

THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE
FAMILY OF NEWDEGATE, SO LONG AS
THEY REMAINED CONNECTED WITH
SURREY.

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ON this occasion of our visit to the parish of Newdegate, I have undertaken to offer to the Society some account of the ancient family which derived its name from this place, and which in the course of centuries has produced several persons of considerable distinction.

It has not been altogether a Surrey family, having arrived at greater importance in its junior branches, which have been seated at Harefield, in Middlesex, and Arbury, in Warwickshire; but it was not until the reign of Charles I. that it finally lost its connection with this spot.

From the year 1677 until 1806 the Warwickshire family enjoyed the dignity of a Baronet, and consequently its genealogy will be found in the larger baronetages, but certainly stated with great inaccuracy in regard to the earlier generations; and, although Mr. Bray has give a pedigree in his "History of Surrey,"¹ it is by no means satisfactory. Our county historian, however, is not a party to the much more censurable because fictitious account, which will be found pre-facing the genealogy of the Newdigates in the current

¹ Vol. ii. p. 173.

edition of Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry." The passages to which I allude are these:—

This family possessed, from time immemorial to the beginning of the reign of Charles I., the manor and lands of Newdegate, co. Surrey; and, from many ancient records, it appears that the name was written variously, Niwudegate, Niwodegate, Newedigate, Niudegate, Neudegate, originally perhaps from Saxony, and of the city of Nieuweide, upon the Rhine. The intermarriages of the family before that of Malmaims are set forth in an illuminated pedigree, first taken by Henry Lillie, Rouge Croix, 1610; by Sir William Dugdale, Garter King of Arms, 1684; and lastly by Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, 1691, with the arms emblazoned thus; Newdegate and Warren, Newdegate and Pugeys, Newdegate and Mountfitchet, Newdegate and Roan, Newdegate and Sudeley, Newdegate and Ashburnham, Newdegate and Wintershall, Newdegate and Clare, Newdegate and Chenduit, Newdegate and Malmaims, from which a regular descent commences for twenty-two generations.

I view these passages of the last edition of the "History of the Landed Gentry." with the greater regret, because I find they are introduced therein for the first time, not having appeared in previous editions; whilst, generally speaking, there has been a judicious retrenchment of many offensive redundancies which formerly impaired the value of Sir Bernard Burke's very laborious and useful compilation.

The errors and absurdities now prefixed to the pedigree of Newdegate are manifold. In the first place it is an error to say that the family possessed from time immemorial the *manor* of Newdegate; that, as we shall presently see, was not the fact.

Next, on the heels of that misstatement, comes the absurd suggestion that, instead of taking their name from this spot, they brought it hither from the city of Nieuwied, on the Rhine. I need not stop to combat this.

But then follows a string of what are called intermarriages with distinguished or high-sounding names, as set forth in an illuminated pedigree made by Henry Lillie, Rouge Croix, and recognized by other more eminent professional names of the 17th century; whereby, during ten generations, the Newdegates are alleged to have taken wives from the families of Warren,

Pugeys, Mountfitchet, Roan, Sudeley, Ashburnham, Wintershull, Clare, Chenduit, and Malmain; every item of which, except the last, I have no hesitation in denouncing as mere fabrication, the fabulous concoction of a period when the professional heralds condescended to make lying genealogies, and thus brought upon themselves and their science that disrepute and that contempt from which it has never entirely recovered, although in honest and sagacious hands it is one of the most efficient handmaids of history, and may properly and reasonably be regarded, as it was of old, one of the most becoming studies of every true Gentleman.

There is still one further allegation in Burke demanding some remark. Its precise meaning I do not exactly comprehend, but it states in so many words that subsequently to the ten grand intermarriages that have been recapitulated, "a regular descent commences for twenty-two generations." Now, these twenty-two generations, in addition to the ten, can scarcely be all in Master Lillie's illuminated pedigree; but even if the meaning is that they bring down the family to the present day, such an assertion rather overshoots its mark, for a total of thirty-two generations would carry us back from the present time for ten centuries and a half, that is, to about the year of our Lord 800, a period somewhat too early for the Norman names of Warren, Pugeys, Mountfitchet, and the rest.¹

¹ The Newdegates have adopted the following quarterings:—2. Malmain; 3. Echingham; 4. Swanland; 5. Bachworth; 6. Samford; 7. de Leyre; 8. Rokesley; 9. Knolles; 10. Young; 11. Neville of Raby; 12. Neville (ancient); 13. Bulmer; 14. Inglebert; 15. Mablethorpe; 16. Hilton; 17. Burden; 18. Cresacre; and 19. Cradock: as displayed in a brass plate on the monument of Anthony Newdegate, auditor of the Court of Surveyors (ob. 1568), in Hawnes church, co. Bedford; but where numbers 7, 10, 13, and 15 have been scratched through, as if incorrect. (See these quarterings described particularly in *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.*, vol. iii. p. 402.) At Harefield, co. Middlesex, on the monument of Sir John Newdegate (ob. 1610), the quarterings are—2. Malmain; 3. Swanland; 4. Bachesworth; 5. Echingham; 6. Knolles; 7. Neville; 8. Hilton; 9. Cave. Whilst on that of John Newdegate, Esq., his son and heir (ob. 1642), there were twenty quarterings, thus marshalled:—1. Newdegate; 2. Malmain; 3. Echingham; 4. Swan-

I have been surprised to find that Bray, in his pedigree of Newdegate, ignores not merely that contained in the baronetages, but two others, which may claim to be of some authority; viz., 1. that which was inserted in the *Heralds' "Visitation of Surrey in 1623;"*¹ and 2. that printed in the "*History of Surrey*" of his predecessor Aubrey;² to each of which I shall have some regard in the ensuing observations. Bray's pedigree is professedly from ancient charters, but, being destitute of dates, and unaccompanied by the evidence upon which it was founded, is of less value than it might have been.³ All these three pedigrees present great variations, showing that the descent of the family is really by no means clearly ascertained.

The first point that may be at once determined is, that all the Newdegates have derived their name from this place, for the local name does not occur elsewhere. Nor is this place itself named in the Domesday Survey, when it is supposed to have formed part of the great manor of Churchfelle, subsequently called Reigate.⁴ The earliest documents in which the name occurs are charters relating to the advowson of the church or chapel, for a

land; 5. Bachesworth; 6. Samford; 7. Rokesley; 8. Knolles; 9. Neville of Raby; 10. Neville (ancient); 11. Bulmer; 12. Inglebert; 13. Hilton; 14. Burden; 15. Cresacre; 16. Cradock; 17. Cave; 18. Bromflete; 19. Genell; 20. Cliffe. (Lysons, *Middlesex Parishes*, 1800, pp. 113-4.)

In the *Surrey Visitation*, *Harl. MS.* 5830, the quarterings are—1. and 12. Newdegate; 2. Malmains; 3. Echingham; 4. Swanland; 5. Bachesworth; 6. Samford; 7. de Leyre; 8. Knolles; 9. Neville of Raby; 10. Neville (ancient); 11. Inglebert. Crest, a fleur-de-lis.

¹ *Harl. MS.* 5830, fol. 786 (51 b).

² Aubrey derives his pedigree from one begun by Henry Lillie, Rouge Croix, in 1610, carried on by Sir William Dugdale, and finished by Gregory King, down to the year 1691, in the possession of Sir Richard Newdigate, of Harefield, Bart.

³ It is given with the admission that "the early deeds do not explain the descents so clearly as to ascertain them with certainty, though they show the family possessed of land at their several dates."

⁴ The Domesday manor of Cherchefelle is supposed to have included the present parishes of Leigh, Newdegate, Charlwood, Horley, and Burstow, none of which are separately mentioned, nor reducible to any other article.—Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 272.

“chapel” it is designated in the reign of Henry I.,¹ which shows the comparatively late formation of the parish. It was a chapel built in the Weald, like that of the adjoining parochial district, which still retains its pristine name of Capel.

Our county historians describe three manors in this parish,—those of Newdegate, Cudworth, and Weeklands, besides the estate of Mershland or Mereland, belonging to Trinity College in Cambridge, which also is termed a manor in the Inquisition of 1576, hereafter cited.

The principal manor is presumed to have belonged to the early Earls of Warren, because the chapel or church of Newdegate was given by Earl Hamelin, in the reign of Henry I., to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. Subsequently, in 21 Edw. I., John de Montfort had a grant of free warren here; and the descent of the manor is traced in that family and in that of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, until it devolved to the Nevilles, Lord Abergavenny.

The first Newdegates were evidently the tenants of these superior lords. There is no doubt that the family of Newdigate, which was advanced to a Baronetcy in 1677, being then seated at Arbury, in Warwickshire, was descended from the old residents of this spot, because many ancient deeds relating to this parish and neighbourhood were handed down in the archives at Arbury, and their substance communicated by Sir Richard Newdigate, who died in 1727, to Wotton, the author of the Baronetage published in 1741, and printed in his vol. iv. p. 618.²

Some of these documents are earlier than the period when it became usual to append dates to charters; and one of them shows the wife of a certain Richard Newdegate to have been Alice daughter of Walter of Horley³ (a neighbouring parish), for all the land which Walter of Horley had given the said Richard with Alice his

¹ See the charter of Hamelin Earl Warren, printed in Major Heales' paper, *post*, p. 270.

² See the abstract of them in the Appendix in this paper hereafter.

³ Misprinted Horsea in Bray's Pedigree of Newdegate, vol. ii. p. 173.

daughter, in free marriage, was confirmed by William de Longo Ponte, that is, Longbridge, in the parish of Horley.¹

A charter of the reign of Henry III. is from Mabilia de la Bere, of Newdegate, who, in her free widowhood, confirms to John Newdegate two fields in Newdegate, called Southheye and Northheye, which he had bought of Norman de la Bere her husband. Now, this apparently grand name of De la Bere is, I believe, purely local; for, in another of these charters, Gilbert Wytecrofte, of Charlewode, grants to William Newdegate all his land called the Berland, in the parish of Newdegate.

Again, in the reign of Edward III., John de Montfort, then Lord of the Manor of Newdegate, leases all his wood in Berland, in the parish of Newdegate, to William Newdegate, for two years from the Feast of Easter, together with free ingress and egress, for the sum of £20 sterling.

The meaning of *la Bere* is probably derived from those places which are termed *beru* in the Anglo-Saxon Charters,² where there was abundant food for the swine, which formed the chief live-stock of the early inhabitants of forest countries.³

Another of the same ancient documents is interesting, as furnishing the original name of an estate, which is now the site of one of the most beautiful residences in

¹ There was a family which took its name from this place. In 1304 John atte Longebrugge, son of John atte Longebrugge, is party to a grant of 16d. rent, arising from the capital messuage of William de Enggelonde, near the church at Horley: dated at Cherlode (*i. e.* Charlwood), on Sunday next after the feast of the Apostles Philip and James, 23 Edw. I.—Deed in the possession of Thomas Hart, Esq., of Dorking, 1873.

