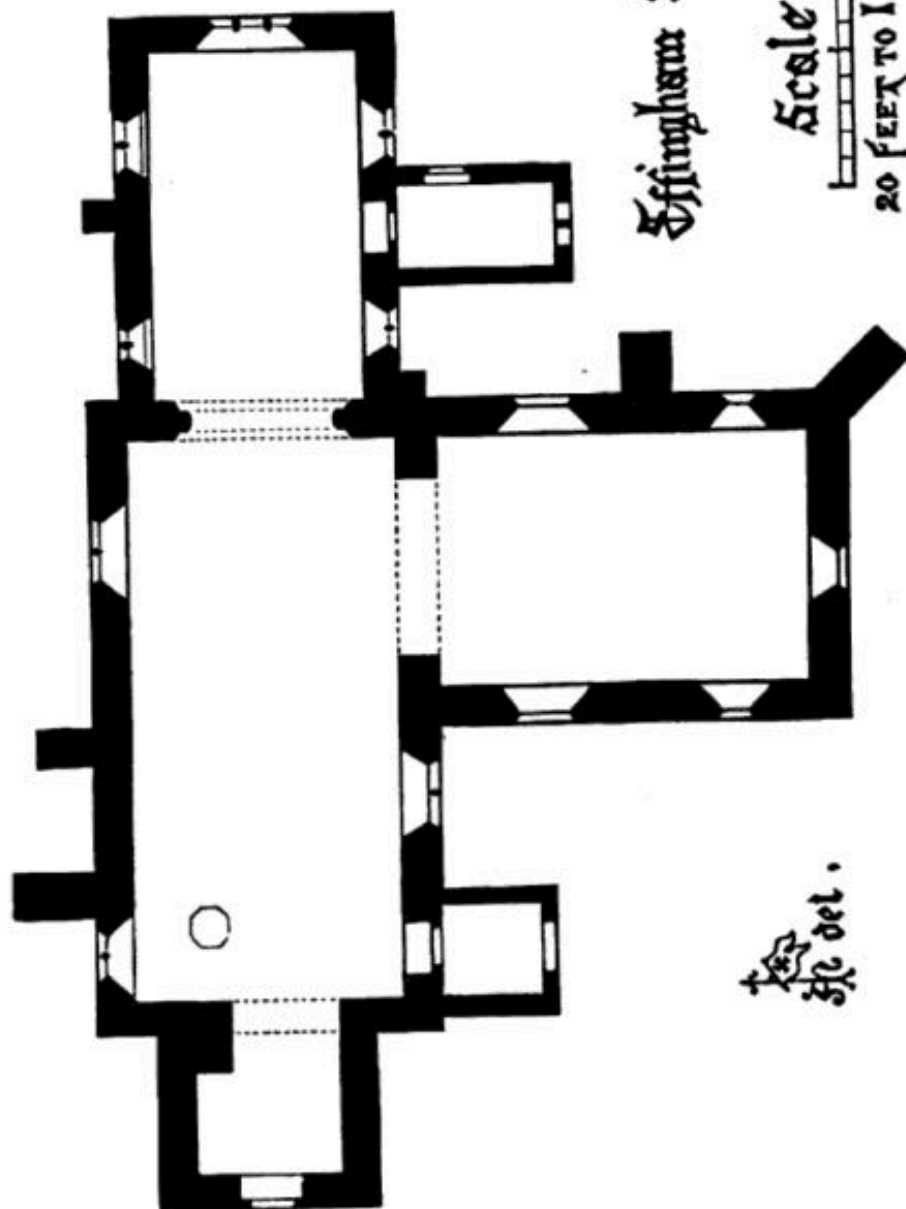




Effingham Church

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EFFINGHAM CHURCH; ITS EARLY HISTORY, RECORDS, AND MONUMENTS.

BY MAJOR ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., HON.A.R.I.B.A.

IN the year 1278 or 1279 (7 Edward I), in the proceedings under a writ of *Quo Warranto* which was tried at Guildford, one Stephen de Gravesende was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed to have the assize of Bread and Beer, and view of Frankpledge, and the right of Gallows of the ville of Effingham. Then came William de Henre, and alleged that he held the manor and all the liberties pertaining thereto: and that King William the Conqueror gave the manor and all its said liberties to one Eudo de Dammartin, Knight, and that he and all his successors had held and used the same, and he, William de Henre, prayed William de Gisellham, that an enquiry might be made.¹ In other proceedings in the same year, it was alleged, apparently without contradiction, that the advowson of Effingham had been given by William de Dammartin to the Priory of Merton, in Surrey.² From other sources we learn that the Dammartin family took a lively interest in the Priory, and also that the Priory owned the advowson of Effingham from an early period, which facts tend to corroborate the statement.³

¹ Placita Coronæ; British Museum, Add. MS. 6167, fol. 143.

² By an evident error in Foss' *Justices of England*, after referring to William de Gisellham as being the King's Attorney from 7th to 14th Edward I, it states that in 1229 he became a Judge of the Common Pleas: evidently the figures are transposed, and 1292 is the year intended.

³ The connexion between William Dammartin and Merton Priory will appear on reference to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Vol. VI, p. 604; and the Merton Cartulary, Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. lxxxvj.

Starting with this date, we may next look to the building itself and see what information it affords us.¹ The nave may, not improbably, be the earliest part, but at the present time there is nothing to aid us. Approaching a modern date, when the church was "repaired and beautified," the internal face of the walls was plastered (which, indeed, was in accordance with mediæval, as well as pre-restoration practice), and then whitewashed (which was not so). Also, the exterior was coated with cement, which (to use the words of a local historian in a similar case) gave it a "very neat appearance." Some day, when this stuff is chipped off, the nave itself will not improbably afford us some definite information as to the date of its construction.

But the transept-like building which juts out near the eastern extremity of the nave, on its south side, is clearly of the Early English period, and, so far as we may venture, from the limited information it affords, to assign a date, was probably built between 1250 and 1270: the portions of caps at the imposts of the arch, by which it opens from the nave (the arch itself has been ruined at no distant date), and some of the windows, furnish the evidence for this belief. What was the object of this structure is a difficult problem; if it was intended for a chapel, it should, according to all ordinary rules and precedents, have run from east to west, parallel with the nave or chancel: and one circumstance which adds to the singularity is the fact that it is rather larger, both in length and width, than the chancel itself.

The Ecclesiastical Domesday, called the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas IX*, about the year 1291, states that the Church of Effingham was then of the titheable value of £14 : 13s. 4d. per annum, on which the tithe was £1 : 9s. 4d. In all these matters the enormously

¹ The remarks in the text relating to the structure refer to its state when visited by the Surrey Archaeological Society on 17th July 1884; with what has since taken place under the name of "restoration" the Writer is not personally acquainted or concerned. The building itself is simple and unmarked by any striking character, and there is no published photograph worth reproducing.

increased pecuniary value of everything since that date must be taken into account, and the £14 or £15 would at that period very likely be equivalent to £400 or £500 at the present time. The *Taxation* also mentions that there was an ecclesiastical pension of £1 : 6s. 8d. (2 marks), on which the tithe was 2s. 8d.¹ These two items are bracketed together and the word "Merton" written in the margin opposite, as if it had, previously to the compilation of the record, been appropriated to the Monastery, though in fact the appropriation, and the proceedings in relation to the appropriation (which we next describe), did not take place till later, viz. in 1297, and were not completed until 1299.

I think we may assume that the *Taxation* took, as from its extended nature was likely, a lengthened space of time in compilation, and the date 1291, usually affixed, is but an approximate, and probably earlier date than that of the completion of this very valuable record.

The advowson, or right of presentation to the Church or living, had, as before mentioned, been some time previously assigned to the Priory of Merton, which towards the end of the 13th century took active steps to appropriate the living to the uses of the Monastery.

