

*scabellacione videlicet le pryng*), that he and his relatives may be specially recommended to the prayers of the congregation among the benefactors.

£10 to make a new glass window of the 7 sacraments near porch at west end, &c. Priest to celebrate, for soul, during 1 year. 20d. to the High Altar of Promhill Church. (*Consist. ii.*, 362 *alias* 353.)

1478. *Henry Bate*; Priest to sing masses, for his soul, 1 year. To the Mass of Jhesu 6s. 8d.; to Fraternities, of St. George 12d.; of H. Trin. 20d.; of St. John Bapt. 20d. (*Consist. ii.*, 405 *alias* 392).

1478. *Thomas Howstyd*; 12d. to Fraternity of St. Peter; 2d. to John Hystede, parish clerk. (*Consist. ii.*)

1482. *James Bagotte*; 12d. to Fraternity of St. Peter; 4d. to Thos. Buntynge, Mar. 7. parish clerk; residue of certain funds to the maintenance of the Nave, and to the poor. (*Consist. ii.*)

1483. *Robert Clerke*; 16d. to Fraternity of St. James. (*Consist. ii.*)

1483-4. *Henry Potyn*; to Fraternity of St. James. (*Consist. ii.*)

1484. *Margaret* relict of *John Pulton*; 2s. to Mass of Jhesu; 2s. to Fraternity of All Saints; 6s. 8d. to repair of Nave; 2d. to each clerk. (*Consist. ii.*, 611 *alias* 598.)

1484. *Thomas Danjell*; 3s. 4d. to High Altar; 8d. to Fraternity of H. Trin.; . . . s. to repair of Nave. (*Consist. ii.*, 619<sup>b</sup> *alias* 606.)

1484. *John Godfrey* *alias* *Fermor*; 4d. to Fraternity of All Saints; £5 to repair of Nave. Priest to celebrate for his soul during 6 months. (*Consist. ii.*, 610<sup>b</sup>.)

1484. *Thomas Yonge*, senior; 12d. to High Altar; 12d. to Fraternity of H. Trin.; 12d. to Fraternity of St. Katherine.

Five marcs, to make a new glass window in the chapel of St. John Baptist, in Lydd Church. Priest to celebrate for his soul, 2 years. A residue to repair of Nave. (*Consist. ii.*, 621 *alias* 608.)

1484. *Thomas Wynday*; 4d. to High Altar. (*Consist. ii.*, 626 *alias* 613).

1484. *Wm. Alleyne*; 4d. to Fraternity of St. Mary. (*Consist. ii.*, 630 *alias* 617.)

1484. *Wm. Hayton*; 6d. each to Fraternities of St. Mary, St. George, St. John Bapt. (*Consist. ii.*, 639 *alias* 621.)

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ST. GEORGE, IVYCHURCH.\*

This Church, which is remarkable for its clerestory, and three conterminous aisles, is of noble proportions, being 135 feet long, and 62 feet wide, and seems to have been rebuilt, in its present form, sometime during the reign of Edward III. Possibly some clue to the date of its re-erection may be gathered from the fact that, in 1364-5, William de Apuldfefeld, of Badmangore, Lynsted, gave half an acre of land here to the rector of Ivychurch (Robert de Charwelton) to enable the rector's dwelling-place to be

\* This place-name is always written Ive-church, or Yve-church in mediæval records.

enlarged.\* Another clue is supplied by the knowledge that about the reign of Henry IV, male heirs of the Capels, or de la Chapelles of Ivychurch, failed, and the heiress married Harlackenden. Consequently, a painted window, formerly in this church, which contained effigies of Sir Henry, and Sir James de la Chapelle, for whose souls the beholder was requested to pray, must have been inserted before that reign. Both these items of local history agree with the architecture of the church in suggesting that it assumed its present form late in the reign of Edward III. Great improvements in the fittings of the interior, stalls, parclose screens, and other details, were made during the fifteenth century.

