

## CHAPELS IN KENT.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY, ESQ.

SOME account of the chapels belonging to the Knights Hospitallers in Kent will be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., pp. 232—74, and Vol. XXIV., pp. 128—38.

In the following Paper an attempt has been made to give a list of, and some information about those chapels in Kent that were not Parish Churches, but Free Chapels, Chantry Chapels, and those belonging to manor houses, hermitages, and hospitals. We may hope that an account of some of these hospitals in Kent, and also of the manor houses of the Archbishop of Canterbury, may be written at some future time.

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### ALLINGTON.

Chapel of Longsole, St. Lawrence.

First mentioned at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

John de Langdon, Bishop of Rochester, on 22 September 1422 issued a commission of enquiry as to whether this chapel was in the parish of Aylesford or Allington, there being a dispute between the Vicar of Aylesford and the Rector of Allington as to whom belonged those offerings made in this chapel on the Vigil and Feast of St. Lawrence the patron Saint, when it was found that the lords of the Castle of Allington were the patrons of this chapel. (*Bygone Kent*, p. 59.)

(See *Memories of Malling*, by Rev. C. H. Fielding, 1893, pp. 38, 48, 202.)

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### APPLEDORE.

Chapel at Hornes Place.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., pp. 363—7.)

## ASH.

Chapel at Overland.

When Abp. John Peckham, at the Wingham manor house on 2 Aug. 1282, founded the Collegiate Church of Wingham, "the Chapel and tithes of the Manor of Overland and all its tenements" were given to the Church of Wingham.—Letters Abp. Peckham (Rolls Series).

Mentioned in the will of Sir John Saunders, Preb. of Wingham and Vicar of Ash in 1509. (*Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 6.)

Abp. William Warham, on 16 September 1511, in the Church of Wingham held a Visitation of that Church, with the Chapels of Ash, Overland, Fleet (*i.e.* Richborough), Goodneston, Nonington, and Wymondeswell.

Chapel of Overland:—

Rev. John Bode, parochial chaplain.

Edmund Hockyns, }  
William Lewys, } Churchwardens.

John Peny, }  
Nicholas St. Nicholas, } Parishioners.  
Wm. Sayer, }  
Lawrance Moote, }

(*British Magazine*, xxix.)

The churchwardens and parishioners named are different to those of the "chapel of Asshe."

The Provost of Wingham (Edmund Cranmer) received all manner of tithes and other profits of the Chapel of Overland, £20 yearly.

Payments.—For the salary of three priests, serving the Cures of the said chapels of Ash, Overland, and Richborough, £17. (Valor Eccl., 1534, p. 36.)

Visitation of Cardinal Pole (or Archdeacon Harpesfield) in 1557. They present that the Chapel of Overland is destitute of a Curate. (Fol. 44, MS. vol. in Cathedral Library at Canterbury.)

On 4 April 1544 Edmund Cranmer the Provost, with the Canons of Wingham College, granted Overland Rectory in Ash, except the tithes, etc., belonging to the Canons, on a ninety years' lease to Alice Cranmer at a rent of £20. (Cal. of State Papers, 1598—1601, p. 535.)

Alice Cranmer was the wife of the Provost, whom he had married before 1535, being a daughter of . . . Sands or Sondes of Kent.

Chapel at Richborough in the manor of Fleet, dedicated to St. Augustine, and commemorated his coming to this country.

In the 7 John (1205-6) this chapel belonged to the Bolbeck family. (*Corner of Kent*, by J. R. Planché, p. 253.)

At the foundation of Wingham College "the Chapel of Fleet" was assigned to the parish of Ash. (Letters of Abp. Peckham.)

Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII. (about 1535-43) visited Richborough, and says: "Within the Castle is a little parish church of St. Augustine, and an hermitage." (Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. vii., p. 128.)

This chapel is mentioned in the will of Sir John Saunders, 1509, and in the Visitation of Abp. Warham, 1511.

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#### ASH (near Sevenoaks).

"There was once a chapel belonging to this estate (Scot Grove), the foundations of which are still visible in a wood called Chapel Wood." (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. i., p. 284.)

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#### ASHFORD.

There is said to have been a chapel in an old house in the Beaver Fields. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXVI., p. 334.)

Chapel at Repton Manor House.—Mentioned in the will of Sir John Fogge 15 July 1490.

"Also I will as for my stuff that longeth unto my Chapel at Repton, that it remain unto my son John Fogge, except that my wife [Alice, dau. of Sir Wm. Haute] shall have thereof a Vestment of velvet, a Massebooke, which she will chuse of the twain, two basenes of silver for the altar, a cross of silver and gilt, two crewets silver and gilt, and a sakering bell gilt, which . . . I will my said wife shall have time of her life if she lives sole, and after her decease to remain unto my said son, or to his heirs then being alive to the use of the said Chapel; and if she be married, I will they be left to the said Chapel forthwith." (*History of Ashford*, by Rev. A. J. Pearman, 1868, p. 129.)

## AYLESFORD.

Chapel of St. Michael at Cosington, founded by Sir Stephen de Cosington (or Cosenton) in the reign of Edward I. (1272—1307). (*Reg. Roff.*, p. 149.)

In 1285 Gregory de Elmham, Vicar of Aylesford, was ordered to say prayers at Cosington Chapel, which is declared to belong to the Hospital of St. Mary at Strood. (*Malling and its Valley*, by Rev. C. H. Fielding, p. 38.)

Free Chapel of St. Stephen in the manor of Tottington, founded by Richard (son of Thomas) de Poynings, who died in 11 Ric. II. (1387-8). (*Hasted*, vol. ii.; *Customale Roffense*, pp. 66-7.)

## BAPCHILD.

Free Chapel at Radfield, about half-a-mile east of the village of Bapchild. This chapel stood behind the house which almost faces the forty-second milestone.

Gervase of Canterbury, in his "Map of the World," written in the reign of John (1199—1216), mentions eight hospitals in Kent, amongst them Bakechilde. (Vol. ii., p. 418.)

This chapel is said to have been erected in memory of the Council held there in 694; and in later years used by Pilgrims journeying to or from Canterbury. (*Hasted*, vol. ii., p. 600.)

The Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in 1190 granted this with other land to Turstan de Bakechild, who was to maintain a Chaplain to sing mass daily for the soul of Henry II. (who died 6 July 1189); and every Sunday mass in honour of the Virgin Mary; also to keep the buildings at this chapel in proper repair. (*Hasted*, vol. ii., p. 598.)

John de Thanet, priest, on 13 July 1349 was instituted to the Chapel of Rodefild, then vacant, being presented by Sir John de Cobham, Kt., true patron. (Register G, fol. 34, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

At the Visitation of Abp. William Warham, held at Sittingbourne 1 October 1511, a presentment was made from Bapchild: there was no Mass or any divine service in this Chapel at Radfield, although the vicar received 30s. by year for the same. (*British Magazine*, vol. xxxi., p. 543.)

An enquiry held 22 November 1542 as to the true yearly value of the Free Chapel called Radfield in the parish of Bapchild: the income was 42s. yearly from the rent of one messuage, orchard, and 19 acres of land pertaining to the same chapel. (Valor Eccl., p. 69.)

Suppressed in 37 Henry VIII. (1545-6). James Motram, late incumbent at Radfield in Backechilde, was receiving in 1556 a pension of 39s. 9d. yearly. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., p. 62.)

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#### BEKESBOURNE.

Manor House Chapel.

In the year 1507, on the Vigil of St. Mark the Evangelist (*i.e.* 24 April), was dedicated a chapel in the manor of Lyvnyngesborne, by Dom. John Thorton, Suffragan Bishop to Abp. William Warham. This was done through Thomas Goldstone, Prior of Christ Church at Canterbury. (*Chronicle of John Stone, etc.*, pp. 193-4, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1902.)

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#### BETHERSDEN.

Chapel at Hecchisdenne or Etchden in the north-east part of the parish.

Abp. Hubert Walter in 1194 confirmed to the Priory of St. Gregory at Canterbury "the Church of St. Margaret of Bethersden with the wood and tithes and the Chapel of Hecchisdenne."

A wooden shed for cattle, among the farm buildings, has always been called "The Chapel." (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 66.)

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#### BORDEN.

Chapel of St. James at Dental was on the south side of the road, and was built by the family of Savage of Bobbing Court. The founder's will provides for service in this chapel during the summer season (which was the time for pilgrimages), but authorizes the chaplain to shut up the chapel in winter. (*Notes on the Road from London to Canterbury*, Chaucer Society, 1896, p. 29.)

