

SUSSEX

Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. VII.

LONDON:

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

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NOTICES.

The First Volume of the Society's Collections has been reprinted, and may now be had on application to the Local Secretaries, or to Mr. W. Harvey, Cliffe, Lewes, price 10s.

It is at present intended to hold the General Annual Meeting at Horsham, on Thursday, July 12, 1855.

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*The following presents to the Society should be added to those
acknowledged in the Report, p. xv :—*

- Catalogue of Drawings, Cameos, &c., relating to the Bonaparte family, collected by
J. Mather, Esq., with Preface by J. Mayer, Esq., F.S.A. Presented by
J. Mayer, Esq.
- On Anglo Saxon Cemeteries, illustrative of the Faussett Collection, by T. Wright, Esq.,
F.S.A. From J. Mayer, Esq.
- On the Gold Plates of Ireland, by T. Crofton Croker, Esq. By C. Roach Smith, Esq.
- Sur les Fouilles pratiquées a Jort, par M. Charma.
- Cinq Monnaies Franques inedites, trouvées dans le Cimetière Merovingien d'Envermeu.
De l'Abbé Cochet.
- Bronze Medal struck on the Opening of St. George's Hall, at Liverpool. By
J. Mayer, Esq.
- Medal, La Sainte Alliance.

By a misprint in the first page of the Report, xvii, line 4, the visit of the Archæological Institute to Chichester is stated as occurring in 1854, instead of 1853.

*Since going to press the following corrections and additions to
our List have been forwarded :—*

- *Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart., London.
C. Dorrien, Esq., Adsdon House.
Rev. Septimus Fairle, Lurgershall.
Mr. George Harman, Lewes.
Rev. H. Luttmann Johnson, Binderton House.
Rev. W. Michell, Brighton.
Miss F. Pilkington, Shopwyke.
Rear Admiral Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart.
Rev. J. Smallpiece, Chichester.
Professor Rev. W. Smith.
Rev. R. Thomson, *deceased*.
Rev. M. A. Tierney, F.R.S., F.S.A., Arundel.
Miss Tourle, Lurgershall.
Mrs. Thomas Woodward, Winkinhurst.
*Hugh Penfold Wyatt, Esq., Cissbury.

REPORT.

The Meeting at Chichester of so large and influential a body of Antiquaries as the Archaeological Institute formed the most remarkable occurrence of the year 1854, as connected with the objects of the Sussex Archæological Society, and while so many strangers were thus attracted from distant parts to examine the antiquities and buildings of the County, it was pleasing to know that its inhabitants had for many years previously marked their own appreciation of them by establishing this Society, which comprises a larger number of members than any other provincial association.

The Report of the Chichester meeting and the detailed Catalogue of the admirable Museum of antiquarian objects temporarily collected there, now preparing by the Council of the Archaeological Institute,—were considered to be so generally interesting, that the Committee have made arrangements to include them in the volume to be published in 1854, in order that each member might thus conveniently preserve a record of the proceedings, and as a further result of the assembly of so many able antiquaries, the cathedral and churches of Sussex will derive additional illustration by the volume now in the press to be published independently by distinguished men of the highest talent, Professor Willis, Rev. J. L. Petit, and Mr. Sharpe.

The Accounts of Receipts and Payments during the year 1853, are as follows:—

1852.	RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£. s. d.
	Balance in hands of Treasurer,		J. Russell Smith, balance of	
	January 1, 1852	66 7 9	account for Vol. V	78 8 7
	Annual Subscriptions	217 0 6	J. Russell Smith, part of	
	Life Subscriptions	45 0 0	account for expenses of Vol.	
	Books sold	14 3 2	VI, viz.: paper, printing,	
	Dividends on Consols	3 19 8	corrections, binding, &c.,	
		<hr/>	750 copies	£167. 0s 3d
	Total to Dec. 31	346 11 1	Engraving and printing	} 100 0 0
	Payments	258 15 2	View of Pevensey, £5.15s 9d;	
		<hr/>	Map of Pevensey, £8. 11s;	
	Balance on Dec. 31, 1853	87 15 11	printing 2 Views of Battle,	
			£3. 11s 6d	£17 18 3
			Artists for Vol. VI—	
			Utting	18 2 4
			Cowell	3 0 0
			Day	15 12 6
			Martin	15 8 0
			W. H. Brooke	6 6 0
			Advertisements, Circulars,	58 15 2
			Postage, Parcels, &c.	15 17 11
			Balance of expenses of Battle	
			Meeting, £1. 10s; expenses	
			of Seaford Meeting, 17s 6d	2 7 6
			Seals for Museum, £1. 6s; flags	
			of Warenne Arms, £2.	3 6 0
				<hr/>
				£258 15 2

Lewes Castle Account :

1853. RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance, January 1,	2	19 5	One Year's Rent	32	0 0
From 3226 Visitors to the Castle, including Members	74	19 11	Taxes, coals, and petty expenses	17	8 10
Balance, loss	2	15 9	One Year's wages to keeper, £26., and per centage on admissions, £3. 10s 9d	29	10 9
	£80	15 1	Mowing and sundry expenses	1	15 6
				£80	15 1

The funded property of the Society remains at the same amount as last year.*

Much gratitude is due from the Society to Thomas Dicker Esq., the gentleman, who has acted as its Treasurer from its first establishment with unwearied zeal and attention, and has kindly devoted to its affairs much of his valuable time. Having however discontinued his residence at Lewes Mr. Dicker has lately resigned his office much to the regret of the Committee, and George Molineux Esq. Junior, Old Bank, Lewes, has been since good enough to undertake the duties of Treasurer at their request.

At the Quarterly Meeting held at Lewes, on January 8, 1853, the following papers were read.

Rev. F. Spurrell, on the Importance of Architectural Fragments, illustrated by drawings of carved stones from the ruins of Lewes Priory. *Since printed in Vol. VI with lithographs.*

Mr Spurrell also read an Inventory of the goods and chattels of Cornelius Humphrey of Newhaven in the time of William III. *Since printed in Vol. VI.*

Extracts from the Church Wardens' books of Berwick parish. By Rev. G. M. Cooper, were read.

Mr. Lower read some remarks on Andrew Borde, and his family. *Printed in Vol. VI.*

And also reported the discoveries made during the excavations at Pevensey Castle. *Since printed in Vol. VI. with a map.*

A paper on the site of Anderida. By Rev. A. Hussey, was also read. *Since printed in Vol. VI.*

* The accounts of 1852 having been accidentally misstated in volume VI, are here repeated with corrections.

1852. RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance, January 1, 1852	72	11 4	J. Russell Smith—Vol. IV	74	11 1
Annual Subscriptions	251	0 0	on account for Vol. V	75	0 0
Life Subscriptions	15	0 0	Artists for Vol. V	51	4 2
Dividends on Consols	3	19 8	Advertisements, Postage, Cir- culars, and Sundries	21	13 10
Sale of Books	26	6 4	Expenses of Battle Meeting	22	18 6
Contributions to Museum	2	18 0	Investment in Consols	15	0 0
	371	15 4	Repairs of Lewes Castle—		
Payments	305	7 7	Harman	25	0 0
	£66	7 9	Parsons	20	0 0
Balance, Dec. 31, 1852	66	7 9		45	0 0
				£305	7 7

Among the objects exhibited were :—

An Impression of a Gold British coin found in 1851 in the garden of Mr. Gorham of Cakeham at Poling.

Some fine impressions of Ancient Seals from Sweden. By Rev. F. Spurrell.

Two Bronze Weapons found at South Kyme and Quarrington, co. Lincoln. Several Bronze Saxon Brooches of remarkable forms, Tweezers &c. A large Hat of the time of Queen Elizabeth, exhibited by Albert Way Esq.

The next Quarterly Meeting was held at Lewes on Saturday, April 2, 1853.

Rev. G. M. Cooper, read a paper on Michelham Priory, *which has since been printed in Vol. VI.*

It is unnecessary here to detail the proceedings at and near Chichester, which will be found elsewhere, but the Committee cannot omit to express their thanks to his Grace the Duke of Richmond for his ready sanction and patronage of their Annual Meeting, at Goodwood, on Thursday, July 14, 1853, and for his kindness in enabling them to meet in such large numbers at Goodwood House, and to dine afterwards within his Tennis Court which he put at their service on that day, although unfortunately the meeting of the Society was unavoidably deprived of the intended presence of his Grace. The Earl of Chichester kindly supplied the place of Chairman of the Meeting, at which the following account of the state of the Society was read by the Honorary Secretary.

“It is with much satisfaction that the Committee are able to report to the members, now met for the seventh time according to annual custom, the continued and advancing prosperity of the Society, and though the accounts of its progress year after year may seem monotonous from repetition, yet a new impulse has been uniformly imparted to it on such occasions, both by the change of scene interesting various persons in different parts of the county, and more especially by the fresh kindness of distinguished friends of the Society, with whom such movement brings them into contact. It would be ungrateful not to attribute much of its success to the encouragement it has met with from those in the highest position in the county. To the cordial welcome given to their successive meetings at Chichester, Lewes, Arundel, Herstmonceaux, Wiston and Battle, besides smaller ones at Hastings, Pevensy and elsewhere, this day has added another occasion for our renewed gratitude. While the Society has been thus honourably fostered within the County, it may also boast of ranking among its members many of great literary eminence not locally connected with it; under such auspices it would indeed be a reproach if some good effects had not resulted from the exertions of the Society. Six volumes have been already contributed by its members to the better illustration of the history of the County, and of its antiquities, and there is every reason to think that a better spirit of respect to the remains of old times has been very generally diffused owing to the example of its many members in all parts openly taking an interest in their preservation. It is with peculiar pleasure that the Committee last month received from the Trustees of the British Museum the gift of some carved architectural fragments of the ancient Cluniac Priory of Lewes, which the zeal of our late lamented Vice President Dr. Mantell had collected, and which the Trustees have considerably restored to Sussex, and consigned to the care of this Society. A full account of these interesting specimens will be found in the volume just published.

The Annual Accounts are made up at the end of the year, but it may be well to state the actual condition of its finances on the present occasion. There is now in the Treasurer's hands a balance of £158. 7s. 2s. and as all the payments

from Life-Compounders up to last December have been invested in the names of three Trustees, the Society possesses £132. 15s. 11d. in the 3 per cent Consols as a reserve fund.

While the Committee might be inclined to boast of their success in building up so large a Society, now consisting of 602 members, from a small assembly of twenty persons in 1846, they accept such progress rather as the strongest proof of the sound principles on which it was founded, and of the easy terms of admission being well adapted to and indeed required by the present state of society. So many persons of all classes have united in its support, that some inconveniences have arisen from the very extent of its influence. Some of its early publications have become so scarce, that it has been resolved to adopt a course almost unprecedented in similar societies, and to reprint the first volume in order to accommodate new members and others who may wish to complete their sets. Another inconvenience has also arisen from the growth of the Society, that no building is now large enough to contain all the members with their friends, and it became absolutely necessary to limit the number of the latter on the present occasion.

Some surprise has been frequently expressed, that with so small a subscription as ten shillings, the Society has been able to do so much, and to furnish each member gratuitously with a handsome volume annually, ready to take its place on a library shelf. The explanation is however very simple, and, as being in the highest degree creditable to the Society, may be here mentioned without presumption as a guidance to other associated bodies. The economy which makes the Society strong arises wholly from the zealous co-operation of its own members, who have freely, and with the sole object of promoting its welfare, undertaken and executed labours, which would have been otherwise very difficult and burthensome. We have no paid agency, no clerk, no collector, and we promote no private interest. We have indeed "a local habitation and a name," but much more is needed practically to carry on the business of so large a Society, and for this purpose voluntary assistance has been afforded to us by our own members. Our Treasurer, amidst his own busy associations, has never relaxed in devoting his time and attention to our accounts; a place for our frequent Committee meetings has been most kindly supplied to us for many years by Mr. Figg, at Lewes, and the generous hospitality of the noblemen and gentlemen of the County has abundantly given free scope to our annual meetings in their own stately halls and mansions; the untiring exertions of the gentlemen and clergy, who perform the arduous duties of local Secretaries in every district, allow the influence of the Society easily to penetrate into every corner, and this has been often carried on by them amidst the duty of other professional avocations. All this machinery being thus prepared, it becomes comparatively easy to set these willing hands and minds into action, and the result has been that our annual volumes contributed by unpaid authors (often indeed by those whose talents would give them a high pecuniary value if so claimed) paying no copyright, collected and edited not indeed without labour, but with toil readily devoted to such an object, are finally distributed gratuitously to our members throughout our wide extent.

July 14, 1853.

At the request of several members at and near Seaford, the Quarterly Meeting on October 8, 1853, was held there, and was well attended. The opportunity was taken to visit the highly curious church of Bishopston, and that of east Blatchington in their way to Seaford, where the members, being welcomed with the greatest hospitality, were enabled to examine the antiquities under the most favourable circumstances.

Mr. Lower read a paper on the History and Antiquities of Seaford. *Printed in the present volume.*

Seals of the Corporation were exhibited by the kindness of the Bailiff J. Singer Turner Esq. of Chinting.

The reprint of the first volume has been issued, and it can now be obtained, price 10s. by members and the public.

During the year many presents have been made to the Society from—

- The Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt. An earthen vase, a large Roman tile and other antiquities.
- Edward Walter Bonham Esq. Fragments of Coloured Tiles from the walls of the Royal Mosque (Musjidy Shah) of Isfahaun.
- Joseph Mayer Esq. Bronze medal commemorative of Roscoe.
- Society of Antiquaries.—Four parts of *Archæologia*.
- Archæological Institute,—the Salisbury volume; Survey of Watling Street in Northumberland.
- Architectural and Archæological Society of Chester Journal from July, 1850, to Dec. 1851. Part 2.
- Norwich and Norfolk Archæological Society—Proceedings.
- Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville,—Proceedings of the Society.
- Guildhall Library Committee,—The descriptive Catalogue of the Tradesmen's Tokens in the Beaufoy cabinet.
- Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire—the Fifth volume of Proceedings.
- Rev. E. B. Ellman,—*Acta Regia*.
- E. A. Freeman Esq.—On the preservation and Restoration of ancient Monuments.

It is proposed to hold the General Annual Meeting in 1854, on Thursday, July 13, at Winchelsea and Rye, and they have obtained the permission of Richard Stileman Esq., for the free inspection of the monastic ruins within his grounds.

BEECHLAND; *January 9, 1854,*

The publication of the present seventh volume having been unavoidably delayed, the Committee take the opportunity of including an account of the proceedings of the Society, in 1854.

A Quarterly Meeting was held on May 9, 1854, at Michelham Priory, which was well attended by Members and their friends. By the kind permission of Mr. Child, the tenant, every part of the ruins was freely opened to inspection. Papers were read there by—

Mr. Lower, on an ancient MS. containing the oath of office taken by the jurats of Seaford, and on other customs and laws of Seaford.

Mr. Blaauw, on the state of the Sussex monasteries, Dureford, Shulbred, Boxgrove, &c, at the time of the reformation, with extracts from MSS.

The general Annual Meeting took place on Thursday, July 13, and the arrangements of the railway enabled a very numerous party to pay their intended visit both to Winchelsea, and Rye on that day. At Winchelsea by the able guidance and explanations of W. Durrant Cooper Esq., all the objects of interest were visited with great advantage, and the liberality of Richard Stileman Esq. allowed the beautiful ruins of the Grey Friars within his own garden to be leisurely admired. On proceeding afterwards to Rye, the members of the Society were conducted by the Corporation to the Town Hall, where Charles Hay Frewen Esq., M.P. took the chair at the Meeting for the transaction of business, assisted by the Mayor, E. S. Banks Esq.

- Mr. Blaauw read a MS. letter of Guy Carleton, Bishop of Chichester describing the visit of the Duke of Monmouth to Chichester in 1679.
- Mr. Holloway read a history of Rye, with extracts from the Corporation records, accompanied by various ancient MSS. and seals.
- Mr. Corner presented some remarks on a charter of the second Earl William de Warenne, and an impression of the Great seal of Oliver Cromwell as Protector.
- Mr. Lower exhibited an ancient speaking trumpet of brass, six feet long, with the shields of Castile and Leon, appearing to be of the 14th century; it was lately found below high water mark at Romney, and is the property of Mr. H. B. Mackeson.

In the room of the Grammar School a very interesting Museum had been collected by the kindness of Mr. Frewen and other gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, which was opened for exhibition after the Meeting. Among the numerous objects were exhibited by—

C. H. Frewen Esq., M.P.—

A Nautilus Drinking Cup, silver gilt, mounted on a foot, presented, in 1664, by the Skinner's Company to Alderman Frewen on his lending them a considerable loan.

An oil Miniature of Charles, Prince of Wales, given by him, when at Madrid in 1623, to Dr. Frewen then chaplain to the Ambassador the Earl of Bristol, afterwards Archbishop of York.

Sword used at the Battle of the Boyne by Captain Hay of Hopes, co. Had-
dington.

The Book of Common Prayer authorised by K. Henry VIII—and also that authorised by Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth's Shoes, of green silk damask, worn by her in August, 1573, when she dined under an oak near Northiam Church, on her way to Rye.

An ancient Spur, dug up at Bold Overton, county Leicester, by the late J. Frewen Turner, Esq.

Large silver-mounted Toasting-fork, and silver Fish-knife, which belonged to Archbishop Frewen, whose MSS. sermons and orations as Vice-Chancellor of Oxford were also shown, as also religious publications by Rev. John Frewen his father.

Large Silver Cup, presented in 1716 by Sir Edward Frewen at his grandson's christening, said to have been then filled with 2250 guineas.

Portrait by Holbein of Lady Guldeforde, at the age of 27, wife of Sir Henry Guldeforde, of Hempstead Park, and East Guldeforde, near Rye, Comptroller of the Household to King Henry VIII, 1527.

Original Portrait of Archbishop Cranmer.

Portrait of a French Law Officer in the time of Louis XIV, by Netscher.

Mr. Pocock Clark,—

A sacramental Cup of wood, round the rim of which four stanzas are inscribed, beginning,

“O taste what drinke the Lord of Life will give,”

ending with the name, “Richard Allian, A.B. xxii October, 1610.”

Mr. Brocket,—

Nine ancient moulded Bricks, three of which represent Susannah and the Elders, two the Annunciation, and one the murder of Eglon by Ehud, (Judges iii, 21), and three the legend of St. Hubert, from a house in Rye, supposed to have been of the 15th or 16th centuries, pulled down about fifty years ago.

G. Slade Butler, Esq.—

The Dress worn by Mr. Slade at the coronation of George III—also a silver Bell and portion of the Canopy then used.

A silver Tankard, presented by George II to Mr. Dansey.

Mr. Holloway,—

A pewter Tankard, used as a sacramental cup by the French Protestants settled at Rye after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.

A Picture of the house of Samuel Jeakes, author of 'Charters of the Cinque Ports,' at Rye. Horn Snuff-box, with head of Charles II.

Charles Hicks, Esq.—

Egyptian Clock and Necklace, from a tomb at Thebes.

Silver Apostle Spoons.

Ladies' Shoes of time of Charles II.

Mr. Sinclair,—

Ancient Pottery found in Pump Street, Rye.

Mr. Thomas,—Ancient Cabinet—many Coins and Tokens.

Mrs. Gorringe,—An ancient worked Cushion.

Six Plaster Casts from the Saxon font at Brookland, near Romney, exhibiting the 12 months with characteristic figures; pruning, flowers, hawking, mowing, hay-making, reaping, threshing, treading wine or cider, hogkilling, Christmas boar, mumming, woodcutting.

The Corporation of Rye exhibited an Original Charter of King Richard I, 1194, authorising the building a wall on the East side of Rye.—A fine impression of the Great Seal of Oliver Cromwell, 1657, representing the Parliament on one side, and a map of England on the other.—A finely emblazoned Deed of King Henry VIIIth, time, relating to Appledore, co. Kent.

George Field Esq.—A Book of "Morning and Evening Prayer with divers Psalmes, Himmes, and Meditations made by the Lady Elizabeth Tyrwhitt" in a golden binding exquisitely enamelled with figures in relief, representing the Judgment of Solomon on one side, and the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness on the other. This small volume (the pages of which are only two and a half inches high by one and three-eighths broad) was "Printed by H. Middleton for Christopher Barker, 1574," and on one leaf is C. Barker's device, a man with a hatchet chopping the *Bark* of a tree, with this couplet,—

"A Barker if you will
In name but not in skill."

On another page is an escutcheon with the same arms as seen on the tomb in Winchelsea church "A lion rampant double queued within a bordure charged with 8 escallops." One portion is entitled, "The Queene's Prayers or Meditations wherein the mynde is stirred to suffer all afflictions here," and there are portraits of Queen Elizabeth in which this very book is seen suspended at her side. For a fuller description of this most beautiful and interesting book formerly in the possession of the Duke of Sussex, see Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*, 1. p. 84. and *Bibliomania*, p. 350. *Gent. Mag.* of 1791. v. 61, pp. 27, 28, 29.

The following books have been presented to the Society since January.

The Faussett Collection, by C. Roach Smith, Esq.

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Report and Papers of the York, Northampton, and Lincoln Architectural Societies.

Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Vol. VI.

The Committee regret that, though the Report of the Chichester Meeting in July, 1853 is added to this volume, the descriptive Catalogue of the Archæological Museum collected there is not ready to be included in it, but will be given with the next. The Committee think it more expedient in future to prepare the volume of the Collections for distribution among the members at the latter end of the year, instead of at the General Annual Meeting in the summer. This change will promote greater regularity in the distribution of the volume, and will also enable them to include the account of the usual Annual Meeting in the volume published a few months later in the same year, so as to make the subscriptions of each year more completely correspond with the account of the transactions of the Society during the same period.

It is at present intended to hold the General Annual Meeting of 1855 at or near Horsham.

W. H. BLAAUW, F.S.A., *Hon. Sec.*

BEECHLAND, *December 15, 1854.*

Sussex Archaeological Society.

Patron.

His Grace the

DUKE OF RICHMOND,

K.G.,

Lord Lieutenant and

Custos Rot.



President.

His Grace the

DUKE OF NORFOLK,

K.G.,

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Rules.

1. THAT the Society shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy, and shall remain independent, though willing to co-operate with similar Societies by friendly communication.

2. THAT the Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

3. THAT candidates for admission be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Society, and elected at any Meeting of the Committee, or at a General Meeting. One black ball in five to exclude.

4. THAT the Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings shall become due on the 1st day of January, or £5 be paid in lieu thereof, as a composition for life. Subscriptions to be paid at the Lewes Old Bank, or by Post-office order, to GEORGE MOLINEUX, Esq. jun., Treasurer, Lewes Old Bank, or to any of the Local Secretaries.

5. THAT Members of either House of Parliament shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and also such other persons as the Society may determine.

6. THAT the affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee of Management, to consist of the Patron, the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary, Local Secretaries, a Treasurer, and not less than twelve other members, who shall be chosen at the General Annual Meeting; three Members of such Committee to form a Quorum.

7. THAT at every Meeting of the Society, or of the Committee, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding, though all persons entitled to vote be not present.

8. THAT a General Meeting of the Society be held annually, in July or August, as may be appointed by the Committee, at some place rendered interesting by its Antiquities or Historical Associations, in the Eastern and Western Divisions of the County alternately; such General Meeting to have power to make such alterations in the Rules as a majority may determine, on notice thereof being one month previously given to the Committee.

9. THAT a Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Secretary on the requisition in writing of five members, and either the Patron, President, or two Vice-Presidents, specifying the subject to be brought forward for decision at such Meeting and such subject only to be then considered.

10. THAT the Committee have power to admit without ballot, on the nomination of two members, any Lady who may be desirous of becoming a member of the Society.