There is no Chancel arch, nor any distinction between the seven bays of the arcades, which run uniformly, supported by light octagonal pillars, from the western tower to the east wall of the church. There is however, on the floor, a clear distinction made, between the Nave and the Choir, by the western return-stalls of the choir, which face eastward. Above the southern arcade also, the (blocked) clerestory windows seem to mark the same distinction. The apex of each of the four arches, between the tower and the choir return-stalls, is surmounted by a small, quatre-foiled, round window under a rather flat arch; but not so are the three arches eastward of them. Over that portion of the arcade, the clerestory has but two windows, each of two lights, and each placed above a point which stands midway between the *apices* of consecutive arches. This distinction is not made on the north side; there, we see seven round clerestory windows (similar to those on the south side) each of them placed above the apex of an arch of the arcade. The east window of the high chancel, or chancel of St. George, patron saint of England, has five unfoliated lights, under one arch, somewhat like an eastern window in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Milton, next Sittingbourne. To the space formerly occupied by the altar of St. George, or High Altar, there are three steps of ascent, still

\* *Topographer and Genealogist*, iii., 201.

remaining. The lamp, or light, which burned before this altar, or as some testators say "before the Sacrament," was frequently remembered by the parishioners when making their wills.\*

Probably the Rood, or High Cross, stood over the centre of the entrance to the Choir, between the return-stalls. The Light which burned before it was, likewise, mentioned in their wills by many of the men of Ivychurch.† The nave roof has tie-beams and king-posts. The Font has a plain octagonal bowl, on a large stem, raised on two steps.

The tall screen which separates the tower from the nave was not there in mediæval times. It is a quaint erection of the time of James II, and bears the date 1686, together with the initials of the churchwardens J. G. and R. B. The upper portion is formed of numerous small, but solid, "turned" balusters, set very closely together; the whole screen was painted white. The handsome tower, which is about 100 feet high, opens to the nave by a good arch on octagonal shafts. Its western doorway has a square label, with quatrefoils in the spandrels, and is surmounted by a window of three lights, having good tracery of somewhat uncommon character in its head. It dates probably from the end of the fourteenth century. The exterior of the tower is embattled, and has at its north-east corner an octagonal turret, which is higher than the battlements. There are two buttresses at each of the western corners of the tower, and it is ornamented by three moulded string-courses which divide it into three stages and a parapet. A clock occupies the western face of the middle stage; but in the upper stage are belfry windows, each of two lights beneath a square label. There are five bells in the tower; the number having been increased since December, 1552, when there were only four bells here. In 1455 William Warde bequeathed 40s. to the parishioners on condition that they should buy new bells, otherwise the legacy was not to be paid.

\* 1458, John Clerke left 4d. to the "Light of the Lamp;" 1463, Richard Rolff left one cow to the "Lamp burning before the High Altar;" 1472, John Newlond left 4d. to "the Lamp;" 1481, Richard Ohawndeler left 12d. to the "Light before the High Altar."

† 1459, Stephen Porter left to it 20d.; 1458, John Clerke 6d.; 1463, Thos. Wodemau, 12d.; 1484, Simon Rolff, 4d.

Within a few feet of the tower's octagonal turret, there is a second turret, round or drum-shaped, at the north-west angle of the north aisle. It leads to the roof of that aisle, which has a plain parapet with moulded capping. Between these two turrets stands the handsome west window of the north aisle; it is of three lights, with a good cusped cinquefoil in its head, and together with one of two lights (hooded inside, with corbels) in the north wall of the north chancel, in the third bay from the east, forms an interesting example of the Decorated style. The other windows in that wall are of the Perpendicular period.

On the exterior of the north aisle buttresses are placed, in positions corresponding to the pillars of the interior arcades. Between each pair of buttresses there is a window, except in the bay third from the west end, where there is a north doorway, with continuous arch mouldings. The interior of the north aisle is now used as a day school; it has been, for very many years, effectually separated from the main body of the church by a tall wooden partition. Yet its points are worthy of inspection. There is a good string-course beneath its windows; the east window is large, with five lights, of the Perpendicular period; beneath it is a stone bracket for an image. The raised platform of the mediæval altar still remains. Probably this was the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, for which the will of Richard Rolff, in 1463, directs that a new tablet (or table) should be purchased, at a cost of 5 marks. Of three Parochial Fraternities, in Ivychurch, one called the Fraternity of St. Mary\* held periodical services before this altar, and they maintained a light to burn before the image of the Virgin, which most probably stood upon the bracket in the east wall of this north aisle.† Within this Lady Chapel Richard Rolff desired to be buried, saying in his will, dated 1463, "bury me in the *Chapel of the Blessed Mary*," within the parish church of Ivychurch. As he elsewhere, in his will, provides

\* Richard Chawndeler, in 1481, left 4d. to this Fraternity of St. Mary; and John Robyn, in 1461, left 4d. to the Light of St. Mary's Fraternity.