The first thing in such cases was to obtain the sanction of the Bishop to a proposed arrangement, under which the incumbent of the living—the future Vicar—should still receive and be assured of a certain independent part of the tithes and emoluments of the living, sufficient to afford him a fair maintenance, whilst the greater part of the tithes and emoluments would be transferred towards the revenues of the ecclesiastical body, who were the patrons of the living. This arrangement had become by no means uncommon, and, naturally increasing, in the course of time became very mischievous, since a large part of the profits of the living were diverted from the priest of the parish to aid the revenues of a, perhaps distant, monastery; and in the end it opened the way to a scandalous misappropriation to himself, by

¹ *Taxation by Pope Nicholas IX*; Record Off. Ed., p. 208 b.

King Henry VIII, of vast revenues which had been solemnly dedicated to God's service, and of which his predecessors had by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, permitted a transfer to the monastic and other ecclesiastical bodies which he plundered.

In this case the Bishop commissioned his Official to visit the Church and make enquiries as to the nature and value of the living, and to report as to what portion of the emoluments might in the event of an appropriation be reasonably allotted to the future Vicar. Upon this report the Bishop, on the 13th September, 1297, made an ordination to the following effect:—

The Vicar to have all altarage, and small tithes, and profits belonging to the altarage, and tithes of produce of crofts and gardens dug by the foot and spade (*vanga*), and tithe of all hay and produce of all lands in the parish held by W^m Wrenne, in whose hands soever they may happen to come; and 18½ acres arable land, and common pasture pertaining to the said Church, and without tithe as the Rector used to hold it with free use of the churchyard; and to have a competent site near the Church, to be assigned by the Priory, whereon they should build a Vicarage House, fit for his position, within a year. The Priory, as Rector of the Church, to enjoy the rest of the tithes of the parish, and to repair and maintain the chancel, and pay the pension of 2 marks which the Rector was accustomed to pay. The Vicar to find the books and ornaments of the Church, and all ordinary charges, both to the Bishop and the Archdeacon. Extraordinary charges to be paid by the Priory and Vicar, *pro ratâ*.¹

But in the way of this arrangement stood the Statutes of Mortmain, which would have rendered void the permanent transfer of real estate to a religious or other corporation, without the express sanction of the Crown: the wisdom of which Statutes no one has doubted.

In order to carry out the proposed arrangement which, as we have seen, had obtained the sanction of the ecclesi-

¹ Merton Cartulary: Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. cex. (*Appendix*, A.)

astical authorities, it was therefore necessary to apply to the King for his licence, which in such cases was, when granted, made by Letters Patent under the Great Seal. Upon this application the King (in accordance with the invariable practice in such cases, consequent on the peculiarities of the tenure of land in early days) issued a writ called an *Inquisitio ad quod damnum*, addressed to the sheriff of the county,¹ commanding him to hold an inquest and ascertain by the verdict on oath of approved and legal men, whether it would be to the loss or prejudice of the King, or others, if he granted to the Convent a licence to appropriate the Church of Effingham, and hold it in future to themselves and their successors; and further, if there would be any loss or prejudice—then how, to what extent, and to whom; also whether the Church was, as alleged, in their patronage, or, if in the patronage of anyone else, to state to whom; and what was its annual value. And the sheriff was finally required to make a return to the King, under the seals of himself and the jury, as to the result of the Inquisition. This Writ was dated at Westminster, on the 7th July, in the King's 25th year (A.D. 1295).²

In accordance with the Writ, the sheriff held his Inquisition. The jurors were John de Polesden, James Hansard,³ William de Nortwod, John Payn, Elye de Cruce, Thomas Faukes, Thomas le Wyte, William de Westminster, Peter de Fraxino, John Pynchen, Thomas le Leche, and Henry Lytlewyne; making up the dozen. They, upon their oath, found that there would be no loss or prejudice to the King, or any other, if licence were

¹ Roger de Glamorgan was sheriff at this time. (Manning and Bray, I, xxx, *et seq.*)

² *Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61. (*Appendix*, B.) The *Inquisitiones ad quod damnum*, in which class the above Writ should be placed, are at an early date frequently, as in this case, mixed up with the *Inquisitiones post mortem*; and though the Writ is dated in the King's 25th year, the entry is on the roll of his 27th year.

³ One John Hansard was Subprior, and from 1323 to 1327 Prior of Tanridge in this County. (Diocesan Register, *Stratford*, fol. 3.)

granted to the Prior and Convent of Merton to appropriate the Church and hold it in perpetuity to their own uses; and they found further that the said Church was of the proper patronage of the said Priory. In witness they set their seals to the Return.¹

It was thus ascertained that there would be no loss or prejudice to the King or others if the proposed licence for appropriation were granted to the Priory; and that the Church of Effingham was, as alleged, in their patronage.

The Return was insufficient inasmuch as no mention was made therein of the value of the Church; the King therefore issued a further writ to the sheriff of the county to ascertain by diligent enquiry before twelve trustworthy and lawful men, upon their oath, as well the value of the Church, as the other before-mentioned articles; and upon full enquiry to certify, under their respective seals and without delay, what was done therein. Dated at Westminster, on the 1st day of April, in the King's 27th year (A.D. 1299).² This is endorsed by W. de Hamelton,³ that the Inquisition appeared in the annexed schedule.

Then follows the note of the Inquisition before the sheriff: The jurors were partly the same as before: John de Polesdene, William de Nortwod, James Hansard, Henry de Berghe, Gilbert le Cartere, Gilbert atte Merche, William de Westminster, Richard le Warenyr, Peter de Fraxino, Thomas Faukons, John Payn, and Elie de Cruce, who upon their oath found that it would not be to the loss or prejudice of the King or others if the licence for appropriation should be granted; and they also found that the Church, which was of the proper patronage of the Monastery, was worth per annum, according to its true value, 20 marks.

¹ Return to Writ, *Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61. (*Appendix, C.*)

² Further Writ, *ad quod damnum*, 1st April, 1299: Ibid. (*Appendix, D.*)

³ Possibly W. de Hamelton was the official in charge of the department where such things were registered. John Abel was the sheriff at that time (M. & B., I, xxxiii).

(This amount—£13: 7s. 6d.—was rather less than the amount at which it was taxed by Pope Nicholas in 1291, which was £14: 13s. 4d.) Also that the said Prior and Convent were accustomed to receive from the said Church a pension of 2 marks: this accords with Pope Nicholas' *Taxation*. In testimony they set their seals.¹

The result is stated in a few words on the endorsement of the original Writ ordering the first Inquisition, to the effect that enquiry as to the value had been made, and there was paid (to the King) the value of one year. In point of fact, such Return being satisfactory, the King, on the 10th April, issued Letters Patent whereby, after referring to the Statute of Common Council of the United Kingdom (*i.e.* Parliament), forbidding Religious or others to place land in fee in mortmain without Licence, he of his special grace gave to the Prior and Convent of Merton licence to appropriate the said Church to themselves and their successors in perpetuity. Given by the King at Westminster, on the 10th April, in his 27th year.²

The next document that we find is a Convention recorded in the Bishop's Register as having been made on the 23rd July, 1308, between the Prior of Merton and the Abbot of Chertsey, respecting certain tithes. The Priory granted to the Abbey, chargeable on the great and small tithes of the domain, a pension of fifty shillings a year which Philip de la Legh and Oswald his predecessor had given; in consideration of which the Abbey granted to the Priory the tithes which they were entitled to receive, but agreed to renounce. This Convention was made on the 23rd July, 1308, and was ratified by the Bishop on the 10th kalend of August (July 23) following.³

In the spring of the year 1317, the Priory, being in want of money, mortgaged to Philip de Barthoñ, Arch-