John Swift of Borden, in his will proved 17 May 1526: "Also I will that John Swift my son shall keep the yearly reparation of

the Chapel of St. James standing before my door, for the time of his life; and after his decease I will in likewise that all other occupiers of the said tenement and lands thereto belonging that shall happen to have the same, shall sufficiently keep and maintain the said Chapel in reparation when need shall require. And for lack of none doing such reparation, I will that my feoffees of trust, Sampson Bromefield, Thomas Lowe, Thomas a Pett, Robert Petynden, their heirs or assigns, shall distrain in the same tenement and lands with appurtenances as need shall require . . . until the said Chapel be sufficiently repaired. And thus to be used as often as need shall require for the maintaining of the said Chapel." (Archdeaconry Court, Canterbury, vol. xvii., p. 6.)

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## BOUGHTON IN BLEAN.

Chapel of the Trinity.

This was at the west entrance to the present village and on the south side of the road, and the lane there is still called "Holy Lane." (See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 28.)

Chapel at South Street.

The site of this chapel is marked by a house called "Chapel House."

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## BOXLEY.

Chapel of St. Andrew, situated on the left side of the road to Sandling from Boxley Abbey. The chapel and rooms for the priest were almost entire in 1834. (*Maidstone*, by S. C. L., p. 62.)

John Persone in 1490 gave 6s. 8d. to the chaplain, curate of St. Andrew the Apostle, outside the gate of the Monastery. (Consistory, vol. iii., fol. 264.)

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## BREDGAR.

Chantry Chapel at Swanton, midway between the churches of Bredgar (and in that parish) and Bicknor.

The Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of St. James outside Canterbury, with the assent and approval of the Prior and Convent of Christchurch at Canterbury, granted in 1266 that Robert de

Paleghe and his heirs and successors may have a chapel of his foundation at Swantone in the parish of Bredgare, also a chantry in the same, without burial-ground, bell, and font for baptism, and in which chapel he shall have divine service celebrated by his own chaplain. That the chaplain who shall sing there either shall be appointed for a year, or perpetually, and shall swear to keep the parish church of Bredgar without hurt, and by his oath that all oblations and offerings that shall be made in the same chapel by his family, parishioners, or strangers, shall be paid in full to the Church of Bredgar. That the chaplain of that chapel shall not receive from any parishioner of Bredgar for trentals, or years-mind, wills, or anniversaries of the dead there to be kept. Also no parishioner of the Church of Bredgar shall hear mattins, mass, or vespers at the chapel, except in case of necessity. (Chartulary of St. James' Hospital, Canterbury, fol. 16, British Museum, 32,098.)

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#### BRENCHLEY.

The Free Chapel in the manor of Bokenfold was built by the Crevecoeur family, who founded Leeds Priory in Kent.

In 21 Edw. I. (1292-3) the Prior of Leeds claimed the advowson of this chapel, when it was said to be worth ten marcs (£6 13s. 4d.) yearly and in the gift of the King. It was given to Leeds Priory by Hamo Crevecoeur, and the late Queen Eleanor presented to this chapel in right of her manor of Leeds. John de Capgrave was then the priest.

The manor of Bokenfold with the advowson of the Free Chapel, in the 2 Edw. II. (1308-9) was granted to Bartholomew de Badlesmere. (Hasted, vol. ii., p. 369.)

After the death of Abp. Walter Reynolds, then "Sede Vacante," on 28 November 1327, Prior Henry de Eastrey instituted Magester John de Reddeswell, priest, to the free chapels of Bokingfold and Newestede (and in our charge by a vacancy in the Diocese of Canterbury), to which he was presented by the Prior and Convent of the Church of Leeds, true patrons of the same chapels. (Register Q, fol. 132, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

John Brokman, clerk, was the chaplain of the Free Chapel of Bokenfold in 1379. (Register G, fol. 219, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

(In 1534.) The certificate of the free chapels of Newstedde and Bokenfold, made by Stephen Payne, fermer there.

Receipts.—From glebe and demesne lands, and offerings and other casual profits, £6.

By pension out of the benefice of Brenchley, yearly £1 6s. 8d.

Total £7 6s. 8d.

Payments.—Yearly rent to Makeby of Tunbridge, to the Dene of Chevene, 9d. Out of Newstead for rent, 6d.

Clear total £7 5s. 5d. (Valor Eccl., p. 61.)

NOTE.—For the chapel at Newstead, see under “Staplehurst.”

### BROADSTAIRS.

The Chapel of Our Lady at Bradstow or Broadstairs in the parish of St. Peter's in Thanet was held in such reverence by sailors that it is said when sailing by they lowered the topsails of their ships by way of salute.

This chapel was evidently built for the use of the inhabitants dwelling in the hamlet by the sea, and some of the walls and windows are built in the walls of the present building in Albion Street. The modern church at Broadstairs was built in 1829 as a chapel of ease to the parish church of St. Peter.

Richard Algode in 1479 gave 4d. to the Light of Blessed Mary of Brodestyr. (Archdeaconry Court, vol. iii., p. 13.)

Thomas Shipman of Thanington in 1505 gave 12d. to the Chapel of St. Mary of Brodestayer in Thanet. (Vol. x., p. 1.)

William Spraklyn of the parish of St. Peter in Thanet in 1533 gave 3s. 4d. to Our Blessed Lady of Brodstere. (Vol. xx., p. 2.)

### BROMLEY.

Chapel of St. Blaise.

In the Bishop's Park at Bromley was a well and chapel dedicated to St. Blaise, much frequented by the devout, as there was an indulgence of forty days granted to all those who visited the chapel and offered their prayers there at Whitsuntide. (*Survey of Kent*, by C. Seymour, 1776.)



## CANTERBURY.

The Castle.—Chapel of Holy Cross.

Over the old west gate was a chapel dedicated to the Holy Cross. When Abp. Simon de Sudbury in 1379-80 rebuilt this gate (which is standing at the present day), this chapel was removed and the present Church of Holy Cross was built on the west side of the gate. (*Memorials of Old Kent*, 1907, p. 112.)

Chapel at Wyke (in parish of St. Martin).

About two miles from Canterbury on the road to Sandwich is the manor of Wyke.

Prior Richard de Oxenden of Christ Church, Canterbury, on 30 November 1333, "Sede Vacante," after the death of Abp. Simon de Meopham, granted a licence to Dom. Stephen de Wyke, chaplain, that in your chapel at Wyke, suitably adorned, in the parish of St. Martin, near Canterbury, you may celebrate Mass, saving in all things the parish rights. (Register Q, fol. 176, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

Hermitages.—There was an hermitage in the old Church of St. Mary which stood over the Northgate.

In the parish of St. Mary de Castro was a piece of ground called the Hermitage, and on 20 August 1446 the land called the Hermitage with a part of the great Dungeon land was consigned by a William Benet to John Lynde and others. (*Canterbury in the Olden Times*, by John Brent, 1879, p. 141.)

## CHARING.

Newland Manor House Chapel.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. xlix.)

After the death of Abp. William de Whittlesey, 5 June 1374, then "Sede Vacante," Prior Richard de Gillingham and the Chapter of Christ Church at Canterbury, on 24 February 1374-5 granted to John Niewlonde of Charing a licence that within his chapel or oratory (in capella sive oratorio) within his manor of Niewlonde he might have service for himself, wife, children, and household, not infringing any rights of the mother church. (Register G, fol. 198, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

At the Visitation of Abp. William Warham in 1511 a presentment was made—That the Prior of Leeds did not maintain the chantry chapel of Newland in the parish, and for which the Prior had certain lands valued at twelve marcs (£8).

That to the Chapel of Newland were given certain lands, to a priest to sing there continually, the which lands the Prior and Convent of Leeds hath; but there is no priest singing. Whereupon it was complained of in the Visitation of my Lord Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, and then there was made a composition that the said Prior of Leeds should find a priest continually, as it appeareth by writing. (*British Magazine*, vol. xxx., p. 664; vol. xxxi., p. 267.)

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#### CHARTHAM.

This was a manor belonging to the Monastery of Christ Church at Canterbury.

“The Chapel of the Manor of Cherteham” is mentioned in 1348. (Register G, fol. 38.)

On the day of St. Wulstan (19 January) John de Salisbury the Prior of Christ Church (1437—46) died in 1446 at his manor of Chartham, and the same day his body was carried to Canterbury, where he was buried in the nave of the church. (*Chronicle of John Stone*, p. 38. Edited by W. G. Searle for The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1902.)

On 6 March 1447 the Bishop of Ross (who was Rector of Otford and a Suffragan of Canterbury) consecrated an altar in the chapel of the Lord Prior in his manor of Chartham, in honor of St. John the Evangelist and St. Edward the King and Confessor, with great solemnity in the presence of John Elham, Prior of Christ Church (1446-8), with his brethren. (*Chronicle of John Stone*, p. 40.)