11. THAT the Committee have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person, including foreigners, likely to promote the interests of the Society, such Honorary Member not to pay any Subscription, and not to have the right of voting in the affairs of the Society, and to be subject to re-election annually.

12. THAT the Committee be empowered to appoint any Member *Local Secretary* for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to the objects of local interest, and for the receipt of Subscriptions, and the distribution of Circulars and Books; and that such Local Secretaries be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

13. THAT Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine.

14. THAT the Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the General Meeting.

Persons desirous of becoming Members of the Society are requested to communicate with a Secretary.

Sussex Archaeological Collections.

ON THE RETENTION OF BRITISH AND SAXON NAMES IN SUSSEX.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING AT GOODWOOD, JULY 14TH, 1853.

AT a meeting of Antiquaries holden near the capital of the South-Saxon Kingdom, it will not be thought very strange if a portion of their time should be devoted to an inquiry into the extent to which the names or language of the former occupiers of this district,—whether British or Saxon,—have descended to our days. Nor will it be very surprising that the result of the inquiry should prove that in no part of England has there been less change in the names of persons and places since the days of the Heptarchy, than in the County of Sussex.

Even in Saxon times this district remained comparatively untouched by the Danes and the North-men. Whilst Kent on the one side, and Hampshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire on the other, were attacked and devastated again and again; whilst the Isle of Wight was more than once occupied by the Danes, who drew their supplies in 998 from Sussex and Hampshire; whilst the Limene and the Thames were entered by the hostile fleet and the remains of one of the Danish vessels, discovered a few years since near Appledore, attest the accuracy of the account given in the Saxon Chronicle of the landing of the Danes in 893 at the very verge of East-Sussex: the district around Chichester alone contains records of Danish occupation, and the only town in Sussex in which a Danish settlement seems to have been fixed is *Hastings*; there is no record existing, which shows that Sussex generally

was ever occupied by the unbelievers, and there are only very slight evidences of any serious attempt by the Danes to subdue the Saxons occupying the Downs and the Weald of Sussex.

The only places in which the DANISH name is retained, as a record preserved by the South-Saxons, of some battle fought and some victory obtained over the Invaders, are in Thakeham where there is a *Dane-hill*; and in a line north-eastward of Brighton, there we find at Hurstperpoint the name of *Dane-worth* and *Dan-ny*; and at Horsted Keynes and Fletching, on the borders of what was Forest land, (where tradition has it that a battle took place and the enemy were defeated) we have *Dane-hill*, and *Dane-wood*. It is not easy to conjecture at what period the battle thus commemorated was fought, but it may have been one of the nine great battles, besides skirmishes, in which Alfred was engaged, and which were fought south of the Thames in 871. In the district of the Manhood, near Chichester, which was near to the Isle of Wight; and among the Hastings fishermen, who inhabit the only place in Sussex where the Danish name, without any suffix, is retained, and who frequented Great Yarmouth, when the Danes had possession, and in the neighbourhood of which they have left traces of their occupation in the names of places, there may be some admixture of Danish blood and Danish words; but the doubt extends no further. There is no "*thwaite*," "*dale*," "*fell*," or "*torn*," and so far as I can trace, no one parish, place, farm, or croft, throughout Sussex, where the name terminates with the word *By*,¹ held by some to be a certain test of Danish colonization and occupation; and only at *By-worth* (Petworth) have we the *By* in any form.

We may speculate on the reason for this absence of attack or settlement by the Danes in a county, the shores of which were possibly the landing place of Cæsar: which was chosen by the Saxons themselves for their own descent upon England: and which was the selected site of the Norman landing, and the scene of that most decisive battle, which ended the Saxon sway. We may find a cause flattering to our local vanity in the superior prowess and better organization of the South-

¹ A correspondent B. H. C. of "Notes and Queries," vol. ix, p. 523, who places one termination of *By* in Sussex, has

evidently mistaken the common termination of *Le* or *Ly* for *By*.

Saxons over their immediate neighbours (for the Sussex men fought and fell in the last struggle on the bloody field of Hastings: they have no "*Invicta*" to inscribe on their banners to perpetuate the evidence that the bearers surrendered or that they remained unconquered because they remained unfought; we have very slight marks of the old tenure of our lands, the gavelkind, preserved to us as it is preserved to the "men of Kent," on the condition that no ancestor bore arms against William at Hastings)—or it may be that the population of West-Sussex was denser than in Kent or Hants, and that the natural defences in the Cliffs of East-Sussex, and the thickness of wood in the Weald gave less facilities for invaders:—or that the attacks began where larger rivers than Sussex possesses gave better means of supplying provisions to the attacking party:—but whatever may have been the cause, the fact remains, that (except at Hastings) the Danes have left no trace of any fixed settlement in Sussex.

Worsaae in his "Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland," acknowledges (p. 21) that "out of London the Danes scarcely formed any really strong and united power in the South of England. The predominating people was the Anglo-Saxon, and in general the old Saxon characteristics had been preserved;" and he gives the following reasons for that state of matters. "It would not have been very easy for the Danes to settle themselves entirely in any parts of the South, or South-west of England; not even on the coasts near the harbours, though regularly visited by the ships of the Norwegian Vikings. The inhabitants in these parts were mostly of pure Saxon descent, and consequently already prejudiced against the Danes, on account of the old disputes between the Scandinavian and Saxon races; at all events, they somewhat differed from the Danes in character, manners, and customs. These districts, besides, were too remote from Denmark; and, in case of an attack from the Anglo-Saxons, which might naturally be expected to take place, assistance might come too late. The Danes were not so safe there as on the East Coast of England, which lay opposite to Jutland, and where, if any danger threatened them, a ship might easily be sent with a message

to their friends over the sea, so that with a tolerably favorable wind, a strong fleet could be speedily brought within sight of the Anglo-Saxons."

The case is different with the original occupiers of the county. Evidences of the BRITISH inhabitants exist, not only in the Barrows, which abound on the Downs, but also in the names of some of the head-lands, rivers, and places, particularly in East-Sussex. Mr. Kemble has remarked² that "it cannot be doubted that local names, and those devoted to distinguish the natural features of a country, possess an inherent vitality, which even the urgency of conquest is frequently unable to destroy. A race is rarely so entirely removed as not to form an integral, although a subordinate, part of the new state based upon its ruins; and in the case where the cultivator continues to be occupied with the soil, a change of master will not necessarily lead to the abandonment of the names by which the land itself, and the instruments or processes of labour are designated. On the contrary, the conquering race are apt to adopt those names from the conquered; and thus, after the lapse of twelve centuries and innumerable civil convulsions, the principal words of the class described yet prevail in the language of our people, and partially in our literature. Many then of the words which we seek in vain in the Anglo-Saxon dictionaries are, in fact, to be sought in those of the Cymri, from whose practice they were adopted by the victorious Saxons, in all parts of the country; they are not Anglo-Saxon but Welsh (*i. e.* foreign, Wylisc) very frequently unmodified either in meaning or pronunciation." This we find fully verified in Sussex.

I do not pretend to be acquainted with the ancient British language, and most probably a good Celtic scholar would be able to recognize in the prefixes to many names, which have escaped my notice, the pure Celtic words. Enough, however, I am able to produce to verify the general statement.

At the extreme eastern part of the county, in the parish of Rye, we have the British

Cad, Irish, *cath* (a battle) preserved in the name of *Cadborough*. The same name is preserved in Worcestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, and affords the

² Preface to *Cod. Dipl.* vol. iii, p. xv.

best evidence of the spots thus designated having been British battle-fields.

Caer (a camp) we find in *Car-fax* (Horsham), in *Key-fox* (Petworth), and *Key-nor* (Sidlesham).

Cnap (a hillock or protuberance) in *Knep* Castle, *Nap* Farm (Bosham), and in *Nep*-town and *Nep*-cote Green (Henfield).

Coc (Princeps) is preserved in the now insignificant stream the *Cuck*-mere, in combination with another British word *ease* at *Cock*-ease (Lindfield), in the town of *Cuck*-field, in *Cock*-slow (Hellingly), and the *Cock*-shut stream at South-over near Lewes.

Coed (a wood) is found coupled with the Saxon *ude* (also wood) in *Woodman*-cote, and *Wood*-cote (West Hampnett).

Cyll (a corner) is to be found in *Chil*-grove (West-dean), *Chil*-tington, *Chil*-verbridge (Arlington), possibly in *Chal*-vington, and in *Chel*-wood common and forest (Fletching).

Cwm (a hollow in a hill) as clearly distinguishable from the Saxon *Cumb*, which implies more or less the presence of water, is to be found in all the valleys on the downs, and in some hilly parishes. In some cases the word is used alone, as *Coombe* place (Offham), and the *Coombe* in the Cliffe (Lewes). In others it forms part only of a compound word: *Holly*-comb (Lynch), *Mole*-combe (Boxgrove), *Sheep*-comb (Findon), and *Peppers*-comb (Steyning), in *West Sussex*; and in *East Sussex* in *Saddles*-combe (Newtimber), *Ash*-combe (St. Ann's, Lewes), *Farn*-combe (Patcham), *Hot*-comb (Eastdean), *Mouls*-combe (Preston), and *Rans*-combe (South Malling).

Glyn (a vale) is without addition in the village of *Glynde* and in *Glind* Farm (Bexhill), and is the prefix in the compound names of *Glynde*-bourne, and *Glyn*-ley (Pevensy).

Ise or *Ease* (a river) in *North*-ease, *South*-ease, and *Is*-field, all on the banks of the river *Ouse*. In *Ease*-bourne a duplication of the same name taken from both the British and Saxon languages, in *Little Ease* (Hurstperpoint), and in *Tot*-ease (Buxted).

Mynys (a rising piece of ground) is still in use in the *Minis* rock (Hastings).

Pen (a head) in *Penhurst*, accurately describing the head or eastern extremity of the great wood of *Andredes*-weald.

Pwl (water) in *Peel*-ing (Westham and Horsham), The *Pells* (Lewes and Winchelsea), *Pell*-ingbridge (Lindfield), *Litch-pool* (Sompting), *Pels*-ham (Bexhill and Udimore), and in *Pul*-borough parish, which as distinctly marked the end or western extremity of the great wood as *Pen*-hurst did the eastern.

The preservation of the SAXON designation of places is far more perfect. We have many varieties, many combinations, and many references to and intimations of German mythic and traditional history.

The name of WUOTAN is perpetuated in Woodendean (Rottingdean), in Wadhurst, in Woadsdale (Whatlington), Woodknowle (Whatlington), and Odean (Beckley); whilst to WHISH, the old Norse OSK, one of the names of Odin, Mr. Kemble attributes Wisborough Green; and TIW is perpetuated in the Tye-oak (Harting), in Tye-hill (Arlington), in Tye farm (Hartfield), and possibly in the many Tyes to be found in the various parishes on the downs. The semi-mythic king OFFA is kept in remembrance in two Off-hams, one at South-stoke in West Sussex, and the other at Hamsey in East Sussex, and in Offington (Broadwater). The *evil spirit* leaves his designation in Lock-sash (Wisboro' Green, Woden's own district), and in Lox-wood and Lox-field; and at Kirdford we find a place *locus damnatus* in Idols-fold.

The fairies, too, have kept their ground, in Mabs-hill (Ticehurst), in Pook-bourne (Hurstperpoint), Pook-barn (Twineham), Puck-tye (Buxted), Pook-hill (Burwash), and in the designation of many fields by the names Pook-hyde, Pook-croft, &c. Possibly the fairy chief, *Knop*, may also have left his name for these later times; and our boyhood's friend, *Hob*, may yet survive under a slightly altered title in the designation of Cob-court and Cob-den.

I have already noticed incidentally a distinction between East Sussex and West Sussex, and an examination of the Saxon names proves that such a distinction must have existed from the earliest times, and have arisen naturally from the difference in the physical features of the county. In West Sussex we find a large portion of the district bearing the names of Ton, Tún, Hám, Worth, Stede, and Ing, which imply settled habitations or cultivated lands, with a compara-

tive absence of Fields, Folds, Leahs, and Hursts, which signify detached but not entirely open fields or spaces, or woods for feeding cattle, or swine walks; whilst in East Sussex by far the greatest superficial extent is taken up by the Fields or Folds and Leahs, which are akin in sense; and close by them the Hursts; the Dens, Tons, Túns, and Háms occupy but a small territorial space at the extreme south near the sea, or on the margins of navigable rivers, their very smallness in extent and the number and close proximity of places for religious worship proving clearly the spots where the population was most dense and where cultivation was earliest carried out.

Reference to a map of Sussex will mark this to the eye more perfectly. The Fields or Folds; the places akin to and in every instance joining them, the Leahs, and the Hursts, fill up, it will be seen, nearly one-half of East Sussex. To the westward of the division between East and West Sussex these names gradually disappear, and in their stead we have the Dens or Deans, the Tons, the Túns, and the Hams; of which it will be seen, there are comparatively few in the eastern division.

Other parishes retain Saxon in their names, and, in fact, the Saxon exists in the names of nearly all parishes in both divisions of the county. In the 'Sussex Glossary' these Saxon names of parishes are enumerated, and I have there shown that there are not more than twenty parishes in each division of the county in which one or more Saxon name or names cannot be found.

The object of this paper is not to repeat what is there given, but to pursue the inquiry still further, and to prove the great extent to which the Saxon names have been preserved in the sub-divisions of the parishes, in the farms and woods, and even in the most minute parts of districts. When we recollect how often it is that a change of owner alters the name of the land he owned, and even that the change of a tenant not unfrequently alters the name of his holding; moreover, when we know how vain new owners are to add their own names to their newly-acquired possessions, we shall be somewhat surprised to find how largely the old names have been retained. In the names of many farms we shall

likewise find names which also mark whole parishes in the county itself.

Throughout my enumeration it is necessary to adhere to the divisions of the county into east and west, since the same distinctions which marked the parishes mark also to a considerable extent the farms and districts within them.

In these names we find *Brook* and *Burn* not unfrequent, and nearly equally distributed in the two divisions.

Burgh or *Bury*, of which I can enumerate five in West Sussex; and sixteen in East Sussex, where the hills and earthworks more generally abounded, including the hill of Crow-borough in Withyham and Rotherfield, Free-borough in Ditchelling, Holling-bury in Falmer, Saxon-bury in Frant, and the sheltered lands of Coney-borough in Barcombe, Owls-bury in Little Horsted and Rotherfield, and Swan-borough in Iford.

Cumb in farms in Slinfold and Rogate, West Sussex; and in the Eastern division in a farm at Mayfield, in Old and New Combes (West Hoathly), Coomb-hill (Ninfield), in Chit-combe (Brede), Den-combe (Slaugham), and Hand-combe (Westham).

Croft, in a few places in each division.

Den or *Dean* in profusion in the midst of the Folds, Leahs, Hursts, Hams, Stedes, Meres, and Combes. I can enumerate sixteen in West Sussex; and thirty-eight in East Sussex, where the district lies next Kent and adjoins the Dens of that county. Among the West we have Denne Park, Ecclesden (Angmering), Malling-dean (Billings-Harting), Cob-den and High-den (Finden), Mar-den (E. hurst), Owl-den (North Chapel), and Oaken-den (Cowfold). In East Sussex we have also Ocken-den (Cuckfield), Hazle-den (Dallington), Maples-den (Ticehurst), Birchden (Rotherfield), With-dean (Patcham), Thorn-den in four parishes, and Wooden-dean (Rottingdean), Hammerden, perhaps from the weapon of the god Thunor (Ticehurst), Hare-dean and Hound-dean (St. Ann's, Lewes), and Cow-den in three parishes.

Field or *Fold* is equally largely used, and is distributed amongst the Fords, Hursts, Leahs, Worths, Wicks, Tons, and Hams.

Fords, of which I can name ten in West Sussex parishes, and seventeen in parishes in East Sussex.

Hám (a hamlet). In West Sussex in the hamlets of Applesham (Coombes), Brackles-ham (East Wittering), Cokeham (Sompting), Cool-ham (Shipley), Ditcham (West Harting), Off-ham (West Stoke), and Ore-ham (Henfield); and in East Sussex in Bore-ham (Wartling), Clap-ham (Littlington), High-ham (Icklesham), Off-ham (Hamsey), and in Mag-ham down, and Ot-ham quarter (Hailsham).

Ham (an enclosure) is still more numerous, and we have it from the simple Ham to a variety of combinations; thus, in the West we have Barg-ham and Barp-ham, besides Ham place (Angmering), Bed-ham (Fittleworth), Bils-ham (Yapton), Broad-ham (Singleton), Brox-ham (Sidlesham), Bucking-ham (Old Shoreham), Cake-ham (West Wittering and Sompting), Cook-ham (Steyning), Dedis-ham (Slinfold), Erring-ham (Shoreham), Mal-ham and Palling-ham (Wisboro' Green), Sted-ham (Iping), Wep-ham (Burpham), Wick-ham (Steyning), and several others; and in the East we have Ash-ham (Beddingham), Broom-ham (Guestling and Catsfield) Ock-ham (Ewhurst and Salehurst), Ling-ham (Ashburnham), Maize-ham (Fairlight), Buckham (Isfield), Hawk-ham (Westham), Snail-ham (Icklesham and Guestling), Souther-ham and Stone-ham (South Malling), Claver-ham and Sessing-ham (Arlington), Lees-ham (Rye), Wick-ham (Sedlescombe, Hastings, and Icklesham), &c.: in all I can name thirty-nine in West and fifty-five in East Sussex.

Hoe is also used in West Sussex.

Holm (a river island), as In-holmes (Horsham and Ashington), Holm-bush (Lower Beeding), and Brooms-holm (Rudgwick) in the West; and in the East In-holmes (Ditchelling), Holm-bush (Hellingly), Holm-farm (Hooe and Waldron), Holm-place (Whatlington), Holm-wood (Bolney, Frant, and Chailey), and Great and Little Holmes (Plumpton), &c. The word is often corrupted into Home.

Holt is frequently used as a small hanging wood on the edges of the downs.

Hook occurs as applied to farms, lanes, lands, and meadows, in ten parishes, and in Col-hook Common in West

Sussex, and in the Hooke and Hook land in five parishes of East Sussex.

Hyrst is also frequently used. I can find and identify some thirty farms, &c., in West Sussex, and double that number in East Sussex; and, like the Hams, it is found in combination with such trees as the Ash, Broom, Oak, Yew, Maple, Hazle, and Pine; with birds and animals, as Hawk, Wren, Bat, Bear, Cow and Coney; and also with Battle, Brook, Burgh, Tod, and Wool.

Ig (an island) is preserved in the low lands near Bognor, Westbourne, &c., in West Sussex, and particularly in the several small grounds rising out of Pevensey marshes, where these islands give their names to the several levels in which they are situated.

Knol, a rising hill, is also found in both divisions.

Leah does not occur often in the West, but it is not unfrequent in the Eastern division, where it is found in farms, &c., in combination with Birch, Broom, Bent, Hay, Rush, Hoath, or Heath, Marl, Hen, and King.

Ling (heath) gives the names to the three hamlets of Ash-ling, (Funtingdon) and is to be found in the Peel-ling farms, Pel-ling bridge, and in Bir-ling (East dean).

Low (a burial place), is to be found duplicated strangely in Bur-low, the name of the castle situated on the high ground above Alfriston, it is also traced in Cock-slow (Hellingly) and Low-Field heath (Iping.) Saxon remains have lately been discovered in another county, at the Low-field, Harnham Hill.

Mere (a pool or lake) I can trace in eight instances in farms, &c. in West and one in East Sussex.

Mitchel (great) occurs in Michel Grove, Mitchel Park, and Michel-ham Priory.

Nesse (a promontory) in Lagness (Pagham).

Slade (an open country) in Slade, (Rogate) and Slade Lands (Kirdford).

Stede (a place) in Hap-stead, (Ardingly) Hemp-stead, (Arlington and Buxted) and Hick-sted, (Twineham).

Streale (an arrow or projectile), exists in the names of farms, in Pulborough, Mayfield, and Framfield.

Stan (a stone) is in Steine, Eastdean, and Westbourne,

Black-ston, (Woodmancote) Dang-stain, (Terwick) Huddle-stone, (Steyning) White-stone, (Birdham) Amber-stone, (Hailsham) and Stone-lynch or link, (Fairlight and Brede).

Street is common as well along the lines of the old Roman roads as elsewhere on highways.

Ton (an enclosed place and distinct from *tún*, a habitation) can be found in many instances of farms, &c. in parishes in West Sussex, and also in East Sussex.

Tún is found in the hamlets of Anning-ton, (Buttolphs) Ank-ton, (Felpham) Athering-ton, (Climping) Hangle-ton, (Ferring) Lording-ton, (Racton) Nor-ton, (Aldingbourne and Selsey) Ny-ton, (Aldingbourne) Pres-ton, (Binderton) Rac-ton, (Westbourne) Ridling-ton, (Duncton) Salving-ton, (West Tarring) and Wester-ton, (West Hampnett) in the Western division; and in Ash-ton Green, (Ringmer) Middle-ton, (Street and Westfirle) Norling-ton, (Ringmer) Nor-ton, (Bishopstone) Mil-ton St., (Arlington) Sut-ton, (Seaford) and Win-ton St. (Alfriston).

Wick (marsh land) is not unfrequent in either division of the county, and

Worth (a farm or court yard) is found not only in parishes with the same termination, but in places where Ton, Ling, Field, and Ham, occur in the names of the parishes.

At the end of this paper I have placed a full list of all the farms, &c. in which I have found the Saxon words; they number no less than 600: yet I cannot hope to have exhausted or nearly to have exhausted the existing Saxon names in the county. The list now given will, however, be sufficient to prove how much remains of the Saxon in our names of farms, &c.; but still more numerous proofs are furnished by the names of fields. We cannot take up an apportionment for the tithe rent-charge in any parish without being struck with the many Saxon names retained. Most of the fields, no doubt take their names from their reputed size as the 6a field or the 7a field; or from their soil as the Marlpit or Sandpit field; or from the agricultural purposes to which they are devoted, as Calves-croft, Ox-close, or Hop-garn (for garden) still a large proportion of the oldest enclosures hold to this day the names given by the Saxon cultivators.

The same remarks which I have made with reference to the

retention of the Saxon in the names of places and to the difference to be observed between the Eastern and the Western divisions of the County, apply also to the pronunciation of the peasantry and to the words in use, not only by them but also among the middle classes of the Sussex people. The Saxon pronunciation of several words in general use is kept up in Sussex; the Saxon plural is constantly used, and many words not known, or but little used in other places, are every day in the mouths of our Sussex folk. Of course we must not seek for these words in the ordinary conversation of the inhabitants of the chief towns; still less can we hope to discover many traces of the Sussex idiom in Brighton, Hastings or Worthing, which have sprung up within the last three quarters of a century from small fishing hamlets into towns numbering thousands of persons, drawn together from every district of the United Kingdom: but a few days' ramble among the villagers at the foot of the downs or in the shady weald, will afford us numerous examples of the tenacity with which the vernacular of the early Saxons has clung to their successors and descendants. And the same ramble will demonstrate that whilst in East-Sussex the dialect, the pronunciation, and the words in use are closely allied to or are identical with the same words, &c. used by the inhabitants of Kent, there is not a like affinity to Kent when we pass westward: and that in West-Sussex the dialect more closely resembles the Hants.

