edyth* was all woll
 “ without blemych, for why the seyde sir *Robert*
 “ *Marmyon* and all the odyr greute lordys that were
 “ at the gedyryng leght upon their horsen on the
 “ morrow betyme, and soe went they unto the cell
 “ of *Woldhyrre* and broght agyn the Abbys *Osyth* and
 “ hur sisturs unto theire abbey of *Pollysworth* an ref-
 “ towryd unto them there londys and tenements
 “ that he had of them unto the leyst alpurth of
 “ godys that he had takyn from them, and preyd
 “ them of pardon an obfolition: and moreover he
 “ preyed them that hee and his sworne brodyr of
 “ *Somervile* myght be bredur and myntenars of there
 “ howys from that dey furth, and that hee and his
 “ heyrys might be byrreyed there, and his brodyr
 “ of *Somervile* and his heyrys, for why sir *Robert*
 “ *Marmyon* chayne his bereying place for him and his
 “ heyrys in the chapitur of *Pollysworth*, and Monsieur
 “ *Galtire* of *Somervile* his berryinge for him and his
 “ heyrys in the clowster, so that the *Marmyons* and
 “ the *Somerviles* have theire bereynges before namyd,
 “ for there frendys byn byrreyed in the quere, and in
 “ the choppyll of our lady, an so indured sir *Robert*
 “ *Marmyon* and *Somervile* as avowes of the howys all
 “ the tyme of the live of *William the Bastard*, *William*
 “ his sone that was kinge, after that he was crownyd
 “ kinge so hyde hee a Parlement at *London* and cha-
 “ lynchyd diverse of his Barons there foundations and
 “ thereavowes of all the howson in *England* of religion
 “ there were they haddon croyses, ne that the seyde
 “ howson might not be put from the crone. Then
 “ he preyde to his lordys that his crone might be
 “ restoryd of that that was wrongfully takyn away
 “ in the tyme of his fodyr *William the Bastard*, and
 “ grantyd was by all the lordys then to the seyde
 “ kinge *William* and to his heyrys that all the how-
 “ son of religion there where the had don croyses be-
 “ longyd to the kinge and to his heyrys as avowes
 “ of the seyde howys, and that the seyde kinge and
 “ his heyris schulde have the avoydons and the van-
 “ tagyuns if it were without a pleyt unto the pleyt
 “ were reseyyvd of the kinge. And soe in this man-
 “ ner the lord *Marmyon* put fro the foundation and
 “ the avoery of the howys of *Pollysworth*, and all the
 “ grettist lordys of the lond in the same maner from
 “ there avoreys there where the haddyn croyses: but
 “ that tyme there was nothing spokyn of the croyses
 “ of whyte Monkys for that that there was not at that
 “ tyme in this lond but few howson of that reli-
 “ gion, and never the wodyn hyt was foundun that the
 “ were not Abbots perpetual, bot at the will of their
 “ covynt reasonabull. And for that this law and
 “ custome is not in the croysys of whyte monkys all
 “ be they of the foundation of the kinge himselfe
 “ or of odyr lordys, nothinge ne have they to doe,
 “ ne to take away ony thinge in the tyme when the
 “ whyte abbots dyne or beynge put done. And in
 “ the same maner it is in the croysys of white Cha-
 “ nons that the kinge ne non odyr lorde hath no-
 “ thinge with them to medyll in the tyme of the a-
 “ voydons of the abbot of that seyde Religyon.

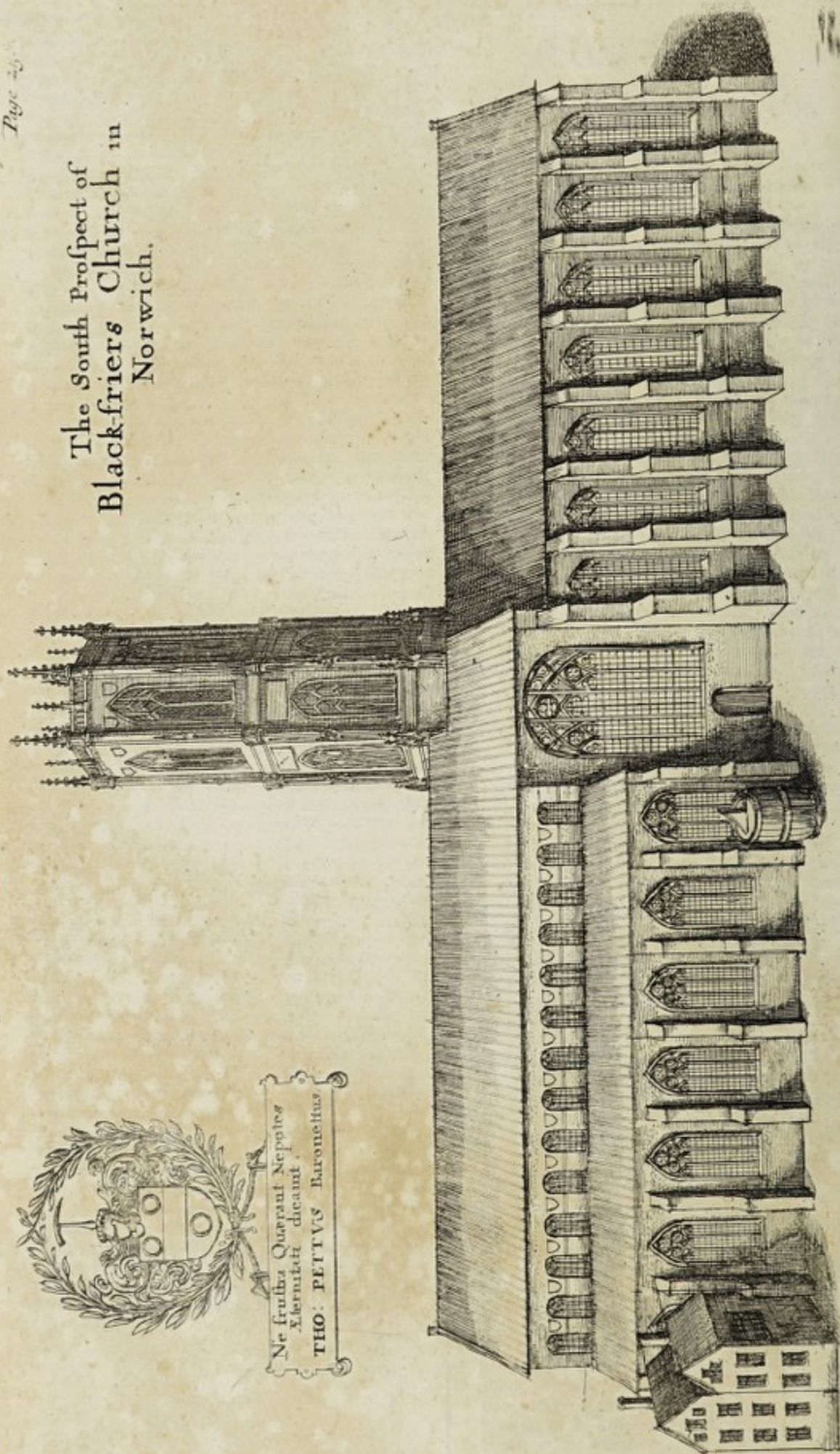
H O R S H A M

Priory, in Norfolk, p. 414,

“ IN the time of King *Henry the first*, the sixth
 “ yeare of his reigne, That *Robert Fitz-Walter*
 “ and *Sibill* his Wife, with one assent, moved with
 “ godly Charitie, purposed them to visit the places
 “ of *Peter and Paul*, that by them and other holy
 “ Saints ther, which they were disposed to visiten
 “ with a great devout mind, that they, by there
 “ merits might have remission of their sins and after
 “ that they might deserven to come to the blisse of
 “ heaven: it befell that ther pilgrimages so done,
 “ as they turned home againe, it came to there
 “ minds, by counsel, that they should visit an holy
 “ place of *Saint Giles* in *France* with other holy Saints
 “ in the way: and so they, joyfull and merrie, by
 “ the help of God and the Saints, as they turned
 “ home againe into their owne countrith, it befell
 “ upon a day by an infortune, when they should
 “ come from the said holy place of *Saint Giles*, they
 “ were espied of *Brigants*, and theeves that laine in
 “ caves and dennes with strength, and waited upon
 “ them; and forasmuch as they were stronger then
 “ the said pilgrims, they fell upon them and robbed
 “ them and put them in prison, and fettered them
 “ with strong Irons: And after it was shewed to
 “ the Lords and Barons of the said cuntrye, that
 “ such a deede was done to the pilgrims that went
 “ to *Rome*, anone they raised a-certaine people, and
 “ went with strength to the Castell and laid siege
 “ thereto, and made a promise that they should not
 “ go thence unto time they had taken the said
 “ theeves, and that the said Pilgrims were restored
 “ again to all their goods. And in the mean time, as
 “ they were, they prayed devoutly to God an to the
 “ holy Virgin *Saint Faith*, to help them out of
 “ prison: And annone after by a vision, *Saint Faith*
 “ appeared unto them, and through help of God
 “ loosed their fetters, and brought them out of Pri-
 “ son and there fetters with them, which remaine
 “ within this place at this day, and sith set them in
 “ the right way to the abby of *Couches* in *Fraunce*,
 “ where *Saint Faith* lyeth shyned: And when the
 “ Abbot of *Couches* heard of this greute miracle, and
 “ that they were coming towards the place, he and
 “ his brethren with procession and greute solemnities
 “ received them into the said place, and ther
 “ they made ther prayers, and offered up there
 “ fetters with greute devotion to God and to *Saint*
 “ *Faith*, and weare had into the place, and the said
 “ Abbot and his Brethren refreshed them with greute
 “ cheare, and there they reited by the space of
 “ twelve dayes, and reade the life of *Saint Faith*,
 “ and the miracles that God shewed for her ther
 “ daily and houerly. And anone came tydings un-
 “ to them, that they should send againe into the
 “ cuntrye there as they were robbed, and they
 “ should be restored againe to all their goods that
 “ were had from them; and so they weare, where-
 “ of they were both glad and merry. And so then
 “ he made a faithfull promise an a voughe to God
 “ and to *Saint Faith*, That as soone as they came in-
 “ to *England* into there owne countrieth unto there
 “ owne manner of *Horsford*, that they should do e-
 “ dify there a Monastery in the worship of God and
 “ *Saint Faith*, and that it should be a cell to the said
 “ abbey of *Couches*, and by the assent of the abbot
 “ and brethren there the foresaid *Robert Fitz-Walter*
 “ brought with him twayne Monkes of the said
 “ houle, of the which one was cleped *Bernard*, and
 “ the



The South Prospect of
Black-friers Church in
Norwich.



the other was cleped *Girard*. And soone after that they were come home they began their first foundation upon a certain ground called at this day *Kirkscrofte*, and the worke that was made in the day fell down on the night, and then it was thought that God and Saint *Faith* were not pleased it should stand there; wherefore they thought by their better advice to edifie the said monastery upon the ground and place where it is now at this day. And when it was finished and ended and endued with certain livelihode and entitled to her name, the foresaid Monkes weare set in this said house, here to serve God and Saint *Faith*, to pray for them and all their heirs without endes. And the foresaid *Robert Fitz-Walter* wrote a Letter to bishop *Herbert*, that time being bishop of *Norwich*, to have it confirmed and dedicate in the worship of God, and of the glorious Virgin and Martir Saint *Faith*; and so it was done indeed, and afterwards the heirs of the said founders given more livelihode thereto. And so it was increased by them and other devout people: on whose souls almighty God have mercy. Amen.

LEOMINSTER

Priory, in Herefordshire, p. 421.

THE Toune of *Leominster* is meetly large and hath good buildings of tymbre. The antiquitie of the towne is most famous by a Monastery of Nunnes that *Merwaldus* King of the *Merches* built there, and endowed it with all the Land thereabout, saving only the lordship now caullid *Kingsland*. And it is supposed of clerkes that the old name of the towne tooke beginning of the Nunnes and was caullid in welch *Llanlicenny*, id est, *locus, vel, sanum monialium*, and not of a lyon that is written to have appeared to *K. Merwald*, upon which vision he began (as it is said) to build this Nunnery. Other Kings of the *Mercians* immediately following King *Merwald* were benefactors unto it.

Sum say that the Nunnery was aftr in the *Danes* warrs destroyed, and that aftr a college of *Prebendaries* sett there. The certenty is known that they abbay of *Shaftesbury* had rule at *Leinster*, and possessed much lands there, an sent part of the reliques of *St. Edward* the Martyr to be adored there.

King *Henry* the first annexed the lands of *Leinster*, to his Abbey of *Reading*, and there was a cell of Monks instituted at *Leinster* by the Abbots of *Reading*.

Ther is but one paroch chirch in *Leominster*, but it is large, somewhat darke and of an ancient building, infomuch that it is a grete likelyhood, that it is the church that was somewhat afore the conquest. The chirch of the priorie was hard joyned to the East-end of the paroch chirch, and was but a small thing.

Som say that the Monks of the priorie sayd, that they had the skulls of *Merwald* and *Ethelmund* Kings of *Merches*, but Master *Helvit* told unto me that the body of King *Merwald* was found in a waul of the old chirch of *Wenlok*. This is quoted in the *Monasticon* from *Leland's Itinerary*. vol 4. fol 177.

SHIRBURN

Monastery, in Dorsetshire, pag. 423.

THE Bishops of *Sarum* sere was a long time at *Shirburne*. Syns Monks were set there for chanons. The body of the Abbay churche dedicated to our Lady servid on tille a hunderithe yeres syns for the chife parochie churche of the town. This was the cause of the abolition of the paroch churche there. The monks and the townes menne felle at variaunce bycause the townes men tooke privilege to use the Sacrament of baptime in the chapelle of *Albalowes*, whereupon one *Walter Gallor* a stout bocher dwelling in *Shirburne* defacid clene the font stone, and aftr the variaunce growing to a playne sedition, and the townes menne by the mene of an erle of *Hautendune* lying in those quarters and taking the townes mennes part, and the bishops of *Salesbyri* the Monks part; a preft of *Alhewlois* shot a shat with fier into the toppe of that part of *St. Mary* churche that divided the est part that the Monks usyd from that the townes menne usyd; and this partition chancing at that time to be thakkid in the roffe was set a fier, and consequently all the hole churche, the lede and bells meltid and defacid. Then *Bradford*, abbate of *Shirburne*, persecuted this injurie, and the townes men were forcid to contribute to the reedifying of this churche. But after this time *Albalowes* churche and not *St. Maries* was usyd for the Parochie churche. All the est part of *St. Mary* churche was reedified yn abbate *Bradford's* tyme, saving a chapelle of our Lady an old pece of worke that the fier came not to by reason that it was an elder building.

There were of ancient time buried two Kings sonnes to *Ethelwolph*, King of *West Saxons*, yn a place behinde the highe altare of *St. Marie* churche, but there now be no tumbes, nor no writing of them sene.

A noble man caullid *Philip Fitzpayne* was buryid and his wife with hym under an arch on the north side of the presbyterie. This tumb was of late defacid.

Peter Ramefianne, next abbate savinge one to *Bradeforde*, building a *fundamentis* at the west part of *St. Marie* churche. The porche of the south side of the body of *St. Mary* churche ys an antient pece of worke and was not defacid with fyer, bycause it stode with a far lower rofe than the body of the churche did.

The cloyster of the abbay on the north syde of the churche was buildyd by one abbate *Frithe*. This abbate was not very long afore *Bradford's* tyme. *Myer*, the last abbate of *Shirburne*, savinge one, made the fair castel over the conduit in the cloister, and the Spouts of it. The hedde of this water is in a pere of the towne, and is caullid *New-Welle*. The chapter house ys antient, and in the volte of it be payntid the image of bishops that had ther sere at *Shirburne*. One saint *John* a noble man lyith in the chapitre house. *Ramefianne* Abbate sette a chapele caullid our Lady of *Bow* hard to the south side of the old Lady chapelle. Ther is an old arch of a gate at the est southest end of *St. Mary* churche, as a tokyn that of old tyme the close of chanons or monks was enwallid about.

WROXHAL

Priory, in Warwickshire.

“ THIS place, with the demeanes, cam out of
“ the Lordship of *Hatton*, which is helde of
“ the erldom of *Warwick*, an like as the Lordship
“ of, that is to say, *Hatton* is returned and annexid
“ to the stok that it cam out of, that is to say, *Ware-*
“ *wick*, likewise is our patronage and foundation,
“ and therefore, as now we take the erles of *War-*
“ *wick* as for our founders.

“ About the Conquest time *Richard* Lord of *Hat-*
“ *ton* and of *Wroxhale* was for his tenure homager
“ to *Henry* erle of *Warwick*. This forseyd *Richard*,
“ by *Alice* his wife had two sonnes *Hewe* and *Reginald*.
“ This *Hewe* had two Wives in his tyme; and by
“ *Margaret* had he a sonne and heire, called *William*,
“ and two daughters, whose names, as it is deemed,
“ were called *Cleopatra* and *Edithe*.

“ This Knight *Sir Hewe*, the Son of *Sir Richard*,
“ was a man of grete stature, and bear the same
“ Armes that the *Mouniforts* of *Henley* beare, with
“ the difference of a fesse of gules in the *Mouniforts*
“ scochin that is of peeces bendye, by the which it
“ is to deeme, that *Richard* Lord of *Hatton* aforeseid
“ should be namyd *Montford* and come lyneally of
“ the *Montfortes* of *Normandy*; and at ther coming
“ into *England* be promotid to divers lordships, as
“ some to *Henley*, *Charlecote*, *Wellefoun*. And this
“ *Richard*, by the erle of *Warwick* gift to *Hatton* and
“ *Wroxhale* with their appurtenances, and for lak of
“ Issu, or by forseyt, or such other cause, all is re-
“ turned again to the erles of *Warwick*.

“ In this *Sir Hewes* dayes was the Holy-land con-
“ quered by christen people out of hethen mens do-
“ minacion by fore werres, in the which this *Sir*
“ *Hewe* was takin prisoner, and kept among hethen
“ pepull with gret durance of prisonment, the space
“ of seven yeres. He there wery of his tribulaci-
“ on remembrid himselfe how his parish church
“ was of *Saint Leonard*; and also calling to minde
“ the grete miracles that God had shewid monye
“ time and ofte for the merites of that glorious
“ confessor, made his complaynt piteously to
“ *Saint Leonard* leying fore him, that he had of
“ tender age had grete devotion unto him, and
“ bound him wilfully unto his servise the dayes of
“ his life, and as for a homage to him custom-
“ able on his day with grete gladnesse spiritually and
“ bodily fedd pepull plenteously both poore and
“ riche, marveyling therefore, seying he was takyn
“ prisoner in Gods quarrell, whether he that was
“ so great with God would not as well pray that
“ good Lord that is almighty, to deliver him as well
“ as other, promitting as of his part to continewe,
“ if he might safely come home in the good dedes
“ before reherfyd. This done, in short space after,
“ in his slepe *Saint Leonard* apperid to him in black-
“ monkes habite full pleasantly comforting him, and
“ bidding him rise and goe home, and to Gods wor-
“ ship found at his Chirche a place of Nunnes of
“ *Saint Benets* oder. With that the Seynt vanished
“ away, and the Knight wakened and remembred
“ his Vision, and tooke it for a dreame. In short
“ space aftir, he had another vision, according in all
“ pointes to the same, whereof he studied gretely
“ and increased his devotion to God and *Saint Leonard*,
“ with a full hope of deliverance: And not long to
“ but *Saint Leonard* apperid to him wakeing under
“ the manner aforeseyd. The Knight joyfull with
“ weping and spiritual gladnesse, made his vow to

“ God and the Seynt there present, to fulfill the
“ charge enjoyned to him at his power, and sodeynly
“ with his cheynels he was fet in *Wroxhale* wood, at
“ the est end of the chancell that now ys, fast by his
“ own mannor; he beyng there bound and fore-
“ grown the thicke of the wood, mervaylid where he
“ was: and as it hapned, there came by him a herde
“ or a shepherd of his own, and of the gretly fight
“ of him the man was fore fearid, and charged him
“ in Gods name, to tell him what he was. The
“ Knight of the *Engliss* speech gretely comfortid
“ seyde he was a man as he was, and bade him not
“ fear of him, but come bodily to him. By this
“ meanes either of them comforted by other, fell in
“ talking togedyr: The knight askyd him, what
“ lordship that was that they were in: He seyde
“ *Wroxhale*. Then askyd he him, how his lord and
“ lady fared, and their Children and of their gy-
“ ding. Then he answerid and seyde, The lord was
“ and long time had byn prisoner in Hethens, and
“ saving only his diseafe that could not be remedyd
“ ed but only by Gods help, both his lady and his
“ children fared well, and well worthlye were for
“ their vertues conversation both to God and the
“ world. Then told he him what almes was done
“ daylie with devout prayers for the Lords welfare
“ in hope of speciall succour, to be had of God
“ and of our Lady and other Saints to whome many
“ vows were made. The knight hering this was
“ gretely rejoyced in his heart and heartily thanked
“ God, our Lady, and *Saint Leonard*. Then bad
“ he the man bid the lady come to him with her
“ children. The man went to the Lady, as he
“ desired, and informed her of such an unknown
“ man there lying and desiring to speke with her
“ She, without any strangeness, with her children
“ came to him, and feared of the grislye sight of
“ him, and knew him not. He then, as sone as he
“ might come to it, drew out half a ring and tool
“ it to the Lady, and seyde he was her Lord, and a
“ her departyng broke that rynge between them and
“ bad her put it to her part: that done, both part
“ closyd togedyr, and by miracle fastned togedyr
“ as well as ever it was. Then for joy the Lady
“ fawounded, the children weepyd, and other ser-
“ vants losed him, and some cheered the Lady and
“ her children, and so by processe they entred into
“ the chirche, and there thanked God, our Lady
“ and *Saint Leonard*; and there openly he declared
“ the manner of his delivery, and what his charge
“ was, and how he had made his vowe to fulfill it
“ Aftir that, he went to his mannor with his lady and
“ his children, which mannor as the days was of
“ the knap by the poole southwest from our place
“ And not long to, he pursuing to fulfill his vowe
“ and promise, desired heartily of God, our Lady
“ and *Saint Leonard*, to know by revelation the set-
“ ting of the place. His prayer was heard, and
“ stones without mans hand were pitched in the
“ ground; and there as the Altar stands now, was
“ the place where he by miracle was fet on the first
“ And in the same chirche, among our reliques, is the
“ ringe aforereherfyd, and part of the cheynes that
“ he was bound with; the other part is in the bell
“ and the bells are hallowed. And this good Lord
“ our founder made two of his daughters nunnes in
“ this place, that were *Cleopatra* and *Edithe*; and the
“ first priorisse, she hight *Ernborow*. She dyed
“ the ----- day of -----

“ And for to have good information of religion
“ our founder had hither to teach us, a lady of the
“ house of *Wilton* besides *Salisbury*, whose name was
“ *Edithe*; and she dy'd xv Martij. Our founder
“ himself dy'd the xix of Marche, and he lyeth
“ buried

buried in our quire, under a marble stone, under the east dore of our clofe quire.

“ His mother *Alice* dyed the fourth day of *June*, and is buried in our church yard. And his wife *Margaret* made her Nunne with us and dyed the xv of *May*: she had a broder hiht *Reginald*.

“ And after our founders decease, his sonne and heire hiht *William* did inherite his livehode. He had a broder call'd *Richard*; and this *William* dyed the ----- day of ----- And he by his wife *Margerie*, or *Milisent*; for he had two wives, and two sonnes *Heve* and *Richard*.

“ This *Heve* was Lord after his fadir, and had two wives, *Harwife* and *Milisent*, and dyed xvij of *December*. His second wife hiht *Milisent*, and she dyed the ----- day of ----- And for lake of issu, the heritage after his decease fell to his broder *Richard*, who dyed the ----- day of -----; of whose blood, as some writing within us sheweth, the *Clintons*, lords of *Maxstole*, were descended.

“ Item, In one place we have prioreffe names set togeder, likely to deme, that after that forme of writing they succeeded eche other, and under this order they be written, *Ernborow*, *Helin*, *Sabin*, *Helin*, *Mawd*, *Emme*, *Mawd*, *Cecelie*, *Ida*, *Anice*, *Abtor*, *Annis*, and *Sibil Abtor*, she was made prioreffe the v day of *April*, the xvij. yere of the consecration of *Godfry Giffard*, Bishop of *Worcester*, the yere of our Lord 1284. This I see in the Bishops Register.

“ Dame *Cleopatra*, the founders daughter, Lady of this place dyed the xxvj day of *Feberel*.

“ Dame *Alice Craft*, sometime nune and lady of this place, poore of worldly goods, but riche of vertues, desired heartily of God and our Lady, that she in her dayes might see here a Chappell of our Lady. To that intent she prayed oft time: And on a night time there came a voice to her, and bad her in the name of God and our Lady, beginn and performe a Chappell of our Lady. She remembred her thereof, and thought it but a dreame, and toke noe heed thereof. But not long to, another night following, came the same voice to her againe, and gave her the same charge more sharplye. Then she wakened and be-thought her, and fell in a grete weping, for she had not wherewith to make it, and as soone as she might she came to her prioreffe dame ----- and informid her of all the processe, but she set little by it, and seyed it was but a fantasie, and she dryve it off as for tyme. But at last our

“ Lady apperid to the same dame *Alice Craft*, blam-ing her why she was negligent in fulfilling her commandement, and so vanished away from her. “ Then she in grete feare came and told the prioreffe: “ Then askyd she what she had towards it. And she seyed xv. d. Then said the Prioreffe, though it be little our Lady may encrease it full well: and then she gave her leave to set upon it.

“ Then this Dame *Alice Craft* gave her self to prayers, and besought our Lady to give her know-ledge where she should build it, and how much she should make it. Then she had by revelation to make it on the north side her church, and there she should find markyd the quantiry. This was in harvest between the two feasts of our Lady: And on the morrow earlye she went unto the place assigned her, and there she found a cer-teyne ground covered with snow, and all the churchyard else bare without snow; and there the snow abidde from foure of the clocke in the morning untill noone. She glad of this, had macons ready and marked out the ground, and built the chappell and performed it up. And every saturday whilst it was building she would say her prayers in the allyes of the church-yard, and in the playne pathe she should and did finde weekly, sylver sufficient to pay her workmen, and all that was behooful to her worke, and no more.

“ This good Lady, Dame *Alice Craft*, dyed the vij. calends of *Feberel*, on the morrow after the con-version of saint *Paul*; and she is buried under a stone in the same chappell afore the dore, entring into the quier. She, as beseming of her bones, was a woman of grete stature. There was a young Lady bury'd in the same grave, and there we see her bones.

CLIVE

Monastery, in Somersetshire, p. 532.

“ Here after followeth the trewe lyne petigrew, and names, aswell of the descent and con-sanguinitie of the right honorable founder of the “ Monastery of our blessed Ladye the Virgin, and “ seynt *Lauraus* of *Revisby* in the countie of *Lincolne*, “ as of the trewe lyne, petigrew, names and descent “ of the consanguinitie of the founder of the Mona- “ stery of our seyed bleffyd Ladye the Virgyn of *Clyve*, “ in the countie of *Somerset*.

William de Romare toke to his wyff *Luce* then beyng Countas of *Lincolne*, and had issue between them.

Luce, Countas of *Lincolne*, espoused and married and toke to husbände *William de Romare* and had issue between them

William eldest son of the seid *William Romare*, and of *Luce* his wyff, the which *William* the son dyed without issue before his fader.

William youngest son of *William de Romare* and of *Luce* his wyff, toke to his wyff *Philippe* daughter of *Hubert de Burgo*, erle of *Kent* and chancellour of *England*: and had issue

REVESBY

*Abbey, in the county of Lincoln,
found founded and the founderys
name.*

" **T**His William de Romare founded the seid Abbey
" and Monastery of our blessed Ladye the Vir-
" gin, and seynt Laurens of Rewisbye aforeseyde, in
" the countie of Lincoln, the heith yere of the reigne
" of King Stephyn late Kyng of Engelande, and is
" tumbled and lyeth beryed in the seyd Monastery
" ther, before the high Altar and these versis fol-
" lowing be wretyn uppon his feyde tumber.

" *Hic jacet in tumba Willielmus de Romare, comes*
" *Lincolniæ fundator istius monasterij sancti*
" *Laurencij de Rewisby.*

" This feyd William, eldest son of the forseid
" William de Romare, and of the fey Luce his wyff,
" dyed without issue, in the lyff of the forseid
" William de Romare his fader, and is tumbled and
" beryed in the forseid Monastery of Rewisbye afore-
" seid, and lyeth there in the north side of the for-
" seid tumber of the forseid William de Romare, his
" faide fader : and these versis following be there
" writyn upon the tumber of the seide William eldest
" son

" *Hic jacet in tumba Willielmus de Romare filius*
" *Willielmi comitis Lincolniæ, qui ante patrem*
" *obiit sicut Deus voluit.*

CLYVE

*Abbey, in the countie of Sumerfet
founded, and the founders name.*

" **T**His William, youngest son of the forseid Wil-
" liam de Romare, and of the said Luce his wyff,
" found the Abbey and monastery of our seid
" blissid Lady of the Cliff, in the forseid countie
" of Sumerfet, in the nyenth yere of the reigne of
" King Richard the first, late King of England, and
" by the hondes and over-sight of oone Hugh then
" Abbot of the forseyd Monastery, and Abbey of
" Rewesby, the which stalled and made then first
" Abbot of Cliff aforeseid, oone Raff, as hit ap-
" pearith by old wretyngs in the seide Abbey of Cliff:
" And this seide William, youngest son died, and is
" tumbled and beryed in the forseyd Monastery and
" Abbey of Rewisbye, and lyeth ther in the south side
" of the tumber of the forseide William de Romare,
" his seide fader ; and theis versis following be
" wretyn appon the tumber of this forseyd William
" the yongest son.

" *Hic jacet in tumba Willielmus de Romare filius*
" *Luciæ comitissæ Lincolniæ fundator monasterii beate*
" *Mariæ de Clyve.*

STOKE-CLARE

Priory, in Suffolk, p. 535.

This Dialogue betwix a Secular asking, and
a Freere answering at the grave of Dame
Johan of Acres shewith the lineal descent of
the Lordis of the honoure of Clare, fro the
tyme of the fundation of the Freeris in the
same Honoure, the yere of our Lorde 1248,
unto the first day of May the yere 1356.

" **W**HAT man lyeth here ? sey me sir Freere.
" No man. What ellis ? It is a woman.
" Whos daughter she was, I wolde lese here ?
" I wol you tell sirliche as I kan ;
" King Edward the first, after the conquest began ;
" As I have lernyd was her fadir ;
" And of Spayne borne was her modir.

" What was hir name ? Dame Johan she hight
" Of Acres. Why so declarid wolde be ?
" For there she sey first this worldes light,
" Borne of hir modir, as cronicles tell me :
" Wherefore in honoure, O Vincent ! of the,
" To whom she had singular affection
" This chappell she made of pure devotion.

" Was she ought weddid to any Wight ?
" Yea sir. To whom ? If I shulde not lye,
" To Gilbert of Clare, the erle by right
" Of Gloucestre. Whos son was he ? Sothly
" Another Gilbertis. This genealogye
" I desire to know : wherefore telle me.
" Who was his fadir ? yf it pleseth the.

" This Gilbertis fadir, was that noble knyght
" Sir Richard of Clare ; to sey al and sum
" Which for a Freris love that Giles hight ;
" And his boke clepid, *De regimine principum*,
" Made first Freres Augustynes to Ingelonde cum,
" Therein to duelle : and for that dede,
" In heven God grant joye to mede.

" But laterally, who was, telle me,
" This Richardis wife, whom thou preisest so ?
" The Countesse of Hereforde and Mautre hight she,
" Which whan dethe the knotte hadde undoo
" Of temporal spousaile betwix hem two,
" With divers parcels encrecid our fundation,
" Licke as our monumetys make declaration.

" Of the first Gilbert who was the wife ?
" Dame Mautre, a Lady full honourable ;
" Borne of the Ulsters, as sheweth ryfe
" Hir armes of glasse in the east gable,
" And, for to God thei wolde be acceptable,
" Her lorde and she with an holy entent,
" Made up our chirche fro the fundament.

" Now to Dame Johan turne me ageyn,
" Latter Gilbertis wife, as to forne seid is,
" Which lyeth here : Was she bareyn ?
" Nay sir. Sey me, what frute was this ?
" A branche of right great joy, I wis.
" Man, or Woman ? A ladie bright.
" What was hir name ? Elizabeth she hight.

" Who was her husbande? Sir John of Burgh,
Eire of the Ulstir: So conjoynd be
Ulstir armes and Gloucesters thurgh and thurgh,
As sheweth our wyndowes in houses thre,
Dortur, Chapter-house, and fraiture, which she
Made out the grounde, both plancher and wall.
And who the rose? She all one did al.

" Had she any issue? Yea sir fikerly.
What? A daughter. What name had she?
Liche hir modir; Elizabeth sothely.
Who eir the husbande of hir might be?
Kyng Edwardis son the third was he:
Sir Lionel, which buried is hir by,
As for such a Prince, to simply.

" Lefe be any fente this Prince mighty?
Sir yea, a doughtir, and Philipp she hight,
Whom Sir Edward Mortymer weddid truly,
First erle of the Marche, a manly knight,
Whos son sir Roger by title of right,
Lefte heire anothir Edmonde ageyn:
Edmonde left noone, but deide bareyn.

" Right thus did cefe of the Marchis blode
The heire male: Whither passid the right
Of the Marches londis, and in whom it stode
I wolde sayne lerne, yf that I might.
Sir Roger Myddle erle, that noble knight,
Tweyn daughters lefte of his blode royal;
That ones issue deid; that othis hath al.

" What hight that ladie whos issue had grace
This lordships tatteyne? Dame Anne I wis,
To the erle of Cambrige and she wife was,
Which both be dede, God graunte hem blys.
But hir son Richard, which yer liveth, is
Duke of York by discent of his fadir,
And hath Marchis londis by right of his modir.

" Is he sole or married this Prince mighty?
Sole, God forbede! it were grete pitee.
Who hath he weddid? A gracious lady.

" What is hir name? I thee praie telle me?
" Dame Cicily fir. Whos doughtir was she?
" The erle of Westmerland, I trowe, the yengeft,
" And yn grace hir fortun'd to be the hyeft.

" Is there any frute bitwix hem two?
" Yea sir, thanks be God, ful glorius,
" Male or female? Sir bothe two.
" The nombir of this progeny gracious,
" And the names to know I am desirous,
" The order eke of birth telle, yf thou kan,
" So I will eir be even thyn owen man.

" Sir aftir the tyme of longe bareynesse,
" God first sent Anne, which signifyeth Grace,
" In token that all her hertis hevynesse
" He as for bareynesse wolde fro hem chace.
" Harry, Edward and Edmonde, eche in his place
" Succedid; and aftir tweyn doughttris cam
" Elizabeth and Margarete, and aftirward William.

" John aftir William nexte borne was,
" Which bothe be passid to goddis grace:
" George was next, and after Thomas
" Borne was, which sone aftir did pace
" By the pathe of dethe into the hevynly place.
" Richard liveth yet: but the last of alle
" Was Ursula, to him whom God list calle.

" To the Duke of Excestre Anne married is
" In her tendir youthe: But my lord Harry
" God chosen hath to enherit heven blis,
" And lefte Edward to succede temporally, (sothly)
" Now erle of Marche; and Edmonde of Rutland
" Counte bothe fortunabil. To right high marriage
" The othir foure stonde yit in their pupilage.

" Longe mote he liven to Goddis plesaunce,
" This high and mighty Prince in prosperite,
" With virtue and victorie God him avaunce
" Of al his enemyes, and grante that he
" And the noble Princessie his wife may see
" His childres children or thei hens wende
" And aftir this outelary, the joy that never shal end.



ADDITIONS

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME.

St. PAUL'S
Hospital, in Norwich, p. 461.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
P. 43.



JOHN, Bishop of Norwich, having made the Visitation of his Diocese, was desir'd by the Prior and Monastery of the Holy Trinity, in Norwich, to make them an Authentick Copy, or Duplicate of all the several Grants made to the Hospital of St. Paul in that City by the Bishops his Predecessors, the Kings of England and other good Christians, in consideration of the Dangers the Originals might be liable to, and of the Insult not long before offer'd them by the Citizens of Norwich, wherein many of those Original Writings had been damag'd, which he granted, and had the same Copies made in his own Presence, with all due form of Law. The said Original Deeds, all exemplify'd at large by the said Bishop, were as follows, viz.

The Convent of the Holy Trinity at Norwich gave to their Hospital the Ground on which it stood, with their Tithes of *Morsbam* and *Blikelinger*, with the Lands of *Spronston* and *Fosse*.

44 Another Deed of the same ordains, that those who had Lands of the said Hospital, from the said Prior and Monks of the Holy Trinity, should hold the same for ever, as long as they liv'd according to Law, and paid their Rent. Richard, Archdeacon of Norwich, gave to it the Churches, Lands and Tithes of *Ormesby*; Adam de *Rellofago* confirm'd the same. Eborard Bishop of Norwich granted indulgence of forty Days enjoyn'd Penance to such as should devoutly visit the said Church of St. Paul, at the Summer Feast of that Saint, during eight Days, with offerings of Alms. Morillus Morley and his Wife Emma were admitted into the Brotherhood of the Monks of the Holy Trinity at Norwich, to partake of the spiritual Advantages of that Monastery, in consideration whereof they gave to the Hospital of the

Holy Trinity two Parts of their Tithe at *Filchey*, and restor'd to them the Land there that was in Dispute. Thomas, Bishop of Norwich, confirm'd to the said Hospital several Churches and Tithes mention'd in his Deed; and King Henry I. gave to it three Pence a Day. The aforelaid Bishop, having taken the Authentick Copies of all these Deeds, confirm'd the same by his Authority, anno 1301.

TWYNHAM
Monastery in Hampshire, p. 177

ANNO 1150, Henry, Bishop of Winchester, and *Hilarius* then Dean of *Christ-Church*, at the request of Earl Baldwin and his Son Richard, brought Canon Regulars into this Church, and appointed a Prior ordaining that the secular Canons then there should hold their Benefices during their Lives, serving before, and being subject to the regular Canons, but at their Deaths the Prebends to fall to the Regulars; and as for the Parsons of the Churches and Chapels belonging to *Christ-Church*, they were to possess the same as long as they behav'd themselves legally but when they dy'd, none of their Kindred to be preferred, as it were by Inheritance, but their Revenues to go to the Canons Regulars, and they to take care that the said Churches and Chapels were decent serv'd; saving the Right of the Bishop of Winchester. He farther confirm'd all the Possessions of the Church, particularly the Churches of *Bolra*, *Hordul Milnesford*, *Sopley*, and *Torley*, with their Chapels *Brokeherst*, *Lymeton* and *Holeberst*.

St. BRIGET'S,

*Vulgarly BRYDEKIRKE, in
Cumberland, p. 152.*

*W*ALDEVE, the Son of Earl Cospatrick gave to this Church the Town of *Apeltun*, and all the Lands adjoining to it, as also the House of St. Briget. *Alan*, Son to the said *Waldeve*, confirm'd the said Grant, and added the Tithe of the Mill of *Broffun*. They gave the same to *Atbelwold*, Clerk. The same was again confirm'd by *Ælicia Rumely*, the Daughter of *William*, the Son of *Duncan*. *Thomas*, the Son of *John*, Sheriff of *Cumberland*, and other Knights of that Country, testify'd that *Richard Racin*, Steward to *W. de Forz*, Earl of *Albemarle*, appear'd before them in the year 1221, with a Request from the said Earl, that all Services and Exactions due from the Town of *Apeltun*, should for the future be requir'd of the said Earl and his Successors.

The abovenam'd *Ælicia Rumely* by another Deed gave to the Canons at *Gyseburn* the Church of *Bridekirk*, in *Alredale*; and by a Third, the Church of *Dere-*
name.

WORSRING

Convent, p. 272.

*W*ILLIAM *Curtney*, in his Letter to *J. Bishop of Bath*, declares, that he design'd to found a House of Canons of St. *Augustin* at *Worspring*, in his own Lordship, where the Chapel of St. *Thomas* the Martyr stood, to the founding of which House he had given all his Land of *Worspring*, for the Religious Men there serving God, with some other Revenues, and the Church of *Worley*, promising if the Bishop would consent to his building of the same, that he would provide all things for the Maintenance of those Canons.

WORMLEY

Monastery, p. 261.

JOHN Baskerville, the Son of *Walter Baskerville*, gave to the Canons of St. *Leonard* of *Piony* all his Land of *Stanley*, in the Manor of *Wormley*, with the Buildings and all other Appurtenances; which Grant was confirm'd by *Nicholas Wormley*, the Son of *Walter Map*, Lord of *Wormley*. King *Edward I.* in the fourth Year of his Reign granted his Licence to *Robert Staunton* and *Gilbert Talbot*, to give several Lands to these Canons of *Wormley*.

Stephen de Ebroicis gave half a Rood Land in his Manor of *Leonbals*, for the Canons yearly to perform an Anniversary for himself and his Wife *Elizabeth*. *Robert Boter* gave to the aforesaid Church of St. *Leonard*, and to Brother *Edwyn*, the first Hermit there, all his Land lying between *Schirnhurst* and the Rivulet coming from *Wormley*, free from all secular Exactions, and by another Deed he gave the same Land to the Canons of St. *Leonard*, after the Death of the aforesaid Hermit.

Roger de Mortuomari, Lord of *Wyffreston*, confirm'd *Dugd.* four several Grants made to these Canons, of Lands Vol. 3. and Possessions, by Persons who held the same of P. 50. him. *Gilbert Talbot* gave 50 s. which he us'd to receive yearly of his Mill at *Cokton*, towards the Maintenance of these Canons. 51

King *Edward I.* granted his Licence to the said 52 *Gilbert Talbot*, to assign over the Advowson of the Church of *Credenballe* to the Canons of *Wormsley*. *Gerard Eyleford*, Knight, gave them the Advowson of the Church of *King's Pewne*; *Stephen de Ebroicis*, that of the Church of *Leonbals*. P. Bishop of *Hereford*, anno 1262. appropriated the Church of *Wormsley*, of which the Canons were before Patrons, to their proper use, provided they should not defraud the said Church of due Service.

John Bromwyche, *John Eyleford*, Knights, and *Philip 53 Kolgor* gave one Acre of Land at *Almaly*, with the Advowson of the Church and Right of Patronage. *Buflia de Bourbul* gave 60 Marks Sterling, to purchase Land for the Maintenance of one Canon to say Mass for the Souls of her Husband, herself and all faithful departed.

RANTON

Priory, in Staffordshire, p. 941.

ROBERT Fitz-Noel gave the Place call'd St. *Mary des Ezars* to the Canons there serving God under the Rule of the Church of *Haman*, describing the Boundaries thereof; as also twenty Roods of Land at *Cucefton*, and the Mill of *Claneford*, with one Rood of Land there; *Robert Lord Stafford* confirm'd the Founder's Donation.

The same Founder *Robert Fitz-Noel*, by another Deed, gave to those Canons the Church of *Tethford*, and his Son *Thomas Noel* confirm'd all his Father's Grants. This *Robert* was descended from one *Noel*, who came over with King *William the Conqueror*, and had the Manor of *Elinbale*. *Thomas Noel* was the Son and Heir of the said *Robert*, and Father of *Alice* and *Johanna*. *Alice* was marry'd to *William Harecourt*, and had the Manor of *Elinbale* in Partition. From them descended Sir *Robert Harecourt*, who marry'd *Anne*, the Daughter of *Thomas Lymeryke*.

COLD-NORTON

Priory, in Oxfordshire, p. 276.

William Fitz-Alan gave to the Canons of St. *Mary*, 52 St. *John Evangelist* and St. *Giles* at *Cold-Norton*, the Manor of their House for their Habitation, with all the Lands he had about their House, and at *Hyde* and *Ratcumbe*. The same Donation he afterwards repeated and confirm'd by another Deed. *Reginald*, Earl of *Bologn*, and his Wife *Ida*, anno 1201, confirm'd to these Canons 348 Acres and a half given them by their Predecessors, with the Manor of their House; and in case any Part thereof had not been given them by their Ancestors, they gave and confirm'd the same themselves.

Ralph, Earl of *Stafford*, and Lord of *Tonebrugge*, 56 gave to the Canons of *Cold-Norton* all his Manor of great *Roulondright*, in *Oxfordshire*; to find Canons and Chaplains to serve in a Chapel he was to build, and say Mass for the Souls of himself and his Relations.
This

Deed. This Deed, dated the forty fourth Year of King
Vol. 3. Edward III. *Hugh Croft*, Esq; quitted to King Henry
Page. VII. all the Right, Claim and Title he might have
to the Foundation and Patronage of the Monastery
of Cold-Norton, and all the Lands and Possessions be-
longing to the same.

By Inquisition taken the twenty second Year of
K. Henry VII. it was found, that *John Wotton*, late Pri-
or of the Monastery of Canons Regulars of Cold-Nor-
ton, in Oxfordshire, had been seiz'd of the aforefaid
Priory, Monastery, House and Church in the said
County; as also of the Manor of Cold-Norton, Six
Messuages, Two hundred Acres of Arable, One
thousand Acres of Pasture, Sixty Acres of Meadow,
Twenty Acres of Wood, 9 l. 15 s. 4 d. yearly of
several Lands therein nam'd; and the Rectory of
the Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at *Steph-
lston*, annex'd to the said Priory; and the aforefaid
Prior so seiz'd, held all, as above, of the King in
Capite, as pure and perpetual Alms. That the said
Priory and Church of Cold-Norton, with all the Pre-
misses, were Time out of Mind, of the Foundation
and Patronage of the King, and the Priors always
chosen by the Convent of Canons. And farther,
that the aforefaid *John Wotton*, late Prior there, and
seiz'd as aforefaid of all the Revenues belonging to
the same, dy'd, so seiz'd, on the Saturday before
Palm-Sunday, in the Eleventh Year of the King,
without any Convent of Canons, and without any
one Canon of the said Priory, profess'd in the
same: And accordingly the Succession of the said
Priory was totally ended, dissolv'd, extinct and de-
termin'd; whereupon the said Priory, Rectory, Mes-
suages, Lands, Tenements, and other things afore-
faid, with their Limbs and Appurtenances, ought,
and do revert to the said King and his Heirs, as their
Escheat, and appertain to the said King and his
Heirs for ever: And besides, that the said Priory
with all the Premises were worth 50 l. per Annum,
over and above all Reprises.

DERLEY

Abby, pag. 232.

57. *Robert Saucheverel*, An. 1271, claiming the Advow-
son of the Church of Bolton, and alledging that
it had been wrongfully taken from him by the Abbot
of Derby, the Difference was adjusted in this man-
ner: That the said *Robert* acknowledg'd that Church
of Bolton to be a Chapel belonging to the Church
of St. Peter at Derby, and quitted his Claim to the
said Abbot; yet so, as that the said *Robert* should pro-
vide a proper Chaplain to serve the said Chapel,
and the Abbot should admit him at his Request, and
he should have for his Maintenance, Three Plow
Lands, Nine Sellions or Ridges, and Twelve Shil-
lings yearly Revenue at Bolton. The Chaplain for
his Service, was to receive the small Tithes at Bol-
ton, and the Abbot gave the said *Robert* Twenty
Marks for this Composition.

58. *John London*, *Peter Digram*, and *John Cornere*, Bur-
gesses of Derby, confirm'd to this Monastery the
Place on which it was founded, being all the Tenure
at Little Derby, and the Patronage of the Church
of St. Peter, at Derby, with all their Appurtenances,
given to those Canons by *Hugh*, Dean of Derby, whose
Deed they knew had been burnt in a Chapel, with
other Writings and Goods. *Ralph Fitz Stephen*, the
King's Chamberlain, gave the Lands of *Pentrick*
and *Rippeley*; repeats the same in another Deed, and

with an Addition of those of *Ulkerthorp* and *Chille-
wel*, acknowledging they had a Right to them be-
fore him: And in a third, gives them the Churches
of *Pentriz* and *Winnufeld*. By a fourth, he gave all
the Land of *Wainfrif* to the Poor of the Holy Hos-
pital of Jerusalem. Whereupon, a Controversy aris-
ing about that same Land between the Hospitallers
of Jerusalem, and the Canons of Derby, the latter
granted the same to the former to be held of them;
for which the Hospitallers were to pay to the Ca-
nons five Shillings per annum, concluded An. 1121.

Henry Lay gave the Lands of *Rippeley* and *Pentriz*,
Nineteen Plow Lands at *Chillewel*, and Five at *Ane-
lege*. *Hubert*, the Son of *Ralph* abovemention'd, the
Advowson of the Church of *Scardeelis*. *Alamund*
Masey, the Lands of *Aldewerk* and *Sevelledale*. *Willi-
am Peverel*, the Church of *Bollesovere*, confirm'd by
his Wife *Avicia*. *Roger Burton*, the Mill at *Horseley*,
with the Place of the Mill of *Stanwood*.

Robert, Earl of *Ferrars*, in his Deed, says he found-
ed a Religious House at Derby, with the Consent
of the Kings *Stephen* and *Henry II.* and plac'd Canons
in it, giving them Part of his Lands and Revenues,
and recites the Particulars; and by another Deed,
the Tithe of all the Revenue of Derby, with the
third Part of a Meadow, confirming all Donations
made by the Burgeses. *William*, Earl of *Ferrars*,
confirm'd the Grant of the Church of *Bollesovere*;
and *Hugh Ferrars* confirm'd all Grants of *Robert*
Ferrars, *William Ferrars*, his Grandfather, and *William*
Ferrars, his Father, Earls of Derby.

Walter, Bishop of *Coventry*, also confirm'd many
Donations mention'd in his Charter. The Burgeses
of Derby charg'd their Successors not to disturb the
Canons of St. Helen for Little Derby which they had
given them, declaring, that those who should go
about to infringe the same, would be as guilty
as if they went about to murder their Souls. This
Grant of Little Derby was confirm'd by *Richard*, Bi-
shop of *Coventry*.

BREDON

Monastery, pag. 41.

William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, conferr'd on these
Canons the Church of St. *Hardulphus* of Bredon,
with all its Appurtenances; and the Chapels of
Worthington and *Staunton*, and several other Posses-
sions.

KNIGHTS TEMPLES, pag. 564.

Thomas Sauwford gave to the Brothers Templers, for
a Supply to the Holy Land, and for maintain-
ing of a Chaplain to say Mass for the faithful de-
parted, in the Church of *Bustliffan*, all his Land at
Sauwford, with the Advowson of the Church of
Blebyry, confirm'd by *Adam Pyriton*.

Queen Maud gave them all her Land at *Covelty*,
confirm'd by King *Stephen*. *William Marshal*, Earl of
Pembroke, the Church of *Spenes*, confirm'd by a se-
cond Deed. *William Vernon*, the Land and House at
Eremm, for founding of an House of Templers. *Bald-
win*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, ratify'd that Founda-
tion.

The same was done by *Godfrey*, Bishop of *Win-
chester*, who also mentions the Gift of the Land of
Milneford

Milneford by Hugh Wedwill. Ralph Maskarel, by his Deed, confirm'd the Donation of the House of God of *Ermenne*, made by his Brother William to the House of the Temple of Solomon, viz. the Land of Melcfort as held by his Grandfather and Unkle; that of *Querne*, or *Kerne*, in the Isle of Wight, as mention'd in the Deed of Roger Hall; that of *Chelke*, or *Chalk* in Wiltshire, with the Mill, &c. as in the Deed of Walter Chelke, and the Chapel of *Broke*, as in his own and his Brothers Deeds; on Condition that the said Brothers should acknowledge those Alms of him and his Heirs: Wherefore if it should happen that he would restore himself to the House of the Temple aforesaid, the said Brothers should receive him upon this Condition; saving one Saltpit at *Nordfont*. William Vernon, Earl of Devonshire, confirm'd all the Donations made by William and Ralph Maskarel to the Temple of Solomon. Henry Alney gave to the Knights Templers his Chapel of *Sibbeford*, one Rood of Land, with the Meadow and a Croft near the Church Yard, and his Men or Tenants gave another Rood and ten Acres, with common Pasture.

STANLEY Priory, in Gloucestershire.

THEOBALD, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirm'd to the Canons of St. Leonard of Stanley, the Donations of the Churches of *Eston*, *Comberley*, *Ostleword*, *Lanne*, and *Erlingebam*, and a Prebend that had belong'd to Bernard, Chaplain at *Berebelay*, with all the Alms the said Bernard had there.

SHELFORD Priory, in Nottinghamshire.

BY Inquisition of the fourteenth of Edward II. it appear'd, that in a Plea at the Assizes, before Hugh Bigod, Justice of England, in several Counties, in the forty second Year of King Henry III. it had been taken into Examination, whether the Priory of Shelford had been founded by the Predecessors of William Bardolf, or the Predecessors of Adam Everingham; and which of them was the rightful Patron thereof; Both of them alledging, that the said Priory had been founded by their Ancestors, and that they had presented a Prior to the same, who had been accordingly install'd. The Prior of that House was call'd and ask'd, which of them he aim'd for his Patron, and said, he did not perfectly know, because he held Lands in Fee of both the Predecessors of the said Adam and William; and at the same Time, produc'd a Deed under the Name of Ralph Haunsfelyn, Predecessor of the said William Bardolf, testifying, that the said Ralph had founded the Priory of Shelford, and endow'd it; as also another deed under the Name of Robert Cauz, Predecessor of the aforesaid Adam, testifying, that the said Robert had given to his Monks at Shelford, all the Land of Shelford, &c. He also produc'd a Deed, testifying, that the aforesaid Ralph Haunsfelyn, and Robert Cauz, had jointly possess'd those Monks of the said Possessions in Fee. Hereupon, the Jury found that the said Priory had been founded by the aforesaid Ralph Haunsfelyn, the Predecessor of William Bardolf, and that therefore the said William was the true Pa-

tron, and accordingly the same should remain to him and his Heirs, and Adam to be fin'd.

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SANDELFORD Priory, in Berkshire.

STEPHEN, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Diploma, recites and confirms the Deed of Geoffry, Earl of Perche, the Founder of this Priory, who endow'd the same with the Church, and all the Land of Sandelford, therein describ'd; besides thirteen Marks Sterling to be receiv'd yearly of the Mills of Nywebirie, from his Bailifs, one Mark every four Weeks.

66.

ASSEBUGGE Monastery, in Buckinghamshire.

EDMUND, Earl of Cornwall, Son to Richard, King of the Romans, gave to the Rector of the good Men, the Brothers of the Church founded at Asserugge, in Honor of the precious Blood of JESUS CHRIST, for the maintenance of twenty Brothers Clerks, whereof thirteen at least to be Priests, his Manor of Asserugge, with Pithelsfome, and all other its Appurtenances; also the Manors of Little Gatsdene, and Hamelhamstede, excepting the Advowson of the Church, with all other Privileges and Immunities belonging to the said Manors, in Houses, Buildings, Homages, Fealties, Wards, Reliefs, Harriots, Scutages, and all other Services, as well of Free Men as Villains, and the Villains with the Villenages, Chattels, and Followers, Courts, Cottages, Orchards, Gardens, Woods, Plains, Meadows, grazing Grounds, Ways, Paths, Ditches and Hedges, Waters, Pools, Fishponds, Lakes, Mills, &c. saving to himself and his Heirs, the Advowson of the Church of the Manor of Hamelhamstede, and his Warren there; but if the said Brothers should take Hares in the said Warren, they should no way be attach'd or amerc'd for the same; and if their Servants or Tenants committed any Offence fineable, the Fine should belong to the Rector and Brothers. He also allow'd them common Pasture in his Wood of Berehamstede, call'd *Le Frythe*. That they, and their Tenants, should be exempt from all Suit of Courts, Hundreds, Francpledge and all other Exactions; that they and theirs, might buy and sell in his Honor of Walingford without paying any Toll, and be free in all his Lands from Toll, Portage, Stallage, Passage, Lestage, and all other Exactions, as also, from Scutage; and that neither he, nor his Heirs, nor their Officers, should any way intermeddle in their Revenues, Possessions, &c.

67.

68.

The same Edmund, Earl of Chester, by another Deed, gave to the Brothers aforesaid, the Manors of Cestreton and Ambresdon, in Oxfordshire, with the Advowsons of the Churches of the same, &c.

69.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
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BRADSOLE Monastery, pag. 245.

- THE Charter of King John, dated the first Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all Donations made to these Canons *Premonstratenses* of St. Radegundis, at Bradsole. Thomas, Earl of Perche, ratify'd the Grant made by his Father Geoffrey of all his Lands at Bradsole, as also the Donation of Stephen, his Knight, of the Land of Edfredecomb.
70. Robert Polton gave the Manor of Polton. King John gave the Church of St. Peter de Riveria, and his Place and Court of the said Manor, to build there the Abby, which had been at Bradsole.
71. Bernard de Criollo granted his Manor of Combe, with the Mills, &c. for the Maintenance of Five Canons, to perform the divine Office for the Souls of himself, his Predecessors and Successors. The Barons of Hec notify'd to the Abbot of Bradsole, that there was a Place among them call'd *Blakezose*, once subject to the House of Lavendene, where were then Five Canons and a Lay Brother, which Place could not maintain them, and they being remote from the Eye and Assistance of their Pastor, wander'd about the Country, to the Scandal of their Order; which having been represented to their Chapter, they had bestow'd that Place on his Church of St. Radegundis, on Account of its Poverty and Nearness. The Abbot of St. Radegundis recall'd, and brought those Brothers of *Blakezose* under Obedience, repair'd their Houses, paid their Debts, and considerably mended the Place. At length, War wasting the Country, that Place was reduc'd to nothing, which the House of St. Radegundis again retriev'd; the said Barons therefore exhort the Abbot of St. Radegundis not to lose the Possession of *Blakezose*, which had always thrive under his Monastery, and been spoil'd by that of Lavendene.
72. Hubert de Burgo conferr'd on the Canons of Bradsole the Church of Porteslade. Hamon Creveceur, the Advowson of the Church of Alcham, and the Chapel of Manregge. Hubert de Burgo, the Church of St. Leonard of Alderton, to their own Use, for the building of the Church of St. Radegundis, and when that Work was finish'd, then to fall to the Use of the Sacristan of the same to furnish Lights for the Church for ever.

STANLEY Priory, pag. 622.

HUBERT Fitz-Ralph confirm'd to the Canons of St. Mary of the Park of Stanley, the Donation of William Grendon, of all his Land at Okebroke; the same was again confirm'd by Serlo Grendon. Maud de Salicosa Mara, the Daughter of William Fitz-Ralph, once Seneschal of Normandy, gave to these Canons *Premonstratenses*, all her Lordship in the Town of Alwoldestone, excepting the Services of her Free Men, and the Peasants, with their Cottages, Followers and Tenements.

The Catalogue of Abbots of this Place is as follows: 1. F. Walter de Sentenay, the first Abbot, a most religious Man, rul'd Thirty one Years and a Quarter. 2. William, rul'd Two Years and a Half, and was then made Abbot of *Premontre*, and the Pope's Chaplain. 3. John Grannorth, belov'd of God

and Man, Nineteen Years, and Thirty nine Weeks. 4. Hugh of Lincoln, Thirteen Years and Three Quarters. 5. Simon, Five Years and Eleven Days. 6. Laurence, Sixteen Years and a Quarter. 7. Richard Normanton, who was a Dilapidator, and burdensome to his Successors, the first Time rul'd Eight Years wanting Ten Days. 8. John of Lincoln, Six Years. 9. Richard Normanton, the second Time, One Year, and Thirty eight Weeks. 10. John Horsley, Twenty seven Years, Forty five Weeks, and some Days, and being spent with Age, resign'd. 11. John Woodhouse, Fifteen Weeks. 12. William Horsley, Twenty one Years, and Forty one Weeks. 13. Roger Kyrketon, Three Years, and Twenty eight Weeks. 14. William Boney, Forty two Years, and Thirteen Weeks. 15. Henry Monyasche, Thirty nine Years, and Eleven Weeks. 16. John Spondon, Thirty three Years. 17. John Stanley, Twenty two Years. 18. Richard of Nottingham, a Man adorn'd with many Virtues, Nineteen Years. At what Time these Abbots began, or when the last here mention'd dy'd, does not appear by the Catalogue.

CROXTON Priory, in Leicestershire, pag. 603

AVICIA Romely, gave to this Priory two Plow Land and all her Demesne at *Wulveswong*. Jorda Furber, one Plow Land, with all his Demesne at *Wulveswong*, and all his Tillage there. Robert Ganth, one Plow Land, with all his Demesne at the same Place. And Master Achard, one Plow Land.

LEYSTONE Abby, in Suffolk, pag. 606.

KING Henry II. gave to Ranulph Glanville, the Monastery of Leystone and Upton which belong'd to and the said Ranulph bestow'd the same on the Canons *Premonstratenses* to found their Monastery, and serve the Church of St. Mary there. And to the Donation, he added the Churches of St. Margat at Leystone, and of St. Andrew at Aldingham. In their Foundation, the said Canons promis'd, that they would neither Purchase, nor take upon Mortgage, nor Rent any other Land, but what was freely given them in Alms; and that they would not take from any of the Men then left in that Town or their Successors, any of their Tenements, but permit them to enjoy what they had in Peace.

Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Diploma recites the Confirmation Charter of the first Year of King Richard I, and gives his Sanction to the same.

Roger Glanville gave to these Canons the Church of Middleton, confirm'd by Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk. William de Valmeins the Church of Culfon, confirm'd by William Verdune. Pope Lucius took the Abby into his Protection, confirm'd all its Possessions exempted the Canons from paying Tithes for their own Cattel, with other usual Privileges.

REGHAM

Abby, in Suffex, p. 636.

William Bugele gave to the Canons of Ottebam, afterwards translated to Begebam, all the Land he had between *Perwenes* and *Hillesham*, they paying him a Pound of Pepper yearly, by way of Acknowledgment to the Lord of the Fee, in Lieu of all Customs and Services.

DURFORD

Abby, in Suffex.

Henry Hofat confirm'd to the Canons of *Durford*, all the Donations made to them by his Father Henry, their Founder, being the Land and Mill of *Durford*, the Land, Chapel, and Tithe of *Standen*, with other Possessions; for which, the Canons were to say Mass every Day at the Chapel of the Holy Cross, for the Faithful, as also Five Shillings yearly for the Lamp. He also confirm'd the Land given them at *Winton*, by his Wife *Clemencia*, for which they were daily to say a solemn Mass of St. Mary, at the Altar of the Blessed Virgin. Besides which he confirm'd to them several Donations of his Men, being those who held Land of him.

The Charter of King Henry II. without Date, recites and confirms all Donations. Another of the same King confirms to the Lepers of *Herting*, founded by Henry Hofat, a Fair of three Days, at *Midsummer*. Henry Hofat aforesaid gave to the Canons of St. John Baptist, at *Durford*, the Church of St. Bartholomew at *Rogate*, for their own use. Henry, Bishop of *Chichester* confirm'd to these Canons the Gift of the said Hofat, of the Land where their Monastery stood.

Seffrid, Bishop of *Chichester*, confirm'd to them the Lands given by the Hofats and Others; *William Percy*, those of his Grandfather *Jocelin*, at *Tollison*; and *Geoffrey Mandevill*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Essex*, all the Donations of his Predecessors.

STIXWOULD

Abby, in Lincolnshire.

THE Charter of the 29th of Henry VIII. sets forth, That he had thought fit to found a Monastery of *Premoustratensian* Nuns, in the same Place where the Monastery of *Stixwould*, in the County of *Lincoln*, suppress'd by Parliament, had stood, for them to perform the divine Office there, for him and his Queen *Jane*, whilst they liv'd, and for their Souls when dead; which Monastery he did accordingly found to last for ever, and to be call'd *The New Monastery of King Henry VIII. at Stixwould*. Therefore that this Foundation might have full Effect, he granted and gave to *Mary Missenden*, Professed Nun of the aforesaid Order, by him appointed Prioress of the New Monastery, and to the Nuns to be profess'd there, for ever the Place, Land, Ground, Site, Enclosure, and Compas of the said Old Monastery at *Stixwould*, with all the Houses, Buildings,

Cloisters, Church, Belfry, Church-yard, Bells, *Dugd.* Church-stuff, Jewels, Chattels, and all other Things *Vol. 3.* and Utensils, to the said Old Monastery formerly *Pag.* appertaining, for the said Nuns to perform the divine Duties, and support the usual Alms and other pious Works. He also made the said Nuns a Body corporate, under the Name of the Prioress and Convent of the New Monastery of King Henry VIII. at *Stixwould*, and as such to be capable of receiving any Possessions, of having a common Seal, and of suing and being sued.

He farther granted to them, the old Monastery of *Stixwould*, with its Appurtenances, all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, and Patronages of Churches, Chapels, and Chantries, Portions, Penfions, Tithes, Offerings, Knights Fees, Fairs, Markets, Wakes, Court Leets, Views of Francpledge, Liberties and Customs, as any way had appertain'd to the old Monastery of *Stixwould*, on the 4th of February, in the 27th Year of his Reign, viz. the Manors of *Stixwould*, *Horsington*, *Dunwynton*, *Fereby*, *Horslow*, *Hundelby - Hallmat*, *Hundelby - Grange* and *Besewynthorp*; likewise the Rectories or Churches of *Waynsflete*, *Hunmynton*, *Hundely*, and *Levynton*, with all Things thereunto belonging, as the same had come to his Hands, on Pretence of the Act of Parliament begun the 3d of November, in the 21st Year of his Reign. All which Premises were extended to the Yearly Value of 15*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* and no more, to be held of him and his Successors in Capite, as the 20th Part of one Knight's Fee, and for the yearly Rent of 15*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* to be paid unto the Court of Augmentations, that being the true Tenth of the aforesaid Manors, Rectories, &c. the said Rectories or Churches to be to the proper Uses of the said Nuns, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, or any other. Dated the 9th of June, of the Year aforesaid. Witness'd, among others, by *Thomas Cranmer*, then Archbishop of *York*, and by *Thomas Cromwell*, Lord Privy Seal. 82

BRACKLEY

Hospital, in Northamptonshire,
pag. 376.

ROBERT, Earl of *Leicester*, founded this Hospital for the Relief of the Poor, in Honor of St. John Evangelist, giving one Acre of Land at *Brackley*, for building of the same. His Son Robert confirm'd the same, and the Donation of the Church his Father had there, enjoying the Chaplains there to pray for him, his Predecessors and Successors. Both the Father and the Son gave other Parcels of Land, with the usual Immunities, for the Maintenance of the Poor, and of the Brothers who were to have Charge of them.

Humphrey Bohun, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, confirm'd the Grant of his Daughter *Maud*, Countess of *Winchester*, of three Roods of Land at *Brackampton*, in the County of *Glocester*. *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincoln* confirm'd the Donations of the two Roberts aforesaid, as did King Henry III. in the 12th Year of his Reign, all Grants made to this Hospital, recited in his Charter. 84

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
P. 86.

DOVER

Hospital, in Kent, p. 423.

THE Charter of the 12th of King Henry III. recites and confirms all Donations made to this Hospital of St. Mary, at Dover, by Simon Wardun, of his Messuage, a Fishpond, and 100 Acres of Land at Wardun, with the Services and Acknowledgments of several Tenants, viz. of one, 19 Pence, 5 Hens, and 60 Eggs; of another, 13 Pence, 4 Hens, and 5 Eggs; of another, 29 Pence, 6 Hens, and 75 Eggs; of another, 25 Pence, 4 Hens, and 100 Eggs; of another, 21 Pence, 4 Hens, and 50 Eggs; also the Mill and the Saltpit at Hardres. The same King Henry, in the same 12th Year of his Reign, by another Charter, confirm'd the Gift of Hubert Burg, Earl of Kent, of the Manor of Riwere; in a Third of his 13th Year, he says, this Hospital was founded by the said Hugh Burg, who had conferr'd the Patronage on him; and therefore he granted, that when there happen'd to be a Vacancy of the Master, the Brothers should choose another, to be admitted by him, or, in his Absence, by the Lord Chief Justice of England, without any Difficulty; and that no Baliff, or other, should presume to touch any thing belonging to the said Hospital, during such Vacancy, but that all should be at the Disposal of the Brothers.

- 87 By a Fourth Charter of the 13th Year of his Reign, the same King grants to the aforesaid Hubert Burg, the Manor of Esbrygge, with Licence to dispose of the same to any religious House; by a Fifth of his 15th Year, he confirms to this Hospital all the Lands and Houses given to it by William Wiggeheale, at Scapcy, and 100s. per annum of the Manor of Dersyngbarn; by a Sixth of his 19th Year, he gives to it the 10th of the Profits of the Port of Dover; by a Seventh of the same 19th Year, the Church of St. James of Wardun, in Scapcy, or Sheppey; and by an Eighth of his 31st Year, he confirms to it all the Manor of Homebilde, of the Gift of the aforesaid Hubert Burg.

NEWTON

Hospital, in Yorkshire, p. 899.

- 88 THOMAS, Archbishop of York, adjusted the Difference between Edmund Lichfield, who pretended to be Master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen of Newton in Holderness, in the Diocese of York, and Edmund Percy, who had got Possession of the said Hospital given him, in the following manner, viz. That the said Edmund Percy should continue his Possession, as Master of the said Hospital, and he and his Successors to pay the aforesaid Edmund Lichfield, during his Life, 100s. yearly, in the Collegiate Church of St. Thomas the Martyr of Acon, London. The said Edmund Percy to remain quietly possess'd of all that belong'd to the said Hospital, and the said Edmund Lichfield to renounce all Claim and Title to the same, dated the Year 1400, with other Particulars of no Moment, being only relating to those two Persons, and approv'd and ratify'd by the Dean and Chapter of York, and by the Master, Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital.

RIPPON

Hospital, in Yorkshire, p. 380.

BY Inquisition, taken at Rippon, the 10th Year of King Edward III. it was found, that there ought to be for ever in the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen of that Town, according to the Foundation, two Chaplains to perform the divine Service. Also, that if any begging Clergymen, or other needy Persons should happen to travel or stray by the said Hospital, they should be therein reliev'd one Night, with Food and a Bed, and be gone in the Morning; whereas during the time that Nicholas Molyns had been Master, one of the said Chaplains had been by him suppress'd, and no Poor Person had any Relief there but they were sent empty away. As to distributing of Alms, that on the Day of St. Mary Magdalen yearly for ever, there ought to be given to every poor Person coming one Loaf worth a Half Penny, the Quarter of Corn being worth 5s. and one Herring, and that the said Charity had been taken away during all the Time of the said Nicholas Molyns; but instead thereof he gave to the Poor that came on St. Mary Magdalen's Day, one Sausage full of Beans, or Meal; but most of the Poor had nothing of the same. And farther, that as for the small Acts of Charity, which should have come from the Hospital, there were none, because the said Nicholas was seldom there, though he ought to be resident, so that all the said Things were subverted by the said Nicholas Molyns the Master.

WELLE

Hospital, in Yorkshire, p. 461.

WAS founded by Ralph Nevil, Knight, Lord of Middleham, at Welle in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, in Honor of God, the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael the Archangel, and All Saints, call'd St. Michael's Hospital, for the Increase of the Divine Worship, the Maintenance of poor miserable Persons, and other pious Works, with the Consent of Edward King of England. The said Founder endow'd it with the Capital Messuage of Welle, call'd Hound, six other Messuages, and the Church, and twelve Plow Lands in the Territory of Welle, besides several other Possessions mention'd in the Founder's Deed. The Master of the said Hospital was to maintain in it two fit Priests, cloath'd like him in Black Cassocks of Stuff, with black Cloath Cloaks, and twenty four Poor and Sick Persons, always in the same House; and the said Master and Priests daily to say the divine Office devoutly together, and three Masses one after another.

KYPIER

Hospital, in the County Palatine of Durham.

RANULPHUS, Bishop of Durham, built this Church in Honor of God and St. Giles, in the Year 1112; and for the Maintenance of a Priest to serve the same, and

nd of the Poort to be maintain'd in the Hospital of his founding annex'd, endow'd it with the Town of *aldecotes*, with all its Appurtenances, a Mill at *Milneburn*, and two Garbs of his Lordships of *Newbotel*, *Wermuth*, *Rethope*, *Esfington*, *Seggsfelde*, *Schireburn*, *Quendon*, *Newton*, *Cestre*, *Wistington*, *Boldon*, *Clydon*, *Trycham*, and *Riton*.

Hugh, Bishop of *Durham*, confirm'd the above Donation, with some Additions; and by another Deed gave the Town of *Clyfion*, with a Sheaf of Corn of each Carucate in the Lands belonging to his Bishoprick, and the Tenth of all Lands not before all'd. *Ralph Epplyndon* gave one Carucate at *Epplyndon*, each Plow Land thereof to consist of 15 Acres, and 20 Acres over and above of his other Lands; *Gilbert Hamfard*, all his Land at *Aymundestone*; *Walter Waton*, all his Land of *Frosterle*; *John Romsey*, 65 s. per annum, of his Half of the Town of *Claxton*; *Robert Corberth* and his Daughter *Schilla*, the Town of *Hunthaworth*; and by another Deed quits his Claim to the Land between *Knoledenburn* and *Derwent*. *Hugh*, Bishop of *Durham*, gave them the Lands of *Quittelys* and *Swayneleys*.

Robert, Bishop of *Durham*, gave a Tenement at *Crawcrok*: *Ralph Mundavill*, one Sheaf of Corn of every Carucate at *Stotfold*; *Gibber*, the Chamberlain, gave the Brothers of this Hospital leave to make their Mill Dam on his Ground; *William Herz*, two Plow Lands, at *Claxstone*; *Quenilda*, the Wife of *Richard Lokes*, 12 Acres of Land at *Mednesly*. Anno 1291, it was agreed between the Monastery of *Durham* and the Hospital of *St. Giles* at *Kypier*, that the said Monastery should quit all Claim to the Tithes of Corn at *Clyfion*; and that the Brothers of the Hospital, in return, should pay two Shillings yearly, on the Altar of *St. Oswald*, at *Elvete*, on the Feast of that Saint, and remit to the said Church of *St. Oswald*, for ever, two Sheaves of Wheat, which us'd to be paid to the said Hospital.

Henry Lyghtfot gave to this Hospital all his Land at *Bernecrok*. The Owners of the several Lands lyable to the same, agreed to pay to this Hospital yearly nine Shillings in Lieu of the Sheaf of Corn mention'd above to have been given by the Bishop of *Durham*, of each Carucate of Land in his Diocese. *Stephen* the Chaplain gave all the Land he had in *St. Giles's* Street, at *Southcrof*, with the Buildings, &c.

STOKE

Hospital, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire.

William, Archbishop of *York*, an. 1332. confirm'd a Deed made by *John Chanfon*, Master of this Hospital, two Chaplains and a Clerk, by which they confer'd on it 40 Acres of Land, and a Revenue of 30 s., got by their own Industry, and the Assistance of Friends, obliging future Masters and Chaplains to say, or cause to be said, every Year, 60 Masses, at the time therein appointed, for which the said Master, or other Person saying the same, was to receive 5 s. for his own proper Use; every Chaplain at his admission to take an Oath, that he would see the same perform'd, or else not to be admitted; and that they might not plead Ignorance, this Injunction to be read once every Year in *St. Leonard's* Chapel; and if the Master should neglect saying, or causing the said Masses to be said,

he should forfeit the said 5 s. for two Years, the same *Dugd.* to be apply'd to the Use of the House. Dated 1332. Vol. 3. Pag.

St. GILES's

Hospital, near Maldon, in Essex.

IT was found by Inquisition, 4 Hen. 4, that the Kings of *England* had founded this Hospital, and that the Keeper or Master thereof, for the Time being, was to have towards the maintenance of the Leprous Burgers of the said Town, the Forfeitures of Bread, Ale and Fish, that was not good and wholesome in the said Town of *Maldon*; and that whensoever the Keeper or Master of the said Hospital should fail of performing or maintaining as aforesaid, then the said Hospital with all its Rights should devolve to the Kings of *England*, for them to bestow the keeping, or dispose of the said Hospital, as they should think fit; and that King *Richard II.* had given the keeping of the said Hospital to one *Robert Mansfeld*, and that the said Persons had for three Years before the Inquisition taken, omitted the maintaining of the Lepers and Care of the Chapel, and maintain'd neither during that Time, as his Predecessors had done, and therefore the said Hospital had been taken into the King's Hand. However, this Cause being thought insufficient, the King directed his Escheator to release the said Hospital, and not to concern himself any farther therewith.

GINGES

Hospital, in Essex.

Michael de Capra, and his Wife *Robesia*, and their Son *William*, gave to this Hospital of *St. Leonard* at *Ginger*, one Hide of Land about that Church, with grazing, and Tithes, and Fuel.

BURCESTER

Hospital, in Oxfordshire.

KING *Edward III.* in the 29th Year of his Reign, granted Licence to *Nicholas Jordan* of *Burcestre*, Hermit, Keeper of the Chapel of *St. John Baptist* of *Burcestre*, to build an Hospital there, of the same Invocation, and to acquire for the same a Revenue of 100 Shillings, for the Maintenance thereof.

CALC

Priory, in Derbyshire.

MAUD, Countess of *Chester*, gave to the Canons of *Calc*, the Land at the Quarry of *Rependon*, near *Trent*, with the Advowson of the Church of *St. Wicstan*, of the same Place, and all its Appurtenances; on condition that a Monastery should be erected there, as soon as Opportunity would serve, as the

Dugd. the Head to which *Cale* should be subject. Her Son
Vol. 3. *Hugh*, Earl of *Chester*, confirm'd her Donation, reciting
Pag. all the Particulars thereof.

ARUNDEL Hospital, in Suffex.

- 98 **K**ING *Richard II.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, in consideration of 20s. paid into the Hanper Office, by *Richard*, Earl of *Arundel*, granted him Licence to give and assign four Messuages and two Tofts, with their Appurtenances at *Arundel*, which were held of him in Burgage, to the Master and Chaplains of the College of the Holy Trinity, at *Arundel*, for an Hospital call'd *Maysendewe* (rather *Maison Dieu*, or *House of God*) to be there new built, for an Habitation for the Poor.

FOSS-GATE Hospital, at York.

- J**OHNS, Archbishop of *York*, anno 1373, made the following Regulation. First, He ordain'd that there should always be an Hospital in the Street call'd *Foss-Gate*, in Honor of our Lord *JESUS CHRIST* and of the blessed Virgin *Mary*. That there should be a discreet Chaplain, of good Repute, to govern the said Hospital, and manage the Revenues thereof; knowing how to rule the same, and faithfully expend its Income to the use of poor and miserable People. He to be call'd Keeper or Master of the said Hospital, and to be presented by Master *John Roucliff* and his Heirs upon every Vacancy, to the Archbishop, or there being none, to the Dean and Chapter of *York* to receive Institution, within a Month after the Death of his Predecessor; and in case the said Chaplain be not presented within the Month, then the Right of Presentation to devolve to the Mayor of *York*, for another Month; and if he shall neglect, then to the Official of the Court of *York*, and he failing, then the Archbishop, or if none, the Dean and Chapter of *York* to present to the aforesaid *John Roucliff* and his Heirs. Every Keeper of the Hospital, at his Admission, to take an Oath, that he will promote the Interest of the said Hospital, and obviate all Damages to the best of his Power, and be accountable to the Archbishop, or Dean and Chapter, aforesaid, yearly; and in case the administering of this Oath be omitted, then his Institution and Induction to be void. In case the said Keeper shall be guilty of Dilapidation, or any way misapplying the Revenues, or suffering any other Damage to accrue to the said Hospital, unless he make the same good within a Month, he to be remov'd from that Place, without any Noise or Course of Law, and a fitter to be put into it. And in case of Suspicion, he might be suspended from the Management of the Temporalities, till Matters were clear'd. In the said Hospital were always to be thirteen Poor and Infirm Persons, and two poor Clergy-men, teaching School, each of them to have Four Pence a Week of the Keeper, who was conjur'd to lay aside all Favour and Affection in admitting of the Poor; and if any of the Brothers, Sisters, or Benefactors of the said Hospital should come to Poverty, and desire a Place among the Poor in due

season upon a Vacancy, then such to be prefer'd before any others. The Master to be allow'd out of the Revenues of the Hospital for his own Maintenance ten Marks a Year, which was thought sufficient for him, and therefore he was to apply no more to his own Use; but what was over and above, besides the Maintenance of the Poor, to be justly laid up to increase the Revenues of the Hospital. And when the said Revenues should arise to six Marks per annum, above the aforesaid Expenses, then the Master, or Keeper, to be oblig'd to receive another fit Chaplain, at the nomination of the aforesaid *John Roucliff* and his Successors; and he to receive for his Maintenance, of the Master, the said six Marks per annum. The said Chaplain together with the Keeper, to be oblig'd to reside continually in the Hospital, and at his Admission to swear to observe this Regulation. If it should afterwards happen that the Revenues of this Hospital should increase, then the Number of the Poor to be advanc'd in proportion to the Revenue. The said Keeper and Chaplain daily to say the Office of the Dead, and three times a week the seven Penitential Psalms, with the Litany, as also to say Mass daily for the King, their Founder *John Roucliff* aforesaid, &c. If the said Master, or Chaplain should happen to be twice convicted of Incontinency, or any other notable Crime, then he to be remov'd, and a fitter chosen in his Place.

WHITTINGTON'S Hospital, in London.

JOHNS *Coventre*, *John Carpenter*, and *William Grove* Executors of the last Will of *Richard Whittington* Citizen and Mercer of *London*, and several time Mayor thereof, in their Deed for founding of this Hospital, set forth, That *Richard Whittington*, Merchant aforesaid, who had during his Life time been bountiful to the Poor, had on his Death Bed strictly charg'd them, his Executors, with the erecting of an Alms-House for the perpetual Maintenance of the Poor. They therefore having first founded a College of Priests and Clergymen, to say Mass for the said *Richard* and his Wife *Alice*, in the Church of *St. Michael Royal*, in *London*, where they lay bury'd and then pursuant to the said Will, had there founded an Alms-House for thirteen poor Persons, to live and be maintain'd in the same, seated on a piece of Ground bought for that purpose in the said Parish of *St. Michael*. The establishing and regulating of the said House to be as follows.

With the Consent of King *Henry VI.* *Henry*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and all others concern'd, it was ordain'd, That there should be always thirteen poor Persons maintain'd in this Hospital, of one, or both Sexes, according to the Discretion of Governors appointed. One of the said thirteen above the rest in Power and Respect, to be call'd Tutor, to take Care of the Oeconomy of the House, cherish Peace among his Companions, and give good Example and the other poor Persons to obey him in all Thing lawful. The said House to be always prefer'd with all Conveniences, as it then was, and to be call'd *The House of God*, or the *Alms-House*, or *Richard Whittington's Hospital*, for ever; and the said *Richard* and his Wife *Alice* to be for ever reputed the First and Principal Founders thereof. The Lord Mayor and his Successors to be Supervisors of the said House and the Wardens of the Company of *Mercers* and their Successors to be Conservators of the same.

Ever

Every poor Person in the Alms-House to have a Cell, or a little House to himself, with a Chimney, necessary House, and all other Necessaries for him to live, and give himself to divine Contemplation; and all of them to be still, without Noise, or disturbing their Companions, reading, praying, working, or decently employing themselves. The Tutor to make an Inventory of the Goods, and to give the Supervisor and Conservators a just Account of his Management. Upon the Death of the Tutor, another to be chosen within Twenty Days by the Conservators of the House; and if they shall not perform it within the said Twenty Days, then the Election to devolve to the Supervisor. The Executors reserving to themselves, as long as any of them liv'd, the Disposal of all Things belonging to the said House, and after their Decease, to be in the Conservators and Master for the Time being, that is, the Master upon the first Vacancy, to choose One poor Person, and then the Conservators, the Six following; and so alternately, he One, and they Six; and upon every Vacancy, one to be chosen to fill the same within Fifteen Days; and either the Master or the Conservators failing to fill the said Vacancy, within the Fifteen Days appointed, then the filling of the same to belong to the Supervisor. The poor to be admitted, to be humble, destitute of other Support, chaste, of good Repute, those who had the Election, being conjur'd to admit of none but such.

No Freeman of the *Mercers*, or of any other Company, who ought to be maintain'd by the said Companies, to be admitted into this Hospital; but poor Citizens of *London*, and particularly of the *Mercers* Company, whom the said Company was not oblig'd to maintain, and poor infirm Clergymen, and inferior Servants of the aforesaid College who had behav'd themselves well, to be prefer'd before all others. The Tutors of the House, after sufficient Tryal, to admit such of the Poor, as they should find fit, to any Employments in the House. The Tutor and poor Persons always to have the Seats appointed them in the said Church and College, and they to be oblig'd to be daily there at Mattins, Mass, Even Song, Complin, and other Canonical Hours, and offer up their Prayers for the Souls of *Richard Whittington*, his Wife *Alice*, &c. Each of them also at rising and going to Bed to say on his Knees a *Pater* and *Ave*, for the Souls of the said *Richard* and *Alice*; and at other times, when they shall be at Leisure, to say for the said Souls Three, or at least Two *Placers* of the glorious *Virgin Mary*, viz. thrice Fifty Angelical Salutations, with the Lord's Prayer Fifteen times; likewise that they all daily, after Mass, or Complin, meet at the Tomb of the said *Richard Whittington* and his Wife *Alice*, and there say the Psalm *De profundis*, for their Souls, if they know it, and those who do not, to say devoutly Three *Paters* and Three *Aves*, with the Creed, and then the Tutor, or one of the eldest of the Poor, to say aloud in *English*, *God have mercy in our Founders Souls and all Christen*, and the other Poor to answer, *Amen*. The said Tutor and Poor always to reside in the said Alms-House, and to dine and sup there, and to abstain from vain and idle Words at Table, and if they will talk, to divert themselves with such Things as are profitable.

The Garments of the Tutor and Poor, to be modest, of a dark Colour, and low priz'd Cloth. The Tutor never to be absent from the House Twelve Days in a Year, or any of the Poor one whole Day, without Leave. When the Tutor went abroad, he was to appoint one to supply his Place till he return'd. The infirm to be diligently attended. The Tutor and Poor to have one common

Chest, and a common Seal, and in that Chest to keep the Seal, Charters, Deeds, Privileges, Writings, and Treasure of the House; the Chest to be kept in a private Place, and to have Three Keys, unlike, to as many Locks, one to be kept by the Tutor, another by the eldest Companion, and the third by another to be chosen by the Wardens of the *Mercers*; and no one to have all three, or two of the said Keys, nor to seal any Thing with the common Seal, without leave of the Superior and Conservators; and the Treasure above the daily Use, to be carefully kept in the said Chest. No Tutor or poor Person any way to squander the Estate of the said House, but rather endeavour to improve the same. The Tutor and Poor weekly to receive certain Pensions for their Diet, Cloathings, and other Necessaries, viz. The Tutor 16 *d.* and each of the other Poor, 4 *d.* It is so in the *Monasticon*, but I believe it should be 14 *d.* per Week, and to be content with the same, and not beg elsewhere. No Leper, Madman, or other labouring under any intolerable Distemper to be admitted; and if any of those already admitted should fall into any such Distemper, he to be remov'd to another Place, and allow'd 14 *d.* per Week, and reckon'd One of the Thirteen Poor of the House. If any of the said Poor, after his Admission, should by any means arrive to be worth five Marks a Year of his own, he to be put out of the House, and another taken in his Place. If any of them happen to come to be worth under five Marks yearly, the one half thereof to be put into the Chest for the publick Good, and he to be content with his former Pension and the other half of his own, or else to be expell'd. All Statutes not contrary to these, which might afterwards be made by the Supervisor and Conservators, to be observ'd by the Poor, and all Doubts to be resolv'd by them.

No poor Person under the Tutor to lie out of the House, without just Cause; none to be incontinent, a Drunkard, Contentious, nor a Frequenter of Taverns, or unlawful Assemblies, or Sights; and if any happen to be guilty of such Crimes, to be twice reprov'd, or to forfeit his Allowance, and the third time to be expell'd: But if any one should be convicted of wasting the Revenues of the House, or being a publick Fornicator, or Adulterer, or guilty of any other heinous Crime, then to be expell'd the first Time. The Faults of the Tutor to be chastis'd, after the Death of all the Executors, by the Supervisor and Conservators, by taking away his Pension for a Week, or more or less Time, according to the Crime; or by removing him from his Place, if incorrigible. These Statutes to be read quarterly in the Presence of the Tutor, and other Poor of the House, and a Copy of them to be there kept, for them to peruse when they think fit. The Tutor and other poor Persons intreated to entertain brotherly Charity among themselves, and to serve God as directed. Dated *An.* 1424, being the third of King *Henry VI.*

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RUTHYN

Hospital, in Denbighshire.

Queen *Elizabeth* granted her Licence to *Gabriel Goodman*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Westminster*, to erect an Hospital at *Ruthyn*, for one Preacher and twelve Poor, to continue there for ever, and be call'd, *CHRIST'S Hospital at Ruthyn*: And

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- Dugd.* And for the better Preservation of the same, she ordain'd, that there should always be a President and a Guardian of the said Hospital, and its Revenues; and she appointed the Bishop of Bangor, for the Time being, President; and *Enbolus Thelocal*, Master of Arts, and Preacher, for the first Guardian; and the said President, Guardian, and Hospital of *Ruthin*, to be a Body Politick, by the Name of, *The President, and Guardian of CHRIST'S Hospital at Ruthin*, and to be capable of purchasing, suing, &c. and they to have a common Seal for their publick Affairs. She also empower'd the aforesaid *Gabriel Goodman*, during his Life, to choose the Guardian and Poor of the said Hospital, when there should be Occasion, and to expell any of them, and put others in their Places, and to make Statutes and Rules to be observ'd by them, and appoint their several Allowances, and all other Things requisite for the said Hospital; and the President and Guardian, to have leave to hold any Lands or Possessions whatsoever; and all Persons and Bodies Politick to bestow any such on the said Hospital, not exceeding the yearly Value of 100*l.* and all such Revenues, to be expended on the Maintenance of the Guardian and Poor aforesaid. Without Date.

DROGHEDAGH *Hospital, in Ireland.*

107. *Ursus de Swemele*, Founder of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, without the West Gate of *Drogheda*, endow'd the same with all the Revenues he had in *Ireland*, for the Maintenance of the wretched and infirm, and of all others that should stand in Need of that Charity; and particularly, he granted to it Forty Acres lying together where the House was founded, all the Land of *Kilnier*, and several other Parcels mention'd in his Deed. The Keeper to be chosen by the good Men of *Drogheda*, and to be call'd Keeper, and not Prior.

SEMPRINGHAM *Priory, in Lincolnshire, p. 791.*

THE Master and Canons of *Sempringham* declar'd, by their Deed, that they and theirs, in the Place call'd *Mirmande*, the Gift of *Ralph de Hauvill*, were subject to the Bishop of *Ely*, notwithstanding all their Privileges.

ELLERTON *Priory, in Yorkshire, pag. 821.*

108. *Gilbert*, second Master of the Order of *Sempringham*, *John* the Prior, and the Canons of *Ellerton*, by Deed, declar'd themselves oblig'd for ever to maintain Thirteen Poor in the Hospital of *Ellerton*, as had been agreed between them and *William Fitz-Peter*, the Founder; wherefore, if they should ever fail of maintaining the said Poor, the Archbishop of *York* might compel them to the same.

St. JOHN of JERUSALEM *Hospital, in the Suburbs of London, pag. 505.*

Philip and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, being desirous to appear by their Actions, as well as by Style and Title, Defenders of the Faith, and being possess'd of the Revenues of the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, taken away from that Order by King *Henry VIII.* and descended to them by Inheritance; and considering that the said Order had renounc'd the World, and devoted themselves to defend Christianity against Infidels, resolv'd to restore the said Order in *England*, desir'd Cardinal *Pole* the Pope's Legate in this Kingdom to establish the same which the said Cardinal accordingly did, erecting it again by the Name of *St. John at Clerkenwell*, as it was before the Dissolution, and appointed the Prior and other Officers of that House. The King and Queen therefore approving of the same, incorporated the said Prior and Hospital by the Name of *St. John of Jerusalem in England*, with Power to sue, plead, purchase, &c. as a Body Politick, and to hold Lands and any Possessions purchas'd or granted them in like Manner, and to have a common Seal, &c. And they farther gave them all the Capital House and Ground of the said Hospital, at *Clerkenwell*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and the Gatehouse, as also all that Church, Houses, Buildings, Barns, Stables, &c. within the said Capital House and Ground, and all the Wood call'd *Grete St. John's Wood*, near *Maribone Park*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and all other Lands, Tenements, Gardens, &c. that were in the Possession of the Brothers of the said Hospital before the Dissolution. Also all Utensils, Hangings, Iron, Lead, Glass, &c. Likewise all the Manors and Lordships of *Purflete*, *Wytham*, *Temple-Raddon*, and *Chingeford*, in *Essex*, &c.

BUTLEY *Priory, in Suffolk, pag. 245.*

King *Henry VII.* in the Twenty fourth Year of his Reign, gave to the Priory of *St. Mary* at *Butley* the Monastery, House, Church and Priory of the Blessed Virgin at *Snape*, and all Things any way belonging to the same, as Lands, Churches, &c. the same to be united and consolidated to the said Priory of *Butley*.

NEWINTON-LONGVILLE *alien Priory, in Buckinghamshire* *A Cell to the Abby of St. Faith of Longville in Normandy.*

Walter Gifford, Earl of *Buckingham*, confirm'd this Monastery many Lands and Tenements given to it by his Father *Walter Gifford*, by himself and his Wife *Ermenger*, with great Privileges in the Forest of *Waddon*, &c.

DUNMOW

Priory, in Essex, pag. 78.

Of the Bacon in Dunmowe Priorye.

Robert Fitz-walter, living long belov'd of King Henry, the son of King John, as also of all the Realme, betook himself in his latter dayes to prayer and Deeds of Charity, and great countifull Almshouses to the poor, kept great Hospitality, and reedified the decayed prison of Dunmowe, which one Jaga, a most devout and religious Woman, being in her kinde his Ancestor, had builded. In which prison arose a custome, begun and instituted eyther by him, or some other of his successors, which is verified by a common proverbe or saying, viz. That he which repents him out of his marriage, either sleeping or waking, in a yeer and a day, may lawfully go to Dunmowe and fetch a Gammon of Bacon. It is most assur'd, that such a custome there was, and that the Bacon was delivered with such solemnity and triumphs, as they of the Priory, and Towns-men could make. I have enquired of the manner of it; and can learne no more, but that it continu'd till the dissolution of that House, as also the Abbies. And that the party, or Pilgrim for Bacon was to take his oath before Prior and Convent, and the whole Town, humbly kneeling in the Church-yard upon two hard pointed stones, which stones, some say, are there yet to be seen in the Priors Church-yard. His Oath was ministr'd with such long Process, and such solemn singing over him, that doubtless must make his Pilgrimage (as I may terme it) painfull. After, he was taken up upon mens shoulders, and carryed, first, about the Priory Church-yard, and after, through the Town, with all the Fryers and Brethren, and all the Towns-folke, young and old, following him with Shouts and with Acclamations, with his Bacon borne before him, and in such manner (as I have heard) was sent home with his Bacon; of which I finde that some had a Gammon, and others a Flecke, or a Flitch; for a proof whereof I have from the Records of the House, found the Names of three several Persons, that at several times had it.

Memorandum; Quod quidam Stephanus Samuel, de AYSTON parva, in Com. Essex, &c. WHICH BEING IN LATINE ENTER'D INTO THE BOOK BELONGING TO THE PRIORY, I HAVE THUS ENGLISHED:

Memorandum, That one Stephen Samuel of LITTLE-AYSTON, in the County of Essex, Husbandman, came to the Priory of DUNMOWE on our Lady Day in Lent, in the seventh yeer of King Edward IV, and required a Gammon of Bacon, and was sworn before Roger Bulcott then Prior, and the Convent of this place; as also before a Multitude of other neighbours, and there was delivered to him a Gammon of Bacon.

Memorandum, That one Richard Wright of BAD-BOURGE, neere the City of NORWICH, in the County of NORFOLK, Yeoman, came and required of the Bacon of DUNMOWE, namely the 27th day of April, in the Twenty-third Yeer of the reign of King Henry VI, and according to forme of the Charter, was sworn before John Cannon, Prior of this Place and the Convent, and many other neighbours, and there was deliver'd to him the said Richard, one Flitch of Bacon.

Memorandum, That in the yeer of our Lord 1510,

Thomas le Fuller, of COASHAL in the County of Essex, came to the Priory of DUNMOWE, and on the eighth of September, being Sunday, in the second yeer of King Henry VIII, he was, according to the forme of the Charter, sworn before John Tils, then Prior of the House, and the Convent; as also before a multitude of neighbours, and there was deliver'd unto him the said Thomas a Gammon of Bacon.

HEREBY IT APPEARETH THAT IT WAS ACCORDING TO A CHARTER, OR DONATION, GIVEN BY SOME CONCEITED BENEFACTOR TO THE HOUSE; AND IT IS NOT TO BE DOUBTED BUT THAT, AT SUCH A TIME, THE BORDERING TOWNES AND VILLAGES RESORTED, AND WERE PARTAKERS OF THEIR PASTIMES, AND LAUGHT TO SCORNE THE POOR MAN'S PAYNES.

The Form of the Oath is before at the Priory of Dunmow, as here quoted, at pag. 79.

STONE

Priory, in Staffordshire, p. 126.

The Copy of the Table, that was hanging in the Priorie of Stone at the time of the suppression of the same, in the 29th yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord King Henry.

ALL manner of men that lust for to here,
How this Monasterie was founded here.
Read out this Table, that here it is written,
And all this matter so may ye witten.
Saint Armentild that good woman
Saint Wolfad's mother, this place first began.
Who soe lust to witt what wife, and why,
Read over this other Table that here it is written by.
All the whole matter, there shall ye finde,
In the life of Saint Wolfade, and nothing left behinde.
But who that Canons began here first to dwell,
In this present Table here shall you here tell.

In the time of the Conquest was the Ld. of Stafford
Baron Robert, which here was chief Lord;
And in his life time befell such a rase,
That two Nunns and one Priest lived in this place.
The which were slayne by one Enysan;
That come over with William Conquer-than.
This Enysan slue the Nunns and Priest alsoe,
Because his sifter should have this church thoe.
But for the offence he did to Saint Wolfade,
His sifter soon died, and himself great Vengeance

(had;
And when Enysan this cruel dede had doon,
Then blessed Baron Robert bethought himself soone
To Killingworth anon that he would goe,
And tell Geffry of Chinton there of this woe,
Which was in the Castle of Killingworth then
(dwelling,
And was Chamberleyn to first Henry the King,
And founder of that Castle, and Abby alsoe,
Which counseled this blessed Baron Robert thoe
To restore, and helpe Saint Wolfad's house again;
And make Canons there instead of the Nunns that
(Enysan had slayne.
So through Baron Robert and Councel of Geffry
(yn fere
Canons were thus first founded here.
And for love, and devotion that Baron Robert had
He fate here Canons to serve in worship of Saint
(Wolfad,
And he sent a Canon after to Roome alsoe,
To Canonice this matter of Saint Wolfad's thoe.

Dugd. " And let make this shrine, that now is here
Vol. 3. " In worship of Saint *Wolfsade*, and his broder in fere.
Pag. " And from *Stafford*, in Pilgrimage with great de-

(votion

" To visit the shrine, to *Stone* hither he came
" And loved Saint *Wolfsade* so entirely,
" That this Church he made all new to edify.
" And when that he had builded this place,
" Then he dyed as God's will was,
" In the entry of the Cloyster he was buried sekerly,
" And *Avice de Clare* his wife lyeth him by.

" After this blessed *Robert*, came *Nicholas* his sonne,
" Which to this place had greate devotion ;
" And to this place did many benefit sekerlie,
" As by his Charters appeareth apertlie.
" After this blessed founder died, and went to blise,
" And before the Chapter house door buried is.
" And *Mauke Moolte* his wife lyeth him by
" On whose soules our Lord God have mercie.

" After this *Nicholas*, then *Robert* his sonne
" Was founder there, by heritane and succession,
" And maintained this place worthily, with all his
(might
" As a blessed founder, and God's true Knight,
" And when he died, as God's will was,
" He bequeathed his body into this place,
" By *Nicholas* his Fader, in the Cloyster to lye
" Before the Chapter house doore, and *Avice* his
(wife him by.

" After this blessed Baron *Robert* was laid on beyre
" Then was *Harvey* his sonne, Lord and founder here.
" Which to this place did benefits many one,
" And augmented the lifelode, and possession anon.
" And when it pleased God, he died, and went to
(blisse
" And in the Chapter house there, buried he is.
" Thidder he bequeathed his body sekerly,
" And *Millysaunt* his wife lyeth him by.

" After this *Harvey*, cam *Harvey* his sonne,
" And was founder there, by heritage and succession;
" Which many blessed deeds here did, and made
" For great love he had to Saint *Wolfsade* :
" And when time came that he should dye,
" He bequether his body here to lye.
" In the Sextir he was buried tho,
" And *Parnel* his Wife by him also.

" After he was buried in this mannere,
" Then was *Robert* his son founder here,
" Which for great love he had to Saint *Wolfsade*
" This Church and the Canons from *Killingworth* free
(he made,
" And granted to the Prior of *Killingworth* full power
" To give licens of Election of Priors here.
" Thus he discharged this place, and made it free,
" And bequeathed his body buried here to be,
" Before Saint *John Baptist* Auter fikerlie
" And his two wives *Jone* and *Jone* lye him bye,
" And eyther side one I wis,
" And himself in the middest buried is.

" After this *Robert* came his son *Nicholas*
" And after his father here founder was,
" To Saint *Wolfsade* he did great honour,
" And was to this place full gracious Governour.
" He bequeathed, at deathe, his body
" Before the high Awter feere for to lye.

" After this *Nicholas*, *Edmond* his son also
" And of this place was founder thoe,

" And loved Saint *Wolfsade* so intirely
" That he sojourned in this place fikerlie,
" And many blessed benefits he did here,
" As it openly by his Charters doth appear :
" But after, through the councel of a Frier Minor,
" Which was that Lorde Confessor,
" When he should be dead he bequeathed his body
" To *Stafford* in the Fryer mynors, for to lye,
" But *Margaret* his blessed wife, y wys
" Before the Alter of *Tyfsbo* buried is.

" After this *Edmond*, came *Raufe* his son than,
" Earl of *Stafford* that worthy Man,
" And the worthiest, that ever was
" And was here founder then of this place ;
" To this place great love he had,
" And worshipped much the Martyr Saint *Wolfsade* :
" He appropred the Church, and made lye to th
(place
" And many a blessed dead he did, through God
(grac

" And at *Timbridge*, he is buried sekerlie,
" And Dame *Margaret* his wife lyeth him by,
" And his brother Sir *Edward Stafford* y wys
" In this Church, in St. *Peter's* Ile, buried he is ;
" And Sir *Thomas* of *Stafford*, his son also,
" In the same Ile is buryed, a little his Fader fro.

" After this Earl *Raufe*, that blessed man,
" Came Earl *Hugh* his sonne, and was founder than
" He loved this place full well also,
" And over Pilgrimage to *Hierusalem* can goo.
" In his coming homeward, at *Rodes* sekerly
" There it hapned him to die ;
" And bequeathed his bones to be buried here
" At *Stone* before the high Auter here ;
" *John Hinklay*, that was Squire with him, thoe
" Brought hither his hart, and bones alsoe.
" In a fayre Tombe before the high Auter he dot
(lye

" And Dame *Philippe* his wife lyeth him by.
" That daughter to the Earl of *Warwick* was,
" And by her husband lieth in the same place.

" After this Earle *Hugh*, came *Thomas* his son also
" And was founder of this place tho.
" He dyed at *Wistminster*, and bequeathed his body
" In the North side of this Quier by his fader to lye

" After this *Thomas* cam his brother *William*
" And so was founder of this place than ;
" Which, ynneage at *Plaisbe*, died y wys,
" And by his Grandfather *Raufe* buried he is.

" After this *William* came Earl *Edmond* his brothe
(y wy
" That was full of beauty, and blessedness,
" A full gracious founder he was to this place,
" And mentained it worthely, through God's grace
" He died at the battel of *Shrewsburie*
" On St. *Mary Madelens* even sekerly,
" The year of our Lord one Thousand and four
(hundred and three

" And is buried at *Stafford* as you may see,
" In the Fryer *Aufins*, in the Quier,
" In a Tomb before the high Auter.
" And Dame *Anne* his wife y wys
" In *Lantrborne* Abby buried shee is,
" And his Brother Sir *Hugh* the Lord *Bouchier*
" Is buried in the South side of this Quier,
" Besides his Father Earle *Hugh* as you may see
" In a fayre new tombe here buryed is hee.

DORCHESTRE

Abby, in Oxfordshire, p. 197.