Manor House Chapel at Horton.

The chapel is still standing (1790) at a small distance southwest of the manor house, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a thick wall at the west end rising above the roof, and shaped like a turret, in which are two apertures for the hanging of two bells. It has been many years used as a barn. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 153.)

(In 1861.) "A small desecrated chapel, now used as a granary; consists of chancel and nave, divided by a pointed arch. There is a single-light trefoiled window on the north, all other windows are closed, and south of the altar is a trefoil-headed piscina. The roof has tie-beams and king posts. The walls are of flint, and the west gable rises into a bellcot for two bells in open arches. The roofs are tiled; all probably of late date." (*Churches of Kent*, by Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.)

In the reign of Richard II. (1377—99) there was a dispute between John Beckford, Rector of Chartham (1371—96), and Christopher Shukborough (third husband of Agnes the widow of Sir Roger de Northwood), who in right of his wife was Lord of the Manor of Horton, and was living at Horton in 1369. The dispute as to services in this chapel in the year 1380 was heard before the official of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who decided that all divine offices might be celebrated in Horton Chapel, except the burial of the dead. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 153.)

The yearly salary paid by the Rector of Chartham to the priest of Horton, 26s. 8d. (*Valor Eccl.*, 1534, p. 38.)

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#### CHERITON.

The Chapel of St. Eanswithe in the Manor of Swetton, which adjoins the boundary of Folkestone parish.

During the building of Sandgate Castle in 1539-40 lime was obtained from various places, including "the limekiln about (and at) St. Eanswith Chapel." (See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XX., pp. 236, 242-3; Vol. XXI., p. 259.)

The following information from the Folkestone Municipal Records has been kindly supplied by Mr. R. J. Fynmore of Sandgate:—

"Item paid unto the said Edmund for plukking down the Chapell late of Seynt Enswyth, and other iii men, *vd.* Summa *xxd.*"

Edmund Inmythe, the overseer of the lime at St. Enswyth Chapel, was afterwards Mayor of Folkestone, and apparently died in his year of office.

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## CHILHAM.

The Castle of Chilham had a chapel dedicated to St. Mary.

Prior Robert de Hathbrande of Christ Church, Canterbury, on 6 October 1349, "Sede Vacante," admitted Dom. Osebert de Wychybrok, priest, to the Free Chapel of St. Mary in the Castle of Chilham, vacant; presented by the Lady Margaret, widow of the Lord William de Roos of Hamelake, knight, deceased, true patron of the same chapel. (Register G, fol. 44, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

Richard Andrewe, Vicar of the Chapel of Blessed Mary within the Castle of Chilham, in 1359 exchanged to the Vicarage of Boughton-under-Blean with Lawrence de Beklesfeld or Bekensfeld. (*Preface to the Registers of Boughton-under-Blean*, by Rev. J. A. Boodle, 1903.)

Administration of the goods of Dom. Ingesrelmin Crofte, chaplain of Chilham, granted 17 July 1518 to John Maynard of Spalding in Lincoln Diocese. (Probate Office, Canterbury, Archdeaconry Administrations, vol. iv., 1511—21, fol. 102.)

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 CHISLEHURST.

The Manor House of Scadbury had a chapel, which is mentioned in the will of Thomas Walsingham 1457, who gave to his son Thomas the Breviary that he used in the chapel in Scadbury, which he had bought from the Rector of Chislehurst. (*History of Chislehurst: Its Church, Manors, and Parish*, 1899.)

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 CHISLET.

This Manor belonged to the Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury, and a chapel for the use of the monks and their servants looking after their property at Chislet was built under the direction of Solomon de Ripple, the monk who was Warden of the Manors, about the year 1340. (Thorne, 2068.)

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 CLIFFE-AT-HOO.

The dwelling house (mansa) of the rector had a chapel or oratory, the altar being dedicated to St. Lawrence.

Prior Richard de Oxenden of Christ Church, Canterbury, on 14 December 1333, "Sede Vacante" after the death of Abp. Simon de Meopham, granted licence to Magester Lawrence Fastolff, Rector of the Church of Clyve, exempt from the immediate jurisdiction of the Church of Canterbury, that in the chapel or oratory within the house of the Rector of Clyve divine service may be celebrated. (Register Q, fol. 180.)

Prior Robert de Hathbrande on 7 September 1348, after the death of Abp. John de Stratford, granted a similar licence to the same rector. (Register G, fol. 100, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

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### COLDRED.

#### Chapel at Newsale.

The manor of Newsale, in the south-east of the parish, belonged to the Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury. About the time of Edward I. (1272—1307) there was a dispute between that Abbey and the Abbot of Langdon, as to certain lands and tenements belonging to the Abbey of St. Augustine that the Abbey of Langdon had purchased, when it was agreed that Langdon Abbey was to hold them at the yearly rent of 48s. 5d., doing suit to the Manor Court of Newsale.

The Abbey of Langdon had a chapel at Newsale, of which no remains or tradition (in 1799). (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iv., p. 12.)

Abp. William Courtenay when at Saltwood Castle, on 2 Sep. 1387, gave licence to the Abbot and Canons of Langdon to serve in their own persons the churches and chapels that belonged to their Abbey, viz., the churches of West Langdon, Lyden, Oxney, and the chapel of Newsale. (*Records of Walmer*, by Rev. C. R. S. Elvin, 1890, pp. 74, 396.)

#### Chapel at Popeshall.

The foundations of this chapel are a short distance from the Manor House of Popeshall. Henry Malemains of Waldershare, who died in 1272, gave a bequest to the Church of Popeshale. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iv., p. 11.)

In August 1247 an agreement was made between the Abbey of

Langdon and the Priory of St. Martin at Dover as to the Church of Coldred with the Chapel of Popleshale. (*Ducarel's Repertory*, p. 9.)

In the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas of 1291 the Church of Coldred with Popeshale was worth £13 6s. 8d.

At the suppression of the Priory of St. Martin at Dover in 1536, among its possessions were the Manor of West Court and the Churches of Coldred and Popeshall. (*History of Dover*, by Rev. S. P. H. Statham, 1899, p. 184.)

### CRANBROOK.

Chapel of Holy Trinity at Milkhouse.

Milkhouse Street is a hamlet on the road from Cranbrook to Biddenden, and about a mile south-west from Sissinghurst. At the east corner of the road to Tenterden are the remains of a chapel built and endowed at Milkhouse Street by John Lawless at the end of the reign of Henry VI. (1422—61), and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for the inhabitants of the east part of the parish and for travellers. Suppressed in 37 Henry VIII. (1545-6), the site and revenues (yearly value £9 19s. 8d.) were sold for £262 3s. 8d. to Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst in 1548. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 50, where there is a small engraving of the ruins.)

For the bequests made by the parishioners of Cranbrook to this chapel, see *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 91.

Launcelot Peycocke, late Incumbent at Milkhouse, in 1556 was receiving a yearly pension of £6. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., p. 63.)

On 18 March 1556 a Commission of enquiry as to the accounts of church goods found most of the plate and ornaments of this chapel, which on 10 May 1556 were granted by warrant to the chapel for divine service to be used there. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIV., pp. 313, 325.)

Chapel at Saxonhurst (now Sissinghurst).

All traces have disappeared, and the site is unknown, of the chapel built by John de Saxonherst. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IX., p. xciv.)

## CRAYFORD.

Chapel of St. Mary.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., p. 138.)

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## DARENTH.

Chapel of St. Margaret at Helle.

This chapel paid a chrism due of 6*d.* yearly to the mother Church of Rochester.

On 4 December 1292 the Vicar of Darenth parish church was ordered to provide “two chaplains for service, one in the Church of Darenth, and another in the Chapel of Helles.” (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. i., p. 251.)

See *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 37.

Abp. William Warham when at the Otford Manor House, on 31 Jan. 1522, decreed: That the Vicar of Darenth was to celebrate at certain times, and administer the sacraments to the sick and bury them in this chapel or yard. The inhabitants were to provide a Pix for the sacrament and maintain the chapel.

Cardinal Pole, Abp. of Canterbury in 1557, united this chapel to the parish church of Darenth. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. i., p. 251.)

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## DARTFORD.

Chapel of St. Edmund the King and Martyr.

The steep ascent of the Dover Road on the east side of Dartford was called “St. Edmund’s Way,” from its leading to a chapel dedicated to that Saint.

John de Waltham, chaplain, at the Octave of St. John the Baptist (*i.e.* 1 July) in 1326 granted to John de Bykenore and his wife Joan a messuage with 120 acres of arable land, 10 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, a rent of 100*s.*, also a rent of 21 hens and 200 eggs with appurtenances in Derteford and the advowson of the Chapel of St. Edmund the King of the same ville. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. 304.)