That the same names of the persons or families who were cultivators of the soil in the Saxon time should remain unto this day in the agricultural districts of the county will not appear singular to those, who know how rarely it has happened that the inhabitants of one district have migrated to other parts of England, and (except in the instance of North America) how little given to change of residence the South Saxon race has been; nor need I more than allude in passing to the serfdom of the mediæval times and to the operation of the law of settlement in more recent years, to show that it was almost a matter of necessity that the peasantry should remain unchanged in the parishes in which in Saxon and in Norman times they were located. Yet it may appear somewhat remarkable that this permanence of Saxon families in the county should exist in the highest

station and likewise in the class which was composed, in early days, of yeomen and of small owners of the soil: who have gradually risen to the position of arms-bearing and to the dignity of pedigrees recorded by Heralds or printed by local historians. We have still amongst us,—occupying a noble or an independant position—the Ashburnhams, whose ancestor is reputed to have been constable of Dover Castle at the time of the Conquest; the Wests; the Pelhams; the Busbridges; the Ernleys; the Gratwicks; the Honywoods; the Houghtons; the Peckhams; the Stedhams; and others, whose Saxon names are akin to the names of places, villages, or parishes, of the county. We have also the Cooks; the Coopers; the Porters; the Millers; the Reeves, and others; whose names were taken from occupations. And amongst the 420 names given in Berry's "County Genealogies of Sussex" as bearing coat-armour; (most of whose pedigrees are to be found in the Visitations of the County,) we have, as will be seen by the list at the end of this paper upwards of 280 or more than two-thirds, whose names are of Saxon origin.

No one would venture to assert that the Saxon descent is to be traced in the middle classes as it is—most clearly defined—in the clear complexion, the light hair, and the blue eyes, of the peasantry of Sussex. The middle and the upper classes have no such distinctive marks; for there is not one arms-bearing family that cannot trace and boast of an inter-marriage with some of Norman blood;—like the actors in the scene so graphically described to the Sussex Society at Battle last year, by Lord Waldegrave, there has been many a Saxon heiress, who has been willing to share the fortunes of a Norman chief, though possibly not like the Waldegraves without a change of name. Far be it from me to say that this combination of races has not raised the national character, and has not rendered our country one of the foremost among nations; it is not for me to point with approbation to the inert character of the Saxon, which has tied him without a murmur to the yard-land of his birth: but, whether it be a mark of good or a sign of careless sloth, the fact is patent, it cannot be gainsayed, or controverted. The Saxon language and the Saxon names, and in the main, the Saxon blood remain in Sussex almost unchanged in the nineteenth as they did in the ninth century.

*Names of Places, Farms, &c. and Parishes in which situated.***BROOK.**

East: Brook, Icklesham:—Kid-brook, East Grimstead:—Bole-brook, Hartfield:—Shorn-brook, Rotherfield:—Wards-brook, Ticehurst:—Wood-brook, Challey.

West: Brook, Cowfold:—Brook-green, Shipley:—Hol-brook, Warnham:—Par-brook, Billingshurst.

BURN.

East: Glynd-bourne, Glynde:—How-bourn, Buxted:—Pock-bourn, Hurstperpoint:—Pook-bourn, Twineham:—Waps-bourne, Chailey:—Winter-bourne, Southover.

West: Fish-bourne, Bosham:—Hayling-bourne, Egdean:—Hawks-bourne, Warnham:—Hey-bourne, Pulborough:—Lim-bourne, Fittleworth:—Nut-bourne, Westbourne, and Pulborough:—Sheep-bourne, Wisboro' green:—Shel-bourne, Linchmere.

BURY.

East: Burgh, Waldron:—Burgh-hill, Etchingam, Chiddingly, Buxted, and Salehurst:—Burgh-hurst, Horsted Keynes:—Cackle-bury, Hailsham:—Coney-borough, Barcombe:—Crow-borough Hill and Common, Withyham and Rotherfield:—Free-borough, Ditchelling:—Hollingbury, Falmer:—Owls-bury, Little Horsted, and Rotherfield:—Saxonbury, Frant:—Swan-borough, Iford:—Wan-barrow, Hurstperpoint.

West: Bils-bury, Henfield:—Brins-bury, Pulborough:—Chancton-bury, Steyning:—Cis-bury, Findon:—Mud-bury, Funtingdon.

CUMB (a valley with water).

East: Coombe, Mayfield:—Coomb-hill, Ninfield:—Chit-combe, Brede:—Den-combe, Slaugham:—Hand-combe, Westham:—Old and New-combes, West-Hoathly.

West: Comb-farm, Rogate:—Comb-land, Rogate and Slinfold.

CROFT.

East: The Croft, St. Clement:—Cox-croft, Worth:—Wivels-croft, Bolney.

West: Horn-croft Common, Bury:—Stub-croft, East Wittering:—Yalcroft, Trotton.

DEN.

East: Bals-dean, Iford:—Barn-dean, Telscombe:—Barns-den, Buxted and Mayfield:—Beven-dean, Falmer:—Bidden-dean Hole, Rotherfield:—Birch-den, Rotherfield:—Broom-den, Rottingdean:—Cow-den, Wartling, Heathfield, and Lamberhurst:—Deans-place, Alfriston and Piddinghoe:—Deans-land, Ripe:—Dens-wood, Wadhurst:—Flattling-den, Wadhurst:—Hammer-den, Ticehurst:—Hare-dean, St. Ann's, Lewes:—Haysel-den, Dallington:—Hound-dean, St. Ann's, Lewes:—House-dean, Falmer:—Maples-den, Ticehurst:—Mottings-den, Burwash:—Ocken-den, Cuckfield:—O-dean, Beckley:—Pang-dean, Pie-combe:—Sharn-den, May-field:—Stan-dean, Stanmer:—Swifts-den,

Etchingham, and Salehurst:—Thorn-dean, Bolney, Slaugham, Cuckfield, and Herstmonceux:—With-dean, Patcham:—Witheren-den, Burwash:—Wivels-den, Chailey:—Wooden-dean, Rottingdean.

West: Alford-dean, Slinfold:—Blatchmar-dean, West Grinstead:—Charman-dean, Broadwater:—Cob-den, Finden:—Denne-Place, Horsham:—Eccles-den, Angmering:—Fog-den, Amberley:—Heber-den Gate, Madehurst:—High-den, Finden:—Malling-dean, Billingshurst:—Marden, East Harting:—Oaken-den, Cowfold:—Owl-den, North Chapel:—Pything-dean, Pul-borough:—Wil-den, Billingshurst:—Yel-den, Birdham.

FIELD.

East: Fresh-field, Horsted Keynes:—Hemming-fold, Battle:—High-fields, Hurstperpoint, Brede, Framfield, and Withyham:—Low-field Heath, Crawley:—Mans-field Cross, Ashburnham:—Mats-field, Clayton:—Max-field, Guestling:—Nether-field, Battle:—Oak-field, Worth:—Pound or Pont-field, Rotherfield:—Sels-field Common, West Hoathly:—Shef-field, Fletching:—Shern-fold, Frant:—Staple-field Common, Cuckfield:—Wood-field, Clayton.

West: Ash-fold, Kirdford:—Bark-fold, Kirdford:—Barnes-fold, Rudgwick:—Can-field, Rudgwick:—Clims-fold, Slinfold:—Craw-fold, Kirdford:—Diddles-fold, North Chapel:—Ex-fold, Rudgwick:—Field-Place, Warnham:—Frith-fold, Kirdford:—Granning-fold, Billingshurst:—Had-fold, Billingshurst:—Hars-fold, Wisboro' Green:—Heads-fold, Wisboro' Green:—High-fold, Kirdford:—Idols-fold, Kirdford:—Kings-fold, Rudgwick and Warnham:—Lick-fold, Lodsworth:—Low-field Heath, Ifield:—Ox-field, Farnhurst:—Pens-fold, Slinfold:—Port-field, Oving:—Slin-fold Land, Billingshurst:—Staple-field, Steyning:—Ted-fold, Billingshurst:—Tiddles-fold, Rudgwick:—Water-field Common, Cold Waltham:—Wildbark-fold, Kirdford.

FORD.

East: Ales-ford, Whatlington:—Alks-ford, Withyham:—Bash-ford, Worth:—Bats-ford, Dallington:—Black-ford, Herstmonceux:—Ford-farm, Warbleton:—Hassing-ford, Buxted:—Hasting-ford, Mayfield:—It-ford, Bedding-ham:—Kit-ford, Hartfield:—Long-ford, Barcombe:—Passing-ford, Hartfield:—Pipping-ford, Maresfield:—Rigs-ford, Warbleton:—Scotch-ford, Hartfield:—Summer-ford, Withyham:—Twy-ford, Maresfield.

West: Broad-ford, West Chiltington:—Dump-ford, Elsted:—Dur-ford, Rogate:—Durn-ford, Heyshot:—Foard Place, Stopham:—Foard-water, West Hampnett:—Rat-ford, Petworth:—Red-ford, Lynch:—Slaughter-ford, Itchingfield:—Wan-ford, Rudgwick.

HAM (a hamlet).

East: Bore-ham, Wartling:—Clap-ham, Littlington:—High-ham, Icklesham:—Mag-ham, Hailsham, and Framfield:—Off-ham hamlet, Hamsey:—Ot-ham quarter, Hailsham.

West: Apples-ham, Coomb:—Brackles-ham, East Wittering:—Coke-ham, Sompting:—Cool-ham Green, Shipley:—Ditc-ham, West Harting:—Off-ham hamlet, Southstoke:—Ore-ham Common, Henfield.

HAM (an enclosure).

East: Ash-ham, Beddingham:—Bar-ham, East Hoathly:—Bay-ham, Frant:—Belling-ham, Brede:—Bible-ham, Wadhurst:—Bine-ham, Chailey:—Broom-ham, Guestling, Catsfield, and Heathfield:—Buck-ham Hill, Isfield:—Claver-ham, Arlington:—Clippen-ham, Herstmonceux:—Crow-ham, Westfield:—Dole-ham, Westfield:—Filsham, Hollington:—Hams, Mayfield:—The Ham, Southover:—The Ham Farm, Clayton, Withy-ham, Ringmer, and Wivelsfield:—Hawk-ham, Westham:—High-ham, Salehurst, Frant, and Northiam:—Hore-ham, Waldron:—Kitchen-ham, Ashburnham and Etchingam:—Lees-ham, Rye:—Lid-ham Hill, Guestling:—Ling-ham, Ashburnham:—Lone-ham, Brede:—Maize-ham, Fairlight:—Mars-ham, Fairlight:—Methers-ham, Beckley:—Middle-ham, Ringmer:—Nunning-ham, Herstmonceux:—Ock-ham, Ewhurst, and Salehurst:—Padg-ham, Ewhurst:—Pels-ham, Bexhill, and Udimore:—Pick-ham, Guestling:—Snail-ham, Guestling, and Icklesham:—Souther-ham, South Malling:—Spring-ham, Hellingly:—Stone-ham, South Malling:—Sessing-ham, Arlington:—Tel-ham, Battle:—Welling-ham, Ringmer:—Wick-ham, Hastings Sedlescombe and Icklesham:—Wors-ham, Bexhill.

West: Barg-ham, Angmering:—Barp-ham, Angmering:—Bed-ham, Fittleworth:—Bils-ham Lane, &c., Yapton:—Box-ham Lane, Sidlesham:—Broad-ham, Singleton:—Bucking-ham, Old Shoreham:—Cake-ham, West Wittering, and Sompting:—Coot-ham, Storrington:—Dedis-ham, Slinfold:—Erring-ham, Old Shoreham:—Flans-ham, Felpham:—Flex-ham, Petworth:—Ham, Steyning, Goring, and Tarring:—Ham Farm, Bosham:—The Ham, Prebend of, Angmering:—Ham-brook, Chidham and Westbourne:—Ham Common, Funtingdon:—Ham Place, Angmering:—Kils-ham, Petworth:—Mal-ham, Wisboro' Green:—Munt-ham, Itchingfield and Findon:—New-ham, Steyning:—Palling-ham, Wisboro' Green:—Rat-ham Mill, Funtingdon:—Sake-ham, Shermanbury:—Salt-ham, North Mundham:—Sickle-ham, Tillington:—Stammer-ham, Rusper:—Sted-ham, Iping:—Wake-ham, Terwick:—War-ham, Rudgwick:—Wep-ham, hamlet of Burpham:—Wick-ham, Steyning.

HOE (high).

East: Hoe House, Wisboro' Green.

West: Hoe Farm, Bosham and Hunston.

HOLM (a river island).

East: Holm-bush, Hellingly:—Holm-Farm, Waldron, and Hooe:—Holm-Place, Whatlington:—Holm-Wood, Bolney, Frant, and Chailey:—Holmes-hurst, Burwash:—Great and Little Holmes, Plumpton:—Inholmes, Ditchelling.

West: Brooms-holm, Rudgwick:—Holm-bush, Lower Beeding:—Inholmes, Horsham, and Ashington.

HOLT (a small hanging wood).

East: Buck-holt, Bexhill:—Jevington-Holt, Jevington, &c.

West: Holt-Farm, Clapham:—Holt's-Place, Birdham:—South-holt, Compton.

HOOK.

East: The Hooke, Chailey, West Hoathly, and Warbleton :—Hook-land, Lindfield :—Hooks, Hartfield.

West: Col-hook Common, North Chapel, and Petworth :—Hook Farm, Bosham, Billinghamurst, and Warminghurst :—Hook Land, Shipley, Wisboro' Green, and Warminghurst :—Hook Lane, Pagham :—Hook Meadow Storrington.

HURST (a wood producing fodder for cattle).

East: Ash-hurst Farm, Plumpton :—Ash-hurst Wood, East Grinstead :—Bare-hurst, Ticehurst :—Barn-hurst, Etchingham and Sale-hurst :—Bat-hurst Wood, Battle :—Batten-hurst, Wadhurst :—Bear-hurst, Ticehurst :—Bell-hurst, Etchingham and Beckley :—Bets-hurst, Peasmarsh :—Brent-hurst, Etchingham :—Brick-hurst, Withyham and Frant :—Brickle-hurst, Wadhurst :—Broad-hurst, Horstead, Burwash, Heathfield, and Lamberhurst :—Brook-hurst, East Grinstead :—Burg-hurst, Horsted Keynes :—Chingley-hurst, Wadhurst :—Chit-hurst, Herstmonceux :—Cog-hurst, Guestling, and Ore :—Comp-hurst, Herstmonceux :—Cow-hurst, Bexhill :—Culling-hurst, Hartfield :—Graven-hurst, Bolney :—Grove-hurst, Buxted :—Hack-hurst, Hellingly :—Hawk-hurst, Waldron :—Herst-Barns, Chiltington :—Herst-Bridge, Hellingly :—Herst-Farm, Sedlescombe :—Herst-Fields, Twineham :—Herst-Green, Etchingham :—Herst-Lands, Hartfield :—High-hurst, Buxted :—Holmes-hurst, Burwash :—Hurst, East Grinstead :—Land-hurst, Hartfield :—Lank or Long-hurst, Mountfield :—Maple-hurst, Westfield and Wadhurst :—Milk-hurst, Heathfield :—Munge-hurst, Heathfield :—Paddock-hurst, Worth :—Patch-hurst, Wartling :—Pine-hurst, Rotherfield :—Ralph-hurst, Hellingly :—Sand-hurst, Bexhill :—Silk-hurst, East Grinstead :—Sing-hurst, Ticehurst :—Spit-hurst, Balcombe :—Stone-hurst, Heathfield :—Tealing-hurst, Ardingly :—Tol-hurst, Ticehurst :—Wake-hurst, Ardingly :—Well-hurst, Hellingly :—Wither-hurst, Burwash :—Wren-hurst, Westfield, and Mayfield :—Yoke-hurst, Chailey.

West: Battle-hurst, Kirdford :—Bishops-hurst, Albourne :—Blake-hurst, Lyminster :—Brew-hurst, Wisboro' Green :—Broom-hurst, Leominster :—Coney-hurst, Billingshurst :—Coney-hurst Common, West Chiltington :—Cool-hurst, Horsham :—Ew-hurst, Shermanbury :—Green-hurst Common, Thakeham :—Guilting-hurst, Pulborough :—Hazel-hurst, Kirdford :—Hurst Mill, West Harting :—Hurst Place, Storrington :—Hurst-on, Slinfold :—Idehurst-hurst, Kirdford :—Kit-hurst, Storrington :—Lang-hurst, Kirdford :—Maple-hurst Common, Midhurst :—North-hurst, Lurgashall :—Oak-hurst, Sidlesham, Billingshurst, and Kirdford :—Park-hurst, Lurgashall :—Pick-hurst, Pulborough :—Pink-hurst, Shipley, and Slinfold :—Sell-hurst, East Dean, and Upper Waltham :—Sharpen-hurst, Itchingfield :—Sly-hurst, Wisboro' Green :—Tod-hurst, Pulborough :—Wall-hurst, Cowfold :—Walt-hurst, Wisboro' Green :—Wool-hurst, Selham, and Lodsworth.

IG (an island).

East: Burden-eye, Framfield :—Glyn-ley, Westham :—Grave-lie, Bolney :—

Hor-sey, Pevensey :— Horn-sey, Willingdon :—Lang-ley, Westham :—
Lang-ney, Westham :—Pepering-eye, Battle :—Rick-ney, Pevensey :—
Scot-ney, Lamberhurst :—Want-ley, Bolney.

West : Bart-ley, Selsey :—Bow-ley, Pagham :—Durd-ley, Rogate :—
East Want-ley, Lullington :—Lyd-sey, Bersted :—Little Lang-ley,
Rogate :—Lum-ley, Westbourne :—Pil-sey Island, Westbourne :—
Roug-hey, Horsham :—Shrip-ney, Bognor :—Thorn-ey, Westbourne :—
Ward-ley Marsh, Iping.

KNOL (a rising hill).

East : Big-knowl, Heathfield :— Knowle, Fairlight :— Wood-knowl,
Burwash.

West : Nut-knowl, Woodmancote :—Soak-nols, Tillington.

LEAH (a woody pasture).

East : Bail-ley, Heathfield :—Bart-ley, Frant :—Bent-ley, Framfield and
Cuckfield :—Birch-ley, Isfield :—Broom-ly, Newick :—Bur-ley, Worth :—
Corse-ly, Withyham :—Cud-ley, Beckley :—Grave-ly, Lindfield and
West-Hoathly :—Grins-ley, Bexhill :—Hand-ley, Cuckfield :—Hay-ligh,
Westfrie :—Hen-ley, Frant :—Hoath or Hod-leigh, Lamberhurst :—
Hor-leigh Green, Mayfield :—Ling-ley, Warbleton :—Leigh Green,
Withyham :—Leigh Manor, Cuckfield :—Mark-ly, Heathfield, and
Waldron :—Mar-ley, Battle, Brede, and Whatlington :—Mor-ley, North-
iam :—Ock-ley, Keymer :—Pash-ley, Ticehurst :—Pel-ley, Whatling-
ton :—Rams-ly, Frant :—Rush-ly, Frant :—Sid-ley Green, Bexhill :—
Tince-ley, Worth :—Why-ligh, East Hoathly, and Ticehurst.

West :—Fitz-lee, Lodsworth :—Hay-ley bottom, Stoughton :—High-leagh
Green, Siddlesham :—Kings-ly, West-stoke :—Mar-ley, Linchmere :—
Shilling-lee, Kirdford :—Somer-ly, East Wittering :—Timber-ly, Bury :—
Verd-ley, Farnhurst :—Want-ley, Henfield and Sullington :—Wit-ley,
Farnhurst.

LING (heath).

East : Bir-ling, East Dean :—Hol-ling Grove, Brightling :—Pee-ling, West-
ham.

West : Ash-ling East and West Hamlets of, Funtingdon :—Pee-ling,
Horsham :—Pel-ling Bridge, Lindfield.

LOW (a burial place).

East : Bur-low (a duplication of the term), Alfriston :— Cocks-low,
Hellingly :—Munch or Monks-loe, Withyham.

West : Low-field Heath, Ifield.

MERE (a pool or lake).

East : Hare-mare, Etchingham.

West : Batch-mere, Birdham :—Chid-mere, Chidham :—Cod-more, Pul-
borough :—Duck-mere, Billingshurst :—Leap-mere, Boxgrove :—Mitch-
mor, Stoughton :—Racles-mere, Kirdford :—Raugh-mere, Midlavant :—
Wallinch-mere, Yaptan.

MITCHEL (large).

East : Mitchel-ham, Arlington.

West : Mitchel-grove, Clapham :—Mitchel-park, North Chapel.

NAP (a hill).

West: Knep-castle, West Grinstead:—Nep-cote Green, Findon:—Nep-farm, Bosham:—Nep-town, Henfield.

NESSE (a promontory).

West: Lag-ness, Pagham.

SLADE (an open country).

West: Slade, Rogate:—Slade-lands, Kirdford.

STAN (stone).

East: Amber-stone, Hailsham:—Gold-stone Bottom, Hove:—Stoneham, South Malling:—Stone-land, Withyham and West Hoathly:—Stone-lynk or lynch, Fairlight and Brede.

West: Black-stone, Woodmancote:—Dang-stain, Terwich:—Huddlestone, Steyning:—Steine Farm, East Dean:—Steine Lane, Westbourne:—White-stone Farm, Birdham.

STEDE (a place).

East: Crock-sted Green, Little Horsted:—Hap-stead Green, Ardingly:—Hemp-stead, Arlington, and Buxted:—Hick-stead, Twineham:—Holm-stead, Cuckfield:—Semp-stead, Ewhurst:—Wal-sted, Lindfield.

West: Prin-sted, Westbourne:—Stan-stead Racton, &c.

STREELE (an arrow or projectile).

East: Streele Farm, Mayfield, and Framfield.

West: Streele Farm, Pulborough.

TON (an enclosed place).

East: Alling-ton, St. John's, Lewes:—Birching-ton, Bexhill:—Bishopstone, Cuckfield:—Charles-ton, West Firle and West Dean:—Chin-ton, Seaford:—Colling-ton, Bexhill:—Gars-ton, Bolney:—Hal-ton, Hastings:—Hor-ton Green, Playden:—Knels-ton, Udinore:—Little Pres-ton, Beddingham:—Middle-ton, Street:—Mil-ton, Hooe:—Noving-ton Chilington:—Pres-ton, West Firle:—Rat-ton, Willington:—Runtington, Heathfield:—Sapper-ton, Dallington:—Sherring-ton, Selmeston:—Stan-tons, Chilington:—Til-ton, Catsfield, Firle, and Selmeston:—Warling-ton, Hellingly:—Woot-ton Common, Folkington.

West: Anc-ton, Middleton:—Budding-ton, Eastbourne, and Steyning:—Charle-ton, Singleton, and Steyning:—Dray-ton, Oving:—Hangle-ton, West Ferring:—Hor-ton, Beeding:—Hough-ton, East Harting:—Hough-ton Bridge, Amberley:—Huns-ton, Storrington:—Kings-ton, East Preston:—Little-ton, Upper Waltham:—Offing-ton, Broadwater:—Runc-ton, North Mundham:—Todding-ton, Leominster, and Beeding:—Upper-ton, Tilling-ton:—Walder-ton, Stoughton.

TUN (a hamlet).

East: Ash-ton Green, Ringmer:—Iffing-ton Mountfield:—Middle-ton, West Firle:—Mil-ton Street, Arlington:—Norling-ton, Ringmer:—Norton, Bishopstone:—Sut-ton, Seaford:—Win-ton Street, Alfriston.

West: Anning-ton, Buttolphs:—Athering-ton, Climping:—Ank-ton, Felpham:—Biding-ton, Bramber:—Hangle-ton, Ferring:—Lordington, Racton:—Nor-ton, Aldingbourne, and Selsey:—Ny-ton, Aldingbourne:—Pres-ton, Binderton:—Rac-ton, Westbourne:—Ridling-ton,

Duncton : — Salving-ton, West Tarring : — Sherring-ton, Bosham : —
 Streting or Stret-ton, Boxgrove : — Wal-ton, Bosham : — Westbur-ton,
 Bury : — Wester-ton Hamlet, West Hampnett.