John Leland's Account of it.

"IN the Towne of *Dorchestre* I mark'd these
" notable things: the Abbay of Chanons, wher
" afore the Conquest was a Bishops seate. *Remigius*
" translated it to *Lincolne*: *Alexander* Bishop of *Lin-*
" *coln* re-erectid there an Abby of black Chanons,
" yet the Chirch berith the name of the prebend
" Church. There was buried, as it is sayd, the bodie
" of *S. Nivine* Bishop there, and there yet remayn'd
" the Image of freestone that lay on the tumber
" of Bishop *Ashewine*, as appearith by the Inscription.
" There he buried in the Quire, beside divers Ab-
" bates, a Knight on the southe side with an image
" Crofs-leggid, whose Name is there out of remem-
" brance. There lyeth at the foote of him one *Stoner*
" a Juge sometime, as it apperith by his habite, in
" the reign of *K. Edward* the Third. Ther lyith
" on the North side of the quier, a Knight whome
" the late Abbate tooke to be one of the *Sgraves*;
" the Image was of Alabaſtre, but after the Abbate
" told me that he heard of late one say, that ther
" was one *Holeum* a Knight buried in the body of
" the Chauncelle. Afore the quier doore lay a
" gentilman caullid *Ways*.

" Ther lye in the South Isle of the quier three of
" the *Draytons* gentlemen, one hard by another, under
" playne marble ſtones. Mr. *Barentine* hath part
" of these *Draytons* lands. There lyeth at the head of
" these *Draytons* one *Gilbert Sgrave* a gentilman under
" a flat marble. The body of the Abbay Chirch
" servid a late for the Paroche Chirche. Syns the
" suppression one ----- a grete rich man dwell-
" ing in the Towne of *Dorchestre*, bought the Est
" part of the Chirch for cxi pounds, and gave it to
" augment the Paroche Chirche.

St. THOMAS MARTYR
of ACON's

Hospital, in London, pag. 412.

An Act of Parliament 23 Hen. 6. for incorporating
this Hospital, &c.

"ITEM, Another Petition was exhibited to the same
" Lord the King in the present Parliament by the a-
" foresaid Commons for the Master and Brothers of the
" Hospital House of *S. Thomas* the Martyr of *Acres* in
" the City of *London*, in these words,

" To the full wise and discrete Commons in
" this present Parliament, mekely shewen *John*
" *Neel* Maister, and his Brethren of the House or
" Hospital of *Saint Thomas* the Martyr of *Acres* in
" the Citee of *London*; that where oon *Thomas* the
" Son of *Thebald* of *Helles*, an *Agnes* his wife, suster
" of the said *Saint Thomas*, gave and graunted to the
" Maister and Brethren at that tyme being of the
" Hospital of *Saint Thomas* the Martyr of *Canterbury*
" of *Acres*, alle the londe with th' appurtenances,
" that some tyme was *Gilbert Bekkittis*, fader of the
" said *Saint Thomas* the Martyr, Archibishop of *Can-*
" *terbury*, yn the whiche londe the said Martir was
" borne; to make there a Chirche in the worship
" of God almighty and the blissed Virgin *Mary* and

" of the said glorious Martyr, whiche londes be yn *Dugd.*
" the Paryshe of *Saint Mary* of *Colechire* yn *London*; *Vol. 3.*
" to have and to holde to thaim, and their suc- *Pag.*
" cessours in free, pure, and perpetual Almes for ever
" more. And afterward the noble Prince *Kyng Henry*
" the third, progenitour of our soveraigne Lord, that
" now is, the fifty second yere of his regne; by his
" Lettres patentes graunted to the Maister and Bre-
" thren of the said Hous or Hospitalle, at that tyme
" beyng, and to their successours, by name of
" Maister and Brethren of the Hospital of *S. Thomas*
" the Martyr of *Acres* yn the Citee of *London*, yn-
" larging of the said grounde the messis and the Place,
" with the appurtenances yn the Citee aforesaid,
" lieng between the Chirche of *Saint Olave*, and the
" place where *S. Thomas* was borne; to have and to
" holde, to theyme and their successours for ever
" more, in pure and perpetual Almes; and how
" that there hath ben yn the said Hous or Hospital
" alway sithyn a Maister and Brethren professyd yn
" the rule of *Seint Austyn*, after the Statutes and
" Ordinaunce of the said House or Hospital, and
" Prestis end Clerkys there doying divine service yn
" the worship and pleasir of God and of oure
" Lady and of the seid glorius Martir; and at this
" time bien to the nombre of xii, or moo; and
" howe that by infortune and mysgovernance the
" said House or Hospital hath be yn old tyme
" despoilled, and gret part of their evidences lost
" and destroyed, to the full gret hurt of the said
" House or Hospital, and like to be disheritaunce
" thereof hereafter, withoute graciously remedie
" hadde yn this behalf.

" Please hit your full wise and worthi discreti-
" ons, at the reverence of God, to pray the *Kyng*
" oure soveraigne Lord, that hit please his noble
" grace, to the worship of God, his blissid moder
" our Lady *Saint Mary*, and of the said glorious
" Martir *Saint Thomas*, yn supportacion and suste-
" nance of divine service, yn the said Hous, or Hos-
" pitalle, by the assent of the Lords spirituall and
" temporell, and by the authority of this present
" Parliament, to ordeigne, establishe an approve,
" the Maister and Brethren of the Hous or Hospital
" of *Saint Thomas* the Martyr of *Acres* in the Citee
" of *London* be called and repute, and by that name
" may enplete and be enpleted, onswere and be
" onswered in all manner of Courtes as well spiri-
" tuell as temporell, and they by that same name
" mowe be perſones able to purchase londes and tene-
" ments of all manere of perſones, and take them of
" giffe, as well of our soveraigne Lord his heires,
" as of any other perſone, to have to theyme and
" their successours for ever more; and that the have
" thaire commyn Sealle; and whenſumever it
" happen the said house, or Hospitalle hereafter
" to voide by Dethe, cession, resignatione, privaci-
" one, or any otherwise, that the Brethren of the
" said House or Hospital professyd for the time
" beyng, without delay, and without any suyt of
" any licence of our Lorde King, or of his Heires
" mowe cheſe oone of theyme self or an other
" to be Maister of the said House or Hospitalle, and
" him to the ordinarie of the same house or Hospi-
" talle, or to any other perſone, having the ordina-
" ry jurisdiction, present; as hit hath ben used
" aforetyme; and he the said perſone so presentid
" yn due forme to admitte.

" And also to do write to the Archedecon of *Lon-*
" *don*, for the tyme being, to induct the seid perſone
" so chosen, yn corporell possession of the seid house,
" or Hospitalle; and also without any charge of any
" pension, or corrodie at the praiser of the *Kyng* our
" soveraigne Lord, oute of the said house or Hospi-
" talle

Dugd. "talle yn any wise to be graunted, considering that
Vol. 3. "ther was never more graunted therein aforetyme;
Pag. "but that the said Maister and Brethren of the said
"house or Hospitall, and there successours, agent
"the Kyng our soverayn Lord and his Heires and
"successours of alle manere pensians and corrodies
"be quyte and discharged for evermore by th' au-
"thorite above said: And also to graunte, ratifie,
"conferme, and approve the estate and possession
"of the said now Maister and Brethren, yn the
"londes, places, tenements and possessions above
"reherfed, and all other possessions by what name
"soever hit be afore this tyme by oure soveraign
"Lord or his progenitours, or any other persone
"yevyn, graunted, or devysed to the saide nowe
"Maister and his successours, or to any of his pre-
"decessors and successours, or by the said Maister
"or any of his predecessours yn any wyse recovered,
"and alle this to graunt to the seid now Maister and
"Brethren to have to theyme and their successours
"for ever more: Savyng to everyh of the Kynges
"lieges other then to theime and their heires
"which any londes or tenements of fee simple to
"the seid house or Hospitall, or the Maister and

"Brethren of the same, by whatsumever name the
"seid house or Hospitall, or the Maister and the
"Brethren of the same have ben called afore this
"time, have yeven, devysed, assigned, or graunted
"their title, right and intereste, if they any have
"yn the londes and tenements above said: and
"they shall pray God for the prosperitee of the
"Kyng our soverayne Lord, and of alle his liege
"people; and this for the love of God, and in the
"way of Charitee.

*Which Petition being read, heard and more fully under-
stood in the said Parliament, by the Advice and Assent
afore said, the same was answer'd as follows.*

"The Kyng, by th' advyse and assent of the
"Lords spirituall and temporell, and the Commens
"in this his noble roialme of Ingelonde, beyng in
"this present Parliament, and be auctorite of the
"same Parlement, hath graunted this Petition, and
"alle thyng conteyned in the same petition; and
"wille and graunteth be the advyse, assent and
"auctorite above said, that it be doone in alle poyntz
"as it is desired by the same Petition.

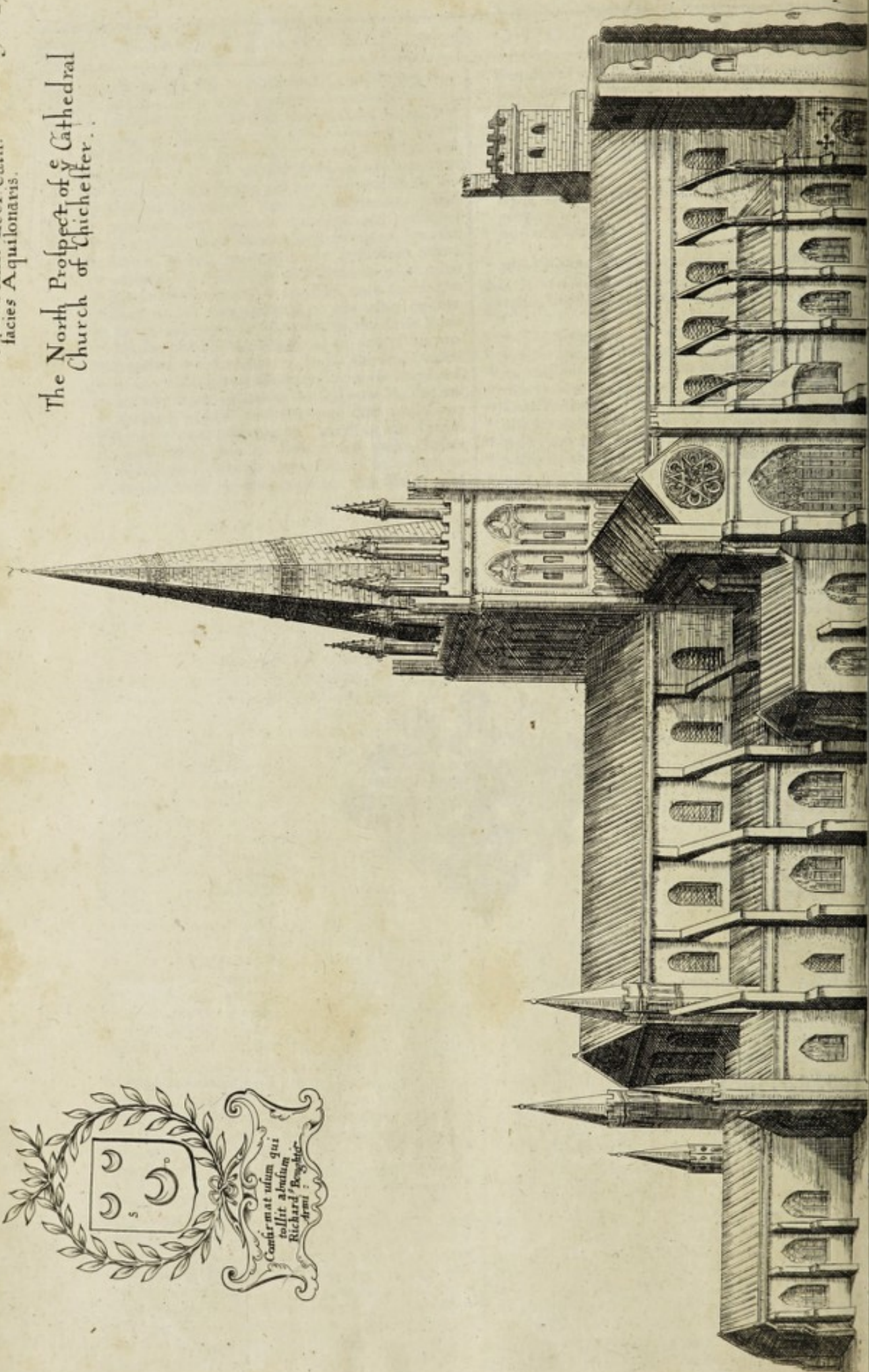


Cathedral

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO
1891



The North Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Chichester.







Cathedral Churches

OF

SECULAR CANONS.

CHICHESTER

Cathedral, in Suffex.

THE Charter of King *Ceadwall*, dated 673. at the Request of Bishop *Wilfrid*, granted several Lands for founding and endowing of a Monastery, the Particulars whereof are therein thus enumerated: 55 Tributaries, that is Tenants, in the Places call'd *Selesey*, *Medmeney*, *Wyghttring*, *Itchenore*, *Bridham*, *Egesowde*; as also *Bessenhere*, *Brimsfaston*, and *Sydelsfoam*, with the Townships adjoining, and all things appertaining to the same. Likewise the Land of *Aldingborne* and *Lydesey*, being 6 Cassates; 6 at *Geinstedigate*; 8 at *Mondam*; 8 at *Amberley* and *Hoghton*, and 4 at *Waltham*; that is, 32 Tributaries, or Tenants.

Brny, Duke of *Suthsax*, gave to Abbot *Eadbyrt*, part of his Land at the Island call'd *Selesey*, being four Tenements at the Place call'd *Hilegh*; and this his Deed is consented to and subscrib'd by King *Numa* and King *Wattus*. *Northelm*, King of *Suthsax*, gave to his Sister *Northgida* Lands to build a Monastery and a Church, being 32 Cassates, at the following Places, viz. 12 at *Lydesey* and *Aldingborne*, 10 at *Leusiedergate*, and 10 at *Mondeham*: His Deed dated 692.

The aforesaid *Northgida* granted the said 32 Tenements to Bishop *Wilfrid*. *Numa*, King of *Suthsax*, an. 714. granted to the Brothers at *Selesey*, where he would have his Body interr'd, 4 Manfes at *Herotin*, 4 Cassates at *Larfoamstede*, and 3 at *Sidleasfoamstede*. *Oslac*, Duke of the *Southsaxons*, an. 780. gave to the Church of St. Paul the Land of *Earneleagh Tielefor*. *Aldulf*, Duke of the *Southsaxons*, gave part of the Wood at *Gealsborgsteal*, to the Church of St. Andrew, at *Ferring*. an. 711.

The same *Aldulf*, by another Deed, gave to the Church of St. Peter at *Selesey*, three Tenants Lands at *Firolalandes*. King *Osmund*, an. 662. at the Request of Earl *Walhere*, granted the Lands of 12 Tenants, at the Place call'd *Ferring*, for building of a Monastery; and by another Deed, whose Date is 770, 15 Manfes to the Church of St. Peter at *Hanefeld*. (These two last Dates are as here inserted, and the 2d Deed is call'd of the

said King *Osmund*, wherein there must be some Mistake, the Difference between the Dates being 108 Years, which it is apparent could not be in the same King.) Next follows a Charter of *Numa*, King of the *South Saxons*, dated 775, granting to Bishop *Eadbert* and his Successors for ever, 20 Tenants Lands at *Kegaborgum* and *Dene*. Dugd. Vol. 3. pag. 118.

The same King *Numa*, by another Grant without date, gave to the Servant of God *Berhtfrid* the Lands of 4 Tenants at *Piperinges*, near the River *Tarente*. The same confirm'd by *Eolla*, who says, he had receiv'd Money for that Land; by *Reova*, who says, that Land had been given him by his Kindred; as also by King *Ethilbert*, and lastly by King *Osmund*, saying, he had redeem'd that Land from his Earl *Erran*, with the Addition of the Land call'd *Tytburg*. *Cenulph*, King of the *Mercians*, an. 801. sets forth, that a Controversy arising between him and *Werbur*, Bishop of the *West Saxons*, about the Lands of *Denton*, which the King said, did more rightly appertain to the Monastery of *Readingham*, he had thoughts of depriving the said Bishop of some part of his Inheritance; but that the Bishop having beg'd of him not to wrong his Bishoprick, and made out his Claim by the Testimony of the Canons, he had, at the Synod of *Colchide*, confirm'd the said Land to him for ever. Archbishop *Wilfrid*, presiding in the Synod held at *Globeham*, an. 825. restor'd and confirm'd to the Bishop of the *South Saxons*, whose See was at *Selesey*, the Church of *Deanton*.

Athelstan, King of the *English*, an. 930. gran'd to *Beornheaz*, Bishop of *Selesey*, 4 Cassates at the Place call'd *Medemenyng*, with Appurtenances at *Earnelegh*. King *Edmund*, an. 945. gave to this See 6 Manfes, 4 at *Brakelsbam*, and 2 at *Earnelegh*. 119.

King *Eadwyn*, of whose Charter there is only a Fragment, dated 956, by it gave, or rather restor'd, to Bishop *Brithelm*, and the Brothers residing at *Chichester*, 60 Manfes in several Places. The said Bishop *Brithelm* sets forth in his Deed for annexing the said 60 Manfes to the Bishoprick, that they were at *Selesey*, *Wystrynges*, *Itchenore*, *Bridham*, *Egesewyd*, *Brimsfaston*, and *Sydelsfoam*; that the said Lands had been fraudulently taken away by one *Alfrim*, and that he the said Bishop had appeas'd King *Eadwyn*, and gain'd his Favour by presenting him 100 Mancuses of pure Gold; whereupon the said King had by the Consent of the Bishops, Dukes, and all the great 120.

Dugd. Men, confirm'd to him and his Successors the said Lands for ever.

121. King Etheldred, an. 988. gave to his faithful Minister Leoffstan 4 Manfes for ever at *Caleworth*. Goda, Minister to King *Edward*, gave to *Wibstan*, who had marry'd his Daughter, 4 Cassates of Land at *Uppesdone*; and the said *Wibstan* afterwards going to Rome, with his Wife and Son, sold the said 4 Cassates to *Bishop Wilbur* for 2000 pieces of Silver, and a Horse. King *Ethelbert* gave the Venerable *Diofsan* 18 Manfes of Land at *Wystring*, for him to build a Monastery; and the said *Diofsan* gave the same to his Sister for her to dispose of after his Death, as she should think fit.

122. There are three Grants of King *William* the Conqueror, two of them conferring on the Church of *Chichester* one Carucate of Land without the Gate of *Chichester* in *Sussex*, and certain Houses in that City; and the third, the Land of *Wystring* and *Sydelesbam*. Five of King *Henry* I. confirm the Lands given by Earl *Hugh*; the Privileges of the Bishoprick, the Passage of *Horton*, the Warren at *Aldingborne*, *Amberley*, and *Hortoy*, and that at *Meniscote*. Three of King *Stephen*; the first gives the Bishops the Chapelanry of *Peverfel*, and makes them Chaplains to his Queen *Maud* and her Successors; the second confirms to them the Manor, Hundred, and Churches of *Rixley*, yielded up by *John* Earl of *Arundel*; and the third confirms the Grant of *William* Earl of *Chichester*, of a part of the City of *Chichester*. There are four Deeds of *William* Earl of *Chichester*; by the first he gives to the Cathedral the Land in *Chichester* that belong'd to the Monastery of *Burn*; the second is a

124. Confirmation of the same and other Grants; the third owns his having been guilty of many Exactions against the Church of *Chichester*, and declares, that being penitent for the same, he quitted all his Claim to the Churches, Lands, &c. belonging to the See; and by the fourth he confers on the same the fourth part of the City of *Chichester*, as above mention'd. Three Charters of King *John* follow; the first confirming all the Liberties of the See; the second granting to the same 12 Foot of the Street or Way round the Churchyard; and the third the Church of *Bakechild*. Three of *K. Henry* the 3d make some Additions of no great moment.

126. The Prior and Convent of *St. Bartholomew*, in *London*, granted to *Ranulph*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and his Successors, a Parcel of Houses in the Parish of *St. Sepulchre*, without *Newgate*, for ever; they paying for the same yearly one Pound of Frankincense, or 6 pence. The Prior and Convent of *Arundel* gave to the Bishops of *Chichester* all their Land at *Dunryngeswyke*, with all Appurtenances. *William* Paynall, Knight, in consideration for 113 l. 6 s. 8 d. receiv'd of *Gilbert* Bishop of *Chichester*, made over to him and his Successors for ever all his Manor of *Northon*, in the Parish of *Bishopston* and *Denton*. This Deed bears date the 22d of King *Edward* the first.

127. Another Charter of King *Henry* the 3d, besides those above mention'd, recites and confirms the Donation made by *Richard* *Aguillon*, of the Church of *Barnham*. The same King, in another Charter, recites and confirms the Deed of *Ranulph* Bishop of *Chichester*, by which he declares, that for the Benefit of the Poor of the Manors belonging to his Church, he had ordain'd the following Store to be perpetual in that Bishoprick, never to be lessen'd or remov'd; viz. 252 Oxen, 100 Cows, 10 Bulls, 3150 Sheep, 120 She-Goats, 6 He-Goats, and 10 Horses for the Plow; which Store he had furnish'd, to the end that no succeeding Bishop should need, for making up such Store, to extort any thing from the poor Men of those Manors: And therefore he excommunicates

any that shall presume to lessen the same, and declares against any such Person, *Anathema maranatha*. *Vol. John*, Earl of *Eu*, acknowledges, that his Father and his Grandfather had unjustly taken from the Church of the Holy Trinity at *Chichester*, the Town of *Rixley*, with the Churches and other Appurtenances of the same; which therefore he freely restor'd, an. 1238. Thus far the Monasticon; the rest shall be added from *Godwin*, *Heylin*, and *le Neve*.

This See was first, as may be seen by what has been said above, in the Peninsula commonly call'd the Isle of *Selsey*, in the County of *Sussex*, not far from *Chichester*. *Wilfrid*, Archbishop of *York*, being banish'd by *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, as may be seen in treating of those Archbishops, thought fit to employ himself in preaching the Word of God among the *South Saxons*. *Edilwath*, King of that Country, had, before his coming, embrac'd the Faith of *Christ*, at the Persuasion of *Wulfere*, King of *Mercia*; and being willing to improve himself, and have his Subjects instructed in the way of Salvation, he receiv'd *Wilfrid* with Joy, assigning him the Isle of *Selsey* for his Habitation, and giving him all the Land thereof, containing 87 Households, for his Maintenance, which happen'd in the Year 711. There the said *Wilfrid* built a Monastery, and establish'd his Cathedral See; and there it continu'd above 300 Years, till in 1070, Bishop *Stigard* remov'd it to *Chichester*, the principal City in those Parts, first built by *Cissa*, the second King of the *South Saxons*, and by him call'd *Cissan-Caster*. The Cathedral Church was antiently dedicated to *St. Peter*, new built by *Ralph*, the 3d Bishop after *Stigard* remov'd the See; which being destroy'd by Fire, was after rebuilt by Bishop *Siffred* the second.

This See has yielded to the Church two Saints, to the Realm three Lords Chancellors, to the Court two Lords Almoners, one Chancellor to the University of *Oxford*; and formerly these Bishops were Confessors to the Queens of *England*. This Diocese contains the County of *Sussex*, and in it 250 Parishes, whereof 112 impropriated. It has 2 Archdeacons, viz. of *Chichester* and *Lewis*, and valu'd in the King's Books 677 l. 1 s. 3 d.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of SELSEY.

1. *Wilfrid*, a most holy Man, who, as was said above, being banish'd from his See of *York* by *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, had this Island given him by *Edilwath*, King of the *South Saxons*, which was afterward confirm'd to him by *Cedwal*, King of the *West Saxons*, who conquer'd this Kingdom. A very notable Passage being here related by so great a Man as Bishop *Godwin*, it may not be improper to insert the same in his own Words. Having mention'd the coming of *St. Wilfrid*, and other Particulars, he proceeds thus: "He built a Monastery there, and establish'd his Cathedral See in the same. Now it pleas'd God so to bless his Labours, as in a short time, great Numbers of the people being converted, embrac'd Christian Religion: And a Day being appointed for their Baptism, they had no sooner receiv'd the same, but immediately it rained plentifully, the want whereof had caus'd a Dearth the space of three Years before; and that so great, as not only many died daily for Hunger, but great Numbers joining hand in hand, forty or fifty in a Company threw themselves headlong into the Sea, choosing rather to die than to endure " the

he Torment of Hunger any longer. Thus it pleased God at once to deliver these Men from temporal Death by Famine, and everlasting Destruction, that their Ignorance threatned unto them. Neither was this all the good *Wilfride* did unto them. Their Sea and Rivers abounding with great store of good Fish, which they knew not how to take, he taught them to fish, and caused great store of Fish to be caught, wherewith many poor people were greatly relieved. Having staid five Years there, he was called home unto his own Country again, and restored to his Archbishoprick of York.

After his departure, *Suffex* was govern'd by the shops of *Winchester*, till the Year 711. *Heylin* mes *Hadda* in 686, and *Daniel* in 705.

2. *Eadbert*, who had been before Abbot of *Selsey*, is consecrated the 2d Bishop of the same, an. 711.

3. *Ealla*, 719.

After his Death, *Godwin* says, the See stood void after the Death of *Bea*.

4. *Siga*, or *Sigelm*, or *Sfred*, 733. He was present at the great Council held by *Cuthbert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, an. 746.

5. *Alubrit*, or *Alubert*, 761.

6. *Osa*, or *Bosa*, 790.

7. *Giselm*, 817.

8. *Tota*, 844.

9. *Wigelm*, 873.

10. *Ethelwulf*, 891.

11. *Borneg*, 906.

12. *Conrad*, 924.

13. *Guthard*, 942.

14. *Alfred*, 960.

15. *Eadbelm*, 970.

16. *Ethelgar*, 980: translated to *Canterbury*.

17. *Ordbright*, 988.

18. *Elmar*, 1003.

19. *Ethelrick*, or *Algired*, 1019.

20. *Grinkel*, 1038.

21. *Heca*, 1047.

22. *Adrick*, 1057. He was a Monk of *Christchurch*, in *Canterbury*, much commended for his skill in the Laws and Customs of the Realm; and such appointed by King *William* the Conqueror to assist *Gosfrid*, Bishop of *Constance*, in deciding a Controversy between *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Odo*, Earl of *Kent*, the King's Brother; and being unable, for his Age, to ride, he was carry'd to *Windsor*, where the Meeting was, in a Chariot. In a Convocation held at *Windsor*, he was depriv'd, unjustly, as *Flor. Wigorn.* says, anno 1070. He was the last Bishop of *Selsey*.

Bishops of CHICHESTER.

23. *Stigand*, Chaplain to King *William* the Conqueror, consecrated Bishop an. 1070: translated the See from *Selsey* to the City of *Chichester*.

24. *William*.

25. *Ralph*, a Man steady in the Defence of the Church, in so much that when King *William Rufus* threatned him for standing by *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he offer'd him his Ring and Crozier, saying, it was better for him to quit his Place, than not do his Duty. And when that King rais'd Money by giving Priests leave to marry, he withstood it so resolutely, as to interdict his own Diocese on that account, and shut up the Church Doors. He increas'd the Revenue of his Bishoprick, and built the Cathedral of *Chichester* from the ground. Drawing near his End, he gave so much to the Poor, as scarce to retain Cloaths to cover himself. He was also a

great Preacher, visiting his whole Diocese thrice a Year, and reprovng and punishing Sin severely.

26. *Seffrid* I. Abbot of *Glastonbury*, consecrated an. 1125.

27. *Hilarius*.

28. *John de Greenford*, 1174.

29. *Seffrid* II. 1187. In his Time the Church and City were consum'd by Fire, and he rebuilt the Church and his own Palace.

30. *Simon de Welles*, 1199.

31. *Nicholas de Aquila*, 1209. says *Heylin*. *Godwin* does not mention him in his *English* Edition, tho' he is in the *Latin*.

32. *Richard Poore*, 1215, translated to *Salisbury*.

33. *Ralph Warham*, 1217.

34. *Ralph Nevil*, 1223, Lord Chancellor of *England*; and so upright and sincere in the Execution of that Office, that he had the general Applause of the whole Nation. He was chosen Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but so little valu'd that Promotion, as to refuse paying the Charge of sending to the Pope; and therefore lost it. He was afterwards translated to *Winchester*, and would then have laid down the Chancellorship, but was with difficulty prevail'd on to continue in the same. He built from the ground the House in *London* now call'd *Lincoln's-Inn*, for himself and his Successors; which afterwards came to the Possession of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, from whom it had the present Name. This Bishop was also a great Benefactor to his own Church.

35. *Richard de la Wiche*, 1245. He was consecrated by the Pope at *Lyons*, and highly respected by all Men; not only for his great Learning, but also for his great Application to preaching, his many Virtues, and the Integrity of his Life and Conversation. In regard to these Things, and for many Miracles said to have been wrought by him, he was canoniz'd seven Years after his Death.

36. *John Clipping*, 1253. He gave to his Church the Manor of *Drungwick*.

37. *Stephen Berkstede*, 1261, excommunicated an. 1265, for taking Part with the Barons against the King.

38. *St. Gilbert de sancto Leofordo*, 1288. He was a Father of the Fatherless, a Comforter of Mourners, a Defender of Widows, a Reliever of the Poor; a Helper of the Distressed, and a diligent Visiter of the Sick, especially the Poor, to whom he resorted oftner than to the Rich. He is also said to have wrought many Miracles.

39. *John Langton*, 1308. He was Lord Chancellor of *England*.

40. *Robert Stratford*, 1338. He also was Lord Chancellor of *England*.

41. *William Lenne*, alias, *Lulimore*, 1363, translated to *Worcester*.

42. *William Reade*, 1369, reputed the best Mathematician of his Age. He built the Castle of *Amberley*, and the Library of *Merton College*.

43. *Thomas Rushoock*, 1385. He was a *Dominican*, Confessor to King *Richard II*, and translated from *Landoff* to this See, and after drove from it by the rebellious Barons, for his Loyalty to the King.

44. *Richard Mitford*, 1389, translated to *Salisbury*.

45. *Robert Waldby*, 1395, translated to *York*.

46. *Robert Reade*, 1396.

47. *Stephen Partington*, 1417, translated hither from *St. David's*.

48. *Henry Ware*, 1418.

49. *John Kemp*, 1421, translated hither from *Roche*, and from hence to *London*.

50. *Thomas Poldon*, 1423, translated hither from *Hereford*, and from hence to *Worcester*.

51. *John Rickingale*, 1428.

52. *Simon Sidenham*, 1430.
53. *Richard Praty*, 1438.
54. *Adam Molins*, 1445, was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and murder'd at *Portsmouth* by Mariners, hir'd by *Richard Duke of York*.
55. *Reginald Peacock*, 1450, translated hither from *St. Asaph*. Having defended many heterodox Opinions, he was oblig'd to recant the same at *St. Paul's Cross*, and the Books he had writ were burnt before his Face; then he was depriv'd of his Bishoprick, and had a Pension assign'd him, to live in an Abby, where he dy'd.
56. *John Arundel*, 1458.
57. *Edward Story*, 1475, translated hither from *Carlisle*.
58. *Richard Fitz-James*, translated hither from *Rochester*, 1504, and hence to *London*.
59. *Robert Sherbon*, translated hither from *St. David's*, was 28 Years Bishop here, liv'd to 96 Years of Age, having newly resign'd his Bishoprick. A Man very wise, a great Housekeeper and Alms-giver, and bestow'd much Money in beautifying his Church, and increasing the number of Ministers belonging to it.
60. *Richard Sampson*, 1536, translated to *Lichfield*.
61. *George Day*, 1543, depriv'd in 1551, restor'd by *Queen Mary*, 1553.
62. *John Story*, 1551, depriv'd by *Queen Mary*, prefer'd afterwards to *Hereford* by *Queen Elizabeth*.
63. *John Christopher*, 1557, made Bishop by *Queen Mary*. A Man very learned, whereof he has left many Testimonies, depriv'd by *Queen Elizabeth*.
64. *William Barlow*, 1559, translated hither from *Wells*.
65. *Richard Curticey*, 1570.
66. *Thomas Bickley*, 1585.
67. *Antony Watson*, 1596.
68. *Lancelot Andrews*, 1605.
69. *Samuel Harsnet*, 1609, translated to *Norwich*.
70. *George Charleton*, 1619.
71. *Richard Montague*, 1628, translated to *Norwich*.
72. *Brian Duppa*, 1638, translated to *Salisbury*.
73. *Henry King*, 1641.
74. *Peter Gunning*, 1669, translated to *Ely*.
75. *Ralph Brideoke*, 1675.
76. *Guy Charleton*, 1678.
77. *John Lake*, translated from *Bristol*, 1685, depriv'd for not taking the Oaths to *K. William*.
78. *Simon Patrick*, 1689, translated to *Ely*.
79. *Robert Grove*, 1691.
80. *John Williams*, 1696.
81. *Thomas Manningham*, 1709.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd, *Azure*, a *Presbyter John* sitting on a Tomb Stone, in his left Hand a Mound, his right Hand extended, Or, with a Linnen Mitre on his Head, and in his Mouth a Sword, all proper.

ST. PETER'S Cathedral, at York.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
P. 128 **I**N the Year of our Lord 627, King *Edwin* being baptiz'd, on *Easter Day*, at *York*, by *St. Paulinus*, Disciple to the Holy Pope *Gregory*: The Province of *Deira*, which begins at the *Humber*, and is terminated by the *Tees*, was converted to the Catholick Faith of *CHRIST*; and by them, the same Year, a Church was founded at *York*, in Honor of the Apostle *St. Peter*.

The second Year after the Arrival of *Paulinus* King *Edwin* having obtain'd a glorious Victory over the King of the *West-Saxons*, was baptiz'd by *Paulinus* in a wooden House he had erected for that Purpose, in the 9th Year of his Reign, which was of Grace 627, and the 108th after the coming of the *Englifs* into *Britain*, in which Place was afterward built a Church of Stone and Mortar. He gave the Episcopal See to his Instructor *Paulinus*. Thus King *Edwin* was the first of the Kings of *Northumberland* that was baptiz'd, and King *Oswald* finish'd the Stone Church he had begun.

An. 1067 ---- *Thomas*, Canon of *Bayeux*, was made Archbishop of *York*, who built the Church of *St. Peter*, enrich'd the Clergy, and compos'd the Church Music.

King *Edgar*, an. 963, gave to this Church Twenty Cassates of Land at *Sirburn*. King *Eadwy*, an. 958, Twenty Manfes at *Satbwell*. *Edgar* above-mention'd the same aforesaid Year 963, Thirty Cassates at *Newholde*, to a Nobleman, for him afterwards to convey to the Clergy. King *Arthelstan*, some Lands at *Agmundernes*, to the Church of *St. Peter* at *York* at the Time when *St. Wolfstan* was Archbishop there.

Cnut, the Dane, being King here by Conquest gave Forty three Mansion Houses in *Patvingstone* in *Yorkshire*, with all the Lands thereto belonging, which, 'tis like, contain'd that whole Lordship *Alfrick* being then Archbishop, the Charter Dated 1013. King *Edward the Confessor*, an. 1065, ratify'd whatsoever his Father King *Aldred* had given to this Church, viz. the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, the same having been before confirm'd to the said Archbishop by Pope *Formosus*.

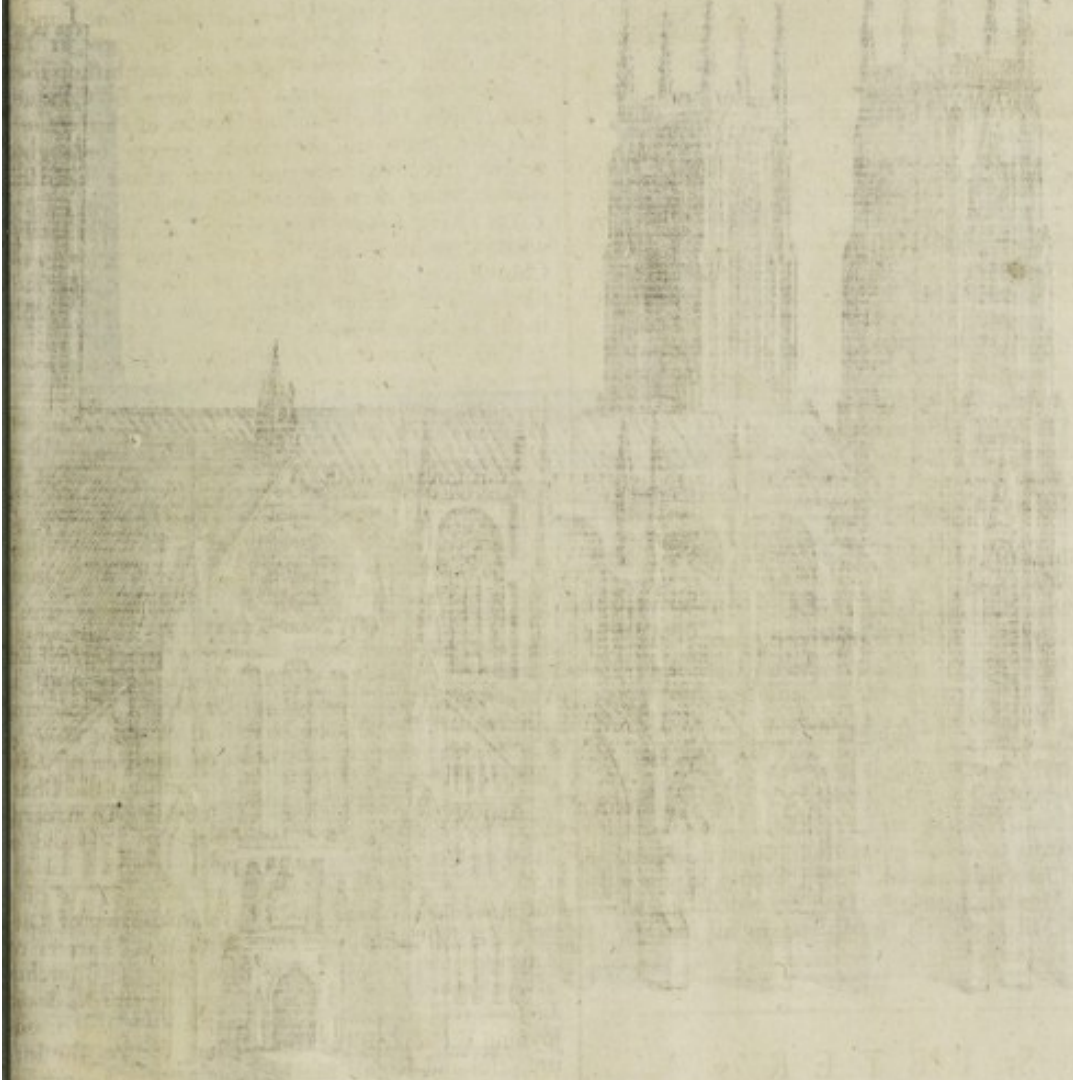
King *William Rufus*, to compose some Controversy there was between *Thomas* Archbishop of *York* and other Prelates, about *Lincoln*, *Lindsey*, and the Mansions of *Stow* and *Lude*; gave in lieu of them of his own to the Church of *St. Peter* at *York*, forever, the Abby of *St. German* of *Seleby*, and the Church of *St. Oswald* at *Glocester*. The same King by another Charter, restor'd to *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, one Hide of Land belonging to the Church of *Motesfund*.

By a Third Charter he granted that all the Land belonging to this Church should be free from all Encumbrance, and by a Fourth, confirm'd to it all its Possessions, with the usual Privileges of *Sec* and *Sac*, *Tol* and *Team*, &c. The Bull of Pope *Honorius* exempts it from all Subjection to the See of *Canterbury*. That of Pope *Alexander* confirms the Charter of King *William Rufus* above mention'd, concerning *Lincoln*, *Lindsey*, and the Abbies of *Selby* and of *St. Oswald* at *Glocester*.

Another Bull of the said Pope *Alexander*, is only for granting the Pall to *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. There follow Twelve several Charters of King *Henry II.* conferring on this See the Churches of *Pockinton*, *Oriffild*, *Killum*, *Pikering*, *Pargh*, *Snaid*, *Ledston*, *Wallop*, *Graceley*, *Wickton*, and *Pichelinges*, enjoying the Sheriff of the County to see the Immunities and Rights of the same preserv'd, and securing its Tithes and other Possessions. Two Deeds of *Queen Maud* relate to the appropriating of the Church of *Lepton*.

Tho' out of Order, the same Method is here follow'd as in the *Monasticon*; therefore we here mention King *Henry I.* after *II.*, of whom there are Two Charters, the one of them for constituting *Thomas* his Chaplain, Archbishop of *York*; the other is a Confirmation of the Liberties of *St. Peter's Church*, at *York*. Among which this is singular, granted by *K. Edward the Confessor*, viz. If any Person apprehend'd another convicted of any Crime whatsoever with-

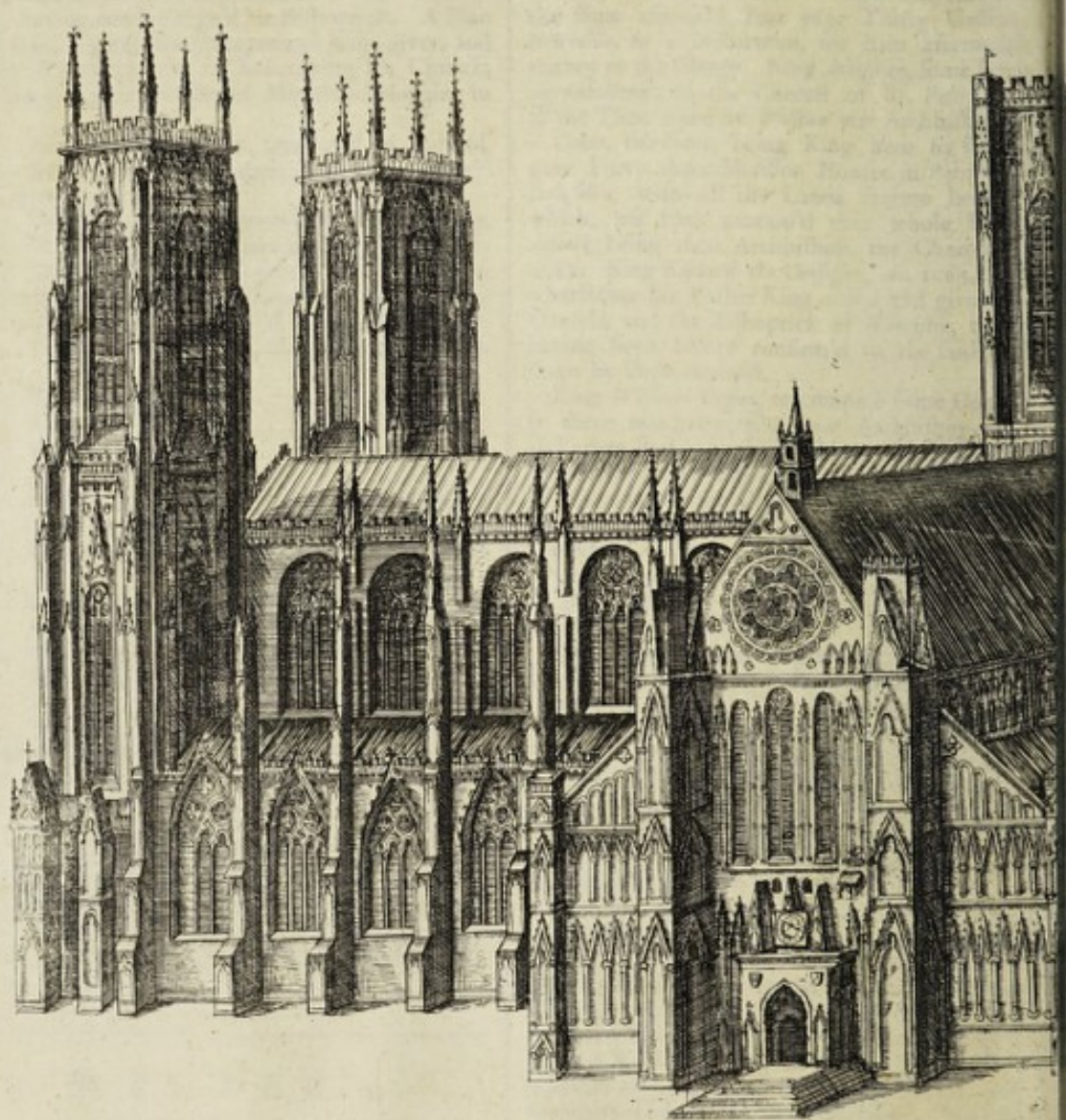
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Ecclēſia Cathedralis S. Petri
Eboracienſis aſſuralis.



The South Prospect of Cathedral
Church of S.^t Peter of yorke.

Page 276.I.



Daniel King delinavit et fecit.

The South Prospect of St. Catharine's
Church of St. Peter of York

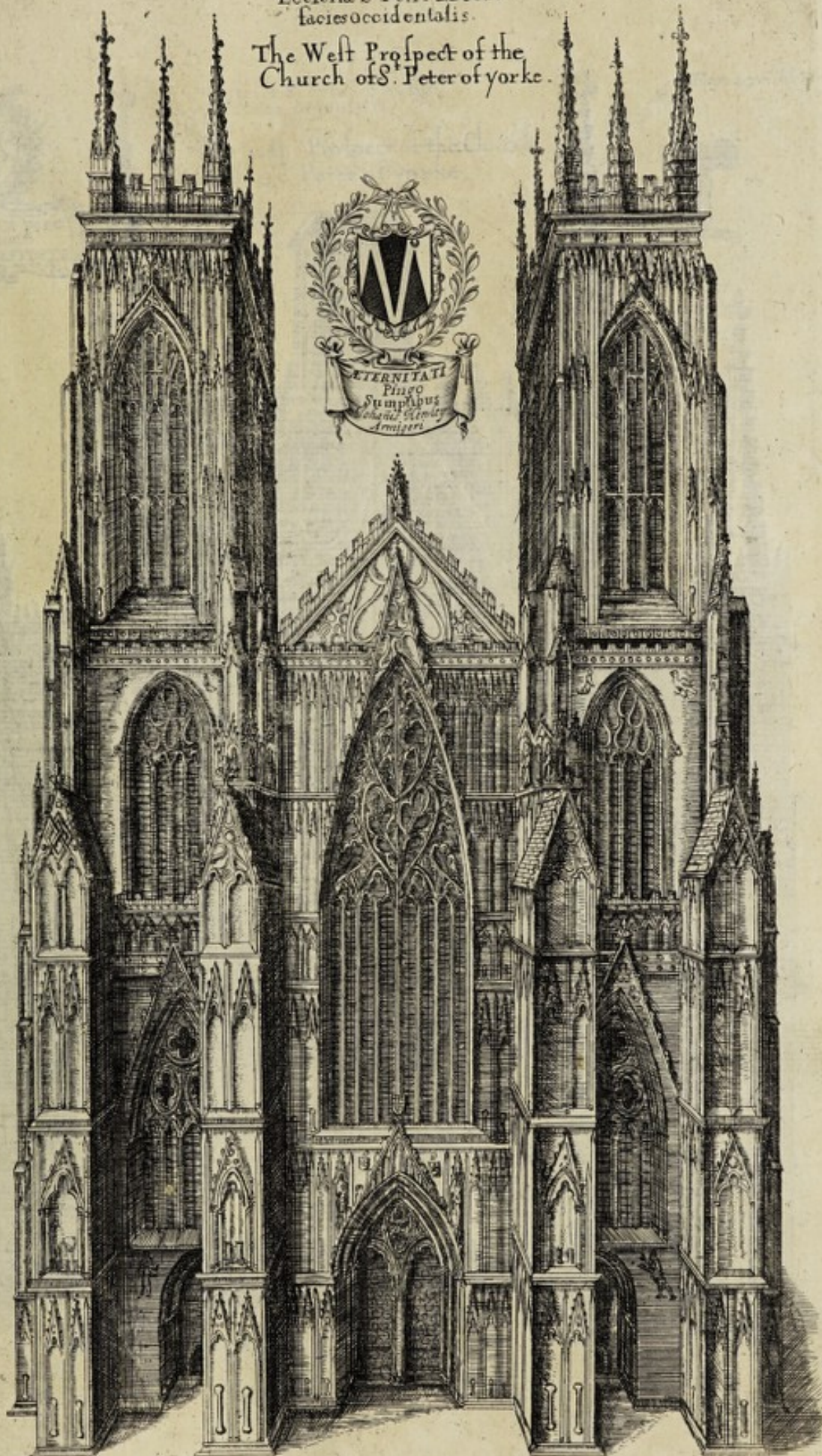
Viewed from the East

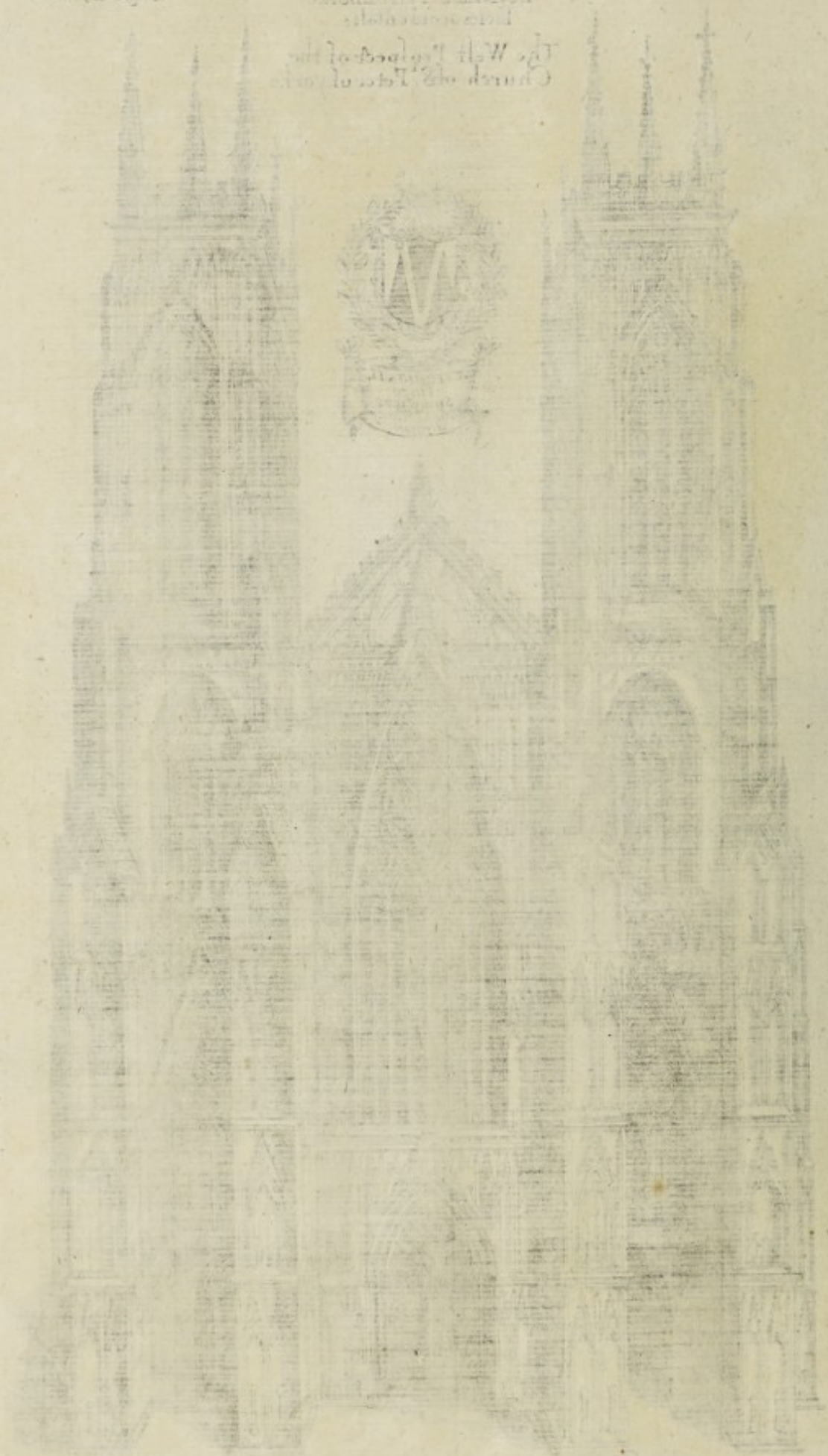


Ecclesia Sⁱ Petri Eborac:
facies occidentalis.

Page 276. II.

The West Prospect of the
Church of S^t. Peter of yorke.

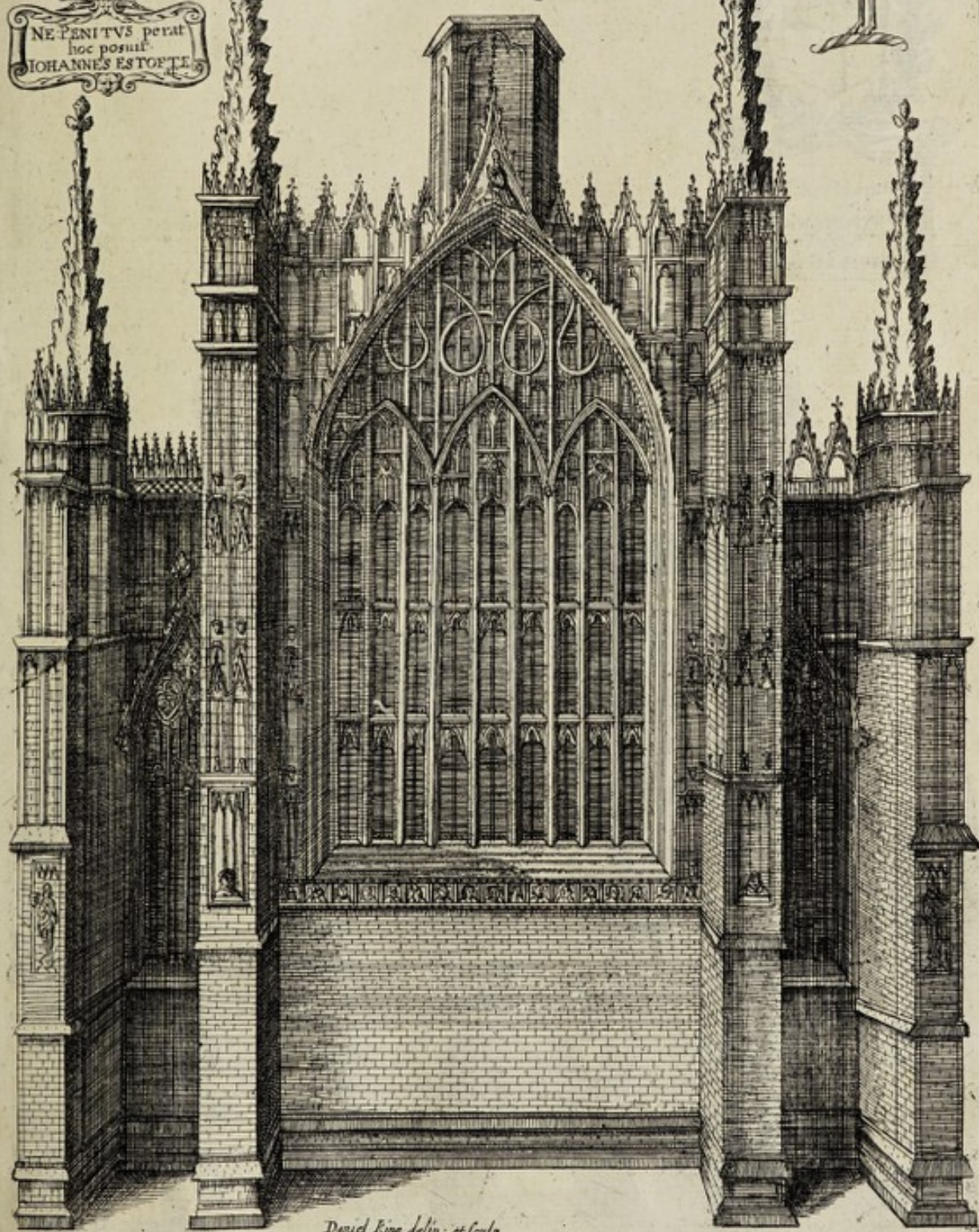






Ecclesia S^{ti} Petri & Thome:
facies orientalis

The East Prospect of the Church
of S^t Peter of yorke.

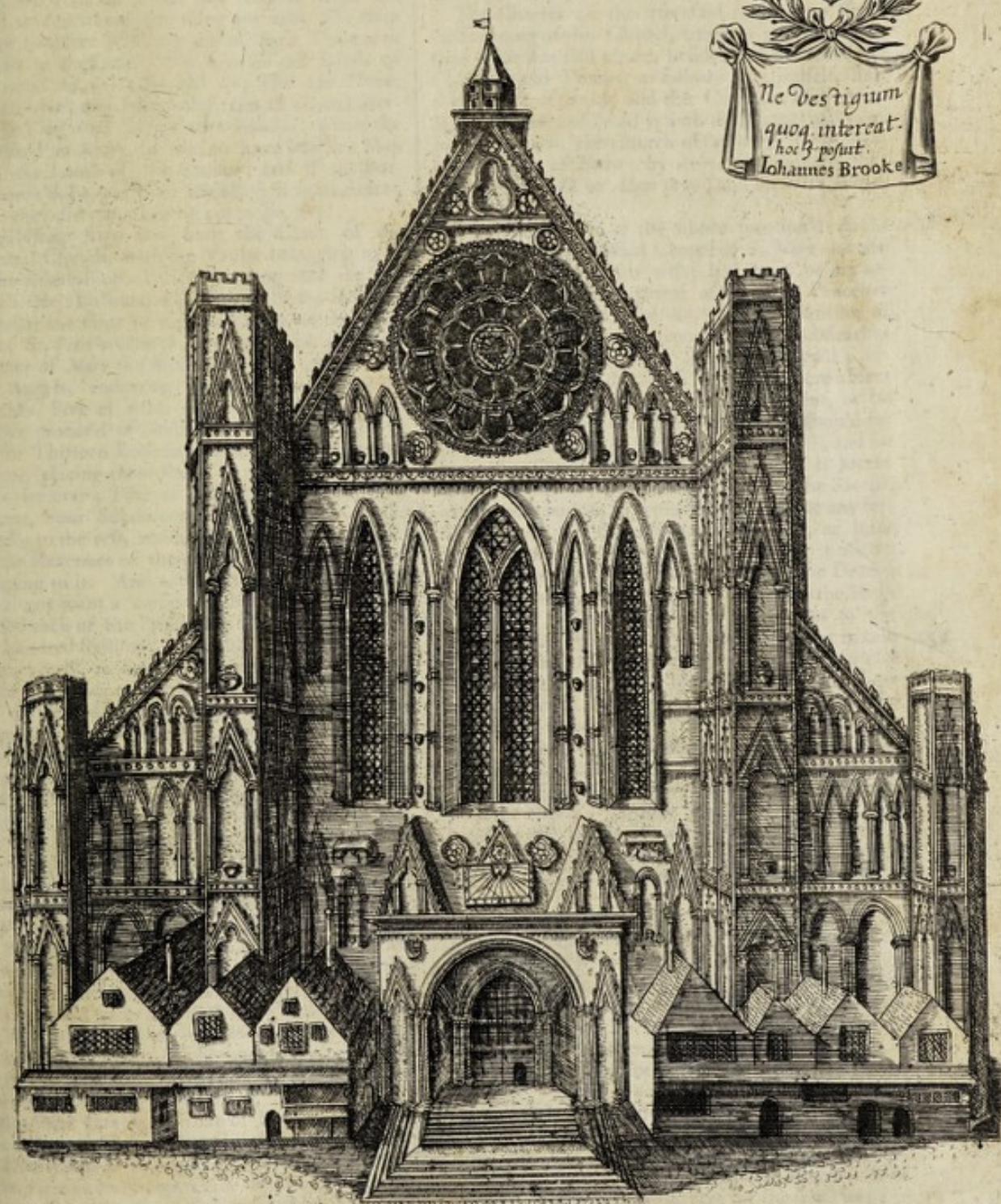


Daniel King delin: et sculp.



The South Crosse of the Cathedrall
Church of S^t Peter of Yorke.

Page 276. III.



The South Choir of the Cathedral
Church of St. Peter of York.



the Church Yard, and held him, he was fin'd 100 Fold; if within the Church, 1200; if in the City of York, 1800. The Penance of each, as of Ecclesiastical Persons, in the Hundred Eight Pounds. But if any one should be so outrageous, as to take away any Person out of the Stone Chair by the Altar, in English call'd *Friedstoll*, that is, the Chair of Rest, or Peace, there was no Judgment appointed for that Sacrilege, nor no Fine sufficient to atone for the same; but it was in English call'd *Botelesi*, that is, above all Satisfaction. These Fines or Forfeitures did not belong to the Bishop, but to the Canons. When a Canon dy'd, the Archbishop, with the Consent of the Dean and Chapter, to appoint another. If the Archbishop were guilty of any Offence punishable by the King or Pope, the Canons were not oblig'd to contribute any thing any otherwise than of their own free Will, nor any of their Tenants to be liable to the same. The Houses and Lands of the Canons to enjoy *Sac* and *Sac*, *Thol* and *Thiam*, *Urtol* and *Urtol*, and *Infangenthes*, and all other Liberties the King had in his own Lands. When the King rais'd an Army, he was to have but one Man for all the Lands of the Canons; and if the Burgers march'd, he was to be their Ensign and Leader; but if they did not, then he not to go, &c.

Archbishop Roger new built the Choir of the Cathedral Church, with the Vaults belonging to it, and the Archbishop's Palace, standing near the said Church. He also founded the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, at the Gate of the said Palace, on the North Side of St. Peter's Church, and dedicated the same in Honor of Mary the Mother of God, and of the Holy Angels, endowing the same with Eleven Churches, Five of them his own Gift, and the other Six procur'd of others. He also made Provision for Thirteen Ecclesiastical Ministers of several Degrees, placing them there to perform the divine Office for ever; Four of them to be Priests, Four Deacons, Four Subdeacons, and one Sacrist, to be Superior to the rest, and have Charge of the Chapel and the Revenues of the afore said Eleven Churches belonging to it. And to the End the said Ministers might not want a competent Maintenance, he appointed each of the Priests Ten Marks, each Deacon One hundred Shillings, each Sub-Deacon Six Marks Silver, yearly, to be paid by the Sacrist; and the rest of the Revenues for the Use of the said Sacrist. And in regard that the Canons of the afore said Church of St. Peter's at York, grievously complain'd that the said Chapel was too close to the Mother Church, the said Archbishop, to satisfy the said Canons, and procure perfect Unity between himself and them, and his and their Successors, ordain'd, that the Sacrist of the said Chapel should at his own Cost, on the Day of the Lord's Supper (*Maundy Thursday*) provide and furnish all Things appertaining to the said Canons, as well for their eating, as Wine and Ale, Vessels and hot Water for washing the Feet of the said Canons, Clerks, and Poor, and Ten Shillings in Silver, to be distributed among Sixty Poor, after washing their Feet, and the Victuals that us'd to be distributed to the said Poor, according to Custom of the Mother Church, after washing their Feet. These and many other good Things Archbishop Roger did for the Honor of God, and Benefit of the Church.

Sewall the 34th Archbishop of York, tho' his Election was oppos'd by King Henry III. was confirm'd by Pope Alexander IV. and consecrated in the Church of St. Peter at York, anno 1256. He finding the Revenues of 11 Churches, appropriated by his Predecessor Roger, much increased, appointed a Portion therefore for every Vicar having Cure of Souls in

the said Churches, for his Maintenance, as also an other Portion for the Poor of each Parish. He also ordain'd that each of the twelve Ministers belonging to the said Chapel, whom he would have for the future call'd Canons, attending at the Hours of divine Service by Day and Night in the said Chapel, should receive at the Hands of the Sacrist three Pence daily over and above the constant Revenue of his Prebend. He likewise ordain'd that besides the said twelve Canons, there should be for ever in the same Chapel two Priests, to say Mass daily for the Dead; as also two Deacons, and two Subdeacons, to assist them; each of the said Priests to have five Marks, each Deacon three Marks, and each Subdeacon two Marks and a half yearly. This was ordain'd in the Year 1258.

The Charter of the afore said Archbishop Roger, for founding of this Chapel, contains nothing more than what was said above, besides the Names of the Churches and Donors, as follows; by himself, half the Church of *Orteley*, and the Churches of *Overton*, *Sutton*, *Hayton* and *Berdesley*, with the Chapel of *Scroby*; by *William Scot*, the Church of *Calverley*; by *William Paynel*, that of *Horon*; by *Avicia de Ruminilly*, that of *Harwode*; and by *Adam Bruys*, and his Wife *Juetta*, that of *Thorp*.

The Regulation of the above mention'd Archbishop Sewall for the said Chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels, confirms what had been before ordain'd, enjoins the Payment of the three Pence per Day to each Canon as before, and the Addition of the two Priests, two Deacons, and two Subdeacons to say Mass for the Dead, already mention'd; adding, that if any of the six said Persons were absent at High-Mass, without lawful Impediment, or be guilty of any Disorder there, the Sacrist should for such Offence stop a Penny from a Priest, and an Halfpenny from a Deacon or Subdeacon. It leaves the Institution of the said six Ministers to the Sacrist, and empowers him to remove them without any formal Tryal, for Incontinency, Infidelity, or Infelence, or other Canonical Causes. Next it allows two Pence to the Priest, and a Penny to the Deacon and Subdeacon, that say the Morning and the High Mass, then settles the particular Allowances to the Vicars of the several Charges; ordaining, that in case the Profits assign'd to any of them prove to be under ten Marks a Year, prov'd by the Oath of the Vicar and two honest Parishioners, then the same shall be augmented to ten Marks. The Vicars to repair the Chancels, and find necessaries for the same. In case the Vicars of *Orteley*, *Calverley*, or *Retford*, should retain any thing of the Obventions due to the Sacrist, he to be remov'd without any Noise or Tryal, and another put in his Place. If any of the Priests, Deacons, or Subdeacons could not minister by reason of real Sicknefs, nothing of his Due to be stopp'd from him.

King Henry VI. in the 33d Year of his Reign, granted his Charter to *William Archbishop of York*, *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, and five of the Canons of York, for them, or any six, five, or four of them, to erect a College there for such Priests as belong'd to the Cathedral to live in as had not Houses of their own, because many were oblig'd to lodge among secular Persons, in Houses where there were Women, which was look'd upon as scandalous. The Priests living in the said College, yearly to choose one of their number to preside over them, and take Charge of all that belong'd to the same. The Dean and Chapter of York to have Power to appoint Rules and Ordinances for the said Priests to be govern'd by; and the said Priests were empower'd

Dugd. to purchase Lands to the yearly Value of ten Marks, tho' the same were held in Capite of the King.

Vol. 3. The Licence granted by King EDWARD IV. in the first Year of his Reign is much to the same effect as the former, only somewhat enlarging their Liberties and confirming the same.

P. 141 The Bull of Pope Innocent, without Date, confirms to Walter Archbishop of York, and his Successors, the Manors of Wilton, Witwage, Burton, Parvington, Shiteby, Hilgedon, Beverley, Rippon, Hexthedsam, Otteleby, Stryborn, Sowell, Lanion, Sutton, Scroly, Churchendon, Ottingdon, Drevewangerwood, Riggeby, Turlington, and Stalbury; as also the Churches of St. John of Beverley; St. Wilfrid at Rippon; St. Andrew at Hexthedsam; St. Mary at Southwell; St. Oswald at Gloucester, and the Church and Land of Kinaldeslowe; subjects to them the Bishopricks of Durham and Carlisle, and grants them the use of the Pall.

Pope Honorius ordain'd that the Difference between Canterbury and York, about the Primacy, should be decided in his Presence. Pope Paschal declares that the Church of York ought to pay no Subjection to that of Canterbury, and that the same had been so decided by Pope Gregory the Great. Pope Calixtus first writ to King Henry to permit the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to appear before him, to decide the Controversy between them; and then ordains the Archbishops of Tours and Rouen to see the Archbishop of York put into Possession of his See, independent of Canterbury, suspending the latter unless he submit to his Decision.

144 Pope Alexander sent to R. Archbishop of York, an authentick Copy of the Letter written to him by King William of Scotland, intreating that the Archbishop of York might be restor'd to his Right of Primacy over all the Bishops of Scotland, of which he had been wrongfully depriv'd, by reason of the Wars between England and Scotland. Pope Honorius writ to S. King of Norway, enjoining him to give Possession of the Bishoprick of Orkney to one Ralph, who had been consecrated Bishop of the same by the Archbishop of York, whose Right he declares the same to be.

145 Pope Calixtus writ to Aistav and Seward, Kings of Norway, to the same effect. Olave, King of the Islands, writ to the Dean and Chapter of York to send to him with all speed Nicholas the Bishop elect of his Islands, who had been consecrated by the Archbishop of York. There is another Letter of O. King of the Islands, to T. Archbishop of York, intreating him with all speed to consecrate the Abbot of Farnes, whom he and his People had chosen for their Bishop. Pope Calixtus by Letter enjoin'd the Bishop of Glasgow to pay Obedience to the Archbishop of York. Pope Honorius laid the like Injunction on the Bishop of Candida Casa.

146 The Popes Innocent and Calixtus both writ to John, Bishop of Glasgow, to own the Archbishop of York for his Metropolitan, and to Alexander, King of Scotland, to oblige his Bishops not to consecrate one another without the Consent and Leave of their Metropolitan the Archbishop of York. David, King of Scots, testify'd that Thomas, Archbishop of York, had consecrated Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's, saving the Claim of the said Archbishop and the Right of the Bishop, and promis'd to do the Archbishop Justice, whensoever he should make his Complaint. Pope Paschal enjoin'd the Scotch Bishops to pay Obedience to the Archbishop of York, as their Metropolitan; the same was done by Pope Calixtus.

147 Also by Pope Innocent, who likewise authoriz'd William, Archbishop of Canterbury, as his Legate, to enjoin John, Bishop of Glasgow, who, he says, had raised himself against his Metropolitan of York, and caused

a Schism, to submit himself to the said Archbishop; and in case he remain'd obstinate for the space of three Months, then to excommunicate him till he comply'd. Pope Honorius enjoin'd King Henry, and Wiham, Archbishop of Canterbury, to permit Thomas, Archbishop of York, to have his Cross carry'd before him, according to ancient Custom, and to crown the King. Pope Calixtus requir'd Alexander, King of Scotland, to cause his Bishops to acknowledge the Archbishop of York for their Metropolitan, and writing to John, Bishop of Glasgow, charges him with rebelling against his Metropolitan of York, threatening to confirm the Sentence the latter should pronounce against him in case he persisted in his Obstinacy.

Pope Celestin, in his Letter to Geoffry, Archbishop of York, declares that it is his Will that the Bishop of Durham should be subordinate to him. Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, made his Profession of Canonical Obedience to Walter, Archbishop of York, and his Successors. The same was done by Nicholas, Bishop of Durham, and by Gilla Aidan, Bishop of Candida Casa.

Gavinus de Bubrith gave to the Cathedral of York the Church of Bubrith, which Grant was confirm'd by Roger Nowbray, who was Lord of the Fee.

Peter Ros conferr'd on the said Cathedral two Plow-Lands at Barton, in Bulmingschyre; Richard Morrell, six Plow-Lands at Cumpston, and two other pieces of Land; Adam, of Norchuton, one Plow-Land at Norchuton; Thomas, of Yoltorp, two Plow-Lands at Yoltorp; Thomas, of Belkertorp, thirteen Acres of Meadow at Gantorp; William Fitz-Richard, all his Land at Petergate; William Painell, a Parcel of Land at Hoton; Geoffry Furnival, two Marks and a half yearly upon his Church of Handlesward; Maud Flamvill, some Land at Marzon; Geoffry Fitz-Columban, a Way two Perches wide through his Meadow and arable Land; Robert Percy, the Church and Land of Killingwick; William Percy, the Church of Topcliff towards the Repairs of St. Peter's Church; this last confirm'd by Richard Percy, his Deed dated 1226 all the others above without Date.

This last is confirm'd by Richard Percy; and the Dean and Chapter, in return, promis'd that they would require nothing in his enclos'd Woods, or of his Catel, saving to themselves what other Men had in the common Woods and Pasture. Andrew Barvent did Homage to the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter at York, as his Liege Lords, for the Town of Helperty, granted by them to his Mother Mand, paying them six Marks and an half yearly. Thomas, the 21. Archbishop of York, gave to the Canons of the Church the Town of Helperty; Alan, the Son of Thurfin, the Son of Gospatric, gave up to the Archbishop all the Right and Claim he had to the Land held by his Predecessors at Stanley; this dated the 19th Year of the Reign of King Henry, the Grandson of Henry the Elder, in the 3d Year of the Reign of Henry the Son of the said King.

Geoffry, Earl of Essex, resign'd to this Cathedral all the Right he had to the Chapel of St. Peter & Drayton; Robert Harestan gave two Plow-Lands at Ulfhorpe; Avicia, the Daughter of Ulf, one Tol and two Acres of Land at Strubum, with Pasture for twenty Cows; Henry de Insula, his Lands at Colswanbyrge, Brettellwait, Boldricfike, Ratbwaite and Middlecroft. Walter, Archbishop of York, ordain'd, that the Church of Preston in Holdernes should be exempted from being presented to by the Archbishops of York but that the Persons belonging to the same should be subject to the Archiepiscopal Court. The Abbot and Convent of St. Martin's at Albemarle having committed the ordering of their Churches at Holdernes to Walter, Archbishop of York, he so regulated the Affair

Affair, that the Churches of *Audburg, Skelting* and *Shurfe* should fall to their own uses upon the next Vacancy, and reserv'd to himself and his Successors hofe of *Prefton, Mapleton, Witbornwic, Burton, Wagne* and *Tunfhill*; dated anno 1228.

Thomas, Archbishop of *York*, granted 100 Shillings yearly to the School of the Cathedral, ordering the Payment of the same by a second Deed; *William de Argentor*, and his Wife *Juliana*, gave two Tofits and two Crofts at *Uplithum*; *William de Radera* confirm'd his Father's Grant of an Acre of Meadow, at *Aeffild*, and added one Manfure at *Litdibil*; *Henry Wiflow*, all his Land at *Ferton*; *Nicholas Sutwill* quitted all his Claim to a Tenant at *Hanelfey*, and all his Family and Chattels.

The Priorefs and Nuns of *Wilberfofs* confefs'd themselves oblig'd to pay two Shillings yearly to the Dean and Chapter of *York* for the Land of *Aldewake*. *Henry Fitz-Thomas* gave up to his Brother *Helius Moyton*, all his Right to a Toft of Land, which his said Brother was to confer on the Church of *St. Peter* at *York*; *Thomas Boniface* gave half a Carucate of Land at *Kirkby-Grandle*; *Henry Fitz-Utred*, one Toft with a Croft, at *Burton*; *William de Valounges*, all the till'd Land in the Plain of *Burton*, call'd *Mogrot*.

The Inquisition taken anno 1275, being the 4th of King *Edward I.* describes all the Lands and Possessions within the Liberty of *St. Peter* at *York*; adding that it did not appear how many of them came to their Possession, by reason they had been so time out of Mind.

Adam, Lord of *Millum*, anno 1230, resign'd to the Archbishop of *York* all his Right to the Church of *Millum*. *Hugh Goldsborough* confirm'd the Decree of the Archbishop of *York*, in deciding a Controversy between the Churches of *Goldsborough* and *Burgh*. *Robert Huchdun* granted to the Canon of *York* of the Prebend of *South Newbold*, Pasture for sixteen Beasts, either Horses, or Oxen, or Cows, in any of his Lands at *Huchdun*. *Walter Gray*, Archbishop of *York*, granted to the Chapter of *York* his whole Manor of *Biflop Thorpe*, with all the Appurtenances belonging to the same, upon Condition that the said Chapter should let the same to his Successors for the Sum of twenty Marks Sterling yearly, for due Payment whereof every Archbishop to pafs his Deed before his Admission. The said Money to be thus distributed, viz. to one Chaplain, chosen by the Dean and Chapter, to say Mass in the Chapel of *St. Andrew*, at *Thorpe*, for the Souls of King *John*, the said Archbishop, &c. fix Pounds Sterling per annum, twenty Shillings for Lights, and three Shillings to every Canon of *York*, that should be present at his Obsequies on the day of his Anniversary, to each Vicar two Shillings, to each Deacon and Subdeacon twelve Pence, and to each lesser Clerk of the Choir three Pence yearly. The remainder of the said twenty Marks to be distributed at the Will of the Chapter to the Poor the same Day. The Chapter to hold the said Manor entirely during any vacancy of the See, paying the said twenty Marks to the Treasurer. Dated anno 1241. Here in the *Monasticon* follows the Deed by which *William*, Archbishop of *York*, oblig'd himself to the Payment of the aforefaid twenty Marks.

Anno 1279, the Chapter of *St. Peter's* fet to *William* their Archbishop all their Park of *Langezwath*, with the Heath Ground and Marsh, &c. for which he was yearly to give them one fat Buck in Summer, and a Doe in Winter.

Walter, Archbishop of *York*, being appointed Arbitrator between the Monastery of *St. Oswald* at *Nofel*, and the Chapter of *York*, in a Controversy about certain Churches, decided it in this manner; that

the said Convent might convert the Churches of *Ti, Dugd.* *South-Kirkby*, and *Routhwell*, when vacant, to their own use, paying certain Penfions to the Canons of *Vol. 3* *York*, and providing proper Vicars to serve them; whereof the Vicar of *Trekhill*, for the Maintenance of himself, another Priest, a Deacon and a Subdeacon, to have all the Altarage, Obventions and Tithes, except the Tithes of Corn, Pulse and Hay, and the Lands belonging to the said Church, faving a competent Manfion to the said Vicar, all which Lands and Tithes to remain to the said Monastery. The Vicar of *Staynton* to have all the Altarage there, with the Lands belonging to the same. The Vicar of *South-Kirkby* to remain as before, to keep another Priest, and to defray all the Charges of the Church. The Vicar of *Routhwell* to have all the Altarage, with a competent Manfion. The Gift of the Church of *Boulton* he reserv'd to himself and his Successors; and to the Church of *York* he appropriated the Church of *Wivertorpe* and the Chapel of *Helpertorpe*, affigning proper Maintenance for the Vicars.

Thomas, Archbishop of *York*, gave to *Herbert Chamberlain*, and his Son, in Fee *Laundesbrough, Toletorpe, Wivertorpe, Helpertorpe*, and the two *Lutlams* at *Turgifley*; one Carucate at *Schyrburn*, three at *Brideshal*, three at *Mulethorpe*, five at *Ulkiltorpe*, one at *Croym*, four at *Colthum*, the Church and half a Carucate at *Beverley*, one House in *York*, the Church of *St. John* at *Ugleford*, and the Land from the Church to the Gate between the way and the Ditch; and some Lands in *Glocestershire*, for which he ow'd the said Archbishop three Knights Services. King *Stephen* granted to *William*, Treasurer of the See of *York*, the Churches he held of the Fee of his Brother *Herbert* aforefaid, being thofe of *Wivertorpe, Laundesbrough, Clere, Stann-ton, &c.* *Stephen*, Son to *Herbert* aforefaid, confirm'd the Grant made by *W. de Securis*, of the Churches of *St. Mary* at *Thornton* and *Acklam*. *Reginald*, Son of *Peter* abovemention'd, confirm'd the Grant of the Church of *Wivertorpe*. In the 53d Year of King *Henry III.* the Convent of *St. Oswald* at *Nofel* acknowledged before the Judges at *Wifminfter*, that the Advowfon of the Church of *Wivertorpe* belong'd to *Reginald* aforefaid, and he granted the same to the Dean and Chapter of *York*.

The same *Reginald* having seen the authentick Deeds by which the See of *York* claim'd the Church of *Wighton*, resign'd all his Right or Pretension to the same, anno 55 of King *Henry III.* King *Henry II* granted the Right of free *Warren* to the Archbishops of *York* in their Manors of *Shirburne* and *Cawood*.

King *Stephen*, by one Charter gave to *Tufsin*, Archbishop of *York*, seven Plow-Lands at *Cawood*; and by another, ordain'd that the Church of *York* should enjoy the Mill of *Savelint*, as it had done in the Reigns of King *William* and King *Henry*. *Anfridus de Chaney* gave to *St. Peter* at *York* one Carucate of Land at *Scherpingbek*, and one Acre and two Tofits in the same Town; *Paganus Vilers*, the Church of *Kinaldestowe*, with the Garden, four Plow-Lands, and one Toft; *John*, Constable of *Chefter*, the Wards of *Bilebagh* and *Brendwode*, and the Town of *Plumtree*, they paying him and his Heirs forty Shillings Silver yearly; *Wigan Fitz-Wigan*, two Plow-Lands at *Barton*, with the Toft and Croft; *Goffry Mandevill*, ten Plow-Lands at *Higate*; *Gilbert*, the Son of *Nigelus*, his Lands, &c. at *Clementhorpe*; *Thomas* of *Dinezelby*, one Toft at *Cotton*, all his Lay Fee at *Grinfion* and *Metre*, and a Toft at *Gilling*; *Hugh Lelay*, the Church of *Wefton*, and half the Town of *Baildon*; *William Melton*, Archbishop of *York*, anno 1238, 600 Marks toward the building of the Church; *Robert Vavasor*, Stone from his Quarry at *Tadcaster*, and Passage through his Lands, for repairing of the Church; *Robert Percy*, free Passage

Dugd. Passage by Land and Water for carrying the said
Vol. 3. Stone through his Estate.

Pag. It was agreed between the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham, That the Chapel and Church-yard of *Alventon* should so remain in the Possession of the Prior of *Hagulfstad*, that the Archbishop should not compel the burying of any there, nor the Bishop obstruct it. The Church of *Hagulfstad* to receive the Crisne and holy Oyl from the Church of *Durham*, as usual; the Prior to repair to the Synod of *Durham*; the Priests and Canons to receive their Ordination from the Bishop of *Durham*; they to visit the Parish of *Hagulfstad* at *Whitsuntide*, if they pleas'd, &c. The Churches in this Agreement mention'd to belong to *St. Cuthbert* were those of *Haminburgh*, *Skipwich*, *Averton*, *Bretteby*, *Ofmunderlay*, *Siggesson*, *Ley*, *Ottrington*, *Greich*, *Holteby*, *All-Saints* at *Ufegate*, *St. Peter* the Lesser, half the *Holy Trinity*, *Hoveden*, *Willet*, *Brentingbam* and *Walkinton*: *William*, Archbishop Elect of *York*, exempted the Churches of *Kirkby-Malefard* and *Landisford* from all Exactions of the Archdeacons and their Officials.

164 The Chapter of *York*, in the Absence of the Dean, confirm'd the Ordinance of *John*, Archbishop of *York*, for erecting a Chantry of four Priests, to say Mass for the Souls of *Henry Percy*, &c. in the Parish Church of *Kirkby-Overblows*.

The ancient Customs and Ordinances of the Church of *St. Peter* at *York* directed, That when a new Archbishop was consecrated and came to the City, he should be received in *St. James's Church* with a solemn Procession; in Silk Copes, if the Weather were fair, and install'd in the Archiepiscopal See by the Dean. He was also to be receiv'd with Procession, when he return'd from the Council, or Business of the Church, or from beyond the Sea, but at other Times with only ringing of Bells. The Bishop of *Durham*, after his Consecration, was to offer a rich Cope; and when he came for that Purpose, to be receiv'd with Procession at the Church Door.

165 Every Prebendary, or other Dignitary, tho' no Canon, to give a rich Cope, and if he has not perform'd it in his Life time, to the Value of ten Pounds at least, to pay twenty Marks to the Church after his Death. Also to give to the Church such Palfrey as he had at the time of his Death, or else ten Marks. If any one have a Dignity and a Prebend at the same time, he was to give only one Cope and a Palfrey, or the Value, as above rated. The Dean to be install'd by the Precentor, and what he was to perform in the Choir. The said Dean was oblig'd daily to feed forty Poor, and he to be next to the Archbishop in the Church, and above all others in the Chapter. Anno 1221, it was ordain'd that the Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, and Treasurer of the Church of *York* should be always resident; the Archdeacons being Canons three Months; and the Canons, at least half the Year. Those resident to receive every Day six Pence; on Festivals of the Nine Lessons twelve Pence, and on Doubles two Shillings, &c. None to be admitted to the Stalls of Vicars, and the Altars in the said Church, but such as had serv'd longest and were of good Life and Conversation. None to be admitted into the Church, but by the Dean and Chapter. None to be receiv'd into the Choir, unless he had a good Voice.

167 When King *Henry VIII.* took upon him the Title of Head of the Church, he made void all the antient Statutes of the Church of *York*; and ordained, That every Canon should make his solemn Protestation, when he began his Residence, confirming the antient Canon of Residence; and that each Canon, as such, should receive his former Allowance. That there should

always, according to antient Custom, be one Canon's Share reserv'd for the Treasure of *St. Peter*; and if there were no Residentiary in the Church, the common Revenue to be all return'd to the Treasury. That to prevent the Residentiaries alienating of the Estate of the Church, or disposing of the same at their Will, all the Canons of the Church that were in *York* should be admitted to the Chapter, and vote therein. That the Seal of the Chapter should be lock'd up under 3 several Keys. That to avoid Pomp, the Residentiaries might dine where they pleas'd. That there should be always two or three Residentiaries in the Church. That the Times of the Residence of every one should be fix'd by the Dean and Canons; the Residentiaries to be present at *Vespers*, *Mattins*, and *High Mass* at least, unless hinder'd by Sickness. That the former Days of Recreation should be allow'd; and if there were but one Residentiary, as he receiv'd the Profits of the others, he to be oblig'd to continual Attendance. The Archdeacons of *York*, *Nottingham*, the *East Riding*, and *Cleveland*, being Residents, to be allow'd 30 Days for their Visitations. That, tho' the Residentiaries should be present any Days or Weeks above the 24 Weeks they were oblig'd to every Year, no such Days or Weeks should be taken in account for another Year. That the Residentiaries, being present at Divine Service, should receive the former Allowances. No Canon to be reputed a Residentiary, unless he liv'd in some Canon's House, in or near the Enclosure of the Church, and were able to spend 100 *l.* a Year. The Vicars to claim no Right to the Table of the Residentiaries, but to receive 5 *l.* Sterling, in lieu of the same; and moreover each Vicar to receive of the Residentiaries 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* besides the 40 *s.* due to them yearly from each Canon. Every Canon to contribute 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for paying of Preachers, not exempting the Dean and others from their Duty of preaching. Dated the 33^d Year of his Reign.

An Inventory of all the Jewels, Vessels of Gold and Silver, and other Ornaments, Vestments, and Books, belonging to the Cathedra Church of York, in the Custody of the Under Treasurer of the said Church; with the Jewel and other Things, as below; a also the Money in St. Peter's Chest.

Imprimis, a good Mitre, the Gift of Mr. *Walter Gifford*, with its Labels.

Item, a rich Mitre, with its Labels, the Gift of Mr. *Walter Grey*.

Item, a Mitre with its Labels, very weighty, the Gift of Mr. *John Thoresby*.

Item, a Mitre of a new Fashion, bought by the Chapter of the Executors of the Lord *Walter Skerret* late Bishop of *Durham*, with 4 Owches, 6 precious Stones, and many Pearls.

Item, a small Mitre with Stones, for the Bishop of the Boys.

Item, a Mitre couched with silver and gold Ribbands, the Gift of Mr. *John Thoresby*.

Item, a filk Mitre, with gold Ribbands.

Item, a Mitre of white Silk, adorn'd with Silver t, with precious Stones set round it, and 4 Stones, ofes hanging on gilt Branches, and precious Stones the said Roses, excepting one Rose that has no one; the Gift of *Robert Clifton*, Knight, Executor the last Will of the Lord *William Bothe*, late Arch-bishop of *York*.

Item, a most costly and great Mitre, with two La- ls, encircled with Gold and precious Stones, Sa- yrs and Rubies, worth 700 Marks, as valu'd; the ft of *Thomas Rotherham*, Archbishop of *York*.

Item, one Mitre with six Leaves and Trefoils, with Labels, and 4 Pearls in six Leaves, and other Stones. mo 1510.

A Crofier.

A Crofier of Silver gilt, the Gift of *Thomas Arundel*, late Archbishop of *York*.

Rings.

A great pontifical Ring, with a Stone call'd an emerald set in it, and about it 4 Rubies, and 4 large arls, the Gift of *William Greenfield*, late Archbishop of *York*.

Item, a pontifical Ring, with a Pearl in the middle, and small Pearls and precious Stones about it.

Item, a pontifical Ring, with a large Saphyr and Pearls, late of the Lord *Richard Scrope*, Archbishop of *York*, given to the Church by way of Conscience.

Item, a gilt Ring, with a Ballace, formerly of *Walter Gifford*.

Item, 3 pontifical Rings, with large Saphyrs.

Item, 2 smaller Rings, one of them with a Saphyr, and the other with an Emerald.

Item, 3 Gold Rings, one with an Emerald, the other two with Ballaces; the one square, the other round.

Item, 6 gilt Rings, viz. one with the Images of *Adam* and *Eve*; 2 with Stones called Ballaces; another of a Saphyr; another of an Emerald; the th small, with a Stone call'd a Ballace.

Item, one Ring for the Bishop of the Boys, and two Archys; one in the middle, in the Form of a cross, with Stones round about; the other small, with a Turkey Stone in the middle.

A Crismatory.

One silver Crismatory adorn'd and gilt, late of *Richard Scrope*.

Item, 4 gold Glories, 3 of them with precious stones.

Item, 2 silver Glories, and 2 Jewels of Silver, on whose ----- *John Baptist*, and on the other *St. John Evangelist*; a small Ivory Box.

Chalices.

Item, one rich Chalice, with a Paten of Gold and precious Stones, as well on the Foot as in the Knot, with 4 precious Stones on the Paten, the Gift of *Mr. Walter Grey*, weighing 3 Pounds and an Ounce.

Item, one gold Chalice, with a Paten of a new Fashion, with an Image engrav'd on the Foot, and enamell'd about, weighing 3 Pounds, 8 Ounces, and a quarter.

Item, a gold Chalice, with a Paten of a new Make, with the Arms of the Lord *Ros*, and a Writing hanging, *JESU Son of God*, &c. in the Paten; the Gift of the Lord *Ros*, weighing 2 Pounds, 3 Ounces, and a half.

Item, a Chalice with a silver Paten gilt; the Gift *Dugd.* of the Lord Cardinal of *Palestine*, once Prebendary of *Vol. 3.* *Masbam*, weighing 2 Pounds, 5 Ounces, and a half; *Pag.* with the Arms on the Foot, and 3 Scallops and a Lion.

Item, a Chalice with a Silver Paten gilt, weighing 17 Ounces 3 quarters; the Gift of *Nicholas Keld*, Executor of *Mr. Thomas Garton*, once Treasurer; which Chalice is at the Altar of *St. Mary*.

Item, one Silver gilt Chalice and Paten, the Gift of *Mr. Thomas Haxey*, formerly Treasurer, weighing 4 Pounds and 10 Ounces, with Writing on the Paten.

Item, a new Chalice, with a Silver Paten not gilt, the Gift of the Dutchess of *Buckingham*, weighing 9 Pounds, 7 Ounces, and 3 quarters; with an Image on the Paten.

Item, a silver Chalice gilt, with the Image of the Crucifix on the Foot, and a Lamb on the Paten.

Item, a silver Chalice gilt, with the Image of the Blessed Trinity on the Paten.

Item, a silver Chalice, with our Saviour's Hand as giving a Blessing.

Cruets.

Item, two costly silver Cruets gilt, of curious Workmanship, set with precious Stones; the Gift of the Lord *Walter Gifford*, Archbishop of *York*, weighing 4 Pounds, and 2 Ounces.

Item, 3 great Silver Bottles, 2 of them for the Holy Oil for the Sick, and the 3d gilt for Chrism.

Item, 2 silver gilt Cruets made like Swans standing on a Castle, partly enamell'd; the Gift of *Thomas Arundel*, once Archbishop of *York*, weighing 2 Pounds, 11 Ounces, and a quarter.

Item, 2 silver gilt Cruets, with the Images of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, engrav'd on the Bodies of them, weighing 2 Pounds, one Ounce, and a half.

Item, 2 large silver Cruets, formerly gilt about, daily us'd at the High Altar.

Item, one silver gilt Cruet, with an Image on the top, reading in a Book.

Item, another gilt silver Cruet of the lesser sort, with 2 Spouts.

Item, 2 silver Cruets gilt, with the Letter *M*.

Pots.

Item, one Silver gilt Pot, with the Escutcheons of the *Engliss* Arms enamell'd; weighing 3 Pounds and one Ounce.

Item, 2 great Silver Pots gilt, with blue Stars on the top, weighing-----

Item, 2 Silver gilt Pots, weighing-----

Item, 2 Silver Pots, weighing 75 Ounces, with the Arms on the Covers of them both, of *Martin Collins* of good memory, once Treasurer of the Church of *York*, Canon Residentiary; the same put into the common Chest in the Porch of the aforesaid Church, for the good of the Soul of the said *Martin*, for the use of the Church of *York*, and the Canons residing in the same, and particularly of the youngest of the Canons residing there for the time being, and when there is occasion; and never to be sold or alienated, but perpetually us'd, as allow'd, employ'd and preserv'd, and after the Occasion to be laid up in the aforesaid Chest.

Basons.

Item, two silver gilt Basons, with white Roses in the middle of the Garter.

Item, 2 silver gilt Basons, with Roses emboss'd, and Rays.

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Item,

Diagd. Item, 2 small Gold Basons, the Gift of the Lord
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Page half.
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Item, 2 silver gilt Basons, with the Arms of the King of England and France in the bottom, the Gift of David Waller, weighing 5 Pounds, an Ounce, and three quarters.

Item, 2 small silver gilt Basons, with Roses in the bottom, and in the midst of the Roses Escutcheons Azure and Or, weighing 26 Ounces; the Gift of Mr. William Pateman.

Item, 2 small silver Basons, with gilt Roses and Keys, and a Mitre in the midst of the Roses, weighing-----

Item, a silver Bason with Roses ----- in the bottom.

Candlesticks.

Two great silver Candlesticks gilt, with Pots and Roses engrav'd on the Feet; the Gift of the Lord Alexander Nevill, formerly Archbishop of York, weighing 6 Pounds, 9 Ounces, and a half.

Item, 2 silver Candlesticks, fluted about at the top; the Gift of Mr. John Newton, Treasurer, weighing 5 Pounds, 2 Ounces, and a quarter.

Item, 2 large tall silver Candlesticks gilt, with the Arms of Scrope; the Gift of the Lord John Scrope, weighing 8 Pounds, 4 Ounces.

Item, 2 daily Candlesticks square, weighing 5 Pounds, 2 Ounces.

Item, 2 chrystal Candlesticks, with silver Nobs and Feet, weighing 6 Pounds, 4 Ounces, and a half.

Item, 2 Candlesticks newly bought, with gilt Tops, weighing 5 Pounds, 6 Ounces.

Item, one low Silver Candlestick, partly gilt, with an Handle.

Ships.

Item, one silver Ship gilt, for carrying the Frankincense, with a silver gilt Spoon, weighing 2 Pounds and half an Ounce.

Item, a small silver Ship, with a silver Spoon, weighing 6 Ounces and a half.

Sconces.

Item, one silver gilt Sconce, mostly square, weighing 2 Pounds, and half an Ounce.

Item, a round silver Sconce, not gilt, weighing one Pound and 5 Ounces.

Censers.

Item, one gilt Thurible or Censer, weighing 7 Pounds, 5 Ounces, and a half.

Item, two great silver Censers gilt, with the upper Windows enamell'd, and Heads of Leopards casting out Smoke; the Gift of the Lord Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of York, weighing 16 Pounds, 6 Ounces, and a half.

Item, a new silver Censer gilt, with small silver Roses about the upper Shell; the Gift of Mr. Stephen Scrope, weighing 4 Pounds, 8 Ounces, and a half.

Item, 2 silver Censers of one Make, with open Windows on the upper Shell, and Shells of hammer'd Iron, weighing 10 Pounds, an Ounce, and a half.

Item, 2 Silver Censers full of Windows, somewhat broken, with Iron Shells, weighing 8 Pounds, and 9 Ounces.

Item, a new gilt Censer, with small silver Roses about the upper Shell; the Gift of the Executors of Mr. Robert Weldon, once Treasurer of this Church, weighing 4 Pounds, 1 Ounce, and a half.

Fats for Holy Water.

Item, one large Fat, or Kettle, for Holy Water, with a silver Sprinkler, weighing 9 Pounds, and 3 Ounces.

Item, one smaller Fat for Holy Water, with a silver Sprinkler, weighing 3 Pounds, 5 Ounces.

Item, one Fat and Sprinkler, partly gilt, weighing-----

Item, a silver Salt gilt within, for blessing of Salt on Sundays, weighing 3 Ounces and a half.

Item, a silver Sprinkler-----

Crosses.

Item, a Gold Cross with Relicks, viz. some of the Pillar to which our Saviour was ty'd with a Rope; the Gift of Mr. Stephen Scrope, once Archdeacon of Richmond, with a Foot, one Pound.

Item, a great gilt Cross, with a silver Foot, and on that Foot a gold Image, with the Hands bound, like CHRIST, weighing 8 Pounds, and 6 Ounces.

Item, a small gold Cross, with a piece of the Wood of our Saviour's Cross in the middle, and a silver gilt Foot, weighing 2 Pounds, and 6 Ounces.

Item, a Procession Cross, with the Image of the Crucifix, 3 beautiful Saphyrs set in the Extremities and a Ballace at the Top, weighing 3 Pounds, 4 Ounces, and a half.

Item, a gilt Cross, with a large Diamond in the Foot, and 3 great Diamonds at the Feet of the Crucifix; the Gift of Mr. Stephen Scrope, weighing 7 Ounces.

Item, one large silver Cross gilt, with an Image of the Blessed Virgin in a Tabernacle at the lower part and the Image of CHRIST crucify'd, with Mary and John in the upper part, standing upon 4 Angels; the Gift of Mr. John Newton, weighing 8 Pounds, 10 Ounces.

Item, 2 Crosses, with the Image of the Crucifix Silver gilt, of the same Make, with the 4 Evange lists at the Corners, of white Silver, and two Images of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Tabernacles, on the Foot, standing on 4 Lions; the Gift of the said Master John Newton, weighing 5 Pounds, and 5 Ounces.

Item, a silver Cross gilt, with the Images of Mary and John, with a round Foot, and a round Nob between the Foot and the Crucifix, weighing 2 Pound and 7 Ounces.

Item, a Procession Cross, for the silver gilt Staff for common Days, weighing one Pound, 10 Ounces and a quarter.

Item, a Cross of red Jasper Stone, adorn'd with gilt Silver, with Stones set in the wooden painted Foot, the Gift of Master John Newton.

Item, a chrystal Cross, with a beautiful Foot, well carv'd, weighing 4 Pounds, 5 Ounces, and a half.

Item, a large Cross for the silver gilt Staff, with Flower de Lucies at the Ends, which Cross is full of Wood; the Gift of John Lord Scrope of Upsal, weighing 6 Pounds.

Item, a Cross standing on 6 Bases, having 6 Angels on the Pinacles of the said Bases, and 2 Angels on the Bases, holding in their Hands the Relicks of the Chasuble or Vestment and Shoes of St. Peter the Apostle, having white Images of the Crucifix, of the two Thieves, with other Images by the Foot, and many precious Stones, Rubies and Saphyrs; the Gift of King Richard the 3d.

Item, a great Cross, with the Images of the Crucifix, St. Mary and St. John standing on the Foot with the Arms of Scrope, weighing-----

Item, another Crofs, with the Crucifix and Images of *St. Mary* and *St. John*, and 3 Angels underneath, weighing -----

Item, a small Gold Crofs, with the Crucifix and image of *St. Mary* and *St. John*, with a white Lion, and a Crescent with a Crown in the Middle, weighing -----

Item, a small Crofs with Relicks and precious Stones.

Item, a Crofs with the fore Part of Gold, and three great Saphyrs, and a long Piece of our Lord's Crofs, with a silver gilt Foot, weighing 2 Pounds and 6 Ounces.

Item, a square Crofs, standing on Mount Calvary, with the Image of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in Black.

Images.

Item, Images of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, one of them of silver gilt, sits in a Chair, weighing 19 Pounds. Another of silver gilt carrying the Infant, with a Saphyr in her Hand, which the Hebdomadarius daily carries to Mass to the High Altar, weighing 5 Pounds and 11 Ounces.

Item, the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* of Gold, weighing 3 Ounces and a half, and 20 Penny weight, the Legacy of *Mr. Thomas Ebdon*, to be set at the East End of the Tomb of the Lord *Richard Scrope*, once Archbishop of *York*.

Item, the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* of silver gilt, with the Infant in her Right Hand, and Lillies in her Left, weighing -----

Item, the Image of *St. Paul*, with a Book in his Right Hand, and a Sword in his Left, weighing -----

Item, the Image of *St. Peter* of silver gilt, with the Keys in his Right Hand, and a Book in his Left, weighing -----

Item, the Image of *St. John Baptist*, with the Lamb and the Crofs, weighing -----

Item, the Head of *St. E-----*, and standing on four Lions of gilt Copper, which remains in the red Chest.

Item, the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, with a Book in her Left Hand, and the Arms of *Scrope* at the Bottom, weighing -----

Item, a silver Vial, with a Book in it.

Item, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, with a Jewel, standing on Four Columns, with the Arms of *Scrope*, weighing -----

Item, the Image of *St. Gabriel*, with the Arms of *Scrope* at the Bottom.

Item, the Image of *St. Margaret* of gilt silver, with a Crofs in her Right Hand, and a Book in her Left, standing on a green Dragon, lying on a green Mount, with a silver gilt Foot, with the Arms of the Lord *Thomas Rotherham*, late Archbishop of *York* at the Top of the Dragon.

Staves.

Item, a long silver Staff gilt, for Processions, the Gift of the Executors of *Mr. William Walsbam*, once Canon of this Church, for his Soul.

Item, a silver Staff gilt, with round Nobs.

Item, a silver Staff, caus'd to be made by *Mr. Robert Semar*.

Relicks.

Item, a Shrine of Beryl Stone, adorn'd with Silver gilt and enamell'd, with precious Stones set in it, containing some Hair of *St. William*, with other Things.

Item, a long round Beryl, adorn'd with Silver Dugd. gilt and enamell'd, standing on Two Dragons, with Vol. 3. double Heads, and several Relicks in it; the Gift of *Pag. Thomas Sampson*, weighing 4 Pounds, and 4 Ounces.

Item, a Beryl adorn'd with Silver gilt, in the manner of a Cup, with a Crofs in the Top of the Cover, for carrying the Body of *CHRIST*; the Gift of the Lord *Richard Scrope*, Archbishop, weighing 3 Pounds and 8 Ounces.

Item, an Arm of Silver gilt, with a Hand, and a Ring on the bigger Finger, containing *St. Wilfrid's* Arm, weighing 6 Pounds and 10 Ounces.

Item, two Thorns of the Crown of our Lord, upon one Stock, inclos'd in Gold --- put into a Casket of Leather adorn'd with Silver gilt, with a silver Chain, a Lock and Key; the Gift of the Lord *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *York*, weighing 2 Ounces and a quarter in Gold.

Item, Two Thorns of our Lord's Crown in a Beryl Stone, kept in the same Casket.

Item, seven Relicks of Beryl, of several Fashions, with Relicks adorn'd with Silver gilt, order'd for the Procurators of the building of the *Christ's* College to receive the Alms of the Faithful in a Dish, one of which is deliver'd to the Warden of the Fabric of *St. Peter*, with the Hair of *St. William* and others.

Item, a silver Pix, or Box, with this written about it, *Make Choice of the best*, for carrying Bread on common Days, weighing 10 Ounces and a half. 173

Item, a Relick newly bought, with a Crucifix on the Top, and the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* beneath, with a Beryl Stone in the Middle, weighing 7 Pounds 5 Ounces and a half.

Item, a silver Box gilt, with a round Nob, to carry the Bread to the High Altar on double Festivals, weighing 1 Pound.

Item, a Relick, with a round Beryl in the Middle, with a *Betros* on each side, and a Crofs with a Crucifix on the Top, standing on a small round Beryl; the Gift of *Mr. Thomas Heycy*, weighing 18 Ounces.

Item, two Relicks with a Beryl in the Middle and a Crofs on the Top, gilt, and of the same Fashion, the Gift of the same *Mr. Thomas*, weighing 15 Ounces.

Item, a Coffer, and an Ivory Box, adorn'd with gilt Silver.

Item, three Additories and three Ivory Boxes, adorn'd with gilt Copper.