Portbridge or Bicknore was a manor in Dartford, held by knight service, and belonged to the Priory of Dartford.

John de Bikenore of the parish of Dartford is supposed to have been the founder, and he nominated a chaplain who was licensed

to it in 1326. His widow Joan and a Robert Bikenore were the patrons until 1371, when the Prioress and Nuns of Dartford had the right. Five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) was the stipend of the chaplain.

By a deed of endowment [*sic*], bearing the seal of Dartford Nunnery, which in 1463 was delivered to the Bishop of the Diocese, a field called Tanners Field was charged with the yearly stipend for the priest, who was also entitled to a house, with some fresh and salt marshes belonging to the same, also two acres and a half of land at Fulwick, and one acre opposite to this chapel.

Thomas Worship, the chaplain in 1456, desired to be buried at the door of the chapel lately built in the churchyard of St. Edmund, above the charnel.

Thomas Ingledeu the Chaplain, who died in 1462, desired to be buried before the altar in the chapel.

This chantry was presented as ruinous in 1496, and in 1516 six of the parishioners were cited to answer a charge of not repairing this chapel.

Dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., but the churchyard continued to be used for burials. (*Kentish Travellers' Companion*, 1799, pp. 54-5.)

For bequests to this chapel, see *Parish Churches of West Kent: Their Dedications, etc.*, by Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A., in the Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, vol. iii., pp. 264-5; *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 19.)

Hermitage Chapel: St. Mary and St. Katherine.

By an Inquisition in 4 Edward III. (1330), after the death of Edmund, Earl of Woodstock, who held the manor of Dartford, there was no bridge, and the passage over the river was worth 13s. 4d. among the rents of the manor.

At the foot of Dartford Bridge on the east side was the cell of a hermit, who originally kept in good condition the ford over the Darent. The Chapel of St. Mary and St. Katherine was supported by the alms of the Pilgrims who passed along the road. (*The Road from London to Canterbury*, by Henry Littlehales, Chaucer Society, 1898, p. 16.)

There was an anchorite or hermit at Dartford in 20 Henry III. (1235-6); and in 1415 Lord Scrope left 13s. 4d. to the anchorite. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. i., p. 227.)

Thomas Blunde was the hermit here in 1455.



Chapel of St. John the Baptist.

John Tottenham in 1474 gave to the reparation of the Chapel of St. John the Baptist in the same parish at Weston Cross, 6s. 8d. ("Rochester Wills," iv., 187, in *Parish Churches of West Kent*, p. 265.)

Also see under "Hospitals."

## DOVER.

The Castle.

There were two chapels in the Keep, the upper one for the use of the King and others occupying the Keep, and the lower chapel near the grand staircase is called St. John's Chapel.

The Manor of Terlingham (part of the Barony of Folkestone) was held by the service "Of repairing and maintaining a moiety of a Hall and Chapel in Dover Castle, and of paying to the great and small wards of the Castle." (*Tenures of Kent*, by C. J. Elton, p. 210.)

Chapel of Our Lady of Pity.

This chapel was on the shore to the east of Archcliffe or Arcliffe Fort, and is said to have been built by a northern nobleman on the place where he had been shipwrecked.

Joachim de Vaux, the French Ambassador in 1530, restored this chapel, having escaped death by shipwreck. In 1535 the chapel was served by one John de Ponte who was a Friar, and applied to Thomas Cromwell to appoint him the Master of the Domus Dei upon the death of John Clerk. In 1538 the Mayor, Ralph Buffkyn, imprisoned John de Ponte, because he was said to communicate with the French during the war by keeping lights burning in the chapel at night.

The work at the harbour undermined the place, and this chapel was probably carried away in the storm of 1576, when several other buildings near were destroyed.

The chapel was also known as "Our Lady of the Rock," and Henry VIII., when he landed at Dover in 1532, made an offering to this chapel of 6s. 8d. (*History of Dover*, by S. P. H. Statham, 1899, p. 207.)

The income was valued at £50 a year when the chapel was sup-

pressed, and the vestments, plate, etc., was said to be worth 200 marcs (£133 6s. 8d.). (*Survey of Kent*, by Charles Seymour, 1776.)

Chapel of St. Edmund.

This chapel is still in existence as a workshop, between Biggin Street and Priory Road. The inside measurement is 28 ft. long and 14 ft. wide, and with its burial-ground belonged to the *Domus Dei*.

Dedicated in honour of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (canonised in 1248), this little chapel was consecrated on Sunday, 30 March 1253, "*Ecclesiolam quandam cum cemeterio*," by his former friend Richard de la Wyche, Bishop of Chichester (1244—53), who a few days later died in the *Domus Dei*, and his body for a time was placed in this Chapel of St. Edmund, until moved to Chichester for burial. (Information supplied by Rev. T. S. Framp-ton, F.S.A.)

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#### EASTCHURCH IN SHEPPEY.

Shurland Manor House, the home of the Cheney family, had a chapel. (See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., pp. 86—93.)

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#### EASTRY.

Manor House Chapel.

The ancient chapel at the east end of the house was restored by Prior Henry de Eastrey (1285—1331). It is now used as a kitchen. (*Memorials of Eastry*, by Rev. W. F. Shaw, 1870, p. 53.)

Chapel in the Churchyard.

Walter Feyrefax in 1439 desired to be buried in the churchyard, on the west part of the chapel, within the same churchyard. (*Consistory Court*, vol. i., fol. 8.)

John Pysing of Selveston in 1499 was buried before the west door of Our Lady Chapel. (*Consistory Court*, vol. v., fol. 6.)

Roger Frewer in 1505 was buried in the churchyard, before the door of Our Lady Chapel. (*Consistory Court*, vol. viii., fol. 15.)

John Frynd in 1536 also was buried before the chapel door in the churchyard. (*Consistory Court*, vol. xv., fol. 346.)

## Chapel at Shrinkling.

The ruins of this chapel were discovered in April 1784 in the south-east corner of Shingleton or Shrinkling Wood, part of the manor of that name, in the south-west part of the parish of Eastry.

The chapel was 38 ft. long and 19 ft. wide, and the walls 2 ft. thick.

At the endowment of a vicarage at Eastry in 1367 the monks of Christ Church at Canterbury, and not the vicar, were to provide one chaplain in the Chapel of Shrynglinge, if the Rectors of Eastry were held in time past to provide the same. (*Memorials of Eastry*, pp. 62, 222.)

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## EBONEY.

Chapel at Reding Street.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 109.)

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## EDENBRIDGE.

Chantry Chapel of the Blessed Mary of Edenbridge, situated within the manor of Robert de Stangrave, knight, who was the patron, and in 1341 presented John Glowere of Lesheworthe. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., p. 114.)

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## ELTHAM.

This royal residence had the usual chapel, where, on the eve of Christmas 1515, Cardinal Wolsey, in the chapel after vespers, took the oath and office of Lord Chancellor after the resignation of Abp. Warham. (*Bygone Kent*, p. 158.)

In the Parliamentary Survey in 1649 "one fair Chapel" is mentioned.

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## FARNINGHAM.

There was a Manor House Chapel at Charton, or Cerytone, or Cheriton.

On 12 March 1300-1, at Trottesclyve, Dom. Henry de Sheneholte cleric, and Sir Richard de Scoland, knight, on the one part, with the Prior and Monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, on the other

part, settled a dispute about the oblations and gifts made by the faithful to the Chapel of Cerytone within the parish of Frenyng-ham (or Farningham). (*Chartæ Antiquæ*, F. 14, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

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#### FAWKHAM.

Chantry Chapel of St. Mary.

This stood in a field to the east of the church and adjoining the churchyard, and an engraving of the roofless building in 1769 is in *Custumale Roffensis*, p. 116. The walls and foundations were removed in 1857. (*Kent Magazine*, p. 224.)

Sir William de Fawkham, Kt., in 1274 founded the Chantry of St. Mary in the Church [*sic*] of Fawkham for the welfare of himself and his successors, and it was endowed with a rent of 5 marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) out of 55 acres of land at Scayebere in Southfleet. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. i., p. 276.)

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#### FOLKESTONE.

Chapel of St. Botolph.

Leland (1535—48) says: "Towards a quarter of a mile out of the town is a Chapel of St. Botulfe, on a likelihood of further building sometime."

In 1872 some excavations were made in a field known as "Chapel Field," on the right hand of the path leading to the Warren, when the foundations of a building were found and several skeletons, some outside the walls, and one or two on the wall. The foundations were of water-worn blocks of stone, and Roman tiles with mortar similar to Roman foundations.

In the town accounts for 1543 is the entry: "Given in reward unto the King's Minstrels before St. Botulppe." (*Folkestone*, by S. J. Mackie, F.S.A., 1883, p. 27; also see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 173.)