† Robert Stuppeny, in 1471, bequeathed 6d. to the Light of St. Mary; Stephen Porter, in 1459, left 12d.; Richard Rolff, in 1463, 20d.; and David Norkyn, in 1476, 4d. to the same Light.

that a chaplain shall celebrate masses for his soul, during one year, in the *Chapel of St. Michael* here, it is probable that in the same aisle there was another altar, which was dedicated in honour of the Archangel. One of the three parochial fraternities was under St. Michael's patronage.\*

If the north chancel was the Lady Chapel, the south chancel was dedicated to St. Katherine. In 1463, Thomas Wodeman of Ivychurch, when making his will, desired to be buried within the *Chancel of St. Katherine* here. The parishioners had, among them, a Fraternity of St. Katherine, which would, no doubt, hold its periodical services within this chancel; where also the "Light of St. Katherine" would be kept burning.† In addition to such side altars as these dedicated to St. Katherine, St. Mary, and St. Michael, which were used by the three parochial fraternities, we know that there was within this church an endowed chantry wherein a chantry priest sung masses, continually, from year's end to year's end, for the soul of the founder. This chantry priest was always resident in the parish, and seems to have acted sometimes, as a substitute, for the Rector.‡

The religious customs of our mediæval ancestors, as illustrated by the various altars and lights required for the use of parochial fraternities and guilds, and by the numerous Masses for the dead, sung simultaneously in various parts of one church, explain most clearly the reasons why mediæval parish churches occupy so much space. The parish church was not merely a place in which one congregation might worship, but it was also the site of an aggregation of different side chapels, and subsidiary altars, at which various

\* John Newlond (1472) left 4d. to the Fraternity of St. Michael, and Richard Rolff (1463) 20d. to the Light of St. Michael's Fraternity; John Robyn, in 1461, left 4d. to the Light of St. Michael; Thos. Baker (1461) 6d.; Stephen Shawe (1461) 6d.; John Clerke (1458) 6d.; David Norkyn (1476) 4d.; Thos. Wodeman (1463) 12d.; Robert Stuppeny (1471) 12d.

† To the Fraternity of St. Katherine, Richard Chawndeler left 4d., by will, in 1481; and to the Light of that Fraternity Richard Rolff left 12d., in 1463. David Norkyn, in 1476, left 4d. to the Light of St. Katherine. Simon Rolff, in 1484, left 4d. to each Fraternity in this church.

‡ In 1511, at Archbishop Warham's visitation, it was represented that the chantry-priest of a Chantry endowed with lands was always resident, although the "parson" was an "outlandish man," who never came amongst us since his induction; being non-resident by license.

offices, for the dead and for the living, might be separately and simultaneously celebrated.\*

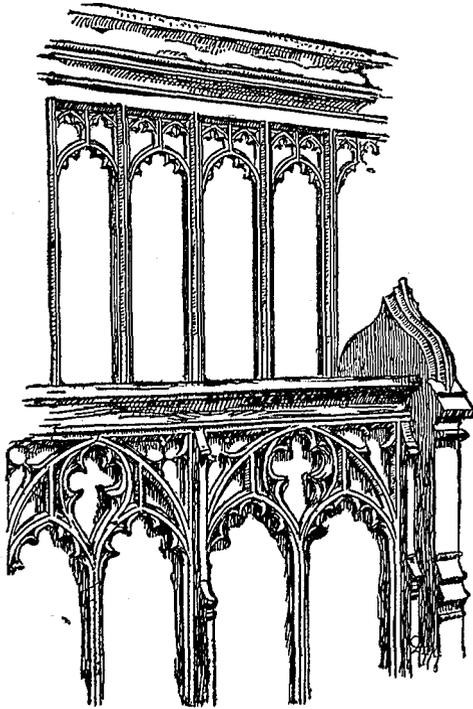
The south aisle has an altar platform at its east end, and a three-light east window, under a flat arch, containing some fragments of good painted glass. There are two windows of the Decorated period remaining, but the others are mainly of the following century, the fifteenth. In the south wall, east of the south doorway, there is a very remarkable holy-water stoup, the hollowed basin of which is sunk in the shape of a very symmetrical quatrefoil. A stone bench, against the wall, is also worthy of remark in this aisle.