² See *Anglo-Saxon Names*, by Leo, edited by Williams, p. 103; Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, vol. iii.

³ Bere is a well-known old term for barley; but barley was not suited to the soil of this country. Aubrey remarks: "The Weald or Wyld hereabouts bears excellent oats. In one year I observed them five or six feet high, and of this commodity the tenants chiefly make their rents; but this soil bears barley ill, as not agreeing with it. *Dacus sylvestris* [*i. e.* *Daucus sylvestris*, or the wild carrot] grows very plentifully hereabouts and in Kent, and is frequently infused in their ale."—*History of Surrey*, under "Newdigate," vol. iv. p. 268.

this vicinity. In the 17th of Edward I. Thomas de la Lynde assigns William Newdegate and others to sell a hundred loads of timber in his wood of Lynde. This family was of knightly degree in the reign of Edward II., when Sir Walter de la Linde bore for arms, Argent, a cross engrailed gules.

Now, although this is not the only instance of the word Lynde as the name of a locality, and though it enters into the composition of several more, such as the town of Lyndhurst, in Hampshire, and the less distant parish of Lindfield, in Sussex, I am sorry to say I cannot speak satisfactorily of its meaning. Mr. Lower, in his "History of Sussex," suggests that the name of Lindfield is derived from the linden or lime-tree; but with that etymology I do not at all agree. *La Lynde* was evidently descriptive of the land itself, and the name still exists here under the form of Lyne, dropping the d. Lyne, which is chiefly in this parish and partly in that of Capel, was purchased in 1799 by the late James Shudi Broadwood, Esq., who served as Sheriff of Surrey in 1835, and erected the present handsome mansion, or which a view is given in Brayley's "History of Surrey." The modern stained glass in that window (one of the windows of Newdegate Church) represents the armorial bearings of the Broadwood family. But to return to the Newdegates.

Gradually these resident occupiers of the Wealdan Forest became men of opulence and importance, and the reign of Edward III. may be assigned as the date of their first emerging into distinction. It is remarkable and significant that before that period the name of Newdegate does not occur in any ancient roll of arms. When the coat of De la Lynde is recorded in the reign of Edward II., there is no coat recorded for Newdegate. In the year 1328 the seal of William de Nywdegate is not armorial, but its device is one appropriate to this oak-covered district, being, apparently, a cross composed of four acorns.



All the grand alliances attributed to this family in Lillie's pedigree are quite visionary until we come to the last name—that of Malmains. This was the alliance which at length raised these denizens of the Weald into the rank of nobility.

Nicholas de Malesmaines¹ was lord of the neighbouring manor of Ockley, and at his death, in 33 Edw. III., he left five daughters his coheirs—Beatrix, married to Sir Otho de Grandison; Petronilla, to Sir Thomas de St. Omer; ² Catharine, to Sir Henry de Newdegate; Elizabeth and Joan, unmarried.

Now, Otho de Grandison, who married one of these coheirs of Malmains, was younger brother to Peter de Grandison, a Baron of Parliament in the reign of Edward III., and to John de Grandison, Bishop of Exeter; and he was father of Sir Thomas de Grandison,³ whose name occupies the fiftieth place in the roll of the Knights of the Garter. Thus the Newdegates, in the reign of Edward III., became allied to many persons of high distinction.

From this marriage the Newdegates acquired certain lands at Ockley, where John de Newdegate presented to the church in 1386, and Amicia de Newdegate in 1407.

In 1360 (34 Edw. III.) William de Newdegate was one of the two men of substance who were returned to Parliament as Knights for Surrey, his colleague being Nicholas Carreu. This was a period when parliaments

¹ Nicholas was a Christian name of earlier date in the Norman race of Males-ès-mains. (See Stapleton's *Rolls of the Norman Exchequer*, vol. ii. pp. xlvii *et seq.*) In the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II. there occurs, under the county of Kent, "Sire Nicholas Malemeins de argent a une bende engrèle de pourpre." In the Roll temp. Edw. III. (edit. Nicolas), p. 35, we find, in sequence, "Malemaynes port d'argent a une bend engrele de purple. Monsire Roigate d'argent a une bend engrele d'asur." "Monsire Roigate" must surely have been a knight taking his name from the neighbouring castle of Reygate?

² Misstated as "St. Maur" in Manning and Bray, vol. ii. p. 162. Even this genuine alliance of Newdigate and Malmains is perverted from the truth in the Baronetages, as it is put up into the reign of Edward I.

³ A memoir of Sir Thomas Grandison will be found in Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, p. 176.

were annual, and it was not customary, at least in this county, to return the same persons to successive parliaments. William de Newdegate was again knight of the shire in 37 Edw. III., with Gilbert de Ledrede, *i. e.* Letherhed; in 46 Edw. III. with William de Cobeham; and in 50 Edw. III. with Robert de Loxele.¹ He does not appear to have been actually of knightly rank. In 42 Edw. III. (1368) he was appointed by patent, together with John Lovekin, William Tauke, and others, to repair the walls of the river Thames, from Danyel's Wall, in Surrey, to Reddisbourne, in Kent. In 45 Edw. III. he served as Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex; and this was the only time that Surrey had a sheriff of this name. In 47 Edw. III. (1373) he was appointed steward of the royal manor of Bansted in this county, during the king's pleasure, at the accustomed fee:—

De Senescallo Manerii de Banstede constituto. Rex dilecto sibi Willielmo de Neudegate salutem. Sciatis quod assignavimus et constituimus vos Senescallum nostrum Manerii nostri de Banstede ad curias nostras ejusdem Manerii prout moris est tenendum quamdiu nobis placuerit, percipiendo in officio illo feodum consuetum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod circa premissa diligenter intendatis et ea faciatis et exequamini in forma predicta. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium primo die Augusti. *Per ipsum Regem.* (Rot. Pat. 47 Edw. III., pars 2, m. 30.)

In the 10th of Richard II. (1386–7) John de Newdegate served as one of the knights of the shire.

Now, as I have stated already, the pedigree of the family has, in its early generations, been by no means clearly made out in any of the successive attempts already recounted; but we have some information furnished towards it in a charter, by which, in the 27th Edw. III., John de Newdegate gave to Thomas, his youngest son, for life, a tenement named Hallond, the remainder to his second son John, for life; the remainder to William, his eldest son, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

It is assumed in the "Baronetage," rather than proved, that the subsequent Newdegates of this place descended from William, the eldest of these three brothers, and the

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. lv.

Newdegates of Middlesex and Warwickshire from John, the second brother. This Sir John Newdegate, it is asserted, served in the wars of France under Edward III.; received the honour of knighthood, and had a fleur-de-lis given him for his crest. For the accuracy of these romantic statements I will not answer; it is, however, more certain that he established the family at Harefield, in Middlesex, having married Joanna, sister and co-heiress of William de Swanland, of that place, whose arms were Gules, three swans argent, and his crest a swan, collared and chained.

In the Abstracts of Wills which are appended to this memoir it will be seen that in several respects the Newdegates of Harefield maintained their relationship towards the county of Surrey; and from some cause, not readily explained, John Newdegate, Esq., in the fourth generation of the lords of Harefield, was buried in the church of Merstham. Of his having any connection with that parish, nothing is stated by our county historians; and this circumstance of his burial there suggests the possibility that he may have died on a journey, when riding either to or from a visit to his cousins at Newdegate. The inscription¹ on his grave-stone is:

*Hic iacet Johes Newdegate Armiger nup dñs de Harefeld in Com̄ Midd
q̄ obiit XXI^o die mens̄) Februarii A^o dñi M^o CCCC
LXXXVIII 7 a^o regni reḡ) Henr̄) VII. XIII cui aie
ppiciet̄ de.*

Above is a shield of Newdegate, and one of Swanland, the family from which Harefield was inherited.

It is noteworthy that the date of his death is deficient in the family pedigree in the "Baronetage." His mother, the wife of William Newdegate of Harefield, was a Surrey woman, the daughter of John Bowet, Esq.; she died in 1444, and was buried at Harefield. His own wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Young, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and by her he was

¹ Imperfectly printed in Manning and Bray, ii. 262: "Shield of arms gone." The shields may have been concealed from view, but they are not "gone."

father of John Newdegate, who was made a serjeant-at-law in 2 Hen. VIII., and materially advanced the fortunes of the family. He eventually became King's Serjeant; and there is a sepulchral brass at Harefield representing him in his official costume, accompanied by his wife, who was a Neville, of Sutton, in Lincolnshire. Their children were memorable, in that age of trial, for their attachment to the ancient faith; for two of his sons were knights hospitallers of St. John; another, a Carthusian monk, suffered capital punishment for his opposition to the King's supremacy; one daughter was a nun at Syon, another at Holywell in Middlesex, and a third was Jane, wife of Sir Robert Dormer, the grandmother of Robert first Lord Dormer, and of Jane, Duchess of Feria, one of the favourite attendants of Queen Mary.

In the next generation the younger sons were also remarkable. George became a monk at Chertsey; but Anthony, having probably embraced contrary religious views, was one of the auditors of the court erected by King Henry VIII. for surveying the lands acquired by the King from the monasteries and by his numerous exchanges throughout the country; and this Anthony founded a family at Hawnes, in Bedfordshire; whilst Francis Newdigate, another brother, having been one of the gentlemen ushers of the household of the Protector Somerset, subsequently married the Duchess dowager, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope.¹

John, the eldest brother of this generation, in 1585 exchanged the manor of Harefield for that of Arbury, in Warwickshire, where a fair mansion had recently been erected, on the site of a religious house, by Sir Edmond Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. After this, the principal seat of the Newdegates was at Arbury, which still remains in the name; but Harefield was also re-acquired, by purchase, by Sir Richard Newdigate, a

¹ See his epitaph (ob. 1568) at Hawnes, in *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.*, iii. 86; but for "Anthonius Newdegate, *Arm.*, supervisorū terrarū quondam regis Henrici Octavi dum steterit Auditorum unius," should be read "Curie Supervisorū," &c.

serjeant-at-law, who had honestly and independently served during the Protectorate, first as a Justice of the Common Bench, and subsequently as Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, and in 1677 was created a Baronet by King Charles II. After this, the alliances of the family were of the first distinction, and are accurately recited in the "Baronetage." They have a fine series of monuments at Harefield, of one of which, a reclining figure of Mary Lady Newdigate, by Grinling Gibbons, there is an engraving in Lysons' "Middlesex Parishes." Her husband, Sir Richard Newdigate, the second Baronet, was member for Warwickshire in the reign of Charles II. The fifth Baronet, Sir Roger Newdigate, after having been knight of the shire for Middlesex, sat for thirty years as one of the burgesses for the University of Oxford, and has left his name to be perpetually remembered there as the founder of the Newdigate prize poem. Sir Roger died in 1806, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, when the baronetcy expired, and the family, so far as I am aware, became entirely extinct in the male line. Francis, a younger son of the second Baronet, had a son, Francis, who died without issue, and a daughter, Millicent, married to William Parker, Esq., of Salford Prior's, in Warwickshire; and her son, Francis Parker, of Kirk Hallam, in Derbyshire, assumed the name and arms of Newdigate, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Francis Newdigate, Esq. The name had now for some generations been usually spelt Newdigate; but old Sir Roger was very desirous to restore the ancient orthography Newdegate; therefore, when he left directions that the name should be assumed by another of his cousins of the Parker family, care was taken that that spelling should be adopted.