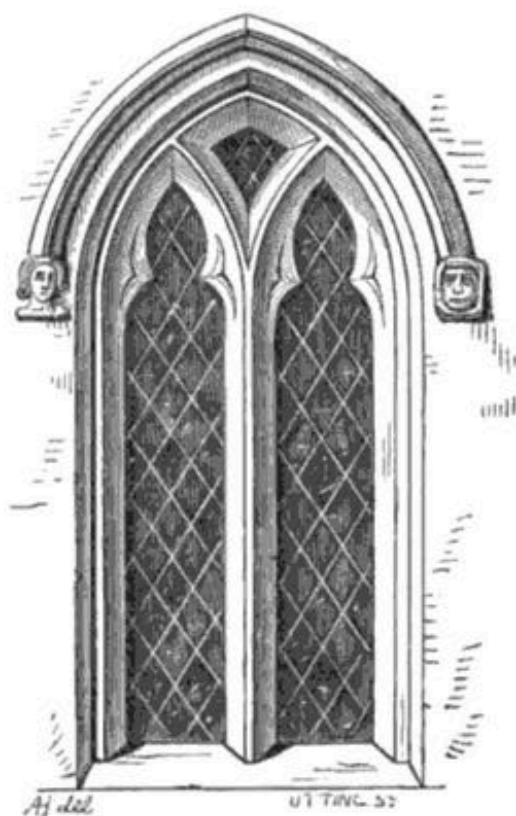
¹ These several documents are entered successively, and all form part of the same record enrolled in *Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61. (*Appendix, E.*)

² Patent Roll, 27 Edward I, m. 30. (*Appendix, F.*)

³ Winchester Diocesan Register, *Wodlock*, fol. 95 v.

deacon of Surrey, all tithes of corn and fruit and the great tithes of the parish, from the Feast of St. Barnabas (11th June) 1317, for a term of six years, to secure a loan of £26; the Priory agreeing to pay all extraordinary services and the pension of fifty shillings to the Abbey of Chertsey. The Archdeacon, on his part, to pay all ordinary charges and maintain the house of residence of the Vicar. And if it should happen (*quod absit*) that he should die within the term, the Priory should be at liberty to resume its rights.¹

The loan was subsequently repaid, and the Archdeacon acknowledged the receipt of the amount and the annulment of all writings relating thereto: the record is not dated.²



To a period rather later than this we may ascribe the two taller windows in the chancel, one being on each

¹ Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. Clxxxiiiij r. (*Appendix*, G.)

² *Ibid.*, fol. Clxxxv. (*Appendix*, H.)

side; that on the south has been a good deal made-up with cement, but of that on the north there can be no doubt, judging from the style of the tracery (simple as it is) and the cusping, and the exterior hood moulding, ending in heads, one of which may possibly represent one of the Priors of Merton (who, as Rectors, were bound to keep the chancel in repair), though the decayed stone gives room for uncertainty. William de Brokesbourne was Prior from 1307 to 1335; and if this be his portrait, or that of one of the Canons of Merton, it is the only extant representation of any member of that distinguished house; a very singular fact, since they appropriated many churches, and flourished during a period of 400 years, during which it may be remarked the history of the Monastery contains not a shade of serious blame, even from the tongue of scandal or malice; the gravest charge against them is perhaps that relating to this Church, and to which we shall almost immediately advert. Probably the rest of the structure of the chancel dates from the same period, though the other window on the north side, to which we shall shortly refer, is much later.

On the 27th January, 1340, John de Tottoford, the Proctor-assumed of the Prior and Convent of Merton, lawfully appointed under their seal of green wax, and with power of appeal and for prosecution of causes, appeared personally in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, and presented a protocol alleging that the Priory possessed and held, to their own proper use, the Church of Effingham (amongst other churches and chapels), with its tithes and pertinents, to which Church a sufficient portion for the Vicar had been assigned. And as such Proctor he protested to the Apostolic See, and the Court of Canterbury, that no one presume or attempt to interfere with the said rights; and he appealed and called, for the first, second, and third time, all persons interested or pretending an interest therein. This was done in the presence of two clergy specially called and requested for the purpose, and attested by John de Marlesford, Clerk, of the Diocese

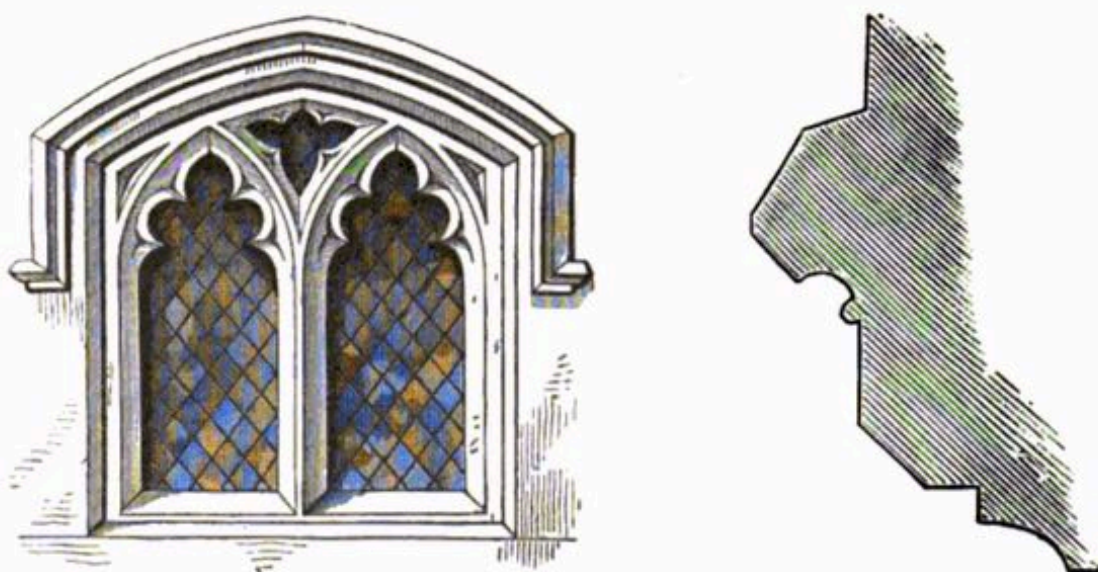
of Exeter, by Apostolic authority Notary Public, who being present at the premises saw them done and written, and signed his name thereto in his accustomed form, he being asked to attest the same. This claim was made with special form and solemnity.¹

To somewhere about this date we may probably assign the large two-light window on the north side of the nave. The design is not of a very high class, and it has been doctored with cement, rendering its apparent date more uncertain than it would otherwise have been. The stained glass in the head is fully a century later. In the time of Manning and Bray the east window of the church contained stained glass representing (as we gather from their description) the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin, and also some tabernacle work, and 2 demi-effigies; they also state that in a window in the south side there was a little tabernacle-work, and a lion's head in the centre. As those windows now possess no old stained glass, we may conclude that so much of it as has been preserved now fills the head of this window on the north side of the nave, but unfortunately set in a kind of kaleidoscope arrangement; amongst the quarries may be noted a crowned letter R (set the wrong side outwards) probably for King Richard III.

We next come to the complaint against Merton Priory, to which we have already adverted. It is the duty of the rector of a church, whether ecclesiastical or lay, to maintain the chancel in fit and proper repair, and he is compellable by law to do so. The Priory of Merton as Appropriate Rectors seem to have very seriously neglected this duty, for on the 20th April, 1388, the Bishop issued a monition against them, reciting that at several visitations of this Church it had manifestly appeared that the chancel was notoriously in a greatly ruinous state in respect to roof, walls, and windows, insomuch that the complaint of the wrong to the parishioners had at length reached him that no one

¹ Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. Cciiiij to v, v.

now, and for a long time past, could celebrate the Divine offices in the chancel. (One wonders, if things were really so bad as this, what had become of the Vicar.) The Bishop states that he had hitherto forbore to interfere in the hope that the repairs would be duly executed; but now, in pursuance of the Constitutions of Lord Othobon (of good memory), formerly Legate in England of the Apostolic See,¹ he monished the Prior peremptorily to have the chancel repaired as might be needed before the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing; in default of which he himself should, by the authority of the said Constitution, cause the same to be duly repaired at the costs of the said Monastery and Church; besides which he should further proceed against them canonically for contempt of this monition. Dated at Southwark.²



From this document we learn the date of the eastern window on each side of the chancel; the somewhat depressed head at first sight looks later, but taken altogether there can be no doubt that they are of the period, and perhaps by a pupil, of that eminent architect

¹ Constitutions of Othobon, No. XVII, "Domibus ecclesiarum reficiendis," enacted A.D. 1268. (Wilkins' *Concilia*, II, p. 9.) The Bishop appears to have interpolated a few words in his recital, in order to make the Constitution more especially applicable to the present case.