Item, a gilt Cafe with precious Stones, in a long Box.

Item, a Relick containing in a Beryl a Tooth of *St. Appollonia*, with an Image of *St. George* on the Top, with other Relicks, in Silver gilt, containing the Hands of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* the Apostles; the Gift of *Robert Clifton* Knight, Executor to the Lord *Thomas Booth*, Archbishop of *York*, of Happy Memory.

Item, a Relick containing part of *St. Stephen's* Skull, with a small Crofs on the Top.

Item, a Relick containing some of a Cloth with the Blood of *St. Richard*, with the Crofs on the Top, and the Image of an Archbishop on the Back.

Item, a Monster with Bones of *St. Peter* in Beryl, and a Crucifix on the Top, and the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*.

Item, a silver Pix cover'd, for the Hosts.

Item, a silver Bell.

Item, an ancient Relick, with the Image of the Holy Trinity, and another small Image of *St. George*, under the Feet of the Holy Trinity.

Item, the Image of *St. Peter*, with a Relick in his Left Hand ---

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Morſes.

Item, a Gold Morſe, made in the Shape of a Roſe, with a large Ruby in the Middle, of great Value, with other precious Stones; the Gift of the Lord *Walter Gray*, once Archbiſhop of *York*, weighing 7 Pounds and 2 Ounces.

Item, a Silver Morſe, edg'd about, and the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* of Gold in the Middle, the Image of *St. John Baptiſt* on the Right Side of the Virgin, and that of *St. John Evangeliſt* on the Left in Gold; the Gift of *Mr. William Waltham*, weighing 1 Pound, eight Ounces and a half.

Item, a Silver gilt Morſe, with a large Stone in the Middle call'd an Emerald, and other Stones about it ſet in Gold, weight 11 Ounces, in which 4 Stones are wanting with their Collets.

Item, a large Silver gilt Morſe, fix'd on Wood, with the Image of our Saviour in the Middle, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* ſtanding by, and the Four Evangeliſts in the Angles, weighing 2 Pounds.

Item, one Tippet of Gold, adorn'd with precious Stones, the Gift of the Lord *Walter Gray*, ſerving with the Red Cope of the ſaid Lord *Walter*, weighing 10 Ounces.

Item, another gilt, with many precious Stones.

Item, a Morſe with the Paſſion of *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, painted on Beryl, with ſeveral precious Stones; the Gift of King *Richard III.* worth by Eſtimation Twenty Marks.

Item, a Morſe of gilt Copper, with the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* in the Middle.

Item, a Morſe of gilt Copper, with the Images of *Peter* and *Paul*.

Item, a Morſe of gilt Copper, with the Image of our Holy Saviour, and of the Apoſtles *Peter* and *Paul*.

Item, a Morſe of Copper gilt, with a Crucifix and Images as above.

Chafin-diſhes.

Item, a Silver Chafin-diſh gilt, with curious Nobs carv'd, weighing an Ounce.

Item, a Chafin-diſh of gilt Copper, with carv'd Nobs, weighing 10 Ounces.

Cups.

Item, a large Silver Cup gilt, ſtanding cover'd, weighing 8 Ounces and a Half.

Item, a Silver Cup, the Gift of the Lord *Thomas Arundel*, once Archbiſhop of *York*, weighing 18 Pounds.

Item, a Goblet, with a Silver Cover, and a Roſe at the Bottom, the Gift of *John Rawcliffe*, for the Uſe of the Canons Reſidentiaries at their firſt Reſidences continually, and afterwards with their Conſent mutually.

Salts.

Item, Two Silver Salts gilt, with one Cover, weighing -----

Horns.

Item, One large Ivory Horn, adorn'd with Silver gilt, the Gift of *Ulph*, the Son of *Thorald*, with a Rim annex'd, the Gift of *Mr. John Newton*, Treafurer.

Item, an Unicorn's Horn, ſtanding fix'd in a great Stone.

An Handle.

Item, a Silver gilt Handle of a Fan, the Gift of the ſame to the Treafurer, with the Image of a Biſhop at the End, enamell'd, weighing 5 Ounces.

A Table.

Item, a Silver gilt Table, with the Image of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary* enamell'd, weighing 9 Pounds, 8 Ounces and a half.

Altar Stones.

Item, one precious Altar Stone of *Jasper*, adorn'd about the Edges with Silver and Gold and precious Stones, of curious Workmanſhip.

Item, an Altar Stone of red *Jasper*, adorn'd about with Copper gilt.

Item, Two Altar Stones of red Marble, adorn'd with Silver, one of which ſtands on Four Silver Feet, and the other without Feet, on which *St. John* ſaid Maſs, when the Holy Ghoſt appear'd to him, as may be ſeen in his Legend.

Gospel Books.

Item, Three Books of the Gospels, adorn'd with Silver gilt, with large Saphyrs and other Stones ſet about them, Two of which contain the Image of the Crucifix, *Mary*, and *John*; and the third contains the Image of our Saviour, or of his Maſteſty.

Item, Two Books of *St. Wilfrid* adorn'd with Silver and Gold; one of which contains the Image of the Crucifix, *Mary* and *John* in the lower Part, and the Image of the Holy Trinity, and Two Angels above of Ivory; and the other contains the Image of the Crucifix in the lower Part, and of our Saviour, or of his Maſteſty, with *Peter* and *Paul* in the upper.

Item, one Book adorn'd with Silver, new gilt, on which the Oaths are at firſt adminiſter'd to the Deans, and other Dignitaries and Canons.

Item, one Book adorn'd with Silver gilt, with the Image of the crowning of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*.

Item, a Book of the Epistles, adorn'd with Silver gilt, with the Image of the Trinity, and the Four Evangeliſts at the Corners, engrav'd.

Item, one Book containing the Images of the Apoſtles looking at the Aſcenſion of our Lord.

Item, one Book with the Crucifix and the Images of *Mary* and *John*, with a Stone of Mount *Calvary*, kept in the red Cheſt.

Item, one Oſtulatory of Silver gilt.

Item, one Book of the Epistles, with the Holy Ghoſt on the ſecond Leaf.

Item, another Book of the Evangeliſts, on the ſecond Leaf-----

Item, a Book with the Epistles-----

Moses's Rod, with other Things.

Item, a Rod of *Moses*, adorn'd at both Ends with gilt Silver.

Item, a Table adorn'd with Silver and Copper gilt, in the Manner of a Book, with a double Croſs containing Relicks in the Middle, and Four Beryls at the Corners, containing Writings of the Relicks inclos'd.

Item, Three Rods of Silver for the Sacriſts, weighing 18 Ounces.

About

About the portable Shrine of St. William.

- 5 Images of gilt Silver.
- 4 Hoops *karnyfoed*.
- 2 Pair of Beads of Silver gilt.
- 2 Pair of Coral, with the *Paters* of gilt Silver.
- 1 Pair of Chalcedon Stones, with the *Paters* of Silver gilt.
- 1 Pair of Pomander, with the *Paters* of Silver gilt.
- 4 Silver Spoons gilt.
- 1 Spoon with a Coral Steel, or Handle.
- 2 Silver gilt Cords.
- Item, another silver gilt Band.
- 1 Silver gilt Breast.
- 3 little Crucifixes.
- 4 Owches with Stones.
- 1 Image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in a Tabernacle.
- 1 Pair of Silver gilt Beads.
- 1 Silver gilt Hand with a Scepter.
- 5 Rings with Stones.
- 3 Rings without Stones.
- 1 Silver gilt Chelander.
- 1 Piece of Mother of Pearl.
- 1 Gold Jewel with 8 Stones.
- 1 silver Hasp gilt; with one Stone.
- 1 Silk Girdle, interwove with Gold, and with Buckles, and --- very long.
- Item, 3 Ryals and Gold Nobles.
- Item, 1 Hasp with 3 Stones and 4 Pearls.

About the Head of St. William.

- 1 Pair of silver Beads, with gilt *Paters*.
- 3 Pair of Coral Beads, with the *Paters* of gilt Silver.
- 1 Pair of Beads of white Amber, with the *Paters* of gilt Silver.
- Item, 1 old Noble, and 3 Nobles call'd Angels, and 5 s. in Gold.
- Item, 1 small Pendant of Venetian Gold, with Stones and Pearls.
- Item, 11 silver Rings gilt.
- Item, 1 silver Ring.
- Item, 1 Pair of Coral Beads, with 16 *Paters* of Silver gilt.
- Item, 2 Nobles, 2 Gold Roses, and 2 Gold Ryals.
- Item, 1 Gold Croisade.
- Item, a Gold Broche, or Clasp enamell'd.
- Item, a Gold Crofs, with precious Stones and Pearls.
- Item, 1 Pair of Coral Beads, with the *Paters* gilt.
- Item, 1 Pair of Gold Beads, of a great Value.
- Item, a Gold Nose.
- Item, 16 Gold Rings, and 1 le Wyre.
- Item, 1 Agnus Dei; 2 St. Georges; the Image of St. Elias.
- Item, 7 Croffes and one Pomander of gilt Silver, and a silver Eagle.
- Item, a Flower-de-luce enamell'd. Item ---
- Item, a silver Arch; a Hoop garnish'd with Silver gilt, for carrying the Head of St. William.

Appurtenances to the Tomb of the Lord Richard Scrope.

- 1 Rod mark'd A, on which are 2 silver Images of Men, a larger and a smaller.
- Item, the Head of a Man; the Heart of a Man;
- 2 Images of an Ox, a larger and a smaller; 10 silver Ships.
- Item, on a Rod mark'd B, 2 Images of Men, a Woman's Breast, with 14 silver Ships.

Item, on a Rod mark'd with the Letter C, 2 Images of Men, 1 of a Woman, and 2 joyn'd of Man and Woman. A great Heart of a Man with a gilt Chain, another smaller Heart, and 10 Silver Ships, with a Silver Anchor.

Item, upon a Rod mark'd with the Letter D, the Head of a Priest, two Girdles, the one Green, adorn'd with Branches and Birds; the other Red, with precious Stones on the Buckle; one large Ship, with 5 smaller of Silver.

Item, upon a Rod mark'd with the Letter E, 2 Images, the larger of a Woman, the smaller of a Man; a Man's Shank; 2 Hearts, and 12 silver Ships.

Item, on a Rod mark'd with the Letter F, one Girdle of Black Silk, with a Clasp, and a gilt Pendant, with 6 Ships.

Belonging to the same Tomb.

Item, 27 Oars for Sailers, with one Arrow, Silver.

Item, a Pair of Agate Beads, with 6 *Paters* of Silver.

Item, a small blue Girdle with a Clasp, and the Pendant Silver.

Item, a Lamb, with Relicks of St. Stephen.

Item, an Image of St. Stephen of Silver gilt, at St. William's Shrine.

Item, a silver Bafon, with Roses and Rays at the Bottom, and gilt Edgings.

Appurtenances to the Tomb of the Lord Scrope, newly found in the Time of Robert Langton, Treasurer of York, anno 1509.

- Imprimis, on the first Cloth, 13 silver Images.
- Item, 8 silver Crucifixes. Item, 4 silver Heads.
- Item, an Anchor and 77 Hooks of Silver. Item, 17 silver Buckles.
- Item, 3 Lambs and 2 Tables, Silver. Item, 1 silver Bow.
- Item, 7 Legs and Feet Silver. Item, 4 Teeth, and 4 Hearts, Silver.
- Item, 8 Eyes and 2 Hands, Silver. Item, 2 Girdles garnish'd with Letters of Silver.
- Item, 15 Pieces of Gold. Item, a Ring of Gold, without a Stone.

Affix'd to the second Cloth.

- Item, 6 Images and Heads of Silver. Item, 4 Crucifixes. Item, 1 Lamb.
- Item, 13 Anchors and Hooks. Item, 2 Ships.
- Item, 7 Legs and Feet.
- Item, 4 Buckles and Pendants. Item, a Buckle of Gold. Item, 10 Teeth.
- Item, a Chapel of Silver. Item, 1 Pair of Beads of Silver, with gilt Gaudeys.
- Item, 5 Eyes of Silver, and 2 of Gold.
- Item, 2 Belts garnish'd with Silver.
- Item, 11 Rings of Gold. Item, 2 Arrow Heads of Gold. Item, 8 Pieces of Gold.

Affix'd to the third Cloth.

- Item, 8 Images and Heads. Item, St. George on Horseback of Silver.
- Item, a Horse of Silver. Item, 4 Hearts. Item, 3 Crucifixes.
- Item, 6 Hands and Legs. Item, 25 Buckles. Item, 4 Anchors and Hooks.
- Item, 1 Pap and 1 Gun. Item, 2 Pieces of Armour for Horses Heads.

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 Item, Three Eyes and two *Agnus*. Item, a Broche, or Clasp of Gold, with an Angel and a stone in it.
 Item, One Heart of Gold enamell'd with White and Green. Item, Two Teeth.
 Item, One Box for a Messenger. Item, a Table of silver. Item, Two Old Nobles.
 Item, Two Rings of Gold with a Stone. Item, Two Old Girdles garnish'd with three Gold Rings in it.
 Item, a Girdle through garnish'd with Knots of silver, and gilt.

Affix'd to the Shrine of St. William.

Item, One small Girdle of Purple Silk, with a Clasp and the Pendant of Gold.
 Item, a Girdle call'd *Dimicent*, of silver gilt.
 Item, Two pieces of Coral, adorn'd at the ends with silver gilt.
 Item, Two pieces of Coral not adorn'd.
 177 These Things last above written are affix'd to the portable Shrine of St. William, which had been about the Tomb of the Lord Scrope.
 Item, seven Ships of silver gilt, which had been affix'd to the great Shrine of St. William.
 Item, a Girdle of Red Silk, adorn'd with silver gilt, which is not yet fix'd to any Shrine.
 Item, Two Gold Rings, and two Gold Beads, wrap'd up in Red Silk, in an Ivory Box, containing several precious Stones.

For the High Altar.

Imprimis, Three pieces of White *Baudekin* bought, with Gold Flowers wove in it, with two Curtains.
 Item, Three pieces of Red *Baudekin*, with Flowers wove in them, and two *Sarcenet* Curtains.
 Item, Three pieces of Blue Cloth of Tissue, with Arms and two *Sarcenet* Curtains.
 Item, Three pieces of pale Tissue, with two Curtains of pale Red *Sarcenet*.
 Item, Two pieces of White Velvet, one of them with a Crucifix, the other with the Salutation of the blessed Virgin, with two *Sarcenet* Curtains.
 Item, Two pieces of Blue *Baudekin*, with Gold Flowers, without Curtains.
 Item, Two pieces of Red Velvet, with Crowns and Stars, and two Curtains.
 Item, Two pieces of pale Velvet, with the Letters R R crowned, remaining in the Porch.
 Item, a piece of Blue *Sarcenet*, with the Images of the Crucifix, Mary and John stain'd, with two Curtains.
 Item, Two pieces of White Linnen Cloth, with a Red Cross for Lent, and two Curtains.
 Item, One great Pall for Good-Friday.
 Item, Twelve Diaper Palls.
 Item, a Pall of Cloth-----with Front Parts wrought in Gold.
 Item, Two Palls of Linnen Cloth, or Frontels.
 Item, Twelve Diaper Towels, and three small ones of Diaper for St. William's Head.

Hanging Cloths for the Choir.

Item, Two white Pieces with Red Roses.
 Item, Twelve Red Pieces with the Arms of the Lord Scrope.
 Item, Eight Blue Pieces with the Arms of Mr. John Pakenham.
 Item, One long and wide Cloth for the Choir on Good Friday.
 Item, One Cloth of Arras to hang by the Altar, late of K. H. VI.

Item, One piece of Tapistry, the Gift of Mr. Thomas Pereson, Subdean, to hang in the same Place.

Item, Three *Banquerers*, one White, one Red, and one Blue.

Item, Three Cloths with the Arms of England.

Item, The Veil for Lent, wrought with Silk.

Item, a White coarse Cloth, with a *Banquer* of the same Cloth.

Item, a Blue Buckram Cloth, to cover St. Peter in Lent.

Item, a Blue Buckram Cloth, to cover the Image of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Cushions in the Porch and other Things.

Item, a long Cushion of Blue Damask.

Item, a long Cushion of Blue Silk, with Branches

Item, Six Cushions of Green Sattin, wrought with Trefoils.

Item, Three Cushions of Baudekin Silk.

Item, Four Old Cushions of Blue Silk on the one side, and Green Velvet on the other.

Item, One long Cushion of green Worsted, and another smaller.

Item, One Cushion of Baudekin.

Item, Four Scarlet Cushions.

Carpets.

Item, One large Carpet to lay before the high Altar on Festivals.

Item, a small Carpet.

Item, Two large Red Carpets to lay on the Step of the High Altar, one of which has Garbs, the other the Arms of the Lord Scrope, one lin'd with Canvas.

Item, a white Carpet, with double Roses.

Item, Three Blue Carpets, with the Arms of Mr. John Pakenham, late Treasurer.

Memorandum of twenty eight Yards of Black Damask bought to make Caps.

Item, a Yard and Quarter of Red Gold Tissue.

Item, a Jacket of Green Cloth of Gold.

Item, a Cope of Red Cloth of Gold not lin'd.

Item, a Yard and a Quarter of White Baudekin.

Item,

White Copes.

Imprimis, a Cope of white Cloth of Gold, with the Assumption of the blessed Virgin on the Moose of the same.

Item, Three Copes of white Ruffet Velvet Tissue, each of them with three Heads of Birds in the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Ruffet Velvet Tissue, with Water Flower in the Moose.

Item, a white Damask Cope, with Angels and St. Andrew in the Moose.

Item, a White Velvet Cope, with Gold Stars and a Crucifix on the Moose.

Item, Twenty one White Velvet Copes of the same make, with different Orfrees and Moosys.

Item, Eleven White Damask Copes, of one Make with different Orfrees and Moosys.

Item, One White Damask Cope, with Gold Flowers in the Moose, the Gift of Mr. John Tapton.

Item, Seven Old White Velvet Copes, wrought with Griffons and Suns rich in Gold, the Gift of Thomas Arundel Lord Archbishop of York.

Item, Eight Copes of one Make, wrought with black Stars.

Item, Three Old Copes, one of them with St. Paul, another with a Star, and the third with Golden Lions on their Moofys.

Item, Two White Damask Copes, with Blue Orfrees.

Item, Eleven White Baudekin Copes, with Ostrich Feathers.

Item, a Cope for the Acolite.

Item, Nine Copes for Boys.

Item, An Old Damask Cope, with Red Baudekin Orfrees.

Item, a White Cope with the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin on the Cape behind, of White Cloth of Gold, the Gift of Mr. Geoffrey Simon, Dean of the the Royal Chapel at that time—given and deliver'd by the Hands of Mr. Thomas Dalba, Archdeacon of Richmond, on the Day of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, 1510.

Red Copes.

Item, Three Red Copes of Needle-work, wrought with Histories of the Bible.

Item, a Red Tissue Cope, with the Orfrees of Pearl.

Item, a Red Tissue Cope, the Gift of Mr. Baroo.

Item, a Red Tissue Cope, with St. Peter on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of the same, with St. Peter and the Keys as usual on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue with an Angel on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Paul on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Peter on the Moose, having one Key in his Hand.

Item, One Cope of Cloth of Gold, with a Swan on the Moose.

Item, a Cloth of Gold Cope, with a Cross of the Links of Chains on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold, with the Coronation of the blessed Virgin on the Moose.

Item, a Cope adorn'd with Gold Images on the Moose, of fierce Beasts.

Item, a Cope of Baudekin, with the Barrys of Silver.

Item, a Cope with gilt Images, and a piece of Cloth of Gold on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, for the Bishop of the Boys.

Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold, with the Martyrdom of St. Thomas on the Hood.

Item, Two Copes of Cloth of Gold, with the Arms of England on their Moofys.

Item, a Cope wrought with knots of Pearl.

Item, Two Copes wrought with Gold Spread-Eagles.

Item, Three Copes of Gold Damask, with the Arms of England on their Moofys.

Item, a Red Velvet Cope, with Gold Flowers, the Gift of Mr. Lepeyate.

Item, a Red Sattin Cope, wrought with Gold Flower-de-luces, the Gift of Sir Thomas Harford.

Item, a Sattin Cope, wrought with the Apostles and a Crucifix on the Back.

Item, Four Baudekin Red Copes, with Gold Lions and Daifies.

Item, Eight Baudekin Copes, with Lions rampant Gold.

Item, Six Baudekin Copes, with Leopards passant Gold, and Flowers wrought.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, wrought with Lions and Hands of Gold.

Item, Four Sattin Cloaks, wrought with Sprigs

and Images, and the Orfrees of Green Cloth of Gold. Dugd

Item, Six Copes with Images and Sprigs, and the Orfrees of White Cloth of Gold. Vol. 3. Pag.

Item, a Red Damask Cope, with Peacocks, whose Heads, Breasts, and Feet are Gold.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with Gold Pales,

Item, a Sarcenet Cope, wrought with Images, and on the Moose our Saviour.

Item, a Cope wrought with Gold Stars and Roses.

Item, Five Velvet Copes, with Gold Flowers and Stars.

Item, Nine Baudekin Copes, with Blue Orfrees.

Item, a Baudekin Cope with Gold Trees.

Item, a Needle-work Cope, with Orfrees of running Vine Branches.

Item, Two old Copes, formerly for the Bishop of the Boys.

Item, a Red Cope of Cloth of Gold, with the Salutation of the blessed Virgin on the Head.

Item, Two Pale Red Palls, with Green and Blue.

Blue Copes.

Item, a Blue Cope of Tissue, with St. Simon on the Moose.

Item, Six Copes of Tissue, with the Arms of Mr. Andrew Huls on their Moofys.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, the Gift of Mr. Eysburne, with St. Peter in his Chair on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Peter on the Moose. 178

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. James on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. John Evangelist on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold, with the Lion and Arms of England and France wrought on the Moose.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with Gold Flower-de-luces.

Item, a Blue Satten Cope, wrought with Gold, Angels and Stars.

Item, a Blue Damask Cope, wrought with Flowers, and the Orfrees of Needle-work.

Item, a Blue Damask Cope, wrought with Gold Flower-de-luces.

Item, Eighteen Blue Damask Copes, with Orfrees of Red Cloth of Gold.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with a Rose made of Pearls on the Moose.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, wrought with Garters of the Knights of St. George.

Item, a figur'd Satten Cope, with the Image of the Blessed Virgin in the Hood.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with Gold Crosses-Keys.

Item, a Blue Satten Cope, with Lions passant Gold.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with the Orfrey of Ruffet Tissue.

Item, a Blue Cope of Cloth of Silver, with R R crown'd on the Moose.

Item, a light one of Blue Sattin, with R R crown'd on the Moose.

Item, Two Blue Baudekin Copes, wrought with Birds.

Item, a Blue Velvet Cope, with Gold Flowers, and three Red Leopards Heads on the Moose.

Green Copes.

Item, One Green Tissue Cope, with the Arms of the Lord George Nevil on the Moose, who was lately Archbishop of this Church.

Item,

Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag. Item, a Green Tissue Cope, with an Eagle standing on a Book in the Moose, the Gift of Mr. John Giffbrough.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with an Eagle in the Moose, the Gift of Mr. W. Brand.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with an Eagle in the Moose, the Gift of Mr. Robert Stillington.

Item, a Cope of the same sort, the Gift of Mr. John Pakenham, late Treasurer.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, the Gift of Mr. Robert Radcliffe.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Peter on the Moose, the Gift of Mr. Richard Andrew, Dean.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Bartholomew on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Paul on the Moose, the Gift of Mr. John Mews.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with a Swan on the Moose.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Peter on the Moose, the Gift of Mr. William Poteman.

Item, a Cope of Tissue, with St. Bartholomew on the Moose, and the Trinity on the Back.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with a Cross on the Moose.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with Gold Birds and St. Peter on the Moose.

Item, a Green Velvet Cope, with Bulls Heads.

Item, a Green Velvet Cloak, with Stars.

Item, Four Baudekin Copes, with Orfrees of Black Tissue.

Item, a silk Cope, with the Images of the Apostles and Arms.

Item, a Cope of Needle-work, with Images and Writings.

Item, a Cope of Needle-work, with Branches, Escutcheons and Arms.

Item, a Cope of Needle-work, with Branches and Images.

Item, a Cope of Needle-work, with many Images, and our Saviour on the Back.

Item, Two Green Baudekin Copes, wrought with Birds.

Item, Two Baudekin Copes, with Orfrees of Blue Baudekin, and Lions on the Moose.

Item, Two Baudekin Copes, wrought with Beasts and Flowers, and the Orfrey of Blue Baudekin.

Item, a Green Velvet Cope wrought with Gold Spread-Eagles.

Item, a Green Baudekin Cope, with Peacocks, whose Heads, Beaks and Bodies are Gold.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with an Orfrey of Foreign White Flowers.

Item, a Green Cope for an Acolite.

Item, Nine Green Copes for Boys.

Item, a Baudekin Cope, with Peacocks, Feet and Heads of Gold, and square Gold Nobs.

Purple Copes.

Item, a Purple Velvet Cope, with Gold Dolphins.

Item, Thirteen Purple Velvet Copes, wrought with the Arms of England, and Squirrels of Gold.

Item, Two Purple Velvet Copes, with R R crown'd on the Moosys.

Item, Four purple Velvet Copes, the Orfrey of Black Cloth of Gold.

Item, a Purple Cope of Cloth of silver, with double R R crown'd on the Moose.

Black Copes.

Item, a Black Cope of Cloth of Gold, with R R crown'd on the Moose.

Item, a Black Velvet Cope, sprinkled with Gold, and R R on the Hood and Moose.

Item, a Black Velvet Cope, with Gold Stars and Barrs.

Item, a Black Baudekin Cope, wrought with Gold Images and Flower-de-luces.

Item, Eleven Baudekin Black Copes, wrought with white Flowers and Gold Birds.

Item, Two Copes of Tawney Damask, with the Orfrees of Purple Satten.

Item, Six Copes of Black Worsted, with Orfrees of Crimson Worsted.

Item, Three Black Falls of Baudekin, wrought with Gold Birds, lin'd with Green Buckram.

Item, a Cope of Black Cloth of Gold, with the Orfrey of Green Cloth of Gold, and R R crown'd on the Moose.

White Vestments.

Imprimis, a Suit, viz. for the Priest, Deacon and Subdeacon, of White Cloth of Gold, without White Stoles and Favours.

Item, a Suit of Russet Tissue Cloth of Gold.

Item, a Suit of White Velvet, wrought with Flowers.

Item, a White Velvet Suit, with Griffons crown'd on the Orfrees.

Item, a White Suit of Baudekin, wrought with Gold Flower-de-luces and Birds, with Orfrees of Red Baudekin.

Item, a Suit of White Baudekin, wrought with Black Stars besides the White.

Item, a Suit of White Baudekin, wrought with Gold Flowers besides the White.

Item, a Suit of White Baudekin, wrought with Gold Stars, with the Stole and the Phanon.

Item, a Chafuble of white Baudekin, without Albs.

Item, Four Tunicks for Choristers and those that carry Censers.

Item, Two Dalmaticks for the Lord Archbishop.

Item, a compleat Suit of Baudekin, with silver Flowers wrought on Tissue.

Red Vestments.

Item, a Red Suit of Tissue, with the Orfrees wrought with Pearl.

Item, a Suit of Red Cloth of Gold, with the Arms of Mr. Fitz-Hugh.

Item, a Suit of Cloth of Gold, wrought with Flowers and Words of France.

Item, a Velvet Suit, with Gold Crowns and Stars.

Item, a Suit of Red Baudekin, with large Gold Lions.

Item, a Suit of Baudekin, with Gold Beasts.

Item, a Satten Suit, with great Images, viz. of our Lord, and the blessed Virgin Mary on the back, without Albs.

Item, a Suit with Crowns and Bars of Gold, without Albs.

Item, a Suit of Red Baudekin, with Gold Flowers and Stars wrought on the Orfrees.

Item, a Suit of Red Silk, the Chafuble of it garnish'd with Stones, without Albs.

Item, a Suit of the History of Jesse.

Item, a Suit of Baudekin, wrought with Poppingeas, without Albs.

Item, a Suit of Silk without Albs.

Item, a Chafuble, with St. Andrew on the Back.

Item, a Suit, wrought with Lions and Flower-de-luces of Gold, without Albs.

Item,

Item, 2 Tunicks of Needle-work, with Arms, and
veral Works.
Item, a Suit of red Sattin, with Gold Lambs.
Item, 4 Tunicks for the Choristers, and those that
arry the Censers.
Item, 2 red Dalmaticks for the Archbishop.
Item, a whole Vestment of Cloth of Gold, with a
rofs of green Cloth of Gold and Arms.

Blue Vestments.

Item, a blue Suit of Tissue.
Item, a blue Velvet Suit, with gold Scallops.
Item, a Velvet Suit with Flowers and Flower-de-
ces, with Albs.
Item, a Velvet Suit, with gold Flowers.
Item, another Velvet Suit, with Garters and SS
gold.
Item, another Velvet Suit, with the Orfneys of
lack Cloth of Gold.
Item, a blue Baudekin Suit, with gold Dragons,
ithout Albs.
Item, a blue Sattin Suit, with gold Poppingays.
Item, a blue Baudekin Suit, for Advent and Sep-
uagesima.
Item, 4 Tunicks for the Choristers and Carriers of
ensers.
Item, 2 Dalmaticks for the Archbishop.

Green Vestments.

Item, a green Suit of Tissue.
Item, a green Velvet Suit, wrought with Gold
agles and Flowers.
Item, a green Baudekin Suit, with gold Partridges,
ithout Stoles and Maniples.
Item, a green silk Suit, with Escutcheons and Arms,
ithout Albs.
Item, a green Baudekin Suit, wrought with Pea-
cks, without Albs.
Item, a Baudekin Suit, wrought with white Lions
nd Cocks, and without Albs.
Item, 4 Tunicks, with the Arms of St. William.
Item, 4 Tunicks for the Censer Bearers and Cho-
sters.
Item, a green Baudekin Vestment.
Item, a Chasuble for the Festival of the Relicks,
ithout Albs.

In the common Chest.

Imprimis, a gold Dient-----, by Robert
oath, late Dean, for 20 l.
Item, 28 old Nobles and 3 Quarters, each worth
Shillings and 10 d.—13 l. 16 s. halfpenny.
Item, in Royals to the Sum of 72 l. 12 s. 6 d.
Item, in Angels of Gold, to the Value of 65 l.
0 s.
Item, in Groffes, to the Value of 19 l. 6 s. 6 d.
alfpenny.
Item, in the Hands of William Ward, and Richard
odson, for the Works of St. Peter, borrow'd by In-
enture, 40 l.
Item, Mr. Richard Godson, Keeper, ----- has
orrow'd of the common Chest, the 8th of January,
t. D. 1501. 20 l.
Item, a gold Chain with a Crucifix, and 5 pre-
ious Stones call'd Saphyrs.
Item, a small gold Chain.
Item, a Collar with Effes of Gold.
Item, 17 gold Rings, with a broken Ring, and
one silver Ring, &c.
Memorandum, that I Robert Langton, Treasurer of
ork, put into the Chest of St. Peter, six Pair of

Bouls, with one Cover, weighing 140 Ounces..
Item, 2 silver Pots, parcel gilt, weighing 57 Oun-
ces, &c. Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag.

In the common Chest.

Memorandum, That on the 29th Day of November,
in the Year of our Lord 1519, there were found in
the lower House of the Vestry of the Church of York,
in Money, viz. in Groats 170 l. in old Nobles 31,
and the 4th Part of a Noble of the same Stamp.

Item, 2 Nobles, 3 Royals, 5 Crowns, and 3
Angels.

Item, 17 Rings and one broken Ring, whereof one
silver Ring.

Item, 6 Bouls with one Cover, weighing 6 Pounds
and 19 Ounces of Silver parcel gilt.

Item, 2 silver Pots, weighing 3 Pounds, one Ounce,
and a half.

Item, a gold Chain with a Crucifix, and 5 precious
Stones call'd Saphyrs, weighing 7 Ounces and a
half.

Item, a Bawdric of Gold with Bells, weighing 19
Ounces and a half.

Item, a gold Chain, with Effes, weighing an Ounce
and 3 quarters; the Gift of Nicholas Bowet, of the
County of Lincoln, Knight, at the Shrine of Richard
Scrope.

Item, a gold Chain, weighing one Ounce and a
quarter.

Item, one great Pontifical, viz. a Ring with an
Emerald Stone, weighing 2 Ounces, one quarter,
and a half.

Item, another great pontifical Ring, &c. weighing
an Ounce and a half.

Item, 13 pontifical Rings, upon two Rolls.

Item, in Gold, 83 Pounds.

Item, in Grofs, 68 Pounds.

Item, in Grofs, 14 Pounds.

There is put into the common Chest of the Ac-
count of the Bailif for the Year of our Lord 1517,
4 l. 7 s. 5 d.

There is put into the common Chest of the Ac-
count of the Bailif for the Year 1518, 4 l. 1 s. 4 d.

On the 6th of December, 1518. put into the com-
mon Chest 80 l. whereof 40 l. paid of the Portion of
St. Peter, &c. put into the common Chest, &c. of
the Account, &c. 3 l.

Memorandum, That on the 4th of February, 1530,
in the Presence of the Dean and Treasurer of the
Church of York, Canons Residentiaries of the same,
and other Officers of the same Church, there was
paid by William Harryngton, Bailif of St. Peter at York,
to the common Chest in the Vestry, for the Portion
of St. Peter, viz. for the Years 1520, five Pounds,
eighteen Shillings, &c. the Sum of 18 l. 12 s.
11 d. &c.

Note, that this Inventory is translated from the
Latin with the greatest Exactness; and what Defects
are in the Translation, will be found in the Ori-
ginal.

Thus far the Monasticon concerning this Church of
York: We shall now proceed to some necessary Ad-
ditions, from the Account of this Church publish'd in
Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, and from Godwin, Hey-
lin, and le Neve.

The Cathedral Church of York, one of the most
magnificent in Europe, as may in some measure ap-
pear by the several Cuts of it here inserted, is in
Length one hundred and sixty one Yards and an half
from the East to the West End, and in Breadth
thirty five Yards and an half.

From the End of the South Crofs to the End of the North, the Length is feventy four Yards, and the Breadth thirty two.

The Height of the four high Roofs, to the Ceiling, is thirty two Yards.

The Height of the Side Arches of the North and South End, is fourteen Yards.

From the Choir Door to the East End, is in Length feventy four Yards.

From the Choir Door to the West End is 87.

From the Platform to the Top of the Battlements of the Lanthorn, or middle Steeple, is feventy two Yards.

The middle Choir is forty two Yards and fix Inches in Length, and the Breadth thereof sixteen Yards and a half.

Thus whofoever will compare it with the prefent Cathedral of St. Paul in London, will find it to be but 17 Foot fhorter than it, rather broader, and as high, and far exceeding it every way in the Beauty of the Structure.

Concerning this Church Dr. Heylin fays, it is the moft antient Metropolitan See in England, having been made fuch at the firft general Admittance of the Gofpel, in the Time of King Lucius. The firft Archbishop by him here eftablifh'd being nam'd Sampfon, and he who held out laft in the Britain's Time, being call'd Tadiacus. We have a certain Account but only of 2 more, viz. Taurinus and Pyrranus; of all the reft no Name or Memory to be found among our Writers. On the Conversion of the Saxons, this See was by Pope Gregory design'd to its former Honor, which not long after took effect, when Paulinus was made Archbishop of York, anno 622; and then each Metropolitan to have 12 Suffragan Bifhops, of which at prefent it only retains Durham, Carlisle, and Chefter; tho' formerly this Archbishop was Metropolitan of Scotland, as has been before mention'd. There enfu'd many Contentions between this See and Canterbury, all which have terminated in this, that the Archbishop of York ftiles himfelf, Primate of England, and he of Canterbury, Primate of All England; and the former has ftill Precedence of all Dukes, who are not of the Blood Royal, and of all great Officers of State, except the Lord Chancellor.

The Cathedral Church of York was begun by Edwin, King of Northumberland, an. 627. and finifh'd by his Succelfor King Ofwald, who dedicated it to St. Peter. That Church being burnt down by the Danes, that which now ftands was erected by Thomas the 25th Archbishop, and afterwards adorn'd and beautify'd by his Succelfors. The Diocefe belonging to it contains the Counties of York and Nottingham, and in both of them 381 Parifhes, of which 336 are Impropriations. It has four Archdeacons, viz. of York, Cleveland, Eaft Riding, and Nottingham. This Bifhoprick was formerly rated in the King's Books at 2035 l. 14 s. 6 d. but fince ftrip'd by King Henry the 8th at 1609 l. 19 s. 2 d. This See has yielded to the Church 8 Saints, to the Church of Rome 3 Cardinals, to the Realm of England 12 Lords Chancellors, and 2 Lords Treafurers, and to the North of England 2 Lords Prefidents.

The Catalogue of ARCHBISHOPS of YORK.

Paulinus, 625. Bifhop Godwin fays, it cannot be deny'd, but that Eleutherius, Bifhop of Rome, at the Request of Lucius, King of Great Britain, fent Damianus, Faganus, and other learned Preachers, to fow the Seed of the Gofpel here, about the Year of our Lord 180; but that only the Names of the

three abovemention'd Archbifhops, viz. Sampfon, Taurinus, and Tadiacus, have been preferv'd, of thofe that were before the Conversion of the Saxons by St. Auguftin; when Paulinus, converting Edwin, King of Northumberland, was made Archbifhop of York, and therefore is reckon'd the firft in this Order of Succeffion. He is faid to have been 36 Days continual ly employ'd in inftructing and baptizing the great Numbers that embrac'd the Faith of CHRIST. King Edwin being flain in Battel by Sedwal, King of Wales, and Penda, King of Mercia and the Country of Northumberland all in confufion, Paulinus was oblig'd to withdraw into Kent, fix Years after his Arrival in Northumberland, and was conftituted Bifhop of Rochester, where he liv'd 13 Years, and dy'd in 644.

The See of York vacant 20 Years.

2 Cadda, 666, was promoted to the See of York, which during the Vacancy had been govern'd by Aidan, Finnan, Colman, and Tuda, Bifhops of Lindisfarne. This Cadda being a very holy Man, and inform'd by Theodorus, Archbifhop of York, that he could not in Juftice hold that See, which had before been given to Wilfrid, who was then in France, he immediately refign'd the fame, and was made Bifhop of Lichfield.

3 Wilfrid, 666, Godwin; 669, Heylin. He was bred at the Court of Ercombert, King of Kent, and became very learned; and finding much Contention about the Obfervation of Eafter, went to Rome to be inftructed concerning the fame. Being afterwards chofen Bifhop of York, he went to France to be confecrated, refufing to receive his Consecration at the Hands of the Scotch Bifhops, then Schifmatics on account of the keeping of Eafter. Staying longer abroad than was neceffary, Cadda, as has been faid, was put into his Place, but afterwards refign'd to him. He repair'd and finifh'd the Cathedral, beautifying it with many Ornaments. Being much beloved, and growing rich, he undertook a Journey to Rome, and being forc'd afhore by a Storm in Frifland, he there converted the King and People. At his Return home, King Egfrid preffing to have more Bifhops made in the North, Wilfrid, rather than confent, withdrew into Suffex, where he became Bifhop of a See that was afterwards remov'd to Chefter, as may be feen there. After 10 Years Banifhment, he return'd to his See of York.

4 S. Bofa, 678, rul'd this Church during the 11 Years Banifhment of Wilfrid.

5 St. John of Beverley, 705, had always the Reputation of a wonderful holy Man; and Bede reports many Miracles wrought by him, as curing of many Difcafes, caufing the Dumb to fpeak, &c. and being well acquainted with him, deferves the more credit, as being himfelf a very holy Man. He refign'd his Bifhoprick, after he had been firft confecrated 33 Years, and liv'd the reft of his Life privately at Beverley, in the College he had there founded himfelf for Priefts.

6 S. Wilfrid II. 728.

7 S. Egbert, 735. He was Brother to King Eadbert, and much improv'd the State of his Church and See, procur'd the Archiepifcopal Pall to be reftor'd to his Church, and erected a famous Library at York, which was burnt in the Reign of King Stephen.

8 Adelbert, or Albert, 767.

9 Eanbald, 781.

10 Eanbald II, 797.

11 Wulfius, or Wulfius, 812.

12 Wilmund, 839.

13 Wilfere, 854. He was Archbifhop about 4 Years. In his Time the Danes made fuch havock in the North, that the Bifhoprick being worth nothing

for several Years, it was supported by the *Commendation of Worcester*.

- 14 *Ethelwald*, 895.
- 15 *Lodeward*, or *Redward*, 921.
- 16 *Wulstan*, 941.
- 17 *Orkfel*, 956, a Man of extraordinary good Life.

18 *Athelwald*, 972.
19 *S. Oswald*, 972, being before Bishop of *Worcester*, upon his promotion to *York* held that in *Commendation*. Much reverenc'd for his Sanctity of Life, and great Learning, of which there are still some Testimonies remaining.

20 *Aldulph*, 993, a Man of known Sanctity, held both *York* and *Worcester*.

21 *Wulstan II*, 1002, held both Sees.
22 *Alfric Puttoc*, 1023. He was a great Benefactor to *St. John of Beverley*.

23 *Kinsius*, 1050, also a Benefactor to *St. John of Beverley*, and to *Styrborn*.

24 *Aldred*, 1061. He built a Hall for the Canons at *York*, and another at *Southwell*; was a Benefactor to *Beverley*, and built the Cathedral of *Glocester*. He also brought all the Clergy of his Diocese, who before were cloth'd like the Laity, into a uniform decent Habit. He likewise travell'd to *Jerusalem*, and after his Return crown'd King *Harold*, and afterwards *William the Conqueror*.

25 *Thomas*, a *Norman*, 1070: A Man of much Learning and Piety. In his Time, the *Danes* invading the North, the City and Cathedral of *York* were burnt down, and all the Country laid waste; however, this good Bishop found means to build from the very Foundation the Minster that is now standing, as also a Hall and Dortor for his Canons, providing for their Maintenance. Besides, he restor'd 12 Manors to the Church of *Worcester*, and divided the Lands of *St. Peter's* at *York* into several Prebends for the Canons, who had before liv'd in Community, appointing a Dean, a Treasurer, a Chancellor, and a Chanter. The Church he likewise stor'd with costly Ornaments. Nor was he only learned and godly, but a good Musician.

26 *Gerard*, 1101, was translated hither from *Hereford*, and oblig'd to submit to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; yet was a great Benefactor to his own Church. Bishop *Godwin* exposes the Ignorance of *Bale*, in charging him with Sorcery, because a Volume of *Firmicus* was found in his Chamber after his Death, that Author having writ of Astrology, but not of Conjurat.

27 *Thomas II*, 1109, translated from *London* to *York*. He likewise submitted to the See of *Canterbury*, and added 2 new Prebends to his Church. Being dangerously sick, he was told by the Physicians, that he would certainly recover, if he did make use of a Woman, without which he must certainly die; but he rather chose to die, than to pollute so sacred a Calling with so heinous an Offence.

28 *Thurstan*, 1119. Rather than submit to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he went over to the Council at *Rheims*, and was there consecrated by the Pope; for which he was banish'd 5 Years, after which he was recall'd and reconcil'd to the King. He is much commended for his great Learning, Wisdom, and Application to the good Government of his Charge; for his Kindness to his Canons, and for having founded or repair'd 8 Monasteries. He at last resign'd his Bishoprick, and dy'd a Monk.

29 *Henry Murdac*, 1141, after 3 Years Opposition made by King *Stephen*, who had given this See to his Nephew *William*, was admitted to it.

30 *St. William*, 1153, the same abovemention'd to have been appointed by King *Stephen*, having

liv'd retir'd in the Monastery of *Winchester*; was now put into possession of this See. The Throng was so great to receive him, that the Bridge at *Pontfract* breaking, many fell into the River, and are said to have been miraculously preserv'd from drowning by his Prayers.

31 *Roger*, 1154.

The See vacant 10 Years. (Heylin.)

32 *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, 1191. He was Bastard Son to King *Henry the 2d*, much commended for his good Government, Temperance, and Gravity.

The See vacant again 4 Years. (Heylin.)

33 *Walter Grey*, 1217. He rul'd his Church 39 Years, and gave to it 32 extraordinary rich Copes.

34 *S. Sewal*, 1256.

35 *Godfrey de Kinton*, 1258.

36 *Walter Giffard*, 1265; translated from *Bath* and *Wells*, first Treasurer, then Lord Chancellor of *England*.

37 *William Wickwane*, 1279.

38 *John Roman*, 1285.

39 *Henry Wewark*, 1288.

40 *Thomas Corbridge*, 1299.

41 *William Greenfield*, 1305. He was Lord Chancellor.

42 *William Melton*, 1317; was Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer.

43 *William Zouche*, 1342, was Lord Treasurer.

44 *John Thursty*, 1352; was Lord Chancellor, an able Divine, and great Canonist.

45 *Alexander Nevil*, 1373. He was forc'd to fly from the rebellious Barons, for being faithful to King *Richard the 2d*.

46 *Thomas Arundel*, 1388, translated hither from *Ely*, was Lord Chancellor; and again from *York* to *Canterbury*.

47 *Robert Waldby*, 1396; a most able Divine, a good Linguist, and an excellent Preacher. Heylin says, he was a Cardinal.

48 *Richard Scroope*, 1397; a Man incomparably learned, and of singular Integrity in his Life and Conversation, beheaded by usurping *Henry the 4th*, for his Loyalty to King *Richard the 2d*.

49 *Henry Bower*, 1406, translated hither from *Bath*.

50 *John Kemp*, 1425, translated hither from *London*, and from hence to *Canterbury*, was also Lord Chancellor and Cardinal.

51 *William Boothe*, 1453, translated from *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.

52 *George Nevil*, 1466. In his Time Pope *Sixtus* the 4th made the Bishop of *St. Andrews* Primate of *Scotland*, which till then had been under the Archbishop of *York*. Bishop *Godwin* gives the Particulars of the Feast of the Installation of this Bishop, of which the Curious will not be displeas'd to this short Extract. The Provision for the Feast: Wheat 300 Quarter, Ale 300 Tuns, Wine 104 Tuns, Hipocras one Pipe, Oxen 80, wild Bulls 6, Muttons 1004, Veals 300, Porks 300, Geese 3000, Capons 2300, Piggs 100, Peacocks 100, Cranes 200, Kids 200, Chickens 2000, Pidgeons 4000, Conies 4000, Bitterns 204, Mallards and Teals 4000, Hearnfews 400, Pheasants 200, Partridges 500, Woodcocks 400, Plovers 400, Curlewes 100, Quails 100, Egrets 1000, Rees 200, Harts, Bucks and Roes 400 and odd, Pasties of Venison cold 4000, Pasties of Venison hot 1506, Dishes of Gelly pasted 1000, plain Dishes of Gelly 4000, cold Tarts baked 4000, cold Custards 4000, Custards hot 2000, Pykes 300, Breams 300, Seals 8, Porpoises 4. There were 62 chief Cooks, and 519 Servants and Turnspits.

53 *Lawrence Eoethe*, 1477, translated from *Durham*, and was Lord Chancellor.

54 *Thomas Rotherham*, 1480, translated from *Lincoln*, was Lord Chancellor.

55 *Thomas Savage*, 1501, translated from *London*. He broke the Custom till then observ'd, of making a sumptuous Feast at the Installation.

56 *Christopher Bambridge*, 1508, was made a Cardinal.

57 *Thomas Wolsey*, 1515, Cardinal, Lord Chancellor, &c. so well known in our Histories, that it would be superfluous to say much of him in this Abridgment.

58 *Edward Lee*, 1531. His Epitaph speaks magnificently of him.

59 *Robert Holgate*, 1544, translated from *Landaff*, was Lord President of the North; but depriv'd in the beginning of *Queen Mary's* Reign.

60 *Nicholas Heath*, 1553, translated from *Worcester*, was President of *Wales*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, depriv'd by *Queen Elizabeth*.

61 *Thomas Young*, 1560, was Lord President of the North. He pull'd down the Great Hall in the Palace at *York*, which had been built 500 Years before by his Predecessor *Thomas the elder*.

62 *Edmund Grindall*, 1570, translated from *London* to *York*, and thence to *Canterbury*.

63 *Edwyn Sandys*, 1576, held both *London* and *York*.

64 *John Piers*, 1588, translated from *Salisbury*.

65 *Matthew Hutton*, 1594, translated from *Durham*.

66 *Tobias Matthews*, 1606, translated from *Durham*.

67 *George Mountaine*, 1627, translated from *Durham*.

68 *Samuel Harfenet*, 1628, translated from *Norwich*.

69 *Richard Neyle*, 1631, translated from *Winchester*.

70 *John Williams*, 1641, translated from *Lincoln*, was Lord Keeper.

71 *Accepted Frewen*, 1660, translated from *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.

72 *Richard Stern*, 1664, translated from *Carlisle*.

73 *John Dolbin*, 1683, translated from *Rochester*.

74 *Thomas Lamplugh*, 1688, translated from *Exeter*.

75 *John Sharp*, 1691.

76 *Sir William Dawet, Bart.* 1714, translated from *Chester*.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd, Ruby, two Keys in Saltire, Pearl, in Chief a Crown Royal, Topaz.

HEREFORD Cathedral Church.

Dugd.
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180
OFFA, King of the *Mercians*, being dead, his Son *Egfrid* reign'd scarce a Year and 140 Days; and thus was fulfill'd the Prophecy of the Virgin *Altbri-da*, or *Alfrida*, that he should not reign over the *Mercians* three Years after the Death of the Martyr *Ethelbert*, King of the *East Angles*, murder'd by the said *Offa*. By these and other Miracles, the Blessed *Ethelbert* became daily more famous, till *Milfrid*, King of the *Mercians*, became acquainted with the Sanctity of the Man of God, and sent a Holy Bishop, in whom he much confided, to the Place, directing him to make a diligent enquiry into the Martyr's Death, the Cause of it, and of the Miracles there wrought by him, and to report the same faithfully to him. The Bishop having given an Account, not only of what he had heard, but also of what he had seen, King *Milfrid*, tho' he was then in remote Parts of this Kingdom, remitted a great Sum of Money to that Place, and built a beautiful

Stone Church there, in Honor of the Blessed Martyr; and placing a Bishop there, made the same a Cathedral, never ceasing, whilst he liv'd, to enrich the same with large Possessions, precious Copes, and costly Vestments.

The Charter of King *Edward the Confessor* declares the Priests of the Monastery of *St. Ethelbert*, at *Hereford*, free from *Sac* and *Soc*, and enjoins all Persons to be assisting to them, if they are any way wrong'd, for the Love of God and him. *Widniva* and *Godiva* gave to this Church the Lands of *Hop*, *Preston* and *Norton*. Here follows in the Monasticon a long Enumeration of the Particular Hides, Carucates, and other Parcels of Land, belonging to the Canons of *Hereford*, at *Lulleham*, *Prestetune*, *Terintune*, *Etune* and *Medologie*, in the Hundred of *Stradford*; *Hope*, *Capel*, and *Caplesore*, in the Hundred of *Tragetrent*; *Prestune*, *Widdington*, and *Ullingwic*, in *Thornlan* Hundred; *Dunminstune*, in *Wimundstrey* Hundred; *Mortune* and *Frome*, in *Radinlan* Hundred; *Wiboldingtune*, *Walesford*, *Rosse*, and *Uptune*, in *Bromesed* Hundred; *Liedesberge*, *Hafles*, *Astreenofre*, *Bagerberge*, *Boseberge*, *Credelaie*, *Colewelle* and *Cotingtune*, in *Wimundstrey* Hundred; *Hartune*, *Popeflaz*, *Schelwiebe*, *Sucwessessen*, *Werham*, *Penne*, *Huostenetune*, *Holemere*, *Mortune* and *Pipe*, in *Cutetborne* Hundred; *Nortune*, *Mulvershuile*, *Wimeslen* and *Brice*, in *Scapel* Hundred; *Broomerbe* and *Collitune*, in *Plegelget* Hundred; *Lutlen*, *Hereford*, and *Winctune*, in *Wissage* Hundred; *Gradenille*, in *Cutetborne* Hundred; and *More* in *Stadel* Hundred.

The Charter of King *Henry* the first confirms all the Donations of *Ralph de Limesi* to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Hereford*, being the Place on which the said Church was built, with an Hide of Land there, the Church of *Periton*, with its Tithes, and two Hides of Land at it, &c. *Simon Clifford* granted and demis'd to *Ralph*, Bishop of *Hereford*, the Manor of *Hamme*; and the said Bishop gave the said Lands of the Manor of *Hamme* to the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, expressing that he had bought the same of the aforesaid *Simon Clifford*, and that it was of the yearly Value of 15 l.

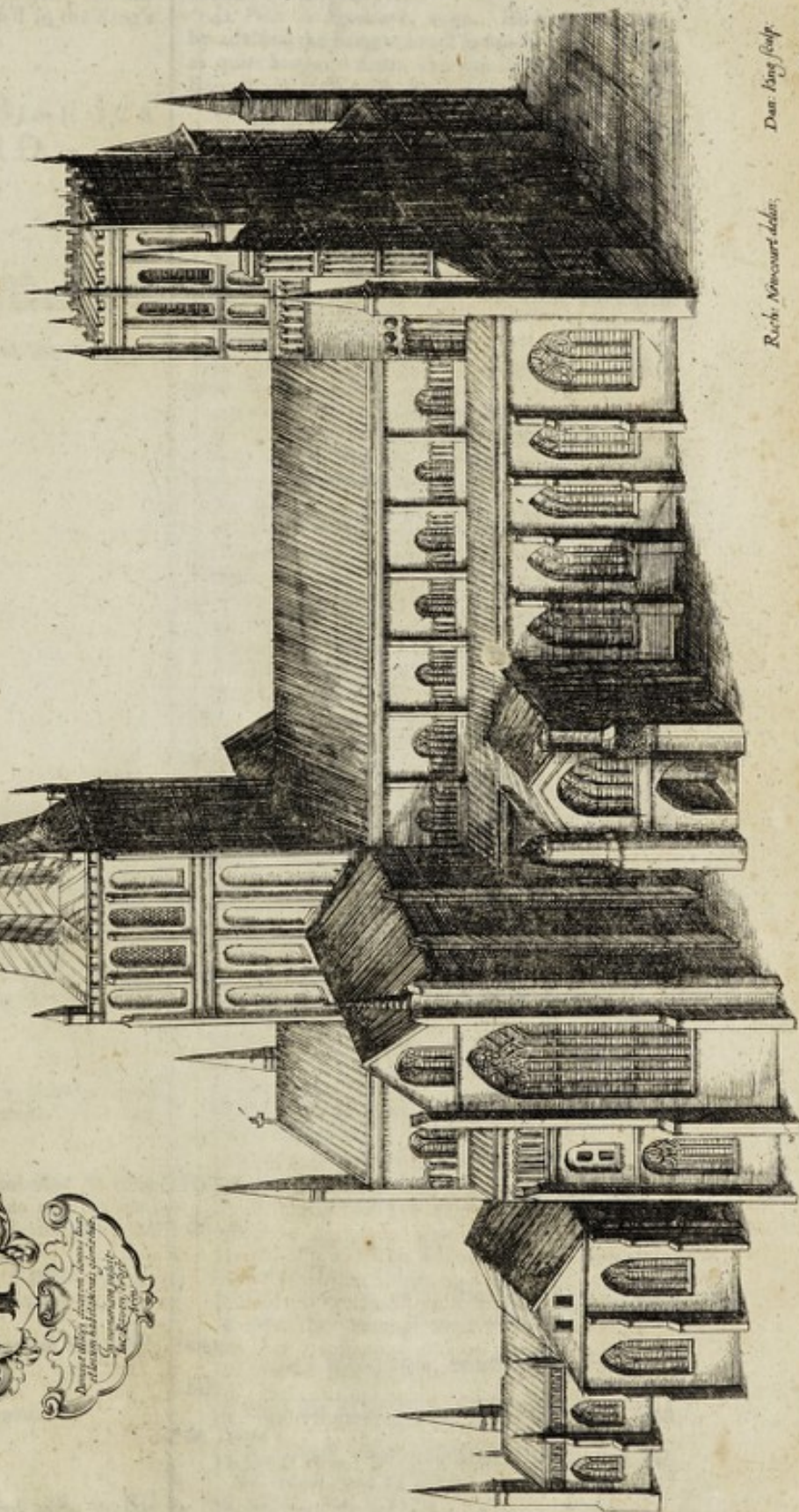
Walter Lasey gave to the Monastery of *Crawswell*, all his Lordship in the Manor of *Hamme*, with the Capital Messuage, &c. which the said Monastery sold to *Peter de Aquablanca*, Bishop of *Hereford*, for him to dispose of to whomsoever he should think fit, he or they paying a Pound of Cumin Seed yearly in full for all Dues from the same.

The said Bishop *Peter* gave that Manor to the Church of *Hereford*.

Earl *Harold* unjustly took from the Church of *Hereford* one Hide of Land, call'd *Hafles*, and the Manors of *Colleryelle* and *Cotingtune*, in *Wimundstrey* Hundred; the Manors of *Hantune* and *Sucwessen*, in *Cutetborne* Hundred; the Manor of *Brigge*, in *Scapel* Hundred; and the Manor of *Collitune*, in *Plegelget* Hundred; all which were restor'd to the said Church by King *William the Conqueror*. *William D'Evereus* gave to *St. Mary* and *St. Ethelbert* the Right of Patronage to the Chapel of *Puttele*. *Cecily de Ebroich*, for Eight Marks Silver receiv'd of the Canons, quitted all her Claim to the said Chapel; which was confirm'd by *Ralph Murdac*.

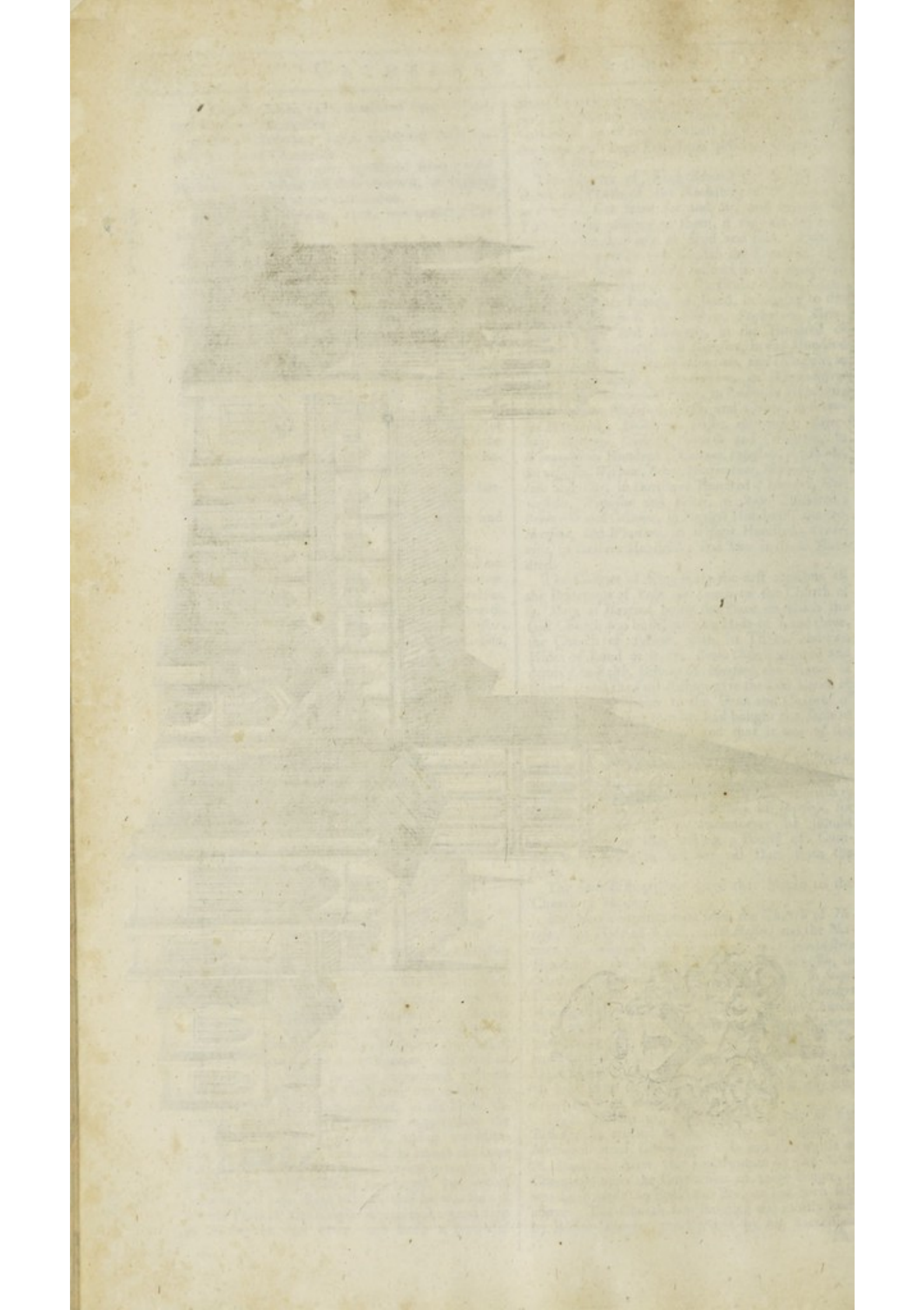
Hylyn informs us, that *Hereford* was one of the Bishopricks erected by the *Britains*, first under the Metropolitan of *Carleon upon Usk*, and afterwards of *St. David's*. After the Interruption by the *Saxon* Conquest, upon the Conversion of those People, it was again made an Episcopal See, as has been said above. The Church now standing was mostly built by Bishop *Reinelm*, and finish'd by his Successors.

This



Rich: Newcourt delin;

Dau: King sculp



This Diocese contains the County of *Hereford* and Part of *Shropshire*, and therein 313 Parishes, of which 166 are Impropriations; and has 2 Archdeacons, viz. of *Hereford* and *Salop.* It has afforded to the Church 2 Saints, to the State 2 Chancellors, and 3 Lords Treasurers, one Deputy to the Realm of *Ireland*, 2 Chancellors to the University of *Oxford*, and one to the Queens of *England.* It is valu'd in the King's Books 768 l. 10 s. 6 d.

The Catalogue of the BISHOPS of HEREFORD.

- 1 *Pitta*, 680.
- 2 *Tirtellus*, 691.
- 3 *Torthernus*, or *Torteras*, 703.
- 4 *Wastod*, or *Wastod*, or *Wastod*, 718. He begun to erect a sumptuous Cross, which his Successor finished.
- 5 *Cuthbert*, 736, translated hence to *Canterbury*.
- 6 *Podda*, 741.
- 7 *Ecce*, 746.
- 8 *Cedda*, 752.
- 9 *Albert*, 758.
- 10 *Esna*, 769.
- 11 *Celmund*, 775.
- 12 *Utelus*, 785.
- 13 *Wifhard*, 788.
- 14 *Beonn*, 809.
- 15 *Eduiph*, 829.
- 16 *Cuthwolf*, 849.
- 17 *Mucel*, 868.
- 18 *Deorlaf*, or *Doorlaf*, 888.
- 19 *Cunemund*, or *Cynemund*, 908.
- 20 *Edgar*, 928.
- 21 *Tidhelm*, 949.
- 22 *Wifhelm*, 968.
- 23 *Alfric*, 983.
- 24 *Atbulf*, 997.
- 25 *Atbelftan*, 1012, a Man of great Virtue and Holiness, and built the Cathedral Church of *Hereford* from the Ground.
- 26 *Leovegar*, or *Leofgar*, 1055. *Math. Westminster*, says he was the Servant of God, perfect in all Religion, a Lover of the Churches, a Reliever of the Poor, a Protector of Widows and Orphans, an Overthrower of Oppressors, and a Possessor of Virginity. He was slain by *Griffith*, King of *Wales*, who burnt the City and Church.
- The See vacant 4 Years.
- 27 *Walter*, 1060.
- 28 *Robert Lozing*, 1079. An able Scholar, and most particularly in the Mathematics. He new built his Church of *Hereford*.
- 29 *Gerard*, translated to *York*.
- 30 *Reinelm*, 1107. He was Chancellor to King *Henry the First's* Queen, very virtuous and devout, but not so generous in Point of Hospitality as some could have wish'd.
- 31 *Goeffry de Oliva*, 1115, a Man of great Temperance and Frugality, who retriev'd the impair'd Revenues of his Church.
- 32 *Richard*, 1120, Keeper of the Seal under the Lord Chancellor.
- 33 *Robert de Betune*, 1131.
- 34 *Gilbert Foliot*, translated to *London*.
- 35 *Robert de Milun*, 1162.
- 36 *Robert Foliot*, 1174.
- 37 *William de Vere*, 1186.
- 38 *Giles de Bruse*, 1200. He sided with the Barons against King *John*, and was forc'd to fly the Realm.

- 39 *Hugh de Mapenor*, 1216.
- 40 *Hugh Foliot*, 1219.
- 41 *Ralph de Maidstone*, 1234. He bought and gave to his Bishoprick the House belonging to it in *London*, and the Patronage of the Church of *St. Mary Mountbault*, adjoining to it, and resigning his See, became a *Franciscan* Friar.
- 42 *Peter de Egueblank*, 1239. He became odious by advising the King to exact so much of the Clergy, as quite begger'd them, and was imprison'd by the Barons, and his Wealth divided among their Soldiers.
- 43 *John Briton*, 1268. A most famous Lawyer.
- 44 *St. Thomas Cantilupe*, 1275. He was an able Scholar, and more famous for Sanctity, many Miracles being also said to have been wrought at his Tomb. He was Lord Chancellor.
- 45 *Richard Swinfield*, 1282.
- 46 *Adam Orleton*, 1317, was Lord Treasurer, and translated to *Winchester*.
- 47 *Thomas Charlton*, 1327, was Lord Treasurer, and Deputy of *Ireland*.
- 48 *John Trillech*, 1344.
- 49 *Lewis Charlton*, 1361, a great Divine, and a good Mathematician.
- 50 *William Courtney*, 1369, translated to *London*.
- 51 *John Gilbert*, 1376, translated from *Bangor*, was a Friar Preacher, Lord Treasurer of *England*, and again translated to *St. David's*.
- 52 *John Treffant*, or *Treffnant*, or *Trenewant*, 1389.
- 53 *Robert Masceal*, 1405, a Carmelite, much belov'd and admir'd of all Men for his Learning and Virtue, built the Choir, Presbytery and Steeple of the *White Friars* at *London*.
- 54 *Edmund Lacy*, 1417, translated to *Exeter*.
- 55 *Thomas Polton*, 1420, translated to *Chichester*.
- 56 *Thomas Scofford*, 1422.
- 57 *Richard Beauchampe*, 1448, translated to *Salisbury*.
- 58 *Reginald Butler*, 1450, translated to *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.
- 59 *John Stanbery*, 1455, a Carmelite Friar, very learned and wise, noted for his great Fidelity to King *Henry IV.* for which he suffer'd a long Imprisonment.
- 60 *Thomas Milling*, 1474.
- 61 *Edmund Audley*, 1492, translated hither from *Rocheſter*, and hence to *Salisbury*.
- 62 *Adrian de Castello*, 1502, made Cardinal, and translated to *Wells*.
- 63 *Richard Mayo*, 1504, Chancellor of *Oxford*.
- 64 *Charles Boothe*, 1516.
- 65 *Edward Fox*, 1535.
- 66 *Edmund Bonner*, 1538, translated to *London*.
- 67 *John Skipp*, 1539.
- 68 *John Harley*, 1555, depriv'd by Queen *Mary*, and dy'd soon after.
- 69 *Robert Parfew*, alias *Warton*, 1554, translated hither from *St. Asaph*.
- 70 *John Scory*, 1559, preferr'd to this See by Queen *Elizabeth*.
- 71 *Herbert Westfaling*, 1585.
- 72 *Robert Bennet*, 1602.
- 73 *Francis Godwin*, 1617, translated from *Landaff*.
- 74 *Augustin Lindfel*, 1633, translated from *Peterburgh*.
- 75 *Matthew Wren*, 1634, translated hence to *Norwich*.
- 76 *Throphilus Field*, 1635, translated hither from *St. David's*.
- 77 *George Cook*, 1636, translated hither from *Bristol*.
- The See vacant about 14 Years.
- 78 *Nicholas Monck*, 1660.
- 79 *Herbert Croft*, 1661.

80 Gilbert Ironside, 1691, translated hither from Bristol.

81 Humphrey Hanfrey, 1701, translated hither from Bangor.

82 Philip Bifs, 1712, translated hither from St. David's.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd, Gules, three Leopards Faces revers'd, each Jeſſant, a Fleur-de-Lys, Or.

N. B. That these have been the Arms ever since the Time of Bishop Thomas Cantilupe, being his Arms, taken in respect to his Sanctity, about the Year 1282, for before, the Arms of this See were, Gules, three Crowns, Or.

LANDAFF

Cathedral Church.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
P. 188. IN the Year of our Lord 156, Lucius, King of the Brittons, sent his Embassadors Elvanus and Medwinus to Eleutherius, Pope of the See Apostolick, desiring to be, by his Direction, made a Christian, which he obtain'd of him, the same Embassadors being instructed, baptiz'd and ordain'd. Elvanus was made a Bishop, and Medwinus a Doctor, or Teacher, and then return'd as Preachers to King Lucius into Britain, and he, with most of his Nobility, was by them baptiz'd, and appointed Bishops. Those People preserv'd the Purity of the Christian Religion, without any Blemish, until the Pelagian Heresy spread abroad, for extirpating of which the Bishop St. German, and Lupus, were sent to the Brittons, by the Prelates of France. When they had rooted out the said Heresy, they appointed Bishops in several Parts of Britain, and consecrated Dubricius Archbishop, over all the rest on that Part of Britain which lies on the Right Hand, he being chosen by the King and all the Congregation. They fix'd his Episcopal See, by Permission of King Mouric, the Prime Men, Clergy and People, at the Town of Launton, founded in Honor of St. Peter the Apostle, and extending from Henrin-gunna to Rin-finion, and from Gangleis to the Sea, all within Taf and Elli, with Fisheries and all other Liberties and Immunities, free from all secular Service, only daily Prayers for the King, &c. the Diocese containing 500 Parishes, within the Severn; and several other Kings gave many Churches, with all their Appurtenances, to the Church of Landaff, for the Sanctity of the aforesaid Dubricius and his Successors. All Liberties and Possessions were secur'd to this Church by Apostolical Authority, with an Excommunication to any that should infringe, or invade the same.

189 After this, the King arose, going round all the Territory, and carrying the Gospel on his Back, and the Clergy Crosses and Relicks in their Hands, and walked over all the Bounds of the said Territory, sprinkling Holy Water with Dust of the Pavement of the Church, blessing all those who should preserve the said Alms, and denouncing a Curse on those that should violate the same.

Dubricius observing the great Generosity of the Prime Men towards his Church, divided his Disciples, sending some of them to the Churches given him, and founded Churches for others, and consecrated Bishops in several Dioceses in that Part of Britain, to be his Assistants. He plac'd Daniel Bishop at Bangor, with several Abbots and Priests. The Place call'd Mocras, where Dubricius had before dwelt,

was by King Mouric and his Princes given for ever to the Church of Landaff.

King Peipian, the Son of Erb, gave to Dubricius, P. Mainwater-gartbbenni, as far as the Black Pool; by another Grant he gave Llanu Cerniu; and by a third he gave Junabui. His Two Sons Cwvin and Guidei gave Barruc and Three Acres of Land; Britcon and I'wic gave Lann-mocha; King Erb, his Land call'd Til Hal; King Peipian, four Parts of the Land of Conloc, on the Bank of Gui; Guordoc consecrated his Daughter Dulon a Nun, and gave with her four Measures of Land for ever; Noe, the Son of Arthur, the Land of Pennahon, with its Territory, and without any earthly Acknowledgment.

Dubricius, Bishop of Landaff, dy'd in the Year 612, and in the Year 1120 his Bones were remov'd from the Island of Enli to the Church of Landaff, by Urban then Bishop there, at which Time a miraculous Rain, which was much wanted, is said to have fallen, and the Bones being wash'd from the Dust that was among them, the Water was seen to boil up. Hereupon the said Bishop Urban began there to build the great Monastery in Honor of St. Peter the Apostle, and the Holy Confessors Dubricius, Teiliavus and Ondocens, in the Year 1129. The same Bishop in his Letter to Pope Calixtus sets forth, that the Church of Landaff had always been the Metropolitan of all Wales, till it declin'd through Civil Wars, and by the Cruelty of the Natives, and the Invasion of the Normans; that it had continu'd a Bishop's See from the Time of Pope Eleutherius, and after the coming into England of St. Augustin been subject to the See of Canterbury. That it was then reduc'd to have only two Canons, and only four Carucates of Land belonging to it, the very Tithes being also taken from it, not only by the Clergy, but also by Incroachments of the Monks, and of the Bishops of Hereford and St. David, wherefore he humbly prays the said Pope, to support and relieve that distressed Church.

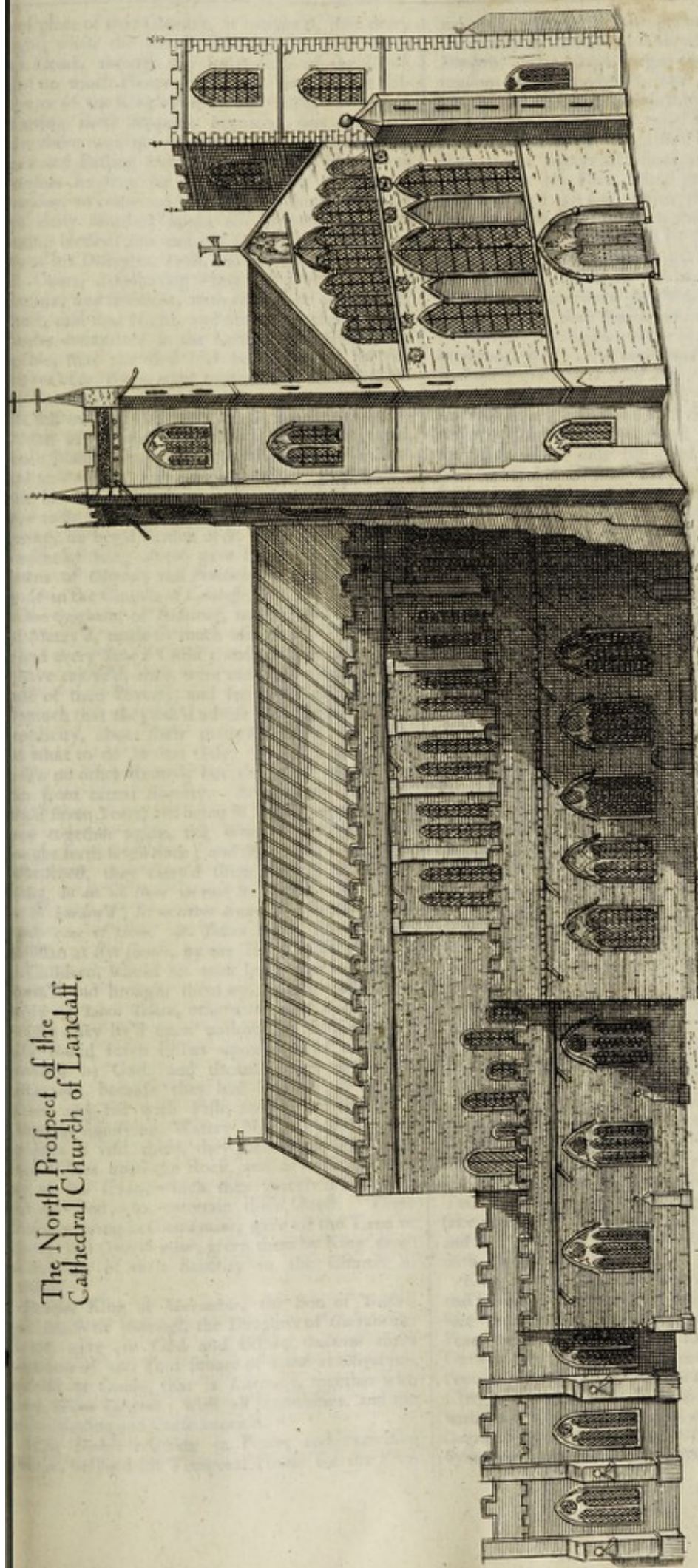
King Idon, the Son of Yagr guent, to purchase eternal Life, gave one of his Houses, call'd Lanngarth, with all its Territory and Immunities, to Archbishop Telian, performing the Ceremonies above mention'd, of carrying the Gospel, &c. The same King also gave Lann manr, that is Lann teliau port halauc. In the Days of this King Idon, the Saxons came into his Country to plunder, whom he pursu'd with his Army, and in his way came to St. Telian, then residing with his Clergy at Lanngarth, and intreated them to pray for him. St. Telian went with him to a Mountain in the Midst of Criffin, near Todi, where he stop'd, and pray'd to God to assist his plunder'd People; and his Prayer being heard, the King return'd with much Joy, having routed his Enemies, and recover'd the Booty; and he then gave to St. Telian and his Church for ever three Measures of Land, of 100 Foot square each, about that Hill, with a Curse upon the Infringers, and a Blessing on the Preservers thereof. In the same Manner he then gave Lann Teliau nant Seru, Lan Teliau gartb Tevir, Townships on the Bank of Corbi, and several other Places to be seen in the Monasticon.

King Margetud, the Son of Rein, King of the Western Part of Wales, in a Rage slew Gufir, a Man belonging to St. Telian, in God's and his Sanctuary and before the Altar; but afterwards repenting with Prayer and Fasting, and promise of Amendment, he gave to the Church of Landaff in Alms Mainur Brunus, with the Church, and Fishery and Woods, as also Trem canus, with Immunities, Curses and Blessings as usual.

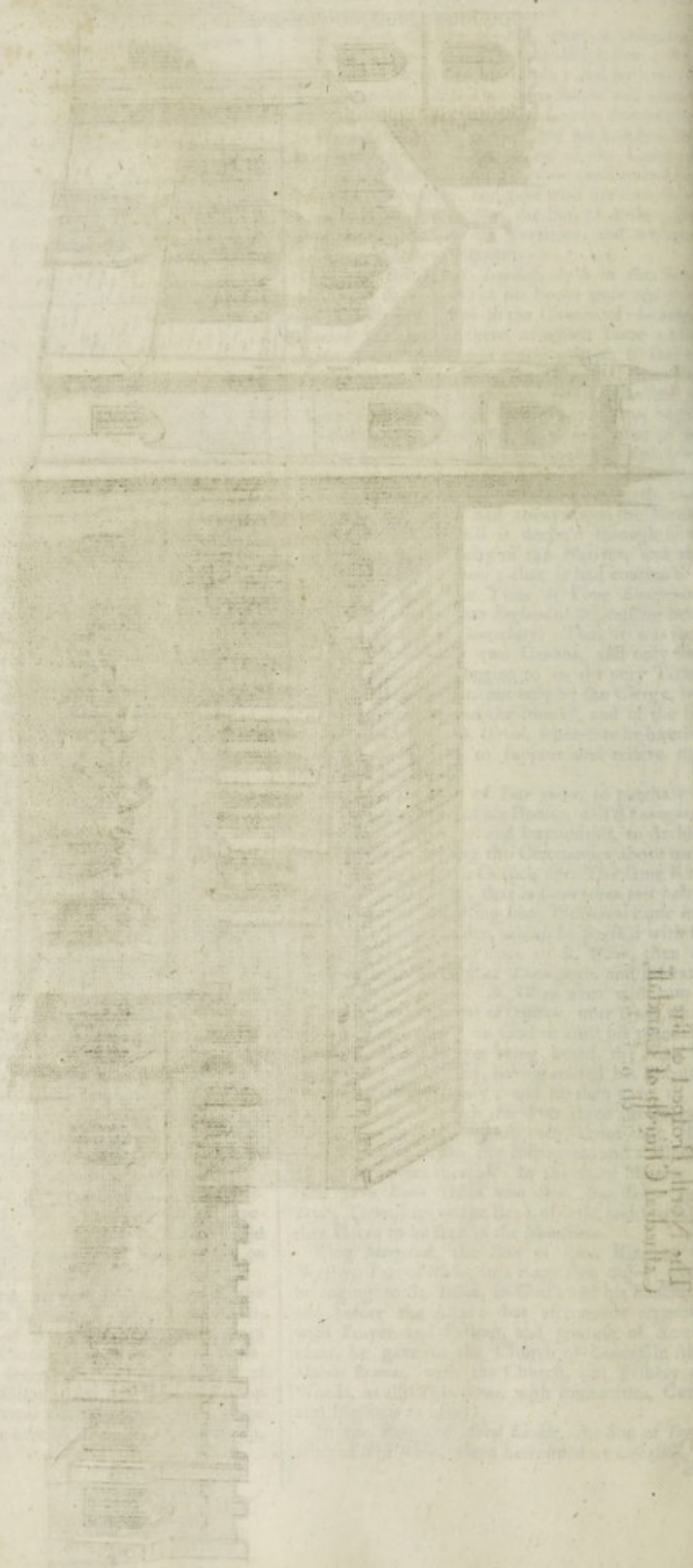
In the Reign of Aircol Laubir, the Son of Tryfan King of West Wales, when he resided at Lifcafell, the

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The North Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Landaff,



Collins Sculp.



The Project of the
Church of the Holy Spirit
in the City of Paris

chief place of that Country, it happen'd, that every Night, when the King's Officers distributed Meat and Drink, through the Intigation of the Devil, and two much Plenty of Liquor, one of the Soldiers or of the King's Family was kill'd. The King serving these frequent Murders, was convinc'd that there was no remedying the same but by Fasts and Fasting and Prayers of Holy Men; and therefore he sent for St. Telian, then residing at Penmalun, to come and bless him and his Court, that his daily Murders might not happen. St. Telian coming blessed him and his Court, and appointed two of his Disciples, Lovil, and the faithful, to serve the Court, distributing Meat and Drink to all by measure, and sufficient, with the Grace of the Holy Ghost, and that Night, and afterwards there was no Murder committed in the Court. The King being sensible, that the Evil had been remov'd by the Prayers of St. Telian, gave to him three Towns of his own Patrimony.

It fell out one Day, that the Swine belonging to a Man of Penmalun broke into a Rich Man's Corn, whose Name was Tutuc, who finding the Swine-herd at Penmalun, and going about to wound him with his Spear, he slew a Child call'd Tiphe, New-born to St. Telian, who interpos'd. Afterwards repenting, he beg'd Pardon of St. Telian, and with the Consent of King Aircol, gave himself and his two Towns of Ciltutuc, and Pencleir, in perpetual Serfitude to the Church of Landaff.

One Cynquain, of Douledif, nobly Born, but Poor and Marry'd, made so much use of his Wife, that he had every Year a Child; and whereas they ought to have rejoyc'd, they were more griev'd at it, because of their Poverty, and frequent Child-bearing, so much that they ask'd advice of St. Telian, in their Implicity, about their many Children and Want, and what to do in that Case. St. Telian told them, he saw no other Remedy but that they should abstain from carnal Society. Accordingly they abstain'd seven Years, till being in Despair with it they came together again, the Woman conceiv'd and brought forth seven Sons; and thus as they were still unchristened, they carry'd them towards St. Telian, dying, *In an ill Hour we took St. Telian's Advice, we are ill burden'd, let us either drown, or give them to him to take care of them.* St. Telian being abroad found this Man at Ryt sinetri, by the River Taf, drowning his Children, whom he took from him half dead, baptiz'd and brought them up, placing them afterwards at Lann Telian, otherwise call'd Landfyguyr, because they liv'd upon nothing but Fish, for they daily found seven Fishes upon a Rock or Stone, provided by God, and therefore they were call'd *usfyguyr*, because they had been found in the Water, and fed with Fish, *Dibryguyr*, in the British Language signifying, Watery Men. St. Telian coming once to visit them, they then found the usual seven Fishes upon the Rock, and an 8th larger than any of the seven, which they perceiv'd had been sent by God, to entertain their Guest. These Brothers dying at *Cenard maur*, gave all the Land of *Arthric* and *Cenard maur*, given them by King Aircol, in account of their Sanctity to the Church of Landaff.

Mouric, King of Morcanbuc, the Son of Teudric and his Wife Onbraust, the Daughter of Gurtant the Great, gave to God and Bishop Ondocens three Measures of 100 Foot square of Land at Gleyubynn, and fix at Conuoy, that is Langemey, together with Lann Telian Talyfont; with all Immunities, and the usual Blessing and Curse annex'd.

King Teudric reigning in Peace, and exercising Justice, despis'd his Temporal Power for the Eter-

nal, and resigning his Kingdom to his Son Mouric, *Dugd.* undertook an Eremitical Life, among the Rocks at *Vol. 3.* *Dindyrn.* The Saxons began then to invade his Dominions and his Son Mouric, and if he did not relieve him he would be dispossest'd by Strangers. It was said of Teudric, when he enjoy'd his Kingdom, that he had never been vanquish'd by his Enemies, but that he was always victorious, and as soon as his Enemies saw his Face, they presently fled. The Angel of the Lord said to him the Night before, *Go to morrow to the Assistance of the People of God, against the Enemies of the Church of CHRIST, and the Enemy will fly as far as Pull brochuaill, and do you stand arm'd in Battel, and having seen your Face as usual and known, they will fly; and afterwards for thirty Years, they will not dare during your Son's Time to come into your Country, and the Natives and Inheritors will be in perfect Peace, and you nevertheless shall receive one Wound Insyt Tindryn, and shall dye in Peace three Days after.* Accordingly rising the next Morning, he mounted on Horseback with his Son's Army, and went with them rejoycing at the Angel's Command, and stood arm'd in Battel, on the Bank of Guy, near the Ford of Tindryn; and as soon as they had seen his Face, they turn'd their Backs and fled; and nevertheless one of them cast a Spear and wounded him, as had been foretold, and he rejoyc'd at it, as in conquering of the Enemy and taking the Booty.

When his Son Mouric return'd with Victory and the Booty, he spake to his Father to go along with him, and he said thus. *I will not depart hence, till my Lord JESUS CHRIST bears me hence to my desired Place, where I design'd to lye after my Death, viz. in the Island of Echni.* And in the Morning early there stood two Stags in Traces, with their Waggon, before the Lodging; and the Man of God knowing, that they were sent by God, mounted the Carriage, and wheresoever they rested, there Springs of Water gushed out, till he came to a Place near a Meadow by the Severn. And when they came thither, a most clear Spring gush'd out, and broke his Carriage, and he presently recommended his Spirit to God, and commanded the Stags to depart, and remain'd there alone, and a while after gave up the Ghost. Mouric hearing of his Father's Death, made there an Oratory and a Church-yard, blessed by the Bishop St. Ondocens, and gave all the Territory for his Father's Soul to St. Ondocens and the Church of Landaff, and its Pastors, without any earthly Acknowledgment.

Some time after the same King Mouric gave to the Cathedral of Landaff the Church of Guroid, with all its Land. Bishop Ondocens obtain'd the Land of Cynqualan, and after much Contention with the Abbat of Idur liron, who alledg'd that Land was his, it was adjudg'd to Bishop Ondocens, and that, and the Bells of Cynqualan, *Arwodu, Congurique* and *Pencreic*, with their Lands, were for ever annex'd to Landaff. Moreant, King of Morcanbuc and Son to Arthricis gave to Landaff the Church of *Tyngr Trasgardi*, with all its Territory. Augustus, King of Brecheimianc, for God's sake and carnal Friendship, gave to Bishop Ondocens, and the Church of Landaff, the Place call'd Lann Cors, with the Fishery, &c.

King Mouric and Cynvetu met together at Landaff, and in the Presence of the Bishop Ondocens swore before the Relicks, that they would observe perfect Peace between themselves. Some Time after the Oath taken, King Mouric treacherously murder'd Cynvetu. Then Bishop Ondocens call'd together all his Clergy, from the Mouth of Taratyr yn Guy to Tivi, with his three Abbats, *Concan* of *Carban Vale*, *Cargen* of *Idur*, and *Sidgen* of *Docguini*, and in a full Synod excommunicated King Mouric, for the Murder

Dugd. he had committed, and for having transgress'd the
Vol. 3. Conpaſt made in his Preſence, on the Altar of St.
Page Peter, and of the Saints Dubricius and Telian; and thus
inclining the Croſſes to the Ground, he left the
Country without Baptiſm and Chriſtian Commu-
nion, and curs'd the King and his Offspring, the
Synod confirming the ſame and ſaying, *May his Days
be few, and may his Sons be Orphans, and his Wife a
Widow.* And the King and all his Country remain'd
for two Years and more under that Excommunication.
196 The King being ſenſible of his Perdition, and
the Damnation of his Kingdom, could not hold out
longer, but ſu'd for Pardon of St. Oudoceus, at Landaff;
and having ſhed Tears and bow'd his Head, Biſhop
Oudoceus impos'd Penance on him before the three
Abbats in Proportion, recommending to him to
make amends three ways to God and the Church of
Landaff, viz. by Faſting, Prayer and Alms. King
Mouric accepting of the Penance, gave four Towns
to the Church of Landaff, for the Redemption of his
own Soul and of the Soul of Cynetu.

King Morcant, the Son of Arthricus, gave the Town
of Guilbin, alſo the Land of Linbeſt; King Mouric and
Judic the Son of Nud, the Land of Porth Caſſic; King
Judic the Son of Nud, and Cinan the Son of Gwedu, the
Lands of Redoc and Hiernin; Brochmail the Son, the
Town of Gregory, call'd Tonpalva, on the Taf; King
Morcant, the Son of Arthricus, the Town of Lath;
Aguſt, King of Berbenian, and his Sons Elinud and
Rivallan, the Land of Lann gurvaet; King Morcant,
the Son of Arthricus, for the Soul of Frioc, the Son
of Mouric, whom he had ſlain, gave Lann Cinciryll
and the Land of Tinfall.

197 Morcant, King of Gleviſſic, gave Lann Ennian. King
Judbail, the Son of Arthricus, riding one Day over
the Land of Guocob, his Horſe ſtumbling, fell, and
riſing unhurt, return'd Thanks to God, and looking
towards the Church of Elidon, with lifted Hands, ſaid,
*I give this Church, which I ſee, with all its Land and the
Townſhip of Guocob in which I ſtand, to Almighty God,
who deliver'd me from the Danger.* Which he per-
form'd, ſending for Biſhop Oudoceus, &c. King Judbail,
the Son of Morcant, and his Sons Fernvail and Mouric,
gave three Parcels of Land, along the River Guy,
call'd Emricorva; King Ithail gave Lann Efrdil at
Brekes; Brochmail, the Son of Guigentivai, the Town-
ſhip of Meneich; King Mouric, the Place call'd Lan
Sulbic. Gurvad, King of Ereyeg, having obtain'd a
Victory over the Saxon Nation, and returning Thanks
to God, gave to Biſhop Faeluin and his Clergy, the
Land call'd Boſgyor, on the River Guy, and founded a
Church in the miſt of it, in Honor of the Holy Tri-
nity, and St. Peter, and the Saints Dubricius and Telian.
The ſame King afterwards gave another piece of
Land; King Cinvin, the Son of Pepiau, gave Matton,
and at another time Con barrac.

198 King Gurcant, the Son of Cinvin, gave to Biſhop
Junapeius, the Place call'd Loudon, and at another
time that call'd St. Budgualan; Arthricus, King of the
Country of Guent, the Church of Cinnareb, with all
its Territory; King Idon, the Land of Lann coit.

Tendur, the Son of Rein, and Elgiſthil, the Son of
Aguſt, Kings of Brechemanc, ſwore, &c. the reſt of
this is exactly the ſame as was above related of Mouric
and Civetu, and therefore needs not be repeated any farther
than that Tendur murder'd Elgiſt, and upon Repen-
tance, gave to the Church of Landaff the Lands of
Lann Mibael tref Cerian.

199 Cuchein, the Son of Glou, gave the Townſhip of the
Vale; Fannu, the Son of Benjamin, the Church of
Gilpedec, with the Land about it; Guinnicum, the
Church of Con Mouric, reſigning it into the Hands of
the Biſhop Grael; Gulfer and Cinvin and Nir, the
Son of Gurcan, and Bonns, with his Sons, the Land

in the Deſart, on the Bank of Meibui; Britton bail,
the Son of Devon, the Churches of Lannubudgualan,
Grican, Merthir cynfall, Lann Mocha, Lann Tſpallai,
Lannidniul, Maſfrun and Mable; and Cinuelin the Land
of Lann Con; Morcant, the Son of Arthricus, the
Church of Iſtrat haſten; Convil, the Son of Gurcenin,
the Land of Conuc. The ſame Story as to the Circum-
ſtances is here again told of the Kings Clotri and Gudgual-
laun as before of Mouric and Civetu, and of Tendur and
Elgiſt, which need not be repeated, being at Numb. 195 in
the Margin, only in this Clotri murder'd Gudguallaun, and
upon Repentance gave to Landaff the Lands of Helic
and Tenen. Conblus, the Son of Jaco, gave three
Meaſures of Land on the Bank of Guy; Elſin, the
Land of Syrat baner; King Ithail and Judon, Son
and Heir of Cerian, that of Guinnosi; King Judbail,
the Son of Morcant, and his Sons Fernvail and Mouric,
the Land of Guroc; the ſame King afterwards gave
Apermenai. The ſame Story above three times mention'd is
here again told of Guidnerth murdering his Brother
Merchion, only with this variation, that he was ſent for
Abſolution to the Archbiſhop of Dol, in Cornugallia,
or Little Britain, becauſe thoſe of Little Britain and
Wales were of the ſame Nation, and ſpoke the ſame Lan-
guage, which is all I find remarkable in this ſo often re-
peated Story, and that Guidnerth, in Expiation of his
sin, gave to the Church of Landaff all the Land,
Woods, &c. of Lann Cargaalatyr. Judbail gave the
Place call Hen Lann; Rotri, the Land of Cemeis;
Mabſn, that of Juduin.

Riataſ bought of Gwideni and Connin a piece of
Land for xxiii (Note, That nothing beſides the Number
24 is nam'd in the Monafterion) and a Saxon Woman
and an able Horſe, for which price the ſaid Gwideni
and Connin reſign'd all their Claim to the ſaid Land
in the Hands of Biſhop Berthguin; and the ſaid
Riataſ gave the Land of Gurmorch to the Church of
Landaff. Ilias receiv'd the Land of Nis in ſatisfaction
for the Murder of his Brother Catgen, ſlain by Conner,
the Son of Jaco, who gave the ſame for the Soul
of the deceas'd to Biſhop Berthguin; and Ilias gave the
Place call'd Aper mingin; Conbae, the Place of St. Tiſoi;
Elſin, the Lands of Pennhellei and Toll coit.

After the Death of Guinan, Gurcan held his Father's
Country, as alſo his Mother in Law, in an inceſtuous
manner, for whom he was excommunicated by Bi-
ſhop Erthguin, and a full Synod at Landaff; and he
begging Pardon, and putting away his Mother in
Law, gave the Land of Macinis; King Judbail gave
that of Bertus; Convil, the Son of Gurcenin, the
Land in which was the Tomb of Gwrai; Judon, the
Son of Cerian, bought the Land of Guenno Noe, by the
Pool of Mouric for twenty two Horſes that had never
been broke, and gave it to the Church of Landaff.

There happen'd great Tribulations and Plunde-
rings in the Days of Telpald and Ithail Kings of Bri-
tain, and by the faithleſs Saxon Nation, eſpecially on
the Borders of England and Britain, about Hereford;
inſomuch that all the Borders of Britain were almoſt
laid waſte, and far beyond the Borders on both
ſides and about the River Guy. Peace being reſ-
tor'd, the Land recover'd, tho' very few Britons
would ſtay in theſe Parts. King Judbail reſtor'd to
all the Survivors their Eſtates, ſo much waſted,
and the ſame he did to the Church of Landaff.

King Clitanc, the Son of Clirguin, being in his
Kingdom in Peace, and exerciſing Juſtice, was made
a Martyr, with a Crown of Chaſtity. A Maiden,
the Daughter of a great Man, fell in Love with him,
telling thoſe who had made Suit to her, that ſhe
would Marry none but the renowned Clitanc. One
of the King's Attendants being thus deny'd by her,
by the Inſtigations of the evil Spirit and female Luſt
murder'd the innocent King Clitanc, as he was hun-
ting

ng, like a meek Lamb, near the River Mingui, his Followers carry'd him in a Cart drawn by Oxen through the Ford of the River Mingui, beyond the which the Oxen stood still and could not move, tho' much prick'd with Goads. The Body, in the Sight of all the Attendants, who stood admiring, remain'd in the Place appointed for it. The People considering the Sanctity of his Life, his End crown'd with Martyrdom, the Lightness of his Body at first, and the great weight afterwards that it could not be mov'd, gave Praise to God; and a Pillar of Fire being seen there the next Night on his Grave, by the Advice of the Bishop and Clergy of Landaff, built there an Oratory in Honor of the Martyr Clitauc, and from that Day the Place began to be in Veneration on Account of the blessed Martyr. Afterwards two brothers Lybian and Gurvaun, and their Nephew naur, came hither from Pennicheu, and leading an eremitical Life, built a better Church, by the Assistance of King Morcannuc and the Bishop of Landaff.

Judbail, the Son of Morcant and King of Glevissig, gave to the Church of Landaff all the Territory of Merthir Clitauc.

Judbail, the Son of Edeluirth, a powerful Man in agiat, coming with his Wife, on a Sunday, to hear the divine Service at St. Clitauc's, was incited by the Devil and Lust to lye with his Wife in a meadow, on the Bank of the River Mingui; and having so done, remain'd joyn'd to his Wife, so that he could not be separated, and cry'd aloud to his Companions, saying, Go to the Tomb of the Martyr Clitauc, and offer on the Holy Altar this Meadow, which I have wrongfully taken from him by Violence, and laying your Hands as a Pledge joyn'd on the Holy Gospel, and quitting I claim to any Lay Service from it, but only daily Prayers, since the Clergy in my Name, desire them to pray earnestly for me, that through the Intercession of the Martyr and their Prayers I may soon be cleans'd from this intolerable sin, and deliver'd from this horrible tye. No sooner was this done, with promise of Amendment, Fasting and Prayer, but he was loos'd, and return'd Thanks to God, confirming what had been done by his Messengers.

The Sons of Cimbledion gave Leckhuit to the Martyr Clitauc and the Church of Landaff. Erbie, the Son of Elfin, that his Name might be written in the Book of Life, gave Ercon upon Dubluis, and afterwards Catloven; Fernvacl gave Tirdimuner; Bri, the Son of Judbail, the Place call'd Merthir tecmed; King Fernvail, the Church of Trilece; Catunth, the Son of Coffre, the Church of Henn Lennic, on the River Amyr, that is, Lannguern; Convar, the Son of Jaco, bought of King Fernvail, the Son of Judbail, the Church of Garthetimin, with some Land about it, for an excellent Horse of the Value of twelve Cows, and a Dog that kill'd Birds with a Hawk, worth three Cows, and another Horse worth three Cows, and gave the said Church to the Bishop of Landaff. Conuc, the Son of Convil, bought of King Vidvale, the Son of Morcant, the Land of Bricon, otherwise call'd Ellgnou, for two Horses, the one of the Value of eight Cows, the other worth three Cows, and a Sword of the value of twelve Cows, and a Horn worth ten Cows, and another worth fourteen Cows, and then gave the said Church to Tircan, Bishop of Landaff. Bricon, the Son of Guincon, bought the Lands of Tancnor and Iliman, of Fernvad and his Sons Mourci and Garant, for seven Horses of the value of twenty eight Cows, a whole Suit of Man's Cloaths worth fourteen Cows, a Sword worth twelve Cows, a Hawk worth six Cows, and four Dogs worth fourteen Cows; and then gave the said Lands to the Church of Landaff. Mator, the Son of Guinan, gave the

Land of Turion; Cors, the Son of Galbron, that of Dugd. Stratelei; Convil, the Son of Gugen, that of Proclivin, Vol. 3. near Nadavan; Eliud, and Conon, and Guoideen, and Erds-Pag. Tibur, the Son of Enguen, a Church and Cattle; Galbron, the Son of Cors, the Church of Mamouric, that is, Lann Uxien; Ceincair, the Wife of Fernbail, the Son of Judbail, the Lands of Brinnleguni; Mathenni; Maflur and Mar; Ris, the Son of Judbail, King of Glevissig, the Land of Guinna; Convelin, the Son of Conuc, the Land of Loubai; King Athornis, the Son of Fernvail, that of Carion; Cnuellin, the Son of Conuc, that of Dunbirrion; King Ris, the Son of Judbail, that of Gnerudac; Cort, the Son of Erbie, the Church of Merthirmackes.

Gallun, the Son of Cidrich, in a Rage, lifted up his Head against his Lord Houel, King of Glevissig, the Son of Ris, and would have taken away his Land of Lantivei by force. The Contention between the King and the Prince being known throughout all the Country, Cerenbir, Bishop of Landaff, exhorted them to agree; and they consenting, came to Landaff with many Soldiers, and there on the Altar before 3 Abbats, swore on the Gospels to observe Peace, without any Fraud. Houel afterwards breaking his Oath, flew Gallun, was excommunicated, and repenting, gave to the Church the Lands of Merthirbrueil, Merthirmunior, and Tircollou. This is again just such a Story as before at Numb. 195. The same is here again told in the same manner of Ili and Camauc; and the former having murder'd the latter, upon Repentance, gave the Land of Guliple the lesser. Cirwin, the Son of Gurcant, gave the Land of Lann Cuian.

Agrod, the Son of Joraf, having sacrilegiously insulted the Church of Landaff, by way of Reparation, gave to it the Lands of Penn Onn, with the Church of Lann Tluil. King Nongui, the Son of Gariat, for a Sacrilege also committed, gave the Lands of Guoideen.

In the Year 955, a Deacon, having kill'd a Peasant in the Field, took sanctuary in the Church of the Saints Jarmen and Febric, where the Friends of the Slain broke in and kill'd him before the Holy Altar; for which the Bishop and Clergy designing to excommunicate all concern'd, the 6 principal Actors were deliver'd up to the Bishop, and kept 6 Months in Irons, and afterwards oblig'd to resign up all their Substance, and 7 Pounds of Silver each, for satisfaction to the Church.

Bledruis, the Son of Gnuollquinn, in his Sickness gave to the Church for his Burial half the Land of Cair nonion. Loumarch, the Son of Catquocum, having committed Sacrilege, in plundering on the Lands of the Church, to atone for the same, gave to it the Land of Treficam Pont. Affer, the Son of Marebuid, for a Murder committed, gave the Land of Segan. King Catnocaum gave the Land of Ret. Galfert, Hegoi and Argustil, the Sons of Bel, having been guilty of Sacrilege, to atone for the same, gave all the Territory of the Saints Julius and Aeron. Engeftil, a wicked rich Man, repenting at the Time of his Death, gave the Castle of Dindnicil, that is, Caerddicil. Elian, the Son of Achern, offer'd one Measure of Land; Tutnap, the Church of Dincat; Cors and Morvid, that of Guethirin; King Houel, the Land of Pencrelie, and the Church of Strathaffren; Guorai, the Son of Judic, the Church of Rui; Abraham, the Land of Brannuc; Brochmail, the Son of Mouric, the Church of St. Mary, with some Land, which he had before given with his Daughter, dedicated a Nun to perpetual Virginity; but she, at the Suggestion of the Devil, had to do with Ergar, the Son of Levi, and having incestuously conceiv'd, was deliver'd of a Son, and dy'd in Childbed.

Nud, the Son of God, gave to the Church the Land of Cinar; Eyfet Yrfun, that of Trefilly. Brochvail, the Son of

Dugd. of *Mowric*, having insulted the Bishop *Cerevallanc*, in
Vol. 3. satisfaction gave the Land of *Trefperen*, and at ano-
Page ther time that of *Yscut Cyst*; *March*, the Son of *Pe-*
 211 *pian*, that of *Tyuiu*; the aforesaid *Brochvail*, again the
 two Churches of *Castell Conscuit* and *St. Briger*; King
Hingel, the Son of *Ris*, the Lands of *Ermint* and *Ca-*
tharuc; King *Arthmail*, the Land of *Cair biran*; King
Tender having been excommunicated, the Land of
Tref Cerian; King *Grifud*, the Land of *Pennibel*.

212 *Morcant Hen*, the Son of *Yngin*, King of *Morcannuc*,
 Contemporary with *Edgar* King of *England*, by his
 and the Advice of *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
 restor'd to *Gucann*, Bishop of *Landaff*, all the Terri-
 tories belonging to that Church. *Merchiann*, the Son
 of *Riderch*, gave *Riderch* and *Agarat*; *Arthmail*, the
 Son of *Nongui*, King of *Guenti*, for having murder'd
 his own Brother *Elised*, gave *Lann Mibacgal Liebit*; *Laur*,
 and his Son *Debevent*, for a Murder by them
 committed, gave the Lands of *Sevan*.