It was the present member for North Warwickshire's father, Charles Newdigate Parker, Esq., who took the name and arms of Newdegate only, instead of Parker; but both he and his present son have borne also the baptismal name of Newdigate, and therefore it is that their names appear as Charles Newdigate Newdegate. The family of Kirk Hallam, on the contrary, now resident at

Byrkley Lodge, near Burton-on-Trent, in Staffordshire, keep to the spelling of the last century, Newdigate.

Before we return to the main line of the family at Newdegate, it may here be noticed that a member of the Harefield family was for some time resident in Surrey, in possession of the manor of Little Ashted. It was an estate which had belonged to Merton Abbey, and was granted by Queen Mary to Anne, Duchess of Somerset. In the year 1578 the name of Robert Newdegate occurs as receiving (with Arthur Fountain) a grant, or lease, of Little Ashted from the Crown,¹ and immediately conveying it to his brother Francis, the Duchess's husband. Subsequently Henry Newdegate, Esq., was lord of this manor, a great-nephew of Francis and Robert, and a younger son of John Newdegate, Esq., of Arbury, co. Warwick, by his second wife, Mary Smyth.² His monument, still remaining at Little Ashted, records him to have maintained great hospitality there. Possibly his housekeeping embarrassed him; for, many years before his death, it is said in 1603, he suffered a recovery, and, with John Newdegate, his brother, conveyed this estate to George Cole, Esq., of Petersham.³ His epitaph⁴ is as follows, on "a reddish marble tablet," bearing the arms of Newdigate, with a crescent for difference:—

HENRICI NEWDIGATE Arm. quondam hujus Manerii Dom. Filii

¹ In 20 Eliz., Robert Newdigate, of Hawnes, co. Bedford, Esq., and Arthur Fountayne, of Salle, co. Norfolk, gentleman, were joint grantees of the lordship or manor of Paris Garden, in the parish of Christ Church, Southwark. (See Manning and Bray, iii. 531.)

² *Visitation of Warwickshire*, 1682. This John Newdegate (the father) dying in London, was buried away from home, and his death is consequently unrecorded in the *Baronetage*. It has appeared in a recent work: "John Nidigate, esquire, of Arburie, co. Warwick, buried 26 Feb. 1591." (Milbourn's *History of St. Mildred's in the Poultry*, p. 34.) The *Baronetage* places his birth in 1541.

³ Manning and Bray, ii. 630 (and Aubrey's *Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 247).

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 633. An imperfect copy of this epitaph is given in Wotton's *Baronetage*, 1741, iv. 622, but the place of its existence is left a blank. It is there stated that this Henry "seated himself at Hampton, in com. Middlesex." Not improbably Hampton is an error for Ashted. Lysons mentions no Newdegate under Hampton.

secundo geniti Johannis Newdigate de Harfeild in com. Mid. armig. et fratris Johannis Newdigate de Arbury in com. Warw. Militis. Qui quidem Henricus magnam Hospitalitatem tenuit, sed (Mariam Haselrig viduam mœstissimam relinquens,) Improbris ob. An. Ætatis suæ 48. Et hic sepultus fuit 16^o Maij 1629.

It was not until 1635 that a commission issued for administration to his effects.¹

From the pedigree of Poyntz it would seem that, anterior to the Newdegates of whom we have now been speaking, there were heiresses of a certain Thomas Newdegate, one of whom² was married to William Poyntz, of Reigate, (son of John Poyntz and Catherine, daughter of Sir Matthew Browne, of Betchworth), and was grandmother of Newdegate Poyntz (A.D. 1643), from whom the distinguished family of Poyntz, of Midgeham, co. Berks, and Cowdrey, co. Sussex, have descended. Newdegate Poyntz married Sarah, daughter of Newdegate Foxley, of Harringworth, co. Northampton. (*Ibid.*, p. 286.)

The history of the main line of this family, which continued at Newdegate for two centuries after the alleged separation of the more eminent junior branch in the reign of Edward III., is not distinguished by many remarkable or interesting circumstances. Still it is a part of the history of this place and district, and on that account claims to be traced and recorded. The Newdegates of Newdegate produced no more sheriffs, no more members of parliament, nor did they make any important marriages. None of them were knights. The head of the family, who made his will in 1516, styles himself only as gentleman.

The inquisition³ taken upon the death of Thomas

¹ Henry Newdegate, late of Ashted, co. Surrey, gentleman. Commission to Thomas Hunt, of Gray's Inn, issued last day of July, 1635.—*Surrey Administrations*, H.M. Court of Prob., 114 b.

² "Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Newdigate, of Newdegate, co. Surrey."—Dallaway's *Rape of Chichester*, p. 285.

³ I have to acknowledge my obligation to the Rev. T. R. O'flahertie, Vicar of Capel, for the use of a copy of this inquisition. It is extant both in the Escheator's Inquisitions for Surrey and Sussex, 18 Eliz.; and in the Chancery Inquisitions, 19 Eliz.

Nudigate, Esq., of Nudigate, in the 18th Eliz. (1576), is a document of much importance, not only for its description of the property of the family at that period, but also for some remarkable circumstances in relation to the family itself. It shows that the deceased had been seized in his demesne as of fee, of—

1. The site of the manor of Nudigate, 200 acres of land, pasture, and wood adjoining, with their appurtenances in Nudigate and Charlewood, the particulars of which are thus described:—

A messuage, 60 acr. of land, meadow and pasture called Beare lande ; a water mill ; a cottage with a garden called Pollarde garden ; 64 acr. of land, pasture and meadow called Southland and Marles ; 24 acr. of pasture and arable land called Strideland ; 7 acr. called Kymers meadowe ; and 3 acr. called Hales,—all in Nudigate.

A messuage 8 acr. of meadow and pasture called Nudigate's Croftes ; 60 acr. of land, meadow and pasture called Woodeland,—in Charlewood.

Eight acres of land in Rowspere, co. Sussex, in the occupation of Robert Mathewe.

Also, in reversion, after the death of Pernell Messe of Blakeslye, co. Northampton, these other parcels of land in Nudigate : 34 acres of meadow and pasture called Clarkes land ; 35 acr. of land, meadow, pasture, and wood, called Borley land ; 8 acr. of pasture and wood called Bachelers ; and 16s. 2d. of rent.¹

All these premises constituted the manor of Nudigate, which was held of Sir Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny, as of his manor of East Betchworth, in free socage ; viz., by the rent of 3s. a year and fealty for all services ; and it was worth per annum twenty marks, or £13. 6s. 8d.

2. A messuage, 50 acres of land, meadow and pasture, in Nudigate, called Rolfe and Henmer, held of the master

¹ These are described in the will as “all my quit and fre rentes issuing out of certain parcelles of lande lyinge in Nudigate, Horleye, and Rowspere ; viz. out of Haselhurst, Horley, xvjd. ; out of Fowles vijd. ; out of Mr. Lighes, South lande, iijs. ; out of Little Gilden, xjd. ; out of the Horsey lande, ijs. ; out of Pytters, xiiijd. ; out of Dennerst, xijd. ; out of Gottwycke house and a croft lying thereto, xijd. ; out of Moses howse garden and gates viijd. ; and out of a certain land lying by Horlye mylle ijs. vid.” To these was added a tenement standing in Horsham town with two gardens and a yerde, value not stated.

and scholars of Trinity College in Cambridge, as of their manor of Marlande, in free socage; rent 7*s.* 6*d.*; annual value 36*s.*

3. A messuage, 33 acres of land, meadow and pasture, &c., in Nudigate, called Cockman's. (The tenure and value of this is not afterwards stated, it being, as will be seen, already settled on Walter Newdigate.)

4. The reversion, after the death of Parnell Massey, of a messuage, 80 acres of pasture, meadow, and wood, called Seman's and Ralford, in Capell; held of Thomas Borde and Edward Willet, as of their manor of Grenes, in free socage; rent 16*d.*; annual value 20*s.*

5. The reversion, after the death of Parnell Massey, of 20 acres of land, pasture and wood, called the Hurst, in Capell; held of Philip Earl of Surrey, Henry Earl of Derby, and Sir Henry Neville knight, Lord Abergavenny, as of their manor of Dorking, in free socage; rent 6*d.*; annual value 6*s.* 8*d.*

6. The reversion, after the death of Parnell Massey, of 20 acres of land and pasture, called Deane-land, in Nudigate, held of Nicholas Bowet as of his manor of Cudworth, in free socage; rent 5*s.*; annual value 10*s.*

On the 19th January, 1576 (within six weeks of his death) the deceased had granted a deed of feoffment of all his lands; and on the 20th February he had made his last will and testament, both of which documents are recited at length in the Inquisition.

By the former he vested in Henry Michell and John Fuller, of Rowspere, yeomen, his manor of Nudigate, and all other his lands, &c., in Nudigate, Charlewood, Capell, and Ruspere, making Henry Stanton, of Capell, yeoman, his attorney, to give them possession; and by a schedule annexed the uses were declared to be—1. to stand seized of the messuage called Cockman's to the use of Walter Nudigate his son, and the heirs of his body, and for lack of such heirs to the use of Agnes Eyer and Venyshe Newdigate, daughters of the said Thomas; 2. to stand seized of the manor, mill, and residue of all other the messuages, &c., to the use of the said Thomas during his natural life, and after his decease

to the only use of Agnes, his wife, during her life, and then to his son or daughters, as in the preceding clause.

By his will¹ he left to his wife, together with these estates, permission "to fell and take sufficient tyMBER for the necessary buylding, repayring, and supporting of the said howses as occasion serves, and lykewise sufficient hedge-boote, fyre-boote, plough-boote, and waine-boote for her own occupying and spending there," without wilful waste, &c.; also "the howse which I nowe dwelle in called Nudigate Place," with these "standeres and storryers," which she was to leave standing and remaining at her death; viz. "two greate long spittes; three tables in the hall, with three formes; all the sealings in the howse; and all the portalls, glasse, and glasse windows, and all the benches within the same howse beinge and to the same howse belonginge; and one joyned bedsted with all things therunto belonginge as yt now standeth in the chamber at the lower ende of the hall, and also one other joyned bedsted, now standing in the Old Parlor."

The next clause of the will is especially remarkable. It is "that Thomas my sonne shall have allowed him of my sonne Walter his chamber, his meate, drinke, and apparell resonable and sufficient, and fortie shillings yerelye, to be paid him quarterlie;" or if he should refuse that provision, then ten pounds yearly. Either payment was secured upon the testator's lands in Nudigate called Sowthelande and Marles; but no reason whatever is assigned for this treatment of his elder son, who, by the deed of feoffment and by the will, was thus disinherited.