² Winchester Diocesan Register, *Wykeham*, II, fol. Ccxxxvj. (*Appendix*, I.)

Bishop William of Wykeham, in obedience to whose monition the work was evidently done. The windows, and especially that on the south, have been patched up with cement.

This is the last date in the architectural history of the Church, except that about 1759 the tower fell (the parishioners having apparently neglected their duty to their part of the Church even more egregiously than the Priory had neglected the duty of repair of their part nearly four centuries previously), and in its fall the tower carried with it the wall at the west end of the nave, whereupon the tower and wall were built up with brick, and the Vicar and Churchwardens handed down their names to posterity by an inscription over the doorway.

On referring to the ground plan, the singular thickness of the walls, especially for a building of moderate dimensions and height, will not escape notice: but, as was so commonly the case in mediæval buildings (unless of a very special character) the local material was used, and that material at Effingham was flint. Notwithstanding the apparent massiveness of the walls, very strong buttresses have been subsequently found necessary.

The orientation or direction of the long axis of the Church is 20° N. of E.; the direction on the Feast of St. Lawrence, to whom the church is dedicated, would be $25^{\circ} 45'$.

When the usual survey of Church goods was made, pursuant to the second Commission issued in the reign of King Edward VI, under which the Commissioners went up and down the country gleaning what little remained after the previous great harvest of sacrilegious plunder, they reported on the 18th May, in the seventh year of the King's reign (1553), that at Effingham there were 4 bells in the steeple and a sacring-bell, all of which remained in charge of the Churchwardens John Awood and Bartholomew Humfrey to the King's use.¹ In Manning and Bray's noble County history, published in 1804, it is stated that there then remained 3 bells,

¹ Inventory of Church Goods, amongst loose documents at the Public Record Office. (*Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. IV, p. 169.) Reprinted in *Appendix, J*.

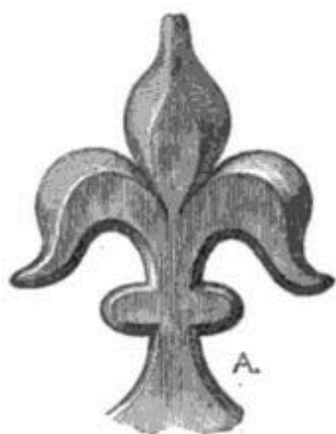
one of which was hung and the other two rested on the ground; probably the fourth was broken at the fall of the old steeple. In 1877, when the present Writer first fully noted the Church, the two bells on the ground had disappeared: that which remained in the tower was dated 1679, and bore the well-known initials, W. E.—William Eldridge,—one of the famous firm of bell-founders by whom so many Surrey bells were cast;¹ but even that has since been destroyed, and the bell now in the tower was cast by Taylor in 1880.

Of the other Church goods the Commissioners only found a chalice weighing $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, which, with all the rest of the ornaments (presumably a vestment or cope, too old to be saleable), were given to furnish the Communion Table.

The Commissioners were Sir Thomas Caurden or Cawarden, knight, Nicholas Leighe, and William Saunders, esquires, whose office was not unprofitable to themselves.

The font is not of a very definite type, but probably of the Perpendicular period, though, possibly, Decorated.

A few early benches, which in Aubrey's time were in the chancel, but are now at the west end of the nave, will be noted; their fleur-de-lis finials are good.



SECTION
AT A.

In the year 1538, happened the dissolution of Merton Priory, and its plundered possessions were sold by the

¹ Interesting notes of William Eldridge, including a copy of his Will, are given in the excellent publication, by our Member, J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, Esq., on *Surrey Bells*, at p. 116.

King and scattered far and wide. During some years previously it seems to have been deemed by the Priory safer to grant leases of the rectorial profits rather than to retain them in their own hands, and on the 4th August, 1535, they granted a lease, under their common seal, of the Rectory with all tithes and profits, except the presentation of the Vicar, and all mortuaries there happening, unto John Holgate to hold from the Feast of St. John Baptist, 1544, for the term of 21 years, but chargeable with a certain pension of 26 shillings and 8 pence. The profits remaining to the Vicar were £12: 6s. 8d., subject to the said pension, leaving a net revenue of £11.¹ In King Henry the Eighth's *Liber Regis* the Vicarage was entered as worth £28, and the lease of the manse, with garden, and 10 acres of arable land and pasture, and tithes (thereon, apparently), both great and small, were together valued at £60; the King being then the patron in place of the late Priory.² By a Decree of the Court of Augmentations (not dated) it was ordered that the Archdeacon should have 7s. 7½d. yearly for procurations of Effingham, parcel of the possessions of the late Monastery, and 2s. 0½d. for synodals.³

The Parish Register Books commence in the year 1565, and are very well kept, but the entries during the earlier years, up to 1624, are so regular and well-written that they have the appearance of having been copied in at one time; and on looking to the cover, we find this endorsement: "Anno Dñi 1623, Edw^d (name gone) "boughte this booke, price xvij^d."

The unsettled times coming on are first seen in the following (and another similar) entry at the foot of a page:—

This name was forgot to be set downe.	{	Jane flindin, the daughter of Richard flindin, was borne the 6th day of January, 1654.
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¹ Land Revenue Records, Surrey, fol. 187 v. John Holgate also had a lease from the Priory of Southwark, dated 12th September, 1527, of 8 acres of land in Effingham, called Peysefeld, and 2 acres in the Common Field, called Westfeld, for a term of 40 years, at a rental of 8 shillings per annum. (Same records, fol. 186 v.)

² *Liber Regis*, p. 959.

³ Augmentation Office; Miscellaneous Books, No. 14, p. 46.

Somewhat later we find a list of officers chosen for the parish for the year 1655, by the approbation and select choice of the said inhabitants and by James Moorton (a presumably obtruded) Vicar of the parish: viz., Edmond Cooke and Robert Lee, Churchwardens; William Hink and William Handford, Collectors; and John Skeete and Thomas Glovall, Way-wardens; and on the 10th day of May, in the same year, William Wilkinson was chosen and sworn Register for the parish; and similar entries occurred annually for some years afterwards. In the first few subsequent entries, the date of birth, not baptism, was entered, but generally the dates both of birth and baptism were entered during the next twenty years.

Up to 1657, baptisms, marriages, and burials were all entered together as they happened in order of date.

There are no very noteworthy patronymics. Several are more or less local in this part of the county, such as Killicke, Slyfield, Hunnymen, Maibank, Marter, and Smallpeece; while some might apply to any locality, as for example, Bythewood, Underwood, Chasmore, and Richfeilde. The christian names furnish no material for special note.

The second volume bears the following memorandum:—

“ This Booke was bought, ruled and written by John Miller, Vicar, An^o 1710. To the succeeding Vicars. The order here observed let it remain Unchang'd and unmixt with words of forrⁿ strain Enter yo^r selves and trust no weaker hand Of wife, or child, or clerk, so it may stand Fair as 'tis left you; hurt to keep it from, So it may last a thousand years to come.

“ JOHN MILLER.”

Then he copies the Episcopal Ordination as to the profits to be enjoyed by the Vicars (which we have already noted) and an account of the Vicar's glebe land, and other lands paying him tithe; and a subsequent Vicar, John Chorley Knowles, made entries as to tithes and boundaries, for future protection against impropriation, or, as we should say, misappropriation.

RECTOR.