Anno 982, *Gucann*, Bishop of *Landaff*, was conse-
 crated by *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, having
 the Pastoral Crozier given him, in the Royal Court,
 by *Edgar* the chief King of the *English*, in the Pre-
 sence of the Suffragan Bishops of *England*, Abbats, &c.

213 *Elmoin*, Nud, *Melguat*, and *Arguistil*, gave *Lanngu-*
rouvi to the Church of *Landaff*.

There were 7 Cantrefi (that is, Divisions or Districts)
 in the Dominions of *Morcannuc*, and as many Churches
 in the Diocese of *Landaff*. The first Cantref was *Bi-*
van; the second *Guyr*, and *Cedwell*, and *Carn walian*; the
 third *Warkurt*; the fourth *Penichen*; the fifth
Gwilyuch and *Edelyron*; the sixth *Weryscot*; the se-
 venth *Wenthuccoyt*, and *Ystradyn*, and *Ewyas*.

It is farther to be known, that at the same time
 that *Edgar* was King of all *Britain*, there reign'd also
Howel da, and *Morgan hen*; but these two were sub-
 ject to King *Edgar*. *Morgan hen* at that time had all
Morcannuc in Peace and Quietness; but *Howel da*
 would have taken *Ystradyn* and *Ewyas* from him, if he
 could. Whereupon King *Edgar* call'd to him *Howel*
da and *Morgan hen*, where it was made out that *Howel*
 had wrong'd *Morgan hen*; and therefore King *Edgar*
 gave those Lands contended for to *Howel*, the Son
 of *Morgan hen*, for ever, with a Curse upon him that
 should ever separate them from the Dominion of
Morcannuc, and the Diocese of *Landaff*.

Mowric, King of *Gulatmorcant*, and Son of *Huvel*,
 restor'd to the Church of *Landaff* the Lands of *Elcu*,
 which had been taken from the same. *Erguin*, King
 of *Guenti*, the Son of *Guriat*, having been excommu-
 nicated by Bishop *Bledri*, because the said Bishop
 had been wounded in a Scuffle between the two Fa-
 milies of the said King and Bishop, gave in satis-
 faction to his Church of *Landaff* the Lands of *Junuluc*.
Rotri and *Grifud*, Kings of *Guenti*, and Sons of *Elised*,
 gave the Lands of *Penn celliguen buc*. *Mowric*, King
 of *Gulatmorcant*, the Son of *Huvel*, is said here to have,
 after Friendship sworn, murder'd *Erguin*, the Son of
Guriat, King of *Gueniscoit*. Then follows the same
 Story that has been many times repeated, and is to
 be seen, as has been often said, at Page 195.

214 *Ringwallau*, the Son of *Run*, with his Spear struck
 through a Friend of the Bishops, and being excommu-
 nicated, in satisfaction for that Offence, gave to the
 Church his Land of *Rinbrein*. *Gurcant*, the Son of *Ithail*,
 gave his Land of *Tref gennbil*. *Mowric*, King of *Gulat-*
morcant, the Son of *Huigel*, being excommunicated
 for violating the Sanctuary of *Landaff*, gave for his
 Reconciliation the Land of *Tref gulich*, as also those
 of *Fratrus*. *Caratauc*, the Son of *Rivallau*, for a like
 215 Offence, gave *Lampetyr* at *Henrui*; *Merchiann*, the
 Son of *Riderch*, and his Son *Gurcant*, gave the Land
 of *Crucon Lengwin*. *Catguallau*, the Son of *Guriat*,
 for having struck a Man in the Bishop's Presence,

gave the Church of *St. Briger*, with its Lands. *Sci-*
jell, the Son of *Gistherth*, the Land of *Ginfall eccin-*
penros; *Ringwallau*, the Son of *Turbuleb*, for a Sa-
 crilege committed, gave *Cecin Pennicelli*. *Catguann*,
 the Son of *Mowric*, for a like Offence offer'd *Henrin-*
ganna. *Gistin*, the Son of *Gurcant*, for the like, the
 Land of *Mhuc*. *Caratoc*, King of *Morcannuc*, for the
 like, the Land of *Trefrita*. *Caratuc*, in his Sickness,
 the Land of *Gannuc*.

When King *William* conquer'd *England*, *Herguald*
 was Bishop of *Landaff*, from the Mouth of the *Gny* to
 the River *Tygu*; at which time *Catguann*, the Son
 of King *Mowric*, reign'd in *Glamorgant*, as far as the
 Ford of *Trunc* upon the *Tywi*. *Caratoc* reign'd in
Ystratyn Guent & *Yscot* *Gannlyniuc*. *Riderch* reign'd
 in *Ewyas* and *Guent* *Iscoit*. Which said Kings serv'd
 King *William*, and dy'd in his Time, and their
 aforesaid Lands, with the Diocese of *Ercyeg*,
 were under the Episcopal Jurisdiction of *Herguald*.
 Thus far the *Monasticon*. Let us now see what re-
 mains, as to this See and its Prelates, out of *Heylin*
Godwin, and *le Neve*.

We have seen above, that the first Bishop we have
 any account of was *Dubricius*, plac'd here when *St*
German and *Lupus*, coming over hither from *France*,
 extirpated the *Pelagian* Herefy. The Cathedral was
 dedicated to *St. Peter*, tho' afterwards it bore the
 Name of *St. Thelian*, Successor to *Dubricius*; and be-
 ing near the River *Taff*, was thence call'd *Landaff*.
Llan in the *Welsh* Tongue signifying a Church. It
 was richly endow'd, as may appear by the great
 multitude of Lands conferr'd on it by the many Do-
 nors mention'd out of *Dugdale*; insomuch that Bishop
Godwin says, if it were now possess'd of the 10th Part
 of what it once had, it might be reckoned one of the
 richest Churches in *Christendom*. The Diocese now
 contains Part of *Glamorganshire* and Part of *Monmouth-*
shire, and in them 177 Parishes, whereof 99 Improp-
 riations, and for them one Archdeacon, entitul'd
 of *Landaff*. The Bishoprick is valu'd in the King
 Books 154 l. 14s. 1d. It may be observ'd, that
 neither here nor at *St. David's*, there neither is no
 ever was any Dean belonging to the Chapters; but
 the Archdeacon presides here, and the Chanter of
St. David's. *How ignorant must people be*
that can write a booke like
this *Wm. Lilly*

The Catalogue of BISHOPS of LANDAFF.

1 *St. Dubricius*, of whom we have no more, nor
 the Time of his Consecration.

2 *St. Thelian*, or *Elind*, 522. Of him it is said, that
 a strange Disease raging in his Country, he fled into
France, and after 7 Years Stay there return'd to his
 Diocese, and is there reported to have wrought ma-
 ny Miracles. He is stil'd Archbishop of *Landaff*.

3. *St. Oudocens*, of the Time of whose Advance-
 ment, and of several of his Successors we have no Ce-
 tainty.

4 *Uthilwin*.

5 *Aidan*.

6 *Elgystil*.

7 *Lunapeins*.

8 *Conegern*.

9 *Arguistil*.

10 *Garvan*.

11 *Gnodloion*.

12 *Edilbin*.

13 *Greciel*.

14 *Bertgwen*.

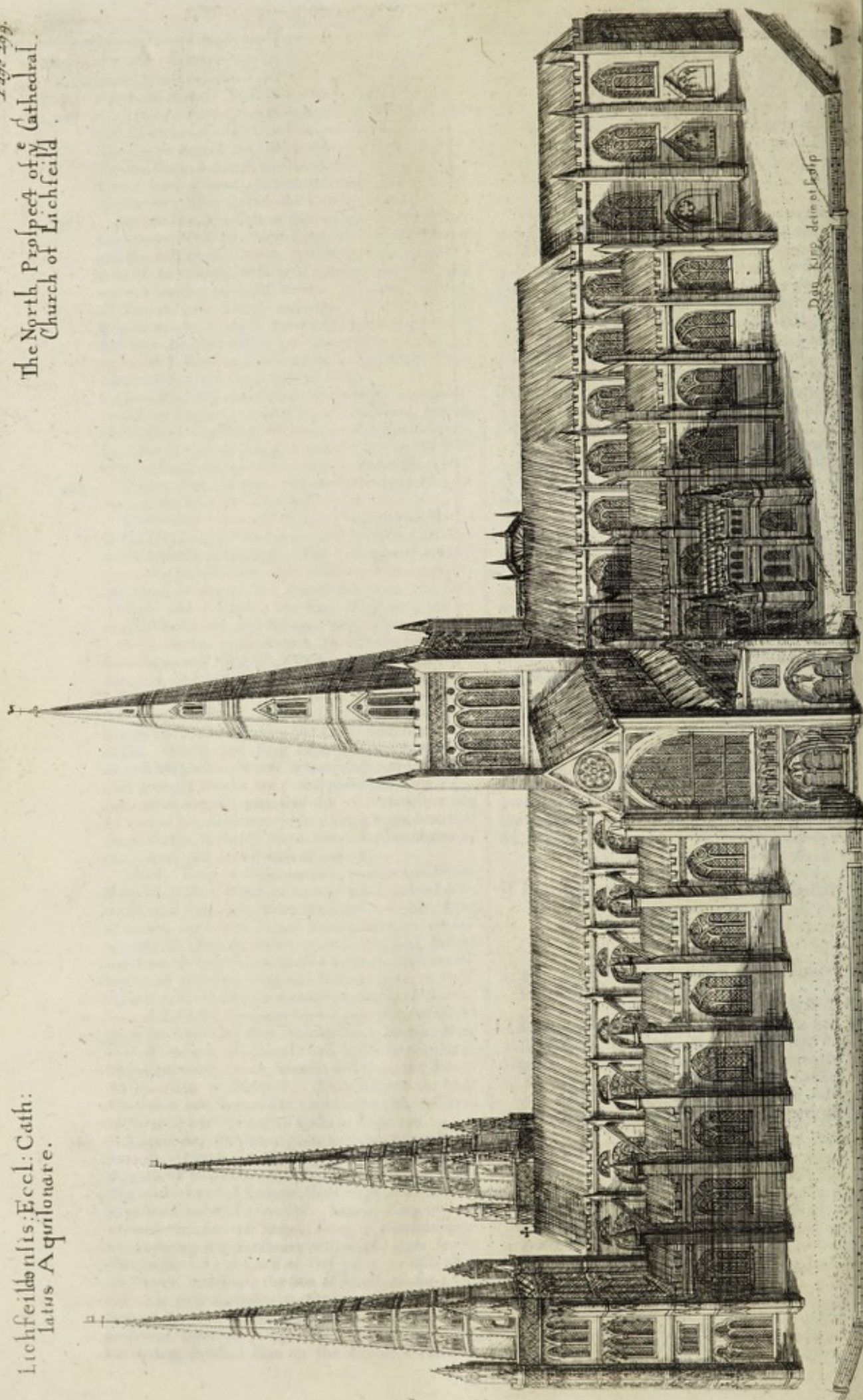
15 *Trychan*, or *Tridcan*.

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Lichfeildensis: Eccl: Cath:
Iatus Aquilonare.

Page 299.
The North Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Lichfeild



- 16 *Elzog*, 982, consecrated by St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 17 *Cargawet*, 983, Heylin; 983, Godwin.
- 18 *Cerenbir*, 1022. Great Possessions and Privileges were granted in his Time to his Church.
- 19 *Nobis*, 1156. He liv'd to 100 Years of Age, and was Bishop 51.
- 20 *Gulfrid*, 1107. He found his Bishoprick miserably impoverish'd by the Wars with King William the Conqueror. Of 24 Canons only 2 left, and the Cathedral quite ruin'd. That Church, which was but 28 Foot long, and 15 in Breadth, he pull'd down, and built that which is now standing, with the Houses belonging to it.

The See vacant 6 Years.

- 31 *Uhtred*, 1139.
- 32 *Geoffry*, 1148.
- 33 *Nicholas ap Gwrgan*, 1153.
- 34 *William de Salsomarsco*, or *Saltmarsh*, 1183.
- 35 *Henry*. He was the first that divided the Possessions of the Bishoprick and the Chapter, appointing the Portions of 14 Prebends, and left to his Successors what they afterwards had.

- 36 *William*, 1219.
- 37 *Elias de Radnor*, 1229.
- 38 *William de Burgo*, 1244.
- 39 *John de la Ware*, 1253.
- 40 *William de Radnor*, 1256.
- 41 *William de Brews*, 1265.

The See vacant 9 Years.

- 42 *John of Monmouth*, 1296. He was a great Benefactor to his Church.
- 43 *John Eglescliffe*, 1323; a Dominican, translated hither from *Conver*, in Ireland.
- 44 *John Pascal*, 1347; a Carmelite.
- 45 *Roger Gradoc*, 1362; a Franciscan.
- 46 *Thomas Rusbrook*, 1383; a Dominican, translated hence to *Chichester*.
- 47 *William de Bottlesham*, 1385, translated hence to *Rocheester*.
- 48 *Edmund Bromfield*, 1389; a Monk of *Bury*, and one of the most learned Men of his Time.
- 49 *Tideman*, 1391, translated hence to *Worcester*.
- 50 *Andrew Barret*, 1395.
- 51 *John Burghil*, 1396, translated hence to *Lichfield*.
- 52 *Thomas Pezerel*, a Carmelite, 1399, translated hither from *Offory* in Ireland, and hence to *Worcester*.
- 53 *John Zouch*, a Franciscan, 1408.
- 54 *John Wells*, a Franciscan, 1423.
- 55 *Nicholas Ashby*, a Monk, 1441.
- 56 *John Hunden*, a Franciscan, 1458.
- 57 *John Smith*, 1476.
- 58 *John Marshal*, 1478.
- 59 *John Ingleby*, 1496. He was a *Carthusian*, of which Order there have been few Bishops.
- 60 *Miles Salley*, a Monk, 1504.
- 61 *George Athequa*, 1516. He was a *Spaniard*, of the Order of St. Dominick, and was prefer'd to this Bishoprick on account of his being Chaplain to Queen *Katharine*, King *Henry* the 8th's first Consort.
- 62 *Robert Holgate*, 1537. He was Master of the Order of *Sempringham*, translated hence to *York*.
- 63 *Anthony Kirchin*, alias *Dunstan*, 1545; a Monk, and of so voluble a Temper, that he conform'd to

all the Changes of those Times, so as to continue in his Bishoprick till the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*; and no better a Manager than a Christian, for he ruin'd his Bishoprick.

The See vacant 3 Years. (Heylin.)

- 64 *Hugh Jones*, 1560, Heylin; 1566, *Godwin*; and 1567, *le Neve*.
 - 65 *William Blethin*, 1575.
 - 66 *Gervase Babington*, 1591, translated hence to *Exeter*.
 - 67 *William Morgan*, 1595. He first translated the Bible into *Welsh*, and was himself translated to *St. Asaph*.
 - 68 *Francis Godwin*, 1601, the known Collector of the Catalogue of Bishops here often mention'd and made use of.
 - 69 *George Carleton*, 1618, translated hence to *Chichester*.
 - 70 *Theophilus Field*, 1619, translated hence to *St. David's*.
 - 71 *John Murrey*, 1628, translated hither from *Kilfaunmore* in Ireland.
 - 72 *Morgan Owen*, 1639.
- The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd.
Sable, 2 Croziers in Saltire, Or and Argent, in a Chief Azure, 3 Mitres with Labels of the second.
- 73 *Hugh Lloyd*, 1663.
 - 74 *Francis Davies*, 1667.
 - 75 *William Lloyd*, 1675, translated hence to *Peterburgh*.
 - 76 *William Bean*, 1679.
 - 77 *John Tyler*.

LICHFIELD.

Cathedral Church.

THIS is one of the most beautiful Churches, as *Dugd.* may appear by the two Prospects, one of the North Side, and the other of the West End. It was founded, as appears in *Dugdale*, Vol. 3. p. 216 & 219, from 2 ancient Manuscripts in the Cotton Library, by *Oswey* the most Christian King of Northumberland, in the Year 657, when he had slain *Penda*, the Pagan King of *Mercia*, whose Kingdom he subdu'd, and converted the Inhabitants to the Faith of CHRIST. The first Name of it was the *Mercian Church*, afterwards call'd *Lichfield*, and from its Original a Cathedral. 1. *Duina*, a *Scot*, being the first Bishop, who govern'd that See but 2 Years, and dy'd in that of our Lord 658. 2. *Cellah*, a *Scot*, also succeeded him, but voluntarily quitted it in 659. 3. *Trunbere*, an English Man, was next Bishop of the *Mercians* 3 Years, and dy'd in 667. 4. *St. Cedda*, a most holy Man, held the See 2 Years and a half, and dy'd in 670. 5. *Winfrid*, an English Man, having rul'd 3 Years, was depos'd by *Theodore*, Archbishop of Canterbury. 6. *Sexwulf*, the Founder and Abbat of the Monastery of *Medhamstede*, now *Peterborough*, dy'd in 674. After him there were two *Mercian* Bishops appointed, viz. 7. *Hedda* of *Lichfield*, and *Wilfrid* of *Leicester*; but *Wilfrid* was afterwards depos'd, and both Dioceses return'd under *Hedda*, who is said to have built this Church of *Lichfield*, in the Year 700, and to have translated the Body of *St. Cedda* to it. Whether he finish'd the Church above said to have been founded by King *Oswey*, in the Year 657, or built this same from the Ground, does not appear. 8. *Aldwin*, otherwise call'd *Wor*, rul'd 8 Years, and dy'd in 729. In the Reign of

Ethelred,

Dugd. *Estbeld*, King of the *Mercians*, the Bishoprick of *Lichfield* was divided into five Dioceses, viz. *Hereford*, *Worcester*, *Lichfield*, *Leicester* and *Lindsey*.
Vol. 3.
Pag.

BISHOPS of LICHFIELD after the Division.

9 *Huita*, Successor to *Aldwin*, rul'd 6 Years, dy'd in 752.

10 *Hemele*, 15 Years.

11 *Cuthfrith*, 3 Years.

12 *Berebwin*, 4 Years, 757.

13 *Higberth*, 5 Years, 764.

14 *Adulphus* was consecrated Archbishop of *Lichfield*, in 764, and rul'd the Province of the *Mercians*, as also that of the *East Angles*, 36 Years, and dy'd in 800. For *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, obtain'd of Pope *Adrian*, that the Archiepiscopal See of the *Mercians* should be at *Lichfield*, and all the *Mercian* Bishops subordinate to that Archbishop, as also those of the *East Angles*; so that only 4 Bishops remain'd under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

15 *Herewin* was the next Bishop of *Lichfield*, for the Archiepiscopal Authority lasted no longer than the days of his Predecessor.

16 *Athelwald* first instituted Canons in the Church of *Lichfield*, in the Year 822, and the Reign of *Chester* King of the *Mercians*, *Huita* being Chief of the Canons. This Bishop dy'd in 857.

17 *Humbert* rul'd 20 Years, and dy'd in 877.

18 *Kinberth* 23 Years, 890.

19 *Thorfrith* 30, 920.

20 *Aelle*, or *Alfwine* 23, 944.

21 *Elgar* 16, 960.

22 *Kinsus* 14, 974.

23 *Winfus* 18, 992.

24 *Alpheage* 15, 1007.

25 *Godwin* 13, 1020.

26 *Leofgar* 71, 1027.

27 *Brithmar* 11, 1038.

28 *Wulfey* 16, in his Time was founded the Monastery of Monks at *Coventry*, by *Leofric*, then Earl of *Hereford*, anno 1044.

29 *Leofwin*, who had been Abbat of *Coventry*, 11, 1056.

After the Norman Conquest.

128 30 *Peter*, consecrated anno 1067, under King *William* the Conqueror. He by order of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* translated the See from *Lichfield* to *Chester*, *Lichfield* having from its first Foundation continu'd an Episcopal See till this Time, without being join'd to any other Church. This *Peter* dy'd in 1086, and was the only one bury'd at *Chester*.

31 *Robert de Lymesi*, second Bishop of *Chester*, consecrated anno 1088. There was a Monastery in the Diocese of *Chester* call'd *Coventry*, built by Count *Leofric*, so rich in Gold and Silver, that the Walls of it seem'd too narrow to contain the Treasure. This Bishop *Robert* understanding it, being desirous to possess that Wealth, prevail'd to have his See translated to *Coventry*; and thus the See of *Lichfield* remov'd from *Chester* to *Coventry*, anno 1095, under this *Robert*, second Bishop of *Chester*, and first of *Coventry*. He dy'd anno 1116, and was bury'd at *Coventry*.

32 *Robert Peche*, second Bishop of *Coventry*, dy'd in 1127, and was bury'd at *Coventry*.

33 *Roger de Clinton* advanc'd the Church of *Lichfield* in Structure and Honor, increasing the Num-

ber of the Prebendaries, fortifying the Castle of *Lichfield*, enclosing the City, and raising Soldiers. *Vol.* At length having taken the Cross upon him, and *Pag.* going to *Jerusalem*, he dy'd in 1148.

34 *Walter Durdent*, who had been Prior of *Canterbury*, 12 Years, dy'd in 1161.

35 *Richard Peche*, towards the latter end of his Days took the Habit of a Canon in the Church of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, near *Stafford*, which he had founded, and dy'd in 1181.

36 *Gerard de Puella*, unanimously chosen by the Monks of *Coventry* and the Canons of *Lichfield*, rul'd but one Year.

37 *Hugh de Norwint*; he ejected the Monks out of the Monastery of *Coventry*, and plac'd in their Stead Secular Canons, anno 1190. Seven Years after, at the Instance of King *Richard*, who was offended at *Hugh*, the Monks were restor'd to *Coventry*, by *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. King *Richard*, who had turn'd *Hugh* out of his Bishoprick, but a Year after, restor'd it to him for 5000 Marks of Silver. *Hugh* dy'd in *Normandy*, and was bury'd there in the Year 1199.

38 *Geofrey de Muschamp* late 10 Years, and dy'd in 1208.

39 *William de Cornbil*, 8, 1223.

40 *Alexander de Safensby*, chosen by Pope *Honorius* III, having made void the Election of *Geofrey*, Prior of *Coventry*. In his Time the Controversy was decided, which had been depending between the Churches of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, about the Election of the Bishop; Pope *Gregory* the 9th decreeing after this Manner, viz. that the Bishop should be one time chosen in the Church of *Coventry* by the Monastery of *Coventry*, and the Chapter of *Lichfield* jointly, and the next time in the same manner in the Church of *Lichfield*, and so successively by turns. This *Alexander* dy'd anno 1238.

41 *Hugh de Patesoul*, one Year and a half, 1241.

42 *Roger de Weseham*, had been Dean of *Lincoln*, and was promoted to this See by Pope *Innocent* IV, who also consecrated him at *Lions* in *France*. He held it 11 Years, and then with the Popes leave voluntarily resign'd it, anno 1256.

43 *Roger Wesam* dy'd anno 1257.

44 *Roger Meyland*, 38 Years, 1295.

45 *Walter de Langton*, he built a Stone Wall about *Lichfield* Close; provided a Great Shrine for *St. Cedd*, worth 200000 Pounds; rebuilt the Castle of *Ecclesdale*, and the Manor of *Heywood*; gave to the High Altar of *Lichfield* a Chalice and a pair of Cruets of the finest Gold, worth 80 Pounds, a Cross of pure Gold set with precious Stones, worth 200 Pounds, and many Vestments of inestimable Value; built a great Bridge beyond *Lichfield* Park; enclos'd the Vicars of *Lichfield* in the Houses they inhabit, and bestow'd on them a silver Cup weighing five Marks, and also order'd those Vicars 20 Shillings yearly from the Church of *Tibbesboul*; founded the Chapel of *St. Mary*, where he lyes bury'd, and left Money enough by his Will to finish the said Chapel; built the Bishops Palace in *Lichfield* Close; obtain'd of King *Edward* the Paviage of *Lichfield*, and several other Privileges for that Church. He late 25 Years, and dy'd in 1321. Note, the Sum above of 200000 Pounds must be a mistake, but it is so in *Dugdale*.

46 *Roger de Norbargh*, made Bishop by Pope *John* the 22d, in Consideration of the immense Favours his Predecessor *Walter* had conferr'd on the Church, City and Bishoprick of *Lichfield*, laid his Body in a magnificent Tomb, on the South Side of the High Altar, and was himself bury'd by him, when he had govern'd his Church 38 Years, 1359.

Thus

Lichfeilbenſis:Ecol:Cath:
facies occidentalis.

The west Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Lichfeild

Page 300.



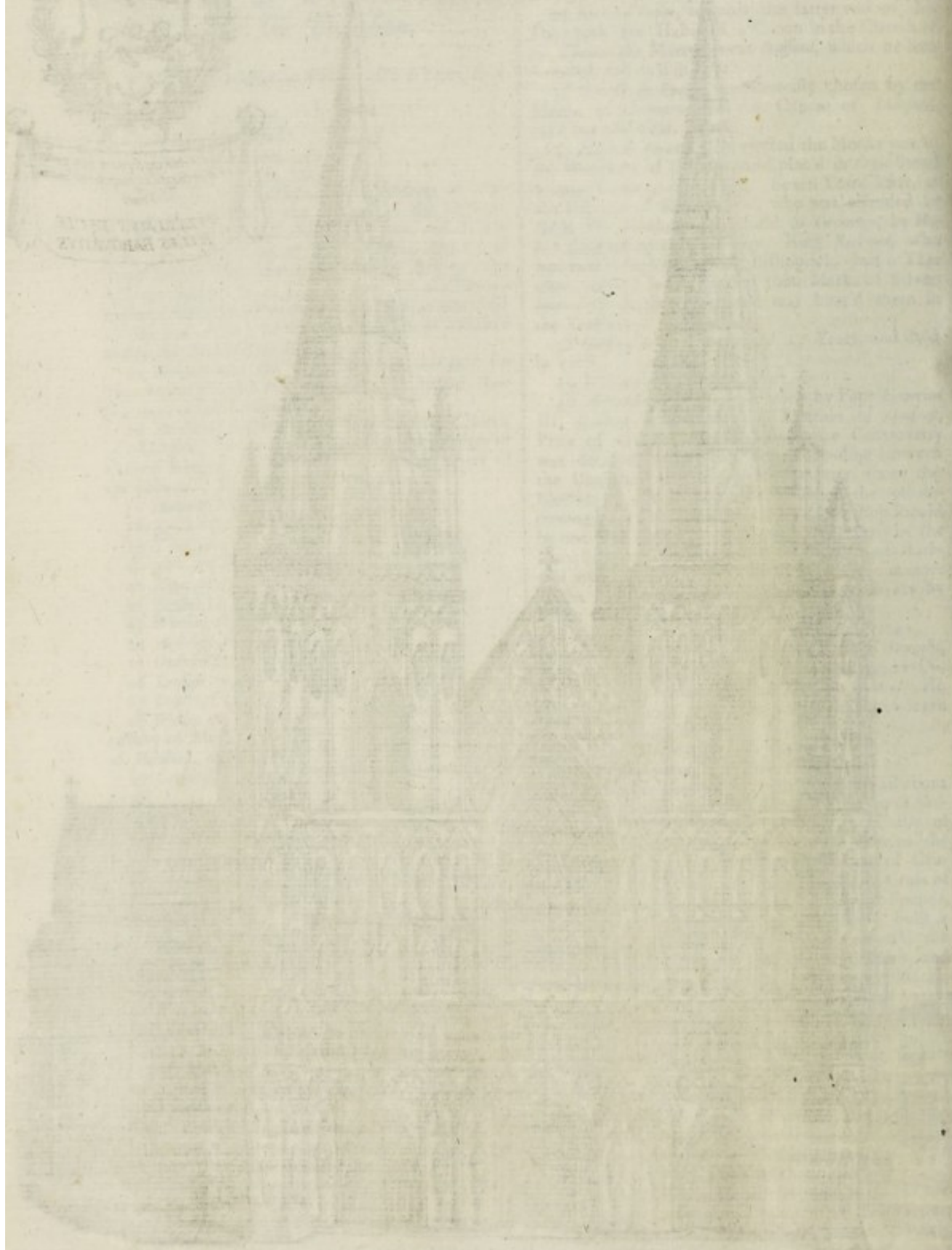
Dan: King sculp.

Episcopal Church of the
Diocese of California

The West Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of the



San Francisco



Thus far out of Dugdale, the rest are continu'd from Neve's Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae.

- 47 Robert Streeton, 1385.
- 48 Walter Shirlawe, immediately translated to
th and Wells.
- 49 Richard Scroop, translated to York, an. 1398.
- 50 John Burghill, 1414.
- 51 John Ketterich, translated to Exeter, in 1419.
- 52 Jacobus Cary, is here inserted by Hylin, Le Neve
takes a quære of him.
- 53 William Hicworth, 1446.
- 54 William Booshe, translated to York, an. 1452.
- 55 Nicholas Clofe, dy'd the same Year.
- 56 Reginald Butler, late six Years, the Time of his
death uncertain.
- 57 John Halse, 1490.
- 58 William Smith, late four Years, and was transla-
d to Lincoln.
- 59 John Arundel, translated to Exeter an. 1502.
- 60 Geoffrey Blythe, dy'd 1533.
- 61 Rowland Lee, 1542.
- 62 Richard Sampson, 1554.
- 63 Ralph Bayne, depriv'd in 1559.
- 64 Thomas Batham, dy'd 1578.
- 65 William Overton, 1609.
- 66 George Abbot, translated a few Months after his
Consecration to London.
- 67 Richard Neyle, translated to Lincoln, an. 1613.
- 68 John Overal, translated to Norwich, an. 1618.
- 69 Thomas Morton, translated to Dunholme an. 1632.
- 70 Robert Wright, dy'd 1642.
- 71 Accepted Frewen, translated to York an. 1660.
- 72 John Hacker, dy'd 1670.
- 73 Thomas Wood, dy'd 1692.
- 74 William Lloyd, translated to Worcester, an. 1699.
- 75 John Hough, Bishop of Oxford, translated to this
See, 1699.

This Bishoprick is valu'd in the King's Books 591. 17s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ and for the Clergy's Tenth 5901. 16s. 11d. $\frac{1}{4}$ It has yeilded to the Church three Saints, to the Realm one Chancellor and three Lords Treasurers; to Wales three Presidents, one Chancellor to the University of Cambridge, and to the Court one Master of the Wardrobe.

The Diocese contains the whole Counties of Derby and Stafford, with a good part of Warwickshire and Shropshire, and in them 557 Parishes, of which 250 are impropriate; for the better Government whereof it has four Archdeaconries, viz. of Stafford, Derby, Coventry and Shrewsbury.

The Arms of this See are

Party per pale Gules and Argent, a Cross potent and quadrat in the Center, between four Croflets pattee, of the second and Or.

The Description of the Close of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.

There are in Lichfield two Monasteries, one of which is call'd the Station of St. Ceddæ, being in the East Part thereof, where St. Ceddæ pray'd and preach'd to the People, and is now call'd Stow. The other Monastery on the West side he built in Honor of the blessed Virgin Mary. The Close encompass'd with Ditches and Hedges by the Mercian Kings, was formerly adorn'd with many Gifts, where the Episcopal See was plac'd; and that Monastery is seated between Lemansfye and Way-Clyfe. The Close of this Monastery is divided into two Parts, call'd the Greater and the Less. In the Greater is the Bishop's Place, in the East Angle of the North side, being 36 Foot in Length and 28 in Breadth. The Dean's

Place is near the Bishop's, and contains half the space Dugd. of the Bishop's in Length and Breadth. The rest Vol. 3. of the Places of the Canons, seated about the said Page Monastery, contain each of them half of the space of the Dean's Place, excepting that Mansion, which belong'd to Master Odo de Bikenner, because he desir'd of the Bishop a Place in Lemansfye and enclos'd it with Stone. There are in the said Close 26 Mansions, with the Bishop's Mansion.

There follows a long Account relating to the Election of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and the Administration of the Monastery of Coventry, wherein are the Examinations of several Witnesses, wherein nothing appears to have been determin'd, and consequently it would be of little Information, for which Reason the curious are referr'd to the Monasticon.

Richard, Bishop of Coventry, granted to Matthew, his Clerk, the Chantry of the Church of Lichfield, viz. the Churches of Ichinton and Chadefount, with their Appurtenances. Bishop Walter augmented that Prebend with the Addition of Lands at Chadefount.

Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, recites the Deed of Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, by which he had given to the Church of Lichfield several Churches, &c. and confirms the same, anno 1259.

King Richard I. in the first Year of his Reign, gave the Townships of Ruggele and Cannoc, with their Churches and Hundreds; which Donation, with that of the Church of Arlegh, was confirm'd by Pope Honorius, in his 5th Year. Robert Fitz-Walter quitted all his Claim to a piece of Land at Alrewat, in favour of the Prebend of that Name.

Certain Houses in London were purchas'd for this Church by Hugh, Bishop of Coventry. Hugh, Earl of Chester, gave to Walter, Bishop of Chester, the Land of Strivingdale, with the Mill and the Land of Duillet, in Reparation for the Damages done to that Church by Earl Ranniph. John, Archbishop of Canterbury, order'd the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield to correct many Abuses there were in the Parish Churches belonging to them, which chiefly consisted in not allowing a sufficient Maintenance to the Clergy officiating in them, and obliging the Parishioners to be at all the Expence of certain Chapels of Ease, that had been built for the Conveniency of the Parishioners who were remote from their Churches. He therefore reprov'd them for neglecting those under their Care, and enjoyn'd the supplying of those Churches and Chapels in decent manner, prescribing the Rules to be observ'd in collecting of Tithes, forbidding all Exaction which they were guilty of in Burials, and taking of any Reward for proving of Wills; dated 1280. John, Earl of Moriton, confirm'd all Privileges granted to the Bishops of Coventry.

King Henry III. in the 50th Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Grant of the Church of Bathegwelle to the Cathedral of Lichfield, by his Father King John, when he was Earl of Moriton. The said Earl having given to the Church of Lichfield that of Bancwell, Hugh, Bishop of Lichfield, ordain'd that it should not be taken from Matthew the Canon, who was in Possession of it before, during his Life. William, Bishop of Coventry, confirm'd to the Church of Lichfield, the Churches of Ernlegh, Cannoc and Ruglegh, two Parts of that of Bancwell, and 20 Marks on the Church of Hope.

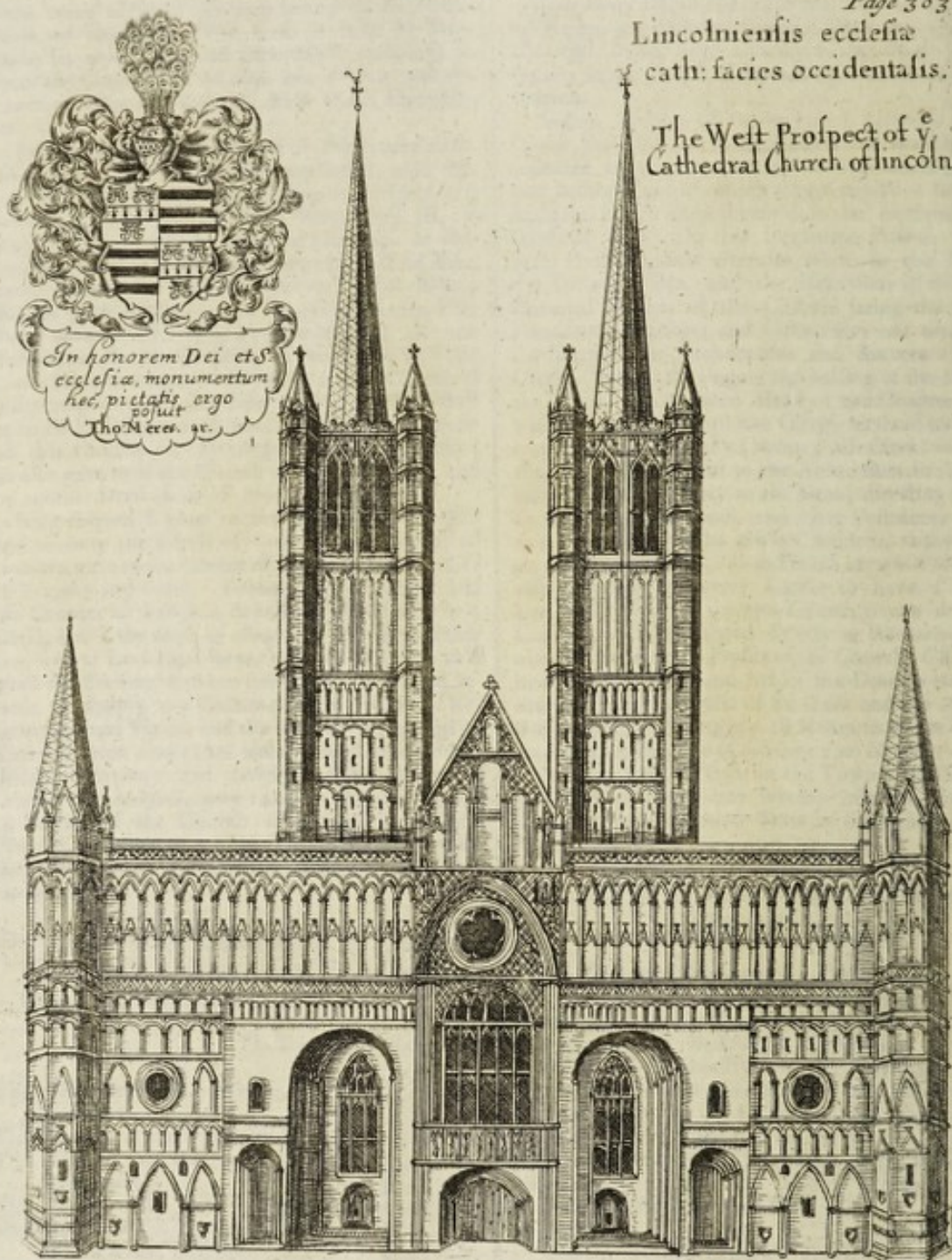
The Church of Gnosale was confirm'd to Lichfield by King John; that of Ichinton annex'd to a Prebend by Richard, Bishop of Coventry, of which there is another Deed of Bishop Walter. Roger le Annener sold to Bishop Robert a Piece of Ground in the Strand, London, to make a Key.

H h h h

King

Lincolniensis ecclesia
cath: facies occidentalis.

The West Prospect of
Cathedral Church of Lincoln.



In honorem Dei et S.
ecclesie, monumentum
hec pietatis ergo
posuit
Tho. Meres. sc.

I will observe Humility and Patience in myself, and will excite those who are subject to me to observe it; so help me God, and these Holy Gospels of God.

The Oaths of a Canon, a Vicar, and a Sergeant, are much to the same Effect, and therefore need not to be inserted. The Catalogue of Bishops and other Particulars having been given before, there remains nothing more to add in this Place.

LINCOLN

Cathedral Church.

Paulinus, the Apostle of the *Northumbrians* is said to have built a Church at *Lincoln*, which nevertheless was no Cathedral till long after; for in the Year 1092, *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, remov'd his See from thence to *Lincoln*, by the consent of King *William the Conqueror*, as one Manuscript says. Another Manuscript gives the Account thus. Anno 1088. This same Year the Bishoprick of *Dorchester*, which is on the *Thames*, being the greatest in *England*, and extending from the *Thames* to the *Humber*, the Bishop thereof *Remigius*, who had been a Monk at *Evesham*, thought it improper, that his See should be at *Dorchester*, which Place he did not like, because of its smallness, thinking the most famous City of *Lincoln*, within the said Diocese, a much fitter Place, wherefore having bought some Lands at the Top of the said City, near the Castle, he there built a strong and beautiful Church, and dedicated it to the Virgin of Virgins. The Archbishop of *York* of old time the Province of *Lyndsey*; nevertheless the Bishop *Remigius* making little Account of his Claim, went on diligently with the Work he had begun, and when finished, put into it Clergy of approv'd Learning and Integrity, and then remov'd his See thither from *Dorchester*, as had been before ordain'd, in the Reign of King *William the Conqueror*, in a Council held at *London* under Archbishop *Lanfranc*.

Matth. Paris gives the following Account. The See of the Bishoprick which is now at *Lincoln*, having been at *Dorchester* before the Conquest, and the place anathematiz'd and the Bishop depos'd by the Pope, for his ill Deserts, there scarce remain'd any footsteps of so great a Matter, and the Episcopal See ceas'd for a long time. In the Reign of King *William Rufus*, many Churches were destroy'd in the *New Forest*, by his Order; but he repenting, to make amends for that Offence, resolv'd to restore and improve that noble Bishoprick, to which End he bought Lands and founded the Church that now is at *Lincoln*. When finish'd, he call'd two Cardinals Legates, who having receiv'd full Power from the Pope to constitute that Church and Bishoprick, came, and having assembled eight Archbishops and sixteen Bishops, the said King caus'd the Church to be consecrated, appointing Secular Canons in the same, and assigning them and the Bishop sufficient Revenues. It was ordain'd, that the said Canons should serve God Day and Night. If any Canon offended, he was to be reprov'd by the Dean, if he mended not then, to be punish'd by him; and if still he persisted, to be suspended his Benefice for a Year or two, after that to be punish'd by the Bishop, and lastly by the King himself.

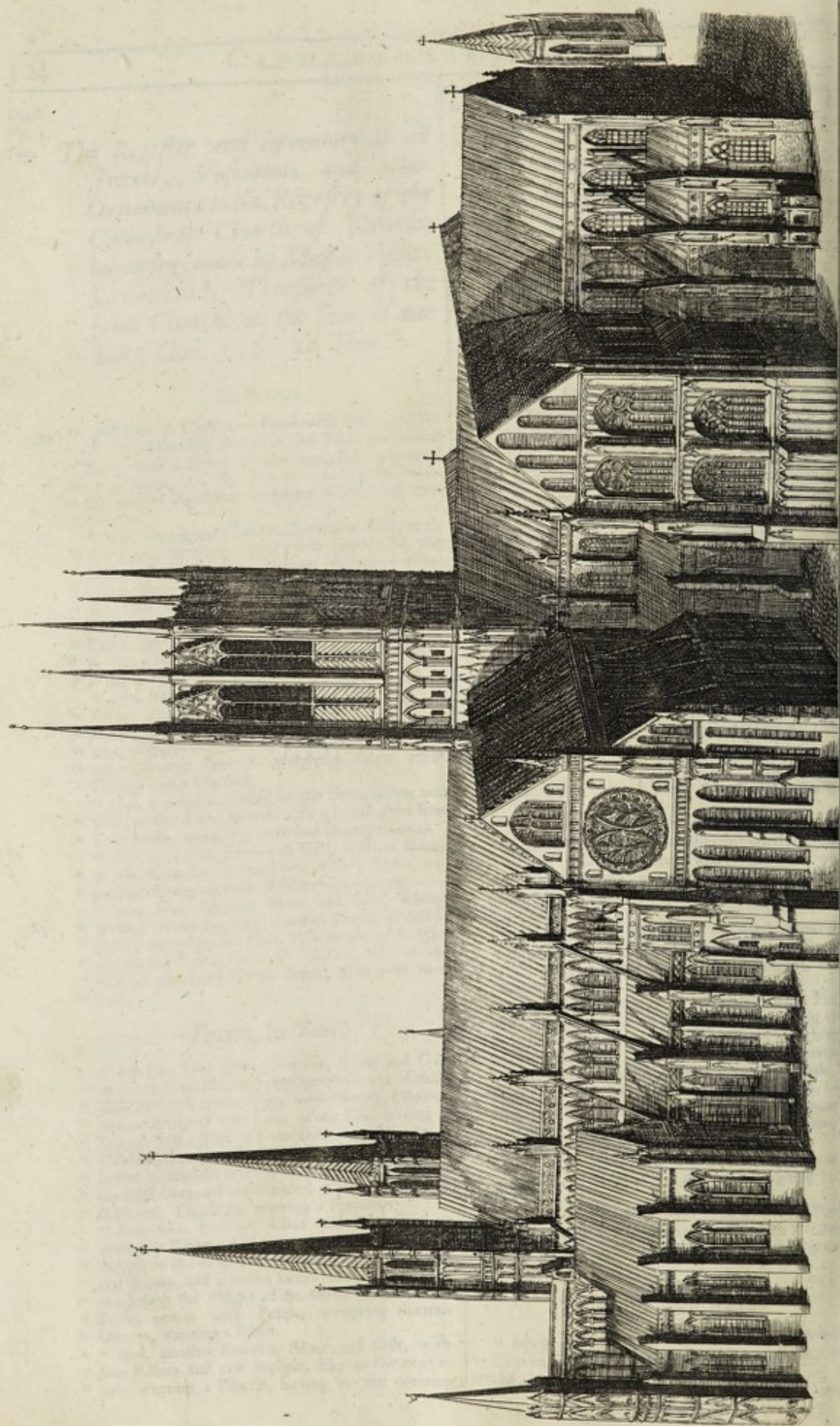
King *Henry VI.* in his Charter of the 8th of his Reign, recites and confirms the following Charters, viz. two of King *William the Conqueror*, and one of

King *William Rufus*, all three relating to the removing of the See from *Dorchester* to *Lincoln*, and the endowing of the same. Another Charter of King *William Rufus*, sets forth, that to put an end to the Controversy between the Archbishop of *York* and the Bishop of *Lincoln* about *Lincoln*, *Lyndsey*, and the Mansions of *Stow* and *Lud*, he had in lieu thereof given to the former the Abby of *St. Germain* of *Saleby* and the Church of *St. Oswald* at *Glocester*; another of the same giving to *St. Mary* at *Lincoln* the Churches of *Osebin-ton*, *Chesterfield*, *Esfearn* and *Mansfield*; four of King *Henry I.* granting the Manors of *Bicheleswade* and *Nettilbam*, the Land of *Tichesfour*, and a Fair at *Newark*; five more of King *William Rufus* for the Lands of *Escote* and *Brinnebroc*, the Church of *St. Martin*, and the Tithes of the Canons; again thirty two several Charters of King *Henry I.* being Grants of the Churches of *Pec*, *Cuckewald*, *Kirkebi* and *Honingebam*, for making a Passage through the King's Castle Wall, for all Persons to repair to the Bishop's Castle Wall, giving the Vineyard of *Line*, the Church of *Barseby*, the Warren of *Niwerk* and *Stow*, *Niwerk* Causeway, the Churches of *Castre* and *Chirebton*; for dividing the Manors of *Corcheshi* and *Ston*, for the Bishop to hold all his Possessions free; for *Willeton* to be free; for affixing the Manor of *Willeton* to a Prebend; granting to this See the Church of *Sutton* and Land of *Hornley*, the Churches of *Wichefort*, *Coringebam*, *Hempingebam*, *Derby*, *Wercheshford*, *Nyflington*, *Niwenton*, *Tanslow*, *Sutwick*, and all in the Burrough of *Lincoln*; giving the Bishop the Toll of the Fairs at *Stow*, commanding him to be put into Possession of *Barcheston* and *Offington*, restoring six Plow-Lands at *Burgh* and six at *Walingebam*, confirming the Houses given by *Robert Scoteville*; for inclosing the Park at *Newark*, for building a Bridge over the River *Trent*, for *Eastgate*, for the third Part of his Knight's Service, for the Churches of *All Saints*, *Grimesby*, *St. Margaret* and *Hatsby*.

There follow six Charters of King *Stephen*, granting to this See the Churches of *Brampton* and *North Chelsey*; adjusting the Controversy between the Bishop and the Abbat of *Peterburgh* about the Church of *Peterburgh*; granting the Bishop free Warren throughout all his Lands in *Lincolnsire*, and *Nottinghamshire*, and confirming the Gift of the Land of *Asgherbie* made by *Roger Fitz-Gerald*.

There are also ten several Charters of King *Henry II.* containing the Grant of the Houses which had belong'd to the Knights Templars in *Holbourn*, of Land at *Lincoln*, of a Market at *Banbury*, of the Churches of *Langeford* and *Brampton*, of one Carucate of Land at *Kaler*, of the Manor of *Kildesti*, confirming Grants of other Donors, of the Churches of *Derby* and *Wersford*; and lastly for deciding a Controversy between this Bishop and the Abbot of *St. Albans*, about the Subjection of the said Monastery, which the King declares to be free, with fifteen Churches belonging to it.

The Bulls of Pope *Honorius*, dated 1125, and Pope *Innocent* dated 1138, recite and confirm all Donations made to this Church.



" *Item*, One other Tabernacle with two Leaves, all of Wood, containing the Chest-bone of *St. Thomas de Cantilupo*, some time Bishop of *Hereford*, and many other Relicks.

" *Item*, One Tabernacle of Wood, with a Varnacle quadrate.

" *Item*, A Tabernacle of Ivory, standing upon four Feet, with two Leaves, with one Image of our Lady in the middle, and the Salutation of our Lady in one Leaf, and the Nativity of our Lady in the other.

" *Item*, One Tabernacle of Wood, with two Leaves, with an Image of our Lady, another of the Crucifix with *Mary* and *John*.

" *Item*, a little Tabernacle of Ivory, lacking a Glas.

Images.

" *Imprimis*, An Image of our Saviour, Silver and Gilt, standing upon six Lions void in the Breast, for the Sacrament for *Easter-day*, having a Berall before, and a Diadem behind, with a Cross in Hand, weighing thirty seven Ounces.

" *Item*, a great Image of our Lady, sitting in a Chair, Silver and Gilt, with four Polls, two of them having Arms in the Top before, having upon her Head a Crown, Silver and Gilt, set with Stones and Pearls; and one Bee with Stones and Pearls about her Neck, and an Owche depending thereby, having in her Hand a Scepter, with one Flower, set with Stones and Pearls, and one Bird in the Top thereof; and her Child sitting upon her Knee, with one Crown on his Head, with a Diadem set with Pearls and Stones; having a Ball with a Cross, Silver and Gilt, in his Left-Hand, and at either of his Feet a Scutcheon of Arms; of the Gift of *Mr. Marston Chanter*.

" *Item*, Relicks of the Eleven thousand Virgins closed in a Head of Silver and Gilt, and standing upon a Foot of Copper and Gilt, having a Garland with Stones of divers Colours, weighing seventy one Ounces, besides the Foot, wanting eleven Stones.

Chests with Relicks.

" *Imprimis*, a great Chest of Ivory, with Images round about, with one handle of Copper, having a Jewel tipped at every end with Silver.

" *Item*, One other long Chest of Chrystal gilded, and ornate with precious Stones.

" *Item*, Another fair Chest curiously and cleanly made, cover'd with Cloth of Gold, with Shields of Noblemen, set with Pearls, with Lock, Gemmels and Key, Silver and Gilt.

" *Item*, One fair Chest, painted and gilded with Arms, precious Stones, and Knots of Glafs, broder'd with Coral, many of them wanting, and painted within like Silver.

" *Item*, A Blue Chest bound about with Copper and Gilt, containing two Purfes with Relicks, of the Gift of my Lady *Willoughby*.

" *Item*, One long Chest cover'd with Silk, Lock and Key, with Gemmels of Copper and Gilt.

" *Item*, One little Chest cover'd with Blue Cloth, without Gemmels and Lock.

" *Item*, a long Chest painted with divers Arms, containing fifteen Corporaffes.

" *Item*, a Chest of Cypress, bound with Copper, ornate with pieces of Ivory, containing divers Relicks.

" *Item*, a little Chest of Ivory, bound about with Silver.

" *Item*, Other three Chests of Ivory, bound with Copper.

" *Item*, a Chest bound with Iron, of little Value. *Dregd.*

" *Item*, a little Chest cover'd with Cloth of Gold, *Vol. 3.*

" and divers Arms, with a Ring of Silver, and a Pag.

" broken Clasp.

" *Item*, a double Chest of Needle-work full of Arms.

" *Item*, a long Chest of Needle-work with Knots.

" *Item*, One high round Chest, cover'd with Silk

" and divers Images.

" *Item*, a Case of Wood cover'd with Silver, and

" a Foot of Copper, having a Man and a Woman

" call'd *Pigmies*.

" *Item*, a Chest of Ivory, full of Images, having

" a Lock and Clasps of Silver, of the Gift of Dame

" *Elizabeth Vabons*.

" *Item*, a Chest of Cypress bound with Clasps and

" Lock of Silver, containing—

" *Item*, Seventeen Corporaffes Cases, three of

" them Boxes, and seventeen Corporaffes, beside

" fifteen contain'd in a long Painted Chest, with

" Arms afore written.

" *Item*, a Corporaffs with a Case, of the Gift of

" Lady *Alice Fitz-Hugh*.

" *Item*, a Red Case with one Corporaffs with Pearls,

" of the Gift of the Wife of *Robert Eland*.

" *Item*, a Corporaffs with a Case, with the Nativi-

" ty of our Lord of the one side, with the Arms of

" *Sir George Tailboys* on the other side.

" *Item*, a Corporaffs Case, and the Corporaffs of

" Gold Pyrlled, and Crimfon Velvet.

Pyxes.

" *Imprimis*, a round Pyx of Chrystal, ornate with Silver and Gilt, beneath and above, containing the Relicks of *St. Stephen*, *St. Hugh*, and other Saints; wanting a Knop in the height, weighing ten Ounces.

" *Item*, another round Pyx of Ivory, bound with Copper, containing certain Relicks, and the Chain with which *St. Katherine* bound the Devil.

" *Item*, a Pyx of Ivory, having a Ring of Silver and no Lock.

" *Item*, One other Pyx, like the fame, of Ivory, bound with Silver, with one Lock and one broken Clasp of Silver.

" *Item*, a Pyx of Ivory, bound above and beneath with Silver and Gilt, having a squared Steeple on the Top, with a Ring and a Rose, and a Scutcheon

" in the Bottom, having within a Case of Cloth of Gold with *I. H. S.* of every side set with Pearls.

" *Item*, A round Pyx of Chrystal, having a Foot of Silver and Gilt, with one Image of our Lady

" in the Top, having a Place for the Sacrament for the Rogation Days; weighing twenty one

" Ounces one quarter and half.

" *Item*, a round Pyx, Silver and Gilt, for the

" Sacrament, weighing ten Ounces and half, and

" half a Quarter.

Crosses.

" *Imprimis*, a Cross of Silver and Gilt, with a Crucifix in the midst, *Mary* and *John* standing on two

" Branches, and Flower-de-luces in every of the four Corners, with the four Evangelists Graven,

" weighing fifty seven Ounces, and one Staff, ornate with Silver, having a Bowl and a Socket of

" Silver, containing two yards and a half, and one Quarter and half.

" *Item*, Two Crosses of one Suit, plated with Silver and parcel Gilt, either of them having a

" Crucifix, and four Evangelists of Silver and Gilt, both like with two Staffs lapped with Silver,

" wanting the more part thereof, containing the length of every of them, two Yards and half.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
Page

" Item, a little Crofs of Gold, with eight precious Stones of divers Colours, containing part of the Holy Crofs, of two Inches long the Crofs, having in length four Inches and half, weighing one Ounce and half quarter.

" Item, A Crofs of Chryftal with a Crucifix, Silver and Gilt, with one Socket and one Knop, Silver and Gilt, with Arms of England and France, and other divers Scutcheons, with a Lamb in the Back, and four Evangelifts, Silver and Gilt, weighing forty five Ounces, wanting three Stones set in Silver Gilt.

" Item, a Crofs Silver and Gilt, having four Evangelifts, like Men, ftanding upon four Lions in the Foot, with one Man kneeling, and a Chalice in his Hand, weighing thirty three Ounces.

275 " Item, a Crofs of Work, plated with Gold without, with one little part of the Holy Crofs, with divers Stones of many Colours, and Pearls, weighing thirty three Ounces and half, with a Foot Copper and Gilt, with a long Berall and other Stones.

" Item, a little Crofs, Silver and Gilt, containing part of the Holy Crofs, like a Crofs, with four Stones, in four Corners, weighing half an Ounce and a little more.

" Item, a double Crofs Flory, of Gold and Silver, ftanding upon a plain Foot of four Lions, containing part of the Holy Crofs and Relicks of St. Machabei, Alexander, Chriftopher and Stephen, and of the Hair of St. Peter and the Relicks of St. George and Innocents, weighing ten Ounces and half Quarter.

" Item, a little Crofs, Silver and Gilt, round in the Head, ftanding upon a fquared Foot with fix Stones, Red and Blue, containing the Scripture in the Back, *De ligno Domini & Sancti Andree*, and in the middle of the Crofs a little Crofs, weighing one Ounce and one Quarter.

" Item, a Crofs, Silver and Gilt, like a Quatre-foille, containing a Crucifix in the Middle, with Mary and John at the Foot of the Crucifix; and at the Right fide of the Crucifix an Image of Abraham offering his Son Ifaac, and a Lamb behind him, and an Angel wanting a Wing; and on the left fide the Image of Abel and Cain, and in the height two Angels, both of them having but one Wing, having eleven Stones Blue and Red, weighing feventy three Ounces and half.

" Item, a Crofs of Berall and Copper, with a Pike of Iron.

" Item, Other three little Croffes, and one of Ivory ornat with Plates of Silver.

" Item, a great Crofs, Silver and Gilt, with Images on the Crucifix, Mary and John; and of the left part of the Crofs, wanting two Flowers; and of the right part two Flowers; and in the Top three Flowers, having four Evangelifts in the four Corners, weighing one hundred twenty eight Ounces, of the Gift of William Alnewick; and a Foot pertaining to the fame, Silver and Gilt, with two Scutcheons of Arms, and a Scripture, *Orate pro animabus Domini Thome Beuford, &c.* And the faid Foot hath a Bafe, with fix Images; the Coronation and the Salutation of our Lady, St. George, St. Hugh, weighing eighty fix Ounces, of the Gift of the faid William; which faid Crofs wanteth fome little Leaves, and divers Tops of Pinacles; and a Staff to the faid Crofs, Silver and Gilt, with two ----- Silver and Gilt, with this Scripture, *Dilectare in Domino*, weighing eighty four Ounces.

" Item, a little Crofs of Silver, clofed in Silk, and in the Stem a piece of the Holy Crofs.

Candlesticks.

" Imprimis, Two great and fair Candlesticks of Gold, ftanding on great Feet of one Faftion, with twenty Buttereffes of Gold, in either of them, ftanding on one Bafe pierced thorow like Windows, with four void places for Arms, with four great Buttereffes, and four lefs in each one of them; and above every Buttereff, one Pinacle, one of the greateft Pinacles wanting, and betwixt four of the greateft Buttereffes of every of them are four Windows, graven hollow with a Stile, having a great Knop, with divers Buttereffes like the making of a Monaftery, with eight Pillars on every one of them, and in the height of them is a Bowl battled, and buttereffed, like a Caftle, with one Pike to put Candles upon; of the Gift of John, the Son of King Edward, the Duke of Lancafter, weighing four hundred and fifty Ounces.

" Item, Two Candlesticks of Silver and Gilt, of the which one weigheth feventy four Ounces, wanting one Pillar, and part of the Crest; and the other weigheth fixty nine Ounces and half, of the Gift of Lord John Buckingham, the Bifhop of Lincoln.

" Item, Two Candlesticks of Silver, parcel gilt, ftanding on great Feet, with fix Towers gilded, having one great Knop in the midft, and in the height fix Towers about the Bowls, with one Pike of Silver on either of them, of the which one weigheth ninety three Ounces, and the other weigheth eighty nine Ounces; of the Gift of Lord John Chadworth, Bifhop of Lincoln, wanting in the one feven little Knops and a Tower, and in the other, one Tower and eight Knops, and the Quantity of one Groat, in the nether part of the Shaft.

" Item, a Candlestick, Silver and Gilt, with one Knop in the midft, with divers Images; the Coronation and the Salutation of our Lady, with three Branches, three Bowls, and three Pikes, weighing eighty Ounces and half; the higheft Bowl wanting two Flowers, the fecond Bowl wanting four Flowers, and the third Bowl wanting half the Crest with the Flowers.

" Item, Two Candlesticks Silver, with two Knops, with a Scripture, *Orate pro anima Richardi Smith, &c.*

Thuribles, or Cenfes.

" Imprimis, One pair of great Cenfes, Silver and Gilt, with Heads of Leopards, with fix Windows, wanting two Leaves and one Pinacle, and the height of the three Pinacles, with four Chains of Silver ungilt, with one Knop wanting a Leaf, and having two Rings, one greater, and a lefs, weighing eighty eight Ounces and half Quarter.

" Item, a pair of Cenfes, Silver and Gilt, with eight Leopards Heads in the Cup, and eight in the Covering, with five Chains of Silver, a Knop with two Rings; weighing fifty three Ounces and half, a piece of its Border broken and wanting.

" Item, A pair of Cenfes, silver and gilt, with three Leopards Heads, and one Scripture, *Soli Deo honor & gloria*, with four Chains of Silver ungilt, a Bofs, and two Rings; wanting the height of one Pinacle, and part of the Knop of one Pinacle, and part of one Window; weighing thirty fix Ounces; and part of a Cover wanting.

" Item, Two pair of Cenfes, silver and gilt, of boffed Work, with four Chains of Silver, and every one

Lincolniensis Eccl: Cath:
facies orientalis.

The East Prospect of Cathedral
Church of Lincoln.

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Daniel King delin et sculp.

"one of them a Bos with two Rings; having six Windows, and six Pinacles, every of them wanting a Pinacle; one weighing thirty nine Ounces one quarter and half, and the other weighing three and thirty Ounces, and either of them wanting part of the Foot.

"Item, A Ship, silver and gilt, with two Coverings, having two Heads, wanting six Pinacles and one Flower; having a Spoon with a Cross in the End; weighing with the Spoon thirty three Ounces and a quarter.

"Item, Two pair of Censers of silver of bossed Work, with six Pinacles and six Windows, and every of them having four Chains of Silver, one of the Chains broken, two Bosses and two Rings.

Basons, &c.

"Imprimis, Two fair Basons, silver and gilt, chased with nine double Roses, and in the Circuit of one great Rose, a white Rose of Silver enamell'd; of the which, one weigheth eighty one Ounces, and the other weigheth seventy nine Ounces, of the Gift of the Lord Roulf Cromwell; one of them having a Spout like a Lion's Face.

"Item, Two fair Basons, silver and gilt plain, with a Rose chased in the midst of either of them, having the Arms on the backside; that is to say, one having one Scutcheon of Azor, two Cheverons gilt, three Roses silver; and the other a Scutcheon of Azor, a Falcon gold, sitting upon a Rose, with one Scripture, *Veni celi, &c.*

"Item, Two Basons, silver and gilt, with two Stems in the midst, with *Troyfoyls* within pounced, of the Gift of Philip, the Bishop of Lincoln, weighing seventy three Ounces and half.

"Item, Two other plain Basons, silver and gilt, within and without, with one Spout, and one plain Rose in the midst of either of them; weighing fifty two Ounces, of the Gift of Thomas Lucas.

"Item, A Fat of Silver for Holy Water, with a ----- weighing seventy Ounces and half.

"Item, A Sawcer, silver and gilt, with a Stalk, and this Scripture, *J. H. S.*

"Item, One other plain Sawcer gilt within, having two Sterts like unto *Troyfoyls*; of which Sterts one is broken off.

"Item, A Sacring Bill of Silver, weighing seven Ounces.

"Item, A squar'd Sconce of Silver, and gilt, with a Handle of Silver in the Back, weighing seventeen Ounces and a quarter.

"Item, Two fair great Basons, silver and gilt, chased with O.

"Item, A Sconce of Silver, parcel gilt, border'd with divers Stones above and under, weighing sixteen Ounces; the Handle broken off.

"Item, A Calefactory, silver and gilt, with Leaves graven, weighing nine Ounces and half.

"Item, Two Phials of Silver, and gilt, one having written in the Foot, *Orate pro anima magistris Johannis Walpole*, and the other hath written on the one side, *J. H. S.* and of the other side C; the Cover broken.

Staffs for the Regents of the Choir.

"Imprimis, A Staff covered with Silver, and gilt, with one Image of our Lady, graven in Silver of one End, and an Image of St. Hugh in the other End, and having a Bos six squared, with twelve Images enamelled, having six Butteresses, wanting one Pinacle and two Tops, of the Gift of Mr. Alexander Prowett.

"Item, Two other Staves covered with Silver, Dug'd. and gilt, having an Image of our Lady, and a Vol. 3. Chanon kneeling before her at every End, with Page.

"this Scripture, *Pro nobis Ora, &c.* Having also one Knop with six Butteresses, and six Windows in the midst; one of them wanting a Pinacle, and two little Knops of Pinacles, with one Top of a Window; and the other a Pinacle and a Top, with this Scripture about the Staff, *Benedictus Deus in donis suis.*

"Item, Two other Staves covered with Silver, parcel gilt, having a Knop in the midst, having six Butteresses and six Windows in every Staff gilt; wanting the Top of the Butteresses, and the Windows of both Staffs, and one round Silver Plate of one Crowches end.

"Item, Two Staves of Wood, having upon them little Plates of Silver, with Branches of Vines.

"Item, Two Staves of Wood.

Crofters.

"Imprimis, A Head of a Bishop's Staff of Silver and gilt, with one Knop and Pearls, and other Stones, having an Image of our Saviour on the one side, and an Image of St. John the Baptist on the other side, wanting twenty one Stones and Pearls, with one Bos and one Socket, weighing eighteen Ounces.

"Item, One other Head of a Staff, Copper and gilt.

"Item, A Staff order'd for one of the said Heads, the which is ornate with Stones, Silver and gilt, and three Circles about the Staff, Silver and gilt, wanting twelve Stones.

"Item, A Staff of Horn and Wood for the Head of Copper, and a Staff covered with Silver, without a Head.

Texts of the Gospels.

"Imprimis, A Text after Matthew, covered with a Plate, Silver and gilt, having an Image of the Majesty with the four Evangelists, and four Angels about the said Image; having at every Corner an Image of a Man, with divers Stones, great and small, beginning in the second lefs; and a Transmigration wanting divers Stones, and little pieces of the Plate.

"Item, One other Text after John, covered with a Plate, Silver and gilt, with an Image of the Crucifix, Mary and John, having twenty two Stones of divers Colours, wanting four, written in the second lefs, *Est qui prior me erat.*

"Item, Another Text after Matthew, covered with a Plate of Silver, having a Crucifix, Mary and John gilt, and two Angels; one of them wanting both Wings, and the Crucifix wanting part of the Left Hand; and John one of his Hands, written in the second lefs, *Quod est interpretatum.*

"Item, A Text after Mark, covered with Plate of Silver, having a Crucifix, with Mary and John, with two Images gilt; one of them wanting the Crown of the Crucifix, wanting all but one in the second lefs—*Nona quia*; and the Image of Mary wanting both her Hands.

"Item, Three Texts for Lent and the Passion, of which beginneth in the second Leaf, as, *Autem*; another in the second Leaf, *Hos autem*; and the third covered with Linnen Cloth with a Red Rose, beginning in the second Leaf, *In quo vox.*

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Chrismatories.

" *Imprimis*, A Chrismatory, Silver and gilt, within
" and without, having sixteen Images enamelled,
" with ten Butteresses without Pinacles, battelled
" about in the Covering with two Croffes, and
" one Crest; having within three Pots with Cover-
" ings for Oil and Cream, without Slices, having
" three Letters above the Coverings, S. C. I. standing
" in a Case, of the Gift of *William Skelton*, some time
" Treasurer of the Church of *Lincoln*, weighing twen-
" ty seven Ounces.

Ampuls, or Vials for Oil.

" *Imprimis*, An Ampul plain, with a Foot Silver
" and gilt, and a Cover chased, parcel gilt, with
" broken Gemmels, and a Spoon with an Acorn, or-
" dained for Cream.

" *Item*, One other Ampul Silver, with a Cover
" chased, with a Spoon within, with an Acorn, or-
" dained for *Oleum sanctum*.

" *Item*, Another Ampul Silver, with broken Gem-
" mels with a Cover chased, and a Spoon having an
" Acorn on the End, ordain'd for *Oleum infirmorum*.

Mitres.

278 " *Item*, Eight Mitres, whereof four are garnished,
" and four ungarnished.

Red Chasubles, or Vestments, and Copes.

" *Imprimis*, A Chasuble of red Cloth of Gold, with
" Orphreys before and behind, set with Pearls, blue,
" white and red, with Plates of Gold enamelled,
" wanting fifteen Plates; and two Tunacles of the
" same Suit, with Orphreys of Cloth of Gold, with-
" out Pearls; having two Albes, one Stole, and two
" Fanons, and one other Albe of Ammiffs Stole, and
" the Fanons of one other Suit with Orphreys.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Baudekin, with Or-
" phreys of Gold with *Leopards*, powdered with black
" Trifoils; and two Tunacles and three Albes of the
" same Suit, with all the Apparel; of the Gift of
" the Dutchess of *Lancaster*.

" *Item*, Twenty fair Copes of the same Suit, eve-
" ry of them having three Wheels of Silver in the
" Hoods, of the Gift of the same Dutchess of *Lan-*
" *caster*.

" *Item*, two red Copes, of the which one is red
" Velvet, set with white Harts lying in Colours, full
" of these Letters S.S. with Pendants Silver and gilt;
" the Harts having Crowns upon their Necks with
" Chains, Silver and gilt, wanting fourteen Crowns
" and Chains; and the other Cope is of Crimfon
" Velvet of precious Cloth of Gold, with Images in
" the Orphrey, set with divers Pearls, having the
" Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, having a
" Morfe changed.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Velvet with *Katherine*
" Wheels of Gold, with two Tunacles and three
" Albes, with all the Apparel of the same Suit, of
" the Gift of the Dutchess of *Lancaster*.

" *Item*, Five Copes of red Velvet with *Katherine*
" Wheels of Gold; of the which three have Or-
" phreys of black Cloth of Gold, and the other two
" have Orphreys with Images, *Katherine* Wheels and
" Stars.

" *Item*, Other four Copes of red Sattin, figured
" with *Katherine* Wheels of Gold with Orphreys,
" having Images, Staves, and *Katherine* Wheels.

" *Item*, A red Cope called, *The Roof of Jesse*, of red

" Velvet, broidered with Images of Gold, set with D,
" Roset of Pearls, with a precious Orphrey; having P,
" a Morfe of Cloth of Gold, with six Stones want- P,
" ing, other six having a Head set in Gold; the
" which Head hath now one Stone.

" *Item*, a red Cope with Birds more or less, having
" in the Hood the Dome, of the Gift of Mr. *John*
" *Wainfleet*, some time Canon of this Church.

" *Item*, a red Cope of Sattin broidered with Ima-
" ges of Gold, with one broad Orphrey, with Ima-
" ges and Angels, the Back having two Angels sing-
" ing in the Hood.

" *Item*, a red Chasuble of Cloth of Gold, with
" Branches of Gold, and the Orphrey of green Cloth,
" with two Tunacles and three Albes, of the Gift of
" the Countess of *Westmoreland*, wanting one part of
" the Hand.

" *Item*, A Cope of the same Suit of Cloth of Gold,
" and in the Orphrey one Image of Gold, with an
" Image of the Trinity in the Hood, of the Gift of
" the same Countess.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Silk, broidered with
" *Falcons* and *Leopards* of Gold, with two Tunacles
" and three Albes, with the Apparel; of the Gift of
" Mr. *John Southam*.

" *Item*, A red Cope of Cloth of Baudekin, with
" Treys of *Ostridge* Feathers, with the Coronation of
" our Lady; of the Gift of the said *John*.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Velvet, with Roset
" white and Leaves of Gold, with two Tunacles and
" three Albes, with the Apparel, of the Gift of the
" aforesaid Mr. *John*.

" *Item*, Four Copes of the same Suit, of the
" which, one hath a better Orphrey than the other,
" with the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood;
" the other three having Studs in the Orphreys; of
" the Gift of the said Mr. *John*.

" *Item*, A red Cope of Cloth of Gold, ornate
" with Pearls and Images in the Orphrey, with the
" *Ascension* in the Hood; of the Gift of Mr. *John*
" *Forrest*, Prebendary of *Banbury*.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Velvet, with Angels of
" Gold, and a costly Orphrey with two plain Tu-
" nacles of red Velvet without Albes.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Baudekin, with *Falcons*
" of Gold, with two Tunacles, and three Albes,
" with the Apparel; of the Gift of Lord *John*,
" Duke of *Lancaster*.

" *Item*, Three Copes of the same Colour, and of
" the same Suit, and of the Gift of the same Duke.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Velvet plain, with a
" good Orphrey, with two Tunacles, and three
" Albes, with divers Stoles and Fanons, wanting
" an Ammiffs.

" *Item*, A Chasuble of red Silk plain, with two
" Tunacles without Albes, for Ferial Days.

" *Item*, A red Cope broidered with Images of
" Gold, and Histories of Apostles and Martyrs;
" and in the Morfe, being the Image of *Peter* and
" *Katherine*.

" *Item*, A red Cope with Branches and Leaves of
" White, with a Vernacle in the Morfe; and the
" Coronation of our Lady in the Hood; of the Gift
" of *Wakeing*, some time Prebendary of *Tame*.

" *Item*, A red Cope of red Velvet broidered with
" Archangels and Stars of Gold; having in the
" Hood an Image of the Crucifix; of the Gift of
" Bishop *Cynwell*.

" *Item*, A Cope of red Velvet, with Rolls and
" Clouds, ordained for the Barn-Bishop, with this
" Scripture, *The High-way is best*.

" *Item*, A Cope of red Cloth of Gold, having an
" Orphrey of blue Velvet, with many Stars; of the
" Gift of Mr. *John Shepey*, Dean of the Church.

" *Item*,

"Item, A Cope of Cloth of Gold, with an Orphrey in the Back, with Knots and Clouds, of the Gift of Mr. Richard Beverley.

"Item, A red Cope broidered with Saints and Archangels, having in the Morfe a King fitting in his Seat, with his Scripture in his Hand; of the Gift of William Thornton.

"Item, One other Cope broidered with Images and Archangels, having in the Morfe a Bishop fitting with his Staff.

"Item, A red Cope broidered with Kings and Prophets, with divers Scriptures; having Orphreys with divers Arms, and two Angels in the Hood incensing; of the Gift of Gilbert Juel, Treasurer.

"Item, A red Cope broidered with round Circles, and Roses of Gold, containing this Scripture in the Hood, *Richardus de Gravesend.*

"Item, A red Cope broidered with Images, Roses, and Flower-de-luces; of the Gift of Thomas Northwood, Archdeacon of Lincoln, having in the Hood an Image of the Majesty.

"Item, Seven Copes of red Velvet, of the which five have Popinjoys in the Morfe, with Troifoils; and the other two have divers Morfes.

"Item, A Cope of red Damask, with *Ostridges* Feathers of Silver, having an Orphrey of black Damask; of the Gift of Mr. Robert Forste.

"Item, Two old red Copes with *Ostridges* of green Silk, with divers Arms, having two Morfes of red Fustian.

"Item, Two red old Copes, of the which one hath a red Orphrey powdered with Lions, and the other hath a blue Orphrey set with Stars and Moons.

"Item, Two old Copes of red Sattin, having Orphreys of Cloth of Gold, with Dragons and Mullets of Gold in the Orphrey.

"Item, An old Cope of red Sattin, having in the Hood one Stud in the Left Part of the Hood; and in the Morfe, an Image of our Lady and her Son.

"Item, A Chafuble of red Cloth of Gold, set with Birds and Branches of Gold, with an Orphrey broider'd with divers Images behind and before, with two Tunacles, three Albes, with their Apparel.

"Item, A Cope of red Cloth of Gold of the same Suit, with an Orphrey set with Images, having in the Hood the Majesty.

"Item, A Cope of red Cloth of Tiffue, with costly Orphreys with Images and Arms, and a Scripture in the Morfe, *Ex dono Joannis Colinson*, having in the Hood the Coronation of our Lady.

"Item, A red Cope of Cloth of Gold, with costly Orphreys; having in the Hood the Scripture of St. Katherine, the Tomb springing Oil; having in the Morfe an Angel bearing a Crown; of the Gift of Mr. John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal of *Anastasi.*

"Item, One other Cope of red Velvet, set with Stars of Gold and Silver, with precious Orphreys, containing the Holy Lamb, with two Angels, bearing the Head of St. John Baptiste, having in the Morfe the Arms of Mr. John Rading, Archdeacon of Lincoln, with this Scripture, *All may God amend.*

"Item, Six Copes of red Velvet of one Suit, broidered with Angels, having this Scripture, *Da gloriam Deo*, with Orphreys of Needle-work; of the which four have four Evangelists in the Morfes, and the fifth a Lamb in the Morfe; of the Gift of Mr. Philip Lepiate; and the sixth having a white Rose, and an Image in the Morfe, of the Gift of John Waltham, *Custod. Sancti Petri.*

"Item, a Chafuble of Red, called *Pease*, with *Dugd.* one small Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, with three *Vol. 3.* Albes, three Ammeses without Tunacles. *Page.*

"Item, a Cope of Red Velvet broider'd with Flowers and Angels of Gold, and two of them having this Scripture *SES.* And in the Morfe a Tower, and in the Hood, the Salutation of our Lady.

"Item, a Chafuble with two Tunacles of the same Suit, with three Albes and their Apparel, of the Gift of Mr. Thomas Alford, Canon of Lincoln.

"Item, a Chafuble of Red Velvet with two Tunacles of the same, with Orphreys of Cloth of Gold, with this Scripture in the Back, *Orate pro anima Willielmi Shelton*, with three Albes, and all the Apparel of the same Suit, of the Gift of Mr. William, Treasurer.

"Item, a Chafuble of a Cloth of Tiffue, with two Tunacles and three Copes of the same Suit, with costly Orphreys of Gold and Images of Needlework, and three Albes with the Apparel of the same, of the Gift of Lord William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln.

"Item, seven Copes of Red Cloth of Gold of one Suit, with Red Roses, and *Ostridges* Feathers, of the Gift of the said Lord William Smith Bishop, with his Arms in the Morfes.

"Item, eighteen Copes of Red Tinsel Sattin, with Orphreys of Gold, and Images of one Suit, with Arms in the Morfes, of the Gift of the said Lord William, Bishop of Lincoln.

"Item, a Cope of Crimson Velvet, with one good Orphrey of Gold and Images, with three Bells in the Back, and the Assumption of our Lady, of the Gift of Mr. Crambull.

"Item, Ten Copes of one Suit of Red Colour of Cloth of Gold, having good Orphreys, of the Gift of Mr. Geoffrey Smeon Dean; and in the Morfe, Arms, with this Scripture, *Gratia Dei sum*, &c.

"Item, A Chafuble with two Tunacles of Red, for Good Friday.

"Item, Two Dalmaticks of Red, lined with White.

White Chafubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Chafuble of a White Cloth, broidered with Images and Angels of Gold, with costly Orphreys of Gold, having the Trinity in the Back, the Holy Ghost being of Pearl; and also divers Pearls in other Images, with two Tunacles of the same Suit, without Pearls, and three Albes, and three Ammeses with their Apparel, the Stoles differing, of the Gift of Mr. John Welbome, some time Treasurer.

"Item, A Cope of White of the same Suit, with Pearls and Stones in the Orphreys behind and before, many little Stones wanting, of the Gift of the said John.

"Item, one other Chafuble of White Cloth of Gold, with Croffes of Gold in the Borders, and two Tunacles, and two Albes of the same Suit, with all the Apparel, the Chafuble having an Image of our Lady before, and another behind.

"Item, six Copes of the same Suit, one of them having a broad Orphrey, with Images and Tabernacles, the other five having Orphreys of Red Velvet, with Crofs Buttons of Gold, of the Gift of John Buckingham, some time Bishop of Lincoln.

"Item, a Cope of White Velvet, with Griffins and Crowns of Gold, having a good Orphrey with divers Images, having the Morfe, the Vernacle, in the Hood two Images of our Lord and
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our

- Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag. "our Lady; of the Gift of William Norton Canon."
- "Item, a Cope of White Cloth of Gold of Baudekin, with one good Orphrey of Blue Velvet, broidered with Images and Tabernacles of Gold, having in the Morfe a Lamb of Silver, and in the Hood the Image of our Saviour.
- "Item, Another Cope of Cloth of Gold, having in the Orphrey little Images, Birds and Roses set with Pearls, and in the Morfe the Salutation of our Lady; of the Gift of Mr. John Worstep, Canon of Lincoln.
- "Item, a Cope of White Cloth of Gold of Baudekin, having in the Orphrey Images and Tabernacles, and in the Morfe T and S of Gold covered with Pearl, ex dono Magistri Thome Southm. Archidiacon. Oxon.
- "Item, a Chafuble of White Baudekin, with Leaves and Hearts of Gold, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with all the Apparel, Ex dono Domini Thome Arundel, Archiepisc. Cant.
- "Item, two Copes of the same Suit, with costly Orphreys, the Gift of the said Lord Thomas.
- "Item, a White Damask broidered with Flowers of Gold, with two Tunacles, and three Albes, with the Apparel, having in the Back an Image of our Lady with her Child; of the Gift of Mr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln.
- "Item, thirteen Copes of the same Suit, with Orphreys of Blue Velvet, figured with Flowers of Gold, of the said John's Gift.
- "Item, a Chafuble of White Baudekin with Branches and Dragons of Gold, with two Tunacles of the same Suit, three Albes, with their Apparel of divers Works.
- "Item, one Cope of the same Suit, having in the Hood a Bishop with his Staff; of the Gift of John Strasley, Dean.
- "Item, a Cope of White Sattin, with Images and Red Roses, having the Coronation of our Lady in the Back; the Gift of Mr. Roger Martinal.
- "Item, a Chafuble of White Tartarion, broider'd with Troyfoils of Gold, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with all their Apparel; the Gift of Richard Chyffierfield.
- "Item, a Cope of the same Suit, broider'd with Troyfoils of Gold.
- "Item, a Cope of White Cloth of Gold, having in the Morfe two Roses Red and White of Pearls; the Gift of Ravensfir, Archdeacon of Lincoln.
- "Item, one other White Cope of Cloth of Gold, with Orphreys of Green Velvet with Images in Tabernacles, having a Shield paled in the Hood; the Gift of John Grouson, Archdeacon of Oxon.
- "Item, a Cope of White Damask broidered with Flowers of Gold, with an Orphrey of Blue Velvet with Flowers of Gold, having in the Morfe an Image of our Lady with her Son, with this Scripture; The Gift of John Crosby Treasurer; and in the Hood, the Apostles bearing the Body of our Lady.
- "Item, a Cope of White Damask broidered with Flowers, having in the Hood the Image of our Saviour hanging upon the Cross, with Mary and John; the Gift of Mr. Fitz-Enghe, Dean.
- "Item, four Copes of White Damask embroider'd with Flowers, with Orphreys of Red Velvet and Flowers; of which three have in their Morfes this Scripture, The Gift of John Reed, Chaplain of Canterbury, once of the Chantry of Richard White-well; and the fourth hath this Scripture, Orate pro anima Willielmi Spensar Capellani.
- "Item, a Cope of Damask broidered with Flowers of Gold, with a costly Orphrey, having in the Morfe the Varnacle, and in the Hood the Coronation of our Lady, with this Scripture, ex dono Willielmi Gifourn.
- "Item, a Cope of White Damask broidered with Flowers of Gold, with a Red Orphrey, having in the Morfe this Scripture, Memorale Domini Willielmi Fendike quondam Vicecancellarii hujus Ecclesie; in the Hood a Bird of Gold, call'd a Fanfwe.
- "Item, a Chafuble of White Damask broidered with Flowers of Gold, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with their Apparel; of the Gift of Robert Markham.
- "Item, a Cope of the same Suit, with an Orphrey of Red Cloth of Gold.
- "Item, a Cope of White Damask with an Orphrey of Red Velvet and Flowers of Gold, having in the Hood an Image of our Lady of Pitty, and in the Morfe, an Image of our Lady with her Son, and Mary Magdalen.
- "Item, a Chafuble of White Cloth of Gold, broidered about with White Roses and Red, having a costly Orphrey, and in the middle of the Cross, an Image of our Lady; and on the left Part three Kings, and on the right side two Shepherds and one Angel, with this Scripture, Gloria in excelsis, with two Tunacles and three Albes, and all the Apparel.
- "Item, two Copes of the same Suit of White Cloth of Gold, with costly Orphreys, set with Images and Tabernacles, and Pearls, either of them having in the Morfe a Lamb set with Pearls, within a Knot and four Mitres, in the Hood, the Coronation of our Lady; of the Gift of Mr. Wymbush.
- "Item, a costly Cope of Blue Velvet [All the Vests here being White, I take this for a Mistake, and that this should be White like the rest] with costly Orphreys of Gold, with Images set with Pearl, and in the Morfe, an Image of our Lady, with her Son, and four Angels, in the Hood, the Trinity set with Pearl and Stone, and in the Back, a large Image of the Assumption garnished with Pearl and Stone, with many Angels of Gold set with Pearls, ex dono Willielmi Alnewike, Episc.
- "Item, two Copes of White Damask with our Lady in Flowers, in both the Hoods an Image of St. John Baptist, and in the Morfes these Letters I and C. ex dono Magistri Johannis Catler Tresaurarii.
- "Item, another Cope of White Damask of the same Suit, having in the Hood the Salutation of our Lady, and in the Morfe these Letters T and W. Ex dono Thome Wryte, Sacrist.
- "Item, one other Cope of the same Suit, having in the Hood the Assumption of our Lady, and in the Morfe these Letters O and L. Ex dono Domini Ormundi Langwith Vicarii Choralis.
- "Item, a Chafuble of White Damask with Orphreys of Red Velvet, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with all the Apparel.
- "Item, two Copes of White Damask, with costly Orphreys, with Images of Needle-work; one of them having in the Morfe an Angel with an Harp in his Hand; the other, two Kings crown'd.
- "Item, two other Copes of White Damask, the one having in the Morfe a Bishop, and the other the Orphrey of Gold, having in the Morfe two Knots set with Pearl.
- "Item, two little old Copes of Baudekin, with Orphreys of Party-filk, broidered with Studs and Arms, Green and Red.
- "Item, two little old Copes of Baudekin, with Orphreys of Gold, having Heads and Feet of Gold, on the Back, pro Chorist.

"Item, two old Copes of White Baudekin with Orphreys, having Letters in them.
 "Item, one other Cope of Cloth of Gold, having a Vine in the Orphrey, and in the Morfe an Owl.
 "Item, another old White Cope of Cloth of Gold, with Ostridges Feathers, with a Blue Orphrey, containing divers Beasts and Flowers.

Purple Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Chasuble of Purple Velvet, with Harts of Gold, with a good Orphrey, with Pearls and Stones behind and before, with two Tunacles and three Albes of the same Suit.
 "Item, a Cope of the same Suit Broidered with Harts of Gold, having a good Orphrey set with Swans, Roses, and Lambs of Pearl, having the Image of our Lord with a Cross in his Hand, and St. Bartolomew.
 "Item, a Cope of Purple Colour of Gold, with divers Colours, checkquer'd with the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, and in the Morfe, having this Scripture, *Soothin. Ex dono Joh. Southin.*
 "Item, a Chasuble of Damask of Purple Colour with a good Orphrey, broidered with Branches and Flowers of Gold, with two Tunacles of the same Suit, and three Albes, with all the Apparel.
 "Ex dono Johannis Spencer Custod. Altar. Sancti Petri.
 "Item, three Copes of the same Suit, and of the same Colour, having in their Morfes the Vernacle with a good Orphrey. *Ex dono dicti Johannis.*
 "Item, A Chasuble of Purpur Sattin lined with Blue Buckram, having divers Scriptures without Tunacles, and three Albes, with their Apparel.
 "Item, a Cope of Sattin of Purpur Colour, broidered with Images of Kings, Knots, and Roses and Circles of Gold, *Ex dono Johannis Carkall,* and it hath in the Hood two Kings standing.
 "Item, a Cope for Children of Purpur Colour, with an Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, *Valde debiles.*

Blue Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Chasuble of Blue Damask with a good Orphrey, ornate with Mitres and Crowns in the Orphrey, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with their Apparel.
 "Item, a Cope of the same Colour, and the same Suit, with a Black Eagle in the Hood and in the Morfe three Mitres.
 "Item, a Chasuble of Blue Velvet, with an Orphrey of Images and Tabernacles, and divers Birds in the Orphrey, with two Tunacles, having three Beads behind and before, with three Albes, with their Apparel, *Ex dono Johannis Welborne Treasurer.*
 "Item, two Copes of the same Suit and of the same Colour, having good Orphreys of Cloth of Gold broidered with divers Images, of the which, one of them is Herod slaying the Children of Israel; and the other, broidered with the History of St. John Baptist, *Ex dono Johannis Welborne.*
 "Item, a Cope of Blue, with Birds standing upon Cages, with one good Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, broidered with the History of St. Thomas; and also in the Hood and in the Morfe, a Bishop with his Staff, and two Letters P and D set with Pearl, *Ex dono Petri Dolton.*
 "Item, one other Cope of Blue with Dolphins of Gold, having in the Morfe the Vernacle, and in the Hood the Salutation of our Lady.
 "Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold of Baudekin with Blue Colours, with Feathers of Peacocks

and Ostridges of White Silk, with Chains and Dregd.
 "Loofings like a Ner, with a good Orphrey of Vol. 3.
 "Images, and Tabernacles with Orphreys about Pag.
 "the Border, set with Moons and Stars, *Morjes mutatur.*
 "Item, six Copes of Blue of one Suit, broidered with Birds of Gold, with Branches of lighter colour, having a Red Orphrey with Birds of Gold, *Ex dono Phil. Ropingdon Epif. Lincoln.*
 "Item, a Cope of Blue, with Stars of Gold, with a Morfe, having the Crucifix, with the Images of our Lady and St. John.
 "Item, two Copes of Blue, of the which, one is broidered with Keys of Gold; and the other, with Lions, Stars and Moons of Gold, *Et sunt valde debiles.*
 "Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold of Blue Tiffue, having a broad Orphrey with divers Images, having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, and in the Morfe the Arms of Lords.
 "Item, a Chasuble, two Tunacles and three Albes of the same Suit, with all their Apparel.
 "Item, five Copes of Blue Velvet, with Orphreys of Red Cloth of Gold, the Work, Leaves and Branches of Gold, *Ex dono Mag. Johani Breton Canonici.*
 "Item, a Chasuble of the same Suit, with two Tunacles, three Albes and their Apparel, *Ex dono dicti Johannis.*
 "Item, four good Copes of Blue Tiffue, with Orphreys of Red Cloth of Gold, wrought with Branches and Leaves of Velvet; of the Gift of John Chadworth Bishop of Lincoln.
 "Item, a Chasuble of the same Suit, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with their Apparel, *Ex dono dicti Johannis Chadworth.*
 "Item, a Chasuble with two Tunacles of Blue Tiffue, having a precious Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, with all the Apparel, *Ex dono Domini Johannis Ruffel Epif. Lincoln.*
 "Item, a Chasuble with two Tunacles and three Albes, with their Apparel of Blue Tiffue, with good Orphreys of Needle-work, *Ex dono Magistri Johannis Cook, Archid. Lincoln.*
 "Item, five Copes of the same Suit, with Orphreys of Needle-work, having in their Morfes these Letters I and C, *Ex dono dicti Johannis.*
 "Item, a Cope of Cloth of Gold, paled with Blue Velvet and Cloth of Gold, set with Mansers and Images, Tabernacles in the Orphreys of Needle-work, having the Arms of Sir Thomas Burgh Knight, in the Hood, the Resurrection of our Lord, *Ex dono Thome Burgh Militis nuper de Gainburgh.*
 "Item, a Chasuble of the same Suit, with two Tunacles, and three Albes, with their Apparel, *Ex dono dicti Magistri Thome Burgh.*
 "Item, a Chasuble of Blue Velvet, broidered with Flowers of Gold, having a Red Orphrey set with Flowers of Gold, and two Tunacles, three Albes, and the Apparel.
 "Item, a Cope of Blue Velvet, broidered with Flowers of Gold, with an Orphrey of Red Velvet, broidered with Flowers of Gold of the same Suit.
 "Item, a Chasuble of Cloth of Tiffue, with Orphreys of Needle-work, with two Tunacles and three Albes of the same Suit, with the Apparel.
 "Item, a Cope of the same Suit, with Scripture in the Hood, *Orate pro anima Magistri Richardi Smith, Vicarii de Wirksworth. Ex dono Magistri Richardi Smith quondam Vicarii de Wirksworth.*
 "Item, one Chasuble and two Tunacles of Blue Tiffue Velvet, with three Albes, and all the Apparel.
 "Item,

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Vol. 3.
Pag.
"Item, three Copes of the same Suit, having in the Morfe, *Vox Domini super aquas.*

Green Chasubles and Copes.

"Item, a Cope of Green Velvet, brodered with Lillies, having a good Orphrey of Needle-work, with a Morfe having this Scripture, *Memoriale Wilhelmi Marfhal olim Vingar. hujus Ecclesie*, and in the Hood an Image of our Lady and the said William kneeling, bearing a Wand of Silver in his Hand.

"Item, a Cope of Green Cloth of Gold, with a goodly Orphrey of Needle-work, having in the Morfe an Image of our Saviour, and in the Hood, the Trinity; of the Gift of Mr. William Skelton Treasurer.

"Item, A Cope of Green Cloth of Gold, with a goodly Orphrey, having in the Morfe a Vernacle, and written in the Hood, *Ex dono Magistri William Smith Archid. Lincoln.*

"Item, A Cope of Green Damask Gold, written in the Morfe, *Vox Domini super aquas. Ex dono Domini Willielmi Atwater Epif. Lincoln.*

"Item, A Chasuble of the same, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with all their Apparel, *Ex dono dicti Domini Willielmi Atwater Epif. Lincoln.*

"Item, A Chasuble of Green Baudekin with two Tunacles, with a good Orphrey of Needle-work, with a Crucifix, Mary and John, and the Father above, with three Albes, and their Apparel, *Ex dono Domini Johannis Waltham, Epif. Sar.*

"Item, A Cope of the same Suit, with a precious Orphrey with Images in Tabernacles, in the Morfe behind, the Image of St. John Baptist and Mary Magdalen, and in the Hood the Trinity, *Ex dono dicti Johannis.*

"Item, One other Cope by itself of Green Cloth of Gold, with Images and Angels of Jesse, having in the Morfe a Face of Mother of Pearl set in Gold, with nine Stones, with the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood.

"Item, A Cope perse of Green Cloth of Gold, and the Orphrey of Red Velvet, with Images and Tabernacles of Gold, having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, *Ex dono Magistri Petri Dalton.*

"Item, A Chasuble of green Baudekin, with two Tunacles of one Suit, with Trees and Birds of Gold; with three Albes of divers sorts, with their Apparel, *Ex dono Domini.*

"Item, A Chasuble of Sindon, brodered with Moons and Stars, lined with blue Buckram, with two Tunacles without Albes.

"Item, Two Copes of the same Colour, and the same Suit, having in the Orphreys divers Arms and Morfes of Cloth of Gold, and in their Hoods having Arms; *Et sunt debiles.*

"Item, A Cope of green Cloth of Gold, with Peacocks and Griffins, their Heads and their Feet of Gold, with broad Orphreys, bearing Arms with Images; *Et debiles.*

284 "Item, An old Cope of green Silk with Lions and Dragons of dark Gold, having an Orphrey with Images of Kings of Gold and Pieces of Silk.

"Item, A Cope brodered with Gold upon Hemp, with divers Stories, with a Morfe of green Silk; *Ex dono Ade Limbergz, prout scriptura testatur.*

"Item, Two Copes of Cloth of Gold brodered upon Hemp, with divers Stories of the Passion of divers Saints; one having an Orphrey of yellow and red Velvet, and Lions of Silver; and the other having blue and yellow Velvet set with Millets; *Ex dono Magistri Roberti Caderay, Precentor. Ecclesie Lincolnienfis.*

"Item, A Cope of green Velvet brodered with D Lillies, with an Orphrey of Needle-work, with a Morfe, with a Ton, and a Branch of Hawthorn; having this Scripture in the Morfe, *Orate pro anima Roberti Thornton*; and in the Hood this Scripture, *Pater de celis, &c.* with the Trinity.

"Item, Two Copes of green Sattin figured, brodered with Lillies, with costly Orphreys of Needle-work; of the which one hath in the Morfe the Arms of Lord John Chadworth, and in the Hood *Cena Domini*; and the other hath in the Morfe, the Salutation of our Lady, and the same in the Hood.

"Item, A Chasuble and two Tunacles, and three Albes, with all their Apparel of the same Suit, *Ex dono Domini Johannis Chadworth.*

"Item, A Cope of green Velvet brodered with Lillies, with an Orphrey of blue Cloth of Gold, with this Scripture in the Morfe, *Orate pro anima Roberti Darcy. Ex dono ejusdem quondam Custodis Altaris Sancti Petri.*

"Item, Two other Copes of green Velvet without Flowers, with Orphreys of blue Cloth of Gold; of the which, one hath in the Morfe the Arms of Mr. Robert Alsiongh, *Ex dono ejusdem*; and the other hath a Morfe of blue Cloth of Gold, *Ex dono Domini Crofely Capellani.*

"Item, A Chasuble of green Velvet, brodered with Lillies, with an Orphrey of Needle-work, with this Scripture upon the Back, *Orate pro anima Willielmi Kirk*; with two Tunacles, three Albes, with the Apparel.

Black Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, A Chasuble of black Cloth of Gold of Baudekin, with a red Orphrey, having Images and Stars of Gold; having in the Back the Arms of the Lord Rose, with two Tunacles, three Albes of the same Suit, *valde debiles.*

"Item, A black Cope with Stars and Lions, Scalops and Images of Gold; *Ex dono Willielmi de Thornaco.*

"Item, Two black Copes of Sattin figured with Gold Orphreys of Gold Images and Tabernacles of Needle-work; having in the Hood an Angel bearing the Arms of Thomas Crew.

"Item, A black Cope of Cloth of Silver, with an Orphrey of red Velvet brodered with Flowers; having in the Hood the Assumption of our Lady.

"Item, A black Cope of Camblet, brodered with Flowers of Woodbine, with an Orphrey of red Cloth of Gold with Falcons, bearing Crowns of Gold in their Mouths.

"Item, a Chasuble of the same Suit, with two Tunacles and three Albes, with all the Apparel of the same.

"Item, a Chasuble of black Sattin with Stars of Gold; having Orphreys of red Silk with Images before and behind of the same Suit.

"Item, A Chasuble of black Velvet, with a good Orphrey of Needle-work, with Images of the Holy Ghost, the Crucifix, our Lady, with other Images; with two Tunacles and three Albes, with the Apparel; of the Gift of the Lady Dame Alice Fitz-hugh.

"Item, Two Copes of black Sattin, with Orphreys of red Damask, brodered with Flowers of Gold, having in the Back, Souls rising to their Doom; either of them having in the Hood an Image of our Saviour sitting upon the Rainbow; *Ex dono Domini Willielmi Cask.*

"Item, A Cope of black Damask, having an Orphrey of red Velvet; and having in the Hood this Scripture, *Orate queso.*

"Item,

"Item, A Chasuble of black Velvet, with Orphreys of red Velvet; with two Tunacles and and three Albes, with all the Apparel, wanting a Fannal.

"Item, A Cope of black Velvet of the same Suit, with a goodly Orphrey of Images; with an Image of our Lady upon the Hood.

"Item, A Chasuble of yellow Silk, with an Orphrey finall, with a Crucifix of Gold in Red upon the Back; and two Tunacles, with three Albes, and the whole Apparel; with two Copes of the same Suit and Colour for Lent.

"Item, A Chasuble of Red, White, and Black, and of divers Silks, Needle-work, and Gold; with two Tunacles, three Albes, and all the Apparel of the same, and two Copes of the same Suit; of the Gift of Sir Thomas Comerworth.

Morses.

"Imprimis, Nine Morses, Silver and gilt, as hereafter followeth; of the which, one hath an Image of the Majesty in the middle, and of every Hand a Queen; the Eyes of one covered with the Tail of a Serpent, garnished with Pearl and Stones; one Stone wanting, the Gemmels broken, weighing eighteen Ounces.

"Item, The other Morfe of Silver gilt, like a Quarterfoil, having an Image of the Majesty in the midst; with Arms in four Parts, ornate with Stones of divers Colours, weighing fourteen Ounces, wanting six Stones.

"Item, A Morfe with Gemmels of Silver and gilt, with two black Stones like Men on every side; having many void Places for Stones; weighing eleven Ounces and half quarter.

"Item, A Morfe Silver and gilt, with eight Corners; having two whole Troyfoils, and two broken, and four wanting, with the Majesty in the midst; having six great Stones of divers Colours, three great Stones wanting; having also the four Evangelists; weighing thirteen Ounces and half quarter.

"Item, A Morfe Silver and gilt, with Gemmels, with Branches of Vines, with a large Stone like a Man's Eye in the one Leaf, and Eve eating of the Tree in the other Leaf. Having sixty three Stones of divers Colours, weighing sixteen Ounces and a quarter, wanting a Stone.

"Item, A Morfe of Silver and gilt, like a Quarterfoil, with an Image of the Majesty in the midst, an Image of our Lady in the Top, Paul of the Right Hand, and Peter of the Left Hand; Paul wanting the Sword, with four Evangelists, and a Man kneeling in the Foot, weighing ten Ounces.

"Item, A Morfe Silver and gilt, with a King in the midst, with four Evangelists and four Angels; weighing eleven Ounces and half.

"Item, A round Morfe set with Pearl round about, with a Face of a Woman of Gold, and a Lion of Gold bound with a Chain.

"Item, A Morfe Silver and gilt, plated upon Wood, like a Quarterfoil, with Stones of divers Colours, a Stone in the midst like a Saphir; weighing four Ounces and half.

"Item, Four Morses of Copper and gilt, enamell'd, with Images, and Flower-de-luces, enamell'd.

"Item, A Morfe of Copper, with a blue Stone in the midst.

"Item, A Morfe of blue Velvet, with a Lamb in the midst, of Pearl, with a Saphir infix'd upon Wood.

Garlands.

"Imprimis, A Garland with Silver gilt, with eleven with divers Stones and Pearls, with ten Ex dono Domine Elizabetha Dercy, weighing ten Ounces and half, wanting seventeen Pearls and three Stones.

"Item, a Garland of Silver, with divers precious Stones and Pearls, set upon black Velvet, wanting two Points.

"Item, A Garland of Silver, set with Stones of divers Colours, having a Lufe with two Knops set with Pearls; wanting divers Stones.

"Item, Six Garlands broken, of little value; with divers Stones, estimate to forty Shillings.

Silk Cloths for the High Altar.

"Imprimis, A costly Cloth of Gold for the High Altar, for principal Feasts; having in the midst Images of the Trinity, of our Lady, four Evangelists, four Angels about the Trinity, with Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Virgins, with many other Images; having a Frontlet of Cloth of Gold, with Scriptures, and a Linnen Cloth infix'd to the same; Ex dono Ducis Lancastrie.

"Item, A Cloth of Gold, having in the midst the Coronation of our Lady, with many Angels on every side, with Organs, and Trumpets, and Apostles, and many other divers Images; with a Frontlet powdered with Crosses of Gold, Ex dono dñi Ducis.

"Item, A red Cloth of Gold, with Falcons of Gold, and a Frontlet of the same Suit, with two Altar Cloths, one of Diaper.

"Item, A Purpur Cloth, with an Image of the Crucifix, Mary and John, and many Images of Gold, with a divers Frontlet; having in every End two white Leopards, with two Altar Cloths.

"Item, A Cloth of Gold, partly red and partly white; with an Image of our Lady in the midst, with her Son, in a Circle, with eight Angels; and on her Right Hand an Archbishop standing in a Circle with eight Angels; and on her Left Hand a Bishop standing in a Circle with eight Angels; with a Frontlet of the same Suit, having in the midst the Trinity, with two Angels incensing on every side; Ex dono dñi Ducis Lancastrie.

"Item, One other Cloth of the same Suit, having in the midst an Image of a Virgin in a Circle; with an Image of St. John Baptist of one side, and St. John the Evangelist of the other side; Ex dono prefat. Ducis.

"Item, A Cloth of white, with Troyfoils of Gold, having the Salutation of our Lady in a red Circle, with a Frontlet of the same, with two Cloths of Diaper.

"Item, A Cloth of blue with Flowers and Grifins of Gold, with an old Cloth of Diaper.

"Item, A double Cloth white and red, for Lent; with a plain Altar Cloth, with a Frontlet of the same Suit.

"Item, A white Cloth of Damask, broidered with Flowers of Gold, having an Image of the Assumption of our Lady in the midst, with this Scripture at her Feet, Ex dono Johannis Crosby, Treasurer of Lincoln; with an Image of St. John Baptist on the Right Hand, and an Image of St. Katherine on the Left Hand, with one Linnen Cloth.

"Item, A Canopy of the same Suit, with Flowers of Gold, and Fringes yellow, red, blue and green.