The jurors, notwithstanding, returned, in due course of law, that Thomas Nudigate was the son and heir of the deceased Thomas, whose death occurred on the 7th March, and that he was of the age of thirty years and more. The inquisition was taken at Guldeford on the 7th December in the same year, the names of the jurors being—William Seygare, Richard Smithe, John Love-

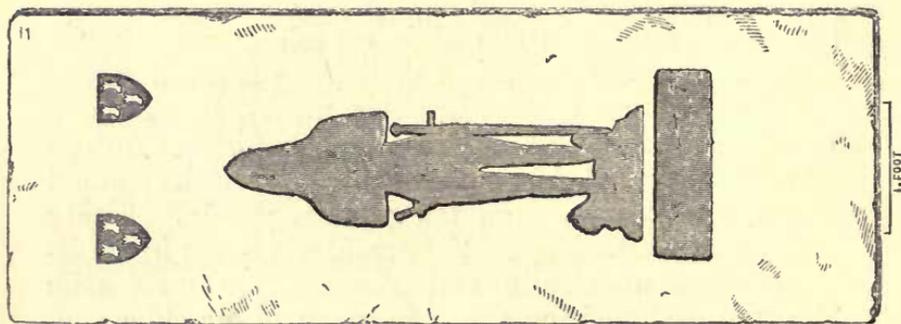
¹ Of the will a fuller abstract will be found hereafter, p. 263.

land, John Russell, Henry Clyfton, Thomas Coxe, William Underwood, Robert Seigare, Nicholas Gadd, Henry Butt, Richard Jellye, John Bexe, John Waltham, Thomas Farley of Wonershe, Thomas Allen, and Thomas Crosse.

We are here presented with an evident case of disinherittance, but its reason is left to conjecture. The probability appears to be that Thomas, the eldest son, was afflicted with imbecility.

Walter Newdegate appears as the head of the family in 1588, when he contributed £25 towards the defence of the country from the threatened invasion of the Spanish Armada, and he was buried at Newdegate on the 10th of August, 1590. It was probably the disinherited brother who was buried on the 22nd November, 1611, as "Thomas Newdegate, senior, gentleman."

"Thomas Newdegate, Esquire," who was buried February 24th, 1611-12, was probably the son and heir of Walter.

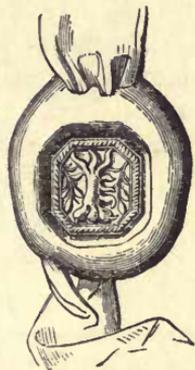


A gravestone, now lying in the very centre of Newdegate Church, despoiled of a brass, which represented the deceased in armour, probably marks the grave of William de Newdegate, often knight of the shire, and subsequently sheriff, who died about the year 1400. It still retains two shields of arms, which are not very readily deciphered, for their surface is not of ordinary brass or laton, but they have been run in with lead, and were no doubt formerly enamelled or painted, to represent the armorial coat of Newdegate, which is usually blazoned

as Gules, three lion's jambs erased argent.¹ Both shields are alike, without any impalement.

The armorial coat, which is in the opposite window,² is probably of still earlier date. It has been turned inside out, and the lion's legs face the sinister instead of the dexter side. The border in which it is set is of very beautiful design, though now in some degree mutilated. The canopies above are of later date, and evidently coeval with the window itself, which may be placed at about the commencement of the sixteenth century. Therefore we may presume that the arms of the Newdegates have been preserved from an earlier window, and possibly removed from another part of the church.³

I may here remark that I have not met with any other example of the arms of the earlier Newdegates than that gravestone and that window. No ancient seal bearing their arms has been discovered; but the seal of John Newdegate, in 1424, presents the device of a single paw, and whether really



¹ Manning and Bray.

² See engraving at p. 233 of this volume.

³ The *Heralds' Visitation* of 1623 gives the following account of the armorial glass then remaining in the windows:—

“In the parish Church of Newdegate, in Surr., taken the sixteenth of December, Anno Domini 1623.”

1. Warren, Checky. “This coate of Warren six severall tymes.”
2. Clare, Or, three chevronels gules.
3. Newdegate, three lion's jambs.
4. Quarterly, Warren and Arundel, Gules, a lion rampant or.
5. Segrave, Azure, three garbs argent.
6. De la Poyle, Argent, a saltire gules, a bordure sable bezantée.

“In the Chappell of Codford in Surr: taken the same tymes.”

1. Segrave, and 2. De la Poyle, repeated.

This “Chappell of Codford” (Cudworth) must either mean the south aisle of Newdegate church, or a chapel in the manor-house at Cudworth but no notice has occurred of that manor-house having a chapel of its own.

Aubrey's account of the glass is more imperfect; but he says that in the east window were “three sharp escocheons of Warren, and the same in the south window.” By “sharp,” we may presume he meant acutely pointed, and consequently very ancient.

a lion's paw, when first adopted, may be doubtful. I am informed that there is a legendary story in the Newdegate family that the paws allude to wolves exterminated in the forest.¹

In 1496, another Thomas Newdegate, instead of armorial bearings, seals with a Rebus of his name, which is formed of the letters N U, in the old black letter, at top, and a capital letter D, with a gate.



Whether there were formerly any other sepulchral memorials to the Newdegates in this church there is no record to tell. The slabs of Sussex marble in the pavement marking graves are numerous in all directions, including the belfry; but so completely are they worn or decayed, that, with two exceptions,² they retain no signs either

of having been formerly inlaid with brass plates, or of bearing inscriptions.

But there still remains a remarkable fact to be told with regard to the interments of the Newdegates. It appears that up to the period of the Reformation they possessed a separate sepulchral chapel, which was situated somewhere in the churchyard, but upon what spot is now entirely unknown. It existed before 1482, in which year Thomas Newdegate, by his will, directed his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Margaret of Newdegate, leaving at the same time the sum of xij^d. to the high altar of the Church of St. Peter of Newdegate.

In like manner, Thomas his son, in the year 1516, desired to be buried in the Chapel of St. Margaret of

¹ As blasoned by the heralds, the arms of Newdegate are Gules, three lion's jambs erased argent. Crest, a fleur-de-lis argent. (*Visitation of Warwickshire*, 1682.) Aubrey, vol. ii. p. 247, misnames them as bear's paws; an error followed in Manning and Bray, ii. 175; afterwards, vol. iv. p. 262, as "three eagle's claws erased from the knee

² Noticed by Major Heales in his paper on the church.

Newdegate, directing his obit to be observed there for twenty years.

And the next Thomas, in the year 1521, made the like request; and in his will the chapel is particularly described as being in the churchyard of Newdigate. Aubrey was told of this chapel, and mentions¹ that after it was pulled down "the tradition was, this family soon after began to decay." He says it gave place to the building of a farm-house; but, as it stood in the churchyard, that could not be literally the case. Its materials may have been used for that purpose. Not impossibly it was built of oak only, like the extraordinary belfry.

It is reasonable to conclude that after the suppression of chantries its removal shortly followed. It was evidently gone in 1576, when the then head of the family, Thomas Newdegate, Esq. (in his will already quoted), desired to be buried in the parish church, "in the middle pavement, before the glass window where the Newdegates' arms are set;" that is to say, under or near the gravestone upon which his ancestor was, or had been, represented in brass plate.

Thomas Newdegate, Esq., who died in 1612, is stated to have died seized of the manor of Newdegate, which he left to his nephew, West Newdegate; but it finally came to his own daughters, as co-heiresses, by the elder and survivor of whom, Mary, wife of William Steper, the whole estate was sold in the year 1636 to Mr. John Budgen.

The particulars are thus related by Mr. Bray (ii. 172). Although the last Thomas Newdegate died in 1612, "the inquisition on his death was not taken until 26th November, 1619, when it was found that he died 22nd November, 1612, seized of the manor of Newdegate and divers lands there, and in Charlewood, Horley, and Capel, leaving Mary and Anne, his daughters and co-heirs, the former of the age of ten, the latter of five (at the time of his death). In 17 James I., 1620, their wardship was granted to Henry Darell, Esq., and

¹ *History of Surrey.*

Mary his wife, their mother. Mary, the elder daughter, married William Steper;¹ Anne married William Smythieman. The latter died without issue; and in the inquisition it was found that she died seized of a moiety of the manor and lands, and that Mary was her sister and heir. She afterwards sued out livery [of the expenses of which Bray, in a note, appends a very curious account]. It should seem from these circumstances that the devise to West Newdegate was not considered valid. However this may be, West Newdegate joined with Steper and wife in a sale to Mr. John Budgen in 1636."

In the "Companion from London to Brighthelmston," by J. Edwards, Topographer, 4to., 1801, Newdegate is described as "situated in an exceedingly dirty country, the soil being a strong clay, which, with the least rain, dissolves and becomes intolerably dirty." Edwards also states that in the Five Bells public-house, opposite the church, he had seen "a good old painting of Sir Roger Newdigate, who once lived in Newdigate Place." This might have been really a portrait of one of the Newdegate family (though not "Sir Roger") lingering about its old home.

NEWDEGATE PLACE, the ancient mansion of the Newdegates, stood at the distance of about three-quarters of a mile to the south of the church, and, in fact, is still standing. I entertain little doubt that it was originally surrounded by a moat, as was usual with the old manor-houses in this district; although there is now no very apparent evidence of that circumstance, except in there being several ponds near the house. Bray describes it as having consisted of a quadrangle and a court in the middle; and it remained entire for about a century and a half after the Newdegates had quitted it. Its possessors, the family of Budgen, alternated their residence

¹ "This last person, William Steper, personated one of the same name and of a considerable estate and family in Yorkshire, and managed his scheme with so much art that he married the heiress of this family, and so made himself master of this estate." This is an anecdote added by Aubrey; but it is suppressed by Manning and Bray, perhaps from regarding it as untrue.

between this village and the town of Dorking ; and their pedigree is given by Bray under this parish. Thomas Budgen, Esq., was member for Surrey in the last two parliaments of George II. His grandson, John Smith Budgen, Esq., of Twickenham, sold Newdegate Place in the year 1807 to the Duke of Norfolk, having some twenty years before reduced its dimensions to those of an ordinary farm-house.

The old manor-house of CUDWORTH, in the parish of Newdegate, though now a farm-house in a state of considerable dilapidation and decay, still retains more of its original character than Newdegate Place ; its moat being complete, a staircase, with handsome balusters, and most of its apartments. The capacious chimney in the principal sitting-room has still its old iron dogs and fire-back, rudely ornamented with the royal arms.¹ Altogether it will repay the trouble of a visit to those who take an interest in the domestic arrangements of our forefathers.

Cudworth belonged for a time to the Newdegate family, and was sold by them in the year 1636 to one of the Edes,² a family long resident in the parish, but the line of whose descent has not been traced.³ In 1775 it was sold by Mr. Ede to Lee Steere, Esq.⁴

Another place of historical interest in the parish of Newdegate is the ancient park of IWOOD, or EWOOD. This appears to have been an inclosure in the forest country made at an early date, and which in ancient times belonged to the Earls of Warren and Arundel. It was

¹ France and England quarterly ; both supporters lions guardant. Motto, "HONNE SOVT QVEY MAL Y PENSE." (Its age will be probably anterior to the accession of James I.)