VICARS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1321. | Geffery died. ² |
| 1321, May 13. . | Thomas, son of William Faber of Offord, was
instituted on the presentation of the Prior
and Convent of Merton. ² |
| 1328-9, Jan ^y 12. | John Combe, of Reygate, was instituted. ³ |
| 1333, Nov. 4. . | John de Orlyngbere was instituted. ⁴ |
| 1370, | Thomas de Berton resigned. ⁵ |
| 1370, July 15. . | William le Hore instituted. ⁶ |
| 1371, Oct ^r 3. . | John de Lamme instituted. ⁷ |

⁷ Register, *Wykeham*, I, fol. 36 v.

1392, June 7. .	John Tottesford or Coteford instituted. ¹
1400-1, Feb. 19.	William Bode instituted. ²
1408, May 14. .	Geffery Gylot instituted. ³
1414, July 19. .	William at Welle. ⁴
1447,	William Calkewelle resigned. ⁵
1447-8, Feb. 26.	John Berley instituted. ⁶
1450, Dec. 17. .	William Danyell instituted. ⁷
1453, April 3. .	Thomas Pokley instituted. ⁸
1454, March 26.	John Fitz Adam, or Flete, instituted. ⁹
1477, March 25.	John Gervoyse instituted. ¹⁰
1485, Nov. 29. .	Philip Parker instituted. ¹¹
1501, Oct. 12. .	John Holgate instituted. ¹²
1543, June 2. .	John Hunt instituted on presentation by the King. ¹³
1551, June 10. .	William Thompson instituted. ¹⁴
1562, Aug ^t 10. .	John Cocke instituted. ¹⁵
1565, April 26. .	Roger Cook or Cooke instituted. ¹⁶
1587,	Dr. William Hone (Query if Vicar*).
1611, Oct. 30. .	Nathaniel Sparkes, M.A., instituted. ¹⁷
1636, Dec. 4. .	Thomas Frier* buried. ¹⁸
1636, Dec. 7. .	Alexander Kellie instituted. ¹⁹
1655,	James Moorton was Vicar. ²⁰

¹ Register, *Wykeham*, fol. 221 ; he resigned in 1400 for the living of Yfeld in the Diocese of Winchester.

² Register, *Wykeham*, fol. 314 v. ; he resigned in exchange for Ashted.

³ Register, *Beaufort*, fol. 41 ; he died in 1414.

⁴ Register, *Beaufort*, fol. 103.

⁵ Register, *Waynefflete*, I, fol. 3 ; query whether same as William at Welle.

⁶ Register, *Waynefflete*, I, fol. 3.

⁷ Ibid., fol. 29 ; he resigned 1453.

⁸ Ibid., fol. 59 v.

⁹ Ibid., fol. 69.

¹⁰ Ibid., II, fol. 43. Died 1485.

¹¹ Ibid., III, v. ; he resigned 1501.

¹² Register, *Fox*, fol. 1.

¹³ Register, *Gardner*, fol. 40 ; he resigned 1551.

¹⁴ Register, *Poynt*, fol. 2 v.

¹⁵ Lansdowne MS. 454 : on petition of Lord Wm. Howard, Lord Chamberlain.

¹⁶ Register, *Horn*, 9 v. : on petition of Lord Wm. Howard : Lansdowne MS. 454. His son Saule was baptized 16th Dec., 1565. (Parish Register.)

¹⁷ Register, *Bils*.

¹⁸ Parish Register.

¹⁹ Register, *Curl*, fol. 31.

²⁰ So called in the Parish Register ; probably an usurper.

- 1673, Sept 27. . Richard Fletcher (called Vicar) buried.
 1674, April 7. . John or Joshua Andrews, M.A., instituted.¹
 1676-7, Feb. 26. William Walker, M.A., instituted.²
 1696, Sept 24. . John Miller* instituted.³

The Parish Registers contain mention of the following Parish Clerks:⁴—

- Thomas Mante, the Clark, was buried Nov. 19, 1579.
 Edward . . . (probably)⁵ in 1623.
 Thomas Wood, Clark of Effingham, Aug. 5, 1627.
 Robert Wood, son of Thomas Wood, Clerk of Effingham, was baptised 18th March, 1631.
 William Wilkinson (an intruded Officer) was chosen and sworn Register of the parish 10th May, 1655.
 William Crockford, Clark, was buried Mar. 9, 1694.
 Joseph Crockford, Clark, went out Feb. 2, 1721.

It only remains to notice briefly the several early monuments.

By far the earliest, and indeed the only monument of much archæological value, is a slab in the pavement of the centre of the chancel, in front of the altar, measuring 6 ft. 5 in. long, by 2 ft. 7½ in. at the head, narrowing to 1 ft. 5½ in. at the foot, and with a marginal inscription originally formed with metal letters set separately, and though they have long

¹ Register, *Morl*, fol. 52. He was buried 12 Feb., 1676. (Parish Register.)

² Register, *Morl.*, fol. 52. He was buried 27 May, 1696. (Parish Register.) His wife Joane was buried 19 Nov^r, 1690. (Parish Register.) Of his children, Susanna died in 1678, aged 8; Robert in 1686, aged 3; and another Robert in 1688, aged 2: mentioned on memorial tiles.

³ Archidiaconal Register. It was he who bought, ruled, and wrote the second volume of the Parish Register as above mentioned. He adopted the desirable course of authenticating each page by his signature and that of the Churchwardens. He was buried on 27th May, 1724, as recorded in that volume.

⁴ Parish Register, *sub annis*.

⁵ The earliest existing Register book was bought in 1623 by Edward . . . , who was probably the clerk, though possibly Churchwarden; there being no Rector whose christian name was Edward at or near this date.

since disappeared their outline in the stone matrix clearly shews the following legend:¹—

✠ V A T E R : D E :
G E D D I N G G E S : G I T : I C I :
T E V : A : S A : A L M E :
H A Q E : M E R C I .

This is all; there is no effigy, or date, or anything to indicate a precise date, and we must turn to early documents and endeavour to find some evidence by which we can identify the individual commemorated: and here (trusting to Manning and Bray's researches) we find there were two persons of this name. Walter de Geddinges was sheriff of the county in 1302, 1303, and 1307,² and had a grant of free warren of estates at Tangley and Bramley whereof he died seized, with Matilda his wife, in 1312, leaving Thomas, his son and heir. Thomas commuted the payment of a pair of gloves for his relief of the estate, called in the record a moiety of the Manor of Bramley, held of the King. Thomas died seized of the estate in 1327, leaving his brother Walter his heir apparent, then aged 24.³

Thus there appears nothing to indicate whether it is the father or son whom the monument commemorates. Manning and Bray state (or rather Bray, in his continuation of Manning's work, states) in a footnote, that the first Walter was buried and is commemorated by a slab at Effingham; but I incline in favour of the later date, and think it more probable that it is Walter Geddinges, the son, who was buried beneath the slab; but whether the slab is in its original position covering his

¹ There is a rather primitive representation of it given by Aubrey, in his *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 282.

² Manning and Bray, Vol. I, p. xxxiii.

³ Manning and Bray, Vol. II, p. 108.

remains is another question upon which I know of no information.¹

In the south chapel is a brass plate with this legend :—

Pray for the soull of John Aleȝ which decessid the xxvj day of
Aprill the yere of oure lord M.ccccviij, on whose soull Jhu
have mercy. amē.

Another, which is mentioned by Manning and Bray² as having the following legend, may probably exist under the pews :—

Pray for the soull of Annes Aleȝ, which decessid in the yere of
our lord M.cccclxxij, on whose soull Jhu have mercy.

In the centre of the nave-floor is a small brass inscription in Roman characters as follows :—

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF IOHN
AGMONDESHAM, LATE OF ROWGH BARNES
IN THE COVNTY OF SVRR: ESQVIRE, SOMTYME
READER OF NEW INNE, AND AFTER AN
APPRENTICE OF THE LAWE, WHO DYED
THE FIRST DAY OF AVGVST, ANNO DÑI 1598.