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"Item, Two other lesser Cloths of the same Suit, with Flowers of Gold and Fringes.
"Item, A red Cloth of Gold, with Cocks of Gold, containing in Breadth one Ell, and in Length four Yards and half; *Ex dono Magistri Willielmi Waltham.*
"Item, Two Cloths of red Cloth, with Kenels of Gold, every of them containing in Breadth an Ell, and four Yards and half in Length.
"Item, A red Cloth of Gold, with Branches and Flowers of Gold, containing an Ell in Breadth, and in Length six Yards and half and a Nail; *Ex dono Phil. Repingdon Epif.*
"Item, Two Cloths of Purpur Colour, with divers Beasts and Birds, every of them containing in Breadth one Ell, and in Length three Yards and a quarter.
"Item, Two Cloths of red Cloth of Gold, powdered with Pies of divers Colours, every of them containing one Ell in Breadth, and in Length three Yards and a quarter.
"Item, Two blue Cloths of Gold with Branches and Leaves, and Swans of Gold, every of them containing in Breadth one Ell, and in Length three Yards and a Nail.
"Item, Two green Cloths with Birds of Gold and white Lions, every of them containing in Breadth one Ell, and in Length four Yards and a half.
"Item, Two old Cloths of Red, with Beasts and Birds, having Heads of Gold, every of them being in Breadth an Ell, and in Length three Yards and the Nail.
"Item, Two old Cloths of blue, powdered with Cocks and Mullers of Gold.
"Item, Two Cloths of white Cloth of Baudekin, being in Breadth one Ell, and in Length four Yards.
"Item, Two Cloths of red Baudekin, either of them in Breadth an Ell, and in Length four Yards.
"Item, Two Cloths of red Velvet, broidered with Katherine Wheels of Gold of divers Lengths, and divers Breadths; with a Frontlet of the same Work pertaining to one of the Cloths.
"Item, A white stained Cloth of Damask Silk for the Sepulchre, with the Passion and Resurrection of our Lord.

A Copy of the King's Letters, by Force whereof the Shrines and other Jewels were taken away.

HENRY the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of England, and of France, Defender of the Faith, Lord of Ireland, and in Earth, immediate vnder CHRIST, Supreme Head of the Church of England: To our Trusty and Well-beloved Doctor, George Hennage, Clerk, Archdeacon of Taunton, John Hennage, and our Well-beloved Servants, John Hallely, and Robert Draper, greeting. For as much as we understand, that there is a certain Shrine, and divers feigned Relicks and Jewels, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, with which all the simple People be much deceived, and brought into great Superstition and Idolatry, to the dishonour of God, and great slander of this Realm, and peril of their own Souls; We let you wit, That we being minded to bring our loving Subjects to the right Knowledge of the Truth, taking away all Occasions of Idolatry and Superstition; for the special Trust and Confidence we have in your Fidelities, Wisdoms and Discretions, have, and, by these Presents, do authorise, name, assign, and appoint you four, or three of you, that immediately upon the sight hereof, repairing to the said Cathedral Church, and de-

claring unto the Dean, Residentiaries, and other Ministers thereof, the Cause of your coming, is to take down, as well the said Shrine, and superstitious Relicks, as superfluous Jewels, Plate, Copes, and other such like, as you shall think by your Wisdoms not meet to continue or remain there. Unto the which we doubt not but, for the Considerations afore rehearsed, the said Dean and Residentiaries, with other thereof, will be conformable and willing therunto, and so you to proceed accordingly: And to see the said Relicks, Jewels and Plate, safely and surely to be conveyed to our Tower of London, into our Jewel-house there, charging our Master of the Jewel-house with the same. And further, we will, that you charge and command in our Name, that the said Dean there, to take down such Monuments as may give any Occasion of Memory of such Superstition and Idolatry: Hereafter strenghtly charging and commanding all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Officers, Ministers and Subjects, unto whom in this case it shall appertain, That unto you, and every of you, as they shall be by you required, they be aiding, helping, favouring and assisting, as they will answer unto us for the contrary in their Perils.

Given under Our Privy Seal, at our Palace of Westminster, the sixth of June, in the two and thirtieth Year of our Reign.

The above Commission was exhibited and executed June 11th, 1540.

"Memorandum, That by force of the above written Commission there were taken out of the said Cathedral Church of Lincoln, at that time, in Gold, two thousand six hundred twenty one Ounces.
"In Silver, four thousand two hundred eighty five Ounces.
"Besides a great number of Pearls and precious Stones, which were of great Value, as Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Turkey, Carbuncles, &c.
"There were at that time two Shrines in the Cathedral Church, the one of pure Gold, called St. Hugh's Shrine, standing on the backside of the High Altar near unto Dalison's Tomb. The Place is easily to be known by the Irons yet fastned in the Pavement Stones there.
"The other called, St. John of Dalderby his Shrine was of pure Silver, standing in the South End of the great Cross Isle, not far from the Door where the Gallery Court is used to be kept.

The Jewels belonging to the Lord of Lincoln's Mitre.

"Item, To the fore part of the Mitre, in the neither Band, seven Stones blue and red, and eight Clusters of Pearls, with four in a Cluster.
"Item, Two Links, in every side two Clusters of Pearls; and the one three, and the other never one.
"Item, Two Angels holding eight Stones and eighteen Pearls.
"Item, In the less of one of the Sides, three Stones and eight Pearls.
"Item, In the middle of the Mitre eight Stones and seven Clusters of Pearls, with four Pearls in a piece.
"Item, In the fore part of the Mitre, above by the Edges, twelve Stones and thirteen Clusters of Pearls, with four in a Cluster, lacking two Pearls.
"Item, In the other Leaf of the Mitre three Stones and eight Pearls.

"Item

- "Item, Four Pillars of Silver.
 "Item, In the nether part of the Mitre behind, eight Stones and seven Clusters of Pearls, with four in a Cluster, lacking two Pearls.
 "Item, In the middle Band eight Stones and seven Clusters of Pearls, with four in a Cluster.
 "Item, Thirteen Stones about by the Edges, and thirteen Clusters, with four in a Cluster, lacking three Pearls.
 "Item, Two Angels holding eight Stones and twenty two Pearls.
 "Item, Two Pins of Silver to make fast the Labels.
 "Item, Four Bars of Silver.
 "Item, A Flower to stand in the Top of the Mitre.

A true Copy of an Inventory remaining in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, taken the eighteenth Day of May, in the seventh Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, of all the Plate, Jewels, Vestments, Copes, Altar Cloths, and other Ornaments appertaining to the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Chalices.

- "Imprimis, One Chalice, Silver and gilt, with one plain Patten chased in the Foot, within a writhen Knop, having a Scripture in the bottom, Johannes Gynwell; weighing thirty three Ounces.
 "Item, A Chalice, Silver and gilt, with an Image of the Crucifix in the Foot, with a Patten, and our Saviour sitting on the Rainbow; twenty six Ounces.
 "Item, Another Chalice, Silver and gilt, having written about the Cup, Laudato Dominum in Ecclesia Sanctorum; and in the Patten, Enixa est puerpera.

Pixes.

- "Imprimis, A round Pix, Silver and gilt, for the Sacrament.

Here the Monasticon makes three Items, with blank Lines; and so blank Lines under Tabernacles, Crosties, and Ampuls or Vials for Oil, adding to this last.

- "Item, An Ampul of Silver with a Cover.

Then again follow blank Lines for Crosties, Morfes, and Mitres, importing, that there were none; all things of most Value having been before plunder'd. Then follows,

Red Copes.

- "Imprimis, Eight Copes, whereof seven are of red Silk, with Images of Gold of divers sorts;

- and the eighth of red Damask, with an Orphrey *Deid.* of green Velvet with Flowers, and an Angel in *Fol. 3.* the Hood. Pag.

- "Item, Four Copes; of which one is a red Cope with Birds, having in the Hood the Doom; *Ex dono Magistri Johannis Maynster.*

- "Item, Another Cope broidered with Kings, Prophets and Martyrs.

- "Item, Another Cope of red Silk, with Birds of Gold, and Leaves of Gold wrought therein.

- "Item, The fourth Cope of Baudekin, with white Flowers; having in the Hood the Coronation of our Lady, with a blind Scripture.

- "Item, Seven Copes of red Velvet, with Angels and Flowers in their Backs.

- "Item, Four Copes of red Velvet, one of them having Bells, with Angels and Flowers.

- "Item, Another with Flowers, and a Lamb in the Hood.

- "Item, The third Clouds and Rolls of the Back.

- "Item, Four Angels and Stars.

- "Item, Five Copes, one of them of red Velvet, furnished with white Harts in Colours.

- "Item, Another of red Damask, with great Ostridge's Feathers.

- "Item, The third of red Cloth of Gold, ornate with Pearls and Images in the Orphrey; and the Ascension in the Hood.

- "Item, The fourth Cope of red Cloth of Gold, having an Orphrey set with Images, and in the Hood the Trinity.

- "Item, The fifth Cope of Crimson Velvet wrought of Cloth of Gold, with Images in the Orphrey set with divers Pearls; and having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood.

- "Item, Two Copes of red Velvet, garnished with 289
 Roses and Flowers of Gold; one of them having in the Hood the Salutation of our Lady of one side, the Nativity of Christ in the middle, and two Angels of the other side of the Hood; and the other having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood.

- "Item, Six Copes of one Suit of red Colour, having good Orphreys; and in the Morfes Arms with this Inscription, Gratia Dei sum id quod sum.

- "Item, Four Copes of red Cloth of Gold of one Suit, with Roses and Ostridge's Feathers; with the Arms of Bishop Smith in their Morfes.

- "Item, Five Copes of Purpur Colour, whereof one is of Velvet, with-----of Gold.

- "Item, Other three of them of Damask, having in the Morfes the Vernacle.

- "Item, The fifth Cope of Cloth of Tissue, with this Scripture in the Hood, Orate pro anima Richardi Smith, Vicar. de Wickworth.

Green Copes.

- "Imprimis, Five Copes of Green Velvet, broidered with Lillies.

- "Item, Three Copes, one of Green Velvet, set with Roses of Gold, having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, and Mary Magdalen in the Morfe.

- "Item, Another of Green Damask Gold, written in the Morfe, Vox Domini super aquas.

- "Item, The third of Green Baudekin, with St. James Shell in the Morfe.

Blue Copes.

- "Imprimis, Four Copes, two of them of Blue Tissue, with Orphreys of Red Cloth of Gold, wrought

Dugd. "wrought with Branches and Leaves of Velvet.
Vol. 3. "Item, Another of Blue Tissue Velvet, having
pag. "in the Hood, *Vox Domini super aquas.*
 "Item, The Fourth of Baudekin Blue Colour,
 "with Feathers of Peacocks and Ostridges of White
 "Silk, with Chains and Joyfings like a Net, with
 "a good Orphrey.
 "Item, Five Copes, four of them of Blue Tissue,
 "with Orphreys and Needle-work, having in their
 "Morfes these Letters J. C.
 "Item, The Fifth Cope of Cloth of Gold, purled
 "with Blue Velvet, and Cloth of Gold set with
 "Mainfers, and having the Arms of *Sir Thomas Burgh*,
 "Knight.
 "Item, Eight Copes, whereof two are of Blue
 "Velvet, having good Orphreys of Cloth of Gold,
 "embroidered with divers Images; of the which
 "one is *Herod slaying the Children of Israel*, the o-
 "ther embroidered with the Story of *St. John*
Baptist.
 "Item, Four other Blue Velvet Copes, with
 "Orphreys of Red Cloth of Gold, having the
 "Work, Leaves and Branches of Gold.
 "Item, Another Cope of Blue Velvet, with
 "Dolphins of Gold, having in the Morfe a Vernacle.
 "Item, The eighth of Blue Velvet, with Flowers
 "of Silk and Gold, and the Orphrey of Red Velvet,
 "with Flowers of Silk and Gold.
 "Item, Eight Copes, whereof five are of Blue
 "Baudekin of one Suit, embroidered with Birds of
 "Gold, and Branches of lighter Colour, having Red
 "Orphreys with Birds of Gold.
 "Item, Another Cope of the said eight of Blue,
 "having a good Orphrey, and Birds of Gold stand-
 "ing upon White Cages.
 "Item, Another Cope of Blue Tissue, having a
 "broad Orphrey with divers Images, and the Coro-
 "nation of our Lady in the Hood, and in the Morfe
 "a Lion.
 "Item, Another Cope of Blue Baudekin, having
 "a branch of White Roses, running in Red Velvet
 "in the midst of the Orphrey, and a splayed
 "Eagle in the Hood.

Black Copes.

"*Imprimis*, Five Copes, whereof one is of Black,
 "with Stars, Lions, Scollops and Images of Gold.
 "Item, Two others of Satten, with good Orphreys
 "of Gold Images, and Tabernacles of Needle-
 "work, having in the Hood an Angel bearing the
 "Arms of *Sir Thomas Green*.
 "Item, Another Black Cope of Cloth of Silver,
 "with an Orphrey of Red Velvet, embroidered with
 "Flowers, having in the Hood the Assumption of
 "our Lady.
 "Item, a Black Cope of Camblet, embroidered
 "with Flowers of Woodbine, with an Orphrey of
 "Red, with Falcons bearing Crowns in their
 "Mouths.
 "Item, Three Copes, whereof two are of Black
 "Satten, with Orphreys of Red Damask, brodered
 "with Flowers of Gold, having in the Back, Souls
 "rising to their Doom, either of them having in
 "their Hood, an Image of our Saviour sitting upon
 "the Rainbow.
 "Item, The third Cope of Black Damask, ha-
 "ving Souls on the Back, and Christ sitting upon
 "the Rainbow.

White Copes.

"*Imprimis*, Seven Copes of white Damask, ha-
 "ving Orphreys of blue Velvet, with Flowers of
 "Gold.

"Item, Seven other White Copes of the same *Dugd.*
Vol. fort.
 "Item, Six Copes, four of them of white Damask, *pag.*
 "embroidered with Flowers, having Orphreys of
 "Red Velvet, and three of them have in their
 "Morfes this Scripture, *Ex dono Johannis Rede Ca-*
pellani; and the fourth hath, *Orate pro anima Willi-*
elmi Spencer Capellani.
 "Item, The other two of like sorts, and one of
 "them of the Gift of *Sir William Fendike*.
 "Item, six Copes of white flowered Damask,
 "with Flowers of Gold and Silk, having divers
 "Orphreys.
 "Item, seven Copes, whereof six are of old Cloth
 "of Gold, and one of them hath a broad Orphrey,
 "with Images and Tabernacles, and the other five
 "Copes have Orphreys of Red Velvet, with cross
 "Buttons of Gold.
 "Item, The seventh is much like unto the same.
 "Item, six Copes, one of white Velvet with
 "Griffins and Crowns of Gold, having a good
 "Orphrey with divers Images, and a Vernacle in
 "the Morfe; and in the Hood two Images, one of
 "our Lord, and the other of our Lady.
 "Item, a Cope of white Cloth of Gold of Baude-
 "kin, with a good Orphrey of blue Velvet, broide-
 "red with Images and Tabernacles of Gold, ha-
 "ving in the Morfe a Lamb of Silver.
 "Item, another white Cope of Cloth of Gold,
 "having in the Orphrey little Images, Birds and
 "Roses set with Pearls, and in the Morfe the Saluta-
 "tion of our Lady.
 "Item, another Cope of white Cloth of Gold
 "of Baudekin, having in the Orphrey Images and
 "Tabernacles, and in the Morfe T. S. of Gold,
 "covered with Pearls.
 "Item, two other Copes of white Baudekin,
 "with Leaves and Hearts of Gold, having good
 "Orphreys.
 "Item, four Copes, one of them of white Tarta-
 "ron, brodered with Troyfoils of Gold.
 "Item, another of white Damask, with one
 "Orphrey of Red Velvet, and Flowers of Gold,
 "having in the Hood an Image of our Lady of
 "Pitty, and in the Morfe an Image of our Lady and
 "her Son, and *Mary Magdalen*.
 "Item, Two other Copes paned with Black,
 "White and Red, having written in the Red Panes
 "in Gold, *A bon Droit*.
 "Item, Five old Copes, whereof two are of
 "Yellow Taffety.
 "Item, One of white Damask.
 "Item, The other two of white Silk, with Gold
 "wrought upon.
 "Item, six old Copes of Red Velvet, of which
 "four are with Poppingays in their Morfes, with
 "Troyfoils; and the other two have divers
 "Morfes.
 "Item, six other old Copes, whereof three are of
 "Red Silk, with Birds of Gold, and in the Orphreys
 "Images.
 "Item, Other two of blue Silk, with Stars and
 "Roses in the Orphreys.
 "Item, the other of Red Silk, with Swans and
 "Beasts of Gold wrought upon.
 "Item, Fourteen old Copes of divers sorts for
 "poor Clerks.
 "Item, Eighteen old Copes of sundry sorts for
 "Choristers.

Chasubles.

Chasubles of several Colours, with their Tunicles and Albes.

" *Imprimis*, a Chasuble of Cloth of Gold of blue Tissue, with two Tunicles and three Albes, with all the Apparel.
 " *Item*, another Chasuble of blue Tissue Velvet, with Flowers and Branches of Gold, and in the Orphrey a Picture of the Passion of Christ, and of either side of him an Angel with Chalice in their Hands, two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of blue Tissue Velvet, with Branches and Flowers of blue Velvet wrought upon Gold, with a fair Orphrey, having a Picture of Christ on the Cross, and Angels, with Chalice and Censers, with two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Cloth of Gold, wrought upon with Flowers and Trees of blue Velvet, having an Orphrey of red Velvet wrought upon Gold, with two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Cloth of Gold, purled with blue Velvet of Gold, set with Mansers, with two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Cloth of Tissue, having Flowers and Branches of purpur Velvet, wrought upon, having this Scripture on the Back, *Orate pro anima Magistri Richardi Smith quondam Vicarii de Wickworth*, two Tunicles and three Albes, with the Apparel.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of blue Velvet, wrought upon with Flowers of Gold and Silk, and a red Cross set with Flowers of Gold and green Silk, two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of blue Velvet, with a Cross of Gold, having Red Velvet wrought upon Gold in Branches, two Tunicles, three Albes with their Apparel.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of fair Light Green Velvet, brodered with Trees of Gold, with a goodly Orphrey of Needle-work; having the Picture of the Passion of Christ, and under the same Picture a Bishop standing, and St. John the Evangelist, two Tunicles, and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of green Velvet, brodered with Lillies, and an Orphrey of Needle-work, with this Scripture upon the Back, *Orate pro anima Willielmi Kirk*, with two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a goodly Chasuble of green Damask Gold, of the Gift of Bishop *Arundel*, with an Orphrey of Needle-work, having the Birth of Christ in a Shield, with other Images in the Orphrey, with two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Damask Purple Colour, brodered with Branches and Flowers of Gold, with a good Orphrey, two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Purple Velvet, with Harts of Gold, having a good Orphrey with Pearls behind and before, two Tunicles and three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Velvet, with Roses and Leaves of Gold, two Tunicles and three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Velvet, with Katherine Wheels of Gold, two Tunicles, three Albes, with their Apparel.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Velvet, with Roses and Flowers of Gold, with a goodly Orphrey, having behind the Birth of Christ, and the Salutation of our Lady, two Tunicles and three Albes.

" *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Velvet, with Angels Dagd. and Flowers of Gold, and a good Orphrey, two Vol. 3. Tunicles, and three Albes. Page
 " *Item*, a Red Chasuble with Branches of Gold, and the Orphrey of Green Silk, with Flowers of Gold, two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of White Baudekin, with Leaves and Harts of Gold, with two Tunicles and three Albes, with their Apparel.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of White Damask, brodered with Flowers of Gold, having in the Back an Image of our Lady with a Child, two Tunicles, three Albes, with their Apparel.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble pan'd with White, Black and Red Silk, having written in the Red Panes in Gold, *A bon Droit*, two Tunicles, three Albes, with all their Apparel.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of white Damask, with Orphreys of Red Velvet, two Tunicles and three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of White Damask, with Flowers of Gold, and an Orphrey of Red of tinsel Satten, two Tunicles and three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of White, with Crosses of Gold in the Borders, and in the Orphrey an Image of our Lady before, and another behind, two Tunicles and three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of White Silk, Troyfoils of 292 Gold, and Orphrey of Red Velvet with Troyfoils of Gold, two Tunicles and three Albes, with their Apparel.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of black Camblet, with Flowers of Gold and Silk, and an Orphrey of Red Silk, with Birds and Flowers of Gold, two Tunicles and three Albes, with the Apparel.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Gold and Silk, with a narrow Orphrey of Pearls, Red, White, and Blue, two Tunicles and two Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Sarfnet, with a narrow Orphrey of Gold, two Tunicles, and three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of White Silk, with Flowers and Branches of Gold, and a goodly Orphrey in the Story of the Nativity of Christ, two Tunicles and three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with an Orphrey, having a Picture of Christ upon the Cross, with other Images, two Tunicles, and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of blue Velvet, with an Orphrey of Gold Needle-work, with Images and Birds, two Tunicles, three Albes, with the Apparel.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Yellow Silk, with Suns and Moons of Gold, with other Flowers of Silk and Gold, two Tunicles and three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of green Taffery, with Birds and Flowers of Gold, with an Orphrey of White Silk Needle-work, having Scutcheons with Lions ramping, two Tunicles and three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Yellow Sarfnet, with a narrow Orphrey of Gold, having in the Top a Picture of Christ upon the Cross, Mary and John, and two Tunicles without Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of Red Baudekin, with Birds and Flowers of Gold, having an Orphrey set with Images, two Tunicles and three Albes.
 " *Item*, a Chasuble of White Silk and Gold, with a red Orphrey, having Trees of Gold, and White Ostridge Feathers, two Tunicles, three plain Albes.
 " *Item*, Two Tunicles of Red Cloth of Baudekin, with Birds and Beasts of Gold, and White Silk, with Orphreys of Gold, and silk Needle-work, set with Images, lacking a Chasuble and Albes.
 " *Item*,

Dugd. "Item, Two Tunicles of Red Velvet, with narrow Orphreys of Gold, lacking Albes and the Page "Chafuble.

"Item, a Chafuble of Red Silk, with Lions of Gold upon White Scrowls, with a fair Orphrey, having a Picture of the Passion of Christ, with divers other Images, with an Albe and the Apparel.

"Item, a Chafuble of Baudekin, with Green running Branches, and Birds of Gold, with an Orphrey of Red Silk and Gold, with Griffins of Gold in round Circles, two Tunicles, three Albes.

"Item, a Chafuble of coarse Red Worsted, with Stars of Gold, and a Black Orphrey set with White Roses, and two Tunicles, without Albes.

"Item, a Chafuble of White Fustian, with a Red Orphrey, and two Tunicles, without Albes.

"Item, a Chafuble of Red Sarsnet, with Flowers of Gold, and a Blue Orphrey, having Jesus with a Crown wrought in the Back, with one Tunicle lacking Albes.

"Item, an old Chafuble of Black Satten, with Flowers of Gold, and a Red Orphrey, having a Picture of the Passion of Christ, with Mary and John, with certain Arms under them, and a Tunicle, without Albes.

"Item, an old Chafuble of purpur Satten, with a narrow Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, having certain Scriptures in Letters of Gold, in round Circles made of Silk and Gold, lacking Tunicles and Albes.

"Item, a Chafuble of White Damask, with an Orphrey of Red Damask, and one Tunicle, lacking Albes.

"Item, a Chafuble full of little round Spots of Gold like Pease, with a narrow Orphrey of Cloth of Gold, without Tunicles and Albes.

"Item, five old Tunicles of divers sorts, with their Albes for Choristers.

"Imprimis, a Cloth, partly Red and partly White, with an Image of our Lady in the Midst, with her Son in a Circle with eight Angels; and on the right Hand an Archbishop standing in a Circle with eight Angels; and on the left Hand a Bishop standing in a Circle with eight Angels.

"Item, a White Cloth of Damask, brodered with Flowers of Gold, having an Image of the Assumption of our Lady in the Midst, with this Scripture at her Foot, *Ex dono Johannis Crosby Thesaurarij Lincoln*, with an Image of St. John Baptist on the right Hand, and an Image of St. Katherine on the left Hand, with one Frontlet, sewed to a Linnen Cloth old worn.

"Item, a White Cloth with Troyfoils of Gold, having the Salutation of our Lady, in a Red Circle with a Frontlet, and two Cloths of Diaper.

293 "Item, a Purpur Cloth, with an Image of the Crucifix, Mary and John.

"Item, a Cloth of Red Baudekin, with Leopards, powdered with black Troyfoils, with a plain Altar-Cloth, with a Frontlet of the same, having an Altar-Cloth of Diaper old worn.

"Item, a double Cloth White, like a Net on one side, and red Taffery on the other, with a plain Altar Cloth, and a Frontlet of the same Suit.

"Item, -----

"Item, Two Cloths of Purpur Colour, one with divers Beasts and Birds, and the other with Flowers and Branches, old worn.

"Item, Two green Cloths, with Birds of Gold and White Lions, old worn.

"Item, -----

"Item, a Cloth of Red Silk, with Flowers of Gold wrought thereon.

"Item, a Cloth of blue Silk lined, wrought upon with Flower-de-luces, Harts, and other Beasts of Gold, old worn.

"Item, Two Cloths of blue Baudekin, wrought with Beasts, Branches and Birds, old worn.

Here follow in the Monasticon three Items, with only Blank Lines.

Linnen for the High Altar.

"Imprimis, six Altar-Cloths of Diaper, meetly good.

"Item, Five other Cloths of Diaper, sore worn,

"Item, One half Cloth of Diaper.

"Item, Eight Altar-Cloths of Lin Cloth.

"Item, Three long Towels of Diaper.

Here again in the Monasticon follow three Items, with only Blank Lines.

An Inventory of all the Jewels, Plate, Vestments, Copes and other Ornaments to the Revestry of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln belonging. Made eleventh Day of --- Anno Domini 1557. 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.

Chalices.

"Imprimis, One Chalice Silver and Gilt, with one plain Patten, chased in the Foot, with a written Knop, with one gilded Spoon containing a Scripture, *Blessed be God*, having a Scripture in the Bottom, *Johannes Gynwell*, weighing thirty four Ounces.

"Item, a Chalice, Silver and Gilt, having about the Cup, *Laudabo Dominum in Ecclesia Sanctorum*. And on the Foot, *Totus Mundus est Ecclesia*, and on the Patten, *Enixa est puerpera*, and weighing twenty six Ounces.

"Item, a Chalice, Silver and Gilt, having about the Cup, *Calicem salutaris accipiam*, and on the Foot, *Ihesus Christus, Ihesus Christus, Amen*, lacking two Knops on the Foot, and on the Patten, *Benedicamus Patrem & Filium cum Sancto Spiritu, ex dono Johannis Longland olim Epif. Lincolnensis*, belonging to his Chapel, weighing twenty three Ounces.

"Item, another Chalice of Silver and Gilt, having graven about the Cup, *Calicem salutaris accipiam & nomen Domini invocabo*, and on the Foot, *Ihesus Christus*; and on the Patten in the Midst *Ihesus*; and about the same, *Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini, quondam Aleock, ex dono dñi Johannis Longland Epif.* belonging to his Chapel, weighing twenty Ounces and a Quarter.

"Item, a Chalice Silver, parcel Gilt, having on the Foot a Crucifix, Mary and John enamelled, and on the Patten *Ihesus*, belonging to our Ladies Chapel, and Bishop Flemming's Chapel, weighing fifteen Ounces.

"Item, another Chalice Silver, parcel Gilt, having in the Foot a Cross gilded, and on the Patten a Face gilded in the Midst thereof, weighing six Ounces.

"Item, another Chalice with a Patten, both Silver, parcel Gilt, having in the Patten one Vernacle gilded,

" gilded, and on the Foot a Picture Gilt, weighing fourteen Ounces and a Quarter, given by Mr. John Pryn, late Subdean of this Cathedral Church, to be used and occupied in Bishop Russell's Chapel, otherwise called St. Blaise's Chapel.

Pyxes.

" Item, One Pyx, Silver and Gilt, having a Cross on the Top of it, to bear the Sacrament in, weighing eleven Ounces and half.
" Item, a Pyx of Ivory, having a Ring of Silver and no Lock.
" Item, One other Pyx, like the same of Ivory, bound with Silver, with one Lock, and one broken Clasp.
" Item, One other round Pyx of Ivory, like the others, bound with Silver.

Phials.

" Item, two little Phials, Silver and Gilt, weighing six Ounces, *Ex dono Domini Johannis Longland olim Epif. Lincolnienfis*, and belonging to his Chapel.

Crosses.

" Item, two Crosses Copper and Gilt, having either of them two Pipes on their Staves gilt.
" Item, three Feet for Crosses to stand upon, Copper and gilt.

Censers.

" Item, two Pair of Censers, Copper and Gilt.
" Item, one Ship of Copper.

Candlesticks.

" Item, one Pair of bearing Candlesticks of Lattin.
" Item, another Pair of a larger sort, standing on the Altar in our Lady's Chore.
" Item, another pair of bearing Candlesticks broken.
" Item, a Holy Water Fat of Lattin.

Chrismatories.

" Item, a Chrismatory of Lattin.

Ampuls, or Vials for Oyl.

" Item, an Ampul plain, with a Foot Silver and Gilt, and a Spoon, with an Acorn ordain'd for Cream.
" Item, another Ampul of Berrall, closed in Silver and Gilt, for Oleson &c. with a Spoon, having an Acorn in the Top.
" Item, another Ampul of Glafs, wherein is contain'd Oleson infirmorum, with a Spoon of Silver, and an Acorn in the Top.

Mitres.

" Item, two Mitres both garnished,

Red Chasubles and Copes.

" Imprimis, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with goodly Orphreys before and behind of fine Gold, having behind in the Orphrey the Passion of Christ,

set about with Angels, and lined with green Silk. *Dugd. Vol. 3.*

" Item, a Cope of the same, having in the Back, the Salutation of our Lady, Nativity of Christ, and the Coronation of our Lady, having Apostles and Prophets about the Cope of fine Gold, with many Flowers set with Pearl, and lined with green Silk.

" Item, one Chasuble of red Velvet, with Roses and Flowers of Gold wrought in the same, having goodly Orphreys, having in the Back, the Salutation of our Lady, and the Meeting of our Lady and St. Elizabeth, with two Tunicles, three Albes, and all their Apparel.

" Item, three Copes of the same Suit.

" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with Roses and Flowers of Gold, having in the Back a Cross of Cloth of Baudekin, with two Tunicles and three Albes, and all their Apparel. *Ex dono Domini Johannis Longland olim Epif. Lincoln.*

" Item, one Cope of the same Suit, *Ex dono ejusdem Epif. Longland.*

" Item, a Chasuble of red Baudekin, with a Cross in the Back, having a Crucifix, Mary and John, and the Father over the Crucifix, and under the Crucifix Mary Magdalen and St. Thomas of Inde, with two Tunicles, three Albes and all their Apparel. *Ex dono dicti Epif. Longland.*

" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with a Cross of Cloth of Gold, having written in the Cross, *Orate pro anima Willielmi Skelton quondam thesaurarii Lincolnienfis*, with two Tunicles, three Albes, and all their Apparel, lacking one for an Ammes Kercheit.

" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with Katherine Wheels of Gold, with two Tunicles and three Albes with all their Apparel.

" Item, three Copes of the same Suit.

" Item, four Copes of red Velvet upon Satten, with Katherine Wheels of Gold, with Orphreys, having Images and Stars.

" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, with a Cross on the Back, having a Picture of Christ upon the Cross, and over the Picture the Holy Ghost, and two Angels censuring, with many Angels and Flowers of Gold upon the Chasuble, and two Tunicles with Albes.

" Item, two Copes of the same Suit, of the which one hath three Bells of Gold on the Back, another an Orphrey of blue Velvet, with Flowers embroidered.

" Item, a Chasuble of red Velvet, having in the Cross upon the Back, a Vernacle set in a Garland of green Silk, with two Tunicles, three Albes and all their Apparel.

" Item, two Copes of the same Suit, one of them having in the Morse the Holy Lamb, and the other hath in the Morse a Lion of Gold.

" Item, a Chasuble of red Baudekin, with Orphreys of Gold, with Leopards powdered with black Troyfoils, and two Tunicles and three Albes of the same Suit, with all their Apparel.

" Item, thirteen fair Copes of the same Suit, every of them having three Wheels of Silver in the Hoods.

" Item, fourteen Copes of red Tinsel, with Orphreys of Gold, with Arms of Bishop Smith in the Morse, *Ex dono ejusdem Episcopi.*

" Item, a Chasuble of red Baudekin, with Flowers of Gold and Silk upon it, and in the Cross the Trinity, and under other Images, with two Tunicles, three Albes and all the Apparel.

" Item, one Cope of the same Suit.

" Item,

Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag. "Item, Three Albes, three Ammes Kerchifs and their Apparels of red Damask, embroidered with one Stoll of the same Sort, and one Pharnel of red Velvet.

"Item, a Chasuble of red Silk, with two Tunicles for Good Friday, lin'd with white.

"Item, two Dalmaticks of red Silk, lined with Linnen Cloth stained.

"Item, a Cope of Crimson Velvet, of precious Cloth of Gold, with Images in the Orphrey, having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, and having a Morfe changed.

"Item, ten Copes of red Cloth of Gold of one Suit, with red Roses, of the Gift of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, with his Arms in their Morfes.

"Item, a fair Cope of Cloth of Gold, with a goodly Orphrey, having in the Hood the Salutation of our Lady, *Ex dono Epif. Longland.*

"Item, four Copes of red Velvet, with Roses white, and Leaves of Gold; of the which, one hath a better Orphrey than the other, with the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, the other three having Scutcheons in the Orphreys.

Purple Chasubles and Copes.

"*Imprimis*, a Chasuble of Damask of Purpur Colour, with a good Orphrey, broidered with Branches and Flowers of Gold, with two Tunicles of the same Suit, lacking Albes.

"Item, three Copes of the same Suit, and of the same Colour, having in their Morfes the Vernacle, with good Orphreys.

"Item, a Cope of Sattin of Purpur Colour, broidered with Images of Kings, Knots and Roses, and Circles of Gold, and two Kings standing in the Hood.

"Item, a Cope of Purpur Colour of Gold, with divers Colours checkered with three square, having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood, and in the Morfe, having this Scripture, *Sententia. Ex dono Johannis Sententia.*

White Chasubles and Copes.

"*Imprimis*, A Chasuble of White Cloth, broidered with Images and Angels of Gold, with costly Orphreys of Gold, having the Trinity in the Back, the Holy Ghost being of Pearl, and also divers Pearls in the other Images, with two Tunicles of the same Suit, without Pearls, and three Albes, and three Ammeses, with their Apparel; the Stoll is differing, of the Gift of one John Wellborne, some time Treasurer.

"Item, A Cope of White of the same Suit, with Pearls and Stones in the Orphreys behind and before, many little Stones wanting; of the Gift of the said John Wellborne.

"Item, One Chasuble of Cloth of Silver, with a goodly Crofs of Gold, having a Picture of Christ on the Crofs, the Father and the Holy Ghost garnished about with Crimson Velvet and Gold, with two Tunicles and three Albes, three Ammeses, with their Apparel, *Ex dono Epif. Longland.*

"Item, One Cope of the same Suit, *Ex dono ejusdem.*

"Item, A Chasuble of White Damask, broidered with Flowers of Gold, having a Picture of Christ on the Crofs, Mary and John, and two Angels censing, two Tunicles, with three Albes, and their Apparel.

296 "Item, Four Copes of White Damask, with broidered Flowers of Gold, having Orphreys of

Blue Velvet, with Flowers of Gold embroidered. Da
"Item, A Chasuble of White Cloth of Gold, Vol
broidered about with White Roses and Red, ha- Pa
ving a costly Orphrey, and in the middle of the
Crofs an Image of our Lady, and on the left part
three Kings, and on the right part, two Shepherds
and one Angel, with this Scripture, *Gloria in ex-*
cellis, and two Tunicles, and three Albes and all
their Apparel.

"Item, Two Copes of the same Suit of White Cloth of Gold, with costly Orphreys set with Images and Tabernacles, and Pearls, either of them; having in the Morfe a Lamb set with Pearl within a Knot, and four Mitres, in the Hood the Coronation of our Lady.

"Item, One Cope of White Damask embroidered with Flowers of Silk of divers Colours, having in the Back J. H.

"Item, Four Copes of White Damask, embroidered with Flowers of Gold, whereof two have in their Morfes J. C. One of the other hath on the Morfe O. L. And the fourth hath in the Morfe W. T.

"Item, An old Cope of White Silk, broidered with Troyfoils of Gold.

"Item, One old Cope of White Silk, having an Orphrey of Green Velvet, with Images set.

"Item, One Cope used to be worn on St. Mark's Day, paned with White, Red, and Black Silk, with a good Orphrey.

"Item, Two Copes broidered with Gold upon Hemp, with divers Stories of the Passion of divers Saints, one of them having an Orphrey of Yellow and Red Velvet, and Lions of Silver; and the other having Blue Velvet and Yellow, set with Mulletts.

Blue Chasubles and Copes.

"*Imprimis*, one Chasuble and two Tunicles of Blue Tissue Velvet, with three Albes, wanting their Apparel.

"Item, one Cope of the same Suit, having in the Hood, *Vox Domini super aquas.*

"Item, two good Copes of blue Tissue, with Orphreys of red Cloth of Gold, wrought with Branches and Leaves of Velvet; of the Gift of John Chadworth Bishop of Lincoln.

"Item, a Chasuble of the same Suit, with two Tunicles, three Albes, lacking the Apparel.

"Item, a Chasuble of Cloth of Tissue, with Orphreys of Needle-work, having written in the Back, *Orate pro anima Magistri Richardi Smith, Vicarii de Wicksworth.*

"Item, a Cope of the same Suit, with Scripture in the Hood, *Orate pro anima Magistri Richardi Smith, quondam Vicarii de Wicksworth.*

"Item, a Chasuble with two Tunicles of blue Tissue, with good Orphreys of Needle-work, *Ex dono Magistri Johannis Coke, Archid. Lincoln.*

"Item, four Copes of the same Suit, with Orphreys of Needle-work, having in the Morfes these Letters I and C. *Ex dono dicti Johannis.*

"Item, a Chasuble of blue Damask, with a good Orphrey, ornate with Mitres and Crowns in the Orphrey, with two Tunicles and three Albes, one of the Albes wanting his Apparel.

"Item, two Tunicles of blue Sattin, broidered upon with Flowers of Gold, having Orphreys of red Sattin set with Flowers.

"Item, one Cope of blue Velvet, having an Orphrey set with Images; and in the Back an Image of our Lady, with Angels and Stars of Gold, and in the Hood the Trinity.

"Item,

"Item, two Copes of blue Velvet, one brodered with Flowers of Gold, having an Orphrey of red Velvet, and in the Hood, Christ sitting in Judgment, with Souls under him. And the other brodered with Angels and Flowers, and on the Back, the Assumption of our Lady, and in the Hood the Trinity.

"Item, two Copes of blue Velvet, with Orphreys of red Velvet, wrought upon Gold.

Green Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Cope of green Damask, with a goodly Orphrey of Needle-work set with Images, having in the Hood a Story concerning the Passion of Christ, *Ex dono Episc. Atwater.*

"Item, a Chasuble of the same, with two Tunicles and three Albes, with all their Apparel, *Ex dono Willielmi Atwater Episc. Lincoln.*

"Item, a Chasuble of green Baudekin, with two Tunicles, with a good Orphrey of Needle-work, with a Crucifix, Mary and John, and the Father above, with the three Albes and their Apparel, *Ex dono Johannis Walteram Episc. Sarum.*

"Item, one Cope of green Cloth of Gold, with Images and Angels of Jeffe, having the Coronation of our Lady in the Hood.

"Item, one Cope of green Cloth of Gold, with a goodly Orphrey, having in the Hood the Salutation of our Lady; and in the nether part of the Hood this Scripture, *Ex dono Willielmi Smith, Archidiaconi Lincolnensis.*

"Item, two Copes of green Velvet, having the Assumption of our Lady in the Back, with Angels and Flowers embroidered, and in their Hoods the Trinity, in their Morles these Letters T. S. *Ex dono Domini Thome Claydon Vicarii Choralis.*

"Item, a Cope of green Velvet embroidered with Lillies, with an Orphrey of blue Velvet upon Gold.

"Item, an old Cope of green Velvet, with an Orphrey of blue Velvet upon Gold.

Black Chasubles and Copes.

"Imprimis, a Chasuble of black Velvet with Flowers of Gold and Silk embroidered, also a good Orphrey of Needle-work, with Images of the Holy Ghost, the Crucifix, our Lady, with other Images, with two Tunicles and three Albes, with the Apparel.

"Item, a Chasuble of black Velvet, with Orphreys of red Velvet, with two Tunicles and three Albes, and all their Apparel, wanting a Fanel.

"Item, a Cope of black Velvet with a good Orphrey, having in the Hood an Image of our Lady and her Son.

"Item, two Copes of black Satten with Orphreys of red Damask, brodered with Flowers of Gold, having in the Back Souls rising to their Doom, either of them having in their Hood, an Image of our Saviour sitting upon the Rainbow, *Ex dono Domini Willielmi Cask Capellani.*

Silk Cloths for the High Altar.

"Imprimis, a costly Cloth of Gold for the High Altar upon principal Feasts, having in the midst Images of the Trinity, of our Lady, four Evangelists, four Angels about the Trinity, with Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Virgins, with many other Images, having a Frontlet of Cloth of Gold with Scriptures, and a Linnen Cloth affixed to the same.

"Item, Another Cloth of Gold, having in the midst the Coronation of our Lady, with many Vol. 3. Angels on every Side with Organs and Trumpets, Pag. and Apostles, and many other divers Images, with a Frontlet powdered with Croffes of Gold.

"Item, a White Crofs of Damask brodered with Flowers of Gold, having an Image of the Assumption of our Lady in the midst, with this Scripture at her Foot, *Ex dono Johannis Crosby The-saurarii Lincoln.* with an Image of St. John Baptiff on the Right Hand, and an Image of St. Katherine on the Left Hand, with one Linnen Cloth affix'd to the same.

"Item, one Cloth of black Velvet with a Fringe, embroidered with Flowers of Silk and Gold, having in the midst a Pane of green Satten, and in the same a Picture of Christ on the Crofs, and Mary and John, with a Canvas Cloth affix'd to the same.

"Item, a Cloth of red Silk with Birds of Gold, and one Linnen Cloth affixed to the same.

"Item, a Cloth of white Sarfenet with a Fringe full of Drops of red Silk, having a Crofs in the midst of red Silk, with a Canvas Cloth sowed to the same.

"Item, a white stained Cloth of Damask Silk for the Sepulchre, with the Passion and Resurrection of our Lord.

"Item, a Canopy of changeable Silk to be born over the Sacrament in Procession.

These Inventories taken from the *Monasticon* as they are there in *English*, show what great Wealth there was in this Church of *Lincoln*, before the ravaging of the same by King *Henry VIII.* and others after his Example, and how little remain'd under King *Edward VI.* and *Philip and Mary*, which small Parcel was afterwards soon squander'd under Queen *Elizabeth.* Enough of this, which may serve as a Specimen to judge of what was in all other Churches; let us now proceed to what remains to be added concerning this Cathedral out of other Authors.

According to *Heylin*, the Bishoprick of *Lincoln* Originally was divided into two Diocesess, being those of *Dorchester*, now a small Village seven Miles from *Oxford*, and *Sidnacester*, in the County of *Lincoln*, as *Cambden* thinks, for it is now entirely lost. Of this Bishoprick of *Sidnacester*, *Godwin* also makes mention, but it was in a little time united to *Dorchester*, and thence remov'd to *Lincoln.* *Godwin* adds, that one *Simon de Buonston* has writ, that this Cathedral See was once planted at *Buckelsworth*; which Place not being known, *Le Neve* makes a *Quere*, whether it might not be *Biggleswade* in *Bedfordshire.* In this all agree, that it was the Bishoprick of the greatest extent, as containing that which now belongs to the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Salisbury*, *Oxford*, *Bristol*, *Wells*, *Lichfield*, *Chester* and *Exeter*; and this Prelate was call'd Bishop of the *West Saxons*, tho' he had under him also the *Mercians.*

The Cathedral here is of no longer standing than since the removal of the Bishop's See hither from *Dorchester*, the Church before, built by *Paulinus* Archbishop of *York*, having been before ruin'd. *Remigius*, who, as has been said, remov'd the See hither, built his own Cathedral, which being afterwards burnt, was repair'd by Bishop *Alexander*; but *Hugh of Burgundy* began, and his Successors finish'd the Church that is now standing, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and *All Saints.*

Of the Alterations of this Diocese we shall take Notice under the several Bishops. It is still the largest Diocese in the Kingdom, containing the

N n n n

whole

Dugd. whole Counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Vol. 3. Bedford, Buckingham, and Part of Herefordshire, where- in are 1255 Parishes, whereof 577 are Improprations, for Government whereof there are 6 Archdeacons, viz. of Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Buckingham, Stow and Huntingdon. The Bishoprick is valu'd at 894 l. 10 s. 1 d. in the King's Books. It has yielded to the Church 3 Saints; to Rome 1 Cardinal; to the Realm of England 6 Lords Chancellors, and 1 Lord Treasurer, and 1 Lord Keeper; 4 Chancellors to the University of Oxford, and 2 to Cambridge. For the more clearness, the Bishops of each Place shall be set severally as in Heylin.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of SIDNACESTER.

- 1 **E** Adbed, was plac'd here in the Year 678, his Diocese being Part of that of Dorchester.
- 2 Ethelwin, 679.
- 3 Edgar, 701.
- 4 Kinebert, by venerable Bede call'd Embert, who also says he was by him considerably assisted in writing of his Ecclesiastical History, and having known him so well, must also have best known his true Name.
- 5 Alwigh, 733.
- 6 Eadulph I, 751.
- 7 Ceolulf, 767.
- 8 Unwona, 784, (Heylin) Godwin mentions him not.)
- 9 Eadulf II, 786. After whose Death, says Heylin, this Church being a long time Vacant, was joyn'd to Dorchester in Oxfordshire.

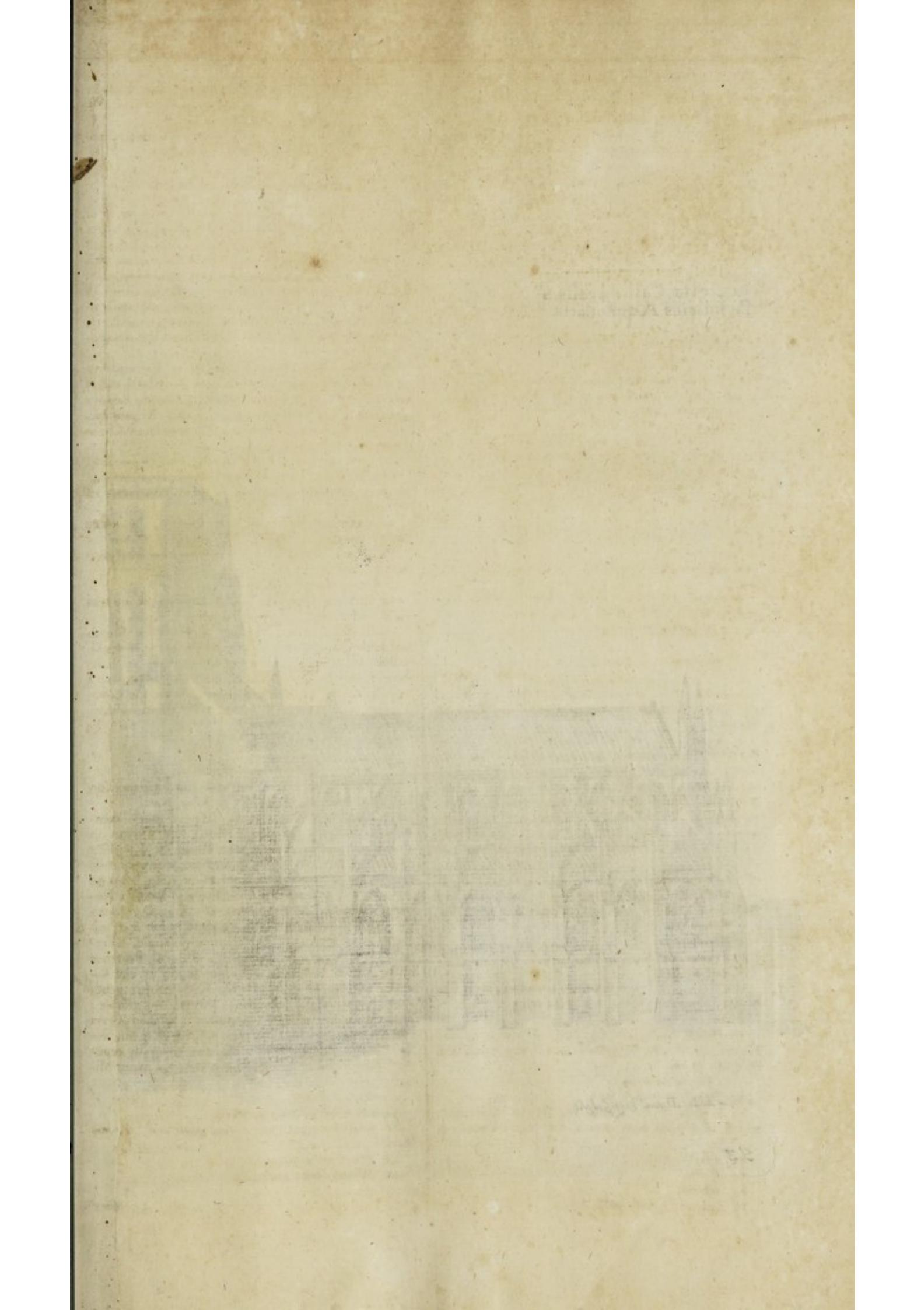
Bishops of DORCHESTER.

- 1 Birinus, 635. He converted the West Saxons and their King Kingilsus, who appointed Dorchester for his See.
 - 2 Agilbert, 650. In his Time Kenwalch, King of the West Saxons, divided this great Diocese into two Parts, leaving the one to this Prelate, and appointing the other, whose Name was Wina, his See at Winchester. After which for a long time there were no Bishops at Dorchester, but those of Winchester govern'd the whole See; and during this Interval, Oswy, King of Mercia, erected another Episcopal See at Lichfield. After this Interruption the next Bishop of Dorchester was
 - 3 Totta, or Tortelm, who being made the first Bishop of Leicester, soon after remov'd to Dorchester.
 - 4 Edbert, 764.
 - 5 Werenbert.
 - 6 Unwona, or Unwona, 786.
 - 7 Retbun, 814.
 - 8 Aldred, 861, or according to others, 851, said to have been depriv'd of his Bishoprick.
 - 9 Ceolred, 873.
 - 10 Halard, appointed by King Alfred one of the Guardians of the Kingdom against the Danes, and dy'd an. 897.
- The See vacant.
- 11 Ceolulf, or Kennulf, 905.
 - 12 Leofwin, under whom the See of Sidnacester, which had been long vacant, was again united to Dorchester.
 - 13 Ailnoth, 960.
 - 14 Afcwin.
 - 15 Alshelm.
 - 16 Eadnoth I, slain by the Danes.

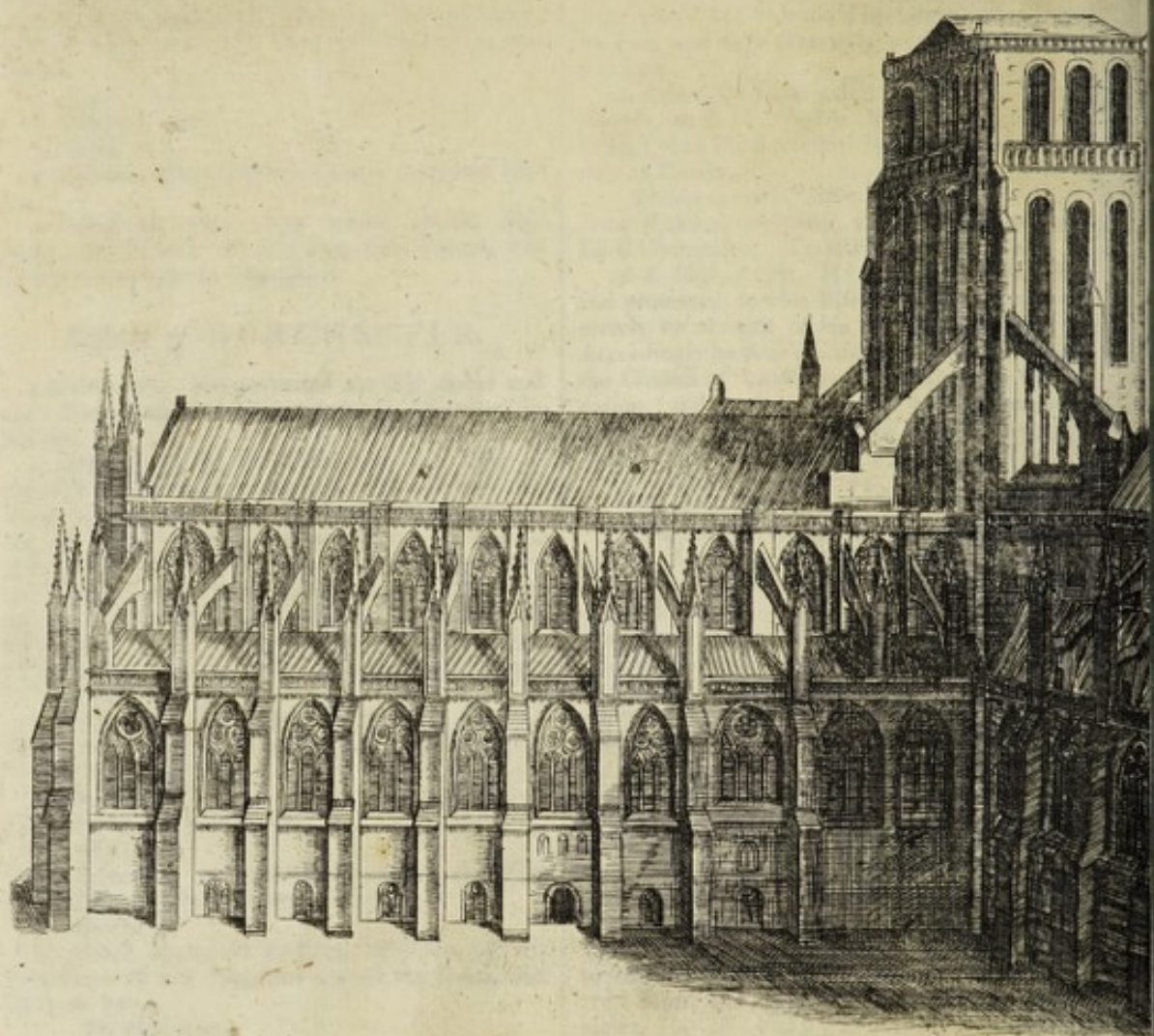
- 17 Eadherick, 1016.
- 18 Eadnoth II, built the Church of our Lady at Stow.
- 19 Ulf, a Norman, 1052.
- 20 Wulfin, or Wulfin, 1053, whose Successor Remigius remov'd the See to Lincoln, as follows.

Bishops of LINCOLN.

- 21 S. Remigius, prefer'd to the Bishoprick of Dorchester by King William the Conqueror, an. 1070. it being ordain'd in a Synod held at London, that all Bishops Sees should be in considerable Places, this Prelate remov'd his from Dorchester to Lincoln, then said to have been one of the most populous Cities in England. There he built a Cathedral, and constituted 21 Canons, all Persons of Learning and Piety. Of this more has been said before from the Monasticon.
 - 22 Robert Bloet, 1092, he added 21 Prebends to those he found in his Church, and perform'd many noble Acts of Religion and Charity; and yet Bale has endeavour'd groundlessly to blast his Reputation, as others have done from him. He was Lord Chancellor of England.
 - 23 Alexander, 1123, he was also Lord Chancellor, and repair'd and beautify'd his Church almost ruin'd by Fire, and was otherwise a great Benefactor to the same.
 - 24 Robert, by some call'd de Querceto, by others Chesuto, or Robert Chesney, he bought a House for himself and his Successors in London, and built another at Lincoln.
- The See vacant 17 Years.
- 25 Walter de Constantii, 1183, Heylin says, he was Lord Chancellor. Translated hence to Roan.
 - 26 S. Hugh, 1186. He was a Carthusian Monk, and promoted to this Bishoprick by King Henry II. merely on account of his known Sanctity of Life. Accordingly he prov'd a most religious Prelate, built the Church of Lincoln now standing from the Foundation, and perform'd many other great Actions, besides the Miracles reported of him, as may be seen in Matth. Paris.
 - 27 William of Blois, 1203.
- The See vacant 3 Years. (Heylin.)
- 28 Hugh Wallis, 1209, he was Lord Chancellor, and noted for his Disloyalty to King John.
 - 29 Robert Grossthead, 1235. He is much commended for his Learning, Zeal, and Fervor in Preaching, and is said to have struggled vigorously against the Incroachments of the Pope, who was then Innocent IV. Matthew Paris writes of him, That he was an open Reprover of the Pope and King, a Rebuker of Prelates, a Corrector of Monks, a Director of Priests, an Instructor of the Clergy, a Maintainer of Scholars, a Preacher to the People, a Persecutor of Incontinent Persons, a diligent Searcher of Scripture, a Mauler and Contemtor of the Romans. At the Table of Bodily Refreshment generous, bountiful and courteous, cheerful and affable; but at the Spiritual Table devout, apt to shed Tears and contrite. In his Pontifical Charge diligent, venerable and indefatigable. He was generally reputed a Saint, and reported to have wrought many Miracles.
 - 30 Henry Lexington, 1254.
 - 31 Benedikt de Gravesend, 1258.
 - 32 Oliver Sutton, 1280, a very good and virtuous Man.
 - 33 John Aldbery, 1300.
 - 34 Thomas Beake, 1319.



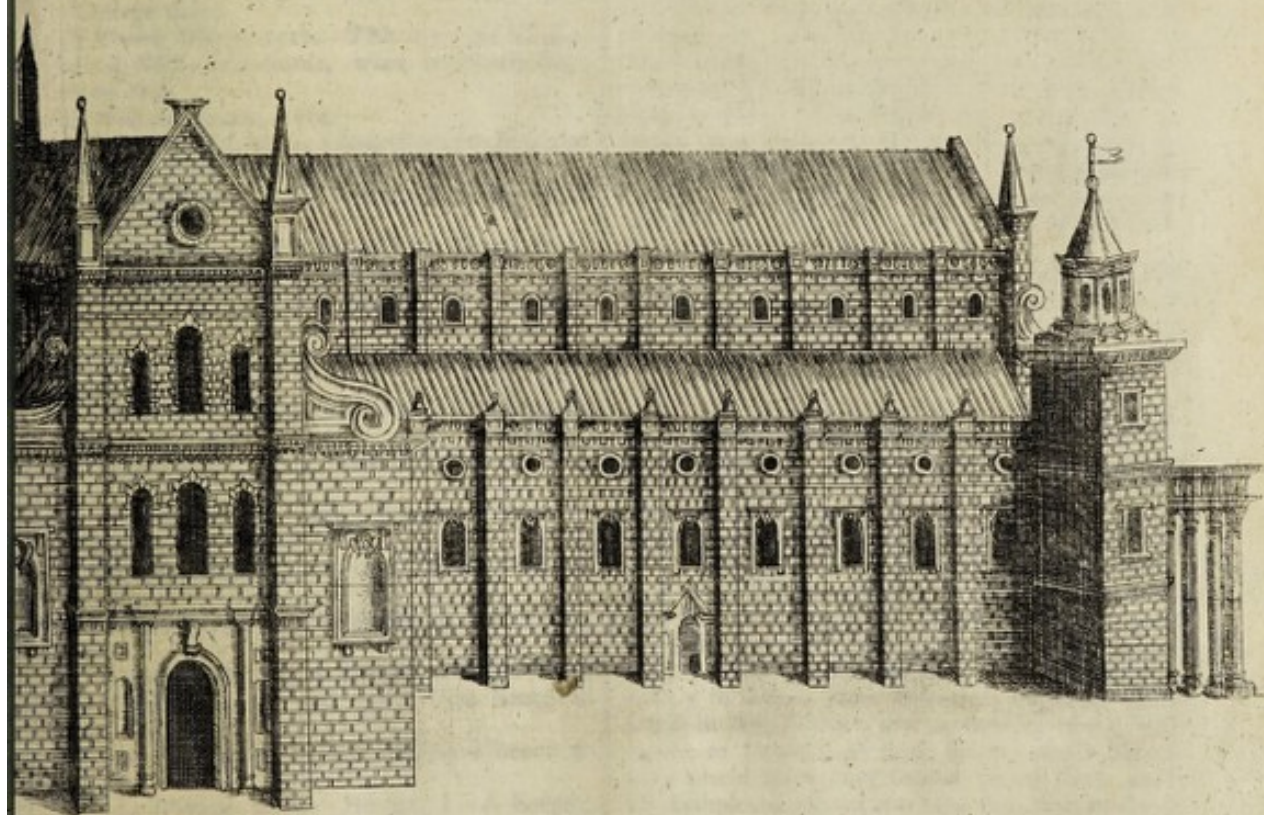
Ecclesiæ Cathedralis. s^t
Pavli facies Aquilonaris.

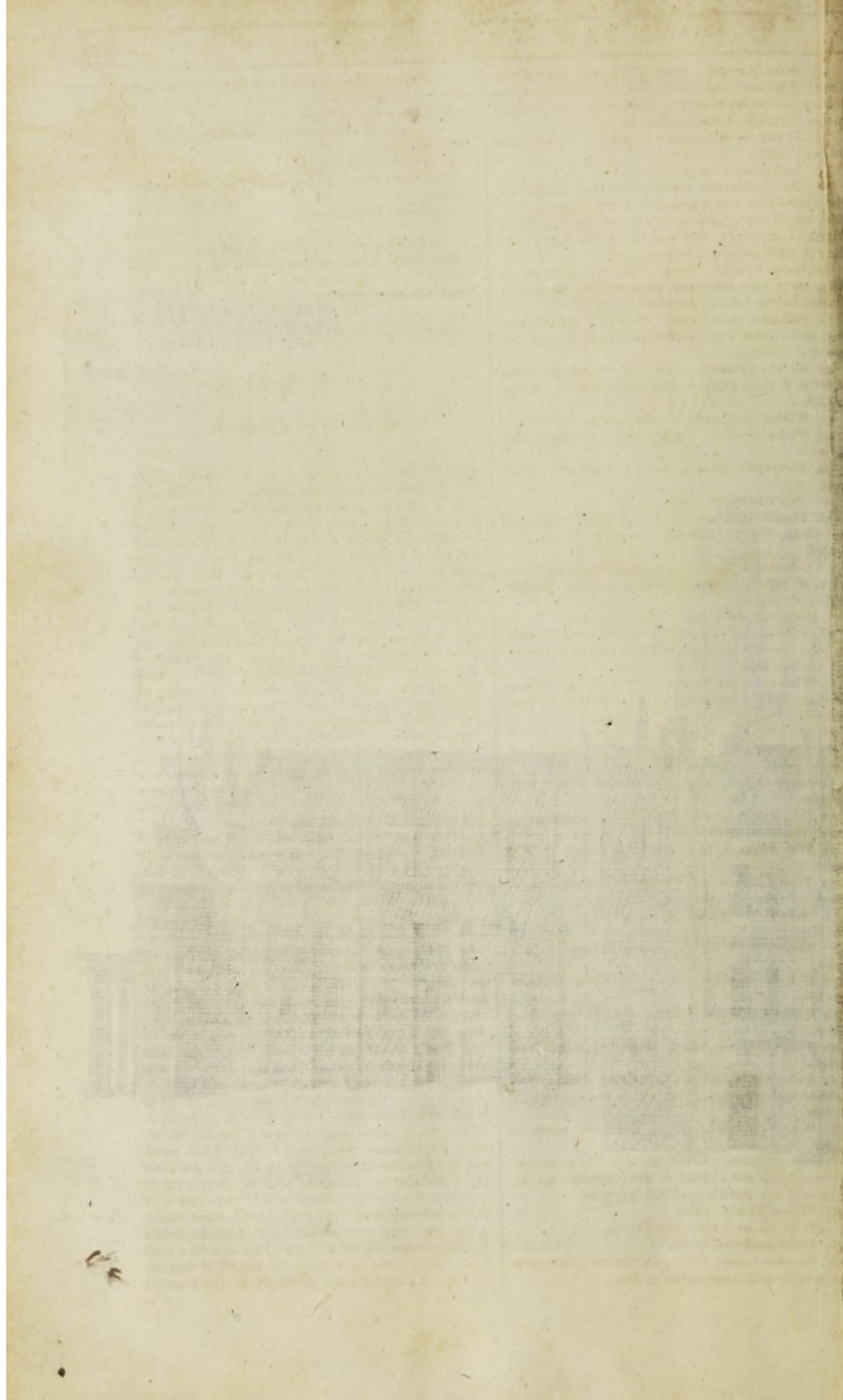


D. Daniell King sculpit

The North Prospect of y^e Cathedral
Church of S^t Paul in London.

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35 *Henry Burwast*, 1320. He was successively Lord Treasurer and Chancellor, branded with the Infamy of having been a covetous Man, and disloyal to his Sovereign King *Edward the 2d*.

36 *Thomas le Beck*, 1341; call'd a famous and worthy Clerk.

37 *John Sanwell*, 1351.

38 *John Buckingham*, 1363. He was Keeper of the Privy Seal, and translated by the Pope to *Lichfield*, which he would not accept of, but became a Monk at *Canterbury*, and was one of the first Founders of the Bridge at *Rocheſter*.

39 *Henry Beaufort*, 1397. He was Brother to King *Henry the 4th*, and translated to *Wincheſter*; known by the Name of the rich Cardinal.

40 *Philip Repington*, 1405. A Man of great Learning, and a good Poet, and made Cardinal of *St. Nerens* and *Achilleus*.

41 *Richard Flemming*, 1420. He caus'd the Bones of *Wickliffe* to be burnt, and founded *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*.

42 *William Grey*, 1431; translated from *London*.

43 *William Anwick*, 1436; translated hither from *Norwich*.

44 *Marmaduke Lunley*, 1450; translated hither from *Carlisle*.

45 *John Chadworth*, 1452.

46 *Thomas Rotberam*, 1471, was Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of *Cambridge*, translated hither from *Rocheſter*.

47 *John Russell*, 1480, Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of *Oxford*, a Man of great Learning, Wisdom and Goodness.

The See vacant 5 Years. (Heylin.)

48 *William Smith*, 1495, translated hence from *Lichfield*, was Chancellor of *Oxford*, and built *Brazenoſe College* there.

49 *Thomas Wolsey*, 1512. This was the famous Cardinal *Wolsey* afterwards, when translated from hence to *York*.

50 *William Atwater*, 1514.

51 *John Longland*, 1521, Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Confessor to King *Henry the 8th*.

52 *Henry Holbech*, 1547, translated hither from *Rocheſter*.

53 *John Teyler*, 1552; depriv'd by Queen *Mary*, and dy'd immediately.

54 *John White*, 1554; translated hence to *Wincheſter*.

55 *Thomas Watson*, 1557; depriv'd by Queen *Elizabeth*.

56 *Nicholas Bullingham*, 1559; translated hence to *Worceſter*.

57 *Thomas Couper*, 1570, translated hence to *Wincheſter*.

58 *William Wickham*, 1584; translated hence to *Wincheſter*.

59 *William Chaderton*, 1594; translated hither from *Cheſter*.

60 *William Barlow*, 1608, translated hither from *Rocheſter*.

61 *Richard Nyle*, 1613; translated hither from *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, and again from hence to *Durham*.

62 *George Monntain*, 1617; translated hence to *London*.

63 *John Williams*, 1621. He was Lord Keeper, and translated from hence to *York*; famous for his ſiding with the Rebels against King *Charles I*.

64 *Thomas Wynniff*, 1642.

The See vacant 6 Years (Le Neve.)

65 *Robert Sanderſon*, 1660.

66 *Benjamin Lancy*, 1663; translated hither from *Peterborough*, and hence again to *Ely*.

67 *William Fuller*, 1667; translated hither from *Limerick* in *Ireland*.

68 *Thomas Barlow*, 1675.

69 *Thomas Tunison*, 1691; translated hence to *Canterbury*.

70 *James Gardiner*, 1694.

71 *William Wake*, 1705; translated hence to *Canterbury*.

72 *Edmund Gibson*, 1715.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Gules, two Lions paſſant gardant Or, in a chief Azure, our Lady ſitting with her Babe, Crown and Scepter of the Second.

LONDON

Cathedral Church.

IN the Year of Grace, 185, at the Request of *Lu-Dugd.*
cins, King of the greater Britain, now call'd *Eng-Vol. 3.*
land, *Faganus* and *Damianus*, two prime Doctors, were Page
sent to him by Pope *Eleutherius*, to bring the said 298
King and his People to the Unity of the Christian
Faith; to consecrate the Temples, which had been
dedicated to fundry false Gods, to the Honour of the
one Sovereign and true God; and to regulate the
several Congregations. Those Men, being directed
by the Holy Spirit of Truth, erected three Metro-
politan Sees in the three then principal Cities of the
Kingdom of Britain, to the Praise and Honor of
one God in Trinity, to which they subjected many
Bishopricks. The first See was that of *London*, to
which were subjected *Logria* and *Cornal*, which Pro-
vinces are divided by the River *Severn* from *Cambria*,
that is, *Wales*. The second See was at *York*, to
which were subjected *Deyra* and *Albania*, that is,
Scotland, which the great River *Humber* divides from
Logria. The third See was in the City of *Caeleons*
upon *Usk*, to which *Wales* was subject, which is di-
vided by the *Severn* from *Logria*.

Thus *London* was the first See, which had the first
Dignity of Primacy for the space of 419 Years, till
St. Augustin, sent by Pope *Gregory*, in the Year 604,
translated the Metropolitan Dignity to *Canterbury*; after which *Mellitus* was the first Bishop of *London*.

The Letter from Pope *Gregory* to this Bishop *Mel-
litus*, to be seen in the *Monasticon*, directs, That the
Idol Temples should not be destroy'd, but only the
Idols that were in them; that Holy Water should
be made, the Temples sprinkled therewith, Altars
erected, and Relicks orderly plac'd; because if they
were well built, it was necessary to convert them
from the Worship of Devils to the Service of the
true God; to the end the People might the more
cordially concur to them, when they knew the true
God. And in regard that many Oxen us'd to be sa-
crific'd to Devils, some Solemnity ought to be al-
low'd in lieu thereof; and on the Day of the Dedi-
cation, or Festivals of those Saints, whose Relicks
were plac'd there, they were to set up Tents about
the Temples converted into Churches, and celebrate
the Solemnity with religious Feasting; so that Beasts
should not be sacrific'd to the Devil, but slain to be
eaten, praising God: Thus to attract them by de-
grees, because it was impossible at once to reduce
hardned People; even as those who ascend to a high
Place, do not leap up at once, but ascend by degrees.
For this he alledges the Example of the *Israelites*,
who

Dugd. who were by God himself commanded to sacrifice
Vol. 3. Beasts to him, as in *Egypt* they had seen done to the
Page. Devils. This Letter is dated in the 19th Year of
 the Reign of the Emperor *Mauricius Tiberius*.

Not far from the City of *Canterbury*, to the East-
 ward, about half way between *St. Martin's Church*
 and the City Walls, was a Temple, where King
Ethelbert and his Nobility had us'd to offer Sacrifice;
 which Temple *Augustin* cleans'd from the Filth of
 Gentilism, and having broken the Idol that stood in
 it, converted the same into a Church, under the In-
 vocation of *St. Pancrasius*; and this was the first
 Church dedicated by *Augustin*.

299 King *Ethelbert*, by his Charter, gave the Land
 call'd *Tillingham* to Bishop *Mellitus*, for the Mainte-
 nance of his Monastery of *St. Paul*, the Doctor of the
 Gentiles.

Pope *Agatho* confirm'd all the Donations made to
 this Monastery of *St. Paul*, and ordain'd that they
 alone should have the choofing of their Bishop.

Here the *Monasticon* gives a long Account of the
 Life of *St. Erkenwald*, Bishop of *London*, the Sub-
 stance whereof is thus: He was brought up from a
 Boy under *St. Mellitus*, the first Bishop; and im-
 proving daily in Piety, instructed his Sister *Adleburga*,
 who became as great a Proficient as himself: And
 then he founded two Monasteries, one for himself
 in *Surrey*, at a Place call'd *Ceroteley* (*Chersey* in all
 likelihood) on the *Thames*; and the other for his
 Sister, at a Place call'd *Berching*, among the *East*
Angles. *Cedde*, Bishop of *London*, dying, *Erkenwald*
 was by universal Consent substituted in his Place.
 He apply'd himself to the Duties of his Charge, and
 led a most pious Life; and being sick, caus'd him-
 self to be carry'd from Place to Place in a Bier,
 preaching the Word of God; and this Bier, after-
 wards kept by his Disciples, is said to have cur'd all
 300 Diseases by only touching it. After his Death a
 great Contention arising between the Monks and
 Nuns of the aforefaid Monasteries by him founded,
 and the Citizens of *London*, each Party claiming a
 Right to his Body; the Decision thereof was, by
 the Advice of one of his Disciples, referr'd to Hea-
 ven; and after offering up their Prayers, the River
Lee, which was before so swell'd that they could not
 pass it, divided its Waters, and afforded them a dry
 Way, as the *Red Sea* had done to the *Israelites*. Thus
 shewing that it was the Will of God that Body
 should be convey'd to *London*; which was accord-
 ingly perform'd with the greatest Solemnity.

301 The Charter of King *Atelstan* confirms to this
 Monastery of *St. Paul*, *London*, the free Possession of
 10 Manfes at *Sandon*, with *Rode*; 8 at *Ardeleage*, now
Yeardeley, with *Luffenbaele*; 10 at *Bylcham*, with *Wicham*;
 8 at *Tinwoldstone*, now *Heybridge*; 10 at *Ranawell*;
 30 at *Eadulfesnes*; 10 at *Dratune*; 8 at *Berne*, and
 302 10 at *Neoldune*, with *Wellefdune*. The same King by
 another Charter confirms all the Privileges granted
 before to the said Monastery, with a Curse on the
 Infringers. King *Eadgar*, for 60 Marks of pure Gold
 receiv'd, gave to this Monastery 15 Manfions at *Na-
 singstock*, free from all earthly Burden. This Grant
 dated 867.

303 *Egelfleda*, King *Edgar's* Queen, gave 4 Hides of
 Land at *Lagefare*, and 2 at *Cochamstede*, confirm'd by
 King *Aethelred*, Father to King *Edward* the Confes-
 sor; who also in another Charter confirm'd all Do-
 nations made by his Predecessors or himself. The
 like was done by King *Cnut*.

304 The same King by another Charter declares, that
 the Priests of *St. Paul* were to enjoy the Privileges of
Sac and *Sor*, *Tol* and *Team*. King *Edward* the Confes-
 sor gave 8 Manfes at *Berlings*, and 5 at *Gingeford*; and
 by another Charter allows them *Sac* and *Sor*.

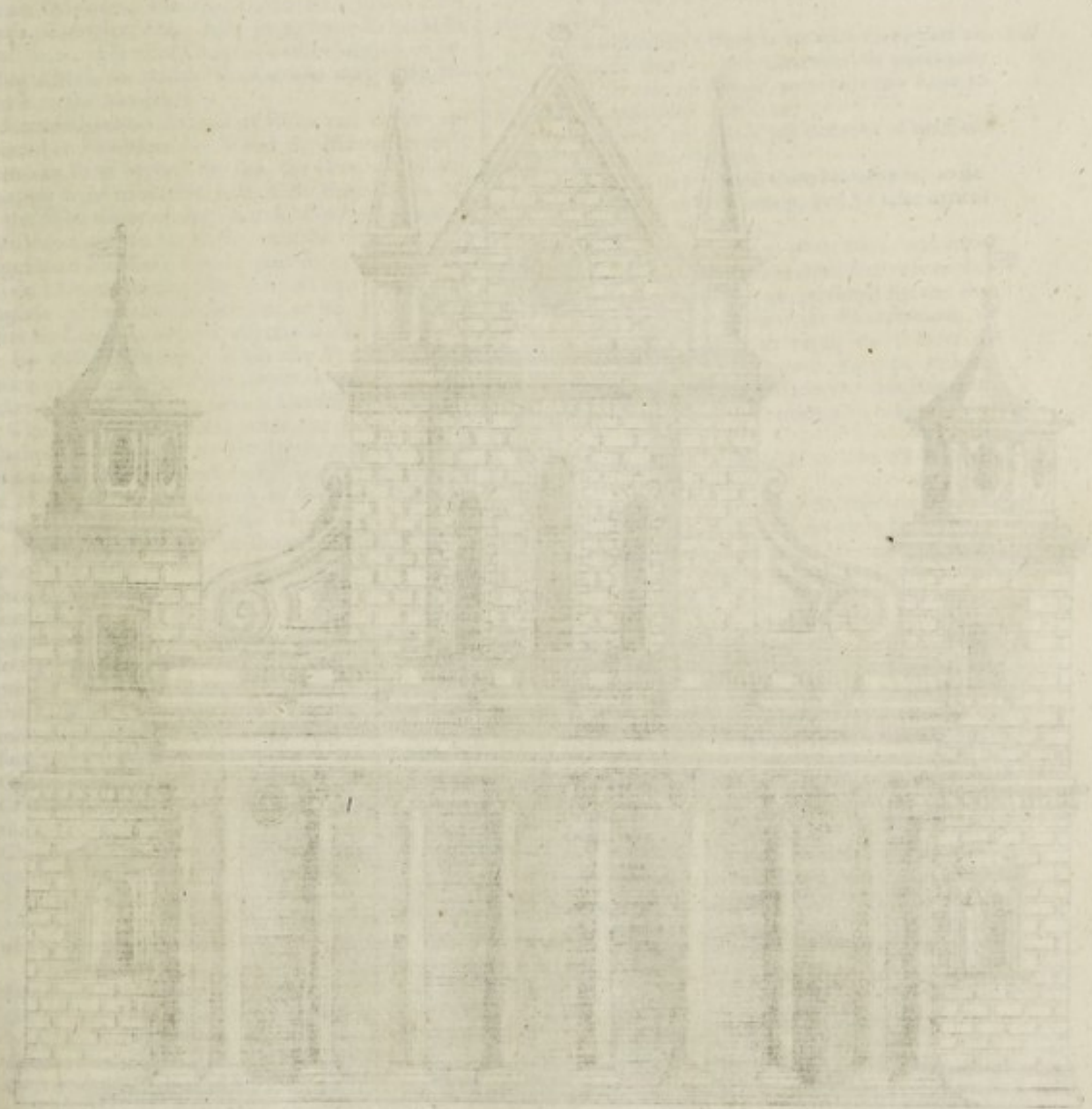
King *William* the Conqueror, by 3 several Char-
 ters, confirm'd the Grants of Lands and Privileges
 made to this Church. The Names of the Lands be-
 longing to it in the Reign of the said King *William*,
 omitting the minute Particulars, were thus: In the
 Hundred of *Osfulvestone*, in *Middlesex*, 5 Hides at *Ful-
 ham*, and 10 Hides at *Draytone*; in *Essex*, in the
 Hundred of ———— *Lea* for a Manor, and half a
 Hide and 30 Acres; in *Oddesey* Hundred, *Saundone* for
 10 Hides; in *Chingeford* Hundred, one Manor and 6
 Hides at *Waltham*; in *Awgre* Hundred, half a Hide
 at *Nortone*, two Manors and 5 Hides, wanting 20
 Acres, at *Nastoke*, one Manor 1 Hide and 40 Acres
 at another *Nastoke*; in *Tendringe* Hundred, one Manor
 and 26 Hides at *Adulvesnaffe*; in *Hidingford* Hundred,
 one Manor and 3 Hides, wanting one Rood, at
Wicham, and one Manor and 5 Hides at *Belebam*; in
Rochefford Hundred, one Manor and 2 Hides, want-
 ing 15 Acres, at *Barlinge*; in *Withbitesfern* Hundred
 one Manor 20 Hides and 6 Acres, at *Tillingham*;
 in *Turrestaple* Hundred, *Tidwoldinton* for 8 Hides and
 for one Manor; in the County of *Hertford*, in *Odde-
 seye* Hundred, *Derdele* for 6 Hides; in *Daneys* Hun-
 dred, *Cadindone* for 10 Hides, and *Kenefworth* for 10
 Hides; in the County of *Surrey*, in *Brithstanes* Hun-
 dred, *Brenes* for 8 Hides.

In the Year 1070, a Synod was held at *St. Paul's*,
London, of Bishops, Abbats, and other religious Per-
 sons, *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, presiding;
 wherein it was decreed, that the Bishops should
 take Place according to the Seniority of their Consec-
 ration; that no Monks should have any thing they
 could call their own; if any were found to possess
 any thing without Leave, and did not repent before
 Death, he was to be deny'd Christian Burial; none
 to marry within the 7th Degree of Affinity; no Si-
 mony to be tolerated; no sort of Divination to be
 practis'd; no Clergyman to sit upon Tryals for Life,
 or shedding of Blood; the Church of *York* to be
 subject to that of *Canterbury*; the Bishoprick of *Dur-
 ham*, and all beyond *Humber*, to the farthest Part of
Scotland, to be under the Archbishop of *York*, who
 then made his Profession of Subjection to Archbishop
Lanfranc in Writing; the said *Lanfranc* declaring, it
 should not prejudice his Successors, who might re-
 quire the said Profession to be made upon Oath.

King *William* the Conqueror ordain'd, That no
 Ecclesiastical Causes should be try'd in the Secular
 Courts; but that all Persons should be oblig'd to
 appear at the Spiritual Courts, when summon'd;
 such as refus'd, to be excommunicated; and if need
 requir'd, the King's Officers, and the Sheriffs, to be
 assisting to the said Court. By another Charter the said
 King granted to *Maurice*, Bishop of *London*, the Castle
 of *Estotesford*, or *Storford*. King *Henry* the First gave
 to this Church so much of the Enclosure of his Castle
 on the South side of the *Thames*, as was requisite
 to enclose the Church-yard, and make a Way without it.
Eustace, Earl of *Bologn*, in the Year 1106, quitted all
 the Title he might have to any Lands belonging to
 the Church of *St. Paul*.

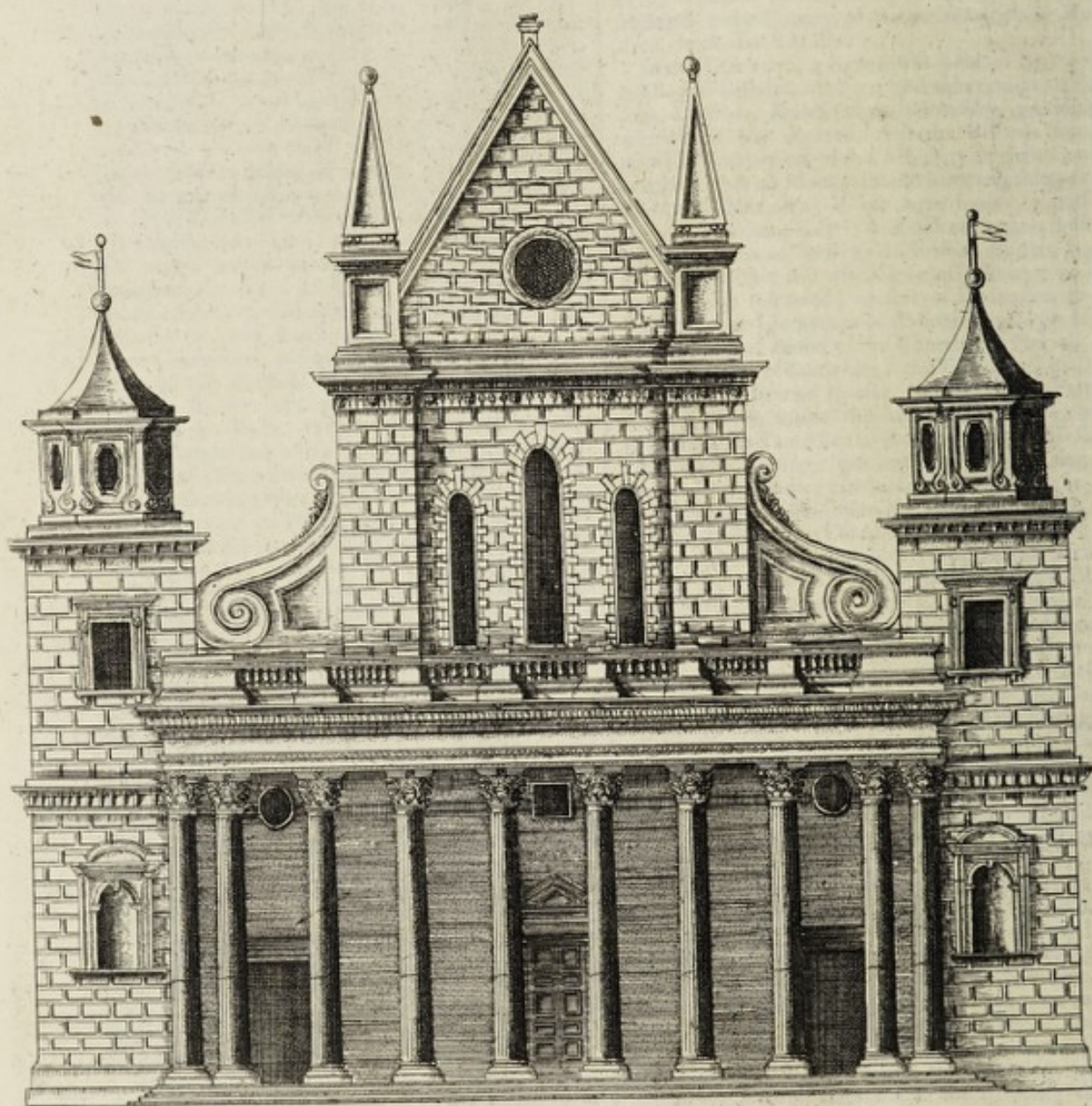
Here the *Monasticon* gives a large Inventory of the
 Particulars in the Treasury of *St. Paul's* Church, in
 the Year 1295, which it is thought fit to omit here
 in regard of its Length, as being 13 Leaves in
 the Original; and because there have been two In-
 ventories of that sort already inserted, the one at
York, translated from the *Latin*, the other at *Lincoln*,
 as copy'd from the *Englifo*. These Inventories shew
 the great Wealth there was in the Churches, which
 prov'd the greatest Inducement for stripping them.
 Yet that all may not be omitted, here follows a Sum-
 mary of the things there particularly mention'd, viz.
 3 Morfes of Gold; 14 of Silver gilt, 3 of Copper
 gilt

The West End Baptist Church
Church of S. Paul



The West Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of S.^t Paul.

*Ecclesie Cathedralis S.
Pauli latus occidentale.*
Page 325.



It, 7 of Wood plated over with Silver, all of them with Stones to a very great Value; 4 Pair of Chalice Sticks, 3 Ampuls, 1 Chrysmatory, 2 Pair of Candlesticks, all these of Silver; a Pair of Crystal Candlesticks; a Silver gilt Ciborium or Cup, with a Cover and a Pix, both Silver gilt, for the Sacrament; 2 Holy Water Pats Silver; 9 Silver censers; 5 Silver Globes, a Plate and a Ship for Rankincense; 6 Basons, all Silver; 11 Silver Crostons; 5 Gold Chalices, 7 of Silver; 11 Books for the Use of the Church, all of them richly bound; 5 Silver Biers, and many Boxes, Trunks and Caskets with Relicks, many of them adorn'd with precious stones, and of great Value; 6 Silver Cups; 4 Horns adorn'd with Silver; 9 Mitres, some of them set with precious Stones, and Gloves for the Bishop also set with Stones; 9 Pair of rich Sandals; 8 Crostiers; 10 rich Cushions; 100 Copes, most or all of them of the most costly Silks, many embroidered, and many of Cloth of Gold and Tissue, besides most curious Needle-work and Imagery; 18 Amices; about 100 Vestments or Chafubles, with proportionable Stoles, Maniples, Tunicks, Dalmaticks, Albes, Corporals, Canopies, &c. Also many more Particulars of all sorts, in several Chapels, and belonging to peculiar Altars, for which the Curious may have recourse to the *Monasticon*.

Here follows an Extract of Rules and Orders appointed to be observ'd. When the Bishop return'd from any Parts beyond the Sea, the Dean and all the Chapter were to receive him with their Copes on, at the West Door of the Church, the Bells ringing; the Dean to be on his Right, and the next Person in Dignity on his Left Hand; and so to conduct him to the Altar, singing the Responfory, *Sancte Paule Apostole*. The same to be done at his first coming after his Consecration, if consecrated elsewhere; and at his first Visitation. Then the Prayers are set down to be said whilst he kneels at the Altar, with other Ceremonies upon several Occasions.

The principal Persons, after the Bishop, in the Cathedral of London, are the Dean, the Archdeacon of London, the Archdeacon of Essex, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Archdeacon of Colchester, the Treasurer, the Praecentor, and the Chancellor.

All the Canons are to be summon'd to the electing of a Dean, who is to be confirm'd by the Bishop, if there be no canonical Objection; who is also, if present, to lead him to the Altar, and after Prayer to install him; or in the Absence of the Bishop, this is to be done by the Person of the greatest Dignity then present. Next he is to be conducted to his Seat in the Chapter House, and all the Canons are to promise him canonical Obedience, and he to swear the same to the Bishop. The Dean is to be the first Canon, and a Priest; to reside constantly at his Church; to serve and defend the same. His Authority extends over all that belong to the said Church, whom he is to reprove and correct, if requisite; and he is to take place of all.

A Subdean is to be chosen by the Dean, with the consent of the Chapter, who is to supply the Place of the Dean in his Absence.

Two of the lesser Canons are to be chosen by the Dean and Chapter, who are call'd, *Cardinals of the Choir*; and their Business is to observe all Faults and Neglects committed in the Choir, and to return the same. They are also to administer the Sacraments, to attend the Sick, and bury the Dead.

The Treasurer is to keep all that belongs to the Church.

The Sacrist is under the Treasurer, to be found by him, and to take an Oath to exercise his Office faithfully. He is to open the Church Door, to see

that all things be clean and decent, &c.

Dugd.

The Vergers, being 3 in number, are to be always attending, not by turns, but all together, to open the Church Doors, to see that no Disorders be committed, and to be subject to the Sacrist. Their Places never to be sold.

The Vergers Servants are to clean the Church, ring the Bells, blow the Organs, and do all other mean Offices.

The Chanter is to assign every one his Part to sing, and to see it duly perform'd.

The Succentor does the same under the Chanter.

The Singing-Master is appointed by the Chanter, to teach the Boys and others.

The Chancellor is Scribe of the Chapter, keeps their Seal, and all School Masters in London are subject to him.

The Master of Grammar is to teach the Boys, and to supply the Place of the Chancellor in his Absence.

The Subscribe is to register all the Acts and other memorable things relating to the Church.

One of the greater Residentiary Canons is to be appointed to have an eye over the Chamberlain and the Pantler.

The Chamberlain's Duty is to take care, that all the Revenues due to the Chamber be punctually paid; and in case of failure, to report the same to the Canon appointed over him.

The Collector is to give a just Account of his Collection to the Chamberlain.

The Pantler is to see good Corn brought in, to deliver to every Canon his Portion, and to take care of all that relates to the Pantry.

The Almoner ought to be a pious Man, and compassionate towards the Poor, and his Business to distribute the Alms according as appointed by the Donors; and if any Poor die near the Church-yard, to bury them gratis. He is to breed up 8 Boys of towardly Disposition, and honest Parents, to have them instructed in Good Manners, Singing, and Learning; and to receive nothing for admitting of them.

The Surveyor of the Works is to see all kept in Repair.

There are to be 30 Canons of St. Paul's, according to the ancient Institution, who formerly liv'd a regular Life, as the Name of Canons imports, and daily serv'd the Church; but in Process of Time that declin'd, and they began to love the World above God, and drop away one after another, living absent from their Church, and only retaining the Name and Title of Canons. They were at first call'd Regular, and afterwards began to be stil'd Secular Canons, by which Name they are still dishonour'd. The few Canons that remain'd, oblig'd themselves by Oath always to reside at the Church. Hence came the Title of Residentiaries in Cathedral Churches; and these are the Dean's true Brethren, who continually serve God in their Church. These Residentiaries at first liv'd piously and religiously; but even they, in process of time, forsaking the Divine Service, and seeking nothing but their own Interest: Hereupon some Bishops and Deans prescrib'd Laws and Statutes for reducing of them to good Discipline; all which Dean John Collet collected out of the Statute Book, and committed to Writing; of which we shall speak below, after having said something of the ancient Statutes of the Church.

A Canon, having the Bishop's Nomination, is admitted by the Dean and Chapter, by them install'd; promises daily to say the Psalms for Benefactors to the Church; returns to the Chapter, and being seated in the lowest Place, swears Obedience to the Dean and Chapter, to be faithful to St. Paul's Church,

Dugd. Church, to defend its Rights, to observe all laudable
Vol. 3. Customs, and to keep the Chapter's Secrets. He is
Pag. to come to the Chapter, when summon'd, or else to
 342 excuse himself in Writing. He is to promise to say
 the Office and ten Masses for every Canon that dies,
 if a Priest, and 10 Psalms, if he be only a Deacon, or
 Subdeacon. If he be only admitted to the Dignity
 without a Prebend, he is to be install'd without an
 Oath, till he has a Prebend. None can be install'd
 by Proxy. All Canons are only subject to the Dean
 and Chapter, on account of their Prebends, and they
 are oblig'd successively by Weeks to say Mass at the
 Altar. They are all to be ready, when order'd to
 the Service of the Church. The Canons are to be
 in the Choir before *Glory be to the Father*, &c. be
 said to the first Psalm, or else to stay without; and
 in the Choir they are to observe all the usual Gestures
 and Ceremonies. They must every where avoid
 conversing with Women, and walk two and two in
 Processions with their Eyes down, never talking to
 any Person. None to appear during Divine Service
 in the Body of the Church, or elsewhere, when he
 ought to be in the Choir. To perform all the Divine
 Service devoutly, and not come to Church with
 Pomp and Ostentation, but with Gravity and So-
 briety. Such as are any way faulty, to be severely
 reprov'd by the Dean.

343 The *Residentiaries*, so call'd from their continual
 Residence, are to give good Example, and to man-
 age all Affairs in the Chapter. A Residentiary of
St. Paul is not to reside in any other Church what-
 soever, or if he does, he must be depriv'd of all the
 Profits of a Residentiary. None to be admitted that
 is in debt. They are to live near the Church, that
 they may be always at hand; to have a modest Fa-
 mily, and Servants of a good Life and Conversation;
 to be present at the canonical Hours, as well by
 Night as by Day, especially on Festivals; as also at
 Chapters; to undergo all publick Burdens, and at
 leisure Hours to study and instruct others; to pray
 and sing in the Choir, and not serve any other
 Church; and not to be absent without just Cause
 allow'd by the Dean and Chapter.

344 There were once 30 Vicars, answering to the
 Number of the Canons, each Canon having his own
 Vicar, whom he chose and presented to the Dean
 and Chapter. Each Vicar was to be a Year upon
 Tryal, and to have the Psalter by heart, and after
 the Year, if found fit, to be admitted among the
 Vicars. They all liv'd in one House, had a com-
 mon Table, had two Priests to observe their Beha-
 viour, and constantly serv'd in the Choir. After-
 wards their Number was chang'd, and so was their
 Manner of living, there being only six, and those
 such as had or might have Wives. The Vicars
 ought to be good Men, of a laudable Reputation,
 fearing God; to serve the Choir Day and Night,
 to have good Voices, and understand Musick; but
 above all, to be virtuous, give a good Example, and
 behave themselves humbly towards the Canons; to
 be present daily at the Mass of the Blessed Virgin,
 to acquaint their absent *Residentiaries* with what con-
 cerns them; to swear Obedience to the Dean and
 Chapter, and not to run about to other Churches on
 their Festivals, nor to the Houses of great Men, nor
 to Taverns.

There are in *St. Paul's Church* some call'd *Lesser*
Canons, who are to serve at the Altar for the greater
 Canons, without receiving any thing for the same,
 to avoid Suspicion of Simony. They are to say the
 Masses of *St. Mary*, the Apostles, and the Chapter-
 Mass. If it may be they are to be chosen from a-
 mong the Ministers of the Church, and to remem-

ber, that as they wear the Habit of Canons, who
 are above other Priests, so they are to lead a better
 Life than other Priests. They are not to frequent
 Taverns nor Alehouses, nor other suspected Houses;
 they must be chaste, and behave themselves with Re-
 spect to their Superiors, and with Decency towards
 all Persons.

There are also in *St. Paul's Church Chantry Priests*,
 who are to say Mass daily at the Altars appointed
 them, not to admit others to them, without the
 Consent of the Dean and Chapter, and to be satis-
 fied with their own Allowances, without receiving
 any thing whatsoever from others, under any colour
 of Divine Service; or if they do, to have as much
 as the Dean and Chapter shall think fit deducted
 from their Allowance. They are to be present at
 the Divine Service on all Festivals, to live in the
 College of *St. Peter*, and to eat at one Table. They
 must be present at the Funerals, and pray for all
 that belong to the Church out of mere Charity, that
 the like may be done for them. None who has a
 Benefice, or any other Employment requiring his
 personal Residence, to be admitted as a Chantry
 Priest of *St. Paul's*.

* At *Obits* all are to be warn'd to be present, and
 the Distribution to be made to none but such as are
 Residentiaries, who bear the Burden of the Church,
 are to receive more than double as much as the Non-
 resident, unless the Will of the Deceas'd order other-
 wise, for that is to be punctually observ'd.

King *Richard II.* in the 22^d Year of his Reign, by
 his Letters directed to the Bishop of *London*, and the
 Dean and Residentiaries of *St. Paul's*, ordain'd, that
 the Residency in the said Church should be for the
 future observ'd according to the Form and Manner
 of the Church of *Salisbury*, declaring that there were
 then only two Residentiaries at the said Church
 who assum'd to themselves all the Profits there-
 of, and did not allow the Bread and Beer due
 to the Non-residents; as also that the Residentiaries,
 the first Year of their Admittance, spent 1000, or at
 least 800 Marks Sterling in eating and drinking,
 which was more than their Prebends could bear; and
 therefore none car'd to be resident by reason of that
 great Expence; he therefore commanded those
 Things to be redress'd, and the method of *Salisbury*
 to be observ'd.

The 30 Canons of the Church of *St. Paul*, with
 their Head, the Bishop, compose the Body and
 Chapter, and manage the Affairs and Secrets of the
 Church. The same Canons choose the Bishop and
 the Dean, but the Canonships and Prebends are be-
 stow'd by the Bishop, whose Names and Order as
 dispos'd in the Choir, and the Psalms every one was
 to say for the Living and the Dead, were writ over
 his proper Stall, as follows here below, with the
 Valuation of the said Prebends, according to the
 Taxations of the Tithes made at *Norwich*.

On the right Side of the Choir, the Order of the
 Dignities is thus:

First, The Dean's Stall, whose Subsistence is in
 the Church of *Lamburn*, valu'd at 80 Marks.

Secondly, The Archdeacon of *Essex*, whose Sub-
 sistence is out of Procurations.

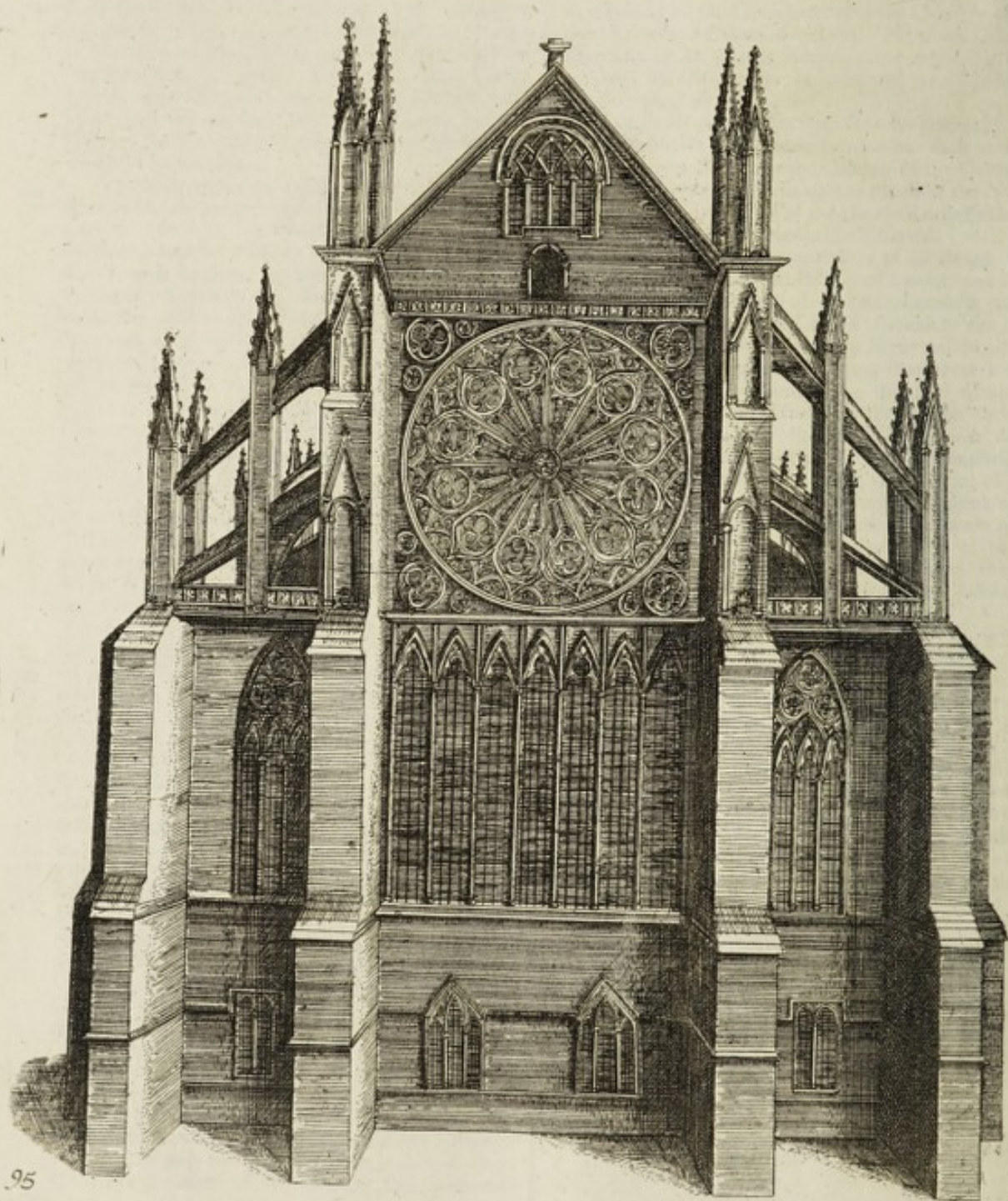
Thirdly, The Treasurer, whose Subsistence is in the
 Church of *Pelham* and *Aldebyri*, valu'd at 63 Marks,
 according to the *Norwich* Taxation.

The Front of the Cathedral Church of
St. Paul



The East Prospect of the Cathedral Church of
S^t Paul.

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<i>The Order of the Prebends.</i>	<i>Psalms over the Stalls.</i>	<i>Taxation of the Prebend.</i>
FINESBURY, or HALIWELL.	<i>Benedictus Dominus Deus qui docet manus, &c.</i>	xx Marks.
CHAMBERLEYNES WODE at WYLLEDON.	<i>Bonum est confiteri Domino, &c.</i>	1 Shillings.
HOLEBURNE without LONDON.	<i>Salvum me fac Domine quoniam defec. Sanctus.</i>	vii Marks.
HERLESTON at WILLESdon.	<i>Fundamenta ejus.</i>	v Marks.
POURTEPOL without LONDON.	<i>Quid gloriaris in Malitia.</i>	vii Marks.
MORE without LONDON.	<i>Confitebor tibi in toto corde meo quoniam, &c.</i>	viii Marks.
KENTISTUNE at St. PANCRACE.	<i>Dominus illuminatio mea.</i>	x Marks.
TWIFORD at WILLESdon.	<i>Dens miseratur nostri.</i>	lix Shillings.
MAPESBURY at WILLESdon.	<i>Memento Domine David.</i>	v Marks.
OXEGATE at WILLESdon.	<i>Domine exaudi.</i>	xlvi Shillings.
SNETTING at KIRKEBY.	<i>Dens, Deus meus respice in me.</i>	v Marks.
WILLEKOLKEsbury in the Parish of St. Giles.	<i>Quemadmodum desiderat.</i>	c Shillings.
BRONDESWODE at WILLESdon.	<i>Dens judicium tuum Regi da.</i>	v Marks.
ROGEMERE in the Parish of St. Pancracc.	<i>Ad Dominum cum tribulaver.</i>	iv Marks.
ELDESTRETE at SCHORE-DICHE.	<i>Dominus regnavit, exaltet terra.</i>	v Shillings.