² Manning and Bray, ii. 175.

³ The Edes were very numerous, and the parish registers of Newdegate are full of the name. Bray's pedigree of Budgen shows three marriages of Edes with that family. Mary (Ede), widow of James Budgen, was married to Richard Morton, of Ewood Park (see p. 251). James Ede, Esq., of Cudworth, who died July 13, 1722, aged 43, and Mary his wife, who died August 22, 1716, aged 35, were buried in Rusper church.—Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 380.

⁴ Manning and Bray, *ut supra*.

the scene of an old iron-work, probably one of the nearest to London in this quarter.¹ In 1553 Sir Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny (to whom it had descended by inheritance from the Earls of Arundel), conveyed all his messuages, lands, and rough ground, commonly called Iwood, otherwise the Park of Iwood, in Newdegate, and all the buildings, iron-works, and offices within the same, and the view of frankpledge of the inhabitants and residents which now or hereafter shall be within the same, to George and Christopher Darell.² (*Claus. 7 Edw. VI.*, p. 1.)

That these iron-works were still upheld at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, appears from the Act of 1 Eliz., cap. 15,—Timber not to be felled to make coals for iron-works, but the Act not to extend to Charlewood, Newdegate, and Leigh. (Manning and Bray, vol. iii. Appendix, p. iv.) For the iron-works of Charlewood see also Manning and Bray.

Aubrey contemplates Ewood from a considerable distance; that is, from the camp on Homesbury Hill:—“Full east from this camp (he says) in the Wyld is a large pond, called Eaglewood Pond, in the parish of Nudigate, of about 20 or 30 acres” (iv. 172).

And the following description of it, by a county historian not long after him, has not, I believe, been hitherto printed. It represents the iron-mill converted into one for corn:—

“In this parish is Iwood, Eywood, or Ewood, which, according to the name, is a woody place; where sometyms dwelt Henry Dorell, or Darell, gent. It is an auntient mansion and faire demeasnes. There is a good fishpond nigh the house, upon the bay whereof standeth a corne mill. This did auntiently belong to the Warrens, Earles of Surrey, who kept the same for their pleasure in hunting, hawking, and

¹ In *Britannia Depicta, or Ogilby Improv'd*, a Road-Book by Eman. Bowen, Engraver, 1720, there are “iron-mills” shown to the right of the twenty-second milestone between Cobham and Ripley, on the high road from London to Portsmouth (p. 72).

² The Darells became connected by marriage with the Newdegate family (see the pedigree), and a “Mr. George Darrell” was buried at Newdegate so late as May 26, 1620.

fishing." (*Collections for the History of Surrey*, by Richard Symmes, Town Clerk of Guildford, 1670-80, now the Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. 6167.)

In the time of William III. the house and half the park of Ewood belonged to Dr. Morton, a physician.¹ He left a son of the same profession, who, with Richard, his son and heir-apparent, suffered a recovery in 1725, and settled it as a jointure on Fazeby Morton,² the wife of Richard, the son. The son was a barrister, and having outlived his first wife, in 1736 settled it, on his marriage with a second wife, Mary, widow of James Budgen, of Cudworth. He was then called of Ewood; and having six daughters, by his will, dated 4th December, 1767, he directed this estate to be sold.³ It was accordingly sold to Thomas Grimstead, Esq., of London, who died about 1782,⁴ leaving Joseph Valentine Grim-

¹ A memorandum in the Parish Register regarding the churchyard fence, which is maintained in divisions called "Marks," contains this passage:—"Ewood being divided, the farm called Chitty repairs one-half and Mr. Morton's farm the other half—37 feet." Joseph Chitty, gent., was buried at Newdegate Jan. 25, 1767. Henry Chitty and Margaret Holland were married July 5, 1666.

² The second marriage of this lady was as follows:—"1750, Oct. 22. Drew Walter of Rygate, and Fasby Morton, of this parish, were married with Licence." (Par. Reg. Newdegate.) Is Fasby a modification of Thisbe?

³ In the south or Cudworth aisle of Newdegate church is a marble tablet in memory of Richard Morton, Esq., of Ewood, who died Oct. 25, 1768, aged 67; and of his wife Mary, buried in the same place, May 4, 1778, in her 73rd year; erected by Sarah Crowther, her daughter. There is the following entry in the Parish Register:—

"1768. Richard Morton, Esq., ob. 23 October; sep. 1 November.

"N.B.—O Cecidit vir sagax!

"DAVID CAMPBEL, Rector.

"DAN^l EVANS, Curate."

And in another page:—"Received of Mr. Morton the sum of five guineas for a Vault under Cudworth Seat in the Church, after some dispute about its being due, by me DAN. EVANS, August 21st, 1769." On Mrs. Morton's funeral the Rev. George Allen, then Rector, received a fee of two guineas.

⁴ In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1777, occurs, as dying Sept. 27, James Grimstead, Esq., formerly agent victualler for Gibraltar; and again, in 1782, Sep. 24, as dying at Putney, James Grimstead, Esq., formerly an agent victualler for Gibraltar and Minorca. The latter, probably, should be Thomas, the person named by Mr. Bray.

stead, Esq., his son and heir, of whom it was purchased by the Duke of Norfolk in 1786, who in the same year also acquired, by purchase, the manor of Shelwood, in the adjoining parish of Leigh. "Thus (remarks Bray) the manors of Newdegate and Shelwood and Iwood Park, all formerly possessions of the Earls of Warren, Surrey, and Arundel, having been separated for centuries, and having passed through several hands, became again united in the heir male and descendant of those noble families, the present Duke of Norfolk, who, having inherited from them three-fourths of the manor and demesne of Dorking, and purchased the other fourth, and having purchased many contiguous lands (among which was the adjoining estate of Henfold in 1806), he planned, and in 1807 began erecting a mansion adjoining to Iwood, on the brow of an eminence commanding a delightful prospect of the park and water, and of the beautiful wooded heights of Dorking and the neighbouring country. His Grace intends it as an occasional residence for himself and successors, being nearly at an equal distance from the metropolis and Arundel Castle.¹ A plan of it is, by his Grace's munificence, given to this work. His Grace's attention to that most useful as well as delightful employment of planting has been shown in the magnificent specimens given at and about Arundel. Here

¹ In this passage Bray does not advert to another circumstance that had a material relationship to the Duke's project. His ancestors for three generations had been seated at Depedene, in Dorking, the beautiful spot which was first rendered remarkable by the taste of his great-grandfather, the Hon. Charles Howard (younger brother to the sixth Duke); and it was after making the greater part of the purchases described by Mr. Bray that the Duke sold Depedene. The heads of this branch of the Howard family were usually buried in Dorking Church; viz.—

1695, Nov. 7. Mary, wife of Hon. Charles Howard.

1713, March 31. The Hon. Charles Howard.

1720, June 10. Charles Howard, Esq.

1747, Oct. 2. Mary his widow.

1786, August 31. Charles tenth Duke of Norfolk.

(His wife Catherine was buried at Arundel.)

1768, May 28. Mary-Anne, first wife of Charles afterwards eleventh Duke.

1815, Dec. 16. Charles eleventh Duke of Norfolk.

Nature is so liberal in the growth of trees, that little more is necessary than to preserve what she so freely bestows."

It is remembered that this mansion was sufficiently finished, shortly before the Duke's death, for a house-warming to take place, to which high and low were invited; and there is an aged labourer, still living at Holmwood and in my employ, who remembers being one of those who went and partook of his Grace's ale upon that occasion.¹ But it is very remarkable that the plan of the mansion, which was to be given by his Grace to the "History of Surrey," did not eventually appear in that work. The Duke's death intervened in 1815, and after that event the house was dismantled, and in great measure pulled down. I am informed that some of the materials were removed to Arundel.

I one day, as I was walking through the woods, unexpectedly came upon its ruins, of which I had not before been informed. They stood, as Bray describes, on rising ground, looking towards the range of down extending from Dorking to Reigate; a road through the woods from the house at Henfold leading directly to them. But when I was at the spot, the growth of the trees had veiled the prospect. There was still a considerable block of building faced with stone,² and exhibiting some plain empty niches, reminding me of the unfinished rear of the house at Gatton. Though so modern a ruin, it was somewhat picturesque, and it was, I confess with regret, that I found it had been removed, and the materials carried away in the early part of last year (1871). But it is, perhaps, still more remarkable that the large pond which formerly existed at Ewood, and upon which the Duke reckoned as a desirable

¹ Among the traditional recollections of the old Duke are, that he generally travelled about this country in a carriage drawn by four long-tailed black horses. In his earlier days he was fond of driving four-in-hand, and was usually accompanied by a black foot-boy.

² Brayley (*History of Surrey*, iv. 289) says: "It was constructed of the limestone called Sussex marble, obtained from the quarries at Charlewood." It was limestone, I believe, and from Charlewood, but a different stone from the Sussex marble.

feature of his landscape, has also entirely disappeared. Bray (p. 174) describes Ewood as "a park of about 600 acres, including a piece of water flowing 60 acres." Ewood Pond may be seen properly laid down in the Ordnance map, engraved forty years ago; but it had been drained before the publication of Brayley's "History of Surrey" in 1840.¹ The massive wall of stone, which bounded the pond to the north, and the opening through it for the mill-race, as well as another for excess of water, are still to be seen, together with a grand old oak in a state of demi-ruin. There is still a farm-house near at hand, which has a picturesque old chimney-stack; and it is probably the remaining portion² of what Edwards calls "a large farm-house, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk."

I have added these local notes to my account of the Newdegate family, thinking they possess some interest, and I will make only a very few further remarks in regard to the etymology of the local name. I believe it

¹ Edwards, in 1801, speaks of "*Ewe-wood Pond*, which is said to flow an hundred acres, and is famous for fish." This measurement seems to be followed by Brayley: "There was formerly a pond at Ewood, which covered upwards of one hundred acres of ground; but this has been drained." (Vol. i. p. 189.) For its extent, Bray's account is probably more reliable.

² Ewood is often named in a book called *The Howard Papers*, by H. Kent Staple Causton, an octavo volume, bearing no date on its title-page, but at the close of the introduction, "Nov. 5, 1862." It was compiled chiefly from the papers of Mr. Walter Howard, a gentleman who claimed to be a cousin of the Duke of Norfolk, as shown in various pedigrees included in the book. The Duke at one time assisted him; and "on the 21st December, 1795, he was taken down to Ewood, and by the Duke's steward, Mr. Seymour, established there on a small property the Duke appears to have purchased a few years before" (p. 437). Afterwards he was dispossessed, and the house (he says) pulled down. His subsequent conduct betrayed insanity. "I have," he stated in an appeal to the House of Lords, May 30, 1806, "a just right to charge the Duke of Norfolk of withholding from me the estate of Ewood, of which he gave me possession, now in the occupation of two persons named Burbury and Wilton, and held by them in the Duke's name. When my wife and myself were taken down to Ewood estate, and placed in possession of it as my own," &c. &c. (p. 439). The same statements are frequently repeated in this extraordinary book. (See its Index, and particularly p. 621.)

is generally allowed that the usual meaning of *gate* in this neighbourhood is a way or road,¹ notwithstanding that Thomas Newdegate, on his seal, chose to represent a gate of entrance as part of his rebus. Now, in the name New-wood-gate, the epithet *new* must apply to the *gate*; for, when all was forest, a *new wood* was a name not likely to arise.² At some very early date, therefore, a new road was here made through the woodland country, the only previous road having been that of the Roman period, shown in the Ordnance map, ascending from Dorking by the steep ridge of the Redlands, and passing by Ansteybury camp to the Stane Street at Ockley.