He was buried on the following day, as appears by the entry in the Parish Register :³—

1598. The second daie of August, was John Agmondesham of
Rowe Barnes, Esquier, Buried, 1598.

The corner of the plate, engraved with the date of the year, has at some time been cut out and a new piece inserted. During a recent partial “restoration” of the church, this corner piece became detached and (naturally) lost, and its place was supplied with another piece bear-

¹ In describing the monument, it is spoken of as it existed at the time of the Society’s visit ; the chancel has since been “restored” and paved with new tiles, and this monument has disappeared, but the Vicar assures me that, when the entire church is restored, it will be placed in a suitable position.

² Manning and Bray, Vol. II, p. 175.

³ Parish Register : *sub anno*.

ing the date 1529.¹ There can be no doubt from the palæography of the inscription, even if it were not corroborated by the Parish Register, that 1598 is the true date. Further in the full pedigree of the family given by Manning and Bray it appears that, excepting the father of this deceased, who died in 1572-3, there was no other John, of Rowbarnes, in the family, subsequent to John who acquired the property by marriage with his wife Isabel in the middle of the 15th century.² The existing records of New Inn do not contain any information on the subject.

The Manor of Rowbarnes had been in the family for five generations. John Agmondesham³ who is here commemorated married Elizabeth, daughter of George Smith of Clopton, Suffolk, but left no issue, and at his death (at the age of 29) the manor descended to his sister Mary who married William Muschamp, whom she survived, and thus the family name in connection with the manor, died out;⁴ but there was (presumably) a branch of the family settled at Heston in Middlesex, where on a monumental brass is mentioned William Amondesham or Awnsham, and his youngest son Richard, who was born at Heston and afterwards was Parson of Cranford for nine years, and died 1st May 1612.⁵

On a brass plate which was in a pew in Aubrey's time, but has now disappeared, was an inscription in brass to John Cooke and Francis his wife, was buried (*sic*) the 25 April 1629: and he also mentions a tomb of Henry Cooke and his wife Frances, 20 May 1629.⁶

Beside these and the previously-mentioned inscriptions to Walter Geddinges and John Agmondesham still sub-

¹ I am indebted to the Vicar for this information.

² Manning and Bray, III, p. 27.

³ In the reign of King Edward VI, his father, of the same name, paid at Christmas, yearly, a quit rent of ten shillings for his Manor of Rowbarne in East Horsley. (Land Revenue Office; Surrey, fol. 188.)

⁴ Manning and Bray, Vol. III, p. 29, where a pedigree of the family is given.

⁵ *London and Middlesex Archæological Transactions*, II, p. 212.

⁶ Aubrey, *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*, Vol. II, p. 283.

sisting, there is another memorial, in itself remarkable as being composed of tiles, slightly misplaced, but evidently running thus:—

HIC IACENT

SV^{NA} (Susanna) W(alker) OB. 1678, ÆT 8^o AN.

ROBT W., OB. 1686, ÆT. 3 AN.

ROBT W., OB. 1688, ÆT. 2. (AN)

GV(lielmus) WALKER HVIVS ECCLESIAE IAMIAM
VICARIO, 1693.

These tiles each measure ten inches square; they are set in the pavement of the chancel, close to the north wall.¹

Sepulchral memorials formed of floor tiles are extremely rare, though we have a few other examples. At Lingfield, in this county, there are two sepulchral effigies dating between 1480 and 1500, each representing a civilian under a canopy; each monument is composed of three tiles in which the design has been cut whilst the clay was soft, and the vacant lines filled in with a different coloured clay before burning (the lower tile of one of them is wanting): these are considered by Mr. Manning, the great authority on monumental brasses, to be of foreign workmanship.² At Great Malvern there are specimens of an earlier date, probably monumental. In the Priory Church of Elstow, Bedfordshire, and some neighbouring churches, are remains of others, a little earlier but not so well designed.³ At Fontenay, near Caen, there is a large and early example;⁴ but they are almost as exceptional in France as in our own country.

¹ Subsequently to the Society's visit, and during a "restoration" of that part of the Church in 1886, these tiles were taken up, and at present remain loose, (and consequently, in peril,) in the belfry.

² Haines, *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, Vol. I, p. 1. There is an engraving of one complete effigy in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VI, p. 177.

³ Fisher's *History of Bedfordshire* gives some rather rude representations of them.

⁴ Caumont; *Abécédaire, ou rudiment d'archéologie*.

In conclusion, we may add a moral: however great the research and learning of County historians, even such as Manning and Bray, there is always new information obtainable for local topography; and no one is justified in pretending to write a local history without research on his own account.

I am glad to take the opportunity to acknowledge with thanks the ready assistance of E. H. Rhodes, Esq., of the Land Revenue Record Office, in my search amongst the records there; the trouble kindly taken by William B. Brook, Esq., Antient of New Inn, for his researches for records of John Agmondesham; and the Rev. E. F. Bayly's courteous explanation of the changed date on the Agmondesham brass, and the preservation and future location of the other monuments.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

- A. Episcopal Ordinance as to the Endowment on Formation of Vicarage: 13th September, 1297. (Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. ccx.)
- B. Writ of *Ad quod damnum* on proposed Appropriation of the Rectory by Merton Priory: 7th July, 1297. (*Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61.)
- C. Return to the Writ. (*Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61.)
- D. Further Writ of *Ad quod damnum*: 1st April, 1299. (*Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61.)
- E. Return to the Writ. (*Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61.)
- F. Licence in Mortmain for the Appropriation: 10th April, 1299. (Patent Roll, 27 Edward I, m. 30.)
- G. Mortgage of Tithes by Merton Priory to Archdeacon Philip de Barton: from 21st June, 1317. (Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. Clxxxiiij v.)
- H. Discharge of Mortgage on Repayment. (Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. Clxxxiiij v.)
- I. Episcopal Monition to Merton Priory for Repair of Chancel: 20th April, 1388. (Winchester Diocesan Register, *Wykeham*, II, fol. ccxxxvj.)
- J. Inventory of Church Goods: 18th May, 1553. (Loose Documents at Record Office; printed by Mr. R. Daniel-Tyssen in *Surrey Archæological Collections*, IV, p. 169.)

A.

EPISCOPAL ORDINANCE AS TO THE ENDOWMENT ON FORMATION OF
VICARAGE: 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1297.

(Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. ccx.)

[U]niūsis Xpi fidelibz ad quos p̄sentes l̄re p̄ueñiunt Philippus de Bertoñ veñabilis patris dñi Johis Dei gr̄a Wyntoñ ep̄i offiċ t̄ in ip̄s absencia viċ gerenti salutem in dño sempit̄nam. Ad conservand̄ habilē hominū t̄ rerum gestarū memoriam sc̄pture p̄sidiū ab antiq̄is extitit adinventū. Hinc est qđ p̄ p̄sens sc̄ptū ad uniūsoz̄ noticiam volum⁹ deveniṛ qđ nos xiiijº kl' Septembris anno dñi mº ccº nonagesimo septimo ad eccliam de Effyngham Wyntoñ dioċ p̄sonalit̄ accedentes porciones vicarie ip̄ius ecclie reliġ viris priori t̄ conventui de M̄toñ p̄ veñabilē patrem sup̄d̄cm̄ c̄tis decimis legitime app̄iate p̄ viros fidedignos c̄licos t̄ laicos juratos et diligent̄ examinatos p̄d̄coz̄ reliġ accedente consensu p̄d̄ci p̄ris auc̄te taxavim⁹ et ordinavim⁹ in hunc modū videlt qđ vicarii d̄ce ecclie qui p̄ tempe fuerint Ep̄o loci p̄sentandi p̄ sustentacione sua totū alteragiū d̄ce ecclie pcipient t̄ om̄es minutas decimas t̄ alios p̄vent⁹ ad d̄cm̄ alteragiū p̄tinentes cū decima garbaz̄ croftaz̄ t̄ ortoꝝ qui in d̄ca pochia pede t̄ vanga fodeunt⁹ h̄ebunt eciam decimam toci⁹ feni t̄ garbaz̄ om̄i t̄raz̄ Wiffi Wrenne quas h̄t in d̄ca pochia ad quoz̄cūq̄ man⁹ d̄cas t̄ras contiḡit deveniṛ et octodeci acras t̄re arabit t̄ di cū cōmuna pasture ad d̄cam eccliam p̄tinentes libe t̄ quiete t̄ absq̄ decime p̄stacōe sicut Rector loci eas tenere consuevit cū h̄bagio cimiñii ecclie p̄notate h̄ebunt eciam vicarii p̄d̄ci aream competentem p̄pe eccliam p̄ ip̄os reliġ assignand̄ t̄ honorifice p̄ statu suo inf̄a añū edificandam.