TYE (*Teagh*, a common, or the god Tiw).

East : Ans-ty, Hartfield, and Slaugham : — Berwick-tye, Berwick : —
 Bramble-tye, East Grinstead : — Horn-tye, Hastings : — Pils-tye, Cuck-
 field : — Pucks-tye, Buxted : — Tyes, and Tyes Cross, West Hoathly : —
 Tye Farm, Hartfield : — Tye Hill, Arlington : — Wroth-tyes, Hartfield : —
 and the Tyes on the South-downs.

West : The Tye Oak, Harting.

WICK (marsh land).

East : Bands-wick, Fletching : — Goden-wick, Lindfield : — Har-wick,
 Jevington : — Hazle-wick, Worth : — The Wyke, Hove, and Rottingdean :
 — Wick-ham, Sedlescombe, Icklesham, and Lindfield : — Wick Land,
 Little Horsted : — Wick Street, Arlington.

West : Ald-wicke, Pagham : — Court-wick, Leominster : — Drunge-wick,
 Wisboro' Green : — Gate-wick, West Chiltington : — Got-wick, Rusper : —
 Great-wick, Cowfold : — Ho-wick, Rudgwick : — Lin-wick Street, Rudg-
 wick : — Lut-wick, Slinfold : — Ne-wick, West Wittering, and Harting : —
 Sedge-wick, Nuthurst : — Shop-wyke, Oving : — Whyke Lane, Chi-
 chester : — Wick Street, Leominster : — Wicks, Tortington : — Wicks
 Common, Harting : — Great Wicks, Earnley : — Wick-ham, Steyning.

WEORTH (a farm, courtyard, &c.)

East : Atling-worth, Brighton : — Beach-worth, St. John's : — Dan-worth,
 Hurstperpoint : — Nettles-worth, Heathfield : — Pelling-worth Ditchelling :
 — Possing-worth, Waldron : — Titchen-worth,³ Brightling : — Totting-
 worth, Heathfield : — Worth Farm, Little Horsted.

West : Abings-worth, Thakeham : — Alds-worth, Nutbourne : — By-worth,⁴
 Petworth : — Ches-worth, Horsham : — Col-worth, Oving : — Hes-worth,
 Fittleworth.

Saxon Names of Persons and Families, included in Pedigrees in Sussex Visitations.

Acland, Alchorne, Alcock, Alford, Alfrey, Allfray, Allen, Alman, Alwin
 or Aylwin, Amherst or Amhurst, Anstey, Archer, Arderne, Ashburnham,
 Aynscombe or Ayniscamp.

Baker, Ballard, Barlow, Baskett, Bathurst, Bayley, Bayton, Beale, Beard,
 Bellingham, Bettesworth or Bettsworth, Bickley, Bind or Byne, Birch, Bir-
 chanstey or Birsty, Blachford, Blaker, Boord, Booth, Bowyer, Boys,
 Bradbruge, Brand, Bridger, Brodnax, Brooke, Browne, Buckle, Bulman,
 Bungey, Burton, Busbridge, Butts, Burrell, Buskin or Bufkin, Butterwicke,
 Bysshe, Bysshopp.

Carleton, Carr, Cawley, Chapman, Charleton, Chatfield, Churchar, Clark or
 Clerke, Clothall, Colbrond, Coldham, Colebrook, Collins, Colwell, Comber,

³ Ticcen, a kid ; hence Ticehurst. ⁴ By, a habitation.

Compton, Cooke, Cooper or Cowper, Copley, Courthope, Coventry, Cox, Cripps or Crispe, Cromer, Crump, Culpepper or Colpeper.

Dalyngrudge, Dee, Dering, Dicker, Dickins, Donynge, Duke, Dunmoll, Dyke, Dyne.

Edmonds, Edwards, Elfred, Ellis, Elson, English, Ernley, Eversfield.

Fagg, Fane, Farenden, Farington, Fenner, Fermor, Fetherston or Fetherstonhaugh, Finch, Ford, Forster or Foster, Fowle, Fowler, Franck, Frebody, Freeland, Freeman, Fuller.

Garth, Garton, Gason, Gee, Gelderidge, Goodman, Goodwin, Goring, Gott, Gratwick, Gresham, Gray or Grey.

Hall, Hay, Hawley, Heath, Henshaw, Hepden, Hever, Higham, Hill, Hilton, Hodgson, Holland, Honeywood, Hooke, Houghton, Horspoole, Hubble, Hurly.

Isted.

Kemp or Kempe, Kendale, Kingstone, Knight.

Lade, Lamb, Langham, Lee or Leigh, Leech, Leland, Lewknor, Littleboys, Long, Love, Luck, Lunsford, Luther, Lyndsey.

Manning, Margesson, Markwick, May, Medley, Meeres, or Meres, Melward, Michelborne, Middleton, Mill, Miller, Monk or Monke, More, Morley, Morton.

Nash, Newington, Newman, Newton, Norden, North, Nowell.

Olliver, Oneley, Osbaldeston, Oxenham.

Pay, Payne, Peachey, Pecke or Peck, Peckham, Pelham, Pellatt, Pickering, Piffold, Polhill, Polsted, Pope, Porter, Poynings.

Radcliffe, Ralfe or Relfe, Ravenscroft, Rayman or Ryman, Reve, Ridge, Rigges or Riggs, Rowe.

Sandham, Scras or Scrase, Selwin, Shadwell, Sharp, Sheldon, Sheppard, Shoyswell, Shuckburgh, Shurley Sherly or Shirley, Smyth or Smith, Snelling, Somerfall, Southland, Springett, Stafford, Stanley, Stany, Stapley, Stone, Stonestreet, Stopham, Supple, Syston or Lyston.

Thorp, Threele, Tipping, Towers, Trayton, Tredcroft, Tresham, Tufton, Turner or Turnour.

Walsingham, Walwin, Warnett, Webb, Wenham, West, Westbrook, Wheatley, Whitchorne, White, Whitfeld, Wildigos, Wiltshire, Wimble, Wolf, Wood, Woodford, Woolgar, Woodward, Worge, Wright, Wrothe, Wyseman.

Yalwin, Yonge.

The following families were of importance in Sussex temp. Rich. II. whose Pedigrees are not given by Berry.

Audeley:—Belknap, now merged in the Carrylls, Shelleys, and Wottons:—Coke:—Combes:—Deke;—Devenysh;—Echingham:—Farynfeld:—Hoo:—Oxenbridge:—Radmyll, now merged in the Camoys, Lewknors, and Gorings:—Reynold:—Rigby:—Tawke, afterwards merged in the Rymans:—Wode, afterwards merged in the family of Dawtry.

ON THE EFFIGY OF SIR DAVID OWEN
IN EASEBORNE CHURCH, NEAR MIDHURST.

READ AT CHICHESTER, JULY 14, 1854.

TO WHICH HIS WILL AND CODICIL ARE NOW ADDED.

BY W. H. BLAAUW, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.

IN the church of Easeborne formerly connected with a small Benedictine nunnery founded there by Sir John Bohun in the thirteenth century, the recumbent effigy of a knight occupies a recess in the north side of the chancel. Mary, the heiress of the Bohuns of Midhurst, is known to have been the wife of Sir David Owen, and there is every probability that this ancient effigy represents that knight, but it has been the fate of the figure, the armorial bearings on it, and the identity of the person intended, to be misdescribed in a remarkable manner. Dallaway, the county historian, describes the effigy as carved in oak, whereas, as already pointed out by Sir S. D. Scott in *Sussex Arch. Collections*, v, 178, it really consists of alabaster. In the Burrell MSS. 5699, p. 455, the written description refers to "the coat of mail seme of Lyons rampant." There is also there a pen-and-ink drawing of the tomb and a sketch of the arms, as a bar dancetty between four lions rampant, with a note below signed by John Brooke, Somerset Herald, that, "the arms on the surcoat were, on the strictest examination, found to be as they are tricked on this sheet by Mr. Grimm, 1780;" but the herald nevertheless was probably wrong, the arms of Sir David Owen as entered in the College of Arms (2 G. 4, 80 b.) according to the same herald being "first and fourth, gules, a chevron ermine, entre three mens' heads in armour coupé argent,¹ second and third, gules, a chevron entre three lions

¹ Harl. MSS. 1562, gives these arms with the bendlet, but makes the field 'er.'

rampant or ; overall a bendlett sinister argent." These arms would be consistent with Sir David Owen being a natural son of Owen Tudor, and traces of these bearings, originally in low relief, though now worn down and faintly marked in outline, have been recently detected by A. G. Knox, Esq. as still existing and to be very perceptibly felt. The armed heads were probably not understood by the engraver of the print representing this tomb in Grose's *Antiquarian Repertory*, iv, p. 74, 4to, 1784, although helmets are there indicated, nor by the artist in the Burrell MS. where also similar traces appear. Mr. Knox has been able to distinguish them both on the right shoulder and on the dexter side of the lower part of the tabard as well as the lions. The chevron between three lions were the arms of Hwfa ap Cynddelw, representing the first of the fifteen royal tribes of Wales, and were worthy in heraldic dignity to be borne in connection with the armed heads of the Tudor family, which derived its origin from Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, the second royal tribe of North Wales.

Before discussing the person commemorated by the effigy in Easeborne church, or its probable date, it will be well to describe it in detail. It represents a knight in complete armour except that the head, which rests on a tilting helm, is bare: the hair is long and full. Over the armour of the body is a tabard of arms shaped to the figure at the waist, between the openings of which at the sides are seen portions of the taces below the breastplate, and from them hang the tuilles, under which appears a skirt of mail indented at the bottom. The lance-rest is shown on the breast as if it passed through the tabard. The arms are in brassarts, coudes, and vambraces of plate, and the hands, which are brought together on the breast in an attitude of devotion, are in laminated gauntlets not divided for the fingers. The legs are in cuissarts, genouilleres, and jambes of plate, and the feet, which rest on a lion, are in laminated sollerets rounded at the toes, and there ornamented with roses; spurs being attached by straps. On the left side is a sword, and on the right a dagger, detailed drawings of which are in the Burrell MSS. About the neck over the tabard is a collar of SS. apparently intermixed with roses, which the knight probably wore as an

officer of the royal household.² With regard to the date of this effigy, as indicated by the costume, it may very reasonably be assigned to the reign of Henry VII, probably about the year 1500,³ and as Sir David Owen died in 1542, this early date at once proves the effigy to have been made in his lifetime, under circumstances explained by his will of 1529, and subsequently moved to its present position. The Burrell MS. calls him "the natural son of Henry VIII," and Sir Harris Nicolas, who has printed extracts from his will in *Test. Vet.* p. 700, considers him to have been "more probably the grandson than the son of Owen Tudor," who is miscalled "the father of Henry VII," in *Coll. Topog.* vi, p. 74, when treating of the Owen family. It was probably from being persuaded that any son of Owen Tudor, who was executed in 1461, could not have been the testator of a will proved in 1542, that so excellent an antiquary as Sir H. Nicolas concluded Sir David Owen to be his grandson. Attention to a few dates, however, will prove that he certainly was the son of the famous Welch knight, whose marriage with the widowed Queen of Henry V opened an irregular path to the throne for his descendants. This marriage was long concealed, and after the death of the Queen, January 3, 1437, he was imprisoned by the guardians of Henry VI. On his escape from Newgate in 1438, this ancestor of kings was described in the royal proclamation to the Sheriffs of London with an *alias* to his name, "Owinus ap Tudor, alias dictus Owinus ap Tedir." When subsequently admitted to favour, he received from King Henry VI, February 20, 1460,⁴ a grant of the custody of the royal parks in North Wales, "in consideration of his good services," and in defence of that king's cause he died, after being defeated and taken prisoner at Mortimer's Cross in 1461. That Sir David Owen was born before that time, we have his own

² The ordinances of King Edward IV, in 1478, enjoined every knight and esquire of the household to wear a collar of the King's livery. A subsequent statute in 1553 orders, "that no person, unless he be a knight, shall wear any collar of gold named a collar of SS." The Letters SS. have been supposed by some to indicate

attachment to the Souverain, by others Seneschallus, or Souvenez.

³ This is the opinion of W. S. Walford, Esq., F.S.A., to whose able assistance on various other points connected with the effigy, the family of Owen, and the Will, I am much indebted.

⁴ Rymer's Fœd.

unexceptionable testimony on oath. When in 1529, the very date of his will, it became necessary for Henry VIII to adduce legal proof of the previous marriage in 1501 of his Queen, Catherine of Aragon, to Prince Arthur, the commissioners required the evidence of Sir David Owen, as having been long a familiar inmate of the court during the Tudor dynasty. His original examination, partly in Latin and partly in English, is still extant among the MSS. of the British Museum (Vitelius B. xii, p. 124), although not hitherto published, and satisfactorily proves his Welch origin, his Sussex residence, his then age, and his intimacy with the court.

“ Sir David Owen of the County of Sussex, where he has dwelt (*ubi mansit*) forty years or thereabouts, and before that time was in the service of King Henry VII beyond and within the sea (*ultra mare et intra, oriundus in comitatu Pembrochiæ*); born in the County of Pembroke in Wales, seventy years old or thereabouts, being received as a witness, sworn and diligently examined upon the aforesaid articles, after the peril of perjury and the penalty of false speaking had been expounded to him, deposes as a witness as follows:”

He then swears that he was present at the marriage of Henry VII with Elizabeth of York, that he remembered the birth of Prince Arthur at Winchester, and of Prince Henry at Greenwich, was present at both their baptisms, and was afterwards in attendance upon the King in St. Paul’s Cathedral, when he saw Prince Arthur married to Catherine “with his own eyes, being then and there present,” and he concludes by assuring the examiner that he had given his deposition “neither compelled by entreaty or corrupted by reward.”

As we learn therefore from this document, that he was seventy years old in 1529, we may place his birth in 1459, two years before Owen Tudor’s death, and his forty years sojourn in Sussex would give the probable date of 1489 for his marriage with Mary Bohun, the heiress of Cowdray, a profitable alliance, which was probably obtained for him by his half-nephew, Henry VII, soon after he became King. As the knight states himself to have come from Pembrokeshire, it is not unlikely that Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, Owen Tudor’s second lawful son, protected the early childhood of

the orphan, though baseborn, son of his father, who had been defeated at Mortimer's Cross, when under that earl's command. Of Sir David Owen's mother indeed no mention is anywhere made, except that in the will an obit is ordered to be kept for her, as well as for his father, no name being introduced to describe either.

The relations of the knight may be represented in the pedigree opposite, as deduced from the terms of his own will, and by the comparison of various MSS. and other authorities,⁵ which are, however, often confused and discordant.

It will be remarked in this pedigree as also in his will, that two sons of Sir David Owen bare the name of Henry, as was not unusual at the period. They were, however, by different mothers, and were not improbably godsons of his royal kinsmen Henry VII and VIII. His son Jasper too was probably so named in memory of the Earl of Pembroke his half brother.

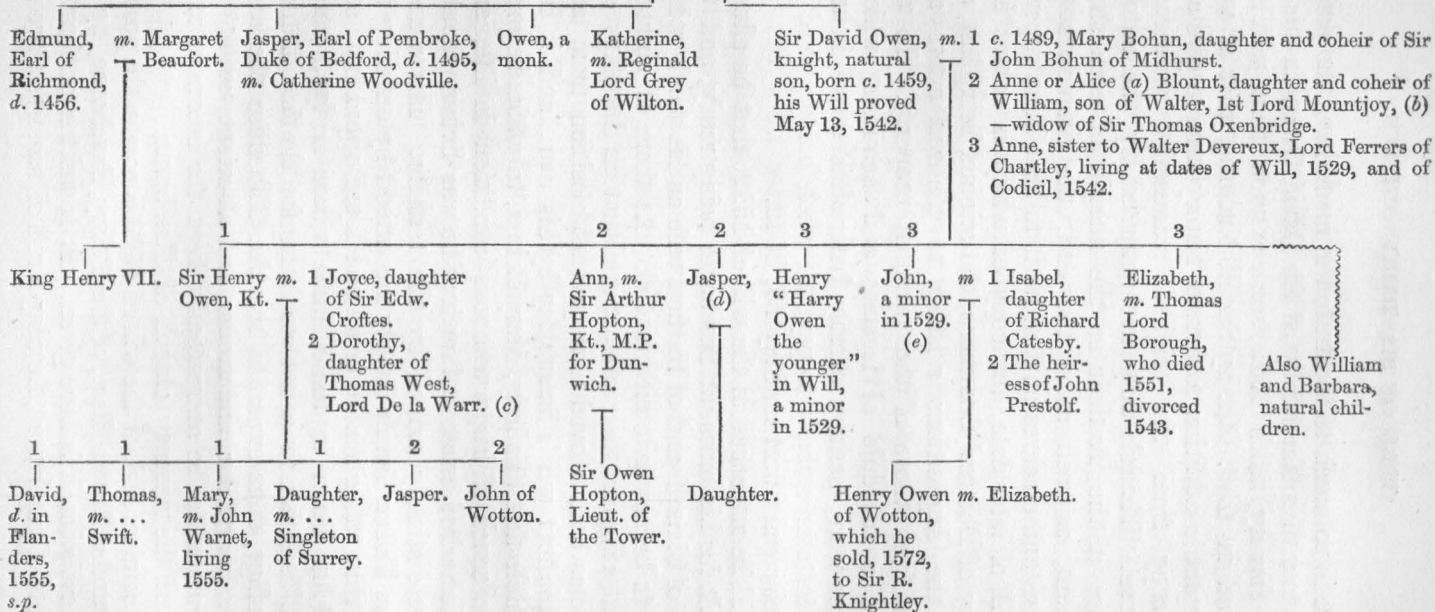
In the Burrell MS. at p. 457, a letter from Dr. Samuel Pegge to John Brooke, the herald, enumerates some particulars of the courtly services and honors of Sir David Owen, though, from not having referred to the examination above quoted, he supposes him to have died in 1542 at the age of eighty-seven instead of eighty-three. It appears that Sir David was one of the twelve knight batchelors who held the canopy at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth of York, in 1487. He was probably made a knight banneret in 1493, and as such was one of the twenty-eight who in 1503 "attended the fiancells of Princess Margaret to James, King of Scotland, escorting the bride to Scotland, and carving at the marriage dinner, wearing a very rich chain."⁶ He acted as chief carver to the king on St. George's Day, in 1517, and in 1520, together with Lady Owen, attended him to Canterbury, when proceeding to meet Francis I, while his son's wife "Lady Owen the younger," accompanied the Queen to the interview. He was frequently a candidate for the honour of the garter, but did not succeed in obtaining it.

⁵ Harleian MSS. 5829, f. 67 b, and 1562, ff. 73, 93 b, being the Visitations of Sussex in A. D. 1530, and 1634, also No. 2113, f. 108, and Collect. Topogr. vi, p. 83 for Blount; Nichol's Leicestershire ii,

461; Baker's Northamptonshire i, p. 458 for Owen of Walton; Burrell MS. 6599, p. 457.

⁶ Leland's Coll. iv, pp. 260, 292, 294, 299, v, p. 216.

Queen Catherine of Valois *m.* Owen ap Meredith, ap Tudor,
 widow of Henry V, beheaded 1461.
d. Jan. 3, 1437.



(*a*) Baker considers Anne Blount the first wife. Harl. MS. 1562, which is the best authority, names her as the second, pp. 95 b, 736 b. By the Pedigrees of Derbyshire families, Harl. MS. 2113, f. 108, her father, William Blount,

m. Mary, or Margaret Echingham, and died before his father. Anne is there named as "Ales espoused Sir David Owen, Kt.," and in Harl. MS. 5829, she is also called Alice.
 (*b*) His Will is in Test. Vet. p. 334.

(*c*) Harl. MS. 5829, f. 67.

(*d*) Harl. MS. 1562.

(*e*) Harl. MS. 1562, f. 95, names John, Henry, and Jasper, as children of Anne Blount.

There is so much to illustrate the manners of the period as well as to explain the family of Sir David Owen in his Will, dated February, 20th, 1529, some extracts from which were published in *Test. Vet.* by Sir H. Nicholas, that it will be an acceptable addition to Sussex history here to give a complete copy from the original manuscript preserved at Easeborne. Though duly authenticated by the autograph signature of the Testator on the margin of each sheet of parchment, as well as at the end, the numerous interlineations and erasures in it prove it to have been superseded by a will of later date, the copy of which is extant in the Registry of Doctors' Commons, the original being lost, and in which the dispositions relating to the real estate appear distinct from those of the personal property. To this is annexed a schedule of legacies and bequests, which his executors were, perhaps shortly before his death, instructed by the testator verbally to pay, the whole being proved in the Archiepiscopal Court on May 13, 1542.

It will be remarked in the will of 1529, that he alludes to the vault for his burial at Easeborne being ready, and to the images of himself and of his first wife on his tomb, which he directs to be new gilt and painted. As there is no room for a second effigy in the recess, it is clear that the effigy of the knight has been moved to its present position from another where his first wife's image lay by his own, and it is very remarkable that this lady, Mary Bohun, to whom he probably owed so much of his prosperous condition, in life, and on whose inherited estate at Cowdray he was living, should not be more distinctly named by the testator. His connection with the Bohun family is only recognised by ordering in the codicil that "ther shulde be a stone leyed oppon his Father in lawe John Boon in the Church where he lyeth and was buried." It is now as useless to inquire the fate of his first wife's effigy, as to expect to hear the Obites for the souls of his wife, his "fader, and moder, and all cristen souls," which he appointed to be scrupulously kept for evermore at Midhurst and the nunnery church of Easeborne.

The original MS. of the will of 1529 is now in the possession of Alexander Brown, Esq., of the Priory, Easeborne, by whose kind permission it is here given. It is written on four sheets and a half of parchment, forming a roll of seven feet two inches

long, and thirteen inches wide. The junction of each sheet is carefully signed "Ser DD. Owen," partly on the margin of the two sheets. The same autograph of the Testator, of which a facsimile is given at p. 41, appears at the conclusion, and also the slip, to which the seal, now gone, was affixed. The roll is endorsed "*Sir Dad Owen wyll,*" and also by a more modern hand "*Useless,*" a criticism which it is hoped our present readers will not confirm.

[MEM:—D. C. refers to the copy of the Will proved in Doctors' Commons, in the Register marked SPERT 29.

" " marks the passages omitted in the original MS.

* * asterisks denote the passages omitted in D. C.]

" IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN, The xxth daye of February the yere of our Lorde God a Thousande fyve hundred and xxixth. I, SER DAVY OWEN, KNIGHT, callyng to my remembrance the instabyle of this transitory worlde and the uncertaintie of the mortall lyff of man in the same, and feithfully trustyng in Almighty God after this present lyff, and thoroghe his infynyte marcy and the merites of his blessed Passion to atteyne and come to the lif everlastyng make and ordeyne this my last wille and testament in forme foloweng: FIRST I COMMENDE and bequeth my sowle to Almighty God, and my body to be buried in the Cherche of the Priory of Essebourne and my body to be brought to the same Cherche with lawdable Ceremonyes to the laude and prayse of Almyghty God, after the degre of a Baneret,⁷ that is to saye, after the Minysters of the Cherche my body to be brought with my helmet and sworde, my cote armour, my baner, my standarde, pendaunt, and settone,⁸ a baner of the Trynyte, one of our lady, and one other of St. George,

⁷ BARONET, D. C.—BARRONET, *Test. Vet.* The adjoining manor of Wolbeding in this Hundred of "Essheburn" was held in Sergeantry of the King to bear the Royal Standard (vexillum Regis) in Sussex, and was worth x^{li} when in the hands of "Simon Wynton." *Rotuli Hundred.* In Blount's *Anc. Tenures*, John de Arundell is said to hold it by the Sergeantry of carrying the banner of the infantry of Sussex through Sussex (*vexillum peditum de comitatu Sussex per medium Sussex*) when the King should chance to pass through in time of war.—*Plac. Cor.* 16^o Edw. I, 67, dorso *Sussex*. The testator's executor Sir W. Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, bears the title of the king's standard bearer, on his picture in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which is considered to be a copy of the one by Holbein, destroyed at Cowdray by the fire. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.* v, 183, as to Sir Anthony Browne.