At that primeval date the high road from Dorking to Horsham, traversed in the last and present centuries by many of the Brighton and Worthing coaches, would not exist at all.³ The Holmwood was entirely a dreary swamp, but presenting to view one or more prominent hills; for such is the original meaning of *holme*, a mound of green pasture in the midst of a river, or in a marshy district.

¹ The various places in this district, in the names of which *gate* takes part, are noticed in Manning and Bray, i. 271; viz., Gatewick in Charlewood; Newdegate, Gadbrook; Reygate, Gatton, and Gatewick in Chipsted.

² A totally different suggestion has been made to me,—that the parish was named after the Ewood, or Iw-wood, through or by which the gate or road passed. Such derivation might be fortified by the parallel cases of Knockholt, from Oak-holt, or *oaken-holt*, and by our familiar word nook for *an hoke* or *hooke* (*i.e.* a corner), in both which instances an initial N has accrued. So ambiguous and embarrassing are the diversities of etymology.

³ In Bowen's *Road-Book* (1720), already mentioned in p. 250, the road from Dorking to Horsham is *not* represented, but the road to Arundel is shown running over "Cold Harbor Hill" to "the Causway" at "Stone Street," and so crossing "Oke Flu." up "Oakwood Hill," along "Honey Lane," to the thirty-fourth milestone from London (p. 9).

APPENDIX.

CHARTERS AND ABSTRACTS OF CHARTERS RELATING TO NEWDEGATE AND THE NEWDEGATES.

THE following charters and extracts of charters are collected from various sources. A portion of the muniments of the family having been carried into Warwickshire, particulars of some of the early charters were communicated by Sir Richard Newdigate, the third Baronet (who died in 1727) to Wotton, the genealogical bookseller, and published by him in his "Baronetage" of 1741. These are in the following pages marked *Bar.* Others, having remained with the title-deeds of Newdegate, passed into the hands of the Budgen family, and were seen by Mr. Bray, but the only purpose to which he applied them was to form the uncertain pedigree already referred to; for the few charters that he notices (ii. 171) are really some of those which had appeared in the "Baronetage." It was probably some of Mr. Budgen's charters that were preserved by Mr. Ambrose Glover, F.S.A., solicitor, of Reigate, and are now in the possession of his grandson and successor, Mr. Thomas Hart, of the same place. Some of these were noticed by Bray, under the parish of Wotton, and others by the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, in his "History of the Rape of Bramber," under the parish of Ruspur. Mr. Hart has done me the favour to open the collection to my inspection, and those which I have examined are marked *Orig.* in the following pages. A few that I have not found are marked *Bray* and *Cartw.*

J. G. N.

William Young gives, for homage and service, half a yard of land to Richard Newdegate. *s. d.—Bar.*

William Tessardus to the same Richard Newdegate, regarding lands in the parish of Newdegate, which his father (John de Newdegate) had held. *s. d.—Bar.*

William de Longo Ponte¹ grants to the same Richard Newdegate all that land which Walter de Horley² gave the said Richard, with Alice his daughter, in free marriage.—*Bar.*

¹ *i.e.* Longbridge, in the parish of Horley: *see* Manning and Bray, iii. 187.

² Bray, in his Pedigree of Newdegate, has this name *Horsea*, instead of Horley, and he places the marriage at too late a date, marrying Alice to Richard Newdegate living in 1318.

- Richard son of Roger le Bald, conveying to John Newdegate xx acres of land in Newdegate, called Lamputt's Fields.—*Bar.*
- Mabilia de la Bere, of Newdegate, in her pure widowhood, confirms to John Newdegate two fields in Newdegate, called Southheye and Northheye, which John had bought of Normannus de la Bere, her husband. (Temp. Hen. III.)—*Bar.*
- Henry Kymer and William Eylaff grant lands in Newdegate and Charlewode to William Newdegate.—*Bar.*
1289. Thomas de la Lynde assigns William Newdegate and others to sell a hundred loads of timber in his wood of Lynde. (17 Edw. I.)—*Bar.*
- Gilbert Wytecrofte, of the parish of Cherlewode, grants to William Newdegate all his land called the Berland, in the parish of Newdegate.—*Bar.*
- John Egelaf grants lands to William Newdegate, in the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward (*i.e.* Edw. II.).—*Bar.*
- Reginald ate Wytecrofte grants to William Newdegate a croft in Newdegate, known as Edwardscroft.—*Bar.*
1319. John de la Bere grants to Simon le Bedel and Felice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, all his lands, rents, and services in Cherlewode and Newdegate. Witnesses—John de Wakehurst, John de Cherlewode, Walter de la Hoke, Peter Jordan, John Edolf, Walter le Wyggepole, John Randolf, and others. Dated at 12 Edw. II. Seal, a fleur-de-lis, S. IOHIS ATE BERE (engraved in Manning and Bray, vol. iii. p. 109). I quote this charter from Bray, vol. ii. p. 195 (not having met with the original myself). Bray there connects it with the family of Bures, which possessed a manor in the parish of Horley; but that family was evidently wholly distinct from the family of de la Bere, or atte Bere.
1328. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus de Neudegate dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo de Neudegate filio meo totum tenementum meum quod emi de Reginaldo ate Whitecrofte et totam terram cum boscis et omnibus pertinentiis suis quam emi de domino Johanne de Ifelde et redditum sexdecim denariorum percipiendum annuatim de Johanne Rolf pro terra quam tenet de la Wodeland cum releviis et omnibus suis pertinentiis parochie de Cherlewode Habendum et tenendum totum predictum tenementum et totam terram predictam et redditum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis libere quiete bene et in pace imperpetuum de capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et si quod absit contingat quod dictus Ricardus obierit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato ex tunc omnia predicta tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis michi seu heredibus meis plenarie revertatur [*sic*]. Et ego dictus Willielmus et heredes mei omnia supra dicta tenementa

cum suis pertinentiis predicto Ricardo et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis contra omnes warantizabimus gentes in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus,—Johanne de Cherlewode, Waltero ate Hoke, Waltero de Wygepole, Willielmo Fabro, Johanne le Werhte, Johanne de Gotewike, Johanne Rolf, et multis aliis. Datum apud Neudegate die dominica proxima post festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu secundo.—*Orig.*

Small oval seal, a four-leaved flower: S. WILL'I DE NYWDEGATE (as engraved in p. 233).

1329. Richard de Neudegate (by an indenture) grants to his father, William de Neudegate, all his tenements in Cherlewode for the term of his own life—namely, those which he before had of his father's gift, called Wodelond,—to be held by the service of one rose yearly, at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Dated on Sunday next after the feast of the Epiphany, 2 Edw. III. Witn.—John de Cherlewode, William de Neudegate junior, John Wodeman, John Edolf, John Rolf, and others. (Seal lost.)—*Orig.*

1333. John de Neyudegate grants to his son Thomas a tenement called Le Hullond, in Gumesulve, for life; remainder to his brother John for life; remainder to William, brother of Thomas and John. Dated at Polyngefeld on Tuesday after the feast of St. John ante portam Latinam (6th May), 7 Edw. III.—Communicated by the Rev. T. R. O'Mahertie.

1336. Mabilla, widow of Walter Sawe, grants to Peter de Gotewyke, and his heirs and assigns, one garden in the parish of Cherlewode, in length between the land of Richard le Smythe on the north, and the wood of the lord prior of Christ's church, Canterbury, on the south, in breadth between the land of the said Richard on the east, and the wood of the said lord prior on the west. Witnesses—John de Wakehurst, John de Cherlewode, Peter Jordan, John Edolfe, William Godefroi, Walter de Wiggepole, Richard atte Hale, and others. Dated at Cherlewode on Sunday after the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul, 10 Edw. III. (Seal lost.)—*Orig.*

1353. William de Neudegate held certain lands and tenements in Gomshall of John Pally, by the annual rent of four shillings, threepence, and half a pound of pepper. By the following charter he was released to the extent of two shillings, threepence, and the half-pound of pepper—leaving a rent of two shillings still due :—

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Pally salutem in Domino. Cum Willielmus de Neudegate michi annuatim reddere solebat quatuor solidos tres denarios et dimidiam libram piperis de terris et tenementis que de me tenuit in Gumshelue Noveritis me remisisse relaxasse et penitus de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse predicto Willielmo heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus et clameum quod habui vel aliquo

modo habere potui in duabus solidatis tribus denariis et dimidia libra piperis predicti annualis redditus. Ita quod nec ego predictus Johannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro in predictis duabus solidatis tribus denariis et dimidia libra piperis annualis redditus aliquid juris vel clamei de cetero exigere aut vendicare poterimus in futurum. Et ego predictus Johannes et heredes mei predictas duas solidatas tres denarios et dimidiam libram piperis annualis redditus predicto Willielmo heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto quieteclamancie sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Somerbury, Johanne de Redyngershe, Waltero de Pynkehurst, Ada Walays, Willielmo de Pynkehurst, Thoma de Frenshe, Adam atte Plesschette, et aliis. Datum apud Polyngfold die Veneris in festo Cathedræ sancti Petri anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum vicesimo septimo. (*Seal lost.*)

Ancient indorsement, Gomeschulfe.—Orig.

1353. John Newdegate gives to Thomas, his (youngest) son, his tene-ment called Hallond, for his life; remainder to John his brother, for life; remainder to William, the eldest brother, his heirs and assigns, for ever. (27 Edw. III.)—*Bar.*

John de Montfort (lord of the manor of Newdegate) leases all his wood in Berland, in the parish of Newdegate, to William Newdegate, for two years from the feast of Easter, for £20 sterling, together with free ingress and egress. (*Temp. Edw. III.*)—*Bar.*

1359. Simon le Rolff, son of Adam Rolff, grants to William de Newdegate, Amicia his wife, and John their son, and their heirs, four fields in Charlewode and Newdegate. (33 Edw. III.)—*Bar.*

Simon le Rolff to the same parties grants a garden in the parish of Rowesparre, and a croft in Newdegate.—*Bar.*

1364. Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, grants to William de Newdegate a croft of land in Newdegate, in exchange for 2½ acr. 1 r. 15 p. which the Earl had of the same William, and inclosed in his park of Iwode.—*Bray*, iii. 174.