Lastly, The Archdeacon of Colchester, whose Sub-
sistence is in Procurations, and half the Church of
ARDELEGE.

The Order of Dignitaries, on the left side of the
Choir.

First, The Archdeacon of London, whose Sub-

sistence in the Church of SCHORDICHE, is valu'd
at -----

Secondly, The Precentor, whose Subistence in the
Church of Schorediche, is valu'd at -----

Thirdly, The Chancellor, whose Subistence in
the Churches of Borham and Ylling is valu'd at -----

<i>Order of Prebends.</i>	<i>Psalms over the Stalls.</i>	<i>Valuation of Norwich.</i>
TOTENHALE in the Parish of St. Pancracc.	<i>Beatus vir qui non abiit.</i>	xvi Marks.
CADINGTON the Lesser.	<i>Miserere mei Deus, miserere mei.</i>	c Shillings.
St. PANCRACE.	<i>Voce mea.</i>	viii Marks.
RECVLVERESLAND and TIL- LINGHAM.	<i>Exaudi Domine justitiam meam.</i>	xl Shillings.
HOXTONE at SCHOREDICHE.	<i>Defec. in salutare anima.</i>	v Marks.
ELDELONDE at TILLINGHAM.	<i>Dens stetit in synagoga.</i>	xl Shillings.
ISELDONE without LONDON.	<i>In Convertendo do. capt.</i>	viii Marks.
WILLESdone GREEN.	<i>Noli emulari.</i>	xl Shillings.
Consumpt. at WALETOME.	<i>Confitemini Domino & in voc.</i>	i Mark.
BROMESBURY at HARINGEY.	<i>Beatus vir qui timet Dominum.</i>	v Marks.
NESDONE at WILLESdone.	<i>Domine, ne in furore.</i>	xlvi Shillings.
NEWTON Canons.	<i>Confitemini Domino quoniam bonus.</i>	ix Marks.
CADINGTON the Greater.	<i>Omnes gentes plaudite.</i>	c Shillings.
CHESWICK.	<i>Nonne Deo subiecta.</i>	ix Marks.

Lastly, The Archdeacon of Middlesex, whose Sub-
sistence is in Procurations.

What follows in the *Monasticon*, concerning the
Reception of a Prebendary, is to the same effect as
has been said of a Canon.

*Statutes exhibited by Dean John Collet, to
the Cardinal of York, Legate a Latere,
for reforming of the Residentiaries of St.
Paul's, an. 1518.*

According to the ancient Statutes of the Church of
St. Paul, the Dean is above all the Canons, Priests,
Vicars and Ministers; he has the Direction of Souls;
he is to punish Offenders; he is to hear and decide
all Causes relating to the Chapter, with their Ad-
vice. All rise when he enters and goes through the
Choir and the Chapter; all are to bow to him in his

Stall when they come into the Choir, or go out.
He speaks first, sits first, and is first in all Things.
In Processions he goes last and alone in the Middle;
he is waited for at the Church on Festivals, if he will
come; in the Absence of the Bishop he says the
Confiteor; he is to be incens'd standing in his Stall;
he reads the Lesson in his Stall, a Boy holding the
Book; all are to obey and pay due Reverence to the
Dean. He is to be always Resident, to give a good
Example, to love the other Residentiaries as a Bro-
ther, and to reprove and punish Offenders.

In the Absence of the Dean, he is to appoint a Re-
sidentiary to exercise his Jurisdiction as far as com-
mission'd; and if this Person be also absent, the
eldest Residentiary is to do the same.

Because the Patrimony of St. Paul is small, and the
Burdens many, there are to be only four Residen-
tiary Canons under the Dean, and those the most
commendable for Probity of Life, good Behaviour
and

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and Wisdom, as also found of Body, that the finalness of the Number may be made amends for by their Weight and Gravity. He who desires to be a Residentiary, is to present himself to the Dean and other Residentiaries, to be admitted by a Majority, depositing 100 Marks, according to the Regulation of Pope Martin, and that Sum is to be expended. If none offers himself, some one who is properest must be desir'd to accept of it for the Honor of God and of the Church. The Residentiaries of *St. Paul* are not to reside in any other Cathedral or Collegiate; and if they do, they are to restore all they have receiv'd of the Church; nor are they to serve any Lord, but only *JESUS CHRIST* and *St. Paul*. The Residentiaries are to be present at the divine Service in *St. Paul's*, at least some one of the Principal, viz. *Marins* and *Lauds*; Prime or High Mass, or Vespers and Complin. They are not to come to the Choir in a vain Manner and with Pomp, but Religiously and Gravely. On Sundays and solemn Festivals, they must all endeavour to be present at all the divine Office.

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In the Absence of the Bishop, the Dean is to supply his Place, and the Residentiaries are to bow to him coming in and going out, and not to go out of the Choir till the Service is done, without just Cause and Leave of the Dean. There is to be no vain Talk in the Choir, nor Laughing; but they are to stand upright in their Stalls, devoutly praying, or singing, and to obey the Orders of the Dean in all that relates to the divine Worship, observing such Gestures and Ceremonies as have been deliver'd down from their Predecessors. No strange Singers to be admitted into the Choir to Sing, without Surplices. In Processions they are to walk with their Eyes on the Ground, and not to talk with Lay-men, or do any thing irreverent. They are not to wander out of the Choir in time of divine Service, which is like Apostacy. If any transgress these Rules in the Choir, he is to be reprov'd by the Dean, and if necessary, punish'd. When summon'd to the Chapter, they are readily to appear. In the Chapter there is to be no Clamour, Wrangling, Reproaching, or any thing undecent; but what is decided by the Dean, and a Majority, is to be done.

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Every *Saturday* the Dean, or in his Absence, a Residentiary, is to correct and punish what has been done amiss in the Choir that Week. The Residentiaries to live near the Church, their Families to be Modest, and no Women to go into their Houses; and they are to be punish'd by the Dean, if they have any suspicious Familiarity with Women, and the Dean is to give an Example of Chastity; lest when he reproves others, the Answer be made to him, *Doctor, cure thyself*.

The Chantries that are in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter, are to be conferr'd by the Residentiaries; and when a Residentiary has presented any one to a Chantry, and he is install'd, he has no more to do with him, nor to have any Power over him. When any Benefices in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter are vacant, they are to be conferr'd by the Residents. The Dean is to have the Privilege, when his Turn comes, to bestow two Chantries and two Benefices one after another. When a Residentiary, or the Dean himself, happens to be absent a whole Quarter from the Choir, he is to be depriv'd of his Right of conferring Chantries or Benefices. Every Residentiary to ask Leave of the Dean to go out of the City, and he to take care in giving Leave that there be always two present. If there be any Difference between Residentiaries, the same to be decided by the Dean. If the Difference happen to be between the Dean, and one, or all the

the Residentiaries, the Bishop to decide the same. Dugd. Vol. 3.

Every Residentiary being present, from the Beginning to the End, at one of the four Hours above-mention'd, shall receive of the Chamberlain 13 Pence for his daily Distribution, to be paid daily or weekly; and every Day he is not present, he shall miss that Contribution, and then those 13 Pence shall be distributed among the Residentiaries who were present. But on the Festivals of *St. Paul*, the Residentiary who is present at the divine Office, shall over and above the 13 Pence receive 5 Pounds. Thus all the Daily Distribution to every Residentiary for the whole is 20 Pounds; besides every Residentiary who is present at one of the Hours for two Months in the Quarter, shall over and above the 13 Pence receive 5 Pounds a Quarter, which is 20 Pounds a Year more. But if he is not present, as above, any Quarter, he shall lose the Distribution, and that Portion shall be laid up in the Treasury of the Church. If he be absent from the Choir a whole Quarter, he shall be reputed as no Residentiary, unless the Absence be on account of Sickness, or Business of the Church. The Dean's Portion is to be double on all Accounts, that is 2 Shillings and 2 Pence every Day he is present at one of the four Hours, and the like at the quarterly Portions.

The Residentiaries to have no other Allowances but as above, except Pirtances, and the Obits they are present at. All other Money to be laid up for the use of the Church.

No Residentiary to be an Officer of the Church in Temporal Affairs, as Receiver, Chamberlain, &c. The general Receiver to be an honest Person, that will obey the Dean and Chapter. This Collector to receive all Monies, and quarterly to pay the same to the Dean, and he within three Days to put it into the Chest with three Keys. There shall be particular Receivers in the City under the general Receiver. Workmen to be appointed to view all Tenements in the City, and to report what Repairs they want, that the same may be made.

The Chamberlain of the Church to provide all Necessaries for the divine Service, to receive and pay the due Pensions at the proper Time.

The Pantler and Clerk thereof to receive from the Farmers good and wholesome Wheat, as also provide Meal, and supervise and reckon weekly with the Baker.

The Steward of the Courts once a Year to go through all the Patrimony of *St. Paul* with the Receiver General and to keep his Courts. The Auditor faithfully to examine all Accounts. The Dean, either in Person, or by his Deputy, once in three Years to visit all Manors in the Country and Houses in the City, to see how the Patrimony of *St. Paul* is kept up. No Farm to be let to a Residentiary. Woods and Marshes never to be Sold, unless in very urgent Necessity. These Statutes never to be dispens'd with.

The Statutes made by Cardinal *Wolsey*, have little in them more than what has been said above, being mostly directed to the Servants for keeping the Church and things belonging to it clean and in good Order, ringing the Bells, their Attendance at the Doors; and this in particular, that they were to receive but 3 Pence for digging a rich Man's Grave, 2 Pence for an indifferent Person, and a Penny for a Child.

The

Philippus
Howardus
filius Henrici
Howard, Comitis
Arundeliae &
Surriae, hanc
posuit ne Par
entalis pereat
pietas.



The State of the Londes of the Church.

		l.	s.	d.	
The Chamberlain.	" Pensions.	36	15	0	520 1 4
	" Rents to the Wax.	5	16	4	
	" Anniverfaries.	83	11	8	
	" Oblations deduct, viii for the Dean's Portion.	32	00	0	
London.	" The Collect of William Newbold, with five Pounds for his Fee and Potations.	99	16	0	262 2 4
	" The Collect of William Perfon, with 11 l. 13 s. 4 d. for his Fee and Potations, and concerning Reparations.	262	2	4	
Middlesex.	" Drayton.	29	00	0	90 00 8
	" Sunbery.	13	00	0	
	" Willefdon, with the 4 s. quit Rent.	14	00	0	
	" Kentifh-Town.	13	00	0	
	" Bows, with 39 s. Rent refolute.	18	00	0	
	" Twyford.	00	10	0	
	" Herringey.	0	00	6	
Bucks.	" Iveney.	1	03	4	125 04 8
	" The Bayliwick of the Fraunches.	1	06	8	
Hertf.	" Cadington and Kemefworth with 40 s. Fee.	68	18	0	460 14 0 1/2
Surr.	" Yerdley.	40	00	0	
Effex.	" Bernes.	16	06	8	460 14 0 1/2
	" Rykelyng.	6	13	4	
	" Naveftoke, with Rent refolute 25 s. 4 d.	50	06	8	
	" Shynkford, with 33 s. 4 d. Fee and Rent refolute.	27	06	8	
	" Follyet.	6	13	4	
	" Belcham-Paul Parfonage.	13	06	8	
	" Belcham-Paul Ferme.	42	07	1	
	" Walton.	33	06	8	
	" Wickham-Paul	20	06	8	
	" Bancroft.	13	00	0	
	" Kyrkeby.	15	00	0	
	" Thorpe.	13	06	8	
	" Beldams.	4	00	0	
	" The Bayliwick of Soken, with 40 s. Fee.	36	07	11 1/2	
	" Brykelesey.	6	13	4	
	" Heybrige.	47	00	0	
	" Tillyngham.	45	00	0	
	" Barlyng.	30	13	4	
	" Weftle.	7	00	0	
	" Ronwell.	36	10	0	2 13 0
	" Bernes nigh Hadley, with 12 s. 4 d. Rent refolute.	0	13	4	
	" Beaucham by Fagreftede.	2	13	0	
	" Chelmsford.	0	03	0	
	" Addurton.	2	10	0	

Sum Total 1196 11 2 1/2.

" This forefaid Sum cometh to hand once a Year, befides Cafualties, Fines, Merciaments, Reliefs, Heriots, Efcheats, Forfeitures, Felons-Goods, with fuch other Royalties: alfo befides Woodfalls, Legacies and Sepultures, which by Eftimation will extend yearly, one with another, to the Sum of 40 l.

" And of the aforefaid Sum total goeth out yearly to Charges and Payments, both Certain and Cafual, of which the certain and ordinary be thefe following.

" Prorege and Senega.	1	13	4
" Pensions refolute.	32	12	2
" Rent refolute.	56	00	9
" The Minifters Comens.	46	15	2

" Ale Sylver	46	00	0
" Trencher Bread and Wilkyn.	7	00	4
" Fedyng Days.	30	12	0
" Petances.	2	16	8
" Stagiaries.	13	06	8
" O Sapientia.	1	15	8
" Th' Apofle Mafs.	9	00	0
" De profundis.	2	16	4
" Chauntries.	119	00	0
" Anniverfaries.	154	10	4
" Fees by the Chamberleyn.	39	00	8
" By the Aditor.	22	10	0
" By the Receiver.	41	00	0
" Livery of the Minifters.	9	10	0
" Wax 7 Hundred, at 3 l. the Hundred.	21	00	0
" Wyne.			

P P P P

Dugd.	" Wyne.	3	06	8
Vol. 3.	" Oyle.	4	00	0
Pag.	" Necessaries yearly.	4	13	4
	" The Bakehouse.	120	00	0

" The Total	791	3	11
" Remaineth	405	7	34
" Set out for the Reparations	200	00	0
" Item, For Casualties	26	16	4
" Remaineth	178	13	114
" And yet out of that they must bear	70	15	0
Dymes, which is			

357 The Names of the Prebendaries of the Church of St. Paul, London.

Torebal, Nefdon, Holburne, Wildeland, Sreating, Kentistoun, Raculvestande, Willestone, Wenlakesbyri, Kadington, Portepole, Cudington, Chesewike, Twyferde, Brandeswoode, St. Pancrate, Ealdelande, Herlestone, Chawmberlengsfwodde, Ealdesfetre, Oxgate, Consumpta, Brunnesbyri, Nezetton, Hoxton, Ragemere, Ifeldon, Mapesbyri, More, Halywelle.

Churches in the City of London, belonging to the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, according to an ancient Register.

The Churches of

St. Antonine, near Soper-lane, is Pensioner to them for 36 s. 10. is valu'd at 51 Marks.
 St. Benedikt Altar in Wodewarfe, is Pensioner for 3 Marks. Valu'd at 5 Marks.
 St. Augustin at the Gate, Pensioner for half a Mark. Not sufficient to itself.
 St. Benedikt of Garfsherche, Pensioner for half a Mark. Valu'd at 60 Shillings.
 St. Borluph at the Bridge, Pensioner for half a Mark. Valu'd at 51 Marks.
 St. Giles without Cripplegate, Pensioner for 10 Marks. Valu'd at 51 Marks.
 St. Faith under Ground, not sufficient.
 St. Helen, Pensioner for half a Mark.
 St. Gregory, valu'd nothing.
 St. John Zachary, Pensioner for 20 Shillings. Valu'd one Mark.
 St. Nicholas Olaf Bernard, Pensioner for half a Mark. Valu'd at 2 Marks and Half.
 St. Mary Aldermannebury, Pensioner for one Mark. Valu'd at 100 Shillings.
 St. Martin Orgar by Candlewixstrete, Pensioner for 14 Shillings. Valu'd at 5 Marks.
 St. Magdalen Milk-strete, Pensioner for 52 Shillings. Valu'd at Nothing.
 St. Magdalen Fife-strete, Pensioner for 20 Shillings. Valu'd at Nothing.
 St. Michael in the Corn-Market, Pensioner for 2 Marks. Valu'd at 2 Marks.
 St. Michael on the Bank.
 St. Olave Mucwell of no Value.
 St. Peter Bredfetre, Pensioner for 5 Shillings, and not sufficient.
 St. Peter the Little on the Thames, Pensioner for 12 Pence. Valu'd at one Mark.
 St. Thomas the Apostle, Pensioner for one Mark. Not sufficient.

An Inventory of the Plate, Jewels, &c.

" In the seventh of Edward VI. upon the exhibiting of an Inventory of the Plate, Jewels, Ornaments, &c. belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, which was delivered into the King's Commissioners at Guild-hall, and Request made to them by the Dean and Chapter, That certain Things of necessary Use might be permitted to remain, these following particulars were by them allow'd of, viz.

" *Imprimis*, Chalice three.
 " Item, Two pair of Basins, for to bring the Communion-Bread, and to receive the Offerings for the Poor, whereof one pair Silver, for every Day, the other for Festivals, &c. Gilt.
 " Item, A silver Pot to put the Wine in, for the Communion-Table, weighing forty Ounces.
 " Item, The written Texts of the Gospels and Epistles.
 " Item, A large Canopy of Tissue for the King's Majesty when he cometh thither.
 " Item, A Pall of black Velvet to lay upon the Herse.
 " Item, A border of black Sarcenet, with a Fringe of black Silk, mixt with Gold, for the Buryal of noble Persons.
 " Item, Baudekins of divers Sorts and Colours, for garnishing the Quire, at the King's coming, and for the Bishop's Seat, as also at other Times, when the Quire shall be apparelled for the Honor of the Realm.
 " Item, Eight Cushions.
 " Item, Thirty Albes, to make Surplices for the Ministers and Choristers.
 " Item, Twenty four old Cushions to kneel on.
 " Item, Seven Cloths of Linnen, Plain and Diaper, for the Communion-Table.
 " Item, Five Towels.
 " Item, Two Hangings of Tapistry, for the Quire.
 " Item, A Turkey Carpet for the Communion-Table.
 " Item, A Pastoral Staff for the Bishop.

" There was at that Time also desired by the Dean and Chapter, Allowance of 18 l. 6 s. 3 d. towards the Charges of taking down the Steps, and Place of the High Altar; and for other Furniture of convenient Places and Things, for the Administration of the Communion.
 John Carpenter, Junior, Citizen and Clerk of the City of London, Executor of the last Will of Richard Whyttington, who had been several times Lord Mayor, finding the Chapel of the blessed Virgin at St. Paul's over the Charnel, formerly founded by Roger Bryvene, and other Citizens of London, and endow'd with six Marks a Year, quite gone to decay, and not serv'd by reason of the Insufficiency of the Revenue, settled there a perpetual Chantry of one Chaplain, to say Mass for the Souls of the aforesaid Roger Bryvene and Richard Whyttington, giving to that End a Revenue of eight Marks yearly in London, by Vertue of Letters Patents of King Henry VI. dated the 8th Year of his Reign. The Chaplain of the said Chapel to say the divine Office and Mass there daily. This Deed was dated in the Year 1430.

The Catalogue of Books in the Library of St. Paul's Church, which here follows in the *Monasticon*, would only swell this Abridgment and be of little Use, they being nothing for the Taste of these Times, and what is worse, all of them long since destroy'd or made away.

The Catalogue of Bishops in the *Monasticon*, being only Names, without Dates and imperfect, we will have recourse for the same and a few other Particulars to *Godwin*, *Heylin* and *Le Neve*.

That this was in the Time of the *Britons* the prime Archiepiscopal See in *England*, has been already mention'd. The Cathedral Church under the Saxons after their Conversion was built by King *Ethelbert*, their first Christian King, and afterwards beautify'd and enlarg'd by *Erkenwald* the 4th Bishop. That Church was 500 Years after destroy'd by Fire, and rebuilt as it stood till the Reign of King *Charles II.* by *Maurice Richard* and other Bishops. Being defac'd by Fire in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, anno 1561, it was repair'd by the City. In the Year 1666 it was again burnt down, with the greatest Part of the City of *London*, and has been since rebuilt at the publick Charge, as it now stands. It may be here observ'd, that in removing the Ruins for this new Structure, there was found the Body of *Robert Braybrooke*, Chancellor of *England* and Bishop of *London*, which had been buried 260 Years and was still entire, but dry'd up, and having Hair on the Head, and Nails on the Fingers and Toes.

The Bishop of *London* has Precedence before all the Bishops of *England*, after the two Archbishops, and is Dean of the Metropolitan See of *Canterbury*; by Vertue of which Office, he not only presides over the other Bishops at Synods, in case the Metropolitan be absent, but he receives his Mandates for assembling of Synods, and for other Buiness of the Church, which he communicates to the other Suffragan Bishops.

This Diocese contains the two Counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*, with Part of *Hertfordshire*, wherein are reckoned 622 Parishes, and of them 189 impropriated; for Government whereof there are five Archdeacons, viz. of *London*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Colechester* and *St. Albans*. It is valu'd in the King's Books 1119 l. 8 s. 4 d. This See has yielded to the Church five Saints; to the State, nine Lords Chancellors, seven Lords Treasurers, one Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, one Chancellor of the Exchequer, and two Chancellors to the University of *Oxford*.

The Catalogue of the ARCHBISHOPS of LONDON under the Britons.

1 *Thean* is the first we find of the Archbishops that were appointed, as has been said, in the Reign of the *British* King *Lucius*; and he is reported to have built *St. Peter's* Church in *Cornhill*, which was his Metropolitan See. The rest of this Catalogue is imperfect, and mostly without Dates, being as follows.

2 *Elvan*, who erected a Library, near his Church, and converted many of the *Druids*.

3 *Cadar*.

4 *Obin*.

5 *Conan*.

6 *Palladius*.

7 *Stephen*.

8 *Ilut*.

9 *Theodwyn*, or *Dedwyn*.

10 *Theodred*.

11 *Hillary*.

12 *Restitutus*, who was at the Council of *Arles* in *France*, anno 326, under *Constantin* the Son of *Constantin* the Great, and brought the Decrees of the same over, having subscrib'd them himself.

13 *Guitthius*, of whom it is said, that the *Romans* refusing in his Time to assist the *Britons* against the *Picts* and *Scots*, he went over into *Little Britain*, and prevail'd with the King of that Province to send his Brother *Constantin* to their assistance, who doing so, was receiv'd as King.

14 *Fastidius*.

15 *Fodinus*, slain an. 436, by the Procurement of *Hengist* the Saxon, for reproving King *Portiger*, on account of his unlawful Marriage with *Rowen*, *Hengist's* Daughter, his lawful Wife being still alive. Under the Saxons the Succession of Archbishops was secretly continu'd, till the coming of *St. Augustin*; but we have the Name of only one of them, which was,

16 *Theon*, who sat here in the Year 553, and in 586 fled into *Wales* with *Thaddeus*, Archbishop of *York*, and the rest of the Clergy.

The Catalogue of the BISHOPS of LONDON under the Saxons.

1 *St. Mellitus*, consecrated by *St. Augustin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, an. 604. He converted *Sebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, who built the Church at *Westminster*; and in his Time *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, built the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, which was afterwards enlarg'd by *Erkenwald* and others, till burnt down 500 Years after, as we shall see in its Place. *Mellitus* was translated hence to *Canterbury*.

The Church stood vacant several Years.

2 *St. Ceadda*, 638. He built a Monastery at *Leffington*, and is much commended for Sanctity.

3 *Wina*, 666, flying from his Bishoprick of the *West Saxons*, obtain'd the See of *London*.

4 *St. Erkenwald*, 675. He was the Son of *Offa*, King of the *East Saxons*, and a Man of singular Piety, and spent his own Patrimony in building two Monasteries, one of Monks at *Chertsey*, and another of Nuns at *Barking*. He also enlarg'd and beautify'd his Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, increas'd its Revenues, and obtain'd for it many Privileges of Kings.

5 *Waldhere*, 697, mention'd by *Bede*.

6 *Ingualdus*, 715, liv'd also in the Time of Venerable *Bede*.

7 *Egwalfe*, 746.

8 *Wighed*, 754.

9 *Eadbright*, 761.

10 *Edgar*, 768.

11 *Kentualch*, 773.

12 *Eadbald*, 784.

13 *Hebert*, or *Heatobert*, 795.

14 *Osmond*, or *Oswin*, 813.

15 *Ethelnoth*, 835.

16 *Ceolbert*, 838.

17 *Renulf* or *Cronulf*, 841.

18 *Switthulf*, 854.

19 *Eadstan*, 863.

20 *Wulfius*, 870.

21 *Ethelward*, 878.

22 *Elstan*, 886.

23 *Theodred the Good*, 900. He built a stately Church over the Body of *St. Edmund*, where before was only a small Timber Chapel.

24 *Wolstan*, 922.

25 *Brithelm*, 941.

26 *St. Dunstan*, 958; translated hence to *Canterbury*.

27 *Aelfstan*, 959.

28 *Wulfstan*, 981.

29 *Alherm*,

29 *Alberm*, 1004, instructed King *Ethelred's* Children, and carry'd them over into Normandy.

30 *Aluy*, 1016.

31 *Elfward*, or *Alword*, 1032.

32 *Robert*, a Norman, 1044; translated hence to Canterbury.

33 *William*, a Norman, 1050. He obtain'd great Privileges of King *William the Conqueror*, for the City of London.

34 *Hugh d'Orivall*, 1070.

35 *Maurice*, 1087. He was Lord Chancellor. The City and *St. Paul's* Church being in his Time burnt down, he began and very far advanc'd that stately Cathedral, which stood till the Year 1666; but could not live to see it finish'd, the Undertaking being too great.

36 *Richard de Beaumeis*, or *Belmeis*, alias *Rufus*, 1108. He was Warden of the Marches of Wales, and with great Application, for the space of 20 Years, prosecuted the building of his Cathedral, yet could not finish it; but bought Ground about it, and throwing down the Houses, made of it a Church-yard.

37 *Gilbert Universalis*, 1129.

The See vacant 5 Years.

38 *Robert de Sigillo*, 1140.

39 *Richard Beaumeis*, or *Belmeis* the 2d, 1151.

40 *Gilbert Foliot*, 1161; translated hither from *Hereford*. He took part with the King against *St. Thomas*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and being suspected of having had a hand in his Murder, was excommunicated, but purging himself by Oath, was absolv'd.

41 *Richard Fitzneal*, 1189. He was Lord Treasurer and Lord Chancellor, and bestow'd very much upon the Building of his Church.

42 *William de Sancta Maria*, 1199. He was one of those who by Order of the Pope excommunicated King *John*, and interdicted the whole Realm, and was for the same banish'd with the others 5 Years.

43 *Eustace de Falconbridge*, 1222, was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Treasurer, and a great Benefactor to his Church.

44 *St. Roger Niger*, 1229; a Man religious, learned, painful in preaching, eloquent, addicted to Hospitality, courteous, and of great Courage and Resolution.

45 *Fulk Bassett*, 1244, oppos'd both the Pope and King in the Case of laying a Tax upon the Clergy.

46 *Henry de Wingham*, 1259. He was Lord Treasurer and Lord Chancellor.

47 *Richard Talbot*, 1261, enjoy'd his See but a few Days.

48 *Henry de Sandwich*, 1263, excommunicated for siding with the rebellious Barons against the King.

49 *John de Clifgaul*, 1274, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer.

50 *Richard de Gravesend*, 1280; founded the Priory of Carmelites, or White Friars, at Malden.

51 *Ralph Baldock*, 1305; Lord Chancellor, and contributed much towards building our Lady's Chapel, at the East End of *St. Paul's*, in digging the Foundation whereof many Heads of Kine were found, which confirm'd the Opinion, that there had been a Temple of *Jupiter*.

52 *Gilbert Segrave*, 1313.

53 *Richard Newport*, 1317.

54 *Stephen Gravesend*, 1318.

55 *Richard Bentworth*, or *Wentworth*, 1338.

56 *Ralph Stratford*, 1339.

57 *Michael Northburg*, 1355.

58 *Simon Sudbury*, 1361, was translated hence to Canterbury.

59 *William Courtney*, translated hitherto from *Here-*

ford, an. 1375, and again from hence to *Canterbury*, and said to have been a Cardinal.

60 *Robert Braybroke*, 1381, was Lord Chancellor, much belov'd of the Londoners. His Body, as has been said above, was found entire after this Church was burnt, in the Year 1666.

61 *Roger Walden*, 1404, was Lord Chancellor.

62 *Nicholas Bubwith*, 1406; was Master of the Rolls, and Lord Treasurer; translated hence to *Salisbury*.

63 *Richard Clifford*, 1407; translated hither from *Worcester*. In 1414 he was at the Council of *Constance*, and there made a Cardinal.

64 *John Kemp*, 1421; translated hither from *Chichester*, and hence to *Canterbury*; and was Lord Chancellor.

65 *William Grey*, 1426; translated hence to *Lincoln*.

66 *Robert Fitz-Hugh*, 1431.

67 *Robert Gilbert*, 1435.

68 *Thomas Kemp*, 1449. He built *Paul's* Cross, and the Divinity School at *Oxford*, and was Bishop almost 40 Years.

69 *Richard Hill*, 1489.

70 *Thomas Savage*, 1497; translated hither from *Rocheſter*, and from hence to *York*.

71 *William Warham*, 1500, was Lord Chancellor, and translated hence to *Canterbury*.

72 *William Barnes*, 1505.

73 *Richard Fitz-James*, 1506; translated hither from *Chicheſter*. A very learned and virtuous Person, and repair'd the Church of *St. Mary* at *Oxford*.

74 *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, 1522; was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and translated hence to *Durham*.

75 *John Stokesly*, 1530.

76 *Edmund Bonner*, 1540; translated hither from *Hereford*; depriv'd by King *Edward*; restor'd by Queen *Mary*, and again depriv'd by Queen *Elizabeth*.

77 *Nicholas Ridley*, 1549; translated hither from *Rocheſter*, and depriv'd by Queen *Mary*.

78 *Edmund Grindal*, 1559; translated hence to *York*.

79 *Edwin Sandys*, 1570; translated hither from *Worceſter*, and from hence again to *York*.

80 *John Elmer*, 1576.

81 *Richard Fletcher*, 1594; translated hither from *Worceſter*.

82 *Richard Bancroft*, 1594; translated hence to *Canterbury*.

83 *Richard Vaughan*, 1604; translated hither from *Cheſter*.

84 *Thomas Ravis*, 1607; translated hither from *Gloceſter*.

85 *George Abbot*, 1609; translated hither from *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, and from hence again to *Canterbury*.

86 *John King*, 1611.

87 *John Montaigne*, or *Mountain*, 1621, translated hither from *Lincoln*, and from hence again to *Durham*.

88 *William Laud*, 1628, translated hither from *Eath* and *Wells*, and from hence again to *Canterbury*, and beheaded by the Rebels.

89 *William Juxon*, 1633; translated hither from *Hereford*, attended King *Charles the First* on the Scaffold, when that Prince was murder'd by the Rebels, and afterwards was by King *Charles the Second* translated to *Canterbury*.

90 *Gilbert Sheldon*, 1660, afterwards translated to *Canterbury*.

91 *Humphrey Hinchman*, 1663; translated hither from *Salisbury*.

92 *Henry Compton*, 1675; translated hither from *Oxford*.

93 *John*



Saraburiensis Eccl: Cath:
facies Aquilonaris.



The North Prospect of Cathedral
Church of Salisbury

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THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



93 John Robinson, 1713; translated hither from Bristol; was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Utrecht, at the concluding of the Peace between France and England, and Lord Privy Seal at the same time.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd:
Gules, two Swords in Saltier, Argent, the Pommels, Or.

THE D A U N C E O F MACHABREE:

Wherein is lively expressed and shewed the state of manne, and how he is called at certayne tymes by Death, and when he thinketh least thereon: Made by Dan John Lydgate Monke of S. Edmunds Bury.

The PROLOGE.

"O Ye Folkes hard hearted as a Stone, (tence.
" Which to the World have all your adver-
" Like as it should ever lasten in one,
" Where is your Wit, where is your Providence?
" To seen aforne the fodayn violence
" Of cruel Death, that be so wise and sage,
" Which slayeth, alas! by stroke or pestilence,
" Both young and old of low and high parage.

" Death spareth nought, low ne high degree,
" Popes, Kings, ne worthy Emperors,
" When they shine most in felicity,
" He can abate the softness of her flours.
" Her bright Sun clipten with his shours
" Make them plunge from her fees lowe,
" Mauer the might of all these Conquerours,
" Fortune hath them from her whele yrow.

" Considereth this ye folkes that been wise,
" And it imprinteth in your Memorial,
" Like thenaple which that a Parise,
" I fond depict ones in a Wall,
" Full notably as I rehearse shall,
" Of a French Clerke taking acquaintance,
" I took on me to translaten all
" Out of the French Machabrees Daunce.

" By whose advise and counsaile at the last,
" Through her stiering and her motion,
" I obeyed unto her request
" Thereof to make a playn translacon,
" In English Tongue of entencion
" That proud folkes that been stout and bolde,
" As in a mirrour toforne in her reason
" Her ugly fine clearly may behold.

" By ensample that this in her entents,
" Amend her life in every maner age,
" The which daunce at Saint Innocents,
" Portrayed is with all the Surpluse,

" Yoven unto us our lives to correct;
" And to declare the fine of our passage;
" Right anone my Stile I will direct
" To shew this World is but a pilgrimage.

The End of the Prologe.

The Words of the Translator.

"O Creatures ye that been reasonable,
" The life desiring which is eternal,
" Ye may seen here doctrine full notable
" Your life to lead, which that is mortal,
" Thereby to learn in special,
" How ye shall trace the daunce of Machabree,
" To man and woman ylike natural,
" For death ne spareth high ne low degree.

" In this myrrour every wight may finde,
" That him behoveth to gone upon this daunce,
" Who goeth to forne, or who shall go behind,
" All dependeth on Goddes ordinance,
" Wherefore lowly every man his chance,
" Death spareth not poor, ne yet blood-royal;
" Every man therefore have this in remembrance,
" Of oo matter God hath yforged all.

*Death first speaketh unto the Pope, and after
to every degree as followeth.*

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"YE that been set most high in dignity,
" Of all estates in earth spiritual,
" And like as Peter hath the foveraintee
" Over the Church and states temporal,
" Upon this daunce ye first begin shall,
" As most worthy lord and governour,
" For all the worship of your estate Papall,
" And of Lordship to God is the honour.

The Pope maketh aunswer.

" Fyrst me behoveth this daunce for to lede
" Which sat in earth highest in my see,
" The State full perillous who so taketh heed,
" To occupy Peter's dignity,
" But for all that Death I may not flee,
" On this daunce with other for to trace,
" For which all honour who prudently can see,
" Is little worth that doth so soon passe.

Death speaketh to the Emperour.

" Syr Emperour Lord of all the ground,
" Sovereigne Prince and highest of noblesse,
" Yet mor forsake of gold your apple round,
" Scepter and swerd, and all your high prowesse,
" Behind letten your treasour and your riches,
" And with other to my daunce obey
" Against my might is worth none hardinesse,
" Adams children all they must deye.

The Emperour maketh aunswer.

" I note to whom that I may appeal
" Touching death which doth me so confreie,
" There is no gin to helyen my querel
" But spade and pichoyes my grave to atteyne,

Dugd. "A simple sheet there is no more to seyn,
Vol. 3. "To wrappen in my body and visage,
Page "Whereupon fore I me compleyne,
"That great Lordes have little auantage.

Death speaketh to the Cardinal.

359 "Ye been abashed it seemeth and in drede,
"Syr Cardinal it showeth by your chere,
"But yet forthy ye follow shall in deed,
"With other folke my daunce for to lere
"Your great aray all shall leuen here
"Your hat of red, your vesture of great cost,
"All these things reckned will in fear,
"In great honour good advise is lost.

The Cardinal maketh answer,

"I have great cause, certes this is no faile,
"To be abashed and greatly dread me,
"Sith Death is come me sodainly to assaile,
"That I shall never hereafter clothed be
"In grise nor ermine like unto my degre,
"Mine hat of red leuen eke in distresse,
"By which I have learned well and see
"How that all joy endeth in heavynesse.

Death speaketh to the King.

"O noble King, most worthy of renoune,
"Come forth anon for all your worthines
"That whilom had about you environ
"Great royalty and passing high noblesse:
"But right anon all your great highnesse
"Sole from your men in haste ye shall it lete
"Who most aboundeth here in great riches,
"Shall bear with him but a sheete.

The King maketh answer.

"I have not learned heretoforne to dance,
"No daunce in sooth of footing so savage,
"Where through I see by clear demonstrance
"What Pride is worth of force of high linage,
"Death all fordoth this is his usage
"Great and small that in this world sojourne,
"Who is most meek I hold him most sage,
"For we shall all to the dead ashes tourne.

Death speaketh to the Patriarch.

"Sir Patriarche all your humble cheer,
"Ne quiteth you nought nor your humility,
"Your double crose of gold and stones cleer,
"Your power whole, and all your dignity,
"Some other shall of very equity
"Possede anon as I rehearse can
"Trusteth never that ye shall Pope be,
"For holy hope deceiveth many a man.

The Patriarch maketh answer.

"Worldly honour, great tresour and riches
"Have me deceived sooth fastly indeed,
"Mine old joyes be turned into tristesse,
"What availeth such treasures to possede?
"It climbeth up, a fall hath for its mede,
"Great estates folke wasten out of number,
"Who mounted high it is sure, and no drede,
"Great burthen doth him oft encumber.

Death speaketh to the Constable.

"It is my right to arrest you and confreyne
"With us to dance my Master Sir Constable,

"For more stronger than ever was Charlemain
"Death hath afforded and none worshipable
"For hardines ne knighthood, this is no Fable,
"Nor strong Armure of plates nother of maile,
"What gayteth armes of folkes most notable,
"When cruel Death list him to assaile.

The Constable maketh answer.

"My purpose was and whole Intention
"To assail castles and mighty fortresses,
"And bring folke into subjection,
"To seek honour, fame and great riches,
"But I see that all worldly prowesse
"Death can abate, which is a great despite,
"To him alone sorrow and eke sweetnesse,
"For against death is found no respite.

Death speaketh to the Archbishop.

"Syr Archbishop, why do you withdraw
"So frowardly, as it were by disdain?
"Ye must approach to my mortal law,
"It to contrare it were nought but in wayne,
"For day by day there is none other gayne,
"Death at the hand, pursueth every coast,
"Prest and debte not be yelde againe,
"And at a day men counten with their host.

The Archbishop maketh answer.

"Allas I wote not to what party for to flee,
"For dread of death I have so great distresse,
"To escape his might I can to refuse see,
"That who so knew his constraint and duresse,
"He would take reason to maistresse,
"Aduce my tresour, my pompe and pride also,
"My painted chambers, my port and my freshnesse,
"Thing that behoveth nedes not be do.

Death speaketh to the Baron.

"Ye that among Lords and Barons,
"Have had so long worship and renoune,
"For yet your trumpets and your clarions,
"This is no dreame nor simulacion,
"Whilom your custom and entencion,
"Was with Ladies to daunsen in the shade,
"But oft it happeth in conclusion,
"One man breaketh that another made.

The Baron maketh answer.

"Full oft sith I have been auctorised,
"To high enprises and thinges of great fame,
"Of high and low my thank also devised,
"Cherish'd with Ladies and women high of name
"Ne never one me was put no defame,
"In Lords of Court which that was notable,
"But deaths stroke hath made me lame.
"Under heaven in earth is nothing stable.

Death speaketh to the Princess.

"Come forth anon my Lady good Princess,
"Ye must also gon upon this daunce,
"Nought may avayle your great straungenesse
"Neither your beauty nor your gret pleasance,
"Your rich aray nother your dalliance,
"That whilom couth so many hold in hond,
"In love for all your double variance
"Ye mot as now this footing understond.

The Princess maketh aunswer.

" Alas I see there is none other boot,
 " Death hath in earth no Lady nor Maistres,
 " And on this daunce yet mot I nedes fore,
 " For there nis Queen, Countesse ne Dutcheff;
 " Flouring in bounty, nor in her fayrnes
 " That shoof of death mot passe the passage,
 " When our beauty and counterfeite fairnes
 " Dieth, adue then our rimpeld age.

Death speaketh to the Bishop.

" My Lord, Syr Bishop with Miter and Cros,
 " For all your riches soothly I ensue,
 " For all your treasure kept in cloffe,
 " Your worldly goods and goods of nature,
 " Of your sheepe the dreadfull ghosly cure,
 " With charge committed to your prelacy,
 " For to accompt ye shall be brought to lure,
 " No wight is iure that climbeth over high.

The Bishop maketh aunswer.

" Mine heart truly is nother glad ne merry,
 " Of sodein tidings which that ye bring,
 " My feast is turned into simple fery,
 " That for discomfort me list nothing sing.
 " The world contraries me now in working
 " That all folks can so disherit,
 " He all with halt (alas) at our parting,
 " All thing shall pass, save only our merit.

Death speaketh to the Squire.

" Come forth Sir Squire right fresh of your aray,
 " That con of daunces all the new guise,
 " If ye bate harnes freshly horsed yesterday,
 " With spere and shield at your uncouth devise,
 " And took on you so many high emprise,
 " Daunfeth with us it will no better be,
 " There is no succour in no maner wise,
 " For no man may fro Death's stroke flee.

The Squire maketh aunswer.

" Sithence that death holdeth me in his lase,
 " Yet shall I speak oo word ere I passe,
 " Adue all mirth, adue now all solace,
 " Adue my Ladies whilom so fresh of face,
 " Adue beauty, pleasaunce, and all solace,
 " Of deaths chaunge every day is prime,
 " Think on your Soules ere the death manace,
 " For all that rot, and no man wot what time.

Death speaketh to the Abbot.

" Come forth Sir Abbot with your brode hat,
 " Beeth nought abash'd, if ye haven right,
 " Great is your head, your belly large and fat,
 " Yet mot come daunce if ye be nothing light.
 " Leaveth your Abbey to some other wight,
 " Your heyre is of age your state to occupie,
 " Who that is fatteff I have him behight,
 " In his grave shall soonest purifie.

The Abbot maketh aunswer.

" Of these threats have I none envie,
 " That I shall now leave all the governance,
 " But that I shall as a cloysterer dye,
 " This death is to me passing gret grievance,

" My liberty nor my great habundaunce,
 " What may they availe in any maner wise,
 " Yet aske I mercy with heartily repentance,
 " If in dying to late men them avise.

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Death speaketh to the Abbess.

" And ye my Lady gentle dame Abbess,
 " With your mantles furred large and wide,
 " Your veil your wimple passing of great riches,
 " And bedes (sister) you mot not leyn on fide,
 " For to this daunce I shall be your guide,
 " If ye be tender born of gentle blood,
 " Whiles that you live for your self provide,
 " For after death no man hath no good.

The Abbess maketh aunswer.

" Alas that death hath thus for me ordain'd
 " That in no wise I may it nought decline,
 " If it be so, full oft I have constrain'd,
 " Brest and throte my notes out to twine,
 " My chekes round garnished for to shine,
 " Ungird full often to walken at the large,
 " Thus cruel death with all estates fine,
 " Who hath no ship must row in bote or barge.

Death speaketh to the Bayly.

" Come forth Sir Bayly that know all guise,
 " By your office of trough and rightwiseness,
 " Ye must come to a new assise,
 " Extortions and wrongs to redresse,
 " Ye be somned as law biddeth expresse,
 " To yere accompts the judge will ye charge,
 " Which hath ordained to excluden all fallnes,
 " That every man shall bear his own charge.

The Bayly maketh aunswer.

" O thou Lord God this is a hard journey,
 " To which aforne I took but little hede,
 " My chaunce is turned, and that forethinketh me
 " Whilom with Judges what me list to spede,
 " Lay in my might by labour oft for mede,
 " But sith there is no rescus by battayle,
 " I hold him wise that couth well seen indede,
 " Again death that none apel may vayle.

Death speaketh to the Astronomer.

" Come forth Master that lookest up so high
 " With Instruments of Astronomy,
 " To take the grees and height of every starre,
 " What may avayle all your Astrology?
 " Sith of Adam all the genealogie,
 " Made first of God to walk upon the ground,
 " Death with areft thus saith Theology,
 " And shall dye for an apple round.

The Astronomer maketh aunswer.

" For all my craft, cunning, or science,
 " I can nought find no provision,
 " Nother in the starres search out no difference
 " By domifying or calculation.
 " Save finally in conclusion,
 " For to describe our cunning every dele,
 " There is no more by sentence of reason,
 " Who liveth aright mot nedes dye wele.

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Death speaketh to the Burgis.

- 371 " Syr Burgis what do you long tary,
" For all your avoyry and your great riches,
" If ye be strong, deinous, and contrary,
" Towards this daunce ye mot you nedes dres;
" For of all your trefour, plenty and largeffe
" From other it came and shall unto strangers,
" He is a foole that in such busines,
" Wot nought for whom he stuffed his garners.

The Burgis maketh aunswer.

- " Certes to me it is great displeaunce,
" To leave all this, and may it nought assure,
" How these rents, trefour and substance
" Death all ffordoth such is his nature;
" Therefore wise is no creature,
" That set his heart on good that may dislever,
" The world it lent, the world will it recure,
" And who most hath, lothest dyeth ever.

Death speaketh to the Canon secular.

- " And ye fir Chanon with mony great Prebend,
" Ye may no longer have distribution,
" Of Gold, Silver, largely to dispend,
" For there is now no consolation;
" But daunce with us for all your high renowne,
" For if death stode upon the brinke,
" Ye may thereof have no delation,
" Death cometh ay when men least on him thinke.

The Chanon maketh aunswer.

- " My benefice with mony personage,
" God wot full lite may me now comfort,
" Death hath of me lo gret advantage,
" That all my riches may me not disport,
" Amisse of gris they will ayein resort,
" Unto the world a surpleis and prebend,
" All is vainglory truely to report,
" To dyen well, each man should entend.

Death speaketh to the Marchant.

- " Ye rich Marchant ye mot look hitherward,
" That passed have full many divers lond,
" On horse and foot, having most regard
" To lucre and winning as I understond;
" But now to dance you mot give me your hond,
" For all your labour full little awayleth now,
" Aduie vainglory both of free and bond,
" None more covet than thei that have ynough.

The Marchant maketh aunswer.

- " By many a hill, and many a strong vale
" I have travailed with many marchandise,
" Over the sea down carrie many a bale,
" To fondry lles more then I can devise,
" Mine heart inward ay fretteth with covetise,
" But all for nought now death doth me constrein,
" For which I see by record of the wise,
" Who all embraceth little shal constrein.

Death speaketh to the Chartreux.

- " Yeve me your hond with cheke dead and pale,
" Caused of watch and long abstinence,
" Sir Chartreux and your self availe,
" Unto this daunce with humble patience.

- " To strive ayein may be no resistance
" Longer to live set nought your memory;
" If I be loathsome as in appearance,
" Above all men death hath the victory.

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The Chartreux maketh aunswer.

- " Unto the world I was dead long agon,
" By mine order and mine profession,
" And every man be he never so strong,
" Dreadeth to die by kindly motion,
" After his fleshy inclination;
" But please to God my soul to borrow,
" Fro friends might and fro damnation,
" Some arne to day that shall nought be to morrow.

Death speaketh to the Sergeant.

- " Come forth fir Sergeant with your stately mase,
" Make no defence nor rebellion,
" It may nought avail to grutchen in this case,
" If ye be deyners of condition,
" For neither peles nor protection,
" May you fraunchise to do nature wrong,
" For there is none so sturdy champion
" If he be mighty, another is also strong.

The Sergeant maketh aunswer.

- " How dare this Death set on me areft,
" That am the Kings chosen officer,
" Which yesterday both East and West
" Mine office did full surquedous of chere?
" But now this day I am arrested here,
" And can nought flee, if I had it sworne,
" Every man is loth to dye both farre and nere
" That hath nought learned for to be dead aforn.

Death speaketh to the Monke.

- " Sir Monke also with your black habite,
" Ye may no lenger here hold sojoure,
" There is nothing that may you here respite,
" Agein my might you for to do succour,
" Ye mot accompt touching your labour,
" How you have spend it in dede, word and thought,
" To earth and ashes turneth every floure,
" The life of man is but a thing of nought.

The Monke maketh aunswer.

- " I had lever in the Cloyster be,
" At my book and study my service,
" Which is a place contemplatif to see;
" But I have spent my life in mony wise,
" Like as a foole dissolute and nice,
" God of his mercy grant me repentance,
" By chere outward hard is to devise
" All be not merry which that men see daunce.

Death speaketh to the Usurer.

- " Thou Usurer look up and behold,
" Unto thy winning thou settest ay thy paine,
" Whose covetise never waxeth cold,
" Thy gredy thrust so fore doth the constrein.
" But thou shalt never to thy desire attaine,
" Such an Etick thy heart fretten shall,
" But that of pity God his honde refraine
" One perilous stroke will make thee loosen all.

The

The Usurer maketh aunswer.

- " Now behoveth fadely to dye,
" which is to me great paine and eke grevance,
" Succour to fynde I see no maner way,
" Of Gold nor Silver by none chevance.
" Death through his hafte abideth no purveiance:
" Of folkes blinde, that can nought loke well,
" Full oft happeth by kinde of fatal chaunce,
" Some have fayre eyen that see never adel.

The poer man borroweth of the Usurer.

- " Usurer to God is full great offence,
" And in his sight a great abufion,
" The poer borroweth percase of indigence,
" The rich lent for false collusion;
" Only for lucre in his intention,
" Death shall both to accompts fet,
" To make reckoning by computation
" No, no man is quit that is behind of debte.

Death speaketh to the Physician.

- " Master of Phisike which on your urine
" So loke and gafe and stare against the Sun,
" For all your craft and study of medecine,
" All the practike and science that ye can,
" Your life courfe so far forth is yrunne:
" Aye in my might your craft may not endure,
" For all the gold that thereby you have wunne,
" Good leech is he that himself can recure.

The Physician maketh aunswer.

- " Full long agon that I unto Phisike
" Set my wit and eke my diligence,
" In speculatif, and also in practike,
" To great a name through mine excellence,
" To find out against Pestilence,
" Preservatives to staunche it and to fine,
" But I dare shortly in sentence,
" Say that against death is worth no medecine.

Death speaketh to the amorous Squire.

- " Yy that be gentle so fresh and amorous
" Of yeres young, flourishing in your grene age,
" Lusty, free of hert, and eke desirous,
" Full of devises and chaunge in your courage,
" Pleasant of port, of loke, and of visage,
" But all shall turne into ashes dead,
" For all beauty is but a feynt ymage,
" Which stealeth away, or folks can take hede.

The Squire maketh aunswer.

- " Alas, alas, I can now no succour
" Against death for my selfe provide,
" Aduer of youth the lusty fresh flower,
" Aduer vain glory of beauty, and the provide,
" Aduer all service of the good Cupide,
" Aduer my Ladies so fresh, so well beseyn,
" For agayn death nothing may abide,
" And windes great gon down with little reyn.

Death speaketh to the Gentlewoman.

- " Come forth mistres of yeers young and grene,
" Which hold your selfe of beauty soveraign,
" As fayre as ye was whilom Polixene,
" Penelope, and the Queen Helein.

- " Yet on this daunce they went both tweyne,
" And so shall ye for all your straungeneffe,
" If danger long in love hath lad you reyne,
" Arrested is your chaunge of doubleneffe.

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The Gentlewoman maketh aunswer.

- " O cruel Death that spareth none estate,
" To old and young thou art indifferent,
" To my beauty thou hast said check mate,
" So hefty is thy mortal judgment,
" For in my youth this was my entent,
" To my service many a man to have lured,
" But she is a fool shortly in sentment,
" That in her beauty is so much assured.

Death speaketh to the Man of Law.

- " Sir Advocate short proceffe for to make,
" Ye mot complete afore the high Judge,
" Mony quarels ye have undertake,
" And for lucre done to folk refuge.
" But my fraunchise is so large and huge,
" That counsaile none awayle may but trouth,
" He scapeth wisely of death the great deluge,
" Tofore the dome, who is not teint with slouth.

The Man of Law maketh aunswer.

- " Of right and reason by nature's law,
" I can nought putten against death no defence,
" For all my wit, nor for all my great prudence,
" To appeal from his dreadfull sentence.
" Nother by sleight me keepen or withdraw,
" For nothing in earth may a man preserve,
" Against his might to make resistance,
" God quiteth all men like as they deserve.

Death speaketh to Mr. John Rikil Tregetour.

- " Master John Rikil whilom Tregetour,
" Of noble Henry King of England,
" And of France the mighty Conquerour,
" For all the sleights and turning of thine hond,
" Thou must come nere my daunce to understand,
" Nought may avail all thy conclusions,
" For death shortly nother on Sea ne Lond,
" Is not deceived by none illusions.

The Tregetour maketh aunswer.

- " What may availe magike natural,
" Or any craft shewed by appearance,
" Of course of starres above celestiall,
" Or of the heavens all the influence?
" Against death to stond at defence,
" Legerdemain now helpeth me right nought,
" Farewell my craft and such sapience,
" For death no maistries hath y wrought.

Death speaketh to the Person.

- " O Sir Curate that been now here present,
" That had your worldly inclination,
" Your heart entere, your study and entent,
" Most of your tithes and your oblation,
" Which should have be of conversation,
" Mirrour to other light and exemplary
" Like your desert shall be your guerdon,
" And to every labour due is the salary.

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The Person maketh answer.

- 373 " Maugre my will I must condescend,
" For death assayleth every lively thing,
" Here in this world who can comprehend,
" His fodein stroke and his unwary turning?
" Farewell tithes and farewell mine offering.
" I mot go coumpten by order by and by,
" And for my sheep make a iust reckoning,
" And who that so him quiteth I hold he is happy.

Death speaketh to the Furrou.

- " Master Furrou which that at affizes,
" And at Sheres Quests didst embrace
" Deper didst lond like to thy devises,
" And who most gave most stode in thy grace.
" The poor man lost both lond and place,
" For gold thou couldest folke disherit,
" But now let see with thy taint face,
" Tofore the Judge how canst the quite.

The Furrou maketh answer.

- " Whilom I was cleped in my countrey,
" The Belweather and that was not alight,
" Nought loved but drad of high and low degree,
" For whom me list by craft I could endite.
" Hongen the true and the thefe respite,
" All the countrey by my word was lad,
" But I dare sein shortly for to write,
" Of my death many a man is glad.

Death speaketh to the Minstral.

- " O thou minstral that can so note and pipe,
" Unto folke for to done pleasaunce,
" By the right hond I shall anon thee gripe,
" With these other to gone upon my daunce.
" There is no scape nother avoydance
" On no side to contune my sentence,
" For in my Musike my craft and accordance
" Who Maister is shewen his sentence.

The Minstral maketh answer.

- " This new daunce is to me so straunge;
" Wonder divers and passingly contrary,
" The dredeful footing doth so oft change,
" And the measures so oft sith vary,
" Which unto me is now nothing necessary,
" If it were so that I might asert,
" But many a man if I shall nought tary,
" Oft daunfeth but nothing of hert.

Death speaketh to the Labourer.

- " Thou labourer which in forrow and peyn,
" Haft thy life in great travaile,
" Ye must eke dance, and therefore nought disfein,
" For if you do it may thee nought availe.
" And cause why that I thee assayle,
" As only this fro thee to discover,
" The falle world that can so folkes fayle,
" He is a Fool that weneth to liven ever.

The Labourer maketh answer.

- " I have wished after death full oft,
" Albe that I would have fled him now,
" I had lever to have lyen unsoft,
" In wind and rain to have gone at the plow,

- " With spade and pikoy labourd for my prow,
" Dolven and ditched and at the cart gone,
" For I may fay and tell platly how
" In this world there is rest none.

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Death speaketh to the Frere menor.

- " Sir Cordelere to you mine hand is raught,
" You to this daunce to convey and lead,
" Which in your preaching han full oft ytaught,
" How that I am most gattfull for to drede.
" Albe that folke take thereto none heed,
" Yet is there none so strong, ne so hardy,
" But death dare him rest, and let for no mede;
" For death every hour is present and ready.

The Frere maketh answer.

- " What may this be that in this world no man
" Here to abide may have no surety,
" Strength, riches, nor what so that he can,
" Of worldly wisdomall is but vanity.
" In great estate nor in poverty
" Is nothing found that may his death defend:
" For which I say to high and low degree,
" Wise is that sinner that doth his life amend.

Death speaketh to the Child.

- " Little Faunte that wert but late borne,
" Shape in this world to have no pleasaunce,
" Ye must with other that gone here before,
" Be lad in haft by fatal ordinance.
" Learne of new to gone on my daunce,
" There may none age escape in soth therefro,
" Let every wight have this in remembrance,
" Who lenger liveth most shall suffer woe.

The young Child maketh answer.

- " A, a, a, a, woorde I cannot speake,
" I am so yonge I was borne yesterday,
" Death is so hasty on me to be wreak,
" And list no lenger to make no delay.
" I am but now borne, and now I go my way,
" Of me no more to tele shall be told,
" The will of God no man withstond may,
" As soon dyeth a yong as an old.

Death speaketh to the young Clerk.

- " O ye fir Clerk suppose ye to be free,
" Fro my daunce, or yourselfe defend,
" That wend have risen unto high degree,
" Of Benefice or some great Prebend,
" Who climbeth highest sometime shall descend,
" Let no man grutch against his fortune,
" But take at gree whatever God him fend,
" Which punisheth all when time is opportune.

The Clerk maketh answer.

- " Shall I that am so yong a Clerk now die,
" Of my service and have no better guerdon,
" Is there no gayn ne no better way,
" No better fraunchise no protection?
" Death maketh alway a short conclusion,
" To late ware when men be on the brinke,
" The world shall faile, and all possession,
" For much faileth of thing that folkes thinke.

Death speaketh to the Hermit.

- " Ye that have lived long in Wildernesse,
- " And there continued long in abstinence,
- " At the last yet ye mot ye dresse,
- " Of my daunce to have experience,
- " For there against is no resistance,
- " Take now leave of this Hermitage,
- " Wherefore every Man advert to this Sentence,
- " That this life here is no sure Heritage.

The Hermit maketh answer.

- " To live in desert called solitary,
- " May again Death have respite none for space.
- " At unlet hour his comin doth not tary,
- " And for my part welcome by God's grace,
- " Thanking him with humble chere and face,
- " Of all his gifts and great haboundance,
- " Finally affirming in this Place,
- " No Man is rich that lacketh sufferance.

Death speaketh to the Hermit again.

- " That is well said, and thus should every wight,
- " Thanken his God and always dresse, (might,
- " To love and dread him with all his heart and
- " Since death to escape may be no likerness.
- " As Men deservye, God quiteth of rightwisnes,
- " To rich and poor upon every side,
- " A better lesson there can no clerk expresse,
- " Than till tomorrow is no man sure to abide.

The King eaten of Worms.

- " Ye folke that look upon this portrature,
- " Beholding here all estates daunce,
- " Seeth what ye have been, and what is your nature,
- " Meat unto worms nought else in substance.
- " And have this mirrour aye in remembrance,
- " How I lye here whilom crowned King,
- " To all estates a true resemblance,
- " That Worms food is the fine of your living.

Machabree the Doctour.

- " Man is nought else platly for to think,
- " But as wind which is transitory,
- " Passing ay forth, whether he wake or winke
- " Towards this daunce haveth this in memory.
- " Remembring ay there is no better victory
- " In this life then fly sin at the least :
- " Then shall ye reign in paradise with glory,
- " Happy is he that maketh in heaven his feast.

- " Yet there be folke mo than six or seven,
- " Recheles of life in many maner wise,
- " Like as there were hell none nor heaven,
- " Such false error let every man despise.
- " For holy faints and old clerkes wise
- " Written contrary her fallenesse to defame,
- " To liven well take this for the best emprise,
- " Is worth much when men should hence passe.

Lenvoy of the Translatoure.

- " O ye my Lords and Masters in all fear
- " Of aventure, that shall this daunce reade,
- " Lowly I pray with all my heart entere,
- " To correct whereas you see nede.
- " For nought elles I aske for my mede,
- " But goodly support of this translaton,
- " And with favour to suppowle drede,
- " Beninglye in your correction.

- " Out of the French I drough it of intent;
- " Not word by word, but following in substance;
- " And fromm Paris to England it sent,
- " Only of purpose you to do plesance.
- " Have me excused, my name is John Lidgate,
- " Rude of language, I was not borne in France,
- " Her curious Miters in English to translate,
- " Of other tong I have no suffisance.

Here endeth the Daunce of Machabree.

SALISBURY, or SARUM

Cathedral Church.

ANNO 1076, Herman first Bishop of Salisbury dy'd, and was succeeded by Osmund the King's Chancellor, who fate 24 Years. This Man built a new Church at Salisbury, and gather'd such Clergy-men as were no less remarkable for Learning than for Singing, and the Bishop himself did not disdain to write, embellish and bind Books. He it was who compos'd the Book for regulating the Ecclesiastical Office, which is call'd *Consuetudinarium*, that is, of the Method, Practice or Custom, and which was afterwards us'd throughout almost all England, Wales and Ireland.

Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, by his Letter makes known, that he built the Church of Salisbury, in Honor of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, and of the blessed Virgin Mary, for the Salvation of the Souls of King William the Conqueror, his Wife Maud, and his Successor King William Rufus, that he plac'd Canons there, and endow'd the Church with Revenues, viz. these Towns, besides Knights Fees of Lands, Eteminster, Aulston, Terneneffter, Begmenister, Niderbery, Wertelinton, the Church of Scireborn, with all the Tithe of that Town, excepting what belong'd to the Monks; the Church of St. Gregory at Dorchester; half that of Mere, that of Scribery, and those of Windesford, Potern, Laventon, Ramsebery, Bedewind, Wanbery, Ferendon, Canyng, Calne, Word, Merlebery, Bledbery, Somings and Grandham, besides sonie Parcels of Land, Oblations and other Emoluments. This Letter was dated anno 1091.

King John, by his Charter, dated the 2d Year of his Reign confirm'd to this Church all the Grants of his Great Grandfather King Henry I. and of his Father King Henry II. with all other its Possessions, and of his own bestow'd on it the Church of *Milkeham*.

King Henry III, in the 11th Year of his Reign, authoriz'd and confirm'd the Translation of this Cathedral from his Castle of Salisbury to a lower Place, granting to it all former Privileges, and making New Salisbury free, and the Inhabitants thereof exempted from Toll, Pontage, Passage, Panage, Lestage Stallage, Cariage, &c. He also granted leave to enclose the City against Robbers, saving to himself and his Heirs all his Rights in the said See; granting also a Fair yearly of eight Days, at the Feast of the Assumption of our Lady.

King Henry II, in the Charter of the 11th of his Reign, recites and confirms all the Possessions belonging to this Church. And this is all the *Monasticon* affords us concerning this so famous Church of Salisbury; we must therefore for the rest have recourse to others.

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Ina,

Ina, King of the *West Saxons*, in the Year 705, divided the Diocese of *Winchester*, which, at that Time, contain'd all the Country of the *West Saxons*, appointing one See to remain at *Winchester*, as before, and erecting another at *Sherburn*, to which were subject the Counties of *Dorset*, *Somerset*, *Wiltshire*, *Devon* and *Cornwall*. This Diocese was afterwards subdivided, and out of it came those of *Wells*, *Cridington*, *St. Germans* and *Wilton*, the latter remov'd thence to *Salisbury*, and again joyn'd to what was left of *Sherburn*. But at first the Bishop's Residence was on the Hill at *Old Sarum*, till remov'd to where it now is, as shall be observ'd in the Catalogue of Bishops.

The Bishop of *Salisbury* is Chancellor of the most Noble Order of the Garter. The Diocese now contains the Counties of *Berks* and *Wilts*, and in them 544 Parishes, of which 109 are Improvements. It has three Archdeacons, viz. of *Salisbury*, *Berks* and *Wilts*, and is valu'd in the King's Books 1567 l. 11 s. 8 d. This See has yielded to the Church one Saint, to the See of *Rome* two Cardinals, to the Realm of *England* one Lord Chief Justice, three Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, and as many Masters of the Rolls; two Chancellors to the University of *Oxford*, and one to *Cambridge*. We shall deduce the Bishops from *Sherborn*, adding those of *Wilton*, and then proceeding to *Salisbury*.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of SHERBORN.

1 **ST. Aldhelm**, consecrated Bishop of *Sherborn*, an. 705. He was a Man of singular Piety, and reputed the ablest Divine of his Time, and writ much, both in *Greek* and *Latin*.

2 **Forthar**, or **Fondber**, 709, he was learned and went to *Rome* with the Queen of the *West Saxons*.

3 **Herwald**, 737, **Godwin**, 738, **Heylin**, 739, **Le Neve**.

4 **Ethelwald**, according to **Godwin** and **Le Neve**, **Heylin** calls him **Ethelwald**, 756.

5 **Denefrith**, 778.

6 **Wilbert**, or **Wibert**, 798.

Le Neve here inserts one **Migfred**, who, he says, was slain by the *Danes*; but neither **Godwin**, nor **Heylin** mention him.

7 **Ealkestan**, or **Alfstan**, 817, says **Heylin**; 818, **Godwin**, who adds, that he was a famous Warrior, and subdu'd to King **Egbert** the Kingdoms of *Kent*, and the *East Saxons*, fought many Battles with the *Danes*, always victorious; but basely set up **Ethelwald** against his Father King **Ethelwolf**, whom he oblig'd to divide his Kingdom with his Son. He was Bishop 50 Years.

8 **Edmund**, or **St. Headmund**, Martyr, 868. slain by the *Danes*.

9 **Ethelcege**, 872.

10 **Alfric**, or **Alfy**, or **Alfy**, 875.

11 **Asser**, surnam'd **Menevensis**, 879, he writ a Chronicle of *Great Britain*, and therein reports of himself, that he perswaded King **Alfred** to found the University of *Oxford*, and that he was the first publick Reader there.

12 **Swithelm**, or **Sigelm**, 883, travell'd into *India*, to the Country where **St. Thomas** the Apostle had preach'd, and brought thence many precious Stones of great Value.

13 **Ethelwald**, or **Ethelward**, 889, a younger Son to King **Alfred**.

After his Death the See was vacant seven Years, and this Diocese was divided into many by *Phleg-*

mund, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, one of which was erected at *Wilton*, tho' the Bishop was also sometimes at *Ramsbury*, and sometimes at *Sunning*. But we proceed with the Bishops of *Sherborn* first.

14 **Werstan**, 906, slain by the *Danes*.

15 **Ethelbald**, 918.

16 **Sigelm**.

17 **Alfred**, 934.

18 **Wulfen**, 938.

19 **Alfwold**, 967.

20 **Ethelric**, 978.

21 **Ethelfin**, 986.

22 **Brithwit**, or **Brithwick**, 998.

23 **Elmer**, 1009.

24 **Brithwin**, or **Brinwin**, 1020.

25 **Elfwold**, 1041, the last Bishop of *Sherborn*; therefore we shall next set down those of *Wilton*, contemporary with these above, till the two Sees came to be joyn'd.

Bishops of WILTON.

1 **Ethelfton**, 906.

2 **Odo**, 920, translated hence to *Canterbury*.

3 **Osulf**, 934.

4 **Aelfan**, or **Alfstan**, 971.

5 **Wulfar**, or **Alfear**, 981.

6 **Stricius**, 986, translated hence to *Canterbury*.

7 **Alfricus**, 990, translated also hence to *Canterbury*.

8 **Brithuold**, 996. **Godwin** and **Le Neve** do not mention the two next.

9 **Livingus**, 1007.

10 **Ethelwin**, 1013.

11 **Herman**, 1045, was the last Bishop of *Wilton*, and first of *Salisbury*, whither he remov'd his See, again uniting *Sherborn*, and *Wilton*, and accordingly shall be carry'd on in that Number.

Bishops of SALISBURY.

26 **Herman**, last above mention'd, remov'd his See to *Sarum*, pursuant to an Order of King **William** the Conqueror, that all Bishops should reside in the best Cities of their Dioceses. That *Old Sarum* is since gone to ruin, and stood on the Top of the Hill. This Bishop began to build a Cathedral.

27 **St. Osmund**, a Norman, 1078. He was Chancellor of *England*, and Earl of *Dorset*, very learned and wise, finish'd the Church begun by his Predecessor, and added to it a good Library, and writ several Books, among which was the *Ordinale secundum usum Sarum*. After his Death he was canoniz'd.

28 **Roger**, 1107. He was Lord Chief Justice, Lord Treasurer, and Lord Chancellor, and several Times govern'd the Kingdom in the Absence of King **Henry I.** Notwithstanding all these Favours receiv'd at the Hands of that King, after his Death, he forgot his Duty to his Daughter **Maud**, the rightful Heir of the Crown, and assisted **Stephen** in his Usurpation. When he gave leave to all the Nobility to build Castles, this Bishop built that of the *Devises*, reckon'd one of the finest in *Europe*, and repair'd that of *Salisbury*, as also the Church there. His Ingratitude to his Benefactor King **Henry I.** and Rebellion against his Rightful Sovereign **Maud**, was well requited by the Usurper **Stephen** he had set up, who at once seiz'd his Castles and all his great Wealth, said to have amounted to above 40000 Marks in Money, besides Gold, Plate and Jewels.

29 **Jocelin**, 1139.

The See vacant 4 Years, says **Heylin**.

30 **Hubert Walter**, 1189, he was with King **Richard I.** in the Holy-Land, and translated from hence to *Canterbury*.

31 *Heybert Poor*, by *Godwin* call'd *Robert*, 1193.

32 *Richard Poor*, 1217. He disliking the Place where the See had hitherto been, remov'd it to another then call'd *Meryfield*, now *Salisbury*, or *New Sarum*, and laid the Foundation of the Cathedral now standing, which was not finish'd till 30 Years after his Death. The Inhabitants of *Old Sarum* remov'd after him, and this City of *Salisbury* grew up to what it is, and that of *Old Sarum* is quite gone to Ruin. This Bishop was translated to *Durham*.

33 *Robert Bingham*, 1229, said to have been a Man of great Learning and Piety, and to have advanc'd the Building of his Church very much, during the 20 Years he was Bishop, yet could not finish it.

34 *William of York*, 1247.

35 *Giles Bridport*, 1256. By him the new Church at *Salisbury* was finish'd and consecrated.

36 *Walter de la Wyle*, 1263.

37 *Robert de Wikehampton*, 1274.

38 *Walter Scammel*, 1284.

39 *Henry de Braundston*, 1287.

40 *Lawrence de Howkeborne*, 1287, sat but a few Days, says *Godwin* and *Le Neve*, but *Heylin* mentions him not.

41 *William de Corner*, as call'd by *Heylin* and *Le Neve*, and *Comer* by *Godwin*, 1289.

42 *Nicholas de Longespe*, 1291.

43 *Simon de Gaunt*, 1298.

44 *Roger de Mortival*, 1315.

45 *Robert Wyvil*, 1329. *Walsingham* says, he was so unpersonable, that if the Pope had seen him, he would never have approv'd of his Election. He held the See 45 Years.

46 *Ralph Ergham*, 1375, translated hence to *Wells*.

47 *John Walsbam*, 1388, was Master of the Rolls, Lord Privy Seal and Lord Treasurer. So much beloved by King *Henry II*, that he caus'd him to be bury'd among the Kings.

48 *Richard Metford*, 1395, translated hither from *Chichester*, for his Loyalty to King *Richard II*.

49 *Nicholas Bubwith*, 1407, translated hither from *London*, says *Godwin*, was Lord Treasurer, and again translated from hence to *Wells*.

50 *Robert Hallam*, 1408, was Chancellor of *Oxford* and a Cardinal.

51 *John Chawndler*, 1417.

52 *Robert Nevil*, 1427, translated hence to *Durham*.

53 *William Aiscoth*, 1438, murder'd by the rebellious Rabble under *Jack Cade*, in the Reign of King *Henry VI*.

54 *Richard Beauchamp*, 1450, first Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

55 *Lionel Woodvil*, 1482, of whom *Godwin* relates a malicious Story, without any Ground for the same.

56 *Thomas Langton*, 1485, translated hither from *St. David's*, and hence to *Winchester*.

57 *John Blythe*, 1493, was Master of the Rolls, and Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*.

58 *Henry Dean*, 1500, translated hither from *Bangor*, and from hence to *Canterbury*.

59 *Edmund Audley*, 1502, translated hither from *Hereford*.

60 *Laurence Compegius*, 1524, an Italian, and a Cardinal, turn'd out by King *Henry VIII*. for refusing to declare his Marriage with Queen *Catherine of Spain* null.

61 *Nicholas Staxton*, 1535, depriv'd for Opinions which he afterwards recanted.

62 *John Salcot*, alias *Capon*, 1539, translated hither from *Bangor*.

63 *John Jewel*, 1559, he built a Library for his Cathedral Church, and left a Volume of his own Works.

64 *Edmond Gheast*, 1571, translated hither from *Rochester*, was Almoner to Queen *Elizabeth*.

65 *John Piers*, 1577, translated hither from *Rochester*, and from hence to *York*.

See vacant three Years.

66 *John Coldwell*, 1591.

The See vacant again two Years, says *Heylin*.

67 *Henry Cotton*, 1598, had been Comptroller of the Household to King *Edward VI*.

68 *Robert Abbot*, 1615.

69 *Martin Fotherby*, 1618.

70 *Robert Tompson*, according to *Heylin*, *Le Neve* calls him *Tounson*, or *Tonson*, 1620.

71 *John Davenant*, 1621.

72 *Brian Duppa*, 1641, translated hither from *Chichester*, and from hence again to *Winchester*, after the Restoration of King *Charles II*.

73 *Humphrey Hinchman*, 1660, translated hence to *London*.

74 *John Earl*, 1663, translated hither from *Worcester*.

75 *Alexander Hyde*, 1665.

76 *Seth Ward*, 1667, translated hither from *Exeter*.

77 *Gilbert Burnet*, 1689.

78 *William Talbot*, 1715, translated hither from *Oxford*.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd:

Azure, our Lady with her Babe in her Arm, and a Scepter in the left, all *Or*.



Collegiate Churches

O F

SECULAR CANONS.

St. JOHN of BEVERLEY Collegiate Church in Yorkshire.

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
Part 2.
P. 3.



IN the 13th of September, 1664, the Relicks of St. John of Beverley were found in a little leaden Chest, they had been formerly put into, with the following Inscription.

✠ In the Year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1188, this Church was burnt, in September, the next Night after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle; and in the Year of our Lord 1197, at the Ides of March, search was made for the Relicks of St. John in this Place, and these Bones were found at the East End of the Tomb and laid up here, and in the same Place Dust was found mix'd with the Mortar.

King Athelstan proceeding towards Scotland, on Account of some Disagreement with Constantin, King of Scots, visited St. John of Beverley, and laid his Knife upon the Altar, as a Pledge, promising, if he return'd victorious, he would redeem the same at a good Rate; which he perform'd; for fighting against the Scots, he pray'd to God, by the Intercession of St. John of Beverley, to show some manifest Sign, by which the People then present and Posterity might know, that the Scots ought of Right to be subject to the English; whereupon he struck a Rock with his Sword, near the Castle of Dunbar, which is to this Day cleft the Depth of an Ell; therefore King Athelstan having obtain'd the Victory, and again subdu'd King Constantin, he flood Godfather to his Son, and at his Return enrich'd the Territory of St. John with Possessions, Privileges and Immunities.

King Richard II. by Charter of the 12th Year of his Reign, confirm'd to this Church a Grant of certain Garbs of Corn, or Money in lieu thereof, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, enjoying the due Payment

of the same, which he says some had endeavour'd to defraud the Canons of.

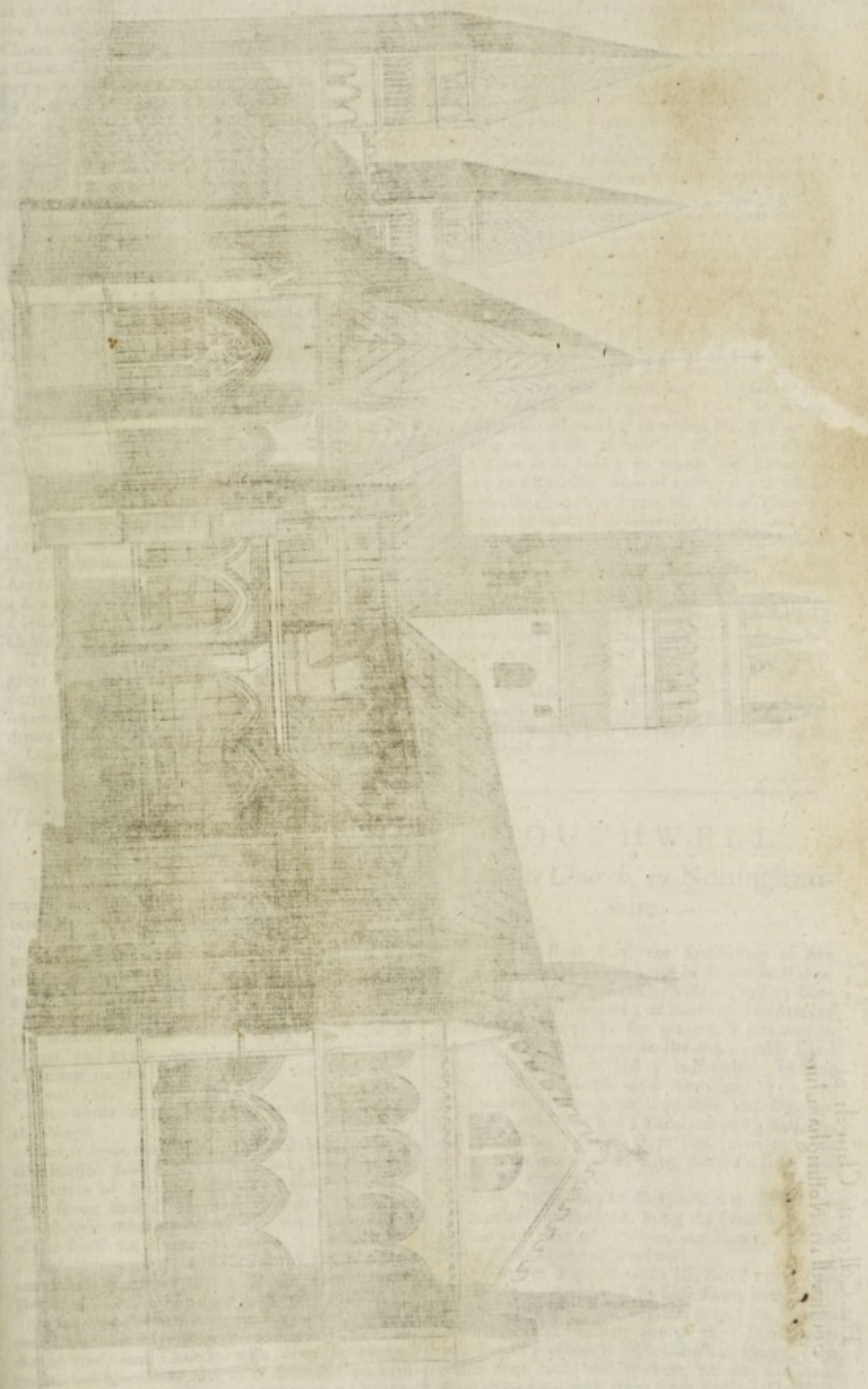
King Henry II, by his Charter without Date, enjoins the same.

Statutes and Ordinances made by Thomas, Archbishop of York, for the better Government of this Church.

First, That there always be in the Church of St. John of Beverley 9 Canons, a Precentor, a Chancellor, and a Sacristan, 7 Parsons, formerly call'd *Berefellarij*, 9 Vicars, 7 Chantry Chaplains, 9 Canonical Clergymen, one Clerk Precentor, and one Clerk of the Chancel House, besides seven Clerks to the aforesaid Parsons, 2 to carry Centers, 8 Boys Choristers, 2 Clerks of the Sacristy, and two Vergers, or Ringers of Bells.

All these to wear the usual Habits belonging to their several Degrees. Then he directs the Order how the Canons are to sit in their Stalls. The Vicars underneath, each before his Canon, the Boys before them; the Chantry Priests in the vacant Stalls among the Vicars; such like Method to be observ'd in Procession; those who before had been call'd *Berefellarij*, because the Name was become ridiculous, to be for the future nam'd Parsons. Upon a Vacancy of the Provostship, the same to be fill'd in 40 Days, or else the Nomination to devolve to the Archbishop of York. Every Canon to choose his own Vicar, the Chapter all other Clerks; upon the Demise of any Vicar or other, the Person that has the Right to present, to do the same within 15 Days, or else that Right to devolve to the Chapter. The Chantries to be inviolably kept up according to their Foundations. All oblig'd to continual Residence. Any admitted to Office or Parsonage, to be in priestly Orders within a Year, or else to be again put out; any Person absent from divine Service, without leave from the Chapter, to pay a Mulct at the Will of the Chapter. Particularly whosoever should be absent

at

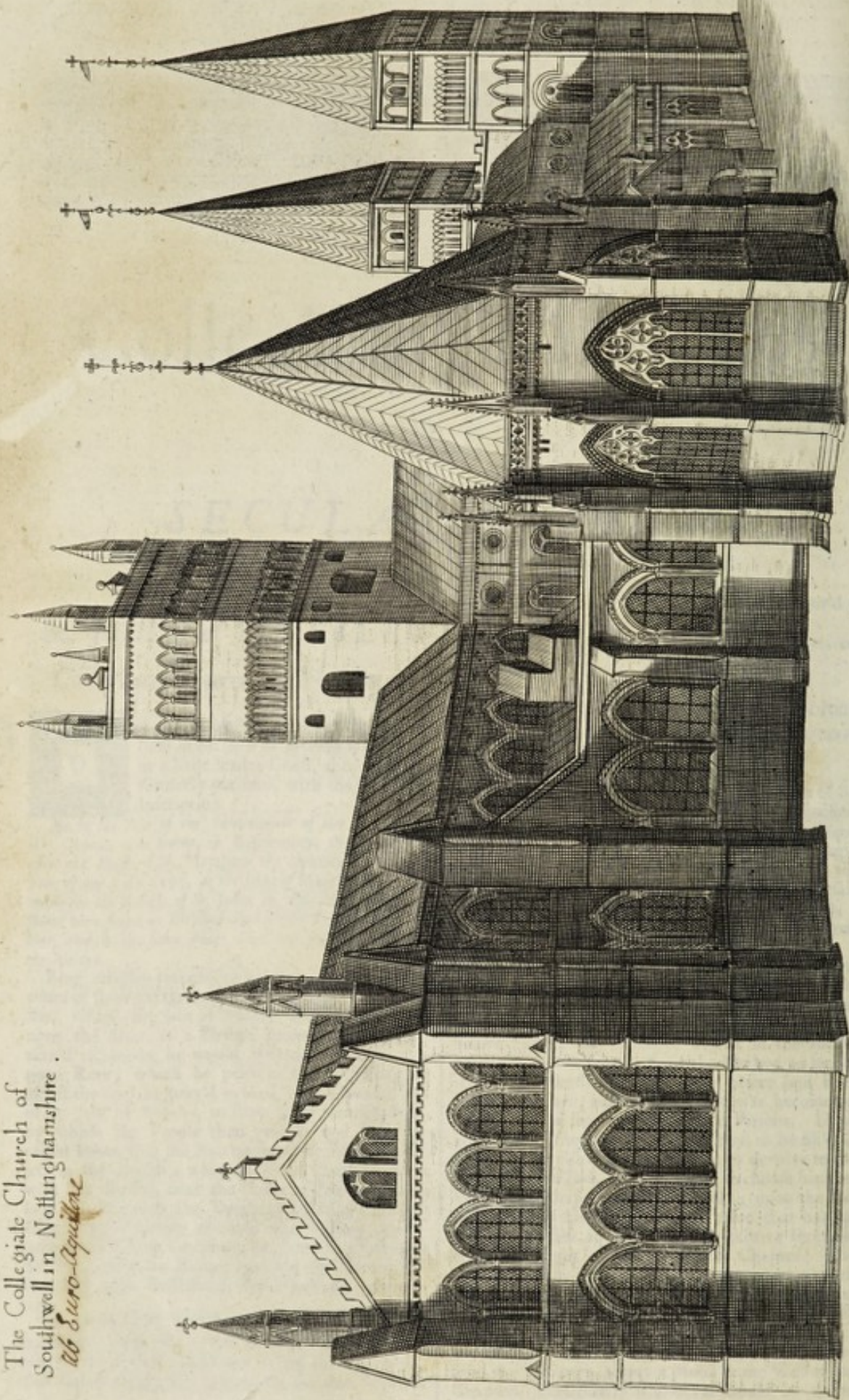


ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Church, Northwell, N.Y.

Engraved by
J. C. Smith
for the
Publisher

The Collegiate Church of
Southwell in Nottinghamshire.
ab E.uro-Aquiline



at the Anniversary of King *Athelstan*, or at those of the Archbishop of *York*, or of their Benefactors, if a Canon, to forfeit 12 *d.* an Officer, Parson or Vicar 4 *d.* a Chantry Priest 2 *d.* a Clerk 1 *d.* The Provost to pay to each of the Canons the Sum of 10 *l.* per Annum, by quarterly Payments, 10 *l.* to the Precentor and Sacristan as formerly; to the Clerks and Vergers 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each, and to the Parsons 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* each, moreover to each of the 9 Canons and 3 Officers aforesaid, 52 Quarters of Oats, to each Vicar 8 *l.* per Annum.

The Customs of the ancient Church of *Beverley* to be observ'd; the Provost discharg'd from many Burdens which lay too heavy on him, of Expences which he was not able to bear.

The Provost not paying the Canons, and all others belonging to the Church, their due, within 15 Days after the proper appointed Time, for every failure to forfeit 5 Marks to the Bishop of *York*, and 5 to the Works of the Church of *Beverley*. And if the Provost so failing, shall not pay the said Penalty within 15 Days more, he then to be punish'd by Excommunication. In regard that their Allowances before were too small, which oblig'd them to neglect the Service of the Church, he ordain'd that over and above the former Allowance, the Archbishop's Clerk should receive 40 *s.* yearly, the other 8 belonging to the Canons 40 *s.* each, each of the 7 Parsons 30 *s.* the two Censers and each of the Choristers 20 *s.* each. He also appointed what each should have at certain Anniversaries, viz. 8 *d.* a Canon; 6 *d.* an Officer; 4 *d.* a Vicar or Parson; 3 *d.* a Chantry Priest, 2 *d.* a lesser Clerk, and 1 *d.* a Boy. These Statutes and Ordinances are dated the 28th of July, 1391.

The Monasticon having no more concerning this great Church, it may not be unacceptable to the curious to add a few more Lines out of *Leland's Collectanea*, Vol. 6. P. 43, of the learned Mr. *Hearn's* Edition of the same, as follows:

Out of the great Register or Town-book of *Beverley*.

The first Foundation of the Collegiate Church of Blessed John of Beverley.

The collegiate Church of Blessed *John* of *Beverley* was anciently founded in the County of *York*, in a certain Country call'd *Deysira*, to wit, in the Wood of the *Deysirians* in the time of *Lucius*, the most illustrious King of (England then called) *Britany*, the first King of the same, the Son of *Coil* a Pagan king, anointed by pope *Eusebius* the thirteenth after *Peter*. In the year of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, the Son of God the father almighty creator of heaven and earth, together with the holy Ghost according to the computation of the Church of *England*, 126.

Afterwards it was destroy'd by the Pagans *Orse* and *Henjst*.

And is again renewed and founded by the aforesaid Blessed *John* Archbishop of *York*, is ordained a Monastery of black Monks, of religious Nuns Virgins, seven secular Priests for the Service of God, and diverse other Ministers, to wit, in the Year of our Lord 704.

And also again it is destroyed by Pagans *Hubba* and *Hungar Danes*, the Sons of *Swayn* king of *Danes*.

After that it is refounded and augmented by the most illustrious King of *England Athelstane*, who endowed the said Church with divers privileges, gifts, and benefices; and so it remained honourably endowed under the government of 7 Cannons

untill the coming of *William* called the Bastard, the conqueror, and king, and so untill the year of our Lord 1082.

And then with the consent of *William* called *Rufus* of *England*, by *Thomas* Archbishop called the elder, by the assent of the Cannons, and others whom it concerned, *Thomas* the Nephew of the said Lord Archbishop, a Priest, was ordain'd and called the first provost; to whom succeeded *Thurstan* of blessed memory; to whom *Thomas* called the Norman; to whom *Robert*, to whom *Thomas Beckett* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; to whom another *Robert*; to whom *Galfrid*; to whom *Symon*; to whom *Filco Bassett*; to whom *John Chesell*; to whom *William* of *York*; to whom *John Muncell*; to whom *Alane*, to whom *Morgan* the Provost; to whom the venerable father and Lord, Lord *Peter* of *Chester*; who purchased many tenements, revenues and services to the said Provostship, and Provost thereof, and left implements of divers goods and chattels in all the Mannors of the said Provostship both quicke and dead; to whom *Hamo*; to whom ----; to whom *Mr. Robert* of *Albarwick*; to whom *Mr. William* of *Melton*, to whom *Mr. Nicholas* of *Hugate*; to whom *Mr. William de la Mare*; to whom *Mr. Richard* of *Ravens*; to whom *Mr. Adam* of *Lyubergs*; to whom the venerable circumspect man *Mr. John* of *Thoresby*; to whom the noble and venerable father, and circumspect man *Mr. Robert Mansley* Provost, Prebendary of the Prebend of *St. James*, President of the Chapter, Cannon residentiary of the said Church, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Hustibwait* of the Cathedral Church of *York*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Brenneswood* of the Church of *St. Paul* in *London*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Crestall*, in the Church of *St. Martin* the great in *London*, Parson of the Church of *Harcneyes*, and Master of the free chappell of *Maldon*, in whose time the said treatise was compiled by *Symon Ruffel*, in the year of our Lord 1416, in the Month of *January*.

SOUTHWELL

Collegiate Church, in Nottinghamshire.

Domesday Book says, the Archbishop of *York* had 10 Carucates of Land in *Torgartone Wapentac*, and 10 Soch-Men, and 75 Villains, and 23 Bordars, having 32 Carucates; at *Southwell*, 180 Acres of Meadow, a Wood fit for grazing 8 Leagues in Length, and 2 *Quarentens* in Breadth; arable Land 5 Leagues in Length, and 3 in Breadth. In King *Edward's* Time worth 40 *l.* then 40 *l.* 15 *s.* In *Bingehamhow Wapentac* at *Cropehillbe* and *Hegclinge*, *St. Mary* at *Southwell* had 2 Carucates and a half, &c. worth in King *Edward's* Days 60 *s.* then 50 *s.*; at *Nortwelle*, as much as in King *Edward's* Days was worth 6 *l.* then 10 *s.*

Turstin, Archbishop of *York*, added to the Church of *Southwell* one Prebend, being the Church of *Ecclesham* and that of *Lareton*, one Manse, and his Title of the Manor of *Southwell*.

The Bull of Pope *Alexander III.*, dated 1171, confirms to this Church all its Possessions, with all its ancient Privileges; and besides, grants the Canons leave to excommunicate any of their Parishioners who should presume to offer them any Injury, from which none could absolve them, till they had made Satisfaction; exempts them from Episcopal Jurisdiction;

Dugd.
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Diocd. tion; allows them to dispose of what is due to Can-
Vol. 3. nons that die, or depart, and enjoyns all Persons not
Pag. to infringe their Immunities.

The same Pope, by another Bull without Date, again confirms their Privileges, and forbids the Archdeacon or his Officers, under pretence of Visitation, to impose any Burdens on the Parish Priests, or to oblige them to provide great Entertainments for him, but to be so moderate, that his Visitation might be rather acceptable than greivous.

- 12 King Henry I, by Charter, confirm'd the Possessions and Customs of the Churches of York and Southwell; by another he gave leave to make the Church of Dunham a Prebend to Southwell; and by a third confirm'd the Churches of *Legreton* and *Bekingham* by *Turfin* Archbishop of York for a Prebend to Southwell. All these three Charters have no Date.

John, Archbishop of York, an. 1291, authoriz'd the dividing the Prebend of *Bekingham* into two, the Church of *North Leverton* to constitute the new Prebend, and that of *Bekingham* to be another distinct.

- 13 Pope Urban III confirm'd the Grant of the Land of *Halson* for constituting of a Prebend for this Church; the same was done by *John*, Archbishop of York, in relation to the Church of *Eton*, in his Diocess for another Prebend; this Deed is dated 1289. *Robert Mallinwell* gave the Church of *Rampton* to erect another Prebend. *John* Archbishop of York, by Diploma dated 1291, ordain'd that the Portions of Garbs and Hay in the Parish of *Upton* before annex'd to two particular Prebends, should for the future be separated from the same, and apply'd to the use of the Chapter and Residentiary Canons, whose maintainance he says was before very slender.

- 14 *Alexander* Archbishop of York commission'd the Official of his Court at York, the Prior of *Thurgarton*, and the Prior of *Schelford*, to make Inquisition, whether the Proposal of *Richard* of *Chesterfield*, Canon of *Southwell*, might be allow'd of, which was, That in regard the House built for the Vicars of that Church was remote, and the way from it dirty, which occasion'd them to live dispers'd about the Town, giving occasion of Scandal, he the said *Richard* would at his own Cost build them a convenient House in the Church-yard, which was so large, that there would still remain Room enough for burying and Processions.

- 15 The said Commissioners return'd, that the said Church-yard was spacious enough, and that all the Parishioners had unanimously consented to the building of the aforesaid House for the Vicars, and therefore they authoris'd the same.

King Henry VI, in Consideration of 300 Marks paid him by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, annex'd to the Church of *Southwell* the Priory of *Ravendale* in *Lincolnshire*, which was alien, with all its Appurtenances, valu'd at 14 l. per Annum clear of all Charges, for the better Maintenance of the Clergy, who were then very Poor.

- 16 King Edward IV confirm'd the above Grant of the alien Priory of *Ravendale*, and moreover gave to *Southwell* one Messuage, with 60 Acres of Land at *North Carleton* in *Nottinghamshire*, as also one Messuage and 120 Acres of Land, besides 7 Acres of Meadow at *Batley*, *North Musbam* and *Holme*, in the same County.

Queen Elizabeth, in the 27th Year of her Reign, authoriz'd *Edwin* Archbishop of York, and the other Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs in that Province, to draw up Rules and Statutes for the better Government of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, which they accordingly did, and the same were by her confirm'd, and order'd to be observ'd, the Purport whereof, contain'd in 26 Chapters, is as follows.

1. All Ministers of the said Church, before their Admission to the Exercise of their Function, to make their Profession of Faith, and take the Oath prescrib'd in the 24th Chapter. All the Ministers and others of the Church to meet there daily, at the Hours us'd in the Metropolitan Church of York, to perform the divine Service according to the Form prescrib'd; the Canons to be present, and each of them to preach 3 times every Year, or cause another to preach for him, and for every Omission to forfeit 10 s. to pay another Preacher, or be given to the Poor of the Town of *Southwell*.

2. That there be at least 6 Choir Vicars, being Presbyters and Musicians, to be presented by the Canons, never to be absent from divine Service without just Cause, and to forfeit one Penny for every time they are absent, to be distributed among those who are present. Six other Singers to be always at the divine Service, and at least 6 Singing Boys taught Musick, and they if absent to be punish'd like the others. Each Singer to be allow'd for his Attendance 8 l. a Year, and each Singing Boy 40 s. besides their Gowns. Every Choir Vicar to receive 4 l. a Year, besides his other former Profits.

3. The Church being then in Debt, all the Revenues thereof, after paying the same, to be divided among the Prebendaries Residentiaries.

4. No new needless Officers to be introduc'd under Pain of Excommunication, to be absolv'd by the Archbishop of York, and such Acts to be invalid.

5. The Chapter to appoint an honest Person their Receiver General, not only to be oblig'd by Oath to the faithful Performance of his Office, but also to give Security for the same, and he to give in his Accounts yearly, having full Power to receive all the Incomes of the Church; and the said Receiver to be allow'd for the same 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum. No Prebendary of the Church to be Receiver General. All Accounts to be pass'd yearly in the Chapter House before the Auditor, and such of the Residentiaries as shall be present. The Auditor to be chosen by the Chapter.

6. Upon any Vacancy, the Person to be admitted to any Prebend, to be receiv'd by the Chapter, upon producing Letters authentickly seal'd. No Person presented to be present at any secret Transactions of the Chapter till install'd. Many Secrets of the Chapter not to be communicated to any but Canons, and not even to such of them as are absent. If there should happen to be two contending Parties in the Chapter, who cannot of themselves agree, the Controversy must be refer'd to two Canons chosen by them, and their Decision must be final.

7. One to be appointed Sacrist, who is to take care of the Church, the Holy Table, the Vestments, Books, &c. and see that there be no disturbance any where in Time of the divine Service. The Verger to go before the Archbishop, and the Preacher, as he goes to and from the Pulpit, and to do all other Things belonging to that Place. There is also to be a Ringer of the Bells, and a Porter.

8. The Canon Residentiary for the time being, to be obey'd by the other Canons, and by all the Ministers and Officers of the Church.

9. A proper Master to be provided to teach the Singing Boys to Sing, Play upon the Organs, and all other Duties; and he to be allow'd a competent Salary.

10. Also a School Master, to be approv'd of by the Archbishop of York, or, in the Vacancy of the See, by the Dean and Chapter, not only to teach the Boys Greek and Latin, but also their Christian Doctrine.

11. The

11. The Possessions of the Church not to be sold or alienated, but to be regularly let by a full Chapter, of at least three Canons present.

12. The Canon Residentiary, or another appointed by the Chapter, once a Year to view and superintend all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Houses, Churches, &c. belonging to them, and after the said View, the necessary Repairs to be made. At the same Time the Courts to be held according to Custom. Three at least of the Canons required to hold a Chapter.

13. The Chapter to appoint a diligent and honest Clerk of the Works, to take care of the necessary Repairs of the Church, &c. receive the Revenues allotted for that Purpose, and be accountable for the same.

14. A Place to be appointed to be call'd the Treasury, for keeping of all the Books and Writings belonging to the Church, the Key thereof to be kept by the Residentiaries. None of the said Evidences, or Records, and particularly the Foundation Charter not to be shown to any Person, without Leave of the Chapter.

15. The Common Seal of the Church to be kept in the same Place, in a Chest with three different Locks, the Keys whereof to be kept by as many Prebendaries, and nothing to be seal'd therewith but in the Presence of those three Persons.

16. If any Possessions whatsoever are let to Farm and not registred, the same to be call'd in, and being examin'd, to be then enter'd in the Register, and all such as any way appear falsify'd to be made void.

17. At the General yearly Audit, all such Persons as have any thing belonging to the Church to account for the same.

18. Divinity Lectures to be made in the Church twice or thrice a Week in *English*, by one of the Canons appointed by the Archbishop; and a Canon to be yearly appointed for Catechising.

19. The Archbishop to oblige the Prebendaries to repair their Houses, if they want it.

20. All the Choir Vicars and the six Singers to eat together in one and the same House, either with the Canon Residentiary or elsewhere.

21. If any Canon, or other Minister belonging to the Church be found negligent in the Performance of his Duty, lewd, or scandalous, or suspected of Incontinency, or ill Life, he is to be reprov'd by the Chapter; and if he amends not, the Archbishop of *York*, or, when the See is Vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Church are to examine the Case, and their Judgment to be obey'd by every Member of the Church of *Southwell*, under Pain of forfeiting his Place for ever. And if any Canon, or other Member of the said Church be there convicted of Heresy, Treason, Symony, Usury, Perjury, notable Theft, Murder, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, or Dilapidation, either by two Witnesses, or his own Confession, or the Notoriousness of the Fact; he is to be immediately expell'd, and another put in to his Place.

22. The Archbishop of *York* to take Care that these Statutes be observ'd, and he to visit the said Church every three Years, and to correct what he shall find amiss.

23. The Chapter of *Southwell* to make Choice of some Person of Gravity, and knowing in the Canon and Civil Law, their Vicar and Auditor; giving him their full Power for performing all Things relating to the Church which are not reserv'd to the Canon Residentiary, which Vicar is to be allow'd 5 Marks a Year, besides his other Profits. And under him is to be appointed by the Chapter a Register; being a Publick Notary, to transcribe all Acts of the said Vicar General, or of the Chapter.

24. Every Canon before his Installation, besides *Dagd.* the Oath prescrib'd in the Act of Parliament of the Vol. 3. first Year of Queen Elizabeth, to be oblig'd to take P. 24 the following Oath, viz.

I A. B. instituted Canon of this Church, do swear by these Holy Gospels, and in the presence of God do engage and promise, first that I will renounce the Popish Worship, and that I will fully embrace the Rule of Christ's Religion establish'd and prescrib'd out of the Word of God, and by Regal Authority, approv'd by the Goodness of God, and that I will to my utmost refuse all Doctrines opposite to true Religion, and allow nothing to the Judgment of Men, any farther than can be prov'd by the Word of God in matters of Religion; and that, whereas in the Holy Scriptures which are left to us written, all Things necessary for our Salvation are to be found, as in a most plentiful Treasure, I will not yield to any human Traditions, or those called not written Truths; and that I will search for the Rule of Life and Sign of Faith in the same Source of Scripture. Lastly, that I will well and truly preserve and defend, as far as in me is, all the Goods, Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Possessions, Rights, Liberties and Privileges, and all other things belonging to this Church, as well moveable as immovable, and all other Conveniences of the said Church, without Inimination and Waste; and take care to have them in like manner preserv'd and defended by others. That I will also observe the Statutes of this Church, as far as they concern me, and will rule the other Members and Ministers of the Church, as far as to me belongs, according to the said Laws and Statutes, without any respect of State, Condition, or Person, Favour or Hatred. Lastly, If I shall be remov'd, or resign, or dye, I will restore, or cause to be restor'd, all the Good of this Church that I shall have been intrusted with, or that shall be in my Power; so help me God.

25 The Vicars and other Ministers also to take the Oath appointed for them, being much to the same Effect.

26. If any Controversy shall arise about the true meaning of these Statutes, the Interpretation thereof is left to the Archbishop of *York*, but no Alterations to be made either by adding more, or dispensing with these.

ST. MARTIN LE GRAND Collegiate Church, in London.

King Henry Vith, by his Charter dated the second Year of his Reign, confirms all Grants and Donations made to this Church, and in his said Charter recites those of King Henry IV, King Richard II, and King Edward, being all of them also Confirmations of the Charter of King William the Conqueror, which is likewise recited at Length, and wherein that Monarch calls himself King of England by God's Disposition and Inheritance of Blood; the Purport whereof is, That at the Request of his faithfull *Ingletrie*, and by the Advice of his Bishops, Nobility, &c. he granted and for ever confirm'd all the Lands, which the said *Ingletrie* had acquir'd in the Days of his Kinsman and Predecessor King Edward, for the good of the said King's Soul, and for the Remission of his own Sins, to God and the Church of St. Martin, which the said *Ingletrie* and his Brother Gerard had built within the Walls of London, at their own Cost, in Remission of their Sins, and to the Honour of God, for the perpetual Observance of the Canonical Rule. The Names of the

T t t t Lands

Dugd. Lands given to it, are *Ester* in *Essex*, with the *Bere-*
Vol. 3. *wic* of *Maiffbery*, and *Norton* and *Stanford*, and *Job-*
Pag. 1 *binge*, and *Benedyft*, and *Chriftieghal*, and *Tolesfunte* and
Rowenhal, and *Angre*, with their Appurtenances; and one Hide at *Beufleot*, and one at *Hoddesdon*, and the Church of *Maldon*, with two Hides of Land, the Tithes, and all Appurtenances.

Besides of his own the King gave all the Land and Moor without the Postern call'd *Cripplegate*, on both Sides of the same, viz. from the North Angle of the City Wall, as there the little Brook of Springs rising close by divides it from the Wall, to the running Water that enters the City. He also granted all the Churches, Tithes, Lands and Houses, which the faithful of *Christ* had already given, or should give them in *London*, all to be freely enjoy'd for ever by the Canons of *St. Martin*; appointing the said Canons to choose themselves a proper Procurator of their own Number to look to their Affairs, and distribute to every Man his due, to the end, that wanting for nothing, they might wholly apply themselves Day and Night to the Service of God. The said Church and Canons to be entirely sequestred from the Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, &c. and the Possessions thereof exempt from all Regal Service, as also from the Military, from Repairs of Bridges, Forts and Castles; and to enjoy *Soc* and *Sac*, *Tol* and *Theam*, and *Infangenetheof*, *Blodwite*, *Munbrice*, *Burkbrice*, *Misbenninge*, *Scheawinge*, *Hlestinge*, *Frithsoct*, *Flemenafirmthe*, *Wergeldtheof*, *Urbleap*, *Forfeng*, *Fylsfeng*, *Firdwite*, *Fibrwite*, *Weardwite*, *Hongewete*, *Hamjohne*, *Forsteal*, and whatsoever better Liberties any other Church in *England* might have. If any Person shall presume to alter this Concession, he may suffer heretical Pains with the Traitor *Judas*. Dated 1068, sign'd by the said King *William*, his Queen *Maud*, his Son *Richard*, 2 Archbishops, 7 Bishops, 9 Abbats, 7 Earls, 2 Princes, the Chancellor, and 8 of the King's Chaplains, and confirm'd by two Cardinals the Popes Legates.