Dicti eciam reliġ ip̄i⁹ ecclie rectores decimas garbaz̄ t̄ feni tocius pochie exceptis garb̄ t̄ feno p̄notat⁹ integre pcipient, t̄ cancellū d̄ce ecclie repabunt t̄ sustinebunt ac pencionem duaz̄ marcaꝝ quam Rector d̄ce ecclie solv̄e consuevit psolvent Vicarii q̄q̄ qui p̄ tempe fūint libros t̄ ornam̄ta d̄ce ecclie invenient, et oñia ordinaria tam ep̄alia q̄am ar̄d̄alia subibunt t̄ sustinebunt. Ex̄ordinaria vero quat̄ prata sue porcōis tam reliġ p̄d̄ci q̄am vicarii sustinebūt. In cui⁹ rei test̄ sigillum d̄ci patris quo p̄sens utebat⁹ una cum sigillo officialitatis Wyntoñ p̄sentibz̄ est appens. Dat̄ die loco t̄ anno sup̄dictis.

B.

WRIT OF *Ad quod dampnum* ON PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF
THE RECTORY BY MERTON PRIORY: 7TH JULY, 1297.

(*Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61.)

Edwardus Dei gr̃a Rex Angl̃ Dñs Hiñn ⁊ Dux Aquit̃ Viç Sur̃ salt'm. Precipimus tibi qđ p sacramentū pboꝝ ⁊ legaliū hominū de Coñ tuo p quos rei veritas melius sciri pōit diligent' inquiras si sit ad dampnū seu p̃judiciū ñm aut alioꝝ si concedam' dñs nob̃ in Xp̃o Priori ⁊ Conventui de M'̃toñ qđ eccliam de Effyngham in Coñ p̃dco que est de patronatu suo pp̃io, ut dicitur, sibi appriare ⁊ eam usibꝫ suis appriatam tenere possint sibi ⁊ successoribꝫ suis imppetuū nec ne ⁊ si sit ad dampnū seu p̃judiciū ñm vel alioꝝ tūc ad quod dampnū ⁊ quod p̃judiciū ñm vel alioꝝ ⁊ quoz ⁊ quali' ⁊ quo modo ⁊ si ecclia illa sit de patronatu suo proprio aut alterius ⁊ si sit de patronatu alius tūc de ejus, et quanti valoris ecclia p̃dca sit p annū. Et inquisitionem illā distincte ⁊ apte fcam nob̃ sub sigillo tuo ⁊ sigillis eoꝝ p quos fca fuit sine dilacione mittas ⁊ hoc bre. T̃. me ip̃o apud Westm̃ vijº die Julii anno r̃ ñ vicesimo quinto.

M'̃toñ.

(In dorso)

Alias fuit concessū p R ⁊ consigñ.

C.

RETURN TO THE WRIT.

(*Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61.)

Inq̃s̃ capta coram viç Sur̃ p sac̃m Joh̃is de Polesdeñ, Jacobi Hansard, Wiñi de Nortwod, Joh̃is Payn, Elye de Cruce, Thome Fankes, Thome le Wyte, Wiñi de Westm̃le, Pet' de Fraxino, Joh̃is Pynchen, Thome le Leche, ⁊ Henr̃ Lytlewyne, qui dicūt sup sac̃m suū qđ nō est ad dampnū seu p̃judm̃ dñi Reġ vel alioꝝ q̃oꝝcūqꝫ si idem dñs Rex concedat Priori ⁊ Conventui de M'̃toñ qđ eccliam de Effynggeham q̃ est in Coñ Sur̃ sibi app̃are ⁊ eam in usibꝫ suis app̃ata teñe possint sibi ⁊ successoribꝫ suis impptm̃. Dicūt etiam qđ ecclia p̃dca est de pp̃io pat'natu Prioris p̃dci. In cui' rei testimoniū p̃dci Jur̃ sigilla sua huic inquisicōi apposuerūt.

(In dorso)

Inqũr de valore ⁊
solvat valoꝝ uni' anñ.

D.

FURTHER WRIT OF *Ad quod damnum*: 1ST APRIL, 1299.

(*Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61.)

Edwardus Die grā Rex Angl̃ Dñs Hibn ⁊ Dux Aquit̃ Viç Sur̃
sañm. Cum nup̃ tibi p̃cepimus qđ p̃ sac̃m pboꝝ ⁊ leḡ hominū de
Com̃ tuo p̃ quos rei veritas melius scire pot̃it diligent̃ inquireret̃ si esset
ad dampnū seu p̃iudiciū ñm aut alioꝝ si concederimus dilectis nob̃ in
Xp̃o Priori ⁊ Conventui de M̃ytoñ qđ eccl̃iam de Effingham in Com̃
p̃dco que est de patronatu suo pp̃rio ut dicit̃ sibi app̃iare ⁊ eam usibꝫ
suis app̃iatā tenere possent sibi ⁊ successoribꝫ suis imp̃petuū nec ne,
et si esset ad dampnū seu p̃iudiciū ñm ṽl alioꝝ tunc ad quod dampnū
⁊ quod p̃iudiciū ñm ⁊ alioꝝ ⁊ qualif̃ ⁊ quo modo, et si eccl̃ia illa fūit
de patronatu suo pp̃rio aut alterius, ⁊ cuiꝫ, ⁊ quanti valoris eccl̃ia p̃dca
esset p̃ annū ac inquisiçō illa p̃ te nob̃ retornata insufficiens existat eo
quod nulla facta est mencio in eadem de valore eccl̃ie p̃dce, tibi
p̃cepimus sicut alias p̃cepimus qđ p̃ sac̃m pboꝝ et leḡ hominū de Com̃
tuo p̃ quos rei veritas melius scire poterit tam de valore eccl̃ie p̃dce q̃m
de aliis articulis p̃notatis diligent̃ inquiras plenius veritatem. Et
inquisiçonem inde distincte ⁊ apte factam nob̃ sub sigillo tuo ⁊ sigill̃
eoꝝ p̃ quos facta fuerit sine dilōne mittas ⁊ hoc bre. T̃ me ip̃o apud
Westm̃ p̃mo die Apr̃il anno r̃ ñ vicesimo septimo.

Wam̃bge.

(In dorso)

p W. de Hamelton
Inquis̃ patet in cedula
huic b̃ri annexa ⁊c.

E.

RETURN TO THE WRIT.

(*Inquisitiones post mortem*, 27 Edward I, Surrey, No. 61.)

Inquisiçō capta corā viç Sur̃ utrū sit ad dampnū seu p̃iudiciū dñi
Regis aut alioꝝ si idem dñs Rex concedat Priori ⁊ Conventui de M̃ytoñ
qđ eccl̃iam de Effyngham in Com̃ p̃dco que est de pat̃natu suo pp̃io
sibi app̃iare ⁊ eam usibꝫ suis pp̃is app̃iatam tenere sibi ⁊ successoribꝫ
suis inpp̃m, nec ne p̃ sac̃m Joh̃is de Polesdene, Wiñi de Nortwod,
Jacobi Hansard, Heñr de Berghe, Gilbi le Carfe, Gilbi Atte Mershe,
Wiñi de Westm̃le, Riçi le Warenyr, Pet̃ de Fraxino, Thoñ Faukons,

Johis Payn ⁊ Elie de Cruce qui dicūt sup sacrm suū qđ nō est ad dampnū seu pjudm dñi Reġ vel alioꝝ qꝝcūq, si idem dñs Rex concedat pđcis Piori ⁊ Conventui de M?toñ qđ eccliam de Effyngh^am que est in Coñm Sur̃ sibi appiare ⁊ eam in usibꝫ suis appiata tenere possint sibi ⁊ successoribꝫ suis in ppetm. Dicūt eciā qđ ecclia pđca est de ppio patronatu suo, dicūt eciā qđ pđca ecclia valet p annū scđm verū valorem viginti marcas. Itē dicūt qđ pđci Prior ⁊ Conventus annuatim pcipe cōsueverūt de pđca ecclia q^andam pensionē duaꝝ marcaꝝ. In cuiꝝ rei testimoniū pđci Juř huic inquisicōi sigilla sua apposuerūt.