1376. Final concord in the King's court at Westminster, in Hilary term (50 Edw. III.), between William de Neudegate, quer., and Simon Ingram, of London, draper, and Celeia¹ his wife, deforc., of two messuages and 45 acres of land in Rousparre and Ifelde. Consideration, 100 marks of silver.—*Orig.*

1420. Robert Nudegate, of Cressalton (now Carshalton), in Surrey, grants to John Gylbert and William Grene all those lands, &c., called Gotewyke, lying in the parish of Rowesparre, in the county of Sussex, which he lately had of the feoffment of Amicia late wife of William Nudegate; also those he had of the feoffment of

¹ Not Cecilia, as printed in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 374:

- John Brymmesgrove clerk, John Hadresham, John Ashurst, and Thomas Hayton, in the vill or parish of Charlewode. Witn.—Henry Frensshe, John Spycer, Thomas Saundre, Thomas Wryght, William Frensshe, and others. Dated on Sunday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 8 Hen. V. (Seal lost.)¹—*Orig.*
1424. John Newdegate of Newdegate grants to John Bartelot junior and Robert Nytembre all his lands, &c., in the parish of Rowsparre called Westgotewyke (an enfeoffment). Witnesses—Thomas Bartelot, William Frensshe, Richard Rediforde, Richard Brode, William Duke, and others. Dated at Rowsparre, on Sunday next before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin (Sept. 2), 3 Hen. VI. (To this deed remains attached a seal impressed from a signet-ring of the jamb erased, as engraved in p. 119.)—*Orig.*
1425. John Newdegate, Esq., lord of Westland in Wotton, devises that manor to John Shepherd for 21 years, at the rent of 13s. 4d. (3 Hen. VI.)—*Bray*, ii. 153.
1482. William Newdegate, Esq., sells “all his okys tree” growing on his land in Wotton called the West Land, for 18 marks. (14 Edw. IV.)—*Bray*, ii. 153.
1494. John Newdegate the elder, of Crawley, in Sussex, Esq., conveys the Manor of Westlond to Rauf Legh and Edmund Deny. (22 Aug., 9 Hen. VII.)—*Bray*, ii. 153.
1497. Thomas Nudogat, of Nudogat, gentleman, by indenture grants to John Squyer, of Rouspar, one croft of three acres at Gotwykesgrene, in the parish of Rouspar, lying between the king’s highway leading from the park of Iwode towards Horsham, and the land called Cokeman’s on the north and west, and the land called Gotewyke on the east and south, which had descended to him by inheritance after the death of Thomas Nudogat, his father; to be held for ever at the rent of 12d. Dated 20 March, 1 Hen. VII. (Seal, the rebus of NuDgate, engraved in p. 246.)—*Orig.*

¹ Cartwright (*Rape of Bramber*, p. 374) states that “Robert Newdegate, of Crescalton, in Surrey, granted to John Gylbard and William Grove all his lands called *Gatwyk*, in Rousparre, which came to him by feofment of *Anne*, late wife of William Newdegate. Dated 2 Hen. V. (1415).” Cartwright’s abstracts are so full of errors, that this (including the date) is probably altogether an incorrect version of the deed of 1420, which he does not otherwise notice. In all the old charters the present *Gatwick* is written *Gotewyke*.

WILLS OF THE NEWDEGATE FAMILY.

AMONG the charters of the Newdegates which Mr. Bray saw in the possession of Mr. Budgen, was "a complete series of their wills from 1377 to 1612." It is much to be regretted that he did not take fuller notes from these documents, as copies of only three of them have hitherto been found on the registries of Probate. Of the others, Mr. Bray's notes are now repeated. And some other wills are added from the register of the Archdeacon of Surrey.

1377. The first in the series seen by Mr. Bray was that of William Newdegate; but he merely mentions it in his pedigree as being dated in 1377.
1482. Thomas Newdegate, of Newdegate, directs his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Margaret of Newdegate. Gives xij^d to the mother church of Winchester, and xij^d to the high altar of the church of St. Peter the Apostle of Newdegate. To Alice his wife one-third of his goods.
1489. Alice (widow of the preceding) gives vj^s viij^d for a Missall to the church of Newdegate; vij^d for a torch, and vij^d for repair of the bells.
- 1516, May 26. Thomas Newdegate, of Newdegate, gentleman—to be buried in the chapel of Seynt Margaret in the said parish. To the high altar of the same church xij^d; to the mother church of Winchester vj^d; to our Lady branche, xij^d—Alice his wife executrix. Feoffees—Henry Lacheford, Thomas White, Walter White, John Styler, John Jourdayn, Ellys Nalderett, and Robert Wryght. An obit for his soul to be held in the chapel of Seynt Margaret yearly for twenty years, with the profits and issues of a certain medowe called the Kymbers medowe, in the parish of N. Alice his wife to have his "place" and all his lands in the parishes of Newdegate and Charlewode, lying on the west side of the stream ronnyng from Rowchalforde to the beme londe and a felde called the Mylfelde. Richard, his son, to have the house and the lands called the Clerkeslond, and two crofts thereto called Rykmans croftes, and his lands called Seamans and Hurst, in the parish of Charlwode, to him and his heirs and assigns. John, his son, to have the londe called the Denelonde, with a garden and a croft called Bachellers, and a londe called Horsey, to him and his heirs and assigns. Richard to have xxvj^s viij^d a year during the years of Richard Bysshopp, to be paid of the londes called the Southlonde and the Marles. Feoffees to hold lands to his eldest son after his mother's death, with remainder, failing his issue, to Richard and to John. Witnesses—Sir Mathewe Bell, Thomas Wright, and Ellis Naldrette, with other moo. Proved 15 March, 1516.—*Archdeac. of Surrey, Mathewe* 110.

1521. Thomas Newdegate directs his body to be buried in the same chapel, which he describes as being in the churchyard of Newdegate, and to have an obit for ten years; five priests yearly every time to sing or say five masses for the souls of Thomas his father, and of all his friends, for which each should have sixpence.—*Bray.*
- 1533, Feb. 21. Alice Newdygate, wydow, of the parish of Newdegate. To be buried in the chapell of Seynt Margaret by my husband, on the south side of him. To the high altar iiij^d; to the mother church of Winchester ij^d; to our Lady's braunche xij^d. To my son Richard half a dossen of pewter vessell, a table cloth, and a towell. To my daughter Anne a whyte teaster of my bed, a towell, a kettell of brasse, and half a dossen of pewter vessell. To Thomas N. ij. spyttys, ij. chestes, half a dozen of pewter vessell, and the hangyng close [*sic, qu. closet?*] in the parlor. Residue to daughter Anne, who is made sole executrix. Sir Mathe Bell to be my overseer, and to have for his labour a table cloth. Witnesses, Edward Bowett, Rychard Chelson, with other moo. Proved 27 Mar. 1534.—*Archd. Surrey.*
- 1545, June 18. John Newdegate, esquier,¹ son and heir of John N., late Serjeant at law. To be buried at Harfilde. Names his son Thomas, wife Anne, son John [the eldest], son Francis, son Nicholas, son Robert, and son Anthony. To Pernell, my cosenn Richard Newdegate's wife, xx^s. To John Frogg iiij. li. Daughter Gardyner; son George. Witnesses, his son John, Richard Newdegate, Nicholas, George, and Robert N. (probably his sons), Johanne Osborne, Johanne Hamond, and others. Proved 29 Jan. same year (1545-6). — *Register of Thirlby, Bishop of Westminster, 77 b.*
- 1545, Sept. 3. Richard Newdygate, of Herfelde, co. Middlesex, gentleman. To the high altar of Herfelde iijs iiiij^d; toward the building of the steeple of the parish church of Herfield vj li. xiijs iiiij^d; to John Ladie, curate there, to pray for my soul, viijs; to the highway between Harfield and Uxbridge ij li. vjs viij^d; to the poor of Harefield xl^s. "I will that there shalbe distrybuted emonge the poore people householders within the parysh of Newdygate where as I was borne Fourtie shelinges." To Johanne N., dau. of William N. deceased, vj^{li} xiijs iiiij^d, to be delivered on the day of her marriage. To Robert N. xx^s. To Ellne Nalwood iiij. li. To Edward Bowett, my nevey, xl^s, one of my gowns, and a jacket of black chamblet. To Thomas N., my brother's son, a dosenne of silver spoones wth acornes, to hym to

¹ This will, which, with the following, is derived from a recently-discovered register of Bishop Thirlby, I insert, though it belongs to the Harefield family, and does not mention Newdegate, because it will be seen that the "cosenn Richard Newdegate," named by the testator, is the same person who, dying very shortly after, made the next will.

be delivered ymediatlie after the deceasse of Parnell now my wife. To John Horton, alias Tailor, xx^s. "As to the disposicion of all and singuler my landes and tenementes, rentes, reversiones, and services sett, lyenge, and beinge in the parishes of Newdigate and Capell, in the countie of Surrey or elles wheare within the same countie,"—first to Parnell his wife, for her life, and to Thomas N., his brother's son, his heirs and assigns, for ever, to pay to Edward Bowett and to Jane his wife, my sister, vj^{li} viij^s iiij^d. To Amphillis N., dau. of Sebastian N., on the day of her marriage, xx li. ; if she die, to be bestowed in roads within the same parish [*probably* Harefield] leading to London. Proved 10 Nov. same year.—*Register of Thirby, Bishop of Westminster*, 9 b.