St. MARY'S

Collegiate Church, at Warwick.

Henry, Earl of *Warwick* granted to *William*, his Chaplain, some Churches not nam'd in the Grant, and the Tithe of the Toll of *Warwick*, and of the Mill of *Loleham*, with the Land of *Bracles*, &c.

Roger Earl of *Warwick* confirm'd all the Possessions of *St. Mary* and *All Saints*. The same *Roger* by another Grant gave to the said Church the Schools at *Warwick*; by a third, the Chapel of *St. James*; and by a fourth, he gave to the Canons of the Chapel of *Milton* 23 Acres of arable Land and half an Acre of Meadow.

Robert de Curli by his Deed declares that he restor'd to *St. Mary* at *Warwick*, as its Right and due, the Church of *Budebroc*, with all about it, as adjudg'd to the same by the Arbitrators appointed between him and the Canons. The Things adjoining and belonging to it were 60 Acres on each Side of the said Church, the Priests Mansion with the Crofts, the Tithe of the Town of *Budebroc*, and in the Lordship of *Warland*, *Hampton*, *Nortune*, and *Greve-cnor*, all these with *Tol* and *Theam*, &c.

King *Henry I.* ordain'd, that the Church of *All Saints* at *Warwick* should enjoy all its ancient Customs, and the Judgment of Fire and Water; that is, the Tryal of Ordeal.

Roger Earl of *Warwick* granted the Canons of *Warwick* to have a Dean and a Chapter, and a Brotherly Convent. The same *Roger*, in the Year 1123, granted to the said Canons the following Possessions, viz. the Churches of *St. Nicholas*, *St. Laurence*, *St. Michael*, *St. Sepulchre*, and *St. Helen*, with several Acres of Land belonging to them, as also at *Cherle-cote*, *Sintenselt*, *Claverdon*, *Sireburn*, and *Malverton*, *Caldecote* and *Herb*, besides Tithes at *Cote*, *Cumton*, the 2 *Waltons*, and *Muston*, the Schools at *Warwick*, the Tryal of Ordeal and Duel, and that they have a Dean and Chapter, &c.

Simon Bishop of *Worcester* translated all the Priests that were in the Church of *All Saints* in the Castle of *Warwick* to the Mother Church of *St. Mary* and *All Saints* in the Town of *Warwick*, by Consent of them and *Roger*, Earl of *Warwick*, for them to serve jointly there with the Clergy of the said Church, saving to them their own Prebends, and appointing they should have a Dean and Chapter, with the same Liberties as those of *London* and *Lincoln*. The same Bishop consecrated an Altar and a Churchyard at the Church of *St. Sepulchre* for the Burial of the Canons of the same Church only, without Prejudice to the Mother Church of *St. Mary*; and the said Church of *St. Sepulchre* to pay to the said Mother Church, within whose Liberty it was, 30 *d.* yearly as an Acknowledgment.

William, Bishop of *Worcester*, at the Request of *Thomas Becket*, Earl of *Warwick*, made Inquisition into the Possessions which had been originally given to the College of the Collegiate Church of *St. Mary* at *Warwick*, and since alienated, found the same to be as follows, viz. The Churches of *St. Sepulchre*, and *St. Helen* in *Warwick*, the Parish of *Greetbam* in *Rutlandshire*; *St. Michael*, *St. John*, *St. Peter* and *St. Laurence*, in *Warwick*; *Budebroc* near *Warwick*; *St. James* at the West Gate of *Warwick*, and *St. Nicholas* in *Warwick*. The two first above nam'd having been irrecoverably alienated, the other seven he restor'd to *St. Mary*, saving the Portion of the perpetual Vicar in the Church of *Budebroc*, to attend the Cure of Souls, and he to be presented to the Bishop by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Mary*. The said Dean and Chapter also to maintain two Priests in the Church of *St. Nicholas*. The Parishioners of the other five Churches to repair to that of *St. Mary*, as to their common Mother, for the Administration of Sacraments, and all the dead to be buried in that Churchyard. And in regard that those Canons who had the best Prebends would not be resident, and those who had the poorest could not, by which means the Service of God was neglected, he ordain'd, that all the Revenues belonging to the Church should be brought into the Treasury, as was done at *Exeter* and the Royal Chapel at *Westminster*, whereof only 40 *s.* yearly paid to all Canons not resident, and 20 Marks yearly to every Canon resident, and the Dean being oblig'd to be resident to receive 40 Marks, and each Vicar 10 Marks. The other Ministers of the Church to receive what the Dean and Canons should think fit. What remain'd of the Revenues of the Church, after defraying the Charges of the said College, to be equally divided among the Canons resident; yet so, that if it happen'd that 2 or 3 Canons were not resident, the Portion of one of them, viz. the Sum of 20 Marks to be entirely reserv'd in the Treasury.

WALLINGFORD

Collegiate Church, in Berkshire.

Edmond, Earl of Cornwall, the Son of Richard, King of Almain and Earl of Cornwall, by Deed dated the 10th Year of King Edward I. gave and confirm'd to God and St. Mary, and the Chapel of St. Nicholas, in his Castle of Wallingford, for the Maintenance of a Dean, 6 Chaplains, 6 Clerks, and 4 Acolytes, or Taper-bearers, to serve the same for ever, 40 l. of his yearly Revenue at Wateberewe and Stillingsford; and then names his particular Tenants, which were to pay their several Proportions of the same, and for what Parcels of Land, which at this Time are of no Use or Information.

Edward, commonly call'd the Black Prince, conferr'd on this Chapel the Advowson of the Church of Harewell in Berkshire, and for so doing had Leave of his Father King Edward III. King Richard II. gave to it the Advowson of the Church of All Saints, in Wallingford. Lastly, King Henry VI. being inform'd, that the said Chapel was to impoverish'd, that it could not be maintain'd according to the Foundation bestow'd on it, a Revenue of 10 Marks yearly, to be paid by the Receiver of his Honor of Wallingford.

LANCADANC

Collegiate Church, in the Diocese of St. Davids.

Thomas, Bishop of St. Davids, in the Year 1283, with the Consent of King Edward, and with the Advice and Assent of his Chapter, made the Church of Langedanc Collegiate, under the Invocation of St. Maurice and his Companions, and Blessed Thomas, the Martyr of JESUS CHRIST, granting to it all the Authority of a Collegiate Church, placing 21 Canons in the same; which Number he ordain'd should be perpetual, who were to serve God by Day and by Night worthily and devoutly, in the same manner as was done by the Canons of St. Davids, like whom they were to be in all respects, except their Amices, which in Honor of St. Maurice and his Companions, who had been beheaded, were to be Purple; but the Cloaks were to be of Goats or Lambskins, lest any thing of more Value should make them proud. These Canons to be created by him and his Successors. The Revenues of the Church of Langedanc to be equally divided among the Canons resident and always attending the Divine Service; a third Part being reserv'd for the Precentor, who was to be ever resident. And if there should be fewer than 7 Canons resident, the two Parts of the Revenues to be reserv'd for the Structure of the Church; and when the Church was finish'd, and furnish'd with Books, Copes, Vestments, and other necessary Ornaments, then the same Produce to be converted to the Use of poor Vicars there serving God, as he or his Successors should think fit to ordain; and he and his Successors to have a Stall in the Church and Chapter, and to make their Visitations, as they had till then done in the Church of St. Davids.

To the 7 Canons serving in this Church either *Dign.* personally, or by their Vicars, he assign'd as *Preb.* 3. bends the Churches of Lanteglew, Longclaw, Lando, *Page.* Lanraylon, Lanetwaeth, Lanfanfred, Lan-Othull, Lan-Lanwennael, and Lanvenor. To the 7 Canons serving as Deacons, either personally or by their Vicars, the Churches of St. German de Roil, Lanpeder, Mathierref, Landegoe, Rapurgi, and Blayn-Ledrod. To the 7 Canons Subdeacons, in like manner, the Churches of Trallan, Langauten, Lan-Bister, Langammarche, Lan-Arclem, Lan-Tessilian, and Nant-Gwenlen. The Archbishop to allow 6 Marks yearly towards the Maintenance of every Vicar serving as Subdeacon.

He also ordain'd, that there should be 5 Clerks of inferior Degree, two of them to carry Censers, two others Tapers, and the 5th the Crofs in Processions, to have 50 s. equally divided among them yearly, till a better Allowance should be assign'd them in the Church of Lan-Gudon.

For the present he assign'd every Canon a competent Place to live in, till the Cloister should be built.

Every Canon to have his perpetual Vicar, of a virtuous Life, perpetually resident, serving in the Habit assign'd by the College, as in the Church of St. David. Each Vicar of Priestly Degree to receive 40 Shillings per Annum; each Vicar Deacon two Marks in Money, and each Vicar Subdeacon 20 Shillings.

LANGECESTRE

Collegiate Church, in the County Palatin of Durham.

Antony, Bishop of Durham, in the Year 1283, upon the Vacancy of the Church of Langedestre, by the Death of the Rector thereof, appointed Mr. John Craven, Priest, the lawful Defender of the same, the Patronage thereof belonging to the said Bishop; and being sensible that the Revenues thereof were sufficient for the Maintenance of several Ministers, of which it had been of late defrauded, he establish'd the following Statutes and Ordinances for the same, viz.

That the Church of Langedestre be for the future Collegiate, and there be in it a Dean and 7 Prebendaries; the Dean always a Priest, residing there, and having Cure of Souls, to find two proper Chaplains, habited like the Vicars of the Canons, for his Assistants: That he repair and keep up the Chancel, but be not obliged to any new Building: That he cause the Chapels of *Esche*, *Mednessey*, and *Helay*, to be serv'd by proper Ministers; for maintaining of all which the said Dean was to have all the Obventions of Altarage, as well in the Church of Langedestre, as in the aforesaid Chapels, viz. of Offices for the Dead, Wool, Lambs, Milk, Calves, Colts, Hens, Geese, Pigs, Flax, Hemp, Hay, and of all small and personal Tithes, with the Lands, Meadows, Services of Lordships, Revenues, and Courts of all Tenants of the Church, as also the Pensions of *Colierley* and *Sateley*.

The same Dean to have the Messuages belonging to the aforesaid Chapels, with their Courts and Lands, excepting that the Prebendaries of each of them shall have one Part where they may lay up their Corn.

Each

Dugd. Each of the Prebendaries, who have the 3 first
Vol. 3. Prebends, to find a Vicar Chaplain at his own Cost,
Page and each of the other 4 a Vicar in Holy Orders, to
serve the Church in the Habit of Canons, and ob-
serve the Method of Singing, as practis'd in the
Church of York, or of Sarum.

Each in his turn to be *Hebdomadarius*, and the
Dean to take care of all things relating to the Divine
Service, and to ordain, rule and correct.

Mattins to be said in the Morning, for the sake of
the Parishioners. To the first Prebend he assign'd
the Farm Fees of all *Essebe, Corneslows, Hedley, Ham-
steles* the Lower and the Upper, *Bramsbeles*, and the
Land of *Matthew Forster*.

To the 2d Prebend, those of *Mednesley, Hufstretes,
Kighon, Bursblades, Billing Side, Bradeley, and Croke*.

To the third, those of *Greencroft, Holmside, Colpyel,
Seley, Bucclesfeld, the Smith's Land, and Seatigarley*.

To the 4th, those of *Langeley, Riddinge, Stubbileye,
Brome, Nofestiles, Braunhope, Langeestre, and Pecher*.

To the 5th, those of *Helay, Conkesbered, and Kin-
cheley*.

To the 6th, *Yenestane, and Benefeldside*.

To the 7th, *Morileyer, Nembiginge, Hurlibuke, and
Fordes*.

The Church-yard, with the Buildings, to be di-
vided by the Archbishop between the Dean and Ca-
nons, for their Dwelling.

The first Stall in the Church, on the South Side,
to be for the Archbishop; the first on the Left for
the Dean; and so the Canons on both Sides in
order.

These Statutes were confirm'd by King Edward
the First, in the 20th Year of his Reign.

AUKLAND

Collegiate Church, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

40 Thomas, Bishop of Durham, made Statutes for the
better Government of this Church, reciting some
that had been before made by his Predecessor Antony
above-mention'd; wherein he observes, that the Re-
venues of the said Church being decreas'd, there was
no Prebendary residing there, or that found any Vi-
car to supply his Place, tho' still there was a suffi-
cient Revenue for the same; the only Pretence be-
ing, that they had no House to live in.

Therefore the said Antony, Bishop of Durham, had
ordain'd, that the Person who had been before call'd
Vicar, should for the future be nam'd the Dean,
assigning him 10 l. a Year of his own Tithes at *Gaun-
les* in the Forest, and in *Wydepmore*, over and above
all the Profits the Vicars before us'd to receive.

To remove the afore-said Pretence of the Canons
for their Non-residence, he assign'd them Ground to
build their Dwellings, enjoining them either to be
resident, or to maintain Vicars to perform the Divine
Service, the 5 first of those Vicars to have 5 Marks
each *per annum*; the other 4 Vicars 40 Shillings
each; the rest to have Subdeacons or other Clerks
for their Vicars, to be allow'd 30 Shillings each
yearly.

41 All the Canonical Hours to be daily sung in the
Choir, in the same manner as was done at York, or
Salisbury. These and other Statutes being the same
as before in the other Collegiate Churches, having
been made by the afore-said Antony, Bishop of Dur-
ham, in the Year 1292, his Successor Thomas above

mention'd sets forth, that as the Times were alter'd, *Dag*
the afore-said Allowances for the Vicars were not *Vol.*
sufficient for their Maintenance, and therefore none *Pag*
that were fit for it could be found to serve the same;
that still some of the Prebends were sufficient to
bear double their Expence, others could scarce do
it, and some not at all; therefore he had resolv'd to
amend the same.

Accordingly the Revenues of the 3 Prebends of
*Bishop's Auckland, Eldon the Greater, and Eldon the
Lesser*, being each of them 20 l. *per Annum*, he or-
dain'd, that as they became vacant, each of them
should be divided into two Prebends, so to consti-
tute six, and the Revenues of each to be equally
divided between the two Possessors.

There being also 7 Prebends belonging to the said
Church, whose Produce was not sufficient, he di-
rected that they should be so join'd, as to make but
3 Prebends, one of them worth 10 l. and each of
the other 2 only 100 Shillings *per Annum*.

He ordain'd, that the Priestly Canons, not being
resident, should allow their Vicars 10 Marks a Year;
the Deacon Canons, their Vicars 7 Marks at least;
and the Canons Subdeacons, to theirs 5 Marks.
These Vicars to be satisfy'd with the said Allowan-
ces, without being benefic'd elsewhere. The Ca-
nons to provide Habitations for themselves and their
Vicars on the Ground allotted them. The rest of
the Statutes relating to the Divine Service, &c. as
in other Collegiate Churches.

CESTRE

Collegiate Church, in the County Palatin of Durham.

A Suit having long depended between *Walter Clif-
ford*, Clerk, on the one part, and *Alexander El-
singwalde* on the other; the former claiming the
Rectorship of the Church of *Cestre*, and the latter
allegding that he had been depriv'd by Robert,
Bishop of Durham, and himself substituted in his
Place, they at length both yielded up that Church
into the Hands of Antony Bishop of Durham, Suc-
cessor to the afore-said Bishop Robert.

The said Antony, Bishop of Durham, finding that
Church sufficiently endow'd, and yet ill serv'd, or-
dain'd it should for the future be Collegiate, and
that there should be in it a Dean and 7 Prebenda-
ries; the Dean to maintain two Chaplains Assistants,
and other necessary Clerks, and to repair the Chan-
cel, and find Ministers for the Chapels of *Taunefeld*
and *Lamely*; for defraying of which Expence he as-
sign'd him the Altarage of the said Church and Cha-
pels, with other Revenues, and the Fishery on the
River *Were*.

In like manner he regulated the several Prebends,
the manner of the Canons sitting in their Stalls, and
all other Particulars, as in the other Churches above,
which it would be superfluous here to repeat. This
was confirm'd by King Edward the first, in the 20th
Year of his Reign.

ST. ELIZABETH'S

Chapel, or Collegiate Church, near
the City of Winchester.

John de Fontissara, or *Fontisaria*, Bishop of *Winchester*, Founder of the Chapel of *St. Elizabeth*, Daughter to the King of *Hungary*, which was in his Meadow, before the Gate of his Castle of *Wolveseye*, call'd *St. Stephen's Meadow*, appointed that there should be 3 Altars erected in the same, the High Altar of *St. Elizabeth*, one of *St. Stephen* and *St. Lawrence*, and the 3d of *St. Edmund*, King, and *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, Martyr, and plac'd there 7 Chaplains, with 6 Clerks in Holy Orders, 3 of them to be Deacons, and the other three Subdeacons. One of the Chaplains to be Chief, at the Appointment of the Bishop of *Winchester*, and so the Chaplains and Clerks to be all plac'd by the said Bishop. The Chaplains and Clerks to be satisfy'd with one Dish, and their Pittance, and on Sundays, and double Festivals, the Chaplains to have a 2d Dish.

The Chaplains and Clerks to be obedient to their Chief in all things lawfull, and grave in their Habit and Behaviour; modest, sober, good Livers, and of good Conversation, remote from Laymen. The Chief for his Cloathing, over and above Meat and Drink, to have 6 Marks *per annum*, each Chaplain 40 s. and each Clerk 20 Shillings.

All of them to eat and drink together in the same House, the Chief and Chaplains at one Table, the Clerks at another. Each Chaplain to lie in the Room allotted him, the Clerks all in one Place. Each Chaplain to have a young Clerk from 10 to 18 Years of Age, to serve and sing at Church in a Surplice, and to serve him in his Chamber, to be provided with Meat and Cloaths by the Chief, and no Chaplain to have any other Servant to serve him in particular, and those young Clerks to eat in the same Hall, separate from the others. The Chief, with the Advice of the Chaplains, to order the rest of the Family.

They were enjoin'd to behave themselves devoutly in the Chapel, to say the Mattins of our Lady in the Morning, in a low Voice and distinctly all together; and then to say the Mattins of the Day, so that one Part of the Choir should not begin before the other had done, and that there should be a Pause between every Verse. After *Prime* to sing the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, according to the Use of *Sarum*; and so to sing all the Hours, and then to say the Hours of the Blessed Virgin in a low Voice. Then to sing the Mass of *St. Elizabeth*, and 3 Masses at proper Times to be said; two for the Dead, and the third of the Holy Ghost; so as not to hinder the singing Service. All this being done, about 9 to begin the High Solemn Mass. Every Chaplain at each Mass to say a particular Collect for the Founder of the said Chapel; another particularly for him after his Death; another for the Bishops of *Winchester* departed; a 4th for the King and Queen; a 5th of the Kings, Queens, and all Faithfull departed; and a 6th for the living and dead, and especially for the Prior and Monastery of *Winchester*. The Chief and Chaplains to say Mass every Day, unless there be any lawful Impediment.

Before Evening Song, the Chaplains and Clerks all to meet in the Chapel, and say distinctly the *Placebo* and *Dirige*. When a dead Body shall be in presence, or on an Anniversary, or 30th Day, then the *Placebo* and *Dirige* to be sung, with the 9 Lessons,

excepting the Paschal Time. After which they are *Dugd.* to begin the Vespers of our Lady in a low Voice, *Vol. 3.* and then the Vespers of the Day sung. Lastly, to *Pag.* sing the Complin of the Day, and say that of our Lady. This to be done every Day for ever, excepting only those Days, the solemn Service of which shall obstruct it. The Office to be perform'd according to the Use of *Sarum*.

The Chief to take Charge of all Affairs both at home and abroad, to give an account to the Chaplains and the Bishop's Treasurer of the State of the Chapel and all that belongs to it, and with the Advice and Consent of the said Chaplains to order and dispose of the Revenues of the same. If the Chief be negligent, or a Dilapidator, the same to be made out to the Bishop of *Winchester*, but not by any particular Chaplain without the Consent of the major Part of them.

No Chaplain to be absent without Leave, at any of the Hours in the Chapel.

None to be admitted to it without being well examin'd as to his Learning, Singing, and understanding of the Divine Office.

No Women to come within the Enclosure of the House, any farther than into the Church, or the Hall.

The Chaplains and Clerks, at their first Admission, to swear to observe these Statutes, dated in the Year 1301.

These Statutes were confirm'd by King *Edward* the 2d, in the 13th Year of his Reign, who in the same Charter also confirm'd the Grants of Possessions made to this Chapel, which were as follows: *Simon Farnham* gave to it the Manor of *Botell*, in the County of *Southampton*, with the Advowson of the Church thereof; *Robert Harwedon*, the Manor of *Kingsfelere*, in the same County; the same *Robert* and *Simon*, the Manor of *Cubnestone-Gynninges*, in the same; the same *Robert* and *Simon*, one Messuage and one Rood Land, at *Shidefeld*; the same *Simon*, 20 Shillings on the Mill at *Tychfeld*; *William Sanford*, the Manor of *Norton* *Sr. Walerie*; *Roger de Mortuomary*, his Consent to the aforesaid Grant of *Botele* and the Church, &c.

KIRKEBY upon WRETHER

Collegiate Church, or Chantry, in
the County of Leicester.

THE Charter of King *Edward* the 3d, dated 1319, sets forth, that *Roger Beler*, by Leave of King *Edward* the 1st, had founded a Chantry of a Warden and 12 Chaplains, in the Chapel of *St. Peter*, near his then Manor of *Kirkeby upon Wrethek*, for the Increase of the divine Worship, and to pray for the Souls of the said King, &c. And that the said *Roger* and others had endow'd the said Chantry, and his Father King *Edward* had confirm'd the same. The Possessions therein mention'd to be conferr'd on the aforesaid Chantry, were certain Lands, Tenements and Revenues at *Kirkeby*, the Manor of *Bokemyntre*, and the Advowson of the Church of *Kirkeby*, the Particulars whereof are all describ'd; and then the Donor proceeds to some Regulations of the same Chantry, the Substance whereof is, That there should be always a Warden and 12 Chaplains, all of them to reside in a House built by the Founder for that purpose near the Chapel, and to live in Community. The Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, upon

Dugd. every Vacancy, to present one of the said Chaplains
Vol. 3. for Warden, to be admitted by the Bishop without
Pag. any Difficulty, unless he can shew sufficient Cause of
 Exception. The Warden and Subwarden happen-
 ing to be both dead at the same time, the Deputy of
 the Subwarden to take Charge of all things, and be
 accountable to the other Chaplains. Neither the
 Founder nor his Heirs ever to seize any Lands or Te-
 nements bestow'd on the Chantry in Time of a Va-
 cancy, upon any Pretence whatsoever. The War-
 den and Chaplains not to alienate any thing belong-
 ing to the Chapel, without the utmost Necessity,
 and then by the Advice and with the Consent of the
 Bishop of *Lincoln*. The Warden and Chaplains to
 have one common Seal, so kept, that every Chap-
 lain may have a different Key, and the Dean and
 Chapter of *Lincoln* another, to the Chest where the
 same was kept; and any Alienation made under
 any other Seal, or even under that, unless by the
 Consent of the Persons aforesaid, to be void.

WENGHAM

*Collegiate Church, in the County
 of Kent.*

- 52 *John*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by his Charter,
 makes known the State of the Church of *Wenge-*
ham, consisting of a Provost and 10 Secular Canons;
 and produces the Bull of Pope *Gregory* the 10th,
 giving leave to *Robert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
 Predecessor to the said *John*, to convert the Pa-
 rochial Church of *Wengham* into a Collegiate, which
 was also afterwards confirm'd by Pope *Honorius* the
 4th: Whereupon the aforesaid *John*, Archbishop of
 53 *Canterbury*, ordain'd, That there should be in the
 said Church a Provost and 6 Canons, and their seve-
 ral Prebends, all of the Gift of him and his Succes-
 sors; and none of them ever to be admitted, till
 they had sworn faithfully to observe the Ordination
 by him made, pursuant to the Grant of Pope *Gre-*
gory above mention'd; and to the Provost's Oath was
 to be added, that he would personally reside in that
 Church, or else his Institution to be void. The said
 Provost's Portion to consist of the Revenues of the
 Church of *Wengham*, the Archbishop's Tithes at *Ber-*
ton, and those of *Overlonde*, *Coelange*, *Hodone*, and
Crull. Two of the aforesaid Canons to be Priests, 2
 Deacons, and 2 Subdeacons; their Prebends to con-
 sist of the Revenues of the other Chapels of *Weng-*
ham, which this Charter then particularizes under the
 Names of the Persons then holding the several Lands,
 which can be no Information at this time. The
 Provost and Canons to keep each of them a Vicar
 always serving the said Church, for the Maintenance
 of whom he assign'd the Altarage of *Esse*, *Nonington*
 54 and *Godwynstone*, providing that those Chapels should
 not be defrauded of their due Service. He also
 granted the Canons several Incomes from his Tenants
 about that Church, to provide their Houses and
 other Necessaries. One Canon to be chosen Treas-
 urer by the rest, to receive all the publick Revenues,
 pay the Vicars their Allowances, and distribute to
 the Canons resident their daily Portions, viz. 12d. a
 Day to each for his Commons, and the rest to be
 kept by the said Steward, if there be no Canon resi-
 dent, for common Use; but if one Canon be resi-
 dent, the one half to be given to him, and the other
 half kept; and if there be several resident at the

End of every Term, the whole to be equally divided *Dug.*
 among them. The Steward to give a faithful Ac- *Vol.*
 count to the Canons resident. Every Canon to be *Pag.*
 at least a Month in a Quarter resident, to partake of
 the Distribution; and they to be present at Mattins,
 High Mass and Vespers, or at least at one of those
 Hours. The Provost to be no Partaker in the said
 Distributions, but to be satisfy'd with what is above
 assign'd him; but to have a Share in the Profits of
 Anniversaries and Offices for the Dead. The same
 Rules to be observ'd touching the Divine Worship,
 as in other Collegiate Churches. Every Canon to
 present his own Vicar, and none to be admitted but
 such as sing well, are good Livers, and sufficiently
 learned. The Archbishops to be Visitors of the
 College, &c. Dated 1286.

This was confirm'd by King *Edward I.* in the 18th
 Year of his Reign.

MEREWELL

*Collegiate Church, in the Diocese
 of Winchester.*

Henry, Bishop of *Winchester*, in his Deed, says, he
 built this Church from the Foundation, in Ho-
 nor of God and the Holy Martyrs *Stephen*, *Lawrence*,
Vincent, and *Quintin*; assign'd the Houses, and all
 other his Buildings there, to the perpetual Possession
 of the Bishops of *Winchester*; and appointed 4 Priests
 to serve there, allowing them 13l. of his own Reve-
 nues at *Twyford*, that is, 60 Shillings to each of them,
 and 20 Shillings for the Lights and Vestments of
 the Church.

Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Year
 1226, added one Deacon to the aforesaid 4 Chaplains,
 and ordain'd, that they should all live together in
 Community in the House built for them; one to be
 chosen yearly to be obey'd by the others as Prior;
 none to be absent from any Part of the Divine Ser-
 vice, without the Prior's Leave, or to lie out at
 Night; none to be allow'd to be absent a Week to-
 gether above 3 times in a Year; no Person absent,
 tho' with Leave, to have any Part of Benefits accru-
 ing in that Time; any Chaplain convicted of Incon-
 tinency, or any other grievous Crime, to be expell'd,
 without Hope of Return; each Chaplain to receive
 20 Shillings a Year to cloath him, and the other
 eight Pounds of the 12 above mention'd to be kept
 by the Prior for their other Expences, &c.

GLASENEYE

*Collegiate Church, in the County of
 Cornwall.*

Peter, Bishop of *Exeter*, appropriated the Church
 of *St. Alun*, in *Cornwall*, to this Church of *St. Ma-*
ry and *St. Thomas* the Martyr at *Glaseneye*, which he
 says had been founded by his Predecessor *Walter*, for
 13 Secular Canons, and as many Vicars, to serve
 God Day and Night; whose Allowance was so
 small, that it could not maintain them half the
 Year; and therefore the Service of God was
 neglected:

neglected; for which Reason he annex'd the Church above mention'd to enable them to live and perform their Duty.

RUTHYN

Collegiate Church, in Denbighshire.

7 **J**OHAN Grey, the Son of Reginald Grey, and Lord of the *Countrey of Deffencloyt*, in the Diocese of *Bangor*, by his Deed, dated 1310, declares that his Town of *Ruthyn* being grown populous, he had thought fit to assign to the divine Worship the Place and Ground, where the Chapel had been before built, and to make the same a Collegiate Church, which was also to be Parochial, in which there should be, at least, seven regular Priests, to attend the divine Praises, and to live in Community on the Revenues to be by him and other devout Persons assign'd them, under the Direction of one to be presented by the Patron, and approv'd of by the Diocesan, and the said Rector to find a Priest to say Mass daily in the Chapel of the Castle of *Ruthyn*.

8 This Chapel he endow'd with 250 Acres of his own Land, with all their Appurtenances, at his Towns of *Rosinergon* and *Rue*, together with the Advowson of the Parish Church of *Lanrwth*, and of his aforesaid Chapel of *Ruthyn*, besides some other Lands noted by the Names of the Tenants then in Possession, which it would be of no use here to repeat.

St. MARY OTERY

Collegiate Church, in Devonshire.

59 **T**HE Dean and Chapter of *Roan* sold to *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, the Manor of *St. Mary Otery*, in the County of *Devon*, together with the Advowson of the Church of that Place and all its Appurtenances, as appears by their Deed, dated 1335.

60 King *Edward III.* in the 11th Year of his Reign, granted his License to the said Bishop *Grandison*, to found a Collegiate in Honor of our Lord *JESUS CHRIST*, of his blessed Mother, of *St. Edward* the Confessor, and *All Saints*, either in the Parish Church of *St. Mary Otery*, or any other Place thereabouts, and to endow the same with the Manor of *Otery* and the Advowson of the Church there. The said Bishop *Grandison* accordingly gave to the Warden and Canons of the College of *St. Mary Otery*, of his own Foundation, the said Manor of *Otery St. Mary*, with the Advowson of the Church thereof, and all their Appurtenances whatsoever. His Deed bears Date 1337.

61 King *Edward III.* in the 33d Year of his Reign, consented that the Church of *Northam* should be of the Advowson of these Canons, and they to hold the same of him and his Successors by the usual Services.

St. STEPHEN's

Collegiate Church, or Royal Chapel, in the Palace of Westminster.

KING *Edward III.* in the 22d Year of his Reign, declar'd by his Charter, that he had thought fit to finish a spacious Chapel begun by his Progenitors in his Palace at *Westminster*, in Honor of the Protomartyr *St. Stephen*, and appointed that there should be in the same a Dean and 12 Secular Canons, with as many Vicars, and proper Ministers, for ever to perform the divine Service for him, his Progenitors and his Successors; on them he conferr'd his great House in *Lombard-street*, together with the Patronage and Advowson of the Parish Churches of *Dewsbury* and *Wakefield*, in the Diocese of *York*; and farther ordain'd, that they should have such Allowance out of his Treasury as might suffice for their Maintenance and the supporting the Expences of their Charge, till such time as they should by him be possess'd of Lands to the yearly Value of 500*l.* The same King *Edward*, by another Charter, dated the 25th Year of his Reign, farther gave to these Canons, 40 Marks, and 9*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* yearly out of his Fee-Farms of the City of *York*. By a third, he having before given these Canons the Advowson of the Church of *Briton*, granted them Leave to reannex to it a certain Portion of Tithes that had been cut off from the same. By a fourth, dated the 32d Year of his Reign, he bestow'd on them the Tower call'd *Sewtes-towr*, at *Bucklersbury*, in *London*.

By a fifth of the 43d Year of his Reign he granted them an Inn call'd *Keole*, in *London*; by a sixth of his 25th Year, the Advowson of the Church of *Bladlowe*, in the County of *Bucks*; and by a seventh of his 27th Year he assign'd them a Piece of Ground within his Palace, on the North Side, between the Walls of the said Chapel and the Receipt of the Exchequer in Length, and from the Wall of his great Hall at *Westminster* to the Water of the *Thames* in Breadth, as well for their Enclosure, as to build the Houses necessary for the said Chapel, with free Ingress and Egress by Day and by Night by the Gate near the King's Bridge, where the Entrance then was to the said Chapel, and that they should have the Keys thereof.

He also gave them the Chamber within the said Gate, which had once belong'd to the Clerk of his Kitchen, as also the Houses within his said Palace, that had been for his Horses, and his Garden as is along the Earl of *Kent's* House in *Westminster* in Length and Breadth; as also the said House, and all the Tenements that had belong'd to his Surgeon *Roger Heyton* in *Westminster*. If any came to visit the said Chapel, they were to have free Passage as long as day Light lasted through the great Hall at *Westminster*, without any Impediment from his Officers.

He likewise exempted these Canons from all Contributions to the Crown, upon any Account whatsoever; and that when any Tenth was granted by the Clergy, or any Imposition laid on them, they should not be liable to the same.

King *Richard II.* by Charter of the 12th Year of his Reign, gave and confirm'd to these Canons the Manors of *Astbalesford*, *Barton*, *Bucwell*, *Ething*, *Meere*, *Langele* by *Leedes*, *Erham* and *Colbrunge*, and a Parcel of Meadow with its Appurtenances at *Conesford*, in the County of *Kent*, which he says they had been wrongfully dispossest of. By another Charter, the said

Dugd.
Vol. 3.
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Dugd. said King Richard II. confirms this same Grant
Vol. 3 of the aforesaid Lands, as left them by Will of his
Pag. Unkle John of Gant, Duke of Lancaster, and gave
his License that the said Canons might also be put
in Possession of the Manor of Wynebeld.

WINDSOR

Royal Chapel, and Collegiate Church, in Berkshire.

67 THE Charter of the 22d of Edward III sets forth,
that he had been baptiz'd in the Chapel of his
Castle of Windsor, of eight secular Canons, began
by his Ancestors, allowing them a proper Main-
tenance out of their own Treasury, in Honor of
God, his Mother the glorious Virgin Mary, St.
George, and St. Edward the Confessor, and that he
68 had finish'd the same. That he had added to the
aforesaid eight Canons, fifteen more, and a Warden,
twenty four poor Knights, to be maintain'd on the
Revenues of the Chapel, and other Ministers under
the Direction of the Warden; he and all of them to
pray for him and his Successors; and therefore he
had given them the Patronage and Advowson of the
Churches of Wyndesbury in the Diocese of Lincoln;
Southampton, in that of Exeter; and Ustoxbatre, in that
of Liebfeld and Coventry, which they might appro-
priate to their own Uses, with a non obstante to the
Statutes of Mortmain. Moreover, that they should
be allow'd out of his Treasury so much as with the
Revenues of the said Churches would be sufficient
for their decent Maintenance, and Expences incum-
bent on them, till they should have Lands,
Churches, &c. settled on them to the yearly Value
of 1000*l*.

Pope Clement VI, by his Bull dated the 9th Year
of his Pontificate, authoriz'd the Archbishop of
Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester to establish
this Chapel, and to prescribe such Rules and Ordi-
nances for the same as they should think most ex-
pedient.

69 The same Pope, by another Bull of the same
Year, exempted the said Chapel and all that be-
long'd to it from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishops
and Bishops, placing the same immediately under
the Protection of the See Apostolick, and allowing
the Warden thereof perpetual Ecclesiastical Juris-
diction over the Canons, Priests, poor Knights and
others belonging to the Chapel, and Cure of Souls;
the said Warden, as an Acknowledgment, to pay
one Mark Sterling yearly to the See Apostolick.

70 King Edward III. in the 24th Year of his Reign,
gave to these Canons the Advowson of the Church
of Dacbet, near Windsor; by another Charter of the
same Year he granted Leave to William Bohun, Earl
of Northampton, to confer on the said Canons the Ad-
vowson of the Church of Dadyngton; by a third
Charter, of his 25th Year, he bestow'd on them the
Advowson of the Churches of Enze, Risdon, Whaddon,
and Cayton; by a fourth of the same Year, he gave
them the Advowsons of the Churches of Symonde-
bourne and St. Stephen at Saltash; by a fifth of the
same Year, 100 Marks yearly of the Farm of the
Town of Northampton; and by a sixth of the same
Year, the Manors of Enze, near Wybrigg, and of
Carfwell, in the Parish of Bray, in the County of
Berks.

71 King Henry IV. in his 10th Year, granted to the
Canons a Piece of Ground in the Castle of Windsor,

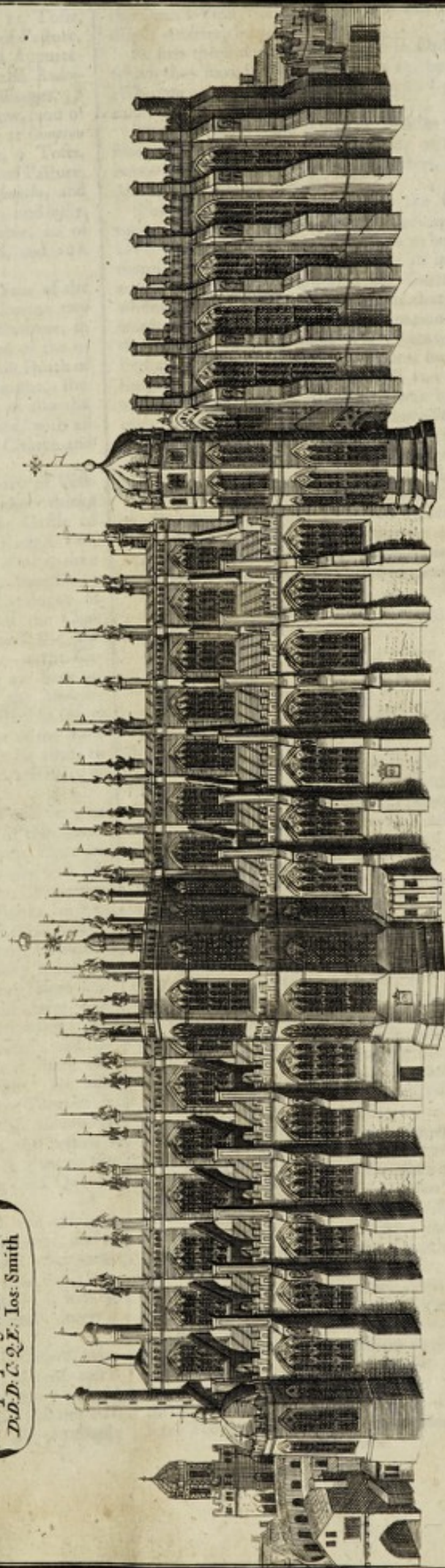
call'd Wodehawe, for them to build Dwellings for
the Vicars, Clerks and Choristers.

The Charter of King Edward IV. dated the first
Year of his Reign, confers in these Canons the Pri-
ory of Okeburne, which was alien. In this Charter,
which mentions how the said Priory had pass'd
through several Hands in the Reigns of some pre-
cedent King, this is remarkable, that when it men-
tions the Kings Henry IV and V, it styles them Kings
de facto and not *de jure*, as in Reality they were, be-
ing both Usurpers; King Edward therefore only con-
firm'd the Grant of the said Priory to these Canons,
the same having been before made by King Henry V,
who was no lawful Sovereign, and therefore his
Grants must have been void. He at the same time
confirm'd to them all their other Possessions what-
soever.

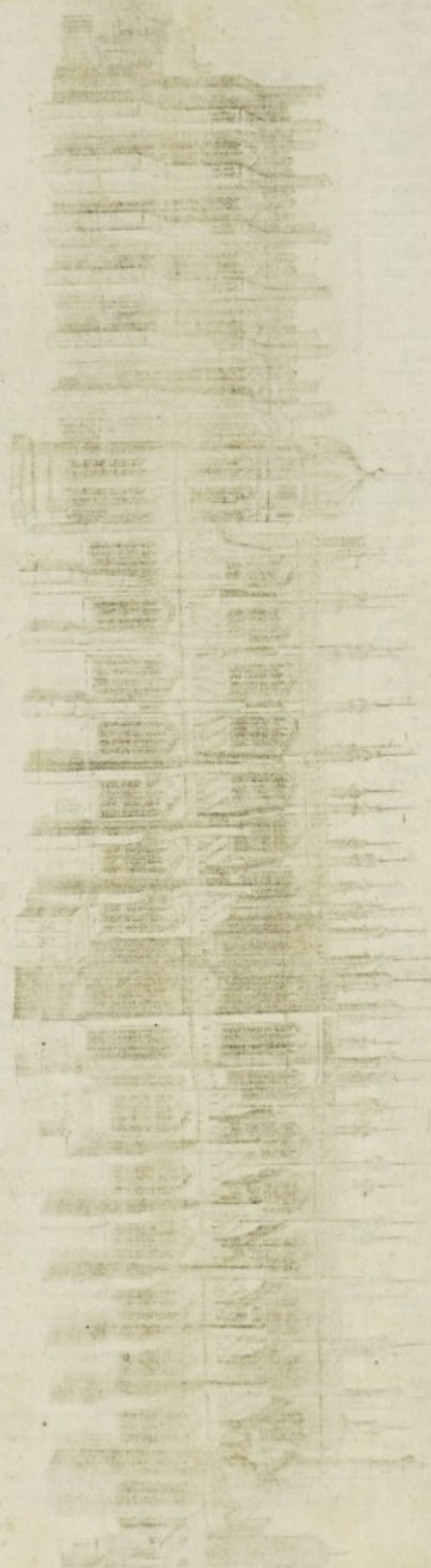
The same King Edward IV, in the 7th Year of his
Reign, farther bestow'd on these Canons the Manor
of Asherstan, a Parcel of the alien Priory of Okeburn
in Warwickshire, and the Manor of Chesbury, alias
Cheshingbury, in Wiltshire, and the Manor of Quarle,
with the Advowson of the Church thereof, in the
County of Southampton; as also the alien Priory of
Uphachure; the Chapel of St. Barian, or Barien, in
Cornwall; an Yearly Pension the Abbot of Sawetre us'd
to pay to the Abby *de bona requie* for the Church of
Fulborne; another Pension of 20 *l*. per Annum, which
the Abbot of Roufard us'd to pay to the Crown for
half the Church of Rotherham, in Yorkshire, and lastly
confirm'd to them all their other Possessions whatso-
ever.

The same King Edward, in the 13th Year of his
Reign, gave these Canons the Manor or alien Priory
of Monkeulane, in Herefordshire; and in his 14th Year,
the Patronage, Advowson, Custody, Collation, Pre-
sentation and free Disposition of the Hospital, or free
Chapel of St. Antony in London. By a 5th Charter,
of his 17th Year, he gave them the alien Priors of
Brimefeld and Charleton, and the Manors of Blakenham,
Ponyngton and Wedon; by a 6th, the Manor of Mem-
bury, in Devonshire, the Lordships of Preston and
Monkefure, in Somersetshire, and the Advowsons of
the Churches of Puryton and Wallaxinton in the same
County; by a 7th of his 18th Year, the Advowson
of the Parish Church of Chesbort; in his 8th, of the
19th Year of his Reign, he recites and confirms all
Grants of his Predecessors, the last whereof is of Henry
VI, whom like the others above, he here calls King
de facto and not *de jure*, and says it was pass'd in a
Parliament held in the 8th Year of his pretended
Reign, wherein he ordain'd that the Warden of the
Chapel of Windsor should for the future be call'd
Dean. King Edward now also made the Dean and
Canons a Body Corporate, by the Name of the Dean
and Canons of our free Chapel of St. George in our
Castle of Windsor, and that as such they should be
capable of pleading and being impleaded, &c. He
at the same time granted his License to John, Duke
of Suffolk, and Elizabeth his Wife, to confer on the
Dean and Canons of Windsor, their Manor of Grobury,
alias Grovelbury, alias Leighron-Busard; and to all o-
ther Persons whatsoever, to bestow on them Lands,
Churches, or any other Possessions whatsoever.

The 9th Charter, of the 20th Year of the same
King, is the aforesaid License by him granted to John,
Duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth his Wife, to grant the
Manor of Grovelbury, as above mention'd, the same
being in the County of Bedford; as also the Church
of Tyntagel in Cornwall, with all its Appurtenances,
and 19 Messuages, 7 Tosts, 140 Acres of arable
Land, 14 Acres of Meadow, 140 of grazing Ground,
100 of Wood, and 4 *l*. a Year at Newesford and Blan-
ford,



The South Prospect of the Royal Chappel of S^t GEORGE in Windsor Castle.



ford, in *Dorsetshire*; also 70 Messuages, 12 Tofts, 500 Acres of Arable, 100 of Meadow, 300 of Pasture, 100 of Wood, and 100 s. Revenue, with Appurtenances at *Stokeley*, *North-halle*, *Edelesbury* and *Roden-ache*, in *Buckinghamshire*; More 20 Messuages, 8 Tofts, 300 Acres of Arable, 60 of Meadow, 200 of Pasture, 40 of Wood, and 20 s. Revenue at *Compton St. John*, in *Suffex*; likewise 10 Messuages, 9 Tofts, 200 Acres of Arable, 20 of Meadow, 100 of Pasture, 10 of Wood, and 20 s. Revenue at *Portsmouth*, and *Burghogga*, in the County of *Southampton*; and lastly, 10 Messuages, 9 Tofts, 200 Acres of Arable, 20 of Meadow, 100 of Pasture, 10 of Wood, and 20 s. Revenue at *Stadeham*, in *Hertfordshire*.

Lastly, The 10th Charter, of the 21st Year of the same King, gave to the same Dean and Canons two Parts of the Manors of *Old Swynford* and *Gannowe*, in the County of *Worcester*, and the Reversion of the other third Part of those Manors, after the Death of *Margaret*, Widow of *Fulk Stafford*, Knight, she holding the same third Part for her Life, as also the Advowson of the Church of *Old Swynford*, with all the Appurtenances belonging to the said Church and Manors.

A Catalogue of Books, and Inventory of Vestments, Relicks, Chalices, and several other things belonging to the Royal free Chapel in the Castle of *Windfor*, in the 8th Year of the Reign of King *Richard II*, taken in the Time of Mr. *Walter Almaly*, then Warden of the same, follows here in the *Monasticon*; but there being no Curiosity in the Catalogue of Books, as being mostly for the Service of the Chapel, and other relating to the same, and the Inventory being much like to those before in the Cathedrals of *Lincoln* and *York*, the same are here omitted. Having gone through all that the *Monasticon* affords touching this Place so remarkable for its Royal Foundation, and being the Seat of the most noble Order of the Garter, it may not be amiss to make some small Addition from *Asmole's History* of the said Order.

Windfor was by the Saxons call'd *Windlesore*, as *Camden* conjectures, from the winding of the Shore. King *Edward* the Confessor bestow'd this Place on the Monks of *Westminster*, and that is the first Account we have of it. King *William* the Conqueror, liking the Situation, gave to the said Monks, in Exchange for it, other Lands in *Essex*, and three Houses in *Colchester*. Being possess'd of the Place, he built a Castle there, which his Son King *Henry I*, rebuilt and beautify'd. King *Edward III*, being Born and Baptiz'd in this Castle, as has been said above, had so great an Affection for it, that he constituted it the Seat of the most noble Order of the Garter; and having built a stately new Chapel, plac'd there the Canons, poor Knights, &c. as before. He also new built the whole Castle, in the same Form as it continu'd till the Reign of King *Charles II*, who made such advantageous Alterations therein, and bestow'd so much on painting and carving, that it is much the noblest Palace in *England*, and the King's and Queen's Apartments inferior to none abroad.

After King *Edward III*, the Chapel was enlarg'd and beautify'd by several succeeding Kings, and it has been the Burial place of Kings and other great Persons. King *Henry VI* lies there near the Altar, but without any Tomb; and King *Charles I*, having been inhumanly murder'd, was privately interr'd there.

Of the Canons enough has been said before, who had their Vicars, afterwards, as at present call'd Petty Canons, of which there are now but 7, oblig'd to continual Residence; their yearly Salaries 30 l. each. One of these is Subchanter, and commonly

the Dean's Vicar, having Cure of Souls, and accordingly marries, buries, &c.

At first there were 4 Clerks, all in Orders, since which they have been increas'd to 13, but are now all Laymen; their present Pensions 23 l. per Annum each.

The Choristers were at first 6, besides 6 Boys to succeed them, as their Voices alter'd, or they were remov'd. There are now 8 Choristers, and their Allowance 12 s. per Month.

The Poor Knights, according to the first Institution, were to be really such, that is Knights of decay'd Fortunes; and especially such as had behav'd themselves well in the Army, being 26 in Number, answerable to the Knights of the Garter, each of whom at first presented one; but that was afterwards alter'd, and the whole Nomination vested in the Crown. Nor are there less Alterations in the Persons now put into those Places, for instead of Knights, they are often such as it is a Shame to name. Their ancient Allowance was 12 d. a Day each, besides 40 s. a Year for Contingencies. There are at present but 18, each of them has every Year a red Gown and a blue Mantle given him, and 36 l. 10 s. yearly. All the Solemnities of the Order of the Garter are to be perform'd in this Place, and the Knights install'd in the Chapel, either in Person, or by Proxy, of whom to say any more does not belong to this Work; the Curious may have recourse to *Asmole's History* of the Order of the Garter.

RIPPON

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

William, Archbishop of *York*, in the Year 1331, *Dugd.* making his Visitation of this Church, declares *Vol. 3.* in his Statutes, and Ordinances appointed to be kept *P. 87* there for the future, that he had found it almost abandon'd, notwithstanding much Cure of Souls depended on the same, and that there were good Revenues belonging to it, which were consum'd among the absent Canons, tho' they ought rather to have been distributed among those that were resident; wherefore he ordain'd, that all the Lands, Meadows, Revenues, and Services, with the Tithes of Garbs and Hay of *Nid* and *Grantileye*, with the Pension of 20 s. due from the Vicar of *Nid*, and the spiritual Jurisdiction with the Profits of the same, should be divided among those who should reside in the Church of *Rippon*, as also all the Altarage of the said Church, of any sort whatsoever, excepting only the Tithes of Wool and Lambs of the said Parish, the which to remain to the said Prebendaries, as before. All things thus belonging to the Community to be exempt from Tithes and other Burdens. The Salaries of the Vicars and other Ministers of the Church to be yearly paid out of the common Stock. The Canons Residentiaries to reside every Year 12 Weeks either at once, or at several times, and to be present at divine Service, as in the Churches of *Southwell* and *Beverley*.

King *Henry V*, by his Charter, dated the 2d Year of his Reign, gave to this Church a Piece of Ground in *Rippon*, to build a House for the 6 Vicars of the said Church, that they might live together; and not dispers'd in several Places. He also granted them Licence to choose one of their own Number to be distinguish'd by the Name of their Procurator; to have a common Seal, and to be capable of purchasing

X x x Lands,

Dugd. Lands, &c. by the Name of the Procurator and
Vol. 3. Vicars of the Church of St. Peter at Rippon, &c.
Pag.

Of the Foundation of this Church, something was said before, at p. 172 of the *Monasticon*, which see in the Margin of this Abridgment, and King *Attilstan's* Charter to the same, at p. 250 of this same Work; we shall therefore only add some small Matter out of Sir *William Dugdale's* Account of the Cathedrals of *York*, &c. and the Principal Collegiate Churches in the Province of *York*.

There were in this Church 9 Chantries, founded by several Persons, the Priests whereof were oblig'd to be constantly present in the Choir at divine Service, to assist the Canons Choral, the Names of which Chantries were as follows,

- 1 The Chantry of Our Lady in the Minster.
- 2 The Chantry of Our Lady in the Manor.
- 3 The Chantry of the Holy Trinity beneath the Choir.
- 4 The Chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr.
- 5 The Chantry of St. Andrew.
- 6 The Chantry of St. Wilfrid.
- 7 The Chantry of St. John the Evangelist, and St. John Baptist.
- 8 The Chantry of St. James.
- 9 The Chantry of the Holy Trinity, above the Choir.

Other Chantries in the Parish of *Rippon* were:

- 1 The Chantry of the Chapel of *Hutton-Conyers*.
- 2 The Chantry of the Chapel of *Clotheram*.
- 3 The Chantry of two Priests in the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.
- 4 The Chantry of the Hospital of St. John Baptist.

Besides the abovemention'd Canons, there were belonging to this Church, 3 Deacons, 3 Subdeacons, 6 Choristers, 6 Triblers, an Organist, and a Grammar-School-Master. Which 3 Deacons had each for his yearly Stipend 5 l. 10 s. the 3 Subdeacons each 4 l. 10 s. the 6 Choristers each 3 l. 10 s. the 6 Triblers each 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. the 6 Choristers for their Livery each 1 l. 4 s. the Organist 14 s. 4 d. and the School-Master 2 l.

SIBETHORP

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

- 89 KING *Edward I*, in the 10th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *Thomas Sibethorp*, Parson of the Church of *Bekingham*, to assign over to *John Cofin*, Chaplain, Warden of the Chapel of the blessed Virgin *Mary* of *Sibethorp*, 16 Messuages, 1 Toft, 3 plow Lands, and 170 Acres of Arable, 50 Acres of Meadow, and a Revenue of 30 Shillings, with Appurtenances, at *Sibethorp*, *Hoksworth*, *Sireston*, *Bileston*, *Afflacton* and *Thurington*, to be held by the said Chaplain, for the Maintenance of him and his other Chaplains, to perform the divine Service daily in the aforesaid Chapel and Church of St. Peter at *Sibethorp*, and the Chapel of St. Anne, St. Catherine, St. Margaret, and St. Mary Magdalen, and for finding and maintaining of 30 Wax Candles there, and a Lamp to burn before the Image of the Crucifix. And that the said *Thomas* might leave to the said Warden 1 Messuage, 12 Acres of Arable, and 3 Acres of Meadow, after the Death of the Person then holding the same for Life.

TURFORD

Collegiate Church, in Nottinghamshire.

KING *Edward III*, in the 31st Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *John de Langvillers*, in Consideration of 10 Marks receiv'd, to found a College of 5 Chaplains, whereof one to be Warden, on the Manse of the Church of *Turford*, which he held of the King in Capite; and to give to the said Warden and Chaplains the Advowson of the said Church, to be held by them and their Successors; and the said Donation not taking Place, the said King consented, that the said Advowson might be given to the Prior and Canons of *Newsted* in *Shirwood*, for them to find 5 Chaplains, viz. 3 in the said Church of *Turford*, and 2 in the Church of those Canons at *Newsted*.

SUDBURY

Collegiate Church, in the County of Suffolk.

THE same King *Edward III*, in the 49th Year of his Reign, gave leave to *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop of *London*, and his Brother *John*, to grant and assign to the Priores, Prior and Monastery of *Non-Baton*, one Messuage call'd *Lamberdesboulle*, as also three Shops with their Appurtenances, in the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen in *Old Fish-street*, *London*, to be held by them for ever, in Exchange for the Advowson of the Church of St. Gregory at *Sudbury*. He also granted Leave to the aforesaid *Simon* and *John*, to found a College of certain Chaplains in the said Church, to perform the divine Office daily, according to the Ordinance of the said *Simon* and *John*; and to give to the Warden and Chaplains the said Advowson, and they to appropriate the same to their own Use.

King *Richard II*, in the 3d Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *Simon*, Archbishop of *London*, and *John* of *Chertsey*, to confer on the Warden and Chaplains of the College of St. Gregory of *Sudbury* Lands, Tenements, &c. to the yearly Value of 40 Marks, and particularly that they might assign to them the Manors of *Balindone* and *Middlestone*, with their Appurtenances, and 2 Messuages, 1 Toft, 570 Acres of Arable, 21 of Meadow, 37 of Pasture, 47 of Wood, and 70 Shillings a Year at *Balindone*, *Middlestone*, *Pebenshe*, *Great Bulmere*, *Great Henge* and *Little Henge*, which were held of the Crown; and all together valu'd at 17 l. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum. This was confirm'd by another Charter of the 7th Year of the same King.

St.

St. MARY of ASTELEYE
Collegiate Church, in Warwick-
shire.

SIR Thomas Astley founded and endow'd a Chantry in St. Mary's Chapel, in the Church of Astley, for one Warden and three other Priests; and afterwards intreated the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, that the same might be made a College, to consist of a Dean and two Secular Canons, Priests, which was accordingly granted, and Statutes appointed for them, viz. That the Dean should swear to a personal Residence there, having the Rectory House of Astley for his Habitation; that he should give 10 s. yearly to the Poor; that he should find a perpetual Vicar to serve in the Church, and pay him 5 Marks per Annum; that he should also find a Parish Chaplain, and a proper Clerk; that he should himself say Mass on great Festivals, and provide Lights and other Necessaries, and bear all other Charges of the Church, except Books and Vestments; that each Canon should find a Vicar, and pay him 5 Marks yearly, as also another Priest, unless he were willing to reside himself, and say Mass every Day; that the Dean and Chapter should have a common Seal, under the Custody of the Dean and 3 Vicars, &c. These Orders were approv'd and seal'd by the Bishop and Thomas the Founder, anno 1343.

COTHERSTOKE
Collegiate Church, in Northamp-
tonshire.

KING Edward III, in the 12th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to John Gifford, Clerk, to give and assign his Manor of Cotherstoke, with two Mills, several Parcels of Land, and the Advowsons of the Church of Cotherstoke, and the Hospital of Pribo, in the County of Northampton, to a Provost and 12 Secular Chaplains, or Religious Men, to maintain them and 2 Clerks, to pray for the said King Edward, &c.

HEMMYNGBURGH
Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

KING Edward III granted his Licence to the Prior and Convent of Durham, to appropriate the Church of Hemmyngburgh, of which they had the Advowson to their own proper Use for ever, upon Condition, that they should find a Monk or Secular Priest to say Mass every Day, in a Place call'd the Galely, in the Church of Durham, for the Soul of King Edward I, and his Ancestors, and two other Monks or Secular Priests to say Mass every Day, one at the Altar of St. Cuthbert there, and the other in the Church of Hemmyngburgh, with a certain Number of Lights to keep the Anniversary of King Edward III, in the Choir of the Church, and on that Day

to distribute one Penny each to a thousand Poor. Dugd. But this never taking Effect, for want of the Pope's Vol. 3. Licence and Confirmation, King Henry VI, in the 5th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to the Prior and Convent of Durham, to erect a College at the Church of Hemmyngburgh, to consist of a Provost, 3 Prebendary Canons, 6 Vicars and 6 Clerks, with other Ministers to celebrate the Anniversary aforesaid; the King in his Charter incorporating the said College by the Name of the Provost or Warden, Prebendaries, Vicars and Clerks of the Collegiate Church or College of the blessed Virgin Mary of Hemmyngburgh.

BRUSEYARD
Collegiate Church, in the County of
Suffolk.

William, Bishop of Norwich, made Statutes and Ordinances for the well governing of this Church; wherein he sets forth, That Mand of Lancaster, then a Nun of the Collegiate Church of Nuns at Campeffe, in his Diocese, Countess of Ulster, had founded a Chantry of 5 Chaplains in the Town of Afoe near Campeffe, appointing them to perform the divine Service in the Chapel of the Annunciation of the glorious Virgin, within the Priory of the Nuns at Campeffe, and to reside in the Town of Afoe, without and near the Priory aforesaid. But in regard that the said Place was too far distant, and it was inconvenient for the Priests to go twice a Day in Winter and in foul Weather, especially if they were Ancient, to perform the Service of the Church; besides the nearness of many Women close by the Choir of Nuns, who distracted them by their Noise, therefore at the Request of the said Priests, and with the Consent of the Nuns, he had remov'd the said Chantry to Brusyard, in the Manor of Roshalle, and appointed them the following Ordinances.

1 That they should have a Decent Habitation at Brusyard, with one Dortor for them all to lye in, and a Refectory to eat together, as also a Chapel in Honor of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, for the divine Service. Therefore, pursuant to the Will of the aforesaid Mand, he appointed there should be 5 perpetual Chaplains, one of them to be Warden, or Master, to whom, or his Deputy in his Absence, the rest should be obedient. The Wardens and others to be cloath'd, shav'd, &c. all alike. In the Choir to be like the Canons of Sarum. Three Masses to be daily said, one of St. Mary, another of the Day, and the third for the Dead. One of them to be appointed Treasurer, and he to furnish Bread, Wine, &c. for the Use of the Chapel. The Warden to have 60 Shillings, and each other Priest 40 Shillings for Cloaths and other Necessaries, besides Diet. Upon a Vacancy, a Warden to be chosen by the Chaplains, to be confirm'd by the Bishop, after having appear'd before the Priorefs of Campeffe, as Patroness of the said Chantry. That they should have a common Seal under three several Keys, &c. These Ordinances are dated 1354.

ABERGWYLLY

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Page

ABERGWYLLY

*Collegiate Church, in the Diocese
of St. Davids.*

100 **H**ENRY, Bishop of St. Davids, in the Year 1331,
101 with the Consent of the Chapter of his Cathedral, ordain'd, that there should be in the Church of *Abergwylly* a Precentor, a Chancellor, and a Treasurer; that the Prebends of *Lannegrb*, *Lanbister* and *Langanmarcke* in the said Church should be *Sine cure* Dignities; that the Prebend of *Lannegrb*, should be annex'd to the Precentorship; that of *Lanbister* to the Chancellorship, and that of *Langanmarcke* to the Treasurership; yet so, that the Persons plac'd in those Dignities might at the same time retain or receive any Parish Churches with Cure of Souls; but be oblig'd to Residence in the said Collegiate Church. The rest as in other Collegiates.

ARUNDEL

*Collegiate Church, in the County of
Suffex.*

102 **K**ING Richard II, in the third Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to Richard, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, to found a Chantry or College in the Parish Church of St. Nicholas *Arundel*, without the Castle of *Arundel*, where his Father had propos'd to found the same; the said Parish Church being a perpetual Priory of Monks of the Order of St. *Benedict*, subject to the Abby of *Sees*, in France, in which there never had been above 5 Monks, the same being then deserted, and the Earl giving the King some other Church for the same, of 20*l.* per annum Revenue.

He also gave leave to the Prior and Monks of the said Priory to assign over to the said Earl all the Manors, Lands, Tenements, &c. belonging to that Priory, as also the Advowson of that Church, with those of the Churches of *Yabetone*, *Ruyfitone*, *Billyngeswesi*, *Kerredford*, *Cochyng*, and half the Church of *Hamptone*, and certain Tithes and other Profits they had at *Prestone*, *Gorynge*, *Hertynge*, *Bourne* and *Stoughton*, with the Vicarships of the Churches of St. Nicholas *Arundel* and the Church of *Kerredford*; and for him thereon to found a Chantry or College of 13 Secular Chaplains, one of them to be superior to the rest, by the Name of Master; and for him to give the said College or Chantry a Name, and assign the said Lands, &c. for the Maintenance of the said Master and Chaplains. For this Licence the said King receiv'd 40*l.* of the Earl.

103 Who had also leave to purchase several other Parcels of Land of the aforesaid Prior and Convent, and to give them to the Master and Chaplains, and they to receive and possess the same.

ST. MICHAEL CROOKED LANE

*Collegiate Church, in the City of
London.*

Several Chantries had been founded in this Church, viz. one of 6 Marks yearly in *Crooked Lane*, by *Pentecost Russel*, with an Addition of 2 Marks yearly in *Braygesfreet*, by *Roger Sterre*; one of 60 Shillings yearly in *Crooked Lane*, by *John Harewe*; one of 8 Marks in *Thames-street*, by *William Burgh*; one of 4 Marks in *Thames-street*, and 3*s.* and 4*d.* in St. Michael's Parish aforesaid, by *Henry Gubbe*; one of 8 Marks in the Parishes of St. Mary *Abchurch* and St. *Margaret*, by *William Jordan*; and one of 6 Marks in *Candlewyk street* in St. Michael's Parish, by *Walter Mordon*; and one of 10 Marks yearly in the Parish of *All Hallows* in *Thames-street* and St. *Augustin* near the *Old Change*, by *Thomas Aste Ley*. The Times altering, and these Allowances not being sufficient for the Maintenance of the said Chaplains, *William Wakworth*, with Licence from King Richard II, granted the fourth Year of his Reign, united all those Chantries, and adding other Revenues of his own, founded there a College of a Master, and 9 Chaplains.

ST. MARY'S

*Collegiate Church, near the City of
Winchester.*

WILLIAM of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, by Licence of King Richard II, granted the sixth Year of his Reign, founded a College to the Honor of God, and St. Mary, in the Soch of Winchester, endowing the same with 3 Messuages, one Acre and a half of Arable, and 3 Acres of Meadow; with other Parcels in the same Place; and to place therein one Warden, and 70 poor Grammar Scholars. See more of this at Page 133 in the Margin, the same being misplac'd in the Monasticon.

PONTFRAC T

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

KING Richard II, in the eighth Year of his Reign for the Consideration of 100 Shillings receiv'd of Robert Knolles, Knight, granted him Licence to erect a Chantry or College of 7 Chaplains, in a Messuage of his at *Pontfract*, and to give the said Messuage to the said Chaplains and their Warden.

BUNBURY

Collegiate Church, in Cheshire.

HUGH Calwiley, Knight, by Licence of King Richard II, granted the 10th Year of his Reign, founded this Chantry or College of 6 Chaplains and

and one Master in the Church of *Bunbury* in *Cheeshire*, and to give them 2 Acres of Arable with their Appurtenances at *Bunbury*, and the Advowson of that Church, and the said Master and Chaplains to have a common Seal.

IRTLINGBURGH

Collegiate Church, in Northamptonshire.

THE Licence of King *Richard II.*, granted the 11th year of his Reign, sets forth, that Pope *Gregory XI.* had given his Assent, that *John Pyel* deceased might erect a College of a Dean and 5 Canons, and 4 other beneficed Clerks in the Parish Church of *St. Peter* at *Irlingburgh*, provided that he endow'd them with a sufficient Maintenance, and that the Presentation of the said Canons and Clerks should belong to the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of *Peterborough*, those Monks being Patrons of the said Church, and to the said *John*; that King *Edward*, Grandfather to the said *Richard*, had granted his Licence to the same Effect; and that he the said King *Richard II.* now granted the same to *Johanna*, Widow and Executrix of the aforesaid *John*, she having obtain'd other Letters to the like Effect from Pope *Urban*.

CLOVELEY

Collegiate Church, in Devonshire.

9 WILLIAM Cary, by Apostolical Authority, and with Licence of King *Richard II.*, granted the 11th Year of his Reign, converted the Parish Church of *Cloveley* in *Devonshire*, which was of his own Advowson, into a Collegiate of 7 Chaplains, one of them to be Warden, and built them Houses in the Rectory to live in, and granted them the Advowson of the said Church.

RUSHWORTH

Collegiate Church, in the County of Norfolk.

10 KING *Richard II.*, having in the eleventh Year of his Reign granted Licence to the Master and College of *St. John Evangelist* at *Rushworth*, to acquire Lands, to the value of 40 Marks per Annum, did, pursuant to the same, in his 13th Year, give leave to *Anne*, the Widow of *Robert Wingsfeld*, *John Heveningham*, Knight, *William Calthrop*, Knight, *William Berdewell*, Junior, Esq; and *Henry Spelman*, to give and assign the Manors of *Rushworth*, and *Lizling* in *Norfolk*, worth 20 l. per Annum, to the said Master, and the Brothers of the College.

By another Charter of the same 13th Year, the said King *Richard*, in Consideration of 12 l. receiv'd of the Master and College of *Rushworth*, granted leave to *Peter Frost*, *Robert Aisbole*, *Thomas Smetheston*, *Thomas Fullere*, *Roger Cornewayle*, *Adam Foxle*, *Thomas Brag*, *William Shelton*, *Thomas Balle*, *Robert Wortbam*,

and *John Benhale*, to give to this Master and College Divers several Parcels of Land at *Elmedene*, *Rushworth* and *Bretenham*. Dugd. Vol. 3. Pag.

Thomas, Bishop of *Norwich*, anno 1360, made Statutes for the better Government of this College, which he says had been founded by *Edmund Gonnevill*. The Substance of the said Statutes was, That there should be 5 Chaplains, one of them Master or Warden, to be obey'd by the rest, and he to have Charge of the said Church of *Rushworth*; that if the Revenues increas'd, more Chaplains should be added, but not till 10 Marks were secur'd for the Support of every one so added; that they should live in Community; that upon a Vacancy the Chaplains should have the Choice of a new Warden, to be presented to the Bishop of *Norwich*; that the Warden should administer or cause to be administer'd the Sacraments to the Parishioners; that when there was a Vacancy among the Brothers, they should choose one to fill the same; the Brothers to assemble daily in Chapter, and to pray for the Soul of their Founder; that they should say all the Hours, and sing one Mass, and say others; they were permitted to possess any thing in Property; but when they dy'd, one half of what they had, after paying their Debts, was to belong to the College, the other half they might dispose of by Will; that they should be always resident. The rest is as in other Collegiats.

St. DAVIDS

Collegiate Church, in Penbrokeshire.

ADAM Bishop of *St. Davids*, *John Duke* of *Lancaster*, and his Wife *Blanch*, perceiving that the Service of God was ill perform'd in the Cathedral of *St. David*, which had been formerly Metropolitan, because there were few Priests that could sing well; they founded a Chapel or Chantry of one Master and 7 Priests, by way of a College, who were to reside there continually and serve God, on the North Side of the said Church; and the said Bishop built them Houses, and a Cloister between the Cathedral and the Chapel, and for their Maintenance assign'd them the Right of Patronage of 5 Churches in his Diocese, viz. *St. Ismael* and *Longonow*, acquir'd of the aforesaid *John Duke* of *Lancaster* and his Wife *Blanch*; the Church of *Malros* of the noble *Guido Bryenne*; the Church of *Haroldstun* near the Sea in *Ros*, of Master *John*, then Lord of *Haroldstun*; and the Church of *Neverne* in *Kemeys* of *Nicholas Audeley*, Lord of *Kemeys*, then Patrons of the said Churches. He also made Statutes and Ordinances for them, the Purport whereof was, That the Master and Priests should live in Community; that they should, at their Admittance, swear to observe these Statutes; that they should daily sing all the Hours and High Mass, say certain Prayers for the dead, and say their private Masses; that they should be cloath'd like the Vicars of the Cathedral, and perform the Divine Service there on certain Days; that none should be absent from any part of the Divine Service without Leave, and upon some very lawful Occasion; that none of them should go into the Town of *St. Davids*, or into a Tavern, or Alehouse, without Leave of the Master, or with one of his Brethren, and upon some very lawful Occasion; that if the Master, or any Priest, were convicted of Incontinency, he should be severely punish'd the first time, more grievously the second, and be expell'd

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the

Dugd. the third, without the Hope of ever being restor'd:
Vol. 3. The same if any be quarrellsome and unsufferable;
Page. that the Precentor of the Cathedral and the Master
 115 enquire every Week or Fortnight into the Misbehaviours of the Priest, and correct the same; and if the Precentor be absent, sick or negligent, then the Treasurer to do the same; that they be all modestly cloath'd alike once a year; none of them to wear any Dagger, or long Knife; one to be monthly chosen Steward of the House; that the Master be chosen by the Brethren; that they pay Reverence to the Canons of the Cathedral; that no Women be ever admitted to serve in their House; that one of them be chosen Sacrist, to take care of all belonging to the Chapel; that 40 *l.* be laid up in the common Chest, under three Keys; and all above the said 40 *l.* and the Maintenance of the Master and Chaplains, to be at the Disposal of the Bishop, for increasing the Number of Chaplains; that the Master receive all the Revenues, and be accountable yearly to the Bishop; that the common Seal be kept under 3 Keys, as well as the Money, &c.

117 King Richard II, in the 13th Year of his Reign, in consideration of 20 *l.* receiv'd, forgave the Forfeiture incur'd by the aforesaid Adam, Bishop of St. Davids, for having given to this Chapel the Church of *Whitewell*, without his Licence, and confirm'd that Grant.

BRADGARE

Collegiate Church, in the Diocese of Canterbury.

King Richard II, in the 16th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to Master Robert Bradgare, Clerk, Thomas Jakin, Clerk, John West, John Trouwbrugge, Clerk, John atte Vyse, John Lambe, and Roger Webbe, that they, or the longest Liver of them, might found a College at Bradgare, of one Chaplain and two Clerks Scholars, to serve God in that Church, and assign them 3 Messuages, 250 Acres of arable, 100 of Pasture, 60 of Wood, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Revenue, 8 Hens, and half a Pound of Pepper yearly, with other Appurtenances, at *Holynburne*, *Houkygge*, *Bradgare*, *Worneselle*, *Bordenne*, *Tunstalle*, and *Bikenore*, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain.

118 Robert Bradgare aforesaid having founded this College, which he calls of the Holy Trinity at Bradgare, made the following Statutes and Ordinances for the same, viz. That it be govern'd by one Secular Priest, and two Clerks Scholars, his Associates; that the said Chaplain be always resident, and eat and lie in the House, only 30 Days in a Year he might be absent; that he have one to serve at Mass; that he daily say Mass and Mattins in the Parish Church of Bradgare, the other Hours in or out of the Church, and the 7 penitential and 15 gradual Psalms on Wednesdays and Fridays; that the Chaplains shall not procure any other Benefice or Office, which may hinder his personal Residence; the Chaplain and Clerks shall be Natives of the Diocese of Canterbury, and one of them always of his Family by Consanguinity or Affinity; that none be admitted, but such as can well read, construe and sing, are chaste, and of good Life and Conversation; that the two Clerks Scholars remain Fellows of the College till the Age of 25 Years, and no longer; that they shall have a Lawyer in constant Fee, one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Council, and pay him 67. 8 *d.* per annum;

that they be subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury; that 20 Shillings, and what can be spar'd of the Revenues of the House, be kept in a common Chest under 3 Keys, to defend the Rights of the College; that they never lend out any Books given to the College, &c. Note, that the Transposition in the Margin from P. 119 to 130, is so through mistake of the Printer in the Monasticon.

P L E C Y

Collegiate Church, in the County of Essex.

King Richard II, in the 17th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to his Uncle Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, to found in the Parish Church of Pley a College of 9 Chaplains, one of them to be Master and Warden, as also 2 Clerks and 2 Choristers to perform the Divine Office there daily.

By another Charter the same King gives the said Duke Leave to bestow on the said Master and Chaplains 15 Acres of Land in the same Town; as also the Manors of *Bokynzfeld* and *Whistaple* in Kent; the Manor of *Welles* in *Herefordshire*, and that of *Bernestone* in *Essex*; and to pull down the Church, and build it in another Place.

M A Y D E N E S T O N E

Collegiate Church, in the County of Kent.

King Richard II, in the 19th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to William Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, to convert the Parish Church of St. Mary at Maidstone into a Collegiate of one Master or Warden, and as many Chaplains and other Ministers as he should think fit, and to give up to the said Master and Chaplains the Advowson and Patronage of the said Church, and the Chapels annex'd to it, as also the new Hospital of St. Peter and Paul at Maidstone, with all its Lands, Tenements and Revenues, and the Advowson and Patronage of the Churches of Sutton, Lillinton and Farleigh, belonging to the said Hospital.

By another Charter, the same King granted them the Advowson of the Church of *Croundale*, with the Reversion of the Manors of *Tremworth* and *Fanner*, in the County of Kent, which were then held by Henry Yeule for his Life. King Henry IV, in the 8th Year of his Reign, granted the Master and Chaplains his Licence to purchase the Manor of *Wychtesham*, pursuant to the Charter of King Richard II, above mention'd, for authorizing them to purchase Lands to the Value of 40 *l.* per annum.

The following Charter belongs to the Collegiate Church of St. Mary near Winchester, and is thus misplac'd in the Monasticon, as has been there noted with a Reference hither, which will make it easy to the Reader, because it is not thought fit in any thing to vary from the Original.

King Richard II, in the 19th Year of his Reign, granted his Charter to William of Wickham, who had before by his Licence founded the College of St. Mary near Winchester for one Warden and 70 Grammar Scho-

24. Scholars, and endow'd the same with Possessions for the Maintenance of them, and 13 Chaplains and 3 Clerks; by which Charter the said College, and all its Tenants, were for ever discharg'd from all Toll, Geld, Scutage, and other Taxes and Exactions whatsoever; as also from being oblig'd to grant any Pensions, Corrodies, &c. at the Request of the King, or his Heirs.

King Edward IV, in his Charter dated the first Year of his Reign, recites all the aforesaid Charter, and confirms the same; and in particular ratifies to it the Possession of the Alien Priory of *Audever*, in the County of *Southampton*, and the Advowson of the Church of that Place annex'd to it, with the Tithes, &c. and the Patronages and Advowsons of all Churches, Vicaridges, Chantries and Chapels, annex'd to the said Priory, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, or the said Priory's being the Foundation of his Ancestors, and particularly the Act of the Parliament held by *Henry V*, late King *de facto*, and not *de jure*, concerning such Alien Priors.

BOLTON

Collegiate Church, in the Castle of that Name, in Yorkshire.

67 King Richard II, in the 20th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *Richard Scrope*, Knight, to found in the Chapel of his Castle of *Bolton* a Chantry of 6 Chaplains, one of them to be Warden of the same, according to the Direction of the said Richard, and of the Bishop and Ordinaries of the Place; and for the said Richard to grant to the said Warden and Chaplains a yearly Revenue of 43 l. 6 s. 8 d. the same to be receiv'd, viz. of the Manor of *Pisbourn* in the County of *Hertford*, 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. of the Manor of *Toveny* in the County of *Cambridge*, 10 l. and that the said Richard might grant to the Abbat of *St. Agatha*, in the aforesaid County of *York*, a yearly Revenue of 106 l. 13 s. 4 d. to be receiv'd of the Manors of *Brignale*, *Caldewelle*, *Clif upon Tese*, *Thornton-Steward*, and *Brakeny*, in the same County, for the Maintenance of 6 Canons Chaplains, to perform Divine Service for ever, over and above the Number of Canons there were already in the said Abby, and for the Maintenance of 22 poor Men in the said Abby for ever, to pray, &c.

WENSLAWE

Collegiate Church, in the County of York.

238 King Richard II, in the 22d Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *Richard Scrope* of *Bolton*, for him to give to the Abbat and Convent of *St. Agatha*, in the County of *York*, a yearly Revenue of 150 l. to be receiv'd of the Manors of *Brignale*, *Caldewelle*, *Clif upon Tese*, *Thornton-Steward*, *Braken*, *Sledmere*, *Difford*, and *Middleton-Quernlowe*, in the said County, for the Maintenance of 10 Canons Chaplains, over and above the Number of Canons there were already in the said Abby, and of 2 Secular Chaplains, as also of 22 poor Men to be kept in the said Abby, to pray, &c. and the said Abbat and Con-

vent being already possess'd of the said Revenue, for *Dugdale* them to resign and restore the same to him; and the *Pol.* 3. said Richard to erect the Parish Church of the *Holy Page* *Trinity* at *Wenslawe*, of which he was Patron, in the Diocese of *York*, into a College, and to endow the same with Possessions; the said College to consist of one Master, or Warden Chaplain, and as many Chaplains Companions, as the said Richard should think fit; and that the said Master and Chaplains should be capable of enjoying any Lands or Possessions, have a common Seal, and plead or be impleaded; and that the said Richard might give to the said Master and Chaplains the Advowson of the said Parish Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Wenslawe*, and of the Chapels annex'd to it, as also of one Acre of Land with its Appurtenances in the said Town of *Wenslawe*, for the perpetual Habitation of as many poor Men as the said Richard should think fit; as also to find one Chaplain in the Chapel of *St. Anne* in the Castle of *Bolton*, and one Chaplain in the Chapel of *St. Oswald*, in the Town of *Bolton*, to perform the Divine Service daily; and for the said Richard to assign the said Master and Chaplains a Revenue of 150 l. not held of the King *in Capite*.

St. MARY'S

Collegiate Church, at Leicester.

139 King Henry IV, in the first Year of his Reign, sets forth, that his Grandfather *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, had in his Life-time began to build a Collegiate Church at *Leicester*, in Honor of the *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, with Houses and other Buildings for the Canons, Priests, and Sick that were to live there; which his Father, *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, had been desirous to carry on; and himself being resolv'd to have so good a Work finish'd, had appointed Commissioners to bring together Masons, Carpenters, and Workmen of all sorts, to the Number of 24, for carrying on the said Structure, and taken care for Stone, Timber, and Money for the same. See more of this under the next Church of *Ledbury*, the same being misplac'd in the Monasticon.

LEDBURY

Collegiate Church, in the County of Hereford.

King Henry IV, in the 2d Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *John*, Bishop of *Hereford*, to erect a College of 9 perpetual Chaplains in the Parish Church of *Ledbury*, with certain Clerks, Ministers and Servants, one of the said Chaplains to be Master, at the choice of the Diocesan for the Time being; and the said Master and Chaplains to have a common Seal, and be capable of receiving any Lands, Possessions, or Revenues, or Advowsons of Prebends, or other Ecclesiastical Benefices, and to plead and be impleaded, by the Name of the Master and Chaplains of the College of *Ledbury*. He also granted, that the said Bishop, or his Successor, might give and assign to the said Master and Chaplains the Prebends of *Over-Hall* and *Nether-Hall*, in the said Church of *Ledbury*, and the Advowson of the Vicaridge

Dugd. ridge of the same, and for them to appropriate the
Vol. 3. same to their own Use.
Pag.

In the 18th Year of K. Henry VI, Henry, Cardinal of England, and Bishop of Winchester, Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Walter Hungerford, Feoffees of Henry late King of England, of certain Lands in the Duchy of Lancaster, granted and settled on the Collegiate Church of St. Mary at Leicester, a Rent Charge of 100 Marks per annum, arising out of divers Towns in Derbyshire, and payable at Michaelmas and Easter. This Charter appears to belong to the Church of St. Mary of Leicester, as referred to there, but is plac'd here as found in the Monasticon.

NORTH-YEVEL

Collegiate Church, in the County of Bedford.

- 141 King Henry IV, in the 6th Year of his Reign, in consideration of a Sum of Money receiv'd, granted his Licence to Gerard Braybrooke, Knight, Thomas Peere, John Hervey, John Warde, Clerk, Edmund Hampden, and John Hertefborne, for them to acquire the Advowson of the Parish Church of North-Yevel, in the County of Bedford, of the Diocese of Lincoln, for them to have and to hold of the King in Capite, by the usual Services, and to erect and convert the same into a College, of one Master, or Warden, and as many Chaplains and other Ministers as they should think fit; and for the said Persons to assign the Advowson and Patronage thereof to the Master, or Warden, and Chaplains of the said College, and for them to appropriate the same to their own Use; and they to assign a Pension of 5 Marks to a Chaplain to say Mass daily in the Chapel of the Manor of Quey, in the County of Cambridge.

ATTILBURGH

Collegiate Church, in the County of Norfolk.

- 142 King Henry IV, in the 7th Year of his Reign, in consideration of 100 Marks paid him by Henry Pakenham Senior, and Simon, Parson of the Church of Skultone, granted them his Licence to erect and found a Chantry of 5 Chaplains, one of whom to be call'd Master, or Warden of the Holy Cross at Attilburgh, in the Parish Church of Attilburgh, in Honor of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; and for them to give and assign to the said Master and Chaplains one Messuage, 70 Acres of arable, 4 of Meadow, and two of Pasture, with their Appurtenances at Attilburgh, and the Advowson of the Church of Great Elyngbam, for them to have and hold for ever; and they to appropriate the said Church of Great Elyngbam to their own Use; provided that the Vicar of Great Elyngbam should have a sufficient Allowance, and that a certain Sum of Money, to be appointed by the Ordinary of the Place, should be yearly distributed to the Poor of that Parish.

STAYNEDROPE

Collegiate Church, in the County Palatine of Durham.

Thomas, Bishop of Durham, in the third Year of his Pontificate, granted his Licence to Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmerland, to erect and found a College of one Master, or Warden, and certain other Chaplains and Clerks, to be continually resident, and certain poor Gentlemen and other poor Persons in the Town of Staynedrope, within the said Bishop's Liberty of Durham; the same to last for ever, according to the Institution of the said Earl; and for him, when the said College should be so erected, to give and assign 2 Messuages, and 12 Acres of Land, with their Appurtenances at Staynedrope, for the Habitation of the said Master, Chaplains, Clerks, and poor Persons, and the Advowson of the Church of Staynedrope, towards their Maintenance, for the Support of the Divine Service, and of other Burdens incumbent on the said College; and the said Master, Chaplains, Clerks, and Poor, to be a Body corporate, &c.

TONGE

Collegiate Church, in the County of Salop.

King Henry IV, in the 12th Year of his Reign, in consideration of 50 l. receiv'd, granted his Licence to Elizabeth, Relict of Fulk de Penbruge, Knight, Walter Swan, Clerk, and William Mofse, Clerk, to acquire of the Abbat and Convent of Shrewsbury the Advowson and Patronage of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Apostle at Tonge, in Shropshire, of the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, for them to have and to hold; reserving to the said Abbat and Convent an annual Pension, they were us'd to receive, of 6 s. 8 d. And the said Elizabeth, Walter, and William, when seiz'd of the same, to convert the said Church into a perpetual and incorporate College of 5 Chaplains, or more or less, one of which to be by them appointed Warden of the said College. And that the said Persons might assign to the College so founded one Messuage, with its Appurtenances, in the said Town of Tonge; the aforesaid Advowson and Patronage, as also the Advowson and Patronage of the Parish Church of St. Mary of Orlyngbere, in the County of Northampton and Diocese of Lincoln; and 2 Messuages, 2 Roods of Land, and 4 Acres of Meadow, with their Appurtenances, at Sharnesford, in the County of Leicester; with the Reversion of the Manor of Gilden-Morton in the County aforesaid, after the Death of Margaret, the Wife of William Nienport, who had the same for her Life; and the said Master and Chaplains to hold and possess all the Premises, and to be a Body Corporate, by the Name of the College of St. Bartholomew the Apostle at Tonge. Likewise that the said Elizabeth, Walter, and William, when the said College was actually founded, might give the Patronage and Advowson of the same to Richard de Penbruge, and the Heirs of his Body.

King Henry V held a Parliament at Leicester, in the 3d Year of his Reign; where it was represented to him, that in case a Peace should be concluded with

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with France, and the Possessions of the Alien Pories in England should be restor'd to religious Houses beyond the Sea, to which they belong'd, the same would be a great Detriment to this Kingdom, by exporting of so much Money yearly; and that all the Possessions of English Subjects in France had been, at the breaking out of the War, for ever confiscated in France: Whereupon it was ordain'd, that all the Possessions of Alien Pories in England should for ever be annex'd to the Crown, excepting certain Possessions of such Pories mention'd in the said Ordinance. Pursuant thereto, the said King, at the Request of Elizabeth, Relict of Falk Penbrige, Knight, gave and granted to the Warden and Chaplains of the College of St. Bartholomew the Apostle of Tonge, in the County of Salop, of the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, the Town and Manor, or Grange, of Lappeley, commonly call'd the Priory of Lappeley, with all its Appurtenances, and the Church of Lappeley; all which were once Part of the Possessions of the Abbat and Monastery of St. Remigius at Rheims, in Champagne, seiz'd into the hands of King Edward, on account of the War with France, and had been farm'd out to the Prior of Lappeley at 42 Marks per annum. All these the said King Henry gave to the said College free from all Impositions whatsoever, towards the Maintenance of the Warden and Chaplains, of two Clerks and of 13 poor infirm Persons residing there; notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain. Provided that the Vicaridge of the said Church of Lappeley should be sufficiently endow'd, and a competent Sum of Money arising out of its Revenue be yearly distributed among the Poor of the said Parish.

The above-mention'd Elizabeth, William, and Walter, Founders of this College, in the Year 1410. appointed Statutes and Ordinances to be for ever observ'd in this College, which were confirm'd the following Year 1411, by John, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the Purport whereof is as follows.

That there should be in the said College 5 Priests, having no other Benefices, excepting the Warden, who might have any. One of the said Priests to be Warden, and the rest obedient to him, and another Subwarden.

That there should be also two proper Clerks, for the Service of the Church.

Also 13 Poor maintain'd by the College, 7 of which so infirm, that they could not help themselves.

The Warden to be nam'd by the Foundress Elizabeth aforesaid, during her Life, and presented to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and afterwards to be chosen by the Chaplains.

In case the Chaplains disagreeing, a Warden should not be chosen in 15 Days, then the Right of Nomination to devolve to the Patron; if he name not one in 4 Months, then to belong to the Bishop, who not doing it in a Month, it should pass to the Chapter of Lichfield, and they neglecting it 15 Days, lastly, the Choice should belong to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Every Chaplain to be admitted by a Majority of the Warden and Chaplains, and to be in the Nature of a Novice for the first Year, at the End whereof, if found fitting by the greater Number, to be receiv'd by them.

49 None to be Warden or Chaplain, but a Priest, and of unspotted Life and Conversation.

If, upon the Vacancy of a Chaplain's Place, another were not receiv'd by the Master in 3 Months, the Deficiency to be supply'd by the Bishop.

The Poor of the College to be appointed by Elizabeth, the Foundress aforesaid, during her Life, and

after her Death by the Warden, not to be remov'd again without just Cause. *Dugd. Vol. 3.*

Every new Warden, before his Admission, to swear he will faithfully execute the said Office, and observe the Statutes. *Pag.*

The Subwarden to take the like Oath.

The Chaplains, when incorporated, to swear Obedience to the Warden, and to observe the Statutes, and defend the Rights of the College.

The Warden, within two Months after his Admission, to make an exact Inventory of all that belongs to the College, and to be afterwards accountable yearly. 150

The Subwarden to have the Management of all things, when there is no Warden.

The Warden to hear the Confessions of the Chaplains.

The Warden not to be nonresident above two Months in a Year, nor any of the Chaplains above one, unless it be upon the Business of the College, nor ever to be absent from the Divine Service. 151

The Warden to appoint one of the Chaplains to have the Cure of the Parish, and he to be-call'd Parochial Chaplain; and another of them to teach the Clerks and Ministers of the College, as also the Children of that and other neighbouring Towns, to read, sing, and their Grammar, for which he to be allow'd a Mark a Year extraordinary. 152

The Mattins to be sung early in the Morning, the Mass and other Hours at their proper Times; with many other Ordinances about the performing of the Divine Service.

If any of the Poor be so sick or weak, that they cannot go to the Church to hear Mass, then a Chaplain to be appointed to say Mass to them in the Chapel in the House, 3 times a Week. Several Anniversaries to be duly kept in the Church. Every poor Person, unless hinder'd by Sicknefs, to hear one or two Masses every Day. 153

The Warden and Chaplains to be uniform in their decent Habit in the Church, according to the Use of the Church of Sarum, and every Chaplain to furnish himself with such Habit; and any of them coming into the Church to Divine Service not so habited, to be punish'd as absent.

The Warden and Chaplains to live in Community in the same House, each having a Chamber apart, and if they speak to one another there, to do it lowly. The Warden to keep the Keys of the outward Doors at Night. Warden and Chaplains to eat at one Table, and the Warden to say Grace. Meat and Drink to be modestly distributed. One of the Chaplains to be yearly, or quarterly, appointed Steward. Provisions always to be laid in at proper Seasons. 154

Strangers to be but seldom brought into the House, and Women never, tho' the most virtuous, or at least very rarely, upon extraordinary Occasions; and if they be suspicious Persons, upon no account whatsoever. If any Stranger din'd there at the upper Table, he who invited him to pay 3 d. if at the lower, 5 Farthings. If Provisions should be dear, or the Dignity of the Guest require it, the Charge to be proportionably rated; but if any Person were brought in to eat, for the Benefit of the College, the Charge to be defray'd out of the publick Stock. No Priest to bring any Person to Table above one Day, unless it were a Friend or Relation, that came from some remote Part.

No Priest or Clerk to use Hunting or Hawking, nor to keep any Dog for Sport; and any transgressing, after three Admonitions, to be expell'd, without Noise. 155

Dugd. The Warden and Chaplains to be decently cloath'd,
Vol. 3. and uniformly, once a Year, and the Clerks in like
pag. manner. The Warden to be allow'd 10 Marks a
 Year for his Cloathing and other Expences, besides
 his Diet; each Chaplain 4 Marks, besides their Diet,
 and other Profits for Obits, &c. The Clerks and
 other Choristers to be allow'd according to their Abi-
 lity. The Subwarden, the Chaplain that has the
 Cure of the Parish, and the Steward, half a Mark
 above their constant Allowance, for a Year, or in
 proportion for a shorter Time.

The Clerks to serve the Warden and Chaplains at
 Table, and to eat at a 2d Table; as also to see
 Harvest brought in, at the proper Season, at such
 Hours as they are not to attend the Divine Service.

Each poor Person, admitted into the said College,
 to receive for his Diet, Cloathing, and other Necessi-
 faries, one Mark Sterling in Money, or the Value,
 besides their Dwelling-house, with other Profits of
 the Gift of the Faithful.

In case the Revenues of the College should in-
 crease any way to 100 Marks *per annum*, then each
 poor Person to have half a Mark yearly added to his
 Allowance; and if the said Revenues should happen
 to increase to 100 *l.* or more yearly, then each poor
 Person to be allow'd 2 Marks a Year.

156 A Lamp to be kept burning before the High Altar,
 and Candles to be furnish'd for the Divine Service,
 and all Houses to be repair'd by the Warden, at the
 Expence of the College.

The Warden to be punish'd by the Bishop, if he
 omitted to pay the Chaplains, Clerks, or Poor, their
 Allowances; unless any of them had by common
 Consent been mulcted for Offences.

The College to have a common Seal, for their
 common Business, with the Image of St. Bartholomew
 the Apostle, as also that of a Knight on one side, and
 a Lady on the other kneeling, and the Coat of Arms
 of *Fulk Penbruge*, Knight, and of his Wife *Elizabeth*,
 the Foundress, in the same Seal, under the Feet of
 the aforesaid Apostle, and about the same written,
 THE COMMON SEAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW
 AT TONGE. The same to be kept under two dif-
 ferent Keys, in a Chest, with the Writings and the
 Treasure of the College.

The Warden and Chaplains strictly forbid grant-
 ing or selling any Pensions, Corrodies, or Immove-
 ables belonging to the College. Any one consenting
 to such Pension, Corrody or Alienation, to be ex-
 pell'd the College, unless the same were done by
 the Diocesan for the Benefit of the said College, or
 upon some other necessary Occasion.

The Brethren disabled, either by Age or Sickness,
 to be charitably maintain'd, and not to be expell'd
 on that account, but only for Crimes committed, or
 in case any one have otherwise got temporal Posses-
 sions to the Value of 6 Marks a Year.

When the Brethren meet in their Chapter, after
 the Business relating to the same, they are to en-
 quire, whether any Faults have been committed
 since their last Meeting there; and if any appear,
 the same are to be chastiz'd by the Warden or Subwarden.

157 Grievous Crimes not to be punish'd, but the War-
 den being present, unless he were to be long away,
 and the Delay might be dangerous. But, if the
 Case were doubtful, his Return to be expected. Yet,
 if it were such a Crime as to cause Irregularity,
 the Party to be immediately expell'd, as in case of Mur-
 der, or the like. Yet for Adultery, Perjury, Theft,
 or the like, which might admit of Readmission, af-
 ter due Penance perform'd, the Party having made
 his humble Confession before the Brethren, to be
 again restor'd. If it be Fornication, Drunkenness,
 or the like, the Offender to be twice corrected by

the Warden or Subwarden, and the third time to be
 expell'd. The same to be observ'd in relation to the
 Poor. If the Warden should be guilty of such Pa-
 offence, the Brothers twice to exhort him to correct
 the same, and the third time to accuse him to the
 Bishop, to be punish'd by him canonically; and if
 after such Punishment he does not amend, then he
 to be expell'd by the Ordinary.

If any Chaplain would of his own accord leave
 the College, he should give six Months Warning;
 and if he did not, then to lose his Allowance for
 those six Months.

No Seizure to be made by the Patrons, or their
 Heirs, during any Vacancy, &c.

FODRINGHEY

Collegiate Church, in Northamp- tonshire.

THE Charter of King Henry IV, of the 13th
 Year of his Reign, sets forth, that he and his
 Kinsman Edward, Duke of York, had founded a Col-
 lege at *Fodringhey*, in the County of Northampton, on a
 Piece of Ground of 6 Acres, within the Lordships of
 the said Duke, for one Master, 12 Chaplains, 8
 Clerks and 13 Choristers, under the Name of, *The*
Master and College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of
All Saints at Fodringhey; and that they be a Body
 corporate, having a common Seal, and capable of
 pleading or being impleaded, purchasing, or re-
 ceiving, &c. as such.

And the said Master and College to have and en-
 joy, in perpetual Alms, the aforesaid six Acres for
 their Church, Houses, and other Buildings. And for
 the Maintenance of the said Master, Chaplains, &c.
 he assign'd to them the Sum of 67 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* on the
 Revenues of the Alien Priory of *Newent*, in the Coun-
 ties of *Glocester* and *Hersford*, the same being seiz'd for
 the Crown on account of the War with France, to-
 gether with the Alien Priory of *Anebury*; at the same
 time exempting them from all Exactions, Imposi-
 tions, or other Burdens from the Crown. He also
 granted the said Master and College to have all
 Chattels of Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws, and the
 like, and Fines and Amerciaments, with the Liber-
 ties of *Infangenthef* and *Outfangenthef*, all Chattels for-
 feited, Waifs and Strays, &c.

King Henry V, in the third Year of his Reign,
 granted his Licence to Edward Duke of York, afore-
 said, to enfeof Henry Bishop of Winchester, Thomas
 Bishop of Durham, Walter Hungerford, Knight, and
 several others, with his Manors of *Fasterne*, Old
Woton, *Tokenham*, *Chefworth*, *Wynterborne*, *Compton-
 Bassett*, and *Sevenhampton*, in the County of Wilts, as
 also the Advowson of the Church of *Tokenham*, the
 Town of *Woton-Bury*, and the Hundred of *Hirworth*
 and *Criklade*, in the said County; the Manor of *Dogh-
 tone* in *Glocestershire*; the Manor of *Ansty* in *Hersford-
 shire*, with the Advowson of the Church of *Ansty*; the
 Manors of *Nossington* and *Yarwell* in *Norfolk*; the
 Castle, Manor, and Town of *Fodringhay* in the same
 County; the Castle, Town, and Manor of *Stanf-
 ord*; and the Town and Soc of *Grantham* in *Lincoln-
 shire*; and the Castle and Manor of *Conesburgh*, *Brai-
 nell*, *Clifton*, *Hattfeld*, *Fislake*, and *Thorne* in *York-
 shire*; the same to be had and held of them, and
 their Heirs and Successors, for the carrying on and
 finishing of this College.

Articles concerning the new building of this Church.

" This Endenture maad bitwix Will. Wolfson, Sqwier, Thomas Peckam, Clerke, Commissaries for the hy and mighty Prince, and my right redouthid Lord the Duc of Yorke on the too part; and Will. Horwode Free-Mafon dwellyng in Fodringhey on the r'other part; wytnesseth, that the same Will. Horwode hath granthid and undertaken, and by thise same hath indentid, graunts, and undertakes to mak up a new body of a Kirk joyning to the Quire of the College of Fodringhey, of the same hight and brede that the said Quire is of: and in length iiiiix fete fro the said Quere downward withyn the Walles, a meyerd of England accounthid alwey for iij fete. And in this Covenant the said Will. Horwode shall also wel make all the ground-werke of the said body, and take hit, and void hit at his own cost, as latlay hit sufficiently as hit ought to be by oversight of Maisters of the same Craft, which stuff sufficiently ordeigned for him at my seide Lord's cost, as longeth to such a werke. And to the said body he shall make two Isles, and tak the ground-ments, and alle the remanent of the said body and Isles unto the full hight of the said Quire with clene hewen Ashler altogedir in the outer side unto the full hight of the said Quire, and all the inner side of rough stone, except the bench-table-stones, the soles of the Windows, the Pillars and Capittels that the Arches and Pendants shall rest upon, which shall be altogedir of Free-stone wrought trewly and dewly as hit ought to be. And in eche Isle shall be Wyndows of Free-stones, accordyng in all Poynts unto the Wyndows of the said Quire, sawf they shall no bowtels haf at all. And in the West-end of aither of the said Isles, he shall mak a Wyndow of four lights, accordyng altogedir to the Wyndows of the said Isles. And till aither Isle shall be a sperware embattailment of Free-ston throughout, and both the ends embattailled butting upon the Stepyll. And aither of the Isles shall have six mighty Botrassse of Free-stone, clen-hewyn; and every Botrassse fynisht with a fymal, according in all points to the fymals of the said Quere, saf only that the Botrassse of the body shall be more large, more strong and mighty than the Botrassse of the said Quere. And the Cler-story both withyn and without shall be made of the clene Asheler growndid upon ten mighty Pillars with four respownds; that ys to say two abovejoyning to the Quere, and two beneth joyning to the end of the sayd bodye. And to the two Respownds of the sayd Quere shall be two perpeyn-walls joyning of Free-stone, then wrought, that is to say, oon on aither side of the myddle Quere dore; and in eicher wall three lyghts and lavatoris in aither side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters, that is to say, oon on aither side of the middel dore of the said Quere; and oon on aither side of the said Isles. And in eche of the said Isles shal be five Arches abof the Stepyll, and abof every Arche a Wyndow, and every Wyndow of four lyghts, according in all points to the Wyndows of the clere-story of

the said Quere. And either of the said Isles shall have six mighty Arches butting on aither side to the clere-story, and two mighty Arches butting on aither side to the said Stepyll accordyng to the Arches of the said Quere, both yn table-stones and crestis, with a Square embattailment thereupon. And in the North side of the Chirche the said Will. Horwode shall make a Porche; the owter side of clene Asheler, the inner-side of rough stone, conteining in length xij fete, and in brede as the botrassse of the said Body wol soeffre; and in hight according to the Isle of the same side, which reforable lights in aither side, and with a square embattailment above. And in the South-side of the Cloystre-ward another Porche joyning to the Dore of the said Cloystre, beryng wydenesse as the botrassse will soeffre; and in hight betwixt the Chirch and the said Dore, with a Dore yn the West-side of the said Porche to the Town-ward; and in aither side so many lights as will suffice: and a square embattailment above, and in hight accordyng to the place where hit is set. And in the West-end of the said body shall be a Stepyll standing the Chirche upon three strong and mighty Arches vawthid with stoon; the which Stepyll shall haf in length iiiiix fete after the mete-yard, three fete to the yard above the ground-table-stones, and xx fete square withyn the walls, the Walles beryng six fete thickekess abof the said ground-table-stones. And to the hight of the said body hit shall be square with two mighty botresses joyning there to, oon in aither side of a large Dore, which shall be in the West end of the same Stepyll. And when the said Stepyll cometh to the hight of the said bay then hit shall be chaungid and turnyd in viij panes, and at every Scouchon a botrassse fynisht with fymal, according to the fymals of the said Quere and Body, the said Chapell embattailled with a square embattailment large: and abof the Dore of the said Stepyll a wyndow rising in hight also high as the gret Arche of the Stepyll, and in brede as the body will issue. And in the said Stepyll shall be two flores, and abof either flore viij clere-storial windows set yn the myddes of the walle, eche window of three lights, and alle the owter side of the Stepyll of clen wrought Free-stone; and the inner side of rough ston. And in the said Stepyll shall be a ulce townyng, serving till the said Body, Isles and Quere, both beneth and abof, with alle manere other werke necessary that longyth to such a Body, Isles, Stepyll and Porches, also well noght comprehendit in this Endenture, is comprehendit and expressyd. And of all the werke that in thise same Endenture is devised and rehersyd, my said Lord of Yorke shall fynde the carryage and stuffe, that ys to say Stone, Lyme, Sonde, Ropes, Boltes, Ladders, Tymbre, Scaffolds, Gynnes, and all manere of Stuffe that longeth to the said werke; for the which werke well, truly and duly to be made and fynisht in wyse as it ys afore devised and declaryd, the said Will. Horwode shall haf of my said Lord ccc. Sterlingues: of the which summe he shall be payd in wyse as it shall be declaryd hereafter; that is to say when he hath takyn his ground of the said Kirke, Isles, Botrassse, Porches and Stepyll, hewyn and set his ground table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without, as hit ought to be well and duly made, then he shall haf viij. xij. iij. d. And when

Dugd. "when the said *Will. Horwode* hath set oo fote abof
Vol. 3. "the ground-table-ftone, alfo well throughout the
Page. "outerfide as the inner fide of all the laid werke,
 "then he fhall haf payment of an c l. Sterling, and
 "fo for every fote of the feid werke, afur that
 164 "hit be fully wrought and fet, as hit ought to be,
 "and as it is afore devyfed, till it come to the full
 "hight of the higheft of the fymals, and batailment
 "of the feyd body, hewyng, lettyng and reyfing—
 "of the Steple, after hit be paffyd the higheft of the
 "Embattailment of the feyd Body, he fhall but
 "xxx s. Sterlings, till hit be fully endyd and per-
 "formyd, in wife as hit is afore devyfed.
 "And when all the werk abof written, reherfyd
 "and devyfed is fully finifht, as hit ought to be, and
 "as hit is above accordyd and devyfed betwix the
 "seyd Commiffaris, and the feyd *William*; then the
 "seyd *Will. Horwode* fhall haf full payment of the
 "said ccc l. Sterling, if any be due, or left unpayd
 "thereof until hym. And during all the feyd werke
 "the feid *Will. Horwode* fhall neither fet mo nor
 "fewer Free-Mafons, Rogh Setters ne Leyes there-
 "upon, but as fuch as fhall be ordeigned to haf the
 "governance and oferficht of the feyd werke undre
 "my Lord of *Yorke* well ordeign him, and affigne
 "him for to haf.
 "And yf fo be, that the feyd *Will. Horwode* mak
 "not full payment of all or any of his Workmen,
 "then the Clerke of Werke fhall pay him in his
 "prefence and stoppe als mykyll in the feyd *Will.*
 "*Horwode* hand, as the payment that fhall be dewe
 "unto the Workmen comyth o.
 "And during all the feyd Werke the Setters fhall
 "be chofyn and takyn by fuch as fhall haf the go-
 "vernance and overficht of the feyd Werke by my
 "feid Lord; they to be payed by the hand of the
 "said *Will. Horwode*, in forme and manner abof-
 "wryten and devyfed. And yf be fo that the feyd
 "*Will. Horwode* wol complayn and fay at any time,
 "that the two feid Setters, or any of hem be not
 "profitable ne fuffifant Workemen for my Lordy's
 "avayle; then by overficht of Mafter-Mafons of
 "the Countre they fhall be demyd; and yf they be
 "found faulty, or unable, then they fhall be
 "chaunghyt, and other takyn and chofen in, by
 "fuch as fhall haf the governance of the feyd Werke
 "by my feyd Lordy's ordenance and commande-
 "ment.
 "And yf hit fo be that the feyd *Will. Horwode*, make
 "noght full end of the feyd Werke withyn terme
 "reasonable, which fhall be lymit him in certain
 "by my feid Lord, or by his Counfeil in forme and
 "manere, as is aforewryten and devyfed in thefe
 "fame Endentures, then he fhall yeilde his Body
 "to Prifon at my Lordy's Will, and all his movable
 "goods and heritages at my feyd Lordy's disposi-
 "tion, or ordenance. In wytnels (&c.) the feyd
 "Commiffaries, as the feyd *Will. Horwode* to thefe
 "prefent Endentures haf fet their Sealles enterchan-
 "geably, &c. the xxivth day of September, the yere
 "of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *Henry*
 "the Sixt, after the Conqueft of England xiiij.