The south porch, which is large, is embattled, and has corner buttresses; above it is a parvise, or upper chamber, to which access is obtained by a stair-turret in the north-west corner. To what use the upper room was devoted we cannot be sure; but, as it is lighted only by narrow slits, it may have been a strong treasure-room, rather than a dwelling-room. This church possessed valuable accessories to Divine service. The gifts, and the legacies, of parishioners caused a store of vestments and vessels to accumulate, which might well be deposited in this strong upper room. As an instance we may mention the legacy of Stephen Porter, who left 10 marks by his will, dated 1459, for the purchase of a new vestment to be used in his parish church here. In December 1552, this church possessed two silver chalices, and among its disused ornaments were a cope of tinsel cloth, nine various vestments of velvet or satin, six albes, five banner cloths, a cloth to be held over brides, a "holy cloth" of green silk, and a Lent cloth or veil; in addition to such articles of actual use in the service of the Reformed church as five surplices, two cushions, three altar cloths, five large pieces of cloth called sheets, and three towels.†

\* In 1461, Thos. Baker provided, by his will, that a Chaplain should celebrate masses for his soul, in this church, continually, for the space of six months. David Norkyn's will, in 1476, directs that a priest shall celebrate mass here for his soul during three months. Richard Rolff, in 1463, directed that three different chaplains should here celebrate for his soul; one during three years, a second during 18 months, the third during 12 months. In 1484 Simon Rolff directed that under certain eventualities 10 marks should be paid to a priest who should here celebrate mass for his soul during one year.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, IX., 274. The curate was then Thos. Seweerd; the churchwarden, Laurence Hever; and among the chief parishioners were Roger Simson, Robert Durbarne, and John Hart.

In the nave there is a flat stone to the memory of Edward Brissenden, a Jurat and a Bailiff of Romney Marsh, who died in 1717. At the foot of the stone are these remarkable words: "*For this space I have paid deer (sic). Because my friends I buried here. Joseph Stanley.*"



Screenwork, and front of stalls, Ivychurch.

### RECTORS OF IVYCHURCH.

Among the Rectors have been several men of great distinction in their day and generation. Dr. Hugh de Penebrok, who was instituted in December, 1288, by Archbishop Peckham, had not been admitted to the minor Orders of a subdeacon until the day before his institution. That a Doctor of Civil Law should be thus ordained, on purpose that he should be instituted to this sinecure rectory on the following day, testifies to his eminence in the Archbishop's favour. Another rector, Robert de Norton (1322), had been Proctor at the Court of Rome for Archbishop Reynolds. He

held the rectory of Merstham, and was also rector of Ickham, so that when admitted to the benefice of Ivychurch he made a formal protest that if there were responsibilities of litigation involved in his acceptance, he should resign it and return to Merstham. This, most probably, he did; as there was, at that period, a dispute respecting an annual pension of fifteen shillings, claimed by the Archdeacon of Canterbury, but denied by the rector of Ivychurch. In October, 1325, Walter de Kemeseye became rector, and defended the suit. Probably Robert de Norton is identical with the priest, of that name, who in 1357 was instituted, by Archbishop Islip, to the sinecure Rectory of Newchurch.

The most remarkable, of all the Rectors of Ivychurch, was Philip Morgan, who being presented to the Rectory of Aberdowry in Wales, was, under letters dimissory, ordained Deacon by Archbishop Arundel, in Maidstone Church, on the 16th of May, 1407.\* He was not permitted to waste his energies in Wales, but was almost immediately presented to the Rectory of Lyminge by Archbishop Arundel, who ordained him Priest, on the 18th of September, 1407, in Maidstone Church.† Probably he was attached to the household of that Archbishop, for we find him mentioned as being present, on the 8th of April, 1409, when Archbishop Arundel dedicated, at Canterbury, the fine ring of bells which he then presented to the Cathedral.‡ His legal abilities obtained for Philip Morgan the position of Chancellor of Normandy; and in England, on the 25th September, 1413, when Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was tried before Archbishop Arundel and sixteen other commissioners, Philip Morgan was one of them. About that time he became rector of Ivychurch. When a truce with Flanders was to be prorogued, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the purpose, on the 6th of March, 1416-7. Seven months later he vacated this benefice, and in 1419 he was promoted to the Bishopric of Worcester; from which, in 1425, he was translated to the See of Ely. He died at Hatfield in Hertfordshire, one of the residences of the Bishop of Ely, in 1437, and was buried at the Charterhouse. He was remembered in the will of Archbishop Arundel, who left to him a book entitled *Johannes in Novella in Antiquis*.

Another dignitary, who held this benefice from March 31st, 1514, to March 23rd, 1523, was John Clerke, Doctor in Decretis, Dean of Windsor, Keeper of the Rolls, and in 1523 Bishop of Bath and Wells.

\* Arundel's Register, i., 340. † Ibidem, 341<sup>a</sup>. ‡ Ibidem, i. 410<sup>b</sup>.