⁸ SETT ON, D. C. SET OVER, *Test. Vet.* The word in the MS. is certainly *settone*, which is the represen-

tative of *getoun*, or *Guidon*, a long streamer, slit at the end, usually borne at funerals. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.* vi, p. 55, where at the funeral pageant of Sir Anthony Brown were "the standard banner of armes, 4 gwydons and pennons, a cote of arms." In *Promptorium Parvulorum* on "Gytone, conscisorium," Mr. Way refers to its derivation from "guida, a guide," or 'guide-homme.' It was to be 2½ or 3 yards long, and "to contain the crest or supporter with the posey, word or devise of the owner." The *getoun* or standard was to be borne by an esquire or gentleman, a pennon by a knight, and a banner by those of higher dignity. Mr. Way quotes from the will of John Baron de Greystock (1436) "*lego pro mortuaris meo optimum equum cum tota armatura mea, cote armour, penon et gyton.*" Sir F. Madden in a note (*Archaeol.* xxii, 396) quotes from a *Harl. MS.* "Every squier and gent. hys *getoun* or standard." "Item ye meyst lawfully flee from the standard and *getoun*, but not from the baner or penon."

borne after the order of a man of my degre, and the same to set up in the said Priory after the observaunce done over my Tombe. ALSO I WILLE that at the daye of my death my obite to be solempnely kept, that is to saye with *placebo*⁹ and *dirige* by note, and on the morrowe thre masses by note solempnely song and saied for my sowle, and all cristen sowles, and every preste beyng present at *placebo* and *dirige* and at the Masse on the morrowe, for beyng present, to have for ther labour and prayers s. xii*d*,¹⁰ and to every clarke s. iiiii*d* and childe¹¹ that can singe s. iid, and every other Preste sayeng Masse ther and not beyng present at *placebo* and *dirige* to have s. viii*d*. ITEM I WILLE ther be a Sermon made at the daye of my buryall¹² with a doctor of Dyvnyte, and he to have for his labour s. xs, and farther after the discrecon of my executours. ITEM I WILLE that if I Fortune to die from home,¹³ not at myn owne dwellyng house, than I wille that I be brought home to the said Priory of Essebourne after the maner aforesaid, and than I wille that every parisshe Cherche, that I shall come thoroghe till I come home, to have in money s. iiis. iiiii*d*. and two Torches to have s. paied and delyvered by myn Executours, and that I have xii Torches contynually brennyng about my body till I come to the said pryory, and when I come to the saied Priory, than I to have about my herse ()¹⁴ Staffe Torches, and that xii of the saied Torches be borne by xii poore men and the Residue by my servantes. The xii poore men to have gownes and hodes after the discrecon of myn executours, and my servantes to have for ther gownes thre brode yardes apece, price every yarde s. iiis. iiiii*d*. ITEM I WILLE that as many knightes as commeth for morners about me the daye of my buryalle to have iiiii yardes and an half of blake, price every yarde s. vis and viii*d* to make them gownes and hodes after the maner and facon of morners accustomed about suche lyke buryalle. ITEM I WILLE that everyche of my children have gownes and hodes of blake clothe after ther ages, price every yarde s. vis viii*d*, and every other gentilman and yeoman, suche as myn executours shall esteme to be of my speciale frendes in lykewise to have blak gownes, fowre yardes every person to the number of fyfty persons, price of every yarde vs., and every knight mornor to have thre servantes to have gownes to be worne at the buryeng, thre yardes, price every yarde s. iiis iiiii*d*. ITEM I WILLE that my godechildren, gentilmens children, to have gownes after ther ages, price every yarde s. iiiis iiiii*d*, and every poore mannes childe, my grandchildren, gownes after ther age, price every yarde s. iiis iiiii*d*. ITEM I WILLE ther be distributed the daye of my buryeng s. xli¹⁵ or more after the discrecon of myn executours, and to the Ringars at the same observaunce s. iiis iiiii*d*, and in lyke maner at the moneth daye lyke observaunce. AND I WILLE THAT¹⁵ FOR EVERMORE that ther be kept foure quarterly obites at foure quarterly tymes of the yere after the tyme of my

⁹ The Anthem in the Vespers of the service for the dead. "*Placebo domino in regione vivorum*," Ps. 116-9. "*Dirige gressus meos in semitis tuis et non moveantur vestigia mea*."

¹⁰ This 's.' signifying 'summa' precedes most of the sums mentioned in the Will.

¹¹ EVERY childe, D. C.

¹² BY D. C.

¹³ The Testator's executor, Sir Wil-

liam Fitzwilliam desired to be buried in the parish church of Midhurst, where a new chapel was to be built for a Tomb for himself and his wife Mabell, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford, but with the limit "if he should die within 100 miles of it."—*Test. Vet.* p. 707. He died at Newcastle.

¹⁴ XXIV added in D. C.

¹⁵ That further, D. C.

buryeng, and the first to begyn xiii wekes than next after my saied buryalle and so than foloweng after the rate, and so to continue yerly and quarterly for evermore, THAT IS TO SAYE, under this maner and forme. Two prestes the which be and shall be of my Foundacon, the Vicar and the said priores¹⁶ prest with viii Conductes¹⁷ Prestes quarterly and yerly for evermore to keep an obite with *placebo* and *dirige* by note with the said xii Prestes and masse on the morrowe for the sowles of King Henry VII, Edmund, sometyme Erle of Richemonde, Jasper Duke of Bedford, my fader and moder sowles, my wiffes and all crysten soules to have quarterly for ever thre masses by note, one of our lady, the Trinity, and masse of Requiem, every Prest havng quarterly for ever for the said observaunce s. xiiid, and every clarke s. iiiid that can singe. ITEM I WILLE that after every quarterly observaunce done, they doe saye *De profundis*,¹⁸ and none of the saied Prestes to depart to the said observaunce and *De profundis* be saied and done; and I wille that the PRIORESSE of the Nonnes of my saied howse do kepe a lyke obite quarterly and yerly for evermore the next day after the said obite kept by the foure Prestes and viii conductes, and the saied Prioires and her successours, beyng every¹⁹ of them present, to have quarterly viiid, and every Nonne vid, and they to saye *De profundis* in like maner. ITEM I WILLE that ther be at the four quarterly obites foresaied to be kept for ever six Torches to stonde and be holden by sixe poore men, every of them to have iiiid, to stonde about the Tombe during the tyme of the said observaunce, and four Tapers in lyke maner to stonde about the saied Tombe, every Taper two punde and an halfe, yerly for ever. ITEM I WILLE the Ringers have quarterly xviiid. ITEM I WILLE ther be spent among prestes and other quarterly after the obite done in mete and drynke s. iiis iiiid. "ITEM²⁰ I WILLE that my two Prestes of my fundacon have yerly" for evermore sixe loodes of wodde out of my Wodde and Parke called the Single Parke, beyng of my Sonne Sir Henry Owen is inheritance ther, by the said Sir Henry, his heires and assignes to be to the said two Prestes lawfully yerly assigned to the said two Prestes and ther assignes, and if the saied two Prestes or ther successours be interrupted, than I wille that my Feoffes to stande and be seased of my manour of Bodyngton²¹ to thuse of the saied Prestes for ther Fewell and other necessaryes to be had and taken of the woddes and profits of my saied Manour." ITEM I WILLE that my saied two Prestes of my foundacon have yerly a gowne clothe yerly, every of them of thre broade yardes and an halfe, price every yarde s. iiis iiiid. "ITEM²² I WILLE that my saied two prestes have my house over ayenst the Cherche of Essebourne, wherein my servant Edward Garton do nowe dwelle in, and I wille that if it be not buylded by me that than it be buylded by my saied Executours for the behoffe of the saied two Prestes to have it frely for ever-

¹⁶ Prioiresse, D. C.

¹⁷ Priests hired for the occasion, from the Latin 'conductus'—the term is still in use among the chaplains of Eton College.

¹⁸ "De profundis clamavi ad te, Domine; Domine, exaudi vocem meam." "Requiem eternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis." This anthem is frequently repeated during the service for the dead.

¹⁹ One of them, D. C.

²⁰ Erased in orig. MS. and omitted in D. C. as relating to real estate.

²¹ Now called Buddington, a part of Bignor parish, insulated within Easeborne. Single Park (Cowdray) being called his son Sir Henry's inheritance proves his mother to have been Mary Bohun.

²² Erased in orig. MS. omitted in D. C.

more." ITEM I WILLE that my said two Prestes of my foundacon have yerly for ther salary and standyng wages for ever every of them ten markes to be paid two tymes in the yere, that is to saye, at the Feast of Saynt Mychell or within one moneth therupon every of them fyves markes sterling, and at the Feast thannunciation of our lady or within one moneth every of them fyves markes to every of them, and so to contynue yeryl for evermore to be paid by tha ndes of my Feoffes of my manours hereafter declared. ITEM I GIFFE to the saied Priory cherche a suite of vestment of white Damaske and rede, that is to saye, for the Decon and Subdecon with a cope of the same sute with my Armes browdered upon it and altar clothes of the same to be occupied at the Masse of our lady, an other sute of vestments of crymsyn velvet in lyke maner for the masse of the TrynYTE by note. ALSO I GIFFE to the saied Priory cherche an other sute of vestments of blak velvet and my Armes in lyke maner with two copes to the same of blak velvet, one of tynsell²³ saten blake and ever my Armes to be sett upon every of the vestments and copes, these to serve at the masse of Requiem, the saied copes to be made of a tynsell blake saten gowne the whiche I geve to the saied Cherche. I WILL ther be made an aluter of borde on the South side of my Tombe, and another in the North syde of my Tombe,²⁴ and I giffe to the saied Aulter for Altar clothes my aulter clothes at home, one of white and grene Damaske with valaunce of blew and redde velvet pirlid²⁵ with gold and a Frenge of the same with curtnes of white and grene sarcenet, and for the hangyngs about the saied Aulter hangyngs of grene and white Damaske with a Crucifixe of Mary and John of golde, and also of grene Damaske quarterly browdered with Swaloves,²⁶ Wolfies and rede Roses with all the apparelles. ITEM I GIVE an other vestment of crymsyn velvet with all maner of apparelle therto belongeng, and one other vestment of blak velvet with all the apparelle therto belongeng, and also I giff for every daye for the same Aulter a vestment of tawney Damaske with all thapparall thereto belongeng. ITEM I GIVE to the

²³ Crymsyn erased in orig. MS. In the Will of Sir W. Compton, Kt. 1522, *Test. Vet.* p. 592, is a similar bequest to the Abbey church of Wincheumb, "my wedding gown of tynsel satin to make a vestment." Tinsel satin (sparkling, from étincelle) was a figured tissue, the silk or gold or silver with which it was worked being more lustrous than the ground, and having an effect like damask. Cotgrave ed. 1632, gives "*Brocatel*, Tinsell or thin cloth of gold or silver." "Pourfileure, purfling, bodkin work, tinselling." Palsgrave has "Tynsyn satten, satyn broché." The Duchess of Milan's gown in *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii, 4, is described as "cloth of gold and cuts and laced with silver, set with pearls, down sleeves, side sleeves, and skirts round, underborne with a bluish tinsel," and Sabrina in invoked in *Comus*, 889, "By Thetis' tinsel-slippered feet."

²⁴ From this direction to make wooden

altars on the N. & S. sides, for the latter of which he subsequently provides books &c., it is certain that the effigy was not originally placed in the recess of the North wall, where it now lies, but upon a tomb in a free open space, where such altars might be erected, and it is most probable that it occupied a most conspicuous situation in the South chantry, which was appropriated for the Chapel of the Nuns, and which had its own high altar.

²⁵ In which threads wound round with gold were introduced. "To pyrle wyer of golde or silver, wynde it upon a whele as sylke women do." *Palsgrave*.

²⁶ From a subsequent reference to Sir Giles Daubeney, whose wife Elizabeth was the daughter of Sir John Arundel of Lanhern, Cornwall, it is probable that the articles bearing 'swaloves' (hirondelles) may have been the gift of Sir Giles to the Testator.

highe Aulter of the said Church of the Priory two candlestykes of silver of the value of ten poundes, "a Censer of silver parcell gilt of the value of ten poundes," a Crosse of silver and clene²⁷ gilte with the images of Mary and John of the value of fourty markes, a sacryn²⁸ Belle of silver to the value of xxs, a peire of Cruettes of silver parcell gilt of the value of xxs, a holy water Stoke of silver with a spryngelle of silver²⁹ to the value of ten pounde. ITEM, I WILLE that myn Executours make a vaulte of bryk where my body shall lye undergrounde ther to brynge in my body, and my saied Executours to sett my Tombe upon saied valte in the place where it is redy appoynted, and my Image and the Image of my first wif,³⁰ and my Tombe to be new gilte and peynted, and I wille it be sett as it is ordeyned, and when it is set up I wille the iren work that shall be sett about it be ordred faconned and formed after the forme and facon of my Lorde Daubeneys³¹ Tombe at Westmyster where he lieth, but I will that it be more of substaunce. ITEM, I WILLE that myn Executours make a new stage quere at the saied Church of Essebourne over tholde quere³² under such forme as the nonnes there may comme frother Dorter in the great Chamber and from thens in to the quere, and nobody to see them, the saied quere to be made of Tymber after the facon of the quere of the priory of Wintonye in the Countie of Hamshire, and tholde quere to be taken away and belfraye,³³ and it to be used as parcell of the Church with a particon to be made so that non may comme out of the Church to the highe Aulter in the Chauncelle of the saied priory. ITEM, I GEVE TO THE HIGH AULTER of the saied Priory a Masse booke of parchment and an other of paper, a chalys of the value of sixe markes. ITEM, I GIFF to the aulter next to my Tombe on the South side a masse book of velym, an other of paper prynted in paper and a portruus³⁴ of velym ther to be

²⁷ *All* gilte, D. C.

²⁸ The Sacryng or Mass bell rung at the elevation of the Host.

²⁹ Or sprinkle. "An holy water sprinkle dipt in dewe"—*Spenser*, F. Q. iii, xii, 13. A similar bequest was made by the Earl of Huntingdon (1534), "my water stock of silver gilt with the sprinkle belonging thereto."—*Test. Vet.* 659.

³⁰ This passage seems to prove that his first wife was Mary Bohun, buried here within her own patrimonial estate, and that the testator at her death had caused her effigy and his own to be placed upon an insulated tomb, the "images" of which by lapse of time needed being regilt and painted in 1529. This circumstance accounts for the knights effigy corresponding in costume to the earlier date of his first wife's death rather than to that of his own.

³¹ This monument still remains in St. Paul's chapel, at the east end of the north aisle of Westminster Abbey, but the "iren work," perhaps ordered by the testator from Sussex forges, is all gone, and must have been removed in recent times, as it is described by *Neale*, ii, 180, as exhibiting

"the Daubeny badge, two dragon's wings conjoined by a knot or." The alabaster effigies are stated by Crull, *Antiq. W. Ab.* as lying upon "a stately raised tomb environed with an iron grate." Sir Giles Daubeny, K. G. Lord Chamberlain to Henry VII, must have been personally known to Sir David Owen, as belonging to the same royal household, and died May 28, 1507. His wife d. 1500.

³² The wooden gallery for the nuns' private access to the choir thus directed to be made must have been on the south side of their chapel, all the remains of the nunnery lying in that direction.

³³ *The* belfraye, D. C.

³⁴ A breviary fit to be carried about. See *Prompt. Parv.* "Poortos, boke, portiforium, breviarium." By the Statute of 3^d and 4^o of Edw. VI (1549-50), c. x, "Antiphoners mysals, grailes, processionals, manuals, legends, pies, *portuasses*, primers in Latin or English, Couchers, Journals, Ordinals, or other books or writings whatsoever heretofore used for service of the church are clearly and utterly abolished, extinguished and forbidden for ever to be used or kept."

fast chayned for every man there to saye Servys upon. ITEM, I GIVE to the said Priory towards the reparacon of their Cloyster one hundred markes to be bestowed therupon by thadvise of my Executours. ITEM, I GIF to the Priory a belle to ryng to Masse with alle. ITEM, I WILLE that myn Executours do gilt my seling³⁵ of the said Priory Cherche, and also to fynysse the same Roffe and to gylt the Aungells and knottes and paynt the panes with rede and blew,³⁶ the residue as my Executours shall seme best. ITEM, I GIF to the Parisse Cherche of Essebourne a Masse boke in paper prynted with a vestment of Damaske blew and redde with myn Armes on it and a chales of silver and gilt of the value of iiii markes with letters graven on it this word OWEN. ITEM, I GIVE to the Parisse Church of Midhurst a Masse booke of paper prynted with a vestment of Damaske blew and redde with myn Armes on it and a chalys of silver and gilt to the value of fowre poundes³⁷ with letters graven on it OWEN, this worde OWEN, upon this condition that there shalbe kept by the Preste ther ones in the yere for evermore to endure an obite for the Sowles afforrehered, the daye of my obite ther to be solempnely kept, and therefor I geve to the Wardens of the saied Cherche for ever yerly to be paied to them for the same obite s. vis viii^d, to be paied by thandes of my feoffees of my manour of Southwyk³⁸ and to be distributed for the same obite as the same Wardens shall seme best, and also that some of the most honest of the same Parisse shall alway be at the saied obite yerly for evermore.

(Similiar bequests in the same words, and on the same condition, then follow of a masse book, a vestment of red and blue damask and a chalice worth four marks to each of the parish churches of Fernherst, Loddsworth, and Wotton, but the chalice to Wotton was to be of four pounds.)

³⁹*ITEM, I WILLE that my feoffes of my manour of Wotton, together with the appurtenaunces with thadvowson and Fre Chapelle also of the same within the County of Surrey⁴⁰ stonde and be thereof seased after my decease to the use of my Sonne Harry Owen, on the body of Anne my Wif, sister to Walter Devererres lord Ferrers of Chartlee lawfully begoten, "and also I give and bequeth all my landes and tenementes in Roosper and Horsham within the Countie of Sussex to the foresaid Herry in like maner, and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten," and for lak of suche issue⁴¹ to remain to John Owen my "seconde" son and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue male of the saied John to remain to⁴² "Sir Herry Owen Knight my eldest sonne," and to theires males

³⁵ *The Seling*, D. C.

³⁶ This part of the church having been altered, there is now no trace left of the gilt ceiling, angels and knots, nor of the painted pannels.

³⁷ MARKES had followed POUNDES, and is erased in orig. MS.

³⁸ In Wiltshire.

³⁹ This and all the subsequent dispositions relating to real property, included within asterisks to p. 36, are omitted in D. C., and another Will disposing of those

estates was made bearing date xvi July, xxvii^o Hen. VIII (A. D. 1536).

⁴⁰ Interlined after Surrey in orig. MS. "and also of and in all my landes and tenementes in Roosper and Horsham in the countie of Sussex shall"—In D. C. these lands are described as the "Bede lands."

⁴¹ Interlined after 'issue' all the same manours, landes, and tenementes.

⁴² Interlined after 'remain to' Jasper Owen my seconde sonne.

of his body lawfully begoten, so that he⁴³ "wilbe" bounde to myn Executours that he shall never from hensforth selle no lands that he hath now in possession nor hereafter shall have by or after my death,⁴⁴ and for default of suche issue male to remayne to⁴⁵ "Jasper" Owen and to theires males of his body lawfully begotten, so that he wilbe in lykewyse bounden as his said brother Sir Herry Owen as above appoynted," and for default of suche issue male of the said⁴⁶ "Jasper" to remayne to⁴⁷ my ryght heires in Fee for ever. ITEM, I WILLE that my Feoffes of my manour of Southwyk, within the Countie of Wiltes stonde and be therof seased,⁴⁸ that is to be saye, of two and twenty pounce parcell of the said manour of Southwyk to thuse and performance of this my last Wille for my perpetuall Chautries for evermore founded within the foresaid Priory Cherche of Essebourne, and for every thing ther and in other places given for a perpetuyte as above is more plainly expressed," and of all the residue of my said manours of Southwyk my Feoffes to stonde and be thereof seased after my decease to thuse of the said Jasper Owen my Son for the terme of his liffe, the remaynder therof to theires males of the body of the said Jasper lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue male to remayne to Henry Owen his seconde brother and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue male to remayne to John Owen his yongar brother and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for default of such issue male to remayne to Sir Harry and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue male the Remaynder therof to the ryght heires of me the said Sir David for ever. ITEM, I WILLE that my⁴⁹ Feoffes of my manour of Exhilff⁵⁰ with Chepen Dorsett⁵¹ stande and be therof seased to thuse of William Owen my bastarde sonne and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten, except the cherche of Exhilff which I will shalbe to Harry Owen "knight" my "eldest"⁵² sonne and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue male of William Owen my bastarde son lawfully begoten, the said manour of Exhilff with Chepen Dorsett⁵³ to remeyne to saied Sir Henry Owen "knight" myn "eldest" sonne and to theires males of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue male the Remaynder thereof to theires males of my body lawfully begoten.⁵⁴ ITEM, I WILLE

⁴³ Interlined after 'so that he' allow unto my dowghter part of the MS. ILLEGIBLE this my last will be.

⁴⁴ Interlined after 'my death' by reson of this my last will.

⁴⁵ Interlined after 'remayne to' David, son of my son Sir Henry Owen.

⁴⁶ Interlined after 'the saied' David.

⁴⁷ Interlined after 'remayne to' theires of my body lawfully begoten and for default of suche issue to remayne to.

⁴⁸ Interlined after 'seased' to lyke uses as I have above declared of my manour of Wotton.

⁴⁹ Interlined and substituted for 'Feoffes' *pernours*. From the French, *Preneur* a Receiver of Rents.

⁵⁰ Oxhulf with Chepen Dorset in Wilt-

shire. After William Catesby's attainder this, Welton, co. Northampton, and other forfeited lands were granted July 4, 1489 to Sir David Owen—*Dugd. Warw.* i, 612. *Baker's Northampt.* i, 458 *Nichol's Leicester.* ii, 451-3, 464, 1127.

⁵¹ Interlined after 'Dorsett' and Gowden.

⁵² Over "eldest" which is erased is interlined "*seconde*," which is also erased, and *thirde* substituted, the same alteration to *thirde* being also made three lines lower.

⁵³ Interlined after 'Dorsett' and Gowden.

⁵⁴ Interlined after 'begoten' and for default of suche issue male to thuse of theires of my body lawfully begoten.

that my Feoffes of my maner of Isamstede Latymer within the Countie of Buks stande and be therof seased to thuse of John Owen my sonne of the body of Anne my wiff, Suster to the said Walter Deverrers Lord Ferrers lawfully begoten, and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue male the Remynder therof to Harry Owen my son of the body of my said wiff Anne lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue male to remayne to theires males of my body lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue male to remayne to my ryght heires in Fee for evermore. ITEM, I WILLE that myn Executours fynde my saied Sonnes Herry Owen and John Owen of the body of my said wiff Anne, and also my said Bastard Sonne William during ther nonages with thissues and profittes commeng of the same Maners, londes and tenements which I have above severally willed and geven unto them, and all the residue of the same Maners and londes over and above ther resonable fyndyng to be levied and gathered by my Feoffes and my saied Executours, and so gathered and levied to be layed in the Chapter House of the Churche of Chichester, ther to remayne for the sure performance of my Will in legacyes and otherwise as the times shall requere by thadvise of my said Executours.* ITEM, I WILLE that every of my Godchildren beyng gentilmens children to have towards their mariages, xiii*s* iiiii*d*, to be paid by my executours or ther assignes at the daie of ther mariages; and every poore mannes childe beyng my Godchilde towards ther marriage vis viiii*d*, to be paid at the tyme of ther mariage by my saied Executours or ther Assignes.