F.

LICENCE IN MORTMAIN FOR THE APPROPRIATION :

10TH APRIL, 1299.

(Patent Roll, 27 Edward I, m. 30.)

¶ Priore de } R oñibꝫ ad quos ꝛc. sałtm. Licet de communi consilio
Mertoñ. } regni nři statuerimus qđ nō liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodū alicujus, ita qđ ad manū mortuam deveniat sine licencia nřa ⁊ capitāl dñi de quo res illa immediate volentes ; tamen dilectis nob in Xpo Priori ⁊ Conventui de M?toñ grām facē spālem dedimꝫ eis licenciā q^antum in nob est qđ ipi eccliam de Effingham que est de patronatu suo ppio et que ad viginti marcas p annū scđm verum valorem ejusdem extenditꝫ sicut p extentam de pcepto nřo inde fcam nob constat sibi appiare ⁊ eam usibꝫ suis appiatam tenere possint sibi ⁊ successoribꝫ suis in ppetuū. Nolentes qđ pđci Prior ⁊ Conventus aut successores sui rōne statuti pđci p nos vt hered nřos inde occonentꝫ in aliquo seu g^aventꝫ. In cuiꝝ ꝛc. T. R apđ Westm̃ x die Apł.

p ipm Regem.

G.

MORTGAGE OF TITHES BY MERTON PRIORY TO ARCHDEACON

PHILIP DE BARTON: FROM 21ST JUNE, 1317.

(Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. Clxxxiv v.)

Univꝫsis Scte Matꝛs ecclie filiis pateat p pꝛsentes qđ nos Wiffrid Pior de M?toñ Wyñt dioc̃ ⁊ eđd loci cōventus eccliam de Effyngh^am ī dioc̃ Wiñt in pplos usus hñtes, unanimi volūtate ⁊ concensu, cōcessimꝫ ⁊ dimisiimꝫ dilcō nob in Xpo magꝛo Phs de Barton Archid Sur̃ oēs decias garbaꝝ seu fructus deciaꝝ maioꝝ ī pochia de Effyngh^am pveniētes ⁊ ad dcam

ecclesiam seu nos rōne ejusd̄ ecclesie q̄lūcūq; spectantes una cū eū seu manso ac domib; i eis̄ existētib;, a festo S̄ci Barnabe Apli anno Dñi m^o ecc^o xvij^o usq; ad finē sex aņōz px^o sequēciū plenā completōz p sex viginti libris nob; p̄manib; solutis. Et nos toto tempe p̄dco ōia ex^aordinā simt cū pensiōe L^{ta} solidi Abbi ⁊ convētui de cert̄ ānuatī solvēd sūptib; supportabim⁹ n̄ris, Idm v^o Archid̄ ōia ordinā, ac ⁊ domos ⁊ ōia alia edificia sūptib; suis sustentab^t ⁊ repab^t. Et si cōtingat, q̄ absit, q̄ dco Archid̄ inf^a p̄dcm t̄minū i fata decesser^t, cōced^t idem Archid̄ q̄ licebit p̄dcis P̄ori ⁊ cōventui f̄ctus dco ecclesie in man⁹ pp̄as reassumere dū tū p̄dca solūco dci debiti executorib; ejusd̄ fiat. In euj⁹ rei testiū.

H.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE ON REPAYMENT.

(Cotton MS. *Cleopatra*, C. vii, fol. Clxxxiiij v.)

Pateat univ̄sis p̄sentes qđ ego P̄hs de Bartoñ Archid̄ Sur̄ recepi a religiosis viris P̄ore ⁊ Cōventu de M̄toñ sex viginti libras s̄flingoz in q̄ib; m̄i teneban^r p̄ div̄sa sc̄pta de q̄ibus fateor me plenā pacatū ⁊ dcos p̄iorē ⁊ cōventū cē q̄ietos. Si q̄a v^o sc̄pta penes me v̄t executores meos īveniam^r p̄ nullis habeant^r et totalr inniten^r. In euj⁹ rei testiū.

I.

EPISCOPAL MONITION TO MERTON PRIORY FOR REPAIR OF
CHANCEL: 20TH APRIL, 1388.

(Winchester Diocesan Register, *Wykeham*, II, fol. cexxxvj.)

Mandatū pro repacōe cancelli directū p̄ori de M̄toñ.

Wit̄mus p̄missione Divina Wyntonieñ Ēpus d̄lto filio Priori de Mertoñ ordinis S̄ci Augustini n̄re dioč, sal̄m, grām ⁊ beñ. Cum in singulis visitationibus n̄ris detectum fuerat ⁊ comptum, qđ Cancellus ecclesie de Effyngham n̄re dioč, vobis in moñ v̄ro p̄dco, ut dicit^r, appriate in ejus co-optura pictib; ⁊ fenestris tam magnam ⁊ patentem notorie patit^r ruinam, put̄ etiam ḡavis pochianoz īpius ecclesie querela jam tarde nobis innotuit, qđ in ip̄o cancellō nullus potuit adin neq; potest divina officia celebrare, p̄ quorum repacione defectuū contra vos p̄cedere hactenus distulimus sub spe repacionis debite defectuū eozdem. Nos igit^r p̄dce ecclesie dispendiis in hac pte occurrere, ac constituōm bone memorie dñi Octoboñ quondam sedis ap̄e, in Angl̄ legati, que incipit

sic, Improbam quorūdam religiosorū avariciam, qui licet de ecclesiis eis appropriatis multa bona suscipiant, cancellos tamen ecclesiarū earūdem atq; domos in quibus honeste possent recipi visitantes reparare et conservare negligunt psequentis, editam in hac pte executioni debite demandere, volentes, vobis dno Priori p̄dco firmit̄ injungendo mandam⁹, ac vos tenore p̄sentiū monem⁹ primo, secundo, et tercio, ac pemptor̄, quatinus cancellum p̄dce ecclesie de Effyngham citra festum S̄ci Michis archangeli p̄x futur̄ put̄ indiguit̄ refici faciat̄is condecen̄t, alioquin lapso huj⁹ t̄mino d̄cm cancellū v̄ris et ip̄ius ecclesie fructibz auct̄e constitutionis p̄dce repari debite faciemus, necnon ulterius cont̄a vos pcedere canonice intendim⁹ p contemptu in hac pte. Dat̄ apud Suthwerk', XX die Aprilis, anno Dñi millesimo CCC^{mo} octogesimo octavo, et n̄re cons̄ anno vicesimo primo.

J.

INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS: 18TH MAY, 1553.

(Loose Documents at Record Office; printed by Mr. R. Daniel-Tyssen in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, IV, p. 169.)

1553. Effingham.

Wardens—John Awood, Bartholomew Humfrey.

Delyvered unto the churchwardens ther the xvij day of May anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti septimo by Sir Thomas Caurden knight, Nicholas Leighe, and William Saunders, esquiers, cōmissioners of our sovereigne lord the king, to that effect, the parcelles of Church goodes hereafter ensuinge.

Imprimis a chalice p̄oiz xj oʒ. di.

All the rest of the ornamentes geven to furnishe their communion table.

Also remaining in their charge to the kinges use iiij belles in the steeple and a sacring bell.