1576. Feb. 20 (13 Eliz.). Thomas Newdygate, of Newdegate, esquier. To be buried in the parish church of N., in the middle pavement before the glas wyndow in the same church where the Newdegates armes are set. To be distributed to the poer people of Newdegate at his burial x^s. To Agnes his wife his house in N. in which he dwells, called Nudigate Place, and all his lands called the Woodlands, lying on the west side of the river or brook there called the Rythe, from Rowchawfolde to the bemeland, in Newdygate and Charlewode, to hold during her natural life, in consideration and full recompense of her jointure and dower. To his wife the water mill on the said river, and the Myllfylde on the east side of the same; his messuage called Rolfes and Hennies, in N., which he purchased of John Kempe. [Here follow other passages already given in p. 243.] To his son Walter all his lands and tenements, called the Berelande, Strydeland, Southlande, Marles; three crofts and a tenement in Charlewode called Newdygates crofts; Edgelowfelde, in the parish of Rowspar; a meadow plot lying by Gotwycke house, now in tenure of Robert Mathewe; a garden plot called Pollards garden, Kymers meade, and a close lying by Hales howse, within the parishes of Nudigate, Charlewode, and Rowspar. If he decease without issue, then to testator's daughters Agnes and Venyse Newdygate, equally to be divided between them, and so to remayne to theyre heirs for ever. Also to Walter reversion of lands in the tenure of Parnell Mersey wydow, known as Clarkes lande, Horsey lande, Deanelande, Bachylers, Ratfold, and Hurst, in the parishes of Newdygate and Capell, with the same remainder as before. Also to his son Walter the tenement called Cockman's, which he purchased of one John Wrighte, remainder to daughters as before. Executors to pay within a year after the death of Johanne Saunder wydow, mother to John Wright, xxx. li. in full satisfaction of the purchase of tenement called Cockman's. And lastly I geve, wyll and bequethe unto the said Walter all the xij sylver spones which were wyllend unto me by Richard N., myne uncle deceased. Residue wholly to his wife Agnes, whom he makes sole executrix; and his welbeloved fryndes Mr. Edmund Saunders esquire and Thomas Eyer the younger gent. to be overseers, with a legacy of xx^s apiece, besides their

reasonable expenses. Made in the presence of Thomas Eyer, William Saxbye, Rychard Mathewe, and John Kemp, Robert Butler, John Gardener, and other. [*The word other is erased, and the name added of John Morgan, pson of Nudygate.*] Proved 7 April, 1576. (*Original paper copy, Surrey Archdeaconry, compared with the copy inserted in the Inquisition as mentioned in p. 242.*)

1590. Walter Newdegate. The date only of his will is mentioned by Mr. Bray.

1612. Thomas Newdigate, of Newdigate, esquire, to be buried in the parish church of Newdigate. To the poor of Newdigate 40^s upon his burial. To West Newdigate, his loving nephew, eldest son of his brother Richard Newdigate, all his lands in Newdigate, Capell, Rusper, Charlwood, or elsewhere in England. To his welbeloved brother Richard Newdigate 100^l. To his sister Elizabeth Fitch 100^l. To his sister Mary Boulton 30^l. To Richard de la Chambers, of Cambridge, gentleman, at the request of my mother Hatcher, 100^l. To my eldest daughter Mary Newdigate 1000^l, to my daughter Anne Newdigate 1000^l, to be paid at their marriages or attaining 21. To my nephew Richard Newdigate, second son of my brother Richard, 20^l at 21. To my niece Elizabeth, daughter of my said brother, 20^l at marriage or 21. To my loving mother Jane Hatcher five marks in money, to buy a ring. To my godchild Thomas Monchaster 30^s for a ring. To William Symones my servant, 20^s. My brother in law Mr. John Chesterton, and my sister Anne, his wife, and my loving kinsman George Elliot, gentleman, to have the tuition and governance of my two daughters, "to bring them upp in learning and good educacion," with an allowance of 20^l yearly. West Newdigate to be full and sole executor. John Chesterton and George Elliot overseers, with a ring of 20^s value to each. To my kinsman Thomas Elliot one other ring of 20^s. Witnesses, Thomas Elliot and Jane Hatcher.

Codicil.—West Newdigate not to enter into landes until 21, but profits to be retained by Chesterton and Elliot; they also to have charge of his education as of the daughter.

Proved 12 March, 1612. Will and codicil delivered in the Court of Wards, 2 Feb. 1618. (*H.M. Court of Probate, Capel 26.*)

1635. Administration of the property of Henry Newdegate, late of Ashted, co. Surrey, gent. Commission to Thomas Hunt, of Gray's Inn, issued last day of July, 1635. (*Surrey Administrations, A. 114 b.*)

A register of the Archdeacon of Surrey, now preserved in H.M. Court of Probate, furnishes the following will of an inhabitant of Newdegate, at once simple and characteristic of the period of its composition :—

"In Dei nomine Amen. xij die mensis Decembris A^o Doi M^o cccc lxxxv^{to}. Ego Johannes Vernest compos mentis eger tamen in corpore condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis

lego animam meam Deo Omnipotenti creatori meo beateque Marie et omnibus sanctis suis, corpusque meum ed sepeliendum in cimiterio Ecclesie parochialis de Nudegate. Item lego matri ecclesie sancti Swithuni Winton ij^d. Item lego summe altari dicte ecclesie parochialis de Nudegate xij^d. Residuum vero bonorum meorum post debita mea soluta et hujusmodi testamenti mei completionem, do et lego Johanne uxori mee ut ipsa disponat pro anima mea prout ei melius videbit expediri. Item constituo et ordino Robertum Fougalle supervisorem hujusmodi testamenti. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Presentibus tunc ibidem Thoma Nudegate et Roberto Haselhurst et aliis. Datum apud Nudegate die et A^o supradictis.

“26^o die mensis Januarii A^o Di Milessimo cccc lxxx^{mo} v^{to} probatum fuit hoc suprascriptum testamentum coram offic. Surr., &c. Commissaque fuit administracio &c. executori in eodem nominate et admiss. per eandem. Et hec acquietand.”

—(*Register of Archdeacon of Surrey, Sprage 25.*)

The will of William Manne, of Newdegate, dated 20 April, 1489, is framed very much in the same terms. He leaves his body to be buried in the cemetery of the Blessed Peter and Paul of the church of Newdegate; to the mother church of Winchester iiiij^d; to the high altar of the church of Newdegate *unam vestem depictam*, priced at iij^s iiiij^d; to the altar of the blessed Mary a *lithiamen*, priced at xvj^d; to the church of Capelle, xx^d; to the church of Rousepar, xx^d. To Thomas, his eldest son, a cow and a steer of two years; to Joan his daughter, Robert, Richard, and John, his sons, and Alice his daughter, to each a cow and a steer. Residue to Jane his wife. Executors, his wife and Thomas Charlewode; to the latter of whom he gives vj^s viij^d. Witnesses Robert Hasulhurst, Henry Manne, James Pancras, and others.—(*Sprage 96.*)

ENTRIES IN THE PARISH REGISTER.

THE Parish Register of Newdegate commences for Burials in 1559, for Baptisms in 1560, and for Marriages in 1565. It is remarkable that it contains no marriages of the daughters of the Newdigate family, and the only marriage connected with them is that of the widow of Mr. Walter Newdigate in 1591. According to Bray's pedigree (and the will of their brother in 1612), Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth, the daughters of Mr. Walter Newdigate, baptized in 1579, 1584, and 1587, were married respectively to husbands of the names of Boulton, Chesterton, and Fitch: they must have gone to some other church for their weddings. But a child of the first was apparently baptized at Newdigate in 1607.

1560. fines Newdigat, daughter of Thomas Newdigat, christined the .4. daie of November.¹

¹ The lady named Venyse Newdigate in her father's will. Her actual

1567. The vth daie of Aprill was Buried George Newdigat, son of Thomas Newdigat, gent.
Mr. Richard Bowet, buried the second of February [1567-8].
1577. John Newdigat, sonne of Walter Newdigat, was Baptized the 3rd daie of November.
1579. Maria Newdigat, daughter of Walter Newdigat, gent., was Baptized y^e 2^d daie of Aprill.¹
1580. John Newdigat, sonne of M^r Walter Newdigat, was Buried the 14th day of May, 1580.
1581. Thomas Newdigate, the sonne of Walter Newdigate, gent., was baptized at Dorking the six and twentieth day of March.²
1582. Richard Newdigate, sonne of Walter Newdigate, gent., was baptized the 24th day of Januarie.
1583. Agnes Newdigat was Buried y^e 13th of June.³
1584. Anne Newdigate, daughter of Walter Newdigate, gent., was baptized the one and twentieth day of March.
1587. Elizabeth Newdigate, the daughter of Walter Newdegate, was Baptised the 12th daie of June.
1589. Item the 29th day of March, J. Newdigat, The sonne of M^r Walter Newdigat, was still borne and Buried the same day.
1590. M^r Walter Newdigat was Buried The 10th day of August, 1590.
- 1591-2. John Hatcher, gener. }
Jane Newdigate, Wydowe } were married y^e 5th of January.
1607. West Newdigat, sonne of Richard Newdigat, gent., was Baptized

name (we may presume) was Venetia. Bray in his pedigree names her Unice, giving her for a husband Thomas Elliott. There are Eliots in the Newdegate register; and Blanch, wife of Thomas Eliot, was buried 12 Feb. 1597-8. But the husband of Venyse was probably of gentle birth. In a mansion at Godalming, belonging to the Elliot family, on a chimneypiece were the arms of Elliot, Argent, a fess or, with a crescent for difference; impaling Newdegate.—*Manning and Bray*, i. 648.

¹ Thomas Bolton, gentleman (see under the year 1607), was not improbably the husband of Mary Newdigate, baptized in 1579, who married a Bolton. He may have been a native of Newdegate, as "Thomas Bolten, sonne of Richard Bolten," was baptized there 23 Feb., 1578-9, not many weeks before Mary Newdigate. The baptisms of other children of Richard Bolton occur—John in 1581, Margaret in 1584, and Alice in 1585. Also Joane, daughter of John Bolton, in 1580.

² This baptism is also duly registered at Dorking, but I have searched the register of that parish without finding other Newdigates.

³ The widow of Thomas Newdigate, who died in 1556 (see p. 263).

the 23rd day of June, 1607, in the parish church of Arlington, in the county of Sussex.

1607. Anne Bolton, daughter of Thomas Bolton, gener, was Baptized the 19th day of Julye, 1607.
1608. Marye Newdigat, daughter of Thomas Newdigat (generosi *inserted*) was Baptized 15th day of September, 1608.¹
1609. Richard Newdigat, sonne of Richard Newdigate, gener, was Baptized the 29th day of Novemb^r, 1609.
1611. Margareta filia 'Thomæ Newdigate Armigeri nata nono die Septembris baptizata fuit sexto die Octobris Anno Dom. 1611.
- Thomas Newdigate sen: gentle' was buried Novemb. 22^o.
- Margaret, y^e daughter of Thomas Newdigate, Esq^{or}, was buried at Dorkinge Decemb. 14^o.
1612. Thomas Newdigate, Esq^{or}, was buried februa: 24^o.
- 1612-13. Anne, the daughter of Thomas Newdigate, Esquior, was baptized Janua: 17^o.²
1614. Frauncis, the daughter of Richard Newdigate, Gent: was baptized April 17^o.
- Frauncis, y^e daughter of Richard Newdegate, Gent: buried April 20^o.
1616. Margaret, the wife of Henrie Dorrell, Esq^{or}, was buried August, 27^o.³
1618. Mr. Henrie Darrell Esq^{or} was buried July 18.⁴
- Henrie, the sonne of Richard Newdigate, Gent: was baptized Septemb: 2^o.
1620. Mr. George Dorrell was buried May 26^o.
- Mr. Richard Newdigate, Gent', was buried Martij 3 [1620-1].
1621. John Hatcher, Gent',⁴ was buried Janua: 24^o.
1627. Francis Hatcher, of Ashted, was buried Jun' 12.
1631. M^{ris} Jane Hatcher, Widdow, was buried April 2^o.⁵

¹ Afterwards the wife of William Steper.—*Bray*.

² Afterwards the wife of William Smythiman.—*Bray*.

³ Henry Darrell, Esq., had become the second husband of Margaret, the widow of Thomas Newdigate, Esq., who died in Feb. 1612-13.

⁴ John Hatcher, gentleman, was the second husband of the former widow Newdigate. See the marriage under 1591-2.

⁵ The widow, first of Walter Newdigate, gent., and afterwards of John Hatcher, gent.