ITEM,⁵⁵ I WILLE THAT IF ELIZABETH my daughter be not maryed in my lif tyme that the saied Elizabeth my daughter to have *M*li*⁵⁶ "thousand markes," and as moche more as my saied Executours shall thynk convenient towards her mariage, so that she will be maryed by thadvise of her moder and my saied executours; and if she marve without thassent of her saied moder and my saied executours, then she to have "nothing" to her maryage,⁵⁷ "and then that my saied Executours or the most part of them do purchase londes and tenementes as moche as they resonably may purchase with a thousand⁵⁸ markes," to thuse of my son Herry Owen of the body of the said Anne by me begoten, and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue to remayne to John Owen his brother and to theyres males of his body lawfully begoten, and for default of suche issue male to theyres males of my body lawfully begoten by the saied Anne, and for default of such issue to remayne to my right heires in Fee for ever.*

⁵⁵ This bequest to his daughter Elizabeth is omitted in D. C.

⁵⁶ This *M*li* is inserted in the space after thousand markes was erased.*

⁵⁷ Interlined after 'maryage' but part thereof by the discreon of my aforesaid executours, the residue.

⁵⁸ Interlined 'M*li*.' The erasure of the sum destined for the testator's daughter Elizabeth arose probably from its having been paid on her marriage before the testator's death, though her subsequent conduct proved her more deserving of the "nothing" conditionally assigned to her.

She married Thomas Burgh, eldest son and heir of Thomas Burgh, third Lord Burgh, "but she breaking the bonds of wedlock and having several children by some other person, he obtained a special Act of Parliament, the 34th of Hen. VIII (1542-3) to bastardise them." — *Banks' Dorm. Peer.* ii, 67, and *Baronia Angl. Concentrata*, i, 142. Her husband died in 1552. See a legacy to the Lady Borough in the Schedule of this will. The executor, Lord Southampton, calls her his cousin in his own will. — *Test. Vet.* 709.

ITEM, I WILLE that my said two prestes, the whiche shalbe appoynted for my foundacon of my Chantry, shall first be appoynted and elected by the Deane of Chichester for the tyme beyng, the Prioresse of the saied howse of Essebourne for the tyme beyng, and the Vicar of the Church of Essebourne for the tyme beyng, or elles two of them, so that the saied Deane be one, shall at all tymes name and appoynt at every tyme when the saied Chauntrie shalbe voide by death or otherwise, shalle name and appoynt a newe in his stede, and so of both when case so requereth; and if it happen the said two prestes or one of them not to be of good disposicion or guydng and not doynng his servys, that than it shalbe at all tymes lawfull to the saied Deane, Prioresse, and Vicar for the tyme beyng or two of them, so that the Deane be one, to expelle every suche preste and to put in a newe, and if they be of good conversacon and do ther servys, than to contynue duryng ther liffes.

ITEM, I WILLE that the saide two prestes by me founded shall wekely for evermore synge masse foure daies in the weke with *placebo* and *dirige* for the Sowles of Kyng Henry the VIIth and all the sowles aforrehered, thone Prest of my said two Prestes to saye Masse betwixt thoures of vii and viii of the Clokke in the forenone, and thoder prest of my foundacon betwixt thoures of ix and x, and every daye to synge Masse ther whan they be disposed, and the Prioresse masse to be said betwixt thoures of x and xi of the cloke; and I wille that every of said two prestes shall ryng to Masse affor they goo to Masse, so that every man may have knowledge that they have masse towardses.

AND IF IT FORTUNE ME to have any more doughters by my said wife Anne, than I wille that every suche doughter have fyve hundred markes towards her mariage, so that she may be maryed by thadvyse of my Wiffe and myn Executours, and if she die before she be maried, or if I fortune not to have any more doughters, than my bastarde doughter to have thereof thre hundred markes towards her mariage, so that she be maried by thadvyse of my executours; and if it happen any other doughters of my saied Wiffe by me begotten to be maried and to have the fyve hundred markes, yet nevertheless I wille that my Bastarde doughter Barbara shall have towards her mariage thre hundred markes, so that she be maryed to a gentilman of londes and maryed by thadvyse of my Executours.

ITEM, I WILLE that my Executours shall beye a new Belle for the Parishe Cherche of Essebourne, to be the fyftthe belle byggest of alle, and the saide belles to be at all tymes ronge for my obites quarterly.

Item, I geffe to Anne my Wiffe, sister to Walter Deverrers Lord Ferrers, of Chartle, a Basene and ane Ewer of silver of the grettest sort, thre Bowles of silver pounced with a cover, and a wolfes⁵⁹ hede with a ryng in his mouthe upon the cover parcellgilt,⁶⁰ a great Bowle pounced with a highe foote dowble gilt with a Lyons hede with a ryng in his mouthe upon the cover, a great standynge Cuppe dowble gilt with a Crowne downwardes, thre gold goblettes with a cover with my Armes upon the knoppe of the cover of the sort, a Salt of silver and dowble gilt with a Wolfe upon the cover with roses and sonnes and the fote a rote of a tree made of silver and

⁵⁹ The frequent occurrence of 'wolfs' on the articles of plate bequeathed to Anne Deveretux seems to indicate some armorial bearings.

⁶⁰ Partly gilt, probably on the inside only. "Thou didst swear to me upon a parcel-gilt goblet sitting in my Dolphin chamber," 2 Hen. IV, ii, 1.

gilte, two great Pottes of silver and gilte, nyghe a yarde hygh of a gallon a pece double gilt turned vice wise, a playne Salt of silver without a cover, a dosene of Spones of silver with knoppes gilte, a gilte Spone with a knop of golde sett with a Saffer, a chafyng disshe of silver with a wolfes hede therupone, a Crosse of Diamontes and thre great perles price one hundred markes, three Beddes of downe with thre Bolsters of downe, thre feder beddes of feders with thre Bolsters accordyng, thre peyre of Fustians, viii peire of fyne shetes and viii peire of other shetes of an other sort, a counterpoynte of Arrays with imagery and men makyng wyne of silke lyned with canvas,⁶¹ an other counterpoynte of verder of silke lined with canvass, an other counterpoynte of verder⁶² with a great Lyone in the middes of golde and silke, a trussyng Bedde⁶³ of blak velvet and russett saten inbrowdered with wolfes and swaloes wyth O and N of golde with diverse other floweres inbrowdered with a Tester and Curtens to the same, an other trussyng Bedde of blak Damaske and russett saten with a Tester, curtens and valance to the same, fyve peceys of Arrays made with imagery of King Henry the Vth, Henry the VIth, the Duke of Clarence,⁶⁴ the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of

⁶¹ This bequest of a canvas lined counterpoynte is omitted in D. C.

⁶² Verder, verdure, hangings for chambers, so called as representing trees, &c. rather than figures. "Ouvrage de verdure. Forest work, or flourished work, wherein gardens, woods, or forests be represented," *Cotgrave's Fr. Dict.* 1632. In the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward IV (Svo, 1830) verdours are frequently mentioned; p. 121, "for 11lb. and quarton of wire of iren for to hang with verdours agest the grete baye windowe in the Quene's old Chambre . . . and for crochets and tapethooks for the hangyngs of the same verdours." p. 137, "counterpointes of verdours without silk everiche containing xxx Flemish ells, vii—counterpointes of verdours of wolle everiche containing xx Flemish elles, vi." p. 140, "for hanging of a curtyne of paled verdour rede and blue with riban of grene threde and rynges of laton." Edward IV in his will, 1475, directed that the Queen should have "all her arrases, tapestries, verdours," &c. In the Inventory of the Duke d'Angouleme, 1496, are 13 pieces of "tapisserie de la meme verdure qui fut achaptée à Lyons." The price of such hangings in 1498 appears in Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII. "To Peter Vekyn for Verdore at 4s. 4d. th' elle." In the will of Lady Hastings, 1503, is a bequest of "all the pieces of hangings of verd that now hang in my chamber," *Test. Vet.* 453. A counterpane or quilted covering (from the Fr. "contrepoinct, the back stitch or quilting stitch," *Cotgrave*) was sometimes made from such arras.

⁶³ "Lit de champ," *Palsgrave*—adapted

for use in travelling or a campaign, by being constructed so as to be readily trussed, or packed up. In John of Gaunt's will in 1397, is a bequest of his "lits faits pur mon corps appellees en Engleterre Trussyng beddes, ove les tapites et autres appartenances," *Royal Wills*, p. 158. In the will of Sir Humphrey Stafford (1442) is a bequest to his grandson of "12 dishes of silver and one trussing bed," *Test. Vet.* 245. In the Wardrobe Accounts of Nov. 1502, is a charge "for making of a trussing bedde, seler, testere, and contrepoynt of crymsyn velvet and blewe paned," p. 65. In the Northumberland Household book, p. 55, is mentioned "the cloth sek horse that caryeth my lords trussyng bed and all thyngs belonging yt when he rydes his hors."

⁶⁴ Thomas Duke of Clarence, who was killed at Baugy in 1421, John Duke of Bedford, the Regent, who died in 1435, and Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1446, were the second, third, and fourth sons of Henry IV, and the Arras may probably have been the property of the Queen, widow of Henry V, and so passed to her second husband, the Testator's father. The curious Arras now in the Guild Hall of Coventry, apparently of the later date of 1493, represents Henry VI and the Duke of Gloucester. The bequests here remind us of Gremio's boast of his wealth in *Taming the Shrew*, ii, 1:—
"My hangings all of Tyrian tapestry,—
In cypress chests my arras counterpoints—
Valance of Venice gold in needle work."

Gloucester, with diverse other great men, a great Tester of a Bedde with a Selar to the same of Arrays, with haffe the stuffe of householde, that is to saye, pottes, pannes, disshes, spetes, cawdeyernes, cofers, "and of all other thynges," a dossene of kyne, tenne great oxene for her wayne,⁶⁵ alle which parcelles afforlymyted I geve and bequethe to my Wiffe to be lovyng unto my Children and hers, and upon that condicon that she lyff soole without mariage, and if she doe marye all my forsaid goodes to her before bequethed to be and remayne to my Children betwixt her and me begoten. ALSO I BEQUETHE to my said wife a hundred poundes in money; Item, to my daughter Anne Hopton a standynge Cuppe gilte, lyke a belle,⁶⁶ and a pott of silver.⁶⁷ *Item, I geve to my sonne Harry, my eldest sonne, a Basene and an Ewer of silver, two pottes of silver parceller gilte, and suche parte of stuffe as shalbe thought necessary by the discrecon of my executours.* Item, I gyffe and bequethe to my servant Phelip Gryffyth⁶⁸ for the good servys that he hathe of long time done unto me *xxli*. Item, I geve to my sonne Jasper Owen and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten all my londes and tenementes in the Cytie of Coventrie and in Watford, Ferthingstone, and Shotlanger, in the Countie of Northampton, to the said Jasper and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten; and for lake of such issue, all the same landes and tenementes to remayne unto my said Sonne John Owen and theires males of his body lawfully begotten; and for lake of suche issue to remayne to David Owen, Sonne of my Sonne Sir Henry Owen, and theires males of his body lawfully begoten.

Item, I wille that all such manours, landes, and tenementes, as my said Wiffe Anne hath now for her Joynter for terme of her liffe shal after her dyscease remayne unto my said Sonne Henry Owen, by me of her body lawfully begoten, and for lake of suche issue to remayne to the said John Owen and theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for lake of suche issue to remayne to David Owen, Sonne of my Sonne Sir Henry Owen, and theires male of his body lawfully begotten, and for lake of suche issue to remayne to my Sonne Jasper Owen and theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for lake of such issue to remayne to my ryght heires for ever.

Item,⁶⁹ I geve and bequethe to my said Sonne John Owen and to theires males of his body lawfully begoten all my londes and tenementes in Wold in the Countie of Northampton, and also all my londes and tenementes in Bosworth, and Duntone in the Countie of Lecester, to have to hym and theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for lake of suche issue to remayne to his said Brother Henry Owen the yonger and theires males of his body lawfully begoten, and for lake of such issue to remayne to the heires males of my body lawfully begoten, and for lake of such issue to remayne to my ryght heires.

Item, I do revoke clerely all other willes and testaments which I have affore thys tyme made, and they from hensforth to stond and be utterly voide

⁶⁵ "I wulle that my wif have my best plough and all apparyl therto, and ten of my best plough oxen and my best waine." *Judge Littleton's Will*, A. D. 1481. *Test. Vet.* 366.

⁶⁶ *Boule* in D. C.

⁶⁷ All the clauses within asterisks are omitted in D. C.

⁶⁸ Apparently some old Welch attendant.

⁶⁹ All this paragraph is omitted in D. C.

and of none effect, and no manne to take eny benefyte by eny thyng conteynyd in the same.

Item, I geve and bequethe to my lovyng frende William Huxley, Serjaunt at Armes, *viz.* xiii. iiiid. Item, I geve and bequethe to the Chapter House of the Church of Chichestre for an obite ther to be yerely kept ther by them by the space of fyve yeres next after my dyscease, and for save keepyng of suche stuffe and money and alle other thynges the whiche shalbe left by me or by my Executours in the custody of the same house, s. xx markes, and further as shalbe thought by the dyscrecon of my Executours. AND of this my present testament and laste wille I MAKE AND ORDEYNE my Executours Robert Norwiche, the kynges Serient at the Lawe, Roger Denys⁷⁰ Gentilman, Sir William Fytzwilliam Knight, Tresourer of the kynges most honorable householde.

And I geve and bequethe to the said Robert Norwiche and Roger Denys for ther labor and payne to be taken about thexecuting of my said Wille s. cxli. to be devyded betwene them in forme following, that is to sey, to the said Robert Norwiche, s. c- . and to the said Roger Denys s. xli. Item, I make and ordeyne⁷¹ "Sir William Fitzwilliam⁷² Knight, Tresourer of the kynges most honourable householde, one of the Supervisors of this my Wille and testamente, and I give and bequeth for his labor and payne in and about the same c. markes," and my good lorde of Oxenforde⁷³ to be one other supervisor and to have for his labour xli.

Item, I give and bequethe to⁷⁴ Walter Williams, my servant, if he be dwellyng with me at the tyme of my death for his yeres wages foure markes, and to every of my other servantes beyng in householde with me at the time of my said death ther hoolle yeres wages after the rate as every of them now hathe.

IN⁷⁵ WITNESS whereof I the said Sir David to thes presentes have set my seale, and subscribed my name the day and yere above written.

⁷⁶ And forasmoch as Robert Norwiche Knyght, late Chife Justice of the Comen plaes, whome I have afore named by this my last will to be one of myn executours, is decessed, I, therefor, the vith day of May in the xxviith yere of the reyne of the Kyng our Sovereigne Lord Kyng Henry the VIIIth, make and ordeyne Thomas Audeley, Knight, Lord Chancelleur of Englonde

⁷⁰ Perhaps some relation to "Mrs. Denyes his nurse," to whom and to whose children legacies are given in the Schedule.

⁷¹ Interlined in orig. MS. "my good lorde Thomas Duke of Norfolk one of my supervisors of this my last will and testament, and I geve and bequeth to him for his labour and payne in and about the same c markes." Thomas Howard the eighth Duke of Norfolk from 1524 to 1554.

⁷² Sir William Fitzwilliam (son of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam of Aldwarke, co. York, by Lucy, daughter and co-heir of John Neville, Marquis Montacute) K. G. Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Admiral of England, 1523, was created Earl of Southampton in 1537. He died the year after

the testator in 1543. Cowdray was sold to him by Sir Henry Owen subject to the testator's life estate for £2193. *Banks' Bar. Concent.* i, 129. A grant of the Esseborne Priory was made to him by the King in 1536.

⁷³ John de Vere fifteenth Earl of Oxford, K. G. Lord Great Chamberlain died 1539.

⁷⁴ The bequest to Walter Williams is omitted in D. C.

⁷⁵ This clause is omitted in D. C.

⁷⁶ The following paragraph is written in the orig. MS. in court-hand, which is quite different from the writing of the previous portions of the will, and to this part only is the date of May 6, 1535, to be referred.

to be one of myne Executours of this my present will in the stede and place of the said Robert Norwiche, and he to do and have in all thynges as the same Robert shulde have done, and had by thys my last Will if he had out-lyved me.⁷⁷

In Doctors Commons the above will is followed by another dated July 16, 27^o Hen. VIII (1535), disposing of the real estate, the clauses relating to which had been omitted in D. C. copy of the former part. By this it appears that besides the property mentioned in the will of 1529, the testator had the manor of Lynchmere in Sussex; manors and lands at Langham, Walkhamsted, Merdon, and Godstone, in Surrey; at Weston Corbett in Hampshire, at Muche Creton and Little Creton, Hallowell, Wold, Walton, Bukby, Creke, Ernelly, in Northamptonshire; at Hardwyk, Napton, and Chorley, in Warwickshire. The Executors are charged "to fynde such of his children as may be within age until such tyme as they shall come to full age." So that it would seem some of his children were yet minors in 1535, when Sir David Owen was seventy-six years old.

Then follows a schedule or codicil, without date, some extracts from which have been given in *Testamenta Vetusta*.

"THIS SEDULE annexed to the last Will and Testament of SIR DAVID OWEN KNIGHT compriseth certeyn legacies and bequests made by hym which he wolde shulde stonde for parcell of his sayd last will as hereafter foloweth. First the sayd Sir David gave to the Prior of Saynt Mary Ovyries⁷⁸ one hundredth pounds so that the same Prior be bounden for a perpetuall memory to be hadde in the Church of Saynt Mary Overyes at the Aulter where his Grandmother by his second Wyfe lyeth and hath her

⁷⁷ Added in D. C. "and wher as ther is no sum certain appointed to the said Sir William Fitzwilliam for his labor in this my will, I wille that he shall have another hundred pounds for his paines lyke as the said Lord Chancellor shall have."

⁷⁸ The Priory of St. Mary Overy had been surrendered to Henry VIII, on Oct. 27, 1539, before this Codicil was

proved, but the church, now called St. Saviour's, Southwark, had been purchased immediately by the parish. The site of the Priory was in 1545 granted to Sir Anthony Brown, then the owner of Cowdray and Easeburn, and in the MSS. belonging to R. Cole, Esq. F.S.A. is a charge for "worke done upon your honor' house at Sent Marie Hoveris," in 1569.

masse, and the surety of the same to be hadd and made by his Executours. Item, he gave to Anne Owen his Wyfe his two bay geldings to have for her ryding. Item, he wold that his Executours shulde make a tombe to the value of tenne () at the Grey Freers in Hereford in Wales where his Father⁷⁹ ys buried to be a perpetuall memory of hym. Item he gave unto the same Grey Freyers twenty marks. Item, he willed that ther shulde be a stone leyed upon his Father in lawe John Bohon in the Churche,⁸⁰ where he lyeth and was buried, and the Churche to have a vestment with chalice and masse boke as other churches in his sayd former Wyll hereunto annexed, expressed, ought, and shulde have by the said Will. Item, he gave to his cosyn the Lady Fitzwilliam⁸¹ a standing cupp gilte with a cover bell facion. Item, he gave to the Lady Norwiche a standing cupp gilt with a flatt knoppe. Item, he gave to Maisters Uxley⁸² a silver bolle playne called the Nursery bolle. Item he gave to Mrs. Denyes his nurse for good service, a gowne of satten lyned with velvet, and a gowne of blake of foure yards, price the yard vis.viii*d.*, and every of her Children after their ages to have after the same rate. Item, he willed that his Executours shulde delyver to Dame Johanna Oakefeld of his gift toward her exhibicon⁸³ iij*l.* vis. viii*d.*, Item, he willed that his daughter the Lady⁸⁴ Hopton, shuld have of his gyft to be delyvered by his Executours three peces of Arres hangings of the Fold. Item, he willed that his Executours shulde delyver to Davy Owen his Godson of his gyft towards his exhibicon at his lernying, twenty marks. Item, he willed that his Executours shulde delyver to the said Prior of Saint Mary Overeys a pixe to bere the sacrament in, which he had of the gyft of my Lorde of Chichester. Item he willed that every Channon of the same house shuld have of his gift after his deceas vis. viii*d.* Item he willed that his Executours shulde content and paye of the detts of his son Jasper Owen, fyftie pounds. Item, he willed that his Executours shulde give to Robert Canon, so that he leve his swering,

⁷⁹ "Owen Teuther, father to the Earle of Pembroke (which Owen had married King Henries mother as yee have heard before) with David Floid, Morgan ap Reuther and diverse other were taken and beheaded at Hereford."—*Holinshed's Chron.* p. 660. The tomb was probably never made, as the Grey Friars' monastery was soon suppressed, and in 1544-5 granted to James Boyle, *Dugd. Mon.* vi, p. 1512. Leland also mentions Owen Tudor's burial here, "in navi ecclesie in sacello sine ulla sepulchri memoria," 8, p. 2, f. 36.

⁸⁰ This church, if in Sussex, was Easebourn Priory, as John Bohun's father, Sir Humphrey, in his will (1468) describes it as the burial place of the family, *Test. Vet.* p. 303, but as the usual legacy of vestment, chalice and book had been already specified to the Priory, John Bohun may have died and been buried elsewhere, perhaps at Coggeshall Priory, where his father wished to be buried if he died in Essex, and where there was a Bohun chantry founded in 1407. Cog-

geshall was however dissolved in 1538 before this will was proved. The testator's "father in law," Sir John Bohun, of Midhurst, died in 1499, and having inherited Filiols (now Felix) Hall, and property in Little Baddow in Essex, from the gift of Margery Filiol to his ancestor in 1346, left the former to his eldest daughter Mary, wife of Sir David Owen, and the latter estateto his other daughter Ursula, wife of Robert Southwell. *Morant's Essex*, ii, pp. 16, 21, 151.

⁸¹ Mabel, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford.

⁸² Huxley was the name in a former part of the will.

⁸³ This word is still in use at schools and colleges, implying aid towards maintenance.

"What maintenance he from his friends receives

Like *exhibition* shall he have from me."

Two Gent. of Verona, ii, 3.
⁸⁴ Anne Owen married Sir Arthur Hopton, Kt. of Yoxford, Suffolk. See pedigree, p. 27.

xxs. Item, he willed that Jasper Gryffyth should have of his gyft, vis. viii*d*. Item, he willed that his Executours shuld delyver to Johanna Fuller, xxs. Item, he gave to the Prioeresse of Essenborne for his tythes forgotten, xls. Item, he gave to Richard Paynter his old servante xls. Item he gave to Robert Harper, his servante, foure pounds. Item, he gave to his daughter the Lady Borough⁸⁵ a rose which he dyd were at the Coronacion of the Quenes grace. Item, he gave to his sonne Sir Henry Owen uppon condicon that he truble not with his other Sonnes, Brethren of the same Sir Henry, nor with the Executours of the sayd Sir David, to be delyvered by the same Executours uppon that condicon one hundredth marks. Item, he gave to John Morys, servant of the sayd Sir Henry xxs, and to all his servants blake coots as other knightes servantes shulde have in his sayd former Will. Item, he gave to the Grey Fryers of Chichester ther to be prayed for xls. Item, he gave to the Doughter of the sayd Sir Henry Owen, that was with the Lady Hopton one hundredth marks, to be delyvered by his Executours at the tyme of her marryage. Item, he gave to Elizabeth Barnes his wyffs servante and his toward her marriage twenty pounds. Item, he gave to Jasper Owen, his Sonne, so that he will never more borowe nor entend to deceyve any person,⁸⁶ to be delyvered to hym by the discrecon of his Executours forty pounds. Item, he gave to the Doughter of the said Jasper Owen, his Sonne, to be delyvered at the tyme of her maryage forty pounds."