Thomas Curtice, shipman, in 1529 desired to be buried in the Chapel of St. Botolph, which may have been this chapel and not one in the parish church.

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## FRINDSBURY.

Free Chapel at Eslingham.

Hugh de St. Clare obtained from Bishop Gundulph (1077—1108) the grant of a free chapel within the manor of Eslingham.

John de Seez, Bishop of Rochester (1137—42), dedicated this chapel in honour of St. Peter, and endowed it with all the liberties and customs which it had from the time of Bishop Gundulph, viz., from the gifts made by Hugh de St. Clare and his family. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. i.)

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus (1534): Chapel of Easingham. Magister Newport, incumbent, 53s. 4d., less 5s. 8d. (p. 110).

## GILLINGHAM.

Chantry Chapel in Grange Manor.

This chapel was built by Sir John Philippot, Knight, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1378-9, and knighted in June 1381 by King Richard II. for his help against the followers of Wat Tyler.

By his will, proved the Monday next after the Feast of St. James the Apostle (25 July) in 1389, his wife Margaret was to pay yearly five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) to the Vicar of Gillingham in Kent, in aid of a Chantry in the Chapel of the Manor of Grange. (Wills proved in the Hustings Court, London, vol. ii., p. 275.)

The Vicar of Gillingham had to pay 66s. 8d. to the Chaplain of the Grange. (Valor Eccl., 1534, p. 115.)

## LIDSING.

At the hamlet of Lydsing there has been of long time, and is now (1782), a chapel of ease to the parish of Gillingham. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. ii., p. 87.)

Thomas Strete of Boxley in 1498 gave 20d. to the high altar of the Chapel of Liggynge. (Archdeaconry Wills, vol. vii., p. 4.)

Joan Busshe, widow, of Boxley, in 1500 gave to the reparation of the Church or Chapel of Lydsing 20d. (Consistory Wills, vol. v., fol. 59.)

Isabella Clifford of Newington-next-Sittingbourne in 1505 gave 8d. to the Chapel of Leghing. (Archdeaconry Wills, vol. ix., fol. 2.)

Thomas Tanton of Bredhurst in 1526 gave 3s. 4d. to the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene. (Consistory Wills, vol. xiv., fol. 159.)

See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., p. 143.

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#### TWIDALE.

Chantry Chapel: St. John the Baptist.

John Beaufitz, the owner of the manor of Twidale, by his will dated 22 November 1433, founded and endowed a Chantry to be dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for one priest to celebrate for his soul and that of his wife Alice, his father John, and mother Isabel and uncle William.

This chapel was suppressed in 1547 when Philip Medcalfe, the priest, had a pension of £6 a year, and he was living in 1556. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. ii., p. 83.)

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#### GOUDHURST.

Apedale Manor House Chapel.

After the death of Abp. John de Stratford on 23 August 1348 at the manor house of Mayfield in Sussex, then "Sede Vacante," Prior Robert de Hathbrand of Christ Church, Canterbury, granted to Robert de Grofhurst, a parishioner of Gutherst, licence to have an oratory in his manor of Apedale in the same parish, provided no injury was caused to the parish church. (Register G, fol. 100, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

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#### GREENWICH.

Chapel of the Rood.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 32, and *Parish Churches of West Kent* in St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, vol. iii., p. 271.)

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#### HALLING.

Chapel of St. Lawrence.

About a mile from the parish church on the west side of the road at Upper Halling are the remains of the ancient Chapel of

St. Lawrence, now a cottage, having the stone work of the windows in the walls, and in a cupboard in one of the rooms a piscina. (*Collectanea Cantiana*, by G. Payne, 1893, p. 135.)

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## UPPER HARDRES.

Chapel at Linsore.

The Manor of Linsore or Linchesore in the south-east part of this parish belonged to the Abbey of St. Augustine. In the middle of Linsore Wood there were (in the reign of Charles I., 1625—49) the foundations of a chapel, called Sir Thomas Garwinton's Chapel, from a family that possessed this estate about the reign of Richard II. (1377—99). (*History of Kent*, by C. Greenwood, 1838, p. 398.)

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## HEVER CASTLE.

There was the customary chapel.

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## HOPE.

Manor House Chapel at Craythorne.

In the Manor of Crowthorne in the parish of Hope All Saints was a Manorial Free Chapel during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIII., p. 350, *note*.)

On 11 September 1349, "Sede Vacante," after the death of Abp. John de Stratford, Magester Hugh de Stanfford, priest, was admitted by Prior Robert de Hathbrand to the Chapel of Crauthorn within the parish church [*sic*] of Hope, near Romney, being vacant. To which Hugh Collebronde, Stephen Sceappe, John FitzJohn Seappe, as guardians of the heir of Thomas Sceappe, the chapel being vacant, have presented a chaplain, Hamo Pytte, cleric, being the founder of the said Chantry Chapel. (Register G, fol. 42.)

On 20 June 1366 Dom. John Meysy, priest, was admitted by the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church at Canterbury, "Sede Vacante" after the death of Abp. Simon de Islip, to the Chantry of Blessed Mary of Crowethorn, vacant by the resignation of Dom. William Ywern, late chaplain of the same, by exchange of the

same chantry for the parish church of Blackmanstone. Presented by Richard Stortoneye, patron of the said chantry. (Register G, fol. 146.)

Prior William de Sellindge, "Sede Vacante" after the death of Abp. Thomas Bourchier (31 March 1486), on 18 April 1486, instituted Dom. Robert Segeford, chaplain, to the free chapel of St. Mary of Crathorn, within the parish of Hope, vacant by the free resignation of Dom. William Hewis, late chaplain of the same. Presented by John Cheyne, knight, true patron as it is said of the same. (Register R, fol. 20, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

On 5 October 1509 sequestration of the fruits of the Chapel of Crawthorn. (Archdeaconry Administrations, vol. iii., 1505—12, fol. 56, in Probate Office, Canterbury.)

In 1556 Thomas Johnson, late Incumbent of the Chapel of Crawthorne, was receiving a Pension of £5 a year. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., p. 60.)

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#### ICKHAM.

Well Chapel, seems to have been a small parish church.

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#### IFIELD.

Chapel at Shinglewell.

On the south side of the road, a little more than a mile from Singlewell, is the Well of St. Thomas, evidently used by Pilgrims to his Shrine, and in the hamlet which sprung up around the well was built the wayside chapel, which belonged to the parish church of Ifield. In 1405 Thomas Raston was admitted Rector of the Church of Ifield together with the Chapel of Shinglewell. (*Road from London to Canterbury*, by Henry Littlehales, 1896, p. 23.)

See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. 314, and *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 43.

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#### IGHTHAM.

Chapel at the Moat.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIV., p. 180; Vol. XXVII., pp. 1—29.)

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## KEMSING.

Chapel of St. Edith in the churchyard.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 43, and *Churches of West Kent*, p. 275.)

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## LEEDS CASTLE.

In the chapel of Leeds Castle in 1440 Abp. Henry Chichele tried Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, for sorcery and witchcraft.

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## LEIGH.

Chapel of St. Thomas the Apostle and St. Thomas of Canterbury.—(See *Parish Churches of West Kent*, p. 276.)

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## LENHAM.

Free Chapel at Royton.

The manor of Royton had a free chapel annexed to the Manor House, and the ruins were to be seen in 1782. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 441.)

The Vicar of Lenham had to pay £6 13s. 4d. yearly for finding a Priest at Royton Chapel, which he is bound to by composition. (Valor Eccl., 1534, p. 59.)

See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 191.

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## LEYBOURNE.

The Castle of Leybourne had a Chapel.

Chapel at Compe.

About half-a-mile south-west of Wrotham Heath, on the road to Mereworth, are Great and Little Compe. There was formerly a chapel there for those hamlets. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. ii., p. 240.)

See *Parish Churches of West Kent*, p. 278.

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## LIMNE.

Chapel at Court at Street.

Leland (1535—43) says: "Bellirica is about a mile from Limne Hill, and at this day is a member of Limne parish. Howbeit there is a chapel for the houses there that now remain, and this is the chapel commonly called Our Lady of Court-up-Street, where the Nun of Canterbury [Elisabeth Barton] wrought all her false miracles."

See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 206.

## LITTLEBOURNE.

Chapel at Garrington or Garwintone.

On the Friday after the Feast of St. Michael (29 September) in the year 1194, before Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester (1185—1215), and other justices, a final agreement was made in the Court of our Lord the King at Canterbury, between Richard de Garwynton and the Abbot (Roger de Lurdinden) and Convent of St. Augustine at Canterbury, about the advowson of the chapel at Garwynton. When Richard de Garwynton gave up his right and claim, and the Abbot and Monastery granted to him and his heirs, to have celebrated the divine office for three days in every week in that chapel by the priest of Littlebourne. (Thorn, in *Decem. Scriptores*, 1842.)