He was succeeded in this benefice by Dr. John Stokysley, President of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, who vacated the rectory in 1530, when he was consecrated Bishop of London.

Stokysley's successor here was Dr. Nicholas Wotton, who is well known as the first Dean of Canterbury. He was rector of Ivychurch from the 26th of October, 1530, to 1567.

In 1663, Alexander Burnett, vicar of Ivychurch, was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen.

Nicholas Battely, who wrote a history of Canterbury Cathedral, held this benefice during twenty years from 1685 to 1705. His successor in it was Dr. Elias Sydall, Dean of Canterbury, who vacated the benefice when he was consecrated Bishop of St. David's. He became afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.

#### RECTORS.

- Robert Orlaweston* (ob<sup>t</sup> 1288).
- 1288 Dec<sup>r</sup> *Hugo de Penebrok*, D.C.L. (Peckham's Reg., 39<sup>a</sup>).
- 1322-3 Feb. *Robert de Norton* (Reynolds' Reg., 32<sup>b</sup>).
- 1325 Oct. *Walter de Kemeseye* (Ibid., 140).
- 1352-3 March *William de Leghton* (Islip's Reg., 263<sup>b</sup>).
- 1361-2 March *John Bulpeys*, vice Leghton, dec<sup>d</sup> (Ibid., 296<sup>b</sup>).
- 1362 *Rob<sup>t</sup> de Charwelton* (Ibid., 269).
- Thomas Guldesheld.*
- 1404-5 March *John Bateman*, rec. of Hayes, by exch. with G. (Arundel's Reg., i., 301<sup>b</sup>).
- 1408 Oct. *Matthew Ashton*, rec. of East Lovent, by exch. with B. (Ibid., 322).
- 1412-3 March *Philip Morgan*, LL.D. (Ibid., ii., 66<sup>a</sup>).
- 1417 Oct. *Senobius Naufer*, LL.B. (Chichele's Reg., 89<sup>b</sup>).
- Peter de Monte.*
- 1441 July Mag. *Nich Risshton*, LL.B., vice Monte resigned (Ibid., 89<sup>b</sup>).
- John Boldistone* was rector in 1493. (Hist. MSS. Comm<sup>rs</sup> 5th Report, p. 548.)
- 1514 March *John Clerke*, Dec. Doc. (Warham's Reg., 353<sup>b</sup>).
- 1523-4 March *John Stokysley*, S.T.P., vice Bishop of B. & W. (Ibid., 380).
- 1530 Oct. *Nich. Wotton*, LL.D., vice Bishop of London (Ibid., 403<sup>a</sup>).

Hasted gives the following list of Rectors :

		<i>Henry Wayland</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> 1614.
		<i>John Sandford</i> , prebendary of Canterbury, ob <sup>t</sup> 1629, Sept. 24.
1629		<i>Thomas Jackson</i> , preb <sup>y</sup> of Canterbury, ob <sup>t</sup> 1646, November.
1647		<i>John Banks</i> .
		. . . . <i>Osmanton</i> .
1662		<i>Alex. Burnett</i> (bishop of Aberdeen, 1663).
1663		<i>Robert Boys</i> .
1666		<i>Edward Ladbroke</i> , ob <sup>t</sup> 1676.
1676		<i>Obadiah Brookesbye</i> .
1685		<i>Nicholas Battely</i> , vicar of Bekesborne, ob <sup>t</sup> 1705.
1705		<i>Elias Sydall</i> (bishop of St. David's, 1731).
1731		<i>George Jordan</i> , ob. 1754, Oct. 26, Chancellor of Chichester.
1754	Nov.	<i>Henry Heaton</i> , vicar of Boughton Blean, and prebendary of Ely, ob <sup>t</sup> 1777.
1777	Nov.	<i>Bladen Downing</i> , vicar of Waldershare ; resigned 1789.
1789		<i>Anthony Hammond</i> , rector of Knolton ; also vicar of Brenset.

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### ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, NEWCHURCH.

There is no trace of Norman work to be found in this church, although Newchurch is mentioned in Domesday Book, as the name of a Hundred. It would seem either that the original church, from which this place obtained its name, must have been pulled down, or that, in the process of enlarging it, all traces of early work have disappeared.

The dedication of the church, to St. Peter and St. Paul, is alluded to in the ornamentation of the font and of the west doorway. The keys and sword, symbols of those Apostles, appear upon two of the font's eight fluted sides. The font's stem is buttressed and stands upon steps. The