The will according to the D.C. copy, and this codicil were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, May 13, 1554, and the administration committed to "Thomas Audley, Lord Audeley of Walden, Chancellor of England, William Earl of Southampton, and Roger Denys."

⁸⁵ See note 56 at p. 36.

⁸⁶ The previous bequest of 20*s*. to encourage a man to leave off his swearing, is here followed by a bounty upon the

future honesty of his son Jasper, but what deceptions justified this reproach is unknown.

ON THE
REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT MANOR-HOUSE
AT CROWHURST.

BY ALEXANDER NESBITT, ESQ.

AND ON THE
EARLY HISTORY OF THE MANOR.

BY W. S. WALFORD, ESQ.

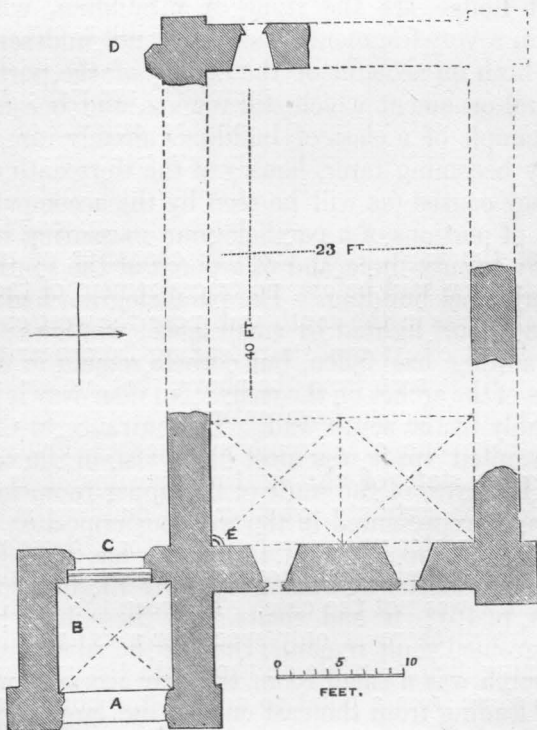
ON the south side of the church of Crowhurst, near Hastings in this county, and close to a farm-house called the Court Lodge, are the ruins of a building, which, although now in a very fragmentary state, are not undeserving of attention, both on account of the beauty of the portions of architectural ornament which still remain, and because they afford an example of a class of buildings already rare, and unfortunately becoming rarer, houses of the thirteenth century.

They consist (as will be seen by the accompanying ground plan) of portions of a parallelogram measuring internally forty feet by twenty-three, and of a porch at the south-east angle of the principal building. The parallelogram had a low vaulted ground floor, lighted by small lancet windows: the whole of the vaulting has fallen, but corbels remain in the angles, and traces of the arches on the walls. No door-way is left, but it was probably in the south wall. The entrance to the room above this vaulted space was most likely also in the south wall; no part, however, of the walls of the upper room remains, except the gable represented in the woodcut opposite.

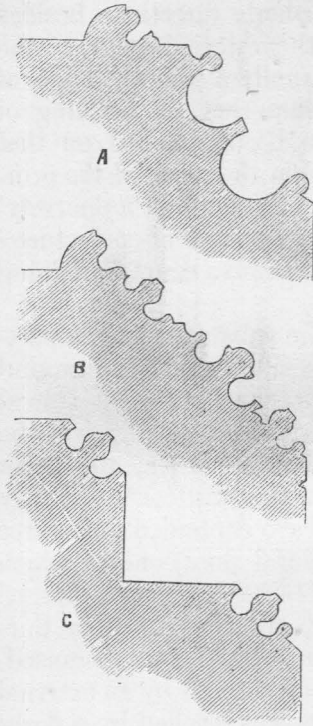
The outer door case of the porch has been destroyed, but the inner exists, and has good early English mouldings (see cut A, p. 46); it had shafts, but these have been removed. The groined vault remains, though the ribs have fallen. Over the porch was a small room, the only access to which was by a door leading from the east end of the large upper room. It



- A outer door.
- B porch.
- C inner door.
- D jamb.
- E corbel.



Ruins and Plan of Ancient House, Crowhurst.



will be seen in the woodcut that a wall is corbelled out across the angle between the porch and the main building, in order to allow of the formation of this doorway. This small room may very possibly have served as a chapel or oratory; rooms similarly placed, and of about the same dimensions, were clearly used as chapels at Little Wenham Hall, Suffolk, and Old Soar in the parish of Plaxtole, Kent.¹ The large upper room had a handsome two-light window in its east end. The tracery of this window is partly destroyed, but it evidently had two pointed lights with a circle above, all unfoliated. The mouldings of the arch (B) are rich; the filleted roll on the outside of the jamb (C) is rather peculiar; the shafts have disappeared, but the capitals remain, and are sculptured with foli-

age of the usual early English character of much elegance. As has been said before, no traces remain of the entrance; it probably was in the south wall near the west end, and reached by a flight of external stairs leading from near the porch.

It will be seen from the above, that, unless some parts of the original house have entirely disappeared, the plan must have been one of extreme simplicity. Owing to the very imperfect state of the existing remains, it is impossible to decide with certainty, whether the building at any time contained a greater number of rooms than those now traceable; a careful examination, however, seems to make it probable that such was not the case. Between the north side and the churchyard there is only space for a cartway leading to the adjoining fields; while on the south the ground falls with a steep slope from a point so near to the house as to afford but

¹ Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture in England*, pp. 152, 174.

little room for any extension in a southerly direction ; besides this, the circumstance that the south-western corner of the room over the porch presents externally a smooth angle of wrought stone leads to the conclusion that no building of stone but a very low one could have been attached on that side. At the south-western angle (D on the plan, of the principal building, there remains a part of the jamb of a doorway. To what this doorway led can be only a matter of conjecture : it seems not improbable that it opened into a court containing offices.

That the dwelling of a man of some substance and importance should contain but two rooms beside the vaulted ground floor (which probably only served for the deposit of stores) seems to modern ideas almost incredible ; but it will be remembered that Little Wenham Hall, Suffolk, the most entire and best preserved house of the thirteenth century remaining in England, appears to have contained only three rooms (in addition to the vaulted ground floor) one of which was a chapel.²

At West Tarring, near Worthing, are remains of a thirteenth century house, now very much altered and disguised. It had a large room on the upper floor entered by an external doorway on one side, which doubtless was reached by a flight of steps. To this a small hall on the ground was added in the fifteenth century, possibly to replace a thirteenth century hall which had become ruinous. That it was not uncommon in the thirteenth century to build halls on the ground as parts of houses, even of moderate size, may be inferred both from records and from existing examples, as at Stoke-Say in Shropshire, and in a house in the close of Peterborough Cathedral, where the hall exists in a very perfect state. It seems probable that wherever there was a hall on the ground there were other rooms (as is the case in both the last mentioned instances) connected with it, and placed over vaulted cellars.

It however by no means follows from this that every thirteenth century house of the class in question had that large room (usually on the ground-floor) which is commonly designated a "hall," and which is characterized by certain pecu-

² Hudson Turner's *Dom. Arch.* p. 152.

liarities of arrangement; such as the arches communicating with the kitchens and buttery, the doors facing each other near the lower end, the raised dais, and the door at the upper end leading to the solar. On a manor situate at a distance from the remainder of the owner's estate and which was only an occasional place of residence an apartment of this kind might not be required, and the simpler form of house might afford sufficient accommodation during a temporary occupation; such it would seem not improbable was the plan of the Manor House at Crowhurst.

Two things must however be borne in mind when we examine the remains of medieval houses, and endeavour to trace their original arrangement; one, that halls, kitchens, and doubtless other offices, were occasionally constructed of wood, sometimes plastered, while the cellar and chamber were of stone;³ the other, that the private chamber, when of considerable dimensions, was probably divided into compartments either by wooden partitions,⁴ or by curtains or hangings.⁵ But after we have made due allowance on account of these considerations, we cannot fail to be struck by the curious contrast between the system of modern house building, and the primitive simplicity of the arrangements for domestic convenience in a medieval house when taken in connection with the solidity of structure, and the beauty and expensive character of the architectural ornamentation.

It is obvious that as the examination of ancient dwelling houses is chiefly interesting on account of the intimate relation which necessarily exists between a house and the manners and customs of those for whose habitation it was built, a subject of this kind is but imperfectly treated, unless careful inquiry be made with a view to decide the question—For whom was the building under examination constructed?

Whether a house was intended to be the residence of a prince, a baron, a country gentleman of small estate, or of a yeoman, is a question which we must be prepared to answer before we can draw from existing remains any really useful

³ Hudson Turner's *Dom. Arch.* p. 60.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 61.

⁵ A curtain of this kind seems to have been called a traverse or travys. In the

Merchant's Tale in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, the verse "Men drinken and the travers draw anon," may refer to a curtain so used.

inferences as to the state of society and manners when they were built. Let us proceed then to inquire into so much of the history of the manor as may enable us to ascertain who were the proprietors in the thirteenth century, and for whom it is most probable this house was erected.

The early history of the lordship of Crowhurst, until we find it in the family of Dreux, is involved in some obscurity. It was once supposed to have been granted by the Conqueror to Alan Fergant, Earl of Britany, and to have devolved with that earldom to the Dreux family. Horsfield, properly rejecting this, says, "the manor seems to have passed with the honour of Hastings, and to have been granted at the Conquest to Robert Earl of Eu, in which family it continued till 29 Hen. III, when, William Earl of Eu adhering to the King of France, his estate was confiscated, and in 46 Hen. III was granted to Peter of Savoy, from whom it passed to John Duke of Britany."⁶ He adduces no authority for such connection with the honour of Hastings. It was suggested probably by finding the manor associated in later times with that honour; and this brief summary of its history, if substantially true, seems not altogether accurate in the sense in which it would be generally understood.

Crowhurst at the conquest belonged to Harold, and, lying in the march of the invading army, was devastated. When Domesday was compiled Robert Earl of Eu held it in chief, and his sub-tenants were Walter Fitz Lambert of the greater part, and one Walo of the other part. It does not appear that the Earl then held Hastings also, but it was afterwards part of the possessions of his descendants; and we find that in 16 John the Earl of Eu had the rape and castle of Hastings, and that in 9 Hen. III, there was some arrangement between the king and the countess respecting the castle.⁷ This was Alice, the daughter and heir of Henry, son of John Earl of Eu, who was the great-grandson of the above-named Robert. She married Ralph de Issoudun, was a widow in 1219, and quitted England in 1225. She was living in 1245, and possibly a year or two later.⁸ Her son and heir Ralph

⁶ Horsfield's *Sussex*, vol. i, page 433. The 46 Hen. III was probably an oversight, and should have been 33 Hen. III.

⁷ *Dugd. Bar.* i, p. 136, and *Cal. Rot. Pat.* 5 b, and 13 b.

⁸ Stapleton's *Preface to Rot. Seac. Norm.* ii, p. cccxxiv.

(by Dugdale called William) Earl of Eu, having attached himself to the King of France after the separation of Normandy from England, the estates, late his mother's, in this country were forfeited to the crown. In 33 Hen. III, the castle and honour of Hastings were granted to Peter of Savoy.⁹ Whether in consequence of his frequent absence abroad or how otherwise does not appear, but they seem to have been resumed by the king, as Prince Edward had acquired some title to the honour of Hastings, which he released to the crown in 46 Hen. III; and thereupon, and again in 53 Hen. III, according to Dugdale, the king granted it to John de Dreux, Duke of Britany and Earl of Richmond,¹⁰ or possibly to his son John of Britany, for Dugdale in his account of that earldom has confounded the father and son.¹¹ However this may have been, John of Britany, who married Beatrix, daughter of Hen. III, in 1260, eventually held this honour, and both he and the duke his father accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land. Notwithstanding such grant, Peter of Savoy assumed to give this honour, and that of the Eagle (Pevensey) which adjoined it, to his three nephews by his will in 53 Hen. III.¹² There not being at that time any power of devising such estates by will, and the honour of Hastings having been otherwise disposed of by the king, the pretensions of the nephews did not prevail. In the Cal. Inq. p. m. 2 Edw. I, under "Joh'es de Britannia" we find "Hasting castr' et vill' extent' cum prebend' et decimis eidem pertinent'" Ten "prebenda" are then mentioned, and among them "Crouherst prebend." Again in 8 Edw. I under "D'nus Rex" are mentioned the manors of Burghershe, Bineleham, (sic) and Hamerdenne, and Winchelsea, "quæ omnia sunt pertin' baron' de Hastings cum ix hundr' in rapo predict' et prebend' subscript'." Then follows among other names "Croherste." These entries are not easily explained. The former could not have reference to the inquisition taken on the death of either the Duke of Britany or his son, for they were both then living. However, there is no reason to think

⁹ Dugd. Bar. i, p. 50, and Cal. Rot. Pat. 22 b.

¹⁰ Dugd. Bar. i, p. 51.

¹¹ Test. Vetusta, p. 8 note.

¹² Dugd. Bar. i, p. 50; Cal. Rot. Pat. 44. Dugdale calls them his brothers, but their names show that they were his nephews, sons of his brother Thomas.

the prebend of Crowhurst meant the manor : it is more likely to refer to a money payment out of the manor or other property there; for Henry Earl of Eu granted, and his grandson of the same name confirmed, certain "prebenda" or annual payments out of some of their estates, to the Collegiate Church of St. Mary at Hastings, among which was 18*d.* out of "Crowhera," probably for Crowhurst.—If, indeed, the manor were held of the honour of Hastings, we might expect to find it in the possession, not of the lord of the honour, but of some sub-tenant; for an honour was a lordship of which several manors were held by subinfeudation. Of such inferior manors little is in general discoverable in the published records. We accordingly find only a few incidental notices of this manor, but they are not insignificant. In the Cal. Rot. Chartarum, p. 60, under 29 Hen. III, is the following passage:—

“Walter’ de Escotney,
 Bynelham Maner’ }
 Hallese Maner’ } libera waren’—Sussex’.”
 Croherst Maner’ }

This imports that he was then in possession of these manors, and had obtained a grant from the crown of a right of free warren over them. Walter de Scotney appears among other Sussex witnesses to grants by Henry Earl of Eu and Ralph de Issoudun to the Abbey of Robertsbridge; and in Testa de Nevill we find, p. 224, under Sussex, that Walter de Escoteny held fourteen knights’ fees and a half of the honour of Hastings, which the Countess of Eu held of the king. Among them was probably the manor of Crowhurst; especially as in the Cal. Inq. p.m. under 44 Hen. III, is the following:—

“Mabil’ de Scoteney,
 Sutton maner’ dimid’, parcel’ maner’ de } Sutht’.”
 Crouhurste de Hasting honore. }

Here must be a mistake as to the county in regard to Crowhurst, for this can hardly be other than the manor in question. Sutton was in the county of Southampton; for we find in Testa de Nevill, p. 234, under that county, that Mabilia de Stotteney held half a knight’s fee in Sutton de Eon. Seeing how frequently in the records *t* and *c* are mistaken for each

other, we need not hesitate to read this Scottene; and the place was most likely Sutton Scotney, a chapelry near Whitchurch. Again, in the Hundred Rolls, a compilation from returns to inquisitions taken in the second and third years of Edw. I, relative to abuses practised in the latter part of his father's reign, and the first years of his own, is an entry respecting Crowhurst to this effect:—"The jurors say that David de Gormunville took possession of the manors of Crowhurst, Fylesham, Byveleham, and Hammerdene, after the death of Walter de Stotene (no doubt a misreading for Scotene), and continued such possession for a quarter of a year."¹³ Walter de Scotney, who was living in 29 Hen. III, must therefore have died within the period to which those inquisitions extended. Now there was a Walter de Scotney, whose death in 1259 was a public event of considerable interest. Mathew of Westminster and Mathew Paris have given an account of his crime and execution. He was principal counsellor and chief steward of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and was charged with having administered poison to that earl and his brother William de Clare. The latter died from it; the former, after having been in imminent danger, escaped with the loss of his hair and nails. The perpetrator of the crime was believed to have been induced to undertake it by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who gave him a large sum of money. He denied the charge, alleging that the money received from the Earl of Pembroke was paid in discharge of a debt; and he submitted to be tried in either of three counties, and particularly at Winchester; and in that city he was brought to trial, and, being found guilty, was there condemned and executed. It has been generally agreed that this was the Walter de Scotney who held manors in Sussex and Kent; and if so, he must in all probability have been the above-mentioned lord of Crowhurst; and as we have seen some evidence of his having had manors in Hampshire also, that may account for his having been tried at Winchester. It is evident that he had influential friends; for after the charge he was some time at large on bail. The chief steward and counsellor of a De Clare, Earl of Gloucester, was a man of some importance, probably a lawyer. He was

¹³ Rot. Hund. ii, p. 216.

hardly inferior to the chief steward (senescallus) of a bishop of Chichester, and the position and functions of that officer may be learned from the interesting letters of one, who was a contemporary, to his lord, Ralph Nevill, bishop of Chichester, published by Mr. Blaauw, in the third volume of these *Archæological Collections*. When sentence was pronounced on Walter de Scotney, the king acquired the right to waste his estates, and then they escheated to the respective lords of whom they were held, but subject to the dower (if any) of his wife. The Mabilia above mentioned may have been the widow or mother of this Walter; and the moiety of the manor of Sutton, and the parcel of the manor of Crowhurst, of which she seems to have died seised, were most likely her dower. Agnes, daughter of a Walter de Scotney, gave two marks yearly to the priory of Drax, by a deed which her father witnessed.¹⁴ If this were the same Walter (which we question), Agnes is the only issue of him that we have found recorded, though Hasted says the manors of Scotneys in Lamberhurst, and Scotneys in Lidd, continued in his descendants till the reign of Edw. III, notwithstanding the forfeiture.¹⁵ As he had a powerful friend in William de Valence, who was a uterine brother of Hen. III, it is not improbable that some of his numerous manors were re-granted to some member of his family. There is however nothing to show that such was the case as to Crowhurst; on the contrary, in the return, 9 Edw. II, of the names of the lords of towns, &c., John of Britany, Earl of Richmond, who held then the honour of Hastings, and was the son of him before mentioned, had the lordship of Crowhurst. It seems probable that after the escheat on the attainder of Walter de Scotney, this manor was not granted out again in fee, but remained in the hands of the lords of the honour of Hastings, as parcel of that honour. The entry in the Cal. Inq. p. m. as to Mabilia, and the answer of the Jurors in the Hundred Rolls afford grounds for inferring, that, at the respective times of the deaths of Walter and Mabilia, the honour was in the hands of the crown. There were Scotneys in Lincolnshire who were barons by tenure, one of whom, temp. Rich. I, was a Lambert de Scotney, but no connection

¹⁴ Mon. Ang. under Drax Priory.

¹⁵ History of Kent, ii, p. 380, and iii, p. 512.

between them and this Walter has been discovered; yet it is remarkable that the tenant of the greater part of Crowhurst under the Earl of Eu, at the time Domesday was compiled, was a "Walterus filius Lamberti," commonly rendered Walter Fitz Lambert, though this was not really a surname. It is possible that there may have been some relationship between the families, and that the Lambert of Domesday may have been a common ancestor of them both. According to Mr. Stapleton, Walter de Scotney, the father of the before-mentioned Agnes, was the benefactor to Roche Abbey and Drax Priory, a crusader with Rich. I, and was dead in 3 John, leaving, it should seem, his daughter his heir.¹⁶ If so, he was most likely of the Lincolnshire family, but neither the Lord of Crowhurst, nor the poisoner of the De Clares.

We come now to consider by whom the manor-house, the remains of which have been described, is likely to have been built. The style and decorative forms of the architecture indicate about the middle of the thirteenth century as the period of its erection. We have seen that there is reason to believe that Walter de Scotney held the manor under the honour of Hastings, from 29 Hen. III (1245), and probably for several years previous, until 1259, that then it was in the hands of the crown, and possibly for a while of Prince Edward, till 46 Hen. III (1262); about which time, or at latest in 1269, it passed with that honour to the Duke of Britany, or to his son John, who had married the Princess Beatrix; and in that family it remained till near the middle of the fourteenth century. The troubles which ushered in the Barons' war were rife in 1259, and continued with little interruption till that war, which commenced in 1262, was terminated in 1265 by the battle of Evesham.¹⁷ It is not likely that such a manor-house should have been built during the short time the crown or the prince was in possession; nor by Peter of Savoy, if after 1259 he had any actual title to either the honour or the manor, for he was, with little exception, abroad from that time till his death after a long illness in 1268. Supposing it to have been erected by John

¹⁶ Holy Trinity Priory, York, pp. 132-134, published in the York volume of the Archaeological Institute.

¹⁷ The Barons' War, by W. H. Blaauw, Esq., M.A. Lewes, 1844.

of Britany or the duke his father, we may assume it was not undertaken after the preparation for their crusade with Prince Edward had commenced, when money was too much needed for their equipment to be expended in architecture: nor indeed is it likely to have been built by either of them earlier; for not only does their title appear to have been a little precarious, but the house was much better than was required for a temporary tenant or a bailiff, and not spacious enough for the abode of persons of their condition. On the contrary, it was such a residence as an ambitious and thriving man like Walter de Scotney might be expected to build for himself on a manor, where we may infer that he occasionally resided, since he obtained a grant of free warren there for his diversion; and therefore it does not appear unreasonable to conclude, that the erection of this manor-house may be attributed to him, and that it was built about the year 1250.

ON THE SITE OF "A TEMPLE BY CHICHESTER,"

AS ETCHED BY JOHN DUNSTALL,

BY THE REV. PHILIP FREEMAN,

PRINCIPAL OF THE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

READ AT CHICHESTER, JULY, 1853.

SINCE the publication, in the fifth volume of the *Sussex Arch. Collections* (p. 277), of copies of two etchings executed in the time of Charles II, representing "a temple by Chichester,"¹ it has naturally been an object of antiquarian curiosity to decide, if possible, what ecclesiastical building in the neighbourhood of that city was intended to be thus designated.

As the most characteristic feature in the building was the circular termination of one part of it, it was natural to turn in the first instance to such churches in the neighbourhood as possessed an apsidal termination to the chancel; such as Up-Waltham and East-Marden. Independently, however, of the consideration, that no view of either of these churches could correspond to one of the etchings by exhibiting the circular portion *to the left* hand, and yet at the same time, having the Sussex Downs *to the north*, simply because a spectator must *himself* stand *north* of those churches, in order to have the circular east-end to his left hand;—independently of this, a

¹ In addition to the notices of the artist's family at p. 279, vol. V, others have been found by the Rev. Dr. Wellesley in the register of his own parish of Woodmancote, from which the following are extracts, all tending to confirm the opinion that John Dunstall was a Sussex man.

1622 "Petter Dunstall maryed the widow Reynoles the second of December." She was probably Anne Costel, married to Edward Reynolds, Sept. 7, 1604, whose

husband was buried Dec. 7, 1620. Peter was buried March 20, 1627, and his widow Jan. 24, 1628.