Abp. William de Whittlesea, when at the Charing Manor House on 19 July 1370, arranged that the Vicar of Littlebourne was to serve that church in spiritual affairs, and also find one chaplain to celebrate in the week in the Chapel of Garwynton. (Thorn, 2108.)

Chantry Chapel at Lukedale.

This chapel of the manor of Lukedale was certainly within the precinct of Well, at the time of its foundation part of the parish of Littlebourne, though where cannot be ascertained. Some have supposed it is Well Chapel; and others that it was in the wood called Luckingdale (to the north of Howletts). (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 667, note d.)

Lukedale belonged to Gervase de Cornhill, who died in 1185 or 1186, and his second son Reginald de Cornhill obtained permission from the Abbey of St. Augustine's to have a chantry:

"Know present and future to whom this present writing shall

come, that I, Roger [de Lurdinden, 1176—1212], by the grace of God Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and the monks of the same place, grant to Reginald de Cornhill and his heirs the right to have a chantry in his Chapel that he has built within the boundary of his Manor of Lukedale, providing for his chaplain at his own expense, and saving in all things the rights of the mother church of Littlebourne, so that the aforesaid Reginald or his heirs shall not at any future time burden the rector or priest of the aforesaid Church of Littlebourne, by reason of the Chantry founded in his Chapel. And the aforesaid Reginald and his heirs shall fully pay his tithes from all his lands which he has in the same parish, both great and small, to the mother church of Littlebourne; further they shall give two parts of the tithe of the Mill of Brembling, and the third part if they can recover them, with the tithes of hay from the small meadow there, and 2s. a year to the altar of the mother church of Littlebourne, by the hands of William de Stocting or his heirs, at the middle of Lent 12*d.*, and at the Feast of St. Michael 12*d.* Also they shall visit the mother church with their offerings at the four yearly festivals: the Nativity of the Lord (25 Dec.), the Purification (2 Feb.), Easter, and the Festival of St. Vincent (22 Jan.), when they shall go as parishioners to the mother church of Littlebourne. Moreover the priest who for the time being shall be appointed to that Chapel shall faithfully serve the rector of the aforesaid mother church, so that he shall not be deprived of his great or small tithes, offerings, gifts, wills, betrothals, or churchings and trentals, or anything else by right belonging unto the Church of Littlebourne. Whereupon the aforesaid Reginald coming into our Chapter House, took an oath for himself and his heirs that they would faithfully keep the aforesaid." (*Antiquities of Canterbury*, by Nicholas Battley, Appendix I., p. 8.)

In 1241, when Laurence the Rector of Littlebourne died, a perpetual vicarage of three and a half marcs (£2 6s. 8*d.*) was established, besides the offerings made at the altar (altaragium), and with the profits and lands of a certain chapel belonging to that church, reckoned about 100s. (Thorn, in *Decem. Scriptores*, 2106.)

Sir William de Braose, who died in 1291, gave a messuage at Wyke in the parish of St. Paul [*sic*] to Walter de Sepely his chaplain to serve in the chapel of Lokedale. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iv., p. 444, note y.)

The endowment of this chantry came from thirty-two acres of land, etc., at Wyke, and not being sufficient to maintain the chantry

priest, in 1364 were passed over to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist outside the Northgate of Canterbury, where the soul of Reginald de Cornhill the founder of this chantry was specially to be remembered. (*Antiquities of Canterbury*, by Nicholas Battely, p. 35.)

Joan, widow of John Denys, formerly of Well, near Littlebourne, in 1441 gave 13s. 4d. to the Chapel of Lokyndenne in the parish of Littlebourne. (Consistory Court Wills, vol. i., fol. 53.)

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### LULLINGSTONE.

Free Chapel of St. John the Baptist.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 112.)

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### LYDD.

Chapel and Hermitage of St. Mary.

There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Mary at the Nesse in this parish, and in the wills of the reign of Henry VIII. there is frequent mention of a Hermit and Hermitage. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 517.)

Juliane Greenhill, late of Snave, in 1501 gave 6d. to the Light of Our Lady of Nesse. (Archdeaconry Wills, vol. viii., 3.)

John Giblot of Folkestone in 1513 gave 4d. for an offering to Our Lady of Nesse. (Archdeaconry Wills, vol. xii., 4.)

William Cowper of Stone in Oxney in 1517 desired his ex'ors to cause Pilgrimage to be done, undone by my life. To Our Lady of Nesse. (Archdeaconry Wills, vol. xii., 18.)

The early Churchwardens' Accounts of Lydd, 1520—58 (their financial year was from St. Mary Magdalene's Day, 22 July), which have been transcribed by Miss M. M. Hardy, have several references to the Hermit.

In 1519-20 the churchwardens receive from John Bate of the Armytage for lands due to the Church, 7s; and the same in 1527-8, in which year they pay 18d. to John Bate of the Armytage for two loads of gravel and two loads of sand.

In 1533-4 they pay 4s. for lead bought of the Hermyte, and in 1538-9 they pay to the Hermyte for certain stones of him bought to amend the church wall 2s. 8d.; and for a hundred weight of lead of him bought 5s. 4d.

## MAIDSTONE.

## Chapel of St. Anne.

This chapel is said to have adjoined Perryfield (on the east side of Wyke Street) and close to land in Maidstone held by Boxley Abbey. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. I., p. 169.)

## Chapel of St. John.

This chapel was on the east side of Stone Street, between Jordan's Hall and the River Lenn. (See *History of the College of All Saints, Maidstone*, by Beale Poste, 1847, pp. 49, 51, 67.)

## Chillington House.

## EAST MALLING.

## Chapel of St. John at Newhythe.

When suppressed in 1549 then of the yearly value of 11s., held of the Archbishop as of his manor of East Malling. The chapel was 30 ft. long and 18 ft. wide. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. ii., p. 214.)

See *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 3.

## WEST MALLING.

## Chapel of St. Leonard.

This chapel was in existence in 1115, when Ernulf compiled his *Textus Roffensis*.

## Chapel of St. Blaise.

Richard I. (1189—99) in the beginning of his reign gave in free alms for ever, to the Hospital of St. Mary of Strood, two parts of his wood near Malling, which belonged to the Manor of Aylesford. This was confirmed by Abp. Hubert Walter (1193—1205). (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. ii., p. 214.)

The income of the Hospital of St. Mary, Strood, in 1534 included the Chapel of St. Blaise, Malling, £2. (*Valor Eccl.*, p. 105.)

## Chapel at the Abbey Gate.

Restored and used for service since 1858.

## MARGATE.

Manor House Chapel at Dene.

The ruins of this chapel (about 40 ft. by 20 ft.) are in a little valley called "Chapel Bottom," by the road from Margate to Minster.

Robert (de Battle), the Abbot of St. Augustine's at Canterbury (1224—53), granted to Sir Henry de Sandwich, knight, a licence to build an oratory at this manor, within the bounds of the Abbey's chief manor of Minster, wherein he might have divine service by his own chaplain, in the presence of himself, his heirs and successors, provided the chaplain took an oath of faithfulness to the Abbot and his Church that the offerings there made he will give true account to the parish of Minster as the mother church. If this was not done the chaplain would be removed. (*History of Thanet*, by John Lewis, 1723, p. 61.)

Salmestone Grange.

This manor and farm, about three-quarters of a mile south from the church, was part of the possessions of the Abbey of St. Augustine's, and appropriated to the Sacristy.

A new chapel was dedicated in 1326. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., p. 361.)

John Sandre of Churchdown in 1414 gave to the Chapel of Salmyston 20*d.* (Consistory Wills, vol. i., fol. 31.)

See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 212.

## MEOPHAM.

Chapel of St. James at Dene.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 53.)

## MERSHAM.

Chapel of St. Mary in the Churchyard.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 213.)

## MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND.

Chantry Chapel of St. Mary.

Founded and endowed in 1322 by Aylmer de Valence, Earl of

Pembroke, who died in 1324, and was buried on the north side of the choir of Westminster Abbey; for the health of his soul and ancestors, and was to consist of a master and two chaplains, for whom a house was assigned.

The chapel, built of flint and rag-stone, was in existence in 1799, the upper part being then two rooms. (*Kentish Travellers' Companion*, 1799, p. 108, and *Topographical Description of Kent*, by G. A. Cooke.)

See *Bygone Kent*, 1892, pp. 63-4; *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XI., p. xlvi., also Vol. XXII., p. 303; *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 54.

#### MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE.

Hermitage.

William Hart of Milton beside Sittingbourne, Armyte, made his will on 26 February 1496-7, and after commending his soul to God and the Saints, willed to be buried in the churchyard of Milton. A taper of 1 lb. of wax to burn before the Image of the Blessed Trinity in the same Church; and five other tapers each of half a lb. to burn before the Images of Jesus, Our Lady of Pity, St. Katherine, St. John the Baptist, and St. James in the same Church. For my soul and benefactors and all Christians, at every day of my burying, months mind and twelve months mind, five masses. To a poor man to say Our Lady's Sawtre at sixteen sundry times for my soul, etc., 16*d*. That a new bell that was made too big and large for the Armytage in the said parish be delivered again to that intent my ex'or John Fiche may be paid, and have again the 13*s*. 10*d*. that I paid towards the making of that bell. Probate 3 July 1498. (Archdeaconry Court Wills, vol. vii., fol. 2.)

NOTE.—See "Sittingbourne."

#### MINSTER IN SHEPPEY.

Chapel of St. John the Baptist in the Churchyard.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., pp. 151, 154.)

## MINSTER IN THANET.

## Chapel at Powey.

Abp. Walter Reynolds (1314—27) allowed the occupier to have mass celebrated at the house now known as Powcys. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., p. 358.)

A Thomas, son of Thomas and Margaret Poucy, about 1313 became a monk of the Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury, and in course of time the Abbot, 1334—43.

## Chapel at Thorne.—St. Nicholas.

Henry de Thorne was the owner of the Manor of Thorne in 1300, of whom complaint was made to the Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury that he caused mass to be publicly said in his private chapel at Thorne, to the prejudice of the mother church at Minster, and ill example to others. Then Abbot Thomas de Fyndon interdicted this chapel, but no notice being taken, directed his letters to the Vicar of Minster (Peter de Gatewyk). "Thomas, by divine permission Abbot of the Monastery of St. Augustine, to the worthy man the perpetual Vicar of Minster in Thanet, or to the parish priest of the same place, greeting. Because recently we understood that Dominus Henry de Thorne, a parishioner of the Church of Minster aforesaid, to the prejudice of the said mother church, not only greivously, and to the evil example of many, causes Mass to be publicly celebrated in a certain private chapel (oratorio privato) at Thorne in his Manor, contrary to holy custom. Moreover we cannot allow such things, therefore we command and require you to place the church (ecclesie) under an interdict, inhibiting under pain of anathema everyone who should dare or in any way presume to prejudice the mother church aforesaid. Dated at Canterbury, 26 December 1300." (*History of Thanet*, by John Lewis, 1723, Appendix, p. 34.)

## MONKTON.

## Manor House Chapel.

During the time of Prior Thomas Chillenden the chapel was new tiled and the vestry new leaded. (*Letters of Christ Church, Canterbury*, vol. iii., p. 120.)

See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., p. 274.



## NEWENHAM.

At the Ordination held in Bridge Church at Whitsuntide 1287 John de Newenham was ordained Sub-deacon to the Free Chapel of Lady Paulina de Newenham. At Croydon in the following September he was ordained Priest. (Letters of Abp. Peckham, vol. iii., 1046, 1047.)

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## NEWINGTON-NEXT-HYTHE.

Chapel of St. Nicholas.

This chapel stood at the side of the road from Sine farm to Hythe, and a field near the quarry cliff is still known as "Chapel Field." (*Folkestone*, by S. J. Mackie, 1883, p. 177.)

The fishermen of Hythe used to make their offerings in this chapel.

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## NONINGTON.

Chapel at St. Albans.

The Manor of Eswell, or Esole, to the north-east of the church, was granted to William de Albini, surnamed "Pincerna," and his son William de Albini, Earl of Albemarle, gave the Manor of Eswelle to the Abbey of St. Albans in Herts, and from thence gained the name of St. Albans. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 708.)

A short distance south of the house are the ruins of the chapel, built for those who looked after this property of that Abbey, which on 8 May 1538 was sold to Sir Christopher Hales, then being occupied by John Hammond.

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## NORTHBOURNE.

Manor House Chapel.

Twenty ploughsworth of land at Northbourne were given in the year 618 to the Abbey of St. Augustine's at Canterbury.

Solomon de Ripple, one of the monks who was Warden of the Manors during the time of Abbot Thomas de Poucy (1334—43) at Northbourne, built a beautiful chapel from the foundations, that the monks who were looking after the property of the Abbey might therein observe the hours of religious services. (Thorne, in *Decem. Scriptores*, 2068.)

## OSPRINGE.

Chapel of St. Mary in the Churchyard.

In the east part of the churchyard of Ospringe was once a chapel, said to have been built by Sir John Denton of Denton in Easling, the foundations being still visible (in 1782). (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. ii., p. 803.)

See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 240.

Chapel of St. Nicholas.

At the boundary of the parish of Ospringe and Preston, on the south side of the London Road, there is a house called Chapel House, from the ancient oratory or chapel formerly adjoining to it, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was pulled down before 1782. The priest said Mass for the safety and good success of passengers. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. ii., p. 798.)

Raynold Lewknor of Faversham in 1541 gave to the repair of the highway, between St. Nicholas Chapel and John Taylor's in Ospringe Street, £5. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. xxiii., 2.)

## PEMBURY.

Chantry Chapel of St. Mary.

This chapel, 30 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, was in the churchyard, and founded in 1329 by Sir John Culpeper. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. 313.)

Thomas Crowen, the chantry priest, in 1534 received £7 6s. 10d. (*Valor Eccl.*)

Richard Hill, late the priest of the Chantry of Pepingbury, in 1556 was receiving a pension of £6 13s. 4d. yearly. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., p. 63.)

See *Parish Churches of West Kent*, p. 232; also *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. 301.

## PRESTON-NEXT-WINGHAM.

Manor House Chapel.

At the death of Juliana de Leybourne, Countess of Huntingdon, on 1 November 1367, in the chapel of her house at Preston, were

divers vestments, books, and other ornaments for my lady's chapel, valued at £31 Os. 8d. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. I.)

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#### PRESTON-NEXT-FAVERSHAM.

Chapel at the Vicarage House.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., pp. 128, 137.)

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#### RECVLVER.

Chapel of St. James.

A small distance northward from the Church of Reculver, and close to the cliff, was the Chapel of St. James, and belonging to the Hermit of Reculver. In 2 Richard III. (1484-5) a commission was granted to Thomas Hammond, the Hermit of the Chapel of St. James, ordained for the burial of persons who by storm or otherwise perished, that he might receive alms for the building of the roof of that chapel, then fallen down. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 635.)

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#### ROCHESTER.

Chapel in the Castle.

Chapel of the Bridge, All Souls.

Founded at the Rochester end of the bridge by Sir John de Cobham and Sir Robert Knolles in 1362, and was in the parish of St. Clement, and to the Rector of that church was to be delivered all the offerings made in this chapel. Endowed with £18 a year out of the Bridge lands for the support of three priests.

In 1534 George Tilletson, Thomas Peron, and John Cokerell, incumbents there, and each of them has for his chantry £6, of the foundation of John Cobham and Robert Knolles, £18 less 35s. (*Valor Eccl.*, p. 110.)

See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 291; Vol. XXII., pp. 303-5; *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 64; *Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, vol. i., pp. 206-9; vol. iii., p. 236.

Chapel of St. Bartholomew.

Chapel of St. Katherine.

Chapel of St. Thomas.

Mentioned in various wills. (See *Parish Churches of West Kent*, p. 286; *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 62.)

Chapel of St. William of Perth.

This chapel was built on the site of the murder or martyrdom of the Scotch baker, William of Perth, who met his death there about 1201, while on a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The place was in the parish of St. Margaret on the road to Maidstone. His body was buried in the Cathedral and a shrine erected, for he was Canonised in 1256.

See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., p. 233, etc.; *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 62. For the frescoes at Frindsbury Church see Vol. XV., p. 332; Vol. XVI., p. 226.

#### ST. LAWRENCE IN THANET.

Chapel at Cliffsend, Holy Cross. (See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 270; *History of St. Lawrence*, by Dr. C. Cotton, pp. 219-21.)

Manor House Chapel at Upper Court.

“Part of the ruins of the Chapel were remaining but a few years since, when they were carried away to the building of a barn wall just by.” (*History of Thanet*, by John Lewis, 1736, p. 187.)

Manor House Chapel at Manstone.—(See *History of St. Lawrence*, p. 199.)

Chantry Chapel of the Holy Trinity.—(See *History of St. Lawrence*, pp. 217-8.)

#### ST. NICHOLAS IN THANET.

Chapel of All Saints.