STOKE-CLARE

*Collegiate Church, in the County
 of Suffolk.*

POPE John XXIII, by his Bulls granted Licence,
 to Edmund Earl of March, to convert the Church

of Stoke, in the Diocefe of Norwich, founded by the
 Predecessors of the said Earl, and being then a Pri-
 ory of the Order of St. *Benedict*, into a Collegiate of
 Secular Canons, one of them to be Dean, which was
 afterwards confirm'd by Pope Martin V, in the
 third Year of his Pontificate.

*Statutes and Ordinances of the Collegiate
 Church of St. John Baptist at Stoke, near
 Clare, in the Diocefe of Norwich, enacted
 by the honourable Thomas Barnesly, Dean
 of the said Church, by the Authority and
 Command of the illustrious Prince the Lord
 Edmund Mortemar, Earl of March and
 Ulster, and Lord of Wygemore and
 Clare, Founder and Patron of the said
 College, &c.*

That there be in the said Collegiate Church 3
 Dean and 6 Secular Canons, the first of them to be
 call'd Prebendary of the first Stall on the North
 fide; the next of the second Stall on the South fide,
 &c.

That the Dean, Canons and Vicars at the Time
 of their Admission be Priests.

That all the Canons be resident during 32 Weeks
 in the Year.

That every Canon during his Residence be
 oblig'd to be present in the Church on all double
 Festivals, at Mattins, High Mafs, Vespers and
 Complin.

That every Canon resident keep a modest Servant,
 and do not oblige the Choristers to serve him.

No Canon Non-resident to receive above 40 s. a
 Year for his Prebend.

The Dean to have for his Dignity the Parish
 Church of Stoke with all its Profits, and that of
Hougdene in the same manner.

The same Dean to have there for his Dwelling
 that call'd the Dean's Place.

The Dean also to receive for his Residence 20
 Marks yearly.

The first Prebendary being resident to have the
 Chapel at St. Mary at Stoke for his Prebend.

The second Prebendary being resident to have a
 Pension of 32 Shillings from the Hospital of St.
Bartolomew, in London; 66 s. and 8 d. from the Priory
 of *Sudbury*; 15 s. 8 d. from *Poselyngford* and *Chapley*; 5
 66 s. 8 d. of the Toll of *Sudbury*; 5 s. from the
 Abbess of *Dunmy*, at *Radeswell*; and 26 s. 8 d. at *Ca-*
vendish; and so the other Canons their several Al-
 lowances gradually. None of them to receive above
 40 s. a Year, unless they be resident.

No Canon to alienate, or set to farm any thing
 belonging to the College.

None to lie a bed after 6 of the Clock, or half an
 Hour past, unless Sick or very Aged; and if any do
 it on pretence of Sicknefs, to be punish'd by the
 Dean.

That there be 8 Vicars continually resident in the
 College, and two chief Clerks, skill'd in fing-
 ing, and all other Ministers to be resident.

That there be also 5 Choristers, or decent fing-
 ing Boys, each of them to be allow'd 5 Marks a Year,
 or fufficient Diet and Cloathing.

All the Vicars, Clerks and other Ministers to be
 in the Choir at divine Service, and one Vicar to be
 sworn to write down the Names of the Absent, and
 they to be mulcted for Absence at Mattins 1 d. at
 High-Mafs 1 d. at Vespers 1 d. and at other Hours 1/2.
 The

The Clerks to keep and look to all things belonging to the Church and Vestry.

The Order of ringing to divine Service appointed; and the Keepers of the Vestry to be sworn not to suffer any Person to come in or go out through the Church in the Night, on Pain of being expell'd.

The Canons and others to keep Silence during the divine Service in the Choir, and to be decently habited according to their Degrees.

The Dean to take Care that no Insolences be committed by any, and to punish such as shall be found guilty.

8 The 2 chief Clerks to be allow'd 100 s. a Year each; and the 2 lesser Clerks 4 l. a Year each.

A Master to be appointed to teach the Boys of the College reading, singing, and good Behaviour, and he to be allow'd 40 s. per annum for the same.

The Bell to ring Coverfeu at 8 at Night, and then no Person to be abroad, and all the Gates to be shut.

No Canon or Vicar to bring any Person in to Commons, without the Dean's Leave.

Because Familiarity breeds Contempt, no Canon, Vicar, or Clerk to frequent Taverns, or Ale-houses at *Stoke* or *Esse*; a Canon under Pain of being expell'd for a Year, and any other for ever.

No Canon, who has not 40 l. a Year to be allow'd hunting, and no Vicar upon any Account, nor any to keep a Dog for Sport, except the Dean, who might have 4.

None to have any Weapons in the College, under the Penalty of 20 s. or Expulsion.

A Canon striking within a Mile of the College, to be excluded his Residence for 5 Years; any other to be punish'd at the Will of the Dean.

No Canon, or Vicar to go frequently to any Woman's House, or to bring any into his Chamber, to prevent Scandal.

If any Person be offensive and quarrelsome, and being twice reprov'd, does not mend, he to be then expell'd without any Noise.

169 Any one convicted of Heresy, Sodomy, or Magick, to be immediatly expell'd.

Any one defaming another wrongfully, to be punish'd at the Will of the Dean.

No Canon or Vicar to be long in the Town, or to go over the Field without a modest Companion, or at least a Servant.

The Dean, if present, to perform the Office on great Festivals.

The Canons, Vicars, and Clerks to forbear discouraging with Women, or other Lay Persons in the Church.

The Dean to compel the Canons, Vicars and Clerks to Sing and Officiate in the Choir, as also to pay their Debts, and to appoint a Verger for the Church, and, with the Chapter, a Porter, who should be oblig'd to swear he would shut the Gate immediately after Coverfeu, and let none in or out, without Leave. He also to oblige the Brethren resident to repair the Church and all that belong'd to the same.

170 One Vicar Precentor to be appointed by the Dean to govern the Choir in singing and performing of Ceremonies, and he to be allow'd 20 s. a Year for the same.

No Clerk to sit at the same Table to dine with the Canons and Vicars, unless when some Stranger, or Companion gives them an Entertainment, who may order it as he pleases.

The Garden to be divided into four Parts, one for every two Vicars, whom the Dean may oblige to keep the same in Order.

No Canon, Vicar, or Clerk to go to Commons out of the College, under the Penalty of being expell'd. *Dugd. Vol. 3. Page*

A publick Seal to be kept, as has been said in other Places.

Accounts to be brought in twice a Year, and the Receiver to give Security.

The Vicars to sit at Table as they come in, and all to eat together in one Hall, and the Bible to be read whilst they dine.

Every Vicar to have Leave to be abroad to see his Friends, or the like, 8 Weeks in the Year; and each Clerk 6 Weeks; but to pay their Commons all the Time as if present. 171

The Fishery and Woods belonging to the College to be common to the Dean and Canons, yet so that no Waste be made, and all Forfeitures to be divided among them.

Every Canon prefer'd in the College to give a Cope worth 40 s. within a Year after his said Promotion. 172

When the Place of Dean is vacant, the Patron to present to the same some Person who, at least, has taken the Degree of Master of Arts in some University. Canons to be presented by the Dean and Chapter, as also the Vicars.

All Persons of what Degree soever admitted into the College, immediately to swear upon the Holy Gospels, that they will be faithful to the College; and that they will observe all the Statutes made, or to be made by Mr. Thomas Barneſſy, the Dean. 173

There are many other Statutes and Ordinances, but most relating to the Church Service, and such as have been before mention'd in other Collegiates, therefore needless to be repeated. These are dated 1422.

NORTH CADBURY Collegiate Church, in Somersetshire.

King Henry V, in the fourth Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to Elizabeth, Relict of William Botreaux Senior, Knight, to erect and found a College of 7 Chaplains, one of them to be Chief, by the Name of Rector of the College of St. Michael, of North Cadbury; and 4 Clerks, to perform divine Service there for the said King, &c. in the Parish Church of North-Cadbury, which had been by her new built.

He also gave Leave to annex to it 2 Acres of Land adjoining, being Parcel of the Manor of North-Cadbury, for a Churchyard, with the Advowson of the said Church, and to William Palton, Knight, Henry Nansoner, Clerk, Richard Wylet, Clerk, John Lannoy, and John Vincent, to assign to the said Rector and Chaplains two Messuages, 24 Acres of Arable, 8 Acres of Meadow, with grazing, and other Particulars in the said Town of North Cadbury. 174

MANCHESTER Collegiate Church, in the County of Lancaster.

King Henry V, in the ninth Year of his Reign, in Consideration of 200 Marks receiv'd, granted his Licence to Thomas, Bishop of Durham, John A a a a Heneg

Dugd. Heneg and Nicholas Motte, Parsons of the Church of
Vol. 3. Swineshead, Richard Lumbard, Parson of the Church
Pag. of Holtbam, and Richard Frithe, who were possess'd of
the Manor of Manchester and the Advowson of the
Church thereof, to erect the said Church into a
175 Collegiate, consisting of a Master or Warden, and
as many Chaplains and other Ministers as they
should think fit; and the said Master, or Warden,
and his Successors to be call'd Masters and Wardens
of the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Man-
chester, with the usual Powers and Liberties; as also
for the said Founders to give and assign to the Mas-
ter and Chaplains aforesaid, 5 Messuages and 10
Acres of Land, with their Appurtenances at Man-
chester, Gorton and Hulton, and the Advowson of the
Church, and for the Master and Chaplains to appropri-
ate the said Church to their own use, and to hold
and enjoy the same with the Messuages, &c. afore-
said.

HIGHAM-FERRERS Collegiate Church, in Northamp- tonshire.

176 King Henry V. in the 10th Year of his Reign,
granted his Licence to Henry Chichele, Archbishop
of Canterbury, and Legate Apostolick, to found a
perpetual College of 8 Chaplains, one of whom to
be Master, and to have the Government of the said
College, and 4 Clerks; one of the said Chaplains,
or of the Clerks, to teach Grammar there; and another,
Musick; and also six Choristers, all of them to
pray for the King, &c. The said Archbishop to
found the same on a Piece of Ground of his own
containing 3 Acres, being Part of the Manor of
Higham-Ferrers, belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster,
and the same to be call'd the College of the Blessed
Virgin Mary, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edward
the Confessor of Higham-Ferrers; and the Masters,
Chaplains, &c. thereof to be capable of acquiring
Lands, &c. and performing all other Acts as a
Body Corporate. The same King also, in Favour of
this Collegiate, granted to the said Archbishop and
William Chichele, Archdeacon of Canterbury, the alien
Priory, or Manor of Mersse, devolv'd to the Crown
by the Statute of Leicester, for seizing into the King's
Hands of all alien Priors.

177 The same King again, in the twelfth Year of his
Reign, says he had granted his Licence to the said
Master and Chaplains to acquire Lands and Reve-
nues to the yearly value of 40 Marks, notwithstanding
the Statute of Mortmain; and in Pursuance there-
of did now grant that Thomas Browns, Clerk, and
Thomas Compworth, might confer on them the Manor
of Overden, in the County of Bedford, and 60 Acres
of Wood at Swineshoe in the County of Huntingdon;
and the aforesaid Archbishop and others, the Manor
of Chesterton in the same County, and the Manor of
Berisford by Newenham, all which were valu'd at the
yearly income of 29 Marks, 6 Shillings and 8 Pence.

By another Charter of his thirteenth Year, the
same King Henry permitted the aforesaid Archbishop
to assign to this College a Messuage call'd The Swan
on the Hope, 60 Acres of Arable and 10 Acres of
Meadow at Higham-Ferrers and Newenton, in the
County of Northampton, which were valu'd at 20 s.
per Annum.

St. MICHAEL PATER NOSTER CHIRCHE Collegiate, in the City of London, commonly call'd WHITINGTON'S COLLEDGE.

Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Legate
Apostolick, granted his Licence to John Coven-
tre, John Carpenter, and William Grove, Executors of
the last Will of Richard Whittington Citizen, and Mer-
cer of London, to found this Collegiate Church, and
confirm'd the Statutes they made for the better Go-
vernment of the same, which have been sufficiently
spoken of before, by the Name of Whittington's Hos-
pital or Alms-house; it would be superfluous to re-
peat, what is in this Place again deliver'd, only in
another manner, in the Monasticon; see Page 266 of
this Book, and Number 100 of the References in
the Margin. The six Pages here omitted of the
Monasticon in this Margin being all upon this Subject,
and therefore we pass to the next.

BATTLE-FIELD Collegiate Church, in Shropshire.

18 King Henry VI, in the fourth year of his Reign,
gave and granted to Roger Yoe, of Leeton, Rector
of the Chapel of St. John Baptist at Adbrigton-Husfee,
in the County of Salop, a Piece of Ground, with all
the Buildings in it, within the Lordship of Adbrigton-
Husfee near Shrewsbury, in the Field call'd Battle-Field,
where a Battle had been lately fought between the
said King and Henry Percy, whose Adherents he calls
Rebels, which Piece of Ground was ditch'd in, and
contain'd in Length and Breadth two Acres of Land,
together with two Inlets and Outlets, along the
Lands of Richard Husfee, 20 Foot wide, and the
other 15 Foot wide. This Piece of Ground had
been before granted to the aforesaid Roger by the
said Richard Husfee, who held the same of the King,
for him to build thereon a Chapel, in Honor of
St. Mary Magdalen, of which the said Roger and his
Successors were for ever to be call'd Masters, and
for 5 other Chaplains to pray for the King, Bene-
factors, &c. The King therefore granted that the
Chapel there built as aforesaid, should be a Chantry
of 6 Chaplains, and that the Chapel of St. John
Baptist should for ever be annex'd to it, and that
Richard Husfee aforesaid, and his Heirs, should be per-
petual Patrons of the same; as also that the said
Roger and his Successors might appropriate to
themselves the Parish Church of Michaeliskirk in
Lancashire, and the Parish Church of St. Andrew at
Idesale, with the free Royal Chapel of St. Michael,
in the Castle of Shrewsbury, and that of St. Juliana
in the said Town. The said Master and Chaplains
to be for ever exempt from Tithes, Fifteenths, Sub-
sidies, Tallages, Contributions, or any other Imposi-
tions from the Crown; and they to have a Fair
there yearly at the Festival of St. Mary Magdalen.

The aforesaid Founder Roger Yoe, by his last Will
dated 1444, ordain'd his Body to be bury'd near the
High Altar of this Church; he gave and bequeath'd
to the 5 Chaplains in his College 3 Silver gilt
Chalices, one Paxbrede of Silver gilt, 2 Silver Cru-
ets, 3 Brass Bells hanging in the Belfrey; two
Cases after the Manner of Sarum, otherwise call'd

Lyggers;

Lyggers; 3 gilt Copper Croffes; 2 new Missals; 2 new Graduals; 3 old Missals, one of them cover'd with red Leather; one old Case; one Processional; one Executor of the Office; one Book of Collects; 4 of Placebo and Dirige; one Psalter; one Pair of Vestments of red Velvet; one red Velvet Cope, with two Velvet Dalmaticks; one Pair of Vestments of white Silk; one white Silk Cope, with two Dalmaticks; 4 Pair of other Vestments, and one yearly Manual.

Item, he left and bequeath'd to them a Mansion for themselves, with proper Offices, with the following Utensils, viz. a long Table, with 2 Benches, 3 Towels, a Bason and Ewer; 3 Brass Pots in the Kitchen, 2 Spits, and 2 Iron Racks, one Cupboard, a Jack with Iron Wheels and Weights to turn the Meat; a Laton Chafer; 20 Pewter Dishes and Plates, &c.

Item, all the Profits and Emoluments of the Parish Church of St. Michael at Wyre, in the Diocese of York, and they to repair the Chancel of the said Church; also the Parish Church of Idefale, the Chapel of Dadele and the Town of Afton, with the Grange of Afton, and the Profits of the Church of St. Juliana in Shrewsbury.

Item, that the Alms gather'd on Pretence of Indulgences, and the Offerings, be spent in building the Belfrey; and when that is finish'd, in maintaining of the Poor in the said College and Repairs of their House.

Item, that the 5 Chaplains of the College live in Community, and none of them to be absent by Day or Night without the Master's Leave, under Forfeiture of 3 Shillings for every Offence; and each of them at his Admittance to swear Obedience to the said Master.

Every Chaplain to have for his Allowance 10 Marks yearly, besides 4 Pence a Week for their good Performance of the Divine Office, as here particularly enjoyn'd.

All remaining over and above this to go to the Works of the College and the Maintenance of the Poor belonging to it, &c. as in others.

Here follows again a Deed, misplac'd in the Monasticon, as belonging to the abovemention'd Collegiate of St. Michael Pater Noster, or Whittington's College or Hospital, in which is nothing more material to be added in this Place, unless it be that the Executors of Whittington afore said appointed 63 l. Sterling to be allow'd the said College or Hospital, out of Whittington's Estate, till such time as it should be endow'd with Lands and Revenues to that Value.

T H E L E

Collegiate Church, in the County of Hertford.

190 THE Charter of the ninth of King Henry VI, grants leave to John Howden, Clerk, Warden of the Collegiate Church of Thelē and the Chaplains thereof, with the Consent of their Patron, to give and assign to the Prior of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary, call'd Elsing-Spittle, in London, 6 Messuages, one Mill, 200 Acres of Arable, 20 of Meadow, 30 of Pasture, and a Revenue of 12 l. at Bures-Gifford, Thelmesford, Writtle and Bromfeld, in the County of Essex; as also one Messuage, one Carucate, and three Acres of Arable, 20 of Meadow, 20 of Wood, and a Revenue of 100 Shillings, besides grazing for 10 Cows and 100 Sheep at Thelē,

Stanstede-Abbot, Anrwek, Brokesbourne, and Hoddesdone Dugd. in the County of Hertford, and the Advowson of Vol. 3. the Churches of Thelē and Aldham, in the same Pag. Counties, to be had and held of the afore said Elsing-Spittle, to find 10 Canons Regular in the afore said College and three other Regular Canons in the said Hospital, to perform the divine Service for the Founders, &c.

W Y E

Collegiate Church, in the County of Kent.

191 King Henry VI, in the tenth Year of his Reign, grants Licence to John, Archbishop of York, to erect a College in the Parish of Wye, the same to consist of one Master, and as many Priests, Chaplains and Ministers as he should think fit, to be call'd The College of St. Gregory and St. Martin; and the said Master and Chaplains to be a Body Corporate; and the said Archbishop to have Liberty to endow the said College with Revenues both Spiritual and Temporal, for the Maintenance of the Master, Chaplains, &c.

192 In the 17th Year, the same King, in Consideration of 200 l. remitted to him of a greater Sum he ow'd, gave to the said Archbishop the Advowson and Rectory of the Church of Newentone near Herbe, with all Appurtenances, and the Grange of Bransfete, the Lands of Newentone, and Promehill, Glebes, Tithes, &c. any way belonging to the said Rectory, being of the yearly Value of 14 l. with Leave for the said Archbishop to grant and assign the same to the Master and Chaplains of the College of Wye.

193 Again in his 29th Year, the same King sets forth, that in his 28th Year he had granted Licence to the afore said Archbishop of York, to assign the Advowson of the Church of Boston-Allulph to Thomas Gage, Master of the afore said College of Wye, and to the Priests or Chaplains thereof, to be held by them for ever, and by these Charters he grants that the said Master and Chaplains may receive of the said Archbishop and Cardinal 12 Messuages, 380 Acres of Arable, 60 of Meadow, 940 of Pasture, 120 of Wood, a Revenue of 9 l. 12 s. and 8 Cocks, 60 Hens, and 40 Eggs, with Appurtenances in the City of Canterbury, Wye, Boston-Allulph, Crundale, Godmersham, Betresdene and Postelynge, all of them worth 27 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum, as also the Advowson of the afore said Church of Boston-Allulph, and appropriate the said Church and Vicary, and convert the same with the Messuages, &c. above mention'd to their own Uses.

T A T E S H A L E

Collegiate Church, in Lincolnshire.

194 King Henry VI, in the 17th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to Ralph Cromwel, Henry Bishop of Winchester, Cardinal of England, William Alnwyke, Bishop of Lincoln, John Scrope, Knight, Walter Hungerford, Knight, Walter Tailbot, Esquire, and William Pastone, Patrons of the Parish Church of Tateshale, in the County of Lincoln, to convert the said Church, in Honor of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed

Dugd. fed Virgin Mary, St. Peter the Apostle, St. John Baptist, and St. John Evangelist, into a Collegiate, or College of 7 Chaplains, 6 Lay Clerks, and 6 Choristers, one of which Chaplains to be Master, and to erect a perpetual Alms House on their own Ground, near the Churchyard of the Church aforesaid, containing 10 Acres of Land, being Parcel of the Castle and Manor of *Tatefoale*, for 13 Poor of both Sexes, with Mansions, Houses and Buildings for the said Master, Chaplains, Clerks, Choristers and their Servants, with Cloisters, Enclosures, Gardens, Orchards, and all other Conveniencies; and to assign the same to the said Master and Chaplains; and they to be a Body Corporate, with all Powers and Capacities as such, and that they might acquire Lands, Houses, Tenements, or other Revenues Ecclesiastical or Secular to the Value of 200*l.* per Annum, over and above the Advowson and yearly Value of the said Church of *Tatefoale*, and of the Houses and ten Acres aforesaid; without Fine or Fee to him or his Heirs.

ETON

Collegiate Church, near Windsor, in Berkshire.

195 THE Charter of the 19th of King Henry VI sets forth, that he had design'd to found a College, consisting of a Master and a convenient Number of Companions, Priests, Clerks and Boys, and certain poor indigent Scholars, and other poor and infirm Persons; as also of one Grammar Master to teach the said poor and indigent Scholars, and others coming from any Parts of England, gratis, at the Parish Church of *Eton*, near *New Wyndesor*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and on a Piece of Ground contiguous to the said Church and its Churchyard, on the North side thereof, containing 300 Foot in Length, and 260 in Breadth, and to cause the said Parish Church to be converted into a Collegiate, and to give to the College the Advowson of the said Parish Church, with other Possessions. For the performing hereof, he gave his full Power to *Robert Kent*, *William Lynde*, and *William Waryn*.

196 Another Charter of the same Year of the same King imports, That he had founded the said College of one Provost and 10 Priests, 4 Clerks and 6 Boys Choristers, to serve God there daily, and 25 poor indigent Scholars, to learn Grammar, as also 25 poor infirm Men, to pray for the said King, &c. also one Master of Grammar to teach the aforesaid indigent Scholars, and any others whatsoever resorting thither from all Parts of England, without exacting Money, or any other Reward. The Provost, Priests and Clerks, indigent Boys, poor Scholars, and Master, to be chosen, prefer'd, instituted, rul'd, directed and govern'd, corrected, punish'd, remov'd and depriv'd, according to the Tenor of Statutes to be set forth at the said Church, in the Ground above describ'd; saving to himself and his Successors the Power of altering or amending the said Statutes, of adding to the Number, and disposing of all things as they should think fit.

The Provost and Companions aforesaid to be forever call'd, *The Provost and Royal College of St. Mary at Eaton* by Windsor; and to be a Body politick, and as such capacitated to receive and acquire Lands, Tenements, Revenues, Advowsons of Churches, and other Profits, Rights, or Possessions whatsoever, spiritual or temporal, tho' held of the Crown by Knight's

Service, or any other Tenure whatsoever, as also to *Duce* plead and be impleaded, &c. and to have a common Seal for their publick Buiness.

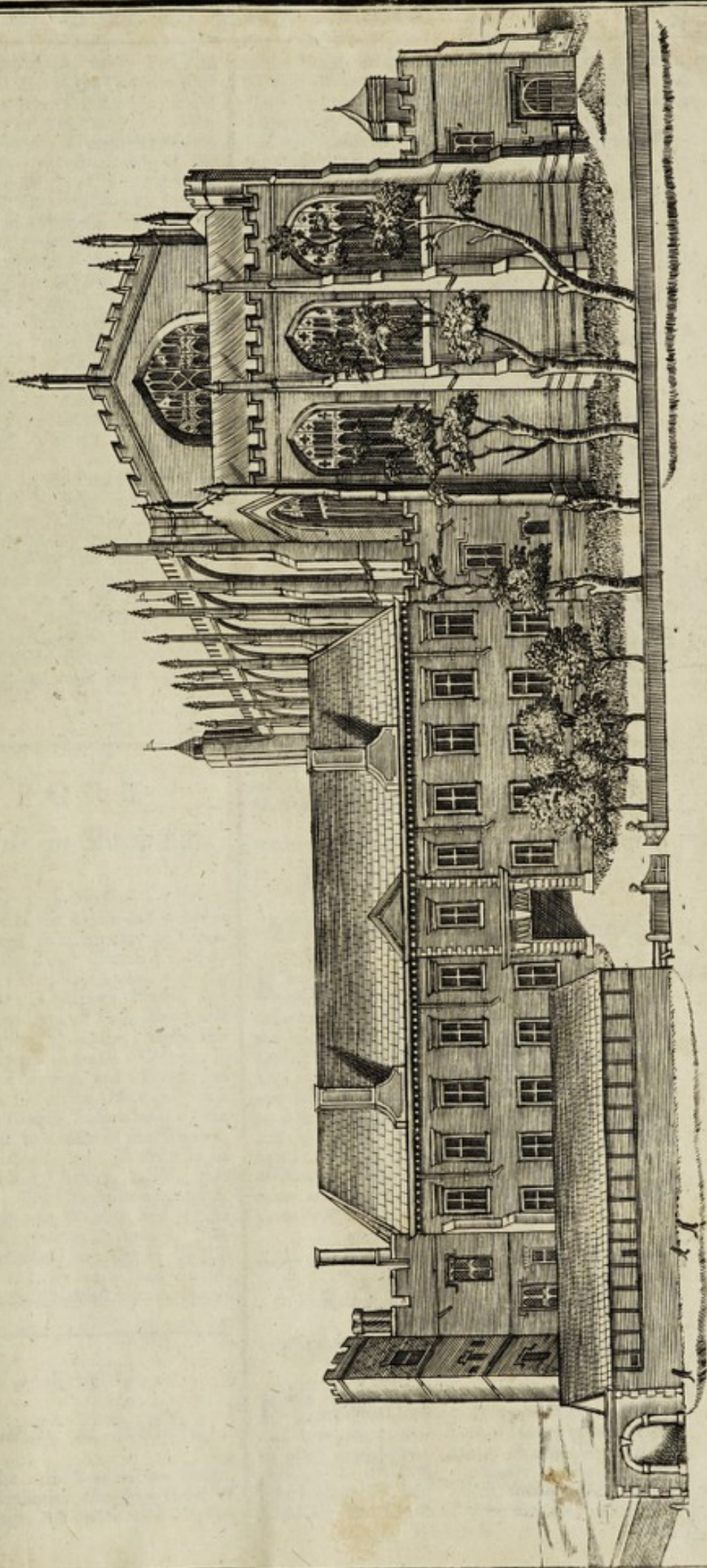
He also gave them the Patronage and Advowson of the Parish Church of *Eaton*, with Power to erect the same into a Collegiate, and to incorporate, unite, and annex the same to themselves, for their proper Use.

And the Provost and College to have Power to acquire Lands and Tenements, and Advowsons of Churches, to the Value of 1000 Marks per annum, as well of Lands held in Capite of the Crown, as of others, to be appropriated to the said Master and College, for their Maintenance, Diet, Cloathing, and other Necessaries, without Impeachment from the said King, his Heirs, or any other whatsoever, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding.

And the said King farther releas'd the Provost and College from all Corrodies, Pensions, Annuities, and other Exhibitions whatsoever, which he or his Successors might exact of them on account of their Foundation; and granted, that whensoever there should be a Vacancy by the Death, Removal, &c. of the Provost, the Companions of the said College for the Time being should receive and enjoy all the Revenues, Profits, and Emoluments arising from their Lands, Tenements, or other Possessions whatsoever, during the Time of the said Vacancy; excluding himself and his Successors for ever from any Claim to the same.

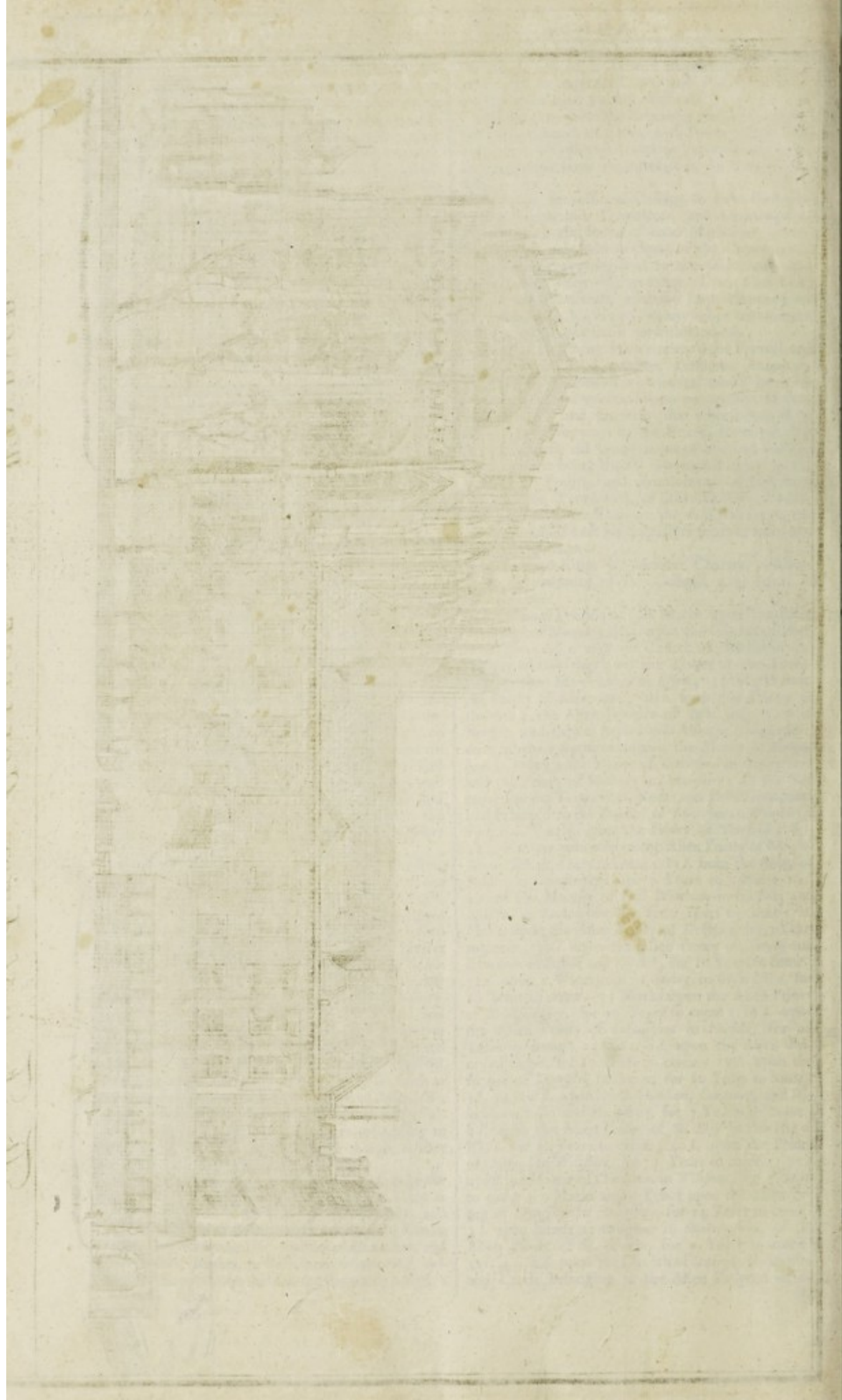
The same King, by another Charter, without Date, for endowing of this College, gave to it as follows, viz.

An annual Pension of 18 Marks upon the Alien Vicaridge of *Morton*; 40*s.* upon the Church of *Alceby* in *Essex*; 40*s.* upon the Church of *Fulborne* in the County of *Cambridge*; all the Tithes in the Township of *Saint-Mary-Berwes* in *Essex*; 12 Marks from the Priory of *Montacute*; 20*s.* from the Priory of *Godclive*; the Alien Priories of *Tostes* and *Sporle* in *Norfolk*, and that of *Brynnesfeld* Alien in *Gloucestershire*, with all their Appurtenances; the Manor of *Blakenham* in *Suffolk*; the Manor of *Cottesford* in *Oxfordshire*, and the Priory of *Modbury* in *Devonshire*; all the Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Rents and Possessions, that had belong'd to the Deanry of *Morteyne* in *Wiltshire*; 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly upon the Priory of *Thetford*; 8*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum from the Alien Priory of *Mynstve Lovel*, for 10 Years to come; 11*l.* from the Abby of *Bailbek* in *Gloucestershire*, for 7 Years to come; 70*l.* 1*s.* of the Mannors of *East Wrotham* in *Norfolk*, and *Bledlow* in *Buckinghamshire*, for 7 Years to come; 20 Marks upon the Alien Priory of *Dokhyng*, for 7 Years to come; 30*l.* upon the Alien Priory of *Cretyng* and *Exordone* in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, for 10 Years to come; 34*s.* upon a Water-mill at *Goring* in *Oxfordshire*, for 10 Years to come; 11 Marks upon the Alien Priory of *Stradfeld-Say*, for 20 Years to come; 16*l.* upon the Alien Priory of *Lefyngham* in *Norfolk*, for 20 Years to come; 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* upon the Alien Priory of *Cogges*, for 10 Years to come; 19*l.* upon the Manor of *Totyngele* in *Surrey*, for 10 Years to come; 5*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* upon *North-Mundam*, *Comptone*, and *Welleghes*, in *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, for 7 Years to come; 8*l.* upon the Alien Priory of *St. Elen* in the Isle of *Wight*, for 10 Years to come; 40*l.* upon the Priory of *Clatford* in *Wiltshire*, for 7 Years to come; 22*l.* upon the Manor of *Charleton* in *Wiltshire*, for 7 Years to come; 9 Marks and 4 Pence upon the Alien Priory of *Elyngbam* in *Hampshire*, for 24 Years to come; 7*l.* upon Lands at *Endstone* in *Somersetshire*, of the Alien Priory of *St. Severus*, for 7 Years to come; 31*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* upon the Church of *Sturmynstre-Marshal*, and Lands belonging to the Alien Hospital of *St.*



The Front of ETON COLLEGE near WINDSOR.

James Roberts sculp.



Giles of Pont-Adomar in Normandy, for 7 Years to come; 100 Shillings upon Part of the Priory of Clare Rival in Oxfordshire, for 16 Years to come; 25 l. 6 s. 8 d. upon the Alien Priory of Stoke-Courty in Somersetshire, for 30 Years; 25 l. 16 s. 4 d. upon the Manors of Hoo and Preston in Suffex, till the Death of the Person then holding the same; 14 l. 8 s. 4 d. upon the Lordship of Hynt-Pidel, alias Pyddlyngstone in Dorsetshire, till the Death of the Possessor; the Reversion of the Alien Priory of Leominstre in Suffex; the Reversion of the Manor of Horstede in Norfolk; 53 l. 6 s. 8 d. of the Alien Priory of Bekford; the Reversion of an Inn and 4 Shops adjacent, in the Parish of St. Eustach, Archyebegate Ward, in the City of London, Parcel of the Alien Priory of Okeburne; the Reversion of a Revenue of 100 Shillings upon the Priory of Lewes; the Reversion of 2 Marks a Year upon the Priory of Horboam St. Faith in Norfolk; of 40 s. per annum upon the Priory of Tikford near Newport Paynell in Buckinghamshire; of 4 l. a Year of the Priory of Folkeston; of 37 l. 7 s. of the Priory of Earlegh; of 7 l. 18 s. 5 d. on the Priory of Suthwyke in Hampshire: All these to be held and possess'd, with all their Appurtenances, Liberties and Immunities, as fully and entirely as any where enjoy'd by any religious Persons. And the said King and his Successors to secure and warrant the same to the said Provost and Chaplains; and in case they should thereafter be any ways legally dispossest'd of any Part of the same, then the King and his Successors to confer on them other Lands, Benefices, or Possessions of the same Value, as those they were depriv'd of.

NEWPORT

Collegiate Church, in Shropshire.

King Henry VI, in the 20th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to the Abbat and Convent of St. Peter at Shrewsbury, to assign over to Thomas Draper the Advowson of the Parish Church of Newport in Shropshire, valu'd at 17 Marks per annum, with the Advowsons of the Tithes, Oblations, Profits, and Emoluments of the Townships of Little Aston, and Muckel-Astone, in the Parish of Egemanton; and to the said Thomas Draper therewith to found a College, in the said Parish Church of Newport, and a Chantry of 2 Chaplains, to perform the divine Office daily in a Chapel of the aforesaid Church, before built by the said Thomas, the College to consist of one Warden, being a Priest, and 4 Chaplains, two of them to be Chaplains of the aforesaid Chantry, call'd, *Saint Marie Gilde of Newport*. The Chaplains upon every Vacancy to choose their own Warden, and present him to the Abbat of St. Peter at Shrewsbury. The said Thomas was also authoriz'd to assign to the said Warden and Chaplains 10 l. per annum, and the Advowson of the said Church of Newport, &c. as above.

St. MARY'S

Collegiate Church, at Stafford.

King Henry VI. in the 24th Year of his Reign, granted to his Kinsman, Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, the Patronage, Advowson and Collation

of the Deanry of his free Chapel at Stafford, in the Dioc. Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, to him and his Heirs for ever. He also granted the same Duke his Licence, to assign to the Dean and Chapter of the said free Chapel of Stafford, Lands and Revenues of the yearly Value of 100 Marks.

WESTBURY

Collegiate Church, in Gloucestershire.

King Edward IV, in his 4th Year, gave and granted to the Collegiate Church of Westbury in Gloucestershire, the Manor of Aylmynstre, or Elmynstre.

BARNARD-CASTLE

Collegiate Church, in the County Palatine of Durham.

King Edward IV, in his 17th Year, granted Licence to his Brother, Richard Duke of Gloucester, to found a College at Barnard-Castle, in Honor of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, the most Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Margaret, and St. Niniannus; the same to consist of a Dean, 12 Chaplains, 10 Clerks and 6 Choristers, and one other Clerk; and they to be a Body corporate, with all Rights, Powers and Privileges, as such; and the said Duke and his Heirs to be perpetual Patrons of the said College, to be call'd, *The College of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at Barnard-Castle, in the Diocese of Durham.*

MIDDLEHAM

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

King Edward IV, in the 17th Year of his Reign, gave Licence to his Brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, to found in Honor of JESUS CHRIST, the most Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Athilda, a College at Middleham, of a Dean, 6 Chaplains, 4 Clerks, 6 Choristers, and one other Clerk; and the said Dean, Chaplains, &c. to be a Body corporate, to have a common Seal and perpetual Succession, and be capable of acting in all respects as such, by the Name of, *The Dean and Chaplains of the College of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at Middleham, in the County of York*; and the Patronage thereof to be perpetually in the said Duke and his Heirs.

ROTHERHAM

Collegiate Church, in Yorkshire.

King Edward IV, in the 20th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to Thomas Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, for a certain Sum of Money by him paid, to erect a perpetual Chantry of one Chaplain, to perform the divine Service daily, at the Altar by him built in the said Church, for the Safety of the said King, &c. the same to be for ever call'd, *The*

Dugd. Chantry of Master Thomas Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln, at the Altar of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, in the Parish Church of Rotheram, in the County of York; and the said Chaplain to be capable of acquiring Lands, Tenements, or any other Possessions.

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The same King, in his 22d Year, in consideration of a Fine or Sum of Money receiv'd, granted his Licence to the aforesaid Thomas, at this time Archbishop of York, to found a perpetual College in the Parish of Rotheram, of a Provost, being a Preacher of the Word of God; and two Associates, one of them an able Master of Grammar, and the other of Musick, or of several other Companions, in case the Revenues of the said College should in Process of Time increase, and be sufficient for the same, according to the Rules and Statutes appointed for the same, to preach the Word of God, and teach Scholars Grammar and Musick, tho' they resort from any Parts of England, and particularly the Diocese of York; and this gratis, without exacting Money, or any other thing; and to pray for the King, &c. and to exercise other Works of Mercy; on a certain Piece of Ground belonging to the said Archbishop, in the aforesaid Town of Rotheram; the said Ground being 138 Foot and 8 Inches in Length, and in Breadth 123 Foot and 6 Inches; the same to be call'd, *The College of JESUS at Rotheram*; and the Provost and Companions thereof to be a Body Politick, and to enjoy all Powers and Privileges as such; and the said Archbishop, or any others, to have Liberty to endow the said College, to the yearly Value of 100 Marks, besides all Charges or Impositions, and to confer on it the Advowson of the Parish Church of Larton in Nottinghamshire.

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Of the King's FREE CHAPELS.

King Edward II. in the 11th Year of his Reign, by his Letters declar'd, that St. Martin le Grand in London, St. Peter at Wolverhampton, at Stafford, at Wyburneminstre, at Bruges, St. Mary at Shrewsbury, at Tettenhale, at Penrith, and St. Oswald at Gloucester, were his Free Chapels, and as such exempt from all ordinary Jurisdiction, Impositions, Exactions, and Contributions, and accordingly ordain'd, that none should presume to inroach upon their Immunities.

The Substance of the Bull of Pope Paul IV, confirming and approving of the Purchase made by William Petre, Knight, of several Manors, &c. which had formerly belong'd to divers Monasteries.

IT sets forth, That William Petre, Knight, had bought and purchas'd of King Henry VIII, the Manor of Ging at Petre, alias Abbes's Ging, or Ingarstone, in the County of Essex, formerly Parcel of the Nunnery of Barking of the Order of St. Benedict, or of some other Order, in the Diocese of London, together with the Advowson and Right of Patronage of the Parish Church there, and other Appurtenances of the said Manor, the Revenue whereof might amount to 46 l. for the Sum of 849 l. 12 s. 6 d. also of Elizabeth Hyll, the Manor or Farm of Hanley, alias Hanley-Barnes, belonging to the aforesaid Monastery, for 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. Also of the same King Henry, the Manor or Lordship of Crondon, alias Crowdon, for-

merly Parcel of the Bishoprick of London, with the Park there, &c. worth yearly 8 l. 16 s. 8 d. for 160 l. Also the Manor or Lordship of Cowdrige, formerly Parcel of the Cistercian Monastery of Stratford, in the Diocese of London, worth 20 l. per annum, for 433 l. 10 s. Also the Manor, Farm, and Lands or Tenements of Wefelands, Parcel of the aforesaid Monastery of Stratford, of the yearly Value of 4 l. 6 s. 8 d. for 88 l. 4 s. Also the Manor of East Borndon, with the Land call'd Dame Elynz, formerly Parcel of the Monastery of Waltham, of the Order of St. Augustine, of the aforesaid Diocese of London, worth 34 l. 19 s. 11 d. per annum, for 411 l. 13 s. 6 d. Also the Manor or Lordship of Bluntmoll, Parcel of the Priory of Thoby, of the Order of St. Augustine, in the Diocese of London, of the yearly Rent of 13 l. 7 s. 4 d. for 191 l. 19 s. 5 d. Also the Manor or Lordship of Matchin, once Parcel of the aforesaid Monastery of Waltham, yielding 44 s. Rent, for 44 l. Also the Lands and Tenements of Writtle, Salmons, and Brobbes, once Parcel of the Monastery of St. John of Colchester, of the Order of St. Benedict, in the Diocese of London; and the Manors of Toddensham and of Sutton, once Parcel of the Church of Westminster, and the Manor of Sutton, both of the yearly Rent of 48 l. 6 s. 8 d. Also the Manor or Lordship of Brent, alias South-Brent, once Parcel of the Monastery of Buckfast, alias Buckfastleigh, of the Cistercian Order, in the County of Devon, and Diocese of Exeter, of the yearly Value of 120 l. Also the Manor or Lordship of Churchstow, once Parcel of the aforesaid Monastery of Buckfast, worth yearly 42 l. All these partly by Exchange, and partly with ready Money. Also the Rectory of the Parish Church of Brent, once appropriated to the aforesaid Monastery of Buckfast, worth 20 l. yearly, for 400 l. Also the Rectory of Ging Mountney, once Parcel of the aforesaid Monastery of Thoby, yielding 20 l. per annum, for 400 l. And lastly the Rectory of Buttsbury, belonging to the aforesaid Nunnery of Stratford, yielding 10 l. per annum, for 80 l.

This Bull adds, that all these Purchases, Grants and Exchanges, had been before confirm'd to the said William Petre, by Cardinal Pole, then Legate a Latere in England, and by the Pope himself.

But the said William Petre having declar'd, that he was ready to resign the Rectories, and give them up to spiritual Uses, and desiring to have the Purchases, &c. farther confirm'd to him, for his own Peace and Indemnity; the said Pope by this his Bull accordingly absolv'd the said William Petre of all Excommunication, Suspension, and Interdict, and other Ecclesiastical Censures and Pains, and confirm'd to him all his Purchases, Exchanges, &c. relating to the Premises, which he might possess and enjoy with a safe Conscience, and without any Scruple, and order'd this his Bull to be publish'd by the Bishops of London, Exeter, and Pesaro, as often as the said William Petre should require it of them; and they to maintain him in the quiet Possession thereof, against any Bishops, Chapters, Abbats, Priors, Priories, or any other Persons whatsoever; and to punish any that should persist to disturb or molest him.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, in the Year 1555, and the first of his Pontificate (being the 2d and 3d of Phil. and Mary.)

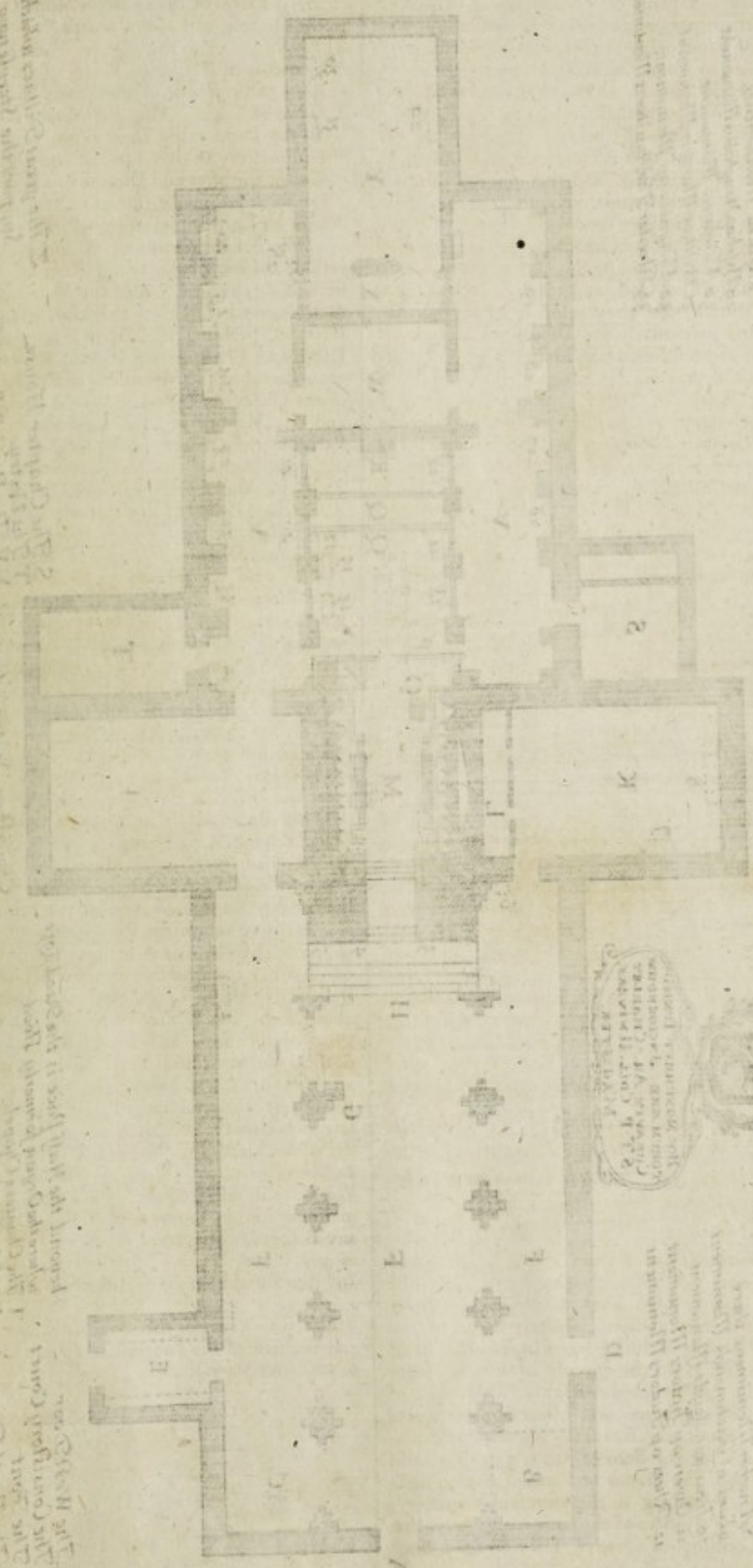
Sign'd, B. Beltrandus.

PLAN OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL



THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL
 221 E. 10th Street
 NEW YORK, N.Y.

The New York Hospital is a large, modern building, designed by the architect, John H. Thompson. It is situated on the corner of 10th Street and 1st Avenue, in the heart of the city. The building is a fine example of modern architecture, with its clean lines and functional design. It is a place where the best medical minds and the latest medical technology come together to provide the highest quality of care to our patients.



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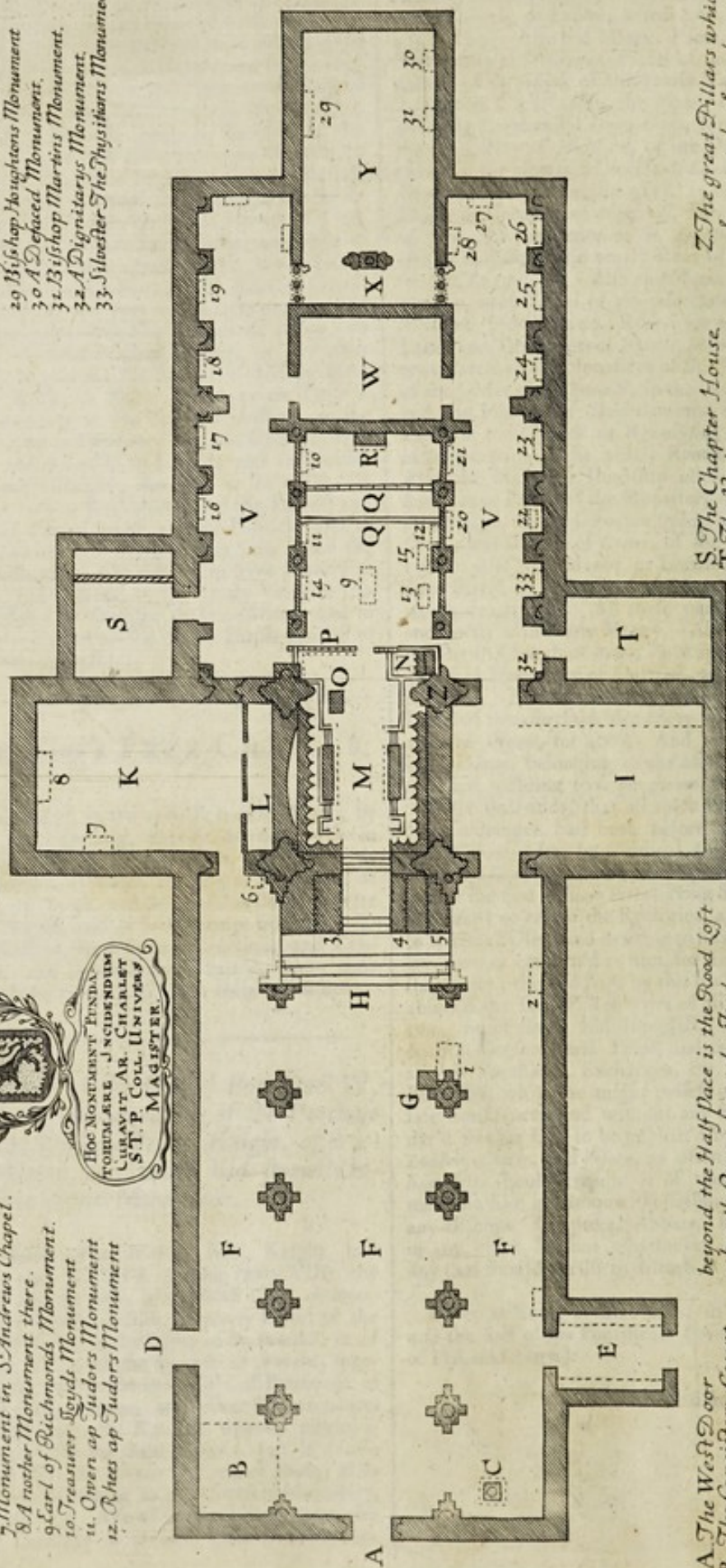
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The Ichnooraphy of S^t DAVID'S
Cathedral



1. Bishop Morgan's Monument.
2. A Defunct Monument.
3. Monument of a Dignitary under the Good Loft.
4. Monument of another Dignitary.
5. Bishop Gowers Monument.
6. Bird the Stone Cutters Monument.
7. Monument in St Andrews Chapel.
8. Another Monument there.
9. Earl of Richmonds Monument.
10. Treasure Trove Monument
11. Queen ap Tudors Monument
12. Rhets ap Tudors Monument

- 13 Bishop Anselms Monument.
14 S^t. Davids Monument.
15 Bishop Corwarths Monument.
16 17 18 19 Knights Templars Monu-
ments of the Family of Wexams as is said.
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 Several
Defaced Monuments.
29 Bishop Houghtons Monument
30 A Defaced Monument.
31 Bishop Martins Monument.
32 A Dignatars Monument.
33 Silvester The Physicians Monument.



- A The West Door
B The Consistory Court
C The Front
D The North Door
E The Porch
F F F F The Body & Isles
G The Pulpit
H The Steps ascending
to the Choir over which

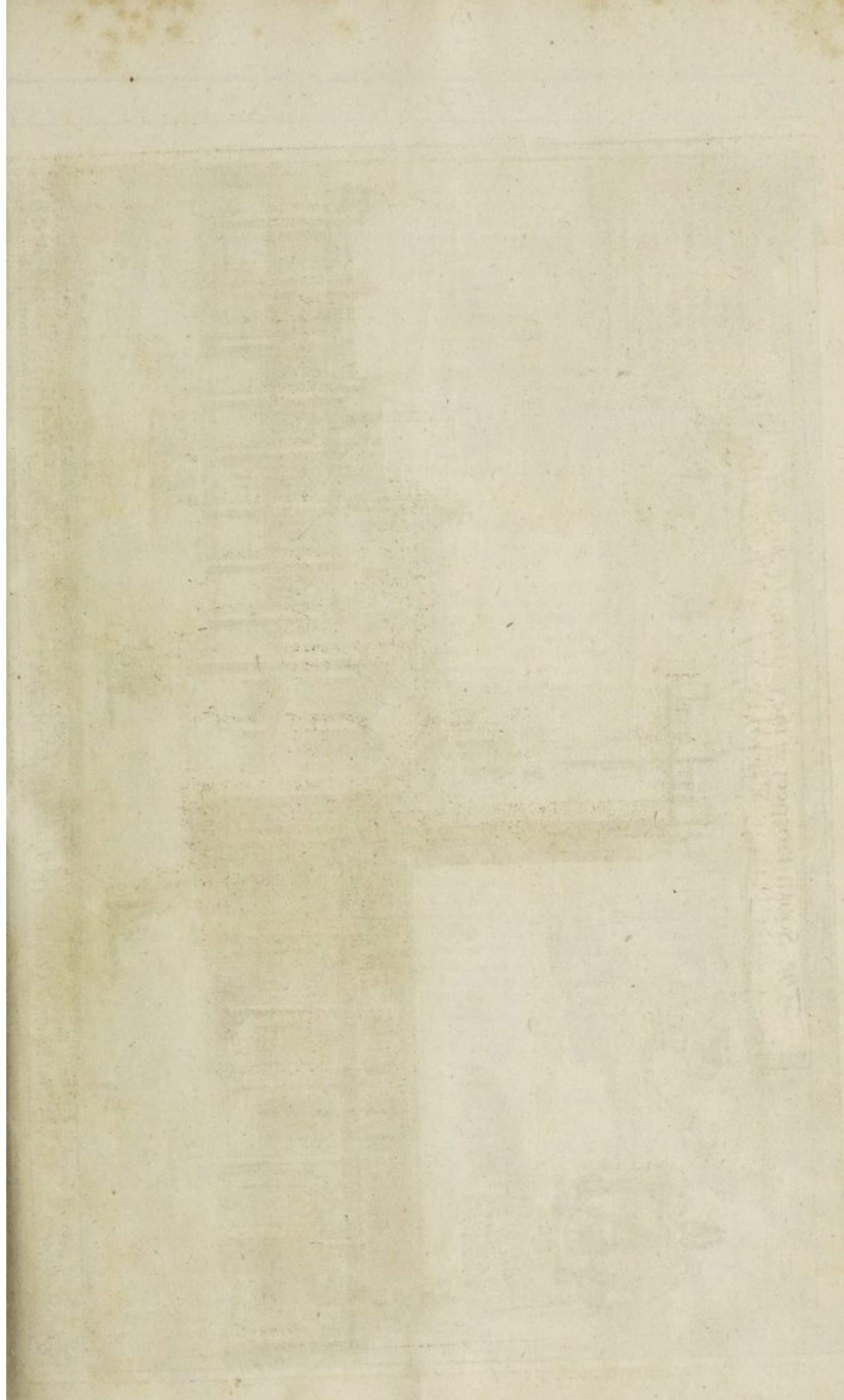
- beyond the Half Place is the Road Loft
where the Organ formerly stood.
- I. The Chanters Chapel.
K. S. Andrews Chapel
L. The Peritentiary by which you go
into the Organ Loft now plac'd under
an Arch on the North side the Choir
M. The Area of the Choir which hath
Stalls on each side & Singing on &

- Choisiers Seats underneath
N. The Bishops Throne.
O. The Portable Pulpit.
P. The Rails at the end of the Choir
Q. The Steps to the Altar &
Communion Rails.
R. The High Altar.

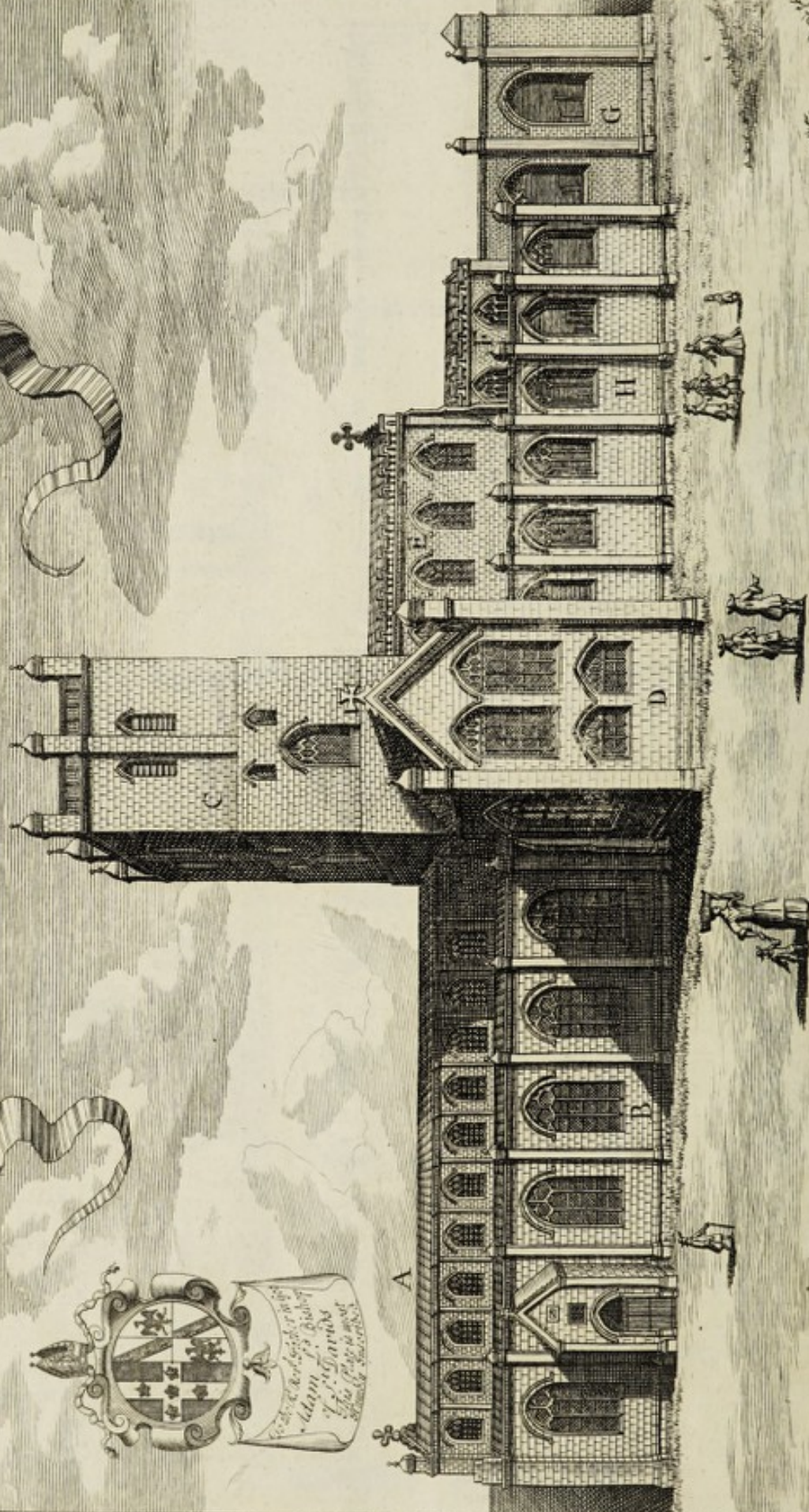
- S. The Chapter House.
T. The Vestry.
V.V. The North & South Isles
one each side the Choir.
W. Bishop Vaughans Chapel.
X. The Passage between S. Marys
Chapel and Bishop Vaug=
=hans Chapel
Y. S. Marys Chapel

- Z. The great Pillars which
Support the Steeple now
all made Solid to Streng-
then it exceptat the East
which is till left arched.

A Scale of Yards.



*The South Prospect of the Cathedral Church of
St David.*



A The Body of the Church.	C The Tower.	E The Choir or Chancel.	G The Virgin Marys Chapel	H The South Isle of the
B The South Isle	D The Chanters Chapel.	F Bishop Vaughan's Chapel.	now without a Roof.	Choir now without a Roof.

HERE Sir William Digdale concludes the Third Volume of the *Monasticon*, which is what was undertaken to go through; but finding that three Bishopricks have been quite omitted, it is thought proper to give some Account of them, lest any Cathedral should be wanting in a Work of this Nature, where several have been mention'd that are extinct; and therefore none that still subsist should be left out. The Bishopricks to be added are those of *St. David's*, *Bangor*, and *St. Asaph*, for the first of which we shall make some use of the Survey thereof, where-with the Learned and Industrious Antiquary *Browne Willis*, Esq; has been pleas'd to oblige the Publick, and in that and the other two, of *Godwin*, *Heylyn*, and *Le Neve*.

St. DAVID'S

Cathedral Church, in the County of Pembroke in Wales.

THIS Church, dedicated to *St. David* and *St. Andrew*, stands on the South Side of a small Village, in a Close near a Mile in compass, wall'd about with Stone, and is surrounded with a spacious Church-yard, which takes in the College adjoining to the Church on the North Side, having a little Rivulet call'd *Alan* on the West. The West Front of this Church is 76 Foot broad; the Body of the Church consists of a Nave and two Side Isles cover'd with Lead, and the Roof of the Nave ceil'd with Irish Oak. From the West Door to the Steeple it is 124 Foot long, and 32 Foot broad, from Center to Center, of the Pillars which support the Nave, and part it from the Side Isles, which are 18 Foot broad each, and of the same Length as the Nave.

From the Body of the Church there is an Ascent of 8 Steps to the Choir, which is exactly 26 Foot Square within from Wall to Wall, and in it 24 Stalls. The North Cross Isle, call'd *St. Andrew's Chapel*, is 40 Foot from North to South, and 30 Foot from East to West. The South Cross Isle, call'd the Chanters Chapel, is 44 Foot from North to South, and 26 Foot from East to West. The Chancel is in Length 54 Foot, and in Breadth 31. The Steeple is 42 Foot square without; its Height from the Ground to the Rail is 39 Yards and 2 Foot; its Breadth at top, within the Battlements, is 26 Foot and an half; from the Battlements to the top of the Pinacles is 7 Foot and an half.

Behind the Altar is Bishop *Vaughan's* Chapel, 16 Foot from East to West, and 36 from North to South. Beyond this again is *St. Mary's* Chapel, but this and several other Parts of the Church going to Ruin, for the rest we must refer to Mr. *Willis's* Survey aforesaid, the ancient College and the Bishop's Palace being also ruin'd.

This Cathedral having been several Times spoil'd by the Danes, Norwegians, and other Pirates, that which now remains was built by *Peter*, the 49th Bishop of this Diocese, and dedicated to *St. Andrew* and *St. David*; tho' *St. Andrew* being now left out, it only retains the Name of *St. David*.

It was long a Metropolitan See in the British Church. In the Days of King *Lucius*, there were three Archbishops Seats appointed in Britain, being those of *London*, *York* and *Caerleon* upon *Urk*, which last was in the Days of King *Arthur* translated

further from the Incursions of the Saxons to this Place, then call'd *Menew*, in Latin, *Menavia*, but since *St. David's*, in Honor of the Holy Bishop of that Name. When *St. Augustin* the Monk came into England to convert the Saxons, the Metropolitan of *St. David's* had still seven Suffragan Bishops. There were in all twenty seven Archbishops of this See, as we shall see in the Catalogue, with other Particulars relating to them and the succeeding Bishops.

This Diocese contains the whole Counties of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, *Radnor* and *Brecknock*, and some Parts of those of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Montgomery* and *Glamorgan*shire, in all which there are but 308 Parishes, whereof 120 are impropriate; for the Government whereof there are four Archdeacons, viz. of *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, *Brecknock* and *St. David's*. It is valu'd in the King's Books 457 l. 1 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ and has yielded to the Church three Saints, to the Realm of England three Lords Chancellors, and one Lord Privy Seal, and to the University of Oxford one Lord Chancellor.

The Catalogue of ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS of St. DAVIDS.

Mr. *Willis*, from *Leland's Collectanea*, tells us, there was one *Elveus*, Bishop of *Menavia*, who baptiz'd *St. David*; as also that *Gistiliannus*, Unkle to *St. David*, was Bishop of that See; but at what Time does not appear, nor are they in any Catalogue; wherefore we shall begin where others do.

ARCHBISHOPS.

1 *St. Dubritius* was made Archbishop of *Caerleon* upon *Urk* in the Year 519, and mention'd here, because, as we shall see, the See was translated to *St. David's*. He was a Man of great Learning and singular Piety, and therefore promoted to this Dignity by the Holy Bishops *Germanus* and *Lupus*, when they came out of France to extinguish the *Pelagian* Heresy, then spread in Britain. He resign'd his Bishoprick in his old Age to

2 *St. David*, Unkle to King *Arthur*; a Person of such extraordinary Sanctity, that his Name has been ever since honor'd and communicated to his See of *Menew*, or *Menavia*, whither he translated it from *Caerleon*, as above. He sat Bishop 65 Years, and dy'd at the Age of 146, in the Year of our Lord 642, having first built 12 Monasteries. Many Miracles are said to have been wrought by him.

3 *Ceneauc*, or *Kenanc*, or *Kinoth*.

4 *St. Elind*, or *Teician*.

5 *Ceneu*.

6 *Morwall*.

7 *Haerunen*, or *Haernonen*.

8 *Elward*.

9 *Gurwion*.

10 *Lendivord*, in whose Time the Church of *St. David's* was burnt by the West Saxons, an. 810, says *Godwin*; Mr. *Willis* thinks it should be rather 712.

11 *Gorwyff*, or *Gorwyse*.

12 *Gorgan*, or *Gegann*.

13 *Cledann*, or *Eledanc*.

14 *Anian*, or *Amvian*, who, *Godwin* says, dy'd an. 874; but this seems to me a Mistake by what follows below.

15 *Elvod*, or *Eludged*.

16 *Ethelman*, or *Ethelmun*.

17 *Elauc*.

18 *Malscoed*, or *Mailscot*, or *Mailswid*.

19 *Sadarnven* dy'd anno 832, according to Mr. *Willis*, whom I rather chuse to follow in this Catalogue than any other.

20 *Catellus*.

21 *Sulbaithney*.

22 *Novis*, made Archbishop anno 841.

23 *Erwall*, or *Arbwall*.

24 *Affer*, an. 905, or 909. He was a famous Writer.

25 *Artbwael*, or *Idwalaw*.

26 *S. Sampson*, the last Archbishop of this See, who went away to *Dole* in *Britany* in the Time of a Pestilence, and dy'd there.

Bishops exercising Archiepiscopal Power.

27 *Kucline*, or *Rucline*.

28 *Roderick*, or *Retlerg*.

29 *Elguen*, or *Elguin*.

30 *Morbien*, omitted by *Godwin*.

31 *Lunuerd*, or *Lunuerd*.

32 *Nergu*.

33 *Hubert*, whom *Godwin* calls *Sulhidir*.

34 *Everus*, or *Enevis*.

35 *Morgenau*, said to have been the first Bishop of *St. David's* that presum'd to eat *Flesh*, which none had done before him.

36 *Nathan*.

37 *Jewan*, who fate but one Day.

38 *Angustel*, or *Arzistall*.

39 *Urgeneu*, or *Morgenau*, slain by *Danes* invading his Diocese.

40 *Hernun*, or *Herbin*, or *Ervin*, dy'd anno 1039.

41 *Tramerin*, or *Carmerin*.

42 *Joseph*, dy'd anno 1061.

43 *Bleibud*, or *Bledud*, dy'd 1071.

44 *Sulgein*, resign'd in 1076.

45 *Abraham* slain by the *Danes*, anno 1078, after which *Sulgein*, abovemention'd, was prevail'd upon to reassume the Bishoprick, and therefore he is not added as a new one in the Numbers. In his time the *Danes* plunder'd *St. David's Shrine*. Hedy'd in 1088.

46 *Rythmark*, dy'd about 1100.

47 *Wilfride* or *Griffin*, dy'd in 1115.

48 *Bernard*, a *Norman*, consecrated anno 1115, being forc'd upon the *Welsh* by King *Henry I.*, quitted the Archiepiscopal Power, till then exercis'd by his See, and alienated many of its Lands.

49 *David Fitz-Gerald*, 1147.

50 *Peter de Lein*, 1176, he quite pull'd down the old Cathedral, ruin'd by the *Danes*, and built that which is now standing, *Godwin*. Here *Godwin* and Mr. *Willis* vary in the placing of the two next, but I shall follow the latter.

51 *Giraldus Cambrensis*, a Man of great Learning and a famous Writer.

52 *Geoffrey de Henelawe*, 1204. There is some Controversy about these Bishops, not easy to decide.

53 *Jorworth*, or *Gervase*, call'd also *Edward* by *Godwin* and *Heylyn*, 1215. He made Peace between the *Flemmings* settled in *Pembroke-shire*, and *Lioline* Prince of *Wales*.

The See vacant 9 Years, says *Heylyn*.

54 *Anselm le Gros*, 1230.

55 *Thomas Wallensis*, 1247.

56 *Richard de Carre*, *Godwin* calls him *Carren*, and *Heylyn*, *Thomas Carren*, 1255, or 1256.

57 *Thomas Beke*, or *Beck*, 1280. He was appointed Lord Treasurer of *England*, and built two Colleges, one at *Aberguilly* in *Caermarthenshire* for 22 Prebendaries, and one at *Llandeivy-brey* for 13.

58 *David Martyn*, 1327, *Heylyn* says 1320, and places before him *David de Sancto Edmundo*.

59 *Henry Gower*, 1328. He built the Bishop's Palace at *St. David's*.

60 *John Thoresky*, Chancellor of *England*, translated to *Worcester*.

61 *Reginald Brian*, 1349, translated to *Worcester*.

62 *Thomas Fastolf*, 1353.

63 *Adam Houghton*, or *Hutton*, 1361. He was Chancellor of *England* and of *Oxford*, and built the College near the Cathedral of *St. David's*, which he endow'd with 100 l. per annum, appointing 7 Fellows and a House to each.

64 *John Gilbert*, translated hither from *Hareford*, 1389, *Heylyn* says 1369, and *Godwin* 1361. He was a *Dominican*, or *White Friar*, and twice Treasurer of *England*: I here omit *Richard Merford*, because, tho' chosen, he was set aside by the Pope.

The See vacant 4 Years, says *Heylyn*.

65 *Guy Mone*, or *Mobun*, 1397, *Godwyn* and *Heylyn* say 1401, Keeper of the Privy Seal and Lord Treasurer.

66 *Henry Chicheley*, 1408, or 1409, translated to *Canterbury*.

67 *John Ketterick*, or *Catarick*, 1414, translated to *Coventre* and *Lichfield*.

68 *Stephen Patrington*, 1415. He was a *Carmelite*, a very learned Man, went to the Council of *Constance*, and was translated to *Chichester*.

69 *Benedict Nichols*, 1417, translated hither from *Bangor*.

70 *Thomas Rodburn*, 1424. He was a Man of great Learning, especially in the *Mathematicks*, and Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*.

71 *William Lindwood*, 1442, was a great Writer, and particularly left the Book of *Provincial Constitutions* made by the Archbishops of *Canterbury* from the time of *Stephen Langton* unto *Henry Chicheley*. *Heylyn* says he was Lord Privy Seal.

72 *John Langton*, 1446, or 1447.

73 *John Delabere*, 1447.

74 *Robert Tully*, 1460.

75 *Richard Martin*, 1482.

76 *Thomas Langton*, 1483, translated hence to *Salisbury*.

77 *Andrew* mention'd by Mr. *Willis* from *Le Neve*, omitted by *Godwin* and *Heylyn*.

78 *Hugh Pary*, 1485.

79 *John Morgan*, alias *Young*, 1496. *Godwin* and *Heylyn* say 1503.

80 *Robert Sberborne*, 1505, translated hence to *Chichester*.

81 *Edward Vaughan*, 1509, built a good House for his Successors, near *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and the Chapel of the *Holy Trinity* in his Church of *St. David's*, and that of *St. Justinian*, a Mile from thence, &c.

82 *Richard Rawlins*, 1522 or 1523.

83 *William Barlow*, 1536, translated hence to *Wells*.

84 *Robert Farrar*, 1548, or 1549, was a wretched Dilapidator, committed to Prison under King *Edward VI.*, and afterwards burnt under Queen *Mary*.

85 *Henry Morgan*, 1553, depriv'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, for his Religion.

86 *Thomas Young*, 1559, translated hence to *York*.

87 *Richard Davies*, translated hence from *St. Asaph*, 1561.

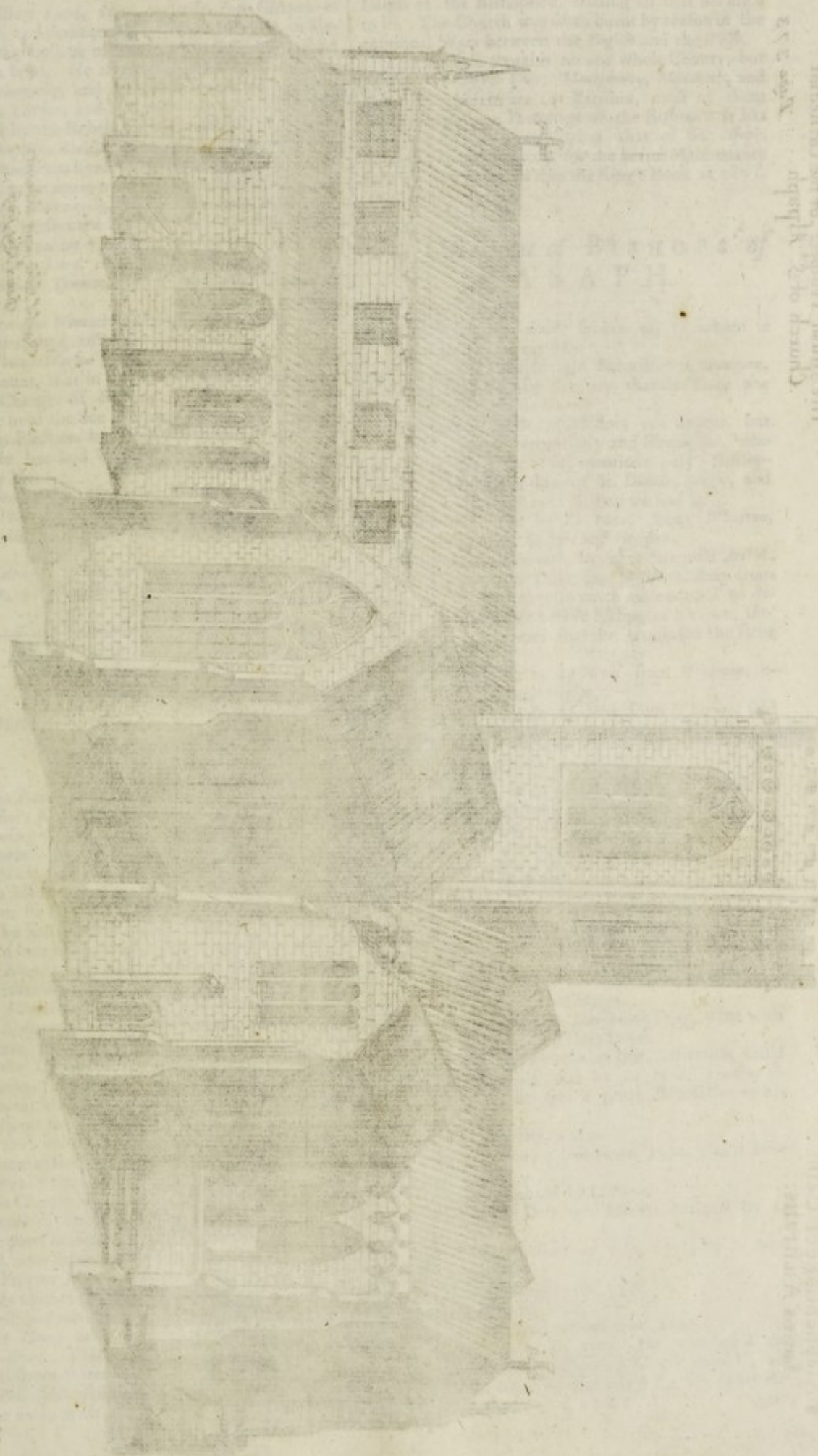
88 *Marmaduke Middleton*, translated hither from *Waterford*, in *Ireland*, 1582. He was formally degraded at *Lambeth House*, in 1592, as Mr. *Willis* thinks, for *Simoniackal Practices* and a notorious Abuse of a Charity.

The See vacant 4 Years, says *Heylyn*.

89 *Anthony Rudd*, 1593.

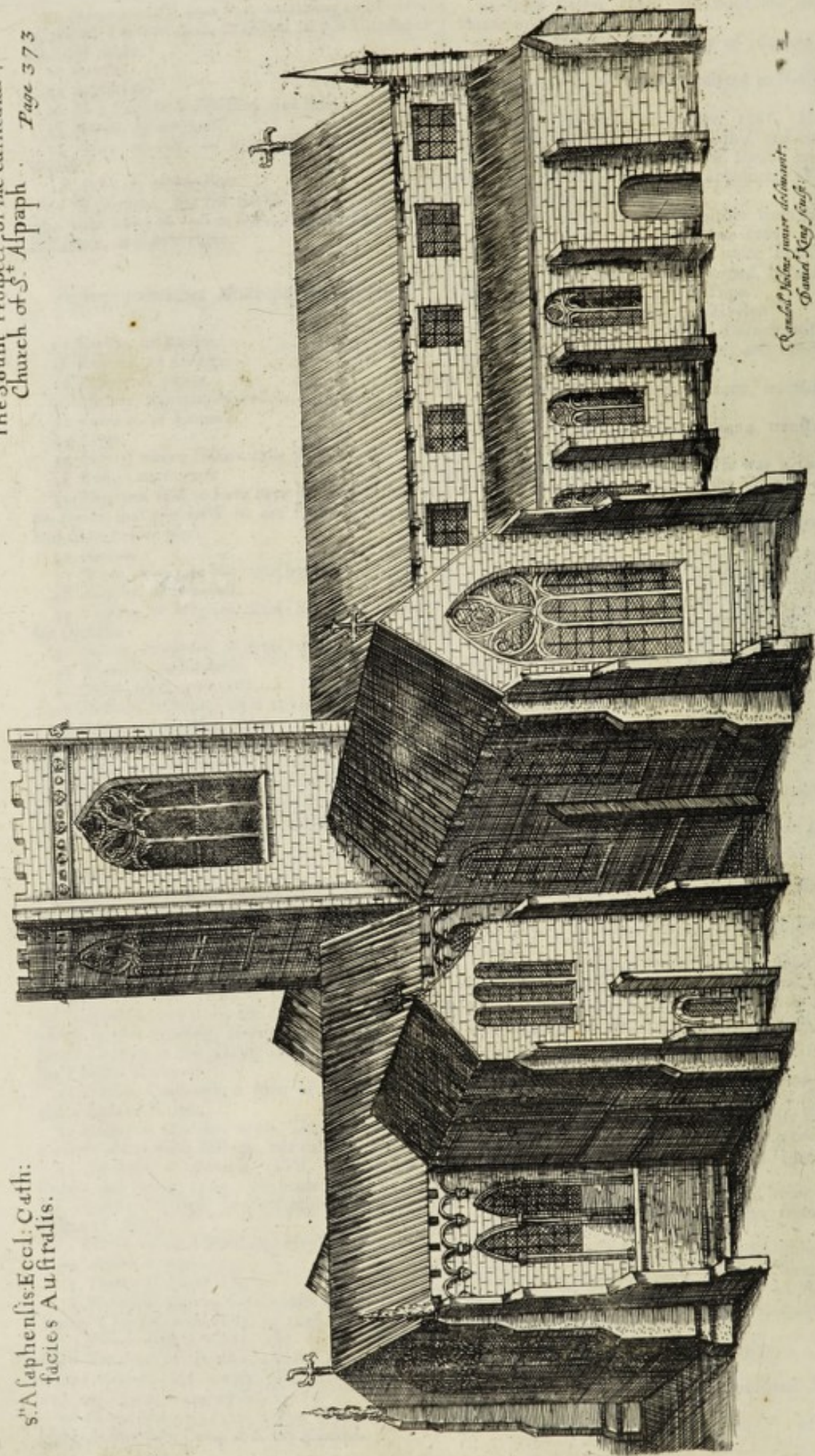
90 *Richard Milbourne*, 1615, translated hence to *Carlisle*.

91 *William*



Engraved by J. G. Smith
Printed by J. G. Smith
London 1811

Printed by J. G. Smith
London 1811



R. Smith delin: sculp:
 David King sculp:

91 William Land, 1621, rebuilt the Chapel of Aberguilly, and dedicated it to St. John Baptist, in Memory of the College of that Saint in Oxford, where he had been bred. He also repair'd the Episcopal Palace at Aberguilly, and was then translated to Wills, thence to London, and lastly to Canterbury, and lastly murder'd by the Rebels for his Loyalty.

92 Theophilus Field, 1627, translated hither from Landaff, and from hence to Hereford, and said to have su'd hard to be again translated to a better See.

93 Roger Mainwaring, 1635. He was imprison'd and much persecuted by the Rebels of those Days.

The See vacant 7 Years.

94 William Lucy, 1660.

95 William Thomas, 1677, translated hence to Worcester.

96 Laurence Womach, 1683.

97 John Lloyd, 1686.

98 Thomas Watson 1687, of whom Mr. Willis gives this Account, that in 1699, he was depriv'd for pretended Charges of Simony, having been all the time he held the See much malign'd, and not long after his Election intolerably affronted by the Rabble. He has laid out much in Charity; being a wealthy Man.

99 George Bull, 1705.

100 Philip Bisse, 1710, translated to Hereford.

101 Adam Attley, 1712.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd. Sable, on a Cro's Or, 5 Cinquefoiles of the first.

St. A S A P H's

Cathedral Church, in Flintshire, in Wales.

THIS Place was first made a Bishop's See by the Holy Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow in Scotland, who being driven out of his own Country, as John of Tinnmouth writes, by some wicked Kinsmen to King Mark, in the year 543, by divine Revelation fled to Menevia in Wales, where the Holy Bishop David then flourish'd. Having staid with him some time, he had a commodious Place for a Monastery assign'd him by Cathwallon Prince of Wales, near the River Elwy, which he erected into an Episcopal See, and gather'd in his Monastery 965 Brethren, living under Monastical Discipline, and serving God with great Abstinence. Of that Number, 300 who were illiterate, he appointed to till the Ground and look after the Cattle of the Monastery; 300 more for preparing Diet and other necessary Employments within the Monastery; and 365 who were learned, to perform the divine Service daily; being so divided, that when one Parcel of them had done, another immediately begun, so that the Church was continually employ'd, without any Intermission.

His Church was first built of Timber, and afterwards of Stone, one Malgo, a powerful Man in those parts having first oppos'd it, till he was struck blind, and being afterwards restor'd to his Sight by the Prayers of St. Kentigern, he bestow'd many Lands upon the same. The Bishop of this See was at first in Latin call'd *Elgwensis*, or *Eluensis*, from the River Elwy, and the Welsh name of the Place is *Llan-Elwy*. This Bishoprick was always Poor; yet the Bishops thereof had 5 several Mansion Houles, till Bishop Parfew, in the Reign of King Edward VI, made away with those Houles and alienated the

Lands of the Bishoprick, wasting all that belong'd to it. The Church was often burnt by reason of the continual Wars between the English and the Welsh.

This Diocese contains no one whole County, but part of Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Shropshire, wherein are 121 Parishes, most of them in the immediate Patronage of the Bishop. It has only one Archdeaconry, being that of St. Asaph, united to the Bishoprick, for the better Maintenance thereof, and it is valu'd in the King's Book at 187 l. 11 s. 6 d.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS of St. A S A P H.

1 ST. Kentigern, above spoken of, to whom is assign'd the Year 560.

2 St. Asaph, Disciple and Successor to Kentigern, a Man of such singular Sanctity, that the Place was ever after call'd by his Name.

Who succeeded St. Asaph does not appear, but there is a long Interruption; and Huntingdon, who writ about the Year 1150, mentions only 3 Bishopricks in Wales; being those of St. Davids, Bangor, and Landaff; so that the next Bishop we find is,

3 Gilbert inserted by Le Neve, from Wharton, 1143; omitted by Godwin and Heylyn.

4 Geoffry, of Monmouth, by some surnam'd Arthur, 1151. He writ in Latin the History from Brute, which some have so much endeavour'd to decry, as if it had been a mere Fiction of his own, tho' it sufficiently appears that he translated the same from the Welsh.

5 Richard, 1154, in Le Neve, from Wharton, omitted by Godwin and Heylyn.

6 Godfrey, again in Le Neve from Wharton, said to have quitted in 1175, omitted by Godwin and Heylyn.

7 Adam, 1175.

8 John, 1183, in Le Neve from Wharton, omitted by Godwin and Heylyn.

9 Reynier, 1186. He perswaded many of his Diocess to take up the Crois, to go fight against the Saracens, and was noted for Acts of Charity.

10 Abraham, 1220, says Heylyn, Le Neve, 1225.

11 Howel ap Edneret, 1235, Le Neve says 1240.

12 Anian, 1248.

The See vacant 2 Years, according to Godwin and Heylyn, Le Neve places this Vacancy before Anian.

13 John II, 1267, in Le Neve from Wharton, not mention'd by Godwin and Heylyn.

14 Anian II, 1268, a Dominican Friar, went with King Edward I. into the Holy Land.

15 Llewelin ap Llewelin ap Ynyr, otherwise call'd Llewelin de Bromfeild, and by Le Neve, Lionline de Bromfeild, 1293, he was a great Benefactor to his Church.

16 David ap Blethin, 1319.

17 John Trevaar, a Dominican, 1352, plac'd later by Heylyn.

18 Ephraim, omitted by Le Neve.

19 Henry, the Date not known, omitted by Le Neve.

20 Llewelin ap Madoc ap Ellis, 1357, by Le Neve call'd Leoline.

21 William de Spidlington, 1376.

22 Lawrence Child, 1382.

23 Alexander Back, a Dominican, 1390.

24 John Trevaar, II, 1395. He pronounc'd the rebellious Sentence of deposing King Richard II, and went to Spain to justify that vile Act; yet, at his Return,

C c c c c

turn

turn, revolted from the King he had basely endeavour'd to set up, proving himself a Man of no Principles.

- 25 Robert, 1411.
- 26 John Lowe, 1433, translated to Rochester.
- 27 Reginald Peacock, 1444, translated to Chichester.
- 28 Thomas, 1450.
- 29 Richard Redman, 1484, says Heylyn, *Le Neve*, 1472.
- 30 David ap Owen, 1503, he built the Bishop's House at St. Asaph, as it now stands.
- 31 Edmund Brikhead, 1513.
- 32 Henry Standish, 1519.
- 33 William Parlow, 1535.
- 34 Robert Parfew, alias Warbington, 1536. He, as was said before, ruin'd the Bishoprick by his Extravagancies, alienated many Lands, and committed all imaginable Waste, yet was translated to Hereford.
- 35 Thomas Goldwell, 1555.
- 36 Richard Davis, 1559, translated to St. Davids.
- 37 William Huger, by Heylyn call'd Thomas, 1573.
- 38 William Morgan, translated hither from Landaff, 1601. He translated the Bible into Welsh.
- 39 Richard Parry, 1604.
- 40 John Owen, 1629.
- See vacant 9 Years.*
- 41 George Griffith, 1660.
- 42 Henry Glenham, 1667.
- 43 Isaac Barrow, translated hither from the Isle of Man, 1669.
- 44 William Loyd, 1680, and translated to Coventry and Lichfield.
- 45 Edward Jones, translated hither from Cloyne, in Ireland, 1692.
- 46 George Hooper, 1703, translated to Bath and Wells.
- 47 William Beveridge, 1704.
- 48 William Fleetwood, 1708, translated to Ely.
- 49 John Wyne, 1714.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :
Sable, Two Keys in Saltire Argent.

BANGOR.

*Cathedral Church, in Carnarvan-
shire, in Wales.*

WHEN this Place was first made a Bishoprick does not plainly appear; but so much is plain, that it is one among the ancientest in Britain, notwithstanding Godwin says he finds no Bishop here before the Norman Conquest; for there is no doubt but that St. Daniel was Bishop of this Place in the Year 516; but the Succession from him, as well as his Predecessors, if any, are not to be found. However, the Cathedral there is dedicated to him. One Bishop Bulkeley ruin'd this Bishoprick, not only alienating the Lands, but even selling the Bells, for which Sacrilege he is said to have been struck blind.

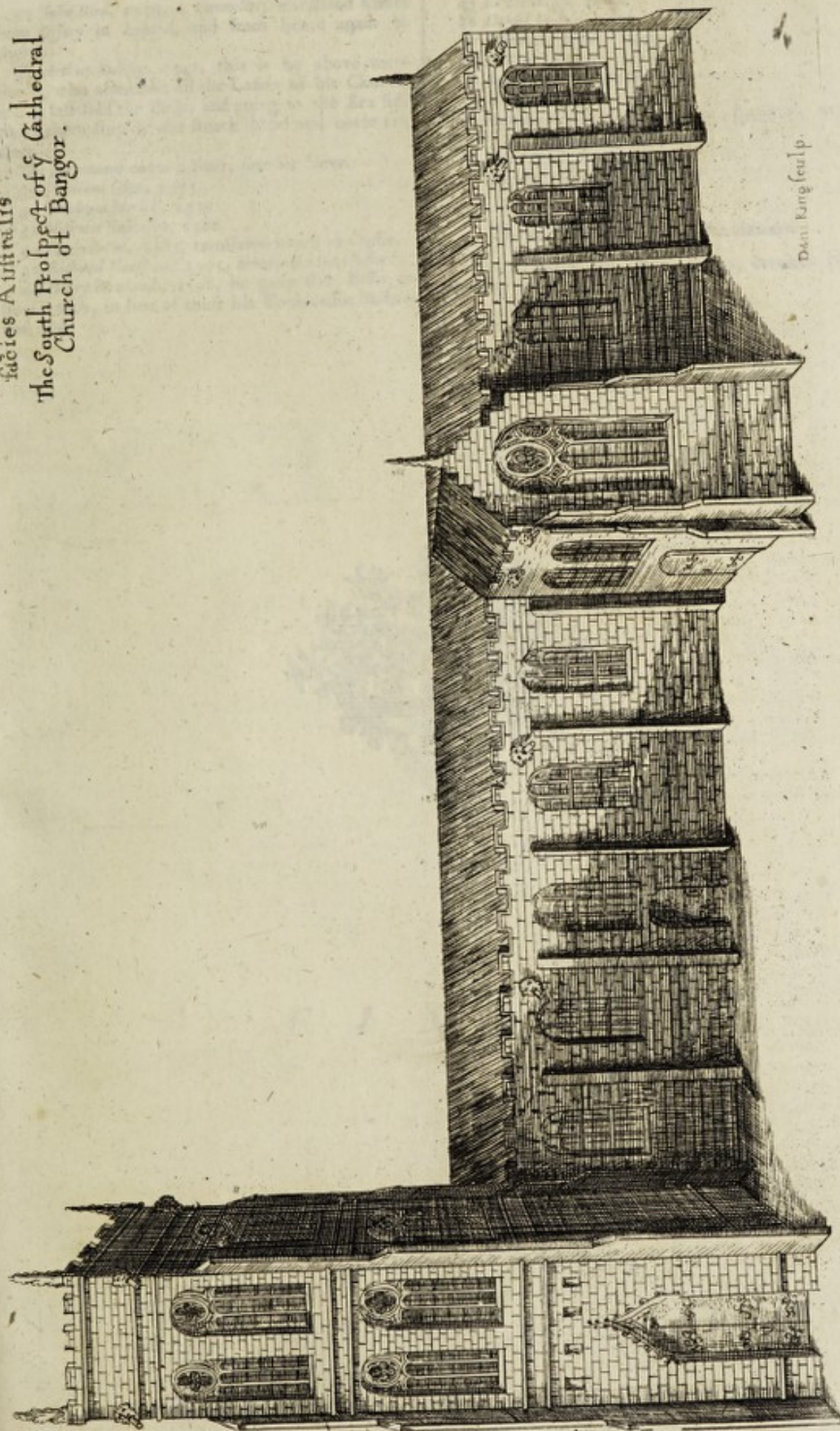
This Diocese contains the whole County of Carnarvan, the Isle of Anglesey, and part of Denbigh, Merioneth and Montgomeryshire, and in them 107 Parishes, whereof 36 Impropriated. It has 3 Archdeaconaries, viz. of Bangor, Anglesey and Merioneth, one of which is added to the Bishoprick, for its better Support, that being valu'd in the King's Books 131 l. 16 s. 4 d.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS of BANGOR.

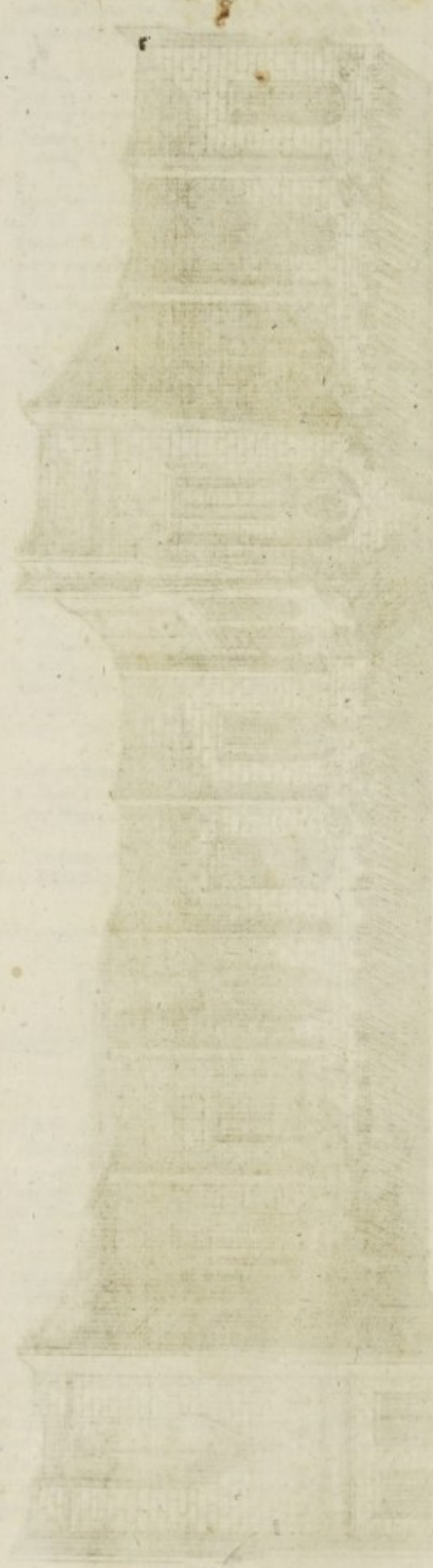
1 ST. Daniel, who sat in this See in the Year 516, and was assisting to the Holy Bishops Germanus and Lupus, in extirpating the Pelagian Heresy. After him for some Hundreds of Years we have no Account of his Successors, till

- 2 Hervey, 1109, translated hence to Ely.
- The See vacant about 11 Years, says Le Neve.*
- 3 David, 1120.
- 4 Maurice, 1139, Godwin says, the See was long void after him; others mention it not now.
- 5 William, a Man very religious and of great Learning, but the Time of his Promotion appears not.
- 6 Guido, or Guiann, 1177.
- The See vacant about 4 Years, says Le Neve.*
- 7 Alban, 1195.
- 8 Robert of Shrewsbury, 1197, taken Prisoner, says Godwin, in his Cathedral Church by King John, and ransom'd for 200 Hawks.
- 9 Caduan I, 1215, he quitted his Bishoprick and became a Monk, and writ certain Homilies, which he entitl'd *Speculum Christianorum*.
- 10 Howell I, 1236.
- 11 Richard, 1250, *Le Neve* says, 1241. He excommunicated Llewelin, Prince of Wales, for making his Brother Prisoner, contrary to his Oath, and liv'd many Years on the Charity of the Abbat of St. Albans, to spare his Bishoprick, much wasted with the Wars.
- 12 Anian, 1267.
- 13 Caduan II, 1306.
- 14 Griffith, 1316.
- 15 Lewis, 1320.
- 16 Matthew, 1334.
- 17 Thomas de Ringstead, 1358.
- 18 Gerzaje de Castro, 1367, he was a Dominican Friar.
- 19 Howell II, 1370.
- 20 John Gilbert, a Dominican, 1374, translated hence to Hereford.
- 21 John, Bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, translated hither 1376.
- 22 John Swafham, Godwin and Heylyn place these two last Johns distinctly, *Le Neve* makes but one of them.
- 23 Richard Young, 1400, translated hence to Rochester.
- 24 Lewis II, of whom nothing certain.
- 25 Benedikt Nichols, 1408, translated hence to St. Davids.
- 26 William Barrow, 1418, translated hence to Carlisle.
- 27 Nicholas, or John, uncertain whether, 1425.
- 28 Thomas Cheriton, 1436.
- 29 John Stanbery, 1448, he was a Carmelite, and translated hence to Hereford.
- 30 James Blakedon, translated hither from Ireland, 1452.
- 31 Thomas Ednam, 1464.
- 32 Henry Dean, 1496, translated hence to Salisbury.
- 33 Thomas Pigot, 1500.
- 34 John Penny, 1504, translated to Carlisle.
- 35 Thomas Skerwington, 1505, built most of his Church, and left the finishing of it to his Executors.
- 36 John Capon, alias Salcot, 1534, translated hence to Salisbury.

Bangorensis Eccl: Cath:
facies Australis
 The South Prospect of y^e Cathedral
 Church of Bangor.



D. King sculp.



CHURCHES The Catalogue of Churches in the Diocese of Bangor

The following is a list of the churches in the Diocese of Bangor, as far as they are known to the compiler. It is intended to be a complete list of the churches in the diocese, and to give some information as to their history and present state. The list is arranged in alphabetical order of the names of the churches, and is divided into two parts, the first containing the names of the churches, and the second containing the names of the parishes to which they belong. The names of the churches are given in full, and the names of the parishes are given in full, or in abbreviated form, as the case may be. The names of the churches are given in full, and the names of the parishes are given in full, or in abbreviated form, as the case may be. The names of the churches are given in full, and the names of the parishes are given in full, or in abbreviated form, as the case may be.

Printed by J. H. Jones, 1851.

37 John Bird, 1539, a Carmelite, translated hither from Offory in Ireland, and from hence again to Chester.

38 Arthur Bulkeley, 1541, this is he above mention'd, who alienated all the Lands of his Church, and at last sold the Bells, and going to the Sea side to see them ship'd, was struck blind and never saw after.

The See vacant above 2 Years, says Le Neve.

39 William Glyn, 1555.

40 Rowland Merick, 1559.

41 Nicholas Robinson, 1566.

42 Hugh Bellor, 1585, translated hence to Chester.

43 Richard Vaughan, 1595, translated to Chester.

44 Henry Rowlands, 1598, he gave five Bells to his Church, in lieu of those his Predecessor Bulkeley had sold.

45 Lewis Bayly, 1616.

46 David Dalbin, 1631.

47 Edmund Griffith, 1633.

48 William Roberts, 1637.

49 Robert Morgan, 1667.

50 Humphrey Lloyd, 1673.

51 Humphrey Humphreys, 1689, translated to Hereford.

52 John Evans, 1701.

53 Benjamin Hoadley, 1716.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Gules, a Bend, Or, Gatty de Poix, between two Mulletts, Argent.



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