This chapel stood near to Shoart or Shourte House, and had gone to ruins in the time of Leland (1535—43).

It was probably a small parish, as John London in 1435 and John Stretthend in 1471 describe themselves as “of the parish of

All Saints, near Wade in the Isle of Thanet," and John London desired "to be buried in the Church of All Saints aforesaid." (Consistory, vol. i., fol. 27.)

The other church in Thanet of the same dedication is Birchington.

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## SALTWOOD.

The Castle.

This was one of the residences of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Abp. Thomas Arundel in 1401 consecrated a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury. (*Canterbury Diocesan History*, p. 201.)

Sandling House.

After the death of Abp. John de Stratford, then "Sede Vacante," Prior Robert de Hathbrand on 26 November 1348 granted to John Atte Chastell and Joan his wife, of the parish of Saltwood, a licence that in the chapel of his house (oratorio mansi vestri) of Sandling they may have divine service in the same chapel, provided that on Sundays and Festivals they went to their parish church to hear divine service in the same. (Register Q, fol. 209, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

Brockhull Manor House.

Abp. Robert de Winchelsea in the year 1310 granted to William de Brockhill a licence to have divine service celebrated in his chapel at Saltwood. This ancient chapel now (in 1880) forms part of a cottage. (*Canterbury Diocesan History*, p. 181.)

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## SANDWICH.

Chapel of St. James.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, pp. 291-2.)

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## SEASALTER.

Chapel of St. Peter.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 300.)

## SELLING, NEAR FAVERSHAM.

Chantry Chapel of St. Stephen.

Prior Robert de Hathbrand on 7 Nov. 1349, "Sede Vacante," admitted Dom. Robert de Halwell, priest, to the Free Chapel of Sellyng, then vacant, being presented by the Lady Margerie, widow of Dom. William Roos de Hamelake, knight. (Register G, fol. 46, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI., p. 130, and *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 302.

## SHORNE.

Chantry Chapel of St. Katherine.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XX., pp. 195—202; Vol. XXIII., pp. 78—85.)

## SHOULDEN.

Manor House of Cotmanton.

Formerly there was a chapel belonging to the house. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iv., 157.)

## SITTINGBOURNE.

Hermitage and Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

At the entrance to Sittingbourne when coming from Rochester, on the south side of the road was Schamel Hermitage and the Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, with a house for the shelter of pilgrims and travellers. The "Volunteer" (formerly "Cherry-Tree") Inn now occupies or is close to the site of this chapel. (*Road from London to Canterbury*, by Henry Littlehales, p. 30.)

See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. III., p. 244; Vol. XX., p. 70.

When King John of France in July 1360 was on his way to Dover he gave "To Richard Lexden, chivaler, who is the Hermit at Sittingbourne, 20 nobles" (£6 13s. 4d.) (*Memorials of Canterbury*, by A. P. Stanley, p. 276.)

NOTE.—There was also a Hermit in the next parish of Milton, who died in 1498.

Chapel at Swaintree.

The hamlet of Swaintree was on the east side of Sittingbourne. Here was the Chapel of Holy Cross and Hospital of St. Leonard at Swaintree, much favoured by Simon de Shoredich the vicar, and parishioners of Sittingbourne. Their site is now the grounds of Murston Rectory. (*Road from London to Canterbury*, p. 33.)

See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 310.

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SMEETH.

Chapel at Scotts Hall.

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SNODLAND.

Holborow Chapel, St. Mary.—(See *Parish Churches of West Kent*, p. 289.)

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SOUTHFLEET.

Bedsham Chapel, St. John the Baptist.—(See *Parish Churches of West Kent*, p. 289.)

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SPELDHURST.

Chapel at Groombridge, St. John the Evangelist.—(See *Parish Churches of West Kent*, p. 290.)

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STAPLEHURST.

Free Chapel at Newstede.

After the death of Abp. Walter Reynolds, 16 November 1327, then "Sede Vacante," Prior Henry de Eastrey and the Chapter of Christ Church at Canterbury, on 28 November, instituted Magister John de Reddeswell, priest, to the Free Chapels of Bokingfold and Newstede, in their care by a vacancy in the diocese of Canterbury, and to which he had been presented by the Prior and Convent of the Church of Ledes, the true patrons of the same chapels. (Register Q, fol. 132, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

Thomas Daye, late Incumbent of the Chantry of Newsted, in 1556 was receiving a yearly pension of £5. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., p. 63.)

See under "Brenchley."

## STOKE.

Chapel of St. Mary.—(See *Churches of West Kent*, p. 290, and *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 74.)

Chapel at Malmains.

Sir John Malmains in 1303 obtained permission from Robert the Abbot of Boxley Abbey to build an oratory at Malmains, because it was so far from the parish church of Stoke.

See *Testamenta Cantiana*, West Kent, p. 73.

## STONE, NEAR FAVERSHAM.

Chapel at Elverton, St. Mary.

## STROOD.

Bridge Chapel, St. Mary.

Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester (1185—1214), built a quay of stone at the Strood end of the bridge across the Medway, and upon this quay he built a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary. Here pilgrims and travellers would pray before crossing, or in thanksgiving after crossing over the narrow and dangerous bridge to Rochester. This quay, with its buildings, wharf dues, and the chapel, he granted to the Hospital of St. Mary at Strood.

Queen Isabella, when here 24 October 1357, made an offering of 6s. 8d. in this chapel, in honour of the 11,000 virgins (St. Ursula). (*History of Strood*, by Henry Smetham, pp. 133-4, 145.)

## SWANSCOMBE.

Chantry Chapel, St. Mary.

John Lucas of Swanscombe in 1344 built and endowed a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, by licence from Edward III. Mass was to be celebrated daily for the health and prosperity of the King and the founder during their lifetime, and for their souls after their death, and also of their ancestors and all the faithful departed. Some of the walls of this chapel are now (1776) converted into a dwelling house. (*Survey of Kent*, by Charles Seymour, 1776.)



## TENTERDEN.

Chapel of St. John the Baptist at Smallhythe.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 310.) The History of this Chapel (now a parish church) is being written.

## THROWLEY.

Chapel at Wibrinton.

There was anciently a chapel at the Manor of Wibrutune, as appears by a charter, dated 1217, in the Treasury of St. Bertin's Abbey at St. Omer. (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. ii., p. 765, note v.)

Gilbert de Wibrintune was one of the witnesses about 1220 of the confirmation by Hamo de Gatton of his ancestors' gift of Throwley Church to the Abbey of St. Bertin. (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., p. 218.)

On 23 August 1367 was constituted the Vicarage of Thrulegh, with the Chapel of Wybrynton. (Ducarel's *Repertory*, p. 30.)

Henry Hatche of Faversham, to which town he was a great benefactor, by his will dated 6 May 1533, gave £5 to the reparation of the Chapel of Wybrington. (Consistory Court Wills, vol. xv., fols. 212-6.)

## THURNHAM.

Manor House Chapel.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. V., pp. 201-2.)

## WESTENHANGER.

Manor House Chapel.

This chapel was 33 ft. long and 17 ft. wide. (See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 200.)

After the death of Abp. Thomas Bourcher the last day of March 1486, then "Sede Vacante," Prior William de Sellindge of Christ Church granted on 18 May 1486 to the Lady Agnes Scott, widow of Sir John Scott, knight; to Edward Poyng with Isbell his wife [she was a dau. of Sir John Scott]; also to William Scott and Sibelle his wife, a licence that in their chapels, oratorys, or other suitable places they may have service by an efficient chaplain for themselves and families. (Register R, fol. 8, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

Sir Edward Poyning in 1503 succeeded to Westenhanger, where he began to rebuild and restore, but died in 1521.

## WESTERHAM.

Chapel at Broxham.

Henry de Apulderfield in 1270 had licence to have a chapel at his manor of Broxham in Westerham. (*Top. et Gen.*, vol. iii., pp. 7, 178.)

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## WHITSTABLE.

Hermitage and Chapel of St. Anne.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, pp. 362-3.)

Among the holders of rents at Whitstable in the year 1296 that were paid to the Monastery of Christ Church at Canterbury on the Feast of St. Michael :—

Richard de Capella, from the land of Benaker in the field called Sandelbruhsdone, 6*d.*

Also from the land of Burne, at Christmas 6*d.*, from six acres of land at Ryhame.

Also 4*d.* for two acres in Northfelde. (Register K, fols. 164-7, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

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## WICKAMBREUX.

Hoke Chapel. Puxton Chapel.—(See *Testamenta Cantiana*, East Kent, p. 365.)

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## WROTHAM.

Manor House Chapel at Old Sore.—(See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXII., p. 310.)

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## WYE.

Manor House Chapel at Ollantigh. Built by Abp. John Kempe.