1623 "Thomas the sonne of Peter Dunstall, baptised the xth of Januarie, was buried the 25 day of Julie, 1625." "John Dunstall married Elizabeth Parson, January 16, 1623," but their names do not again appear in the parish books. "Mary Dunstall a mayd was buried on Midsummer day, 1644."

closer examination of Dunstall's etchings seems to indicate no mere apsidal termination, but a circular body or main building, with a smaller portion of square or slightly oblong form attached to it; in fact, a circular nave, the position of the Downs proving the round part to lie to the west, with a square chancel. It is further perceived, that this circular nave is covered with a shelving roof, surmounted by a smaller circular part, with a conical capping. The windows in the lower part are placed at the intercardinal points. In all these respects, the building represented in the etchings accords exactly with the well-known type of the celebrated round churches, built more or less in imitation of the church of the "Holy Sepulchre" at Jerusalem; of which four or five are found in this country, viz. at London (the Temple church), Cambridge, Northampton, and Maplestead. This view as to its character is entirely confirmed by the title rudely inscribed on one of the etchings, "a *Temple* by Chichester;" this name being, as Dr. Wellesley has observed, often given, by the Knights *Templars*, to these round churches.

Since it is certain that no building answering to this description now exists near Chichester, the result of this more careful examination leads us to inquire, not, what *building* near Chichester is to be identified with the etching, but what locality near Chichester can be pointed out as a probable *site* for the round church, which seems to have existed thereabouts in the seventeenth century?

One site which, with some show of probability, has been suggested, is that of the Hospital of St. James, or the Lepers' Hospital, some remains of which still survive at a short distance to the eastward of the city. The situation accords very well with the etchings, the Downs being immediately in view, and the building occupying somewhat of a mound. A tablet placed in modern times on the outside refers it to the reign of Hen. I, a date according very well with the evidently Norman character of the "Temple." A Lepers' Hospital of this date existed at Cambridge, and its chapel survives; and since these establishments for lepers belong mostly to the time of the Crusades, which were the means of introducing the disease into Europe, it would be by no means unlikely that the chapel or church of such an institution, might be built after

the "Holy Sepulchre" type. But the truth is, that this date seems to be erroneously assigned; for there is documentary evidence (quoted by Dallaway) which assigns the foundation of the Lepers' Hospital to *Seffrid II*, temp. *Hen. II*, not *Hen. I*. Moreover, on examining the existing remains of the building, it turns out that its western termination was certainly not circular, but square, the ancient quoins still remaining.

There is a site, however, on the opposite or western side of the city, whose claims seem to be better founded. The parish of St. Bartholomew, outside the city-walls, had for nearly two hundred years been without a church, until (about twenty years since) the present structure was erected. No representation of the original church, destroyed or dilapidated in the siege of Chichester, in 1642, has hitherto been known to exist. It is possible, therefore, that the old church may have been the "Temple by Chichester," of the etchings: and there is one circumstance which materially strengthens this conjecture. It is this, that, until the reign of *Hen. VIII*, the parish of St. Bartholomew was called the parish of *SAINT SEPULCHRE*, and is so designated in the "King's book." There is every reason to believe that this dedication was never bestowed but upon such churches as were built in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; and if this be so, it follows that there certainly was, at one time a round church or "Temple," standing as the church of this parish; nor is there any reason why it may not have existed down to the time of the siege of Chichester in 1642. One presumption, indeed, there is against it, (*valeat quantum*) that from the time of Queen Elizabeth downwards, the church of this parish, as appears by the registers, has borne the dedication of St. Bartholomew. Such a change is generally indicative of a re-erection or extensive reconstruction of a church: thus the Cathedral Church of Chichester had its dedication changed from that of the Holy Trinity to its present one of St. Peter, on the occasion of its being so materially reconstructed by Bishop *Seffrid II*, in 1199. But, on the other hand, the brief period which elapsed from the date of the "King's Book" to that of the commencement of the registers, was a time in which very few churches were built, and it seems, therefore, more likely that the change of designation arose from some

other cause, than from any material alteration in the structure of the church.

In all other respects, the site of the old St. Bartholomew Church seems to correspond, most satisfactorily, with the conditions required by the engravings, and those conditions are somewhat peculiar.

1. The "Temple" is placed upon a mound, having a sharpish ascent both from the south and west of the church, so much so, that steps are cut from the very church-door, on the south, to the level of the plain.

2. The "Temple" is of very small dimensions, as appears from the large proportion of it which the door occupies. The mound on which it stands, moreover, is itself so small, as to be almost entirely covered by the building.

3. The view of the "Temple" taken from the south-west shows the Downs, with a lower range of rising ground below them, as a background.

Now the churchyard of St. Bartholomew's consists for the most part of a small but very remarkable mound. From the West Street its northern end rises sharply to a height of about ten feet, and forms altogether a striking exception to the uniform level of the land on every side of it. On the east and west, the elevation though less abrupt, is still considerable; on the south there is the least appearance of it, but this evidently arises from the ground at the foot of the mound having been there raised so as to form a platform for the present church, which stands not on the site of the old church, but southward of it, and indeed outside of the ancient churchyard. A careful survey of the ground will satisfy us that the steepness of the mound on this side was fully equal to what is represented in the engraving.

The old church, even if it entirely covered the mound, would not have exceeded the most limited dimensions.

The crown of the little hill, exhibits a tolerably well defined circular area of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, narrowing towards the east to about twelve or fifteen feet, and its length is from thirty to forty feet. Its western slope is cut off now by a wall, as of old by a hedge, while the eastern, as in the engraving, slopes gradually away.

The houses of West Street render it difficult to obtain a

view of the Downs and the churchyard at the same time, but, by comparing different points of view, the line of hills, upper and lower, answer very sufficiently to the requirements of the etchings.

Another kind of evidence may be adduced in confirmation, as far as it goes, of the view here maintained; that of a map of the City of Chichester, bearing date 1769. The map of itself is of too recent a date to illustrate our subject, but in one corner of it is a plan "As the City was in 1610," exhibiting a rude representation of each church in its place. The rudeness of the general execution forbids us to expect any very accurate delineation of the peculiar features of a round church, but thus much may safely be affirmed, that of all the churches represented, that which stands as St. Bartholomew's comes the nearest to that type, and may not improbably have been intended for it. All the others have either taller towers, as St. Toolies (*i.e.* St. Olaves) or more decided spires, as "St. Andrew's;" or mere roof-turrets, as "St. Martynes" and "the Pallant." "St. Bartholme" alone has a short round tower, broad for its height, with a conical cap. This is perhaps as near an approach as could be looked for to the "St. Sepulchres" form of church, and it is also strikingly small. The South door in the Tower, though it accords with our engraving, must not be much insisted upon; as this feature seems to enter into the map-maker's conventional idea of a church tower. It further appears from this map, that in the seventeenth century very few houses existed between St. Bartholomew's Church and the West gate of the city; thus the view of the hill, at present shut out by the West Street houses, was at that time unimpeded, and would appear in a view of the church from the south-west, as in John Dunstall's etching.

REMARKS ON
THE STONE BEARING A ROMAN INSCRIPTION

FOUND AT CHICHESTER IN 1723, AND NOW AT GOODWOOD.

BY MR. HILLS,

CURATOR OF THE CHICHESTER MUSEUM.

READ AT GOODWOOD, JULY, 1853.

ON an artificial elevation in the grounds near Goodwood House, a building has been erected for the purpose of receiving a stone bearing one of the earliest Roman inscriptions in England. It was discovered in April, 1723, while digging the foundations of the Council Chamber in North Street, Chichester. It lay about four feet under ground, with the face upwards, and it unfortunately received some damage from the picks of the labourers in their endeavours to raise it. What was disinterred of the stone was thus broken into four pieces, besides defacing several letters, and a portion is altogether wanting. It seems to have been about six feet long by two and three quarters broad, and the letters on it are beautifully and exactly formed, three inches high.

A long account of this stone was given at the time in a paper by Roger Gale, Esq., F.R.S., with a plate, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1723, No. 379, vol. 32, and the inscription has been frequently copied since by other authors,¹ though with variations of reading, and of interpretation. Much error has often arisen from the common practice in Roman inscriptions of uniting two letters into one connected form, which no ordinary type² can represent, and from the

¹ Horsley's *Brit. Romana*, p. 132. Dalloway's *Rape of Chichester*;—Horsfield's *Sussex*, i, 41; Hay's *Chichester*, 1804; *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, cxix, 124; Mason's *Goodwood*; from the copy taken some years ago by the late antiquary Mr. King, the one in the text has

been taken, now again carefully collated with the original for the purpose of this paper by the Rev. M. Parrington.

² The Austrian Imperial Press has lately prepared types adapted expressly for this purpose.

usual abbreviations not being understood. It is not indeed the intention of this paper to discuss the historical importance attached to this stone, though few have justly excited so much interest and observation. It not only fixes the site of a heathen temple dedicated to two of the *Dii Majores*, and evidences a corporation of smiths, working perhaps Sussex iron, and wealthy enough to establish such a building, but it has also preserved to us the names of Cogidubnus, a native chieftain, mentioned by Tacitus, and of Pudens, the giver of the site, the namesake of the Roman husband of the British Claudia, whose beauty and talent, according to Martial, distinguished her among the polished circles of Rome. It will be remembered that St. Paul, writing from that city, sends the greetings of Pudens and Claudia to Timothy (2 Tim. iv, 21). It may therefore be acceptable to literary students here to reproduce the inscription, distinguishing by Italics what has been supplied by conjecture from the original, before proceeding to state the more restricted object of this paper.

NEPTVNO · ET · MINERVAE
 TEMPLVM
 PRO · SALVTE · DOMVS · DIVINAE
 EX AVCTORITATE · TIB · CLAVD
 COGIDVBNI · R · LEGAT AVG IN · BRIT ·
 COLLEGIVM · FABROR · ET · QVI · IN · EO
 A · SACRIS · D · S · D · DONANTE · AREAM
 PVDENTE PVDENTINI · FIL · ³

³ NE and VA in the first line are conjoined letters, and if *domus* is the right reading in the third line, MV must have been so also, there not being space for the two letters separate; AV of Claud in the fourth line, AV and IN in the fifth line are likewise conjoined. The first A and the first T in the fourth line, the first G and the V of *Aug.* in the fifth line, and the T of *et* in the sixth line are imperfect. There is a fragment of S of *domus* remaining in the third line.

The commencement of the seventh line has been variously supplied by Gale and others conjecturally, as *Sacerdotes sunt*—*A Sacris sunt*—*Honorati sunt*. The required words may have been descriptive of the workmen in the guild of artificers, such as *qui in eo (collegio) operantur or laborant,*

or indeed the chief officers of the guild might have been designated in the words missing, as *Præfecti sunt*. The *Fabri* were incorporated from the earliest times of the Roman republic, and there is little reason to think they were ship-builders only, as supposed by Gale. There were in the municipal towns of the Roman empire civil magistrates called *Præfecti Fabrum*, and also officers with the same title, under whom were the artificers of the army, such as *Cæsar* alludes to; “*Jam duo præfecti fabrum Pompeii in meampotestatem venerunt*”—*Cæs. Oppio*, ap. *Cic. Ep. ix, 8*. “*Reducitur ad eum deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius Cremona præfectus fabrum Cn. Pompeii*” *Cæs. de Bello, civ, i*; and *V. Paturculus (2, 76)* mentions his own relation as “*præfectus*

In the description above-mentioned by Gale, the letters are said to be cut upon a grey Sussex marble, and this statement has been followed by succeeding writers, adducing it as a proof that the Sussex marble was used in Roman times. Amongst others, the late Dr. Mantell, in his *Geology of the South East of England*, says of the Sussex marble that "there is historical proof of its having been known to the Romans." In Richardson's *Geology* this inscription is referred to as "a highly interesting proof of its employment by the Romans," and in vol. II, p. 63, of the *Sussex Arch. Collections*, the Rev. E. Turner also quotes it as "one remarkable instance of Sussex marble having been used by the Romans."

That the Sussex marble may have been known to the Romans, habitual lovers of ornament, is not improbable; but that this stone is a proof of it, is not the case, as it will be found on a careful examination to be of Purbeck and not Sussex marble.

When the slab was placed in its present position, the lost part was restored by a piece of Sussex marble, but being in juxtaposition, the difference of the two can be distinctly seen. The Sussex marble, so strikingly characteristic of the Weald clay, mainly consists of the fossil remains of freshwater univalves (*Paludina fluviorum*), formed by a calcareous cement into a beautiful compact marble, whilst the Purbeck marble is composed of a much smaller species of freshwater univalve (*Paludina elongata*), and has not yet been observed within the Wealds of Kent or Sussex. While geology was in its infancy, Mr. Gale's pardonable error was a very natural one, but as his authority has led later writers to make similar assertions apparently without any personal examination of the stone itself, it has been thought right not to neglect this opportunity, when the stone can be at once referred to, of pointing out the truth.

fabrum, vir nulli secundus." There are Roman inscriptions in which "*Præf. Fabr.*" occur. So that the whole might be freely translated, "The Guild of Artificers and their Prefects out of their own means have dedicated the temple to Neptune and Minerva for the

welfare of the Imperial family with the sanction of the Emperor Claudius and of King Cogidubnus, the Emperor's Lieutenant in Britain, the site being the gift of Pudens, son of Pudentinus."—*Note by W. H. Blaauw.*

ON THE ORNAMENTAL BRICKWORK OF A TOWER
AT LAUGHTON PLACE, BUILT IN 1534.

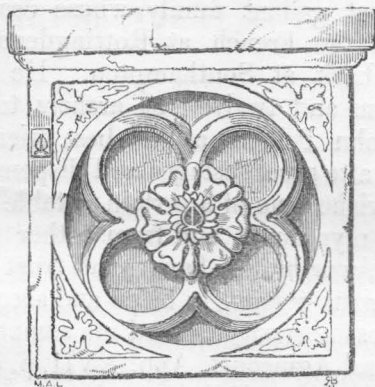
BY W. H. BLAAUW, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.

READ AT CHICHESTER, JULY, 1853.

THERE is so much propriety in the application of the heraldic ornament of the Pelham Buckle to the beautiful brickwork of Laughton Tower (the cast from a window at which I have had the pleasure of contributing to the Museum at Chichester), and there is so much reason to think, that it is to artists of Sussex that we owe this specimen of art, that a few words may be allowed on the subject,—more particularly as it has been wholly undescribed in the histories of the County.

The Pelham Buckle carries us back at once to the most stirring events of ancient chivalry, but it is quite unnecessary to detail the taking prisoner of the French King John at Poitiers in 1356, so well known as the fortunate feat of arms which won for two Sussex knights, Sir Thomas Pelham and Sir Roger De la Warr (whose descendents still live in honour among us), the proud badges of the Buckle and the Crampette (or metal point of the scabbard) of the captured monarch's sword.—Full particulars of the manner in which these badges were displayed in after times, have been given by Mr. Lower, in vol. III, *Sussex Arch. Collections*, and although the contemporary historians refer to the king's capture as an honour disputed by many knights, yet we need not doubt or reverse the award of their contemporaries that Pelham and De la Warr were honourably entitled to those trophies, which they and their descendants, from that time, openly wore in presence of all their comrades in camp and court.

The Pelhams seem to have been connected with Sussex by tenure of land from the beginning of the fourteenth century, but the villages still bearing their name in Hertfordshire prove their principal residence to have been in that county. I was glad to have the opportunity a few years ago of observing traces of their ancient influence by this very Pelham Buckle,



which had remained unnoticed by the voluminous historians of that county, and it is probable that on Thundridge¹ Church, so near the Pelham parishes, we see the oldest monument of the king's gratitude and the knight's pride. The son of this Poitiers warrior, another Sir John Pelham, continued the use of this noble badge, and to him the custody of King James of Scotland was committed by Henry IV. He had been appointed Constable of Pevensey, by John of Gaunt in 1394, and adhered so stedfastly to the fortunes of the house of Lancaster, that while he was fighting in the north by the side of his future sovereign Henry IV, his wife Joanna Crownall gallantly maintained Pevensey Castle during a siege, as described in an affectionate letter to her husband, which has been frequently published.—As he was naturally

¹ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. III, p. 216. A new church has been lately built in another situation, and the old one is now (1854) demolishing, but the west tower on which the Pelham badge is shown, will be preserved. The tower,

built of flints, is of Tudor date, but the carved stone has evidently been inserted in its south side, rescued, as if held in honour, from an older structure, with a fragment of rough moulding placed above it for its protection from weather.

high in the confidence of Henry IV and V, an especial privilege was given him of bearing the King's sword, and during the preparations for Agincourt, Henry V sent a message to Parliament asking for supplies, by him and William Esturmy, referring to his messengers to point out what sums were required.

To him is addressed a remarkable letter from Sir John Cheyne (of that gallant family whose descendant resisted the invasion of the French at Rottingdean), written while waiting to embark at Southampton. He had contributed four men at arms and twelve foot archers to the expedition, and tells Sir John Pelham, as his best friend, "I am here and have been atte greet costages and dispens; wherefore me needeth to cheviche² me of a certain notable somme, er I go and y fer from myn hows, and from oother frendes of myne, save oonly zow, worthy Sir, having full trust and hope in zour gentil and gracious persone to helpe and socoure me atte thys tyme in my most necessity to lend me some notable somme of gold." (Nicolas' Agincourt, App. XVII, p. 66.)

The third Sir John Pelham perhaps commemorated the double glories of his predecessors, the capture of the French, and the custody of the Scotch king, when he displayed on his seal a cage between two buckles.³

It was by his grandson William, that the knightly mansion of Laughton Place, where the tower containing this window occurs, was built in 1534.

The manor of Laughton extends widely into six parishes, and when now looking upon the single ancient tower emerging from its inclosure within a modern farm-house, isolated in the midst of a wide and almost treeless plain, it is not easy to recall its former importance, as the mansion of an historical family surrounded by a park, the temptation of whose venison twice led to catastrophes of unusual importance. We must suppose that poaching, like piracy in the classical ages, did not then involve any personal dishonour unbefitting noble or

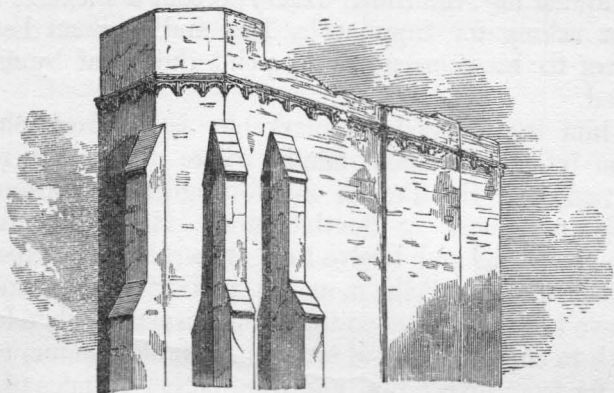
² Cheviche,—make an agreement for a loan of money. So in Chaucer, the Merchant tells his wife—

"that chaffare is so dere

That nedes muste he make a chevisance."—*Shipmanne's Tale*.

³ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. III, p. 220.

gentle blood, but unhappily violent assaults were its ready accompaniments.



The execution in 1541 of Thomas Fienes, the eighth Lord Dacre (whose own park of Hurstmonceux was a few miles distant from that of Laughton), for the murder of a gamekeeper is well known, as a striking example of the unrelenting nature of Henry VIII; and again, in 1633, the strictness with which the deer of Laughton Park were guarded had an important influence on the fortunes of Thomas Lunsford, a Sussex gentleman related to the Pelhams. The Star chamber revenged his poaching and subsequent assault on his cousin by such enormous fines as to drive him away into France, from which he returned to become a prominent character in the Civil Wars.⁴

The manor of Laughton had been forfeited to the crown at the end of the 14th century on the attaind of Robert de Veer, and it is probable that it was granted to Sir John Pelham by Henry IV, but what the character of the building was, whether fortified or not, during the warlike period of the early Pelhams, there is no record. Probably it was ruinous or found inconvenient when, in Henry VIII's reign, in 1534, Sir William Pelham built the mansion, of which it is to be regretted that so few remains now exist.⁵ The square moat, twelve to fifteen

⁴ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. V, p. 81.

⁵ There are some drawings of Laughton

Place in the Burrell MSS. 5676, but not exhibiting more of the old house than what now remains. At f. 63 are two

feet wide, encompassing about three acres of ground, attest its former magnitude and importance, and as the situation is naturally marshy, the floods often approaching it, it is always filled with water. There is a lofty building at the south corner of the moat (as seen in the cut) chequered by diagonal



lines of darker brick, and finishing in a stepped gable supported on one side by an angular turret.

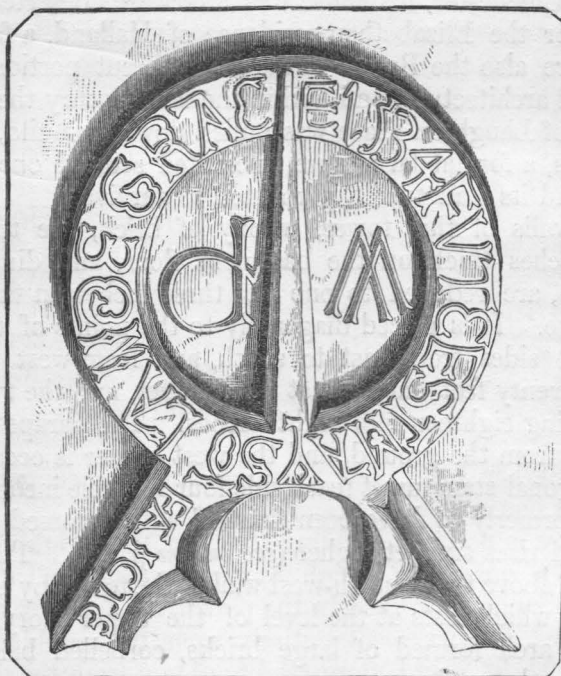
As there is no good building-stone in the neighbourhood, although a quarry of rough Sussex marble, called locally Laughton stone, is worked in the parish, the founder seems to have relied for ornament entirely upon the moulded brickwork, which he could more readily obtain from the excellent clay with which many parts of Sussex abound, and the fine specimens still extant prove his judgment, and shew how rich an architectural effect can be produced by such humble materials. The extreme massiveness of some of the moulded portions of the chimneys and cornice preclude the idea of

views, at f. 54 is another in Indian ink taken from the corner of the moat, and showing the buildings bordering it, by

J. Lambert, 1783. In the King's Library, xlii, 51, c, are also two views of a similar date.

their being transported from a distance, and it is indeed supposed that the clay excavated from the moat may have supplied the material for the brick kiln. The buckle, alternated with diagonal lacings, appears conspicuous in high relief on the portions of the circular chimneys remaining, each brick being about fourteen inches long, by ten and a half high, and four and a half inches thick.

Of the exact date of the construction of Laughton Place, there can be no dispute, as the builder, Sir William Pelham, added his own initial W. P. to the motto inscribed on the honoured Buckle "lan de grace 1534 fut cest mayson faicte."



This appears in high relief of three quarters of an inch on several solid blocks of brick, of eight inches thickness, the outer surfaces of which, measuring eleven and a half by eight and a half inches, are glazed, still remaining in the front wall, though not in their original position.⁶

⁶ Being built into the farmhouse walls, these appear to be, and were erroneously described as tiles in *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. III, p. 228.

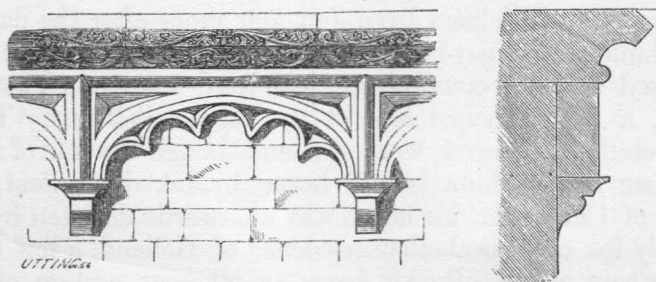
Besides these instances, the dexterous introduction of the Buckle, so as to form a graceful gothic trefoil in the arabesque moulding of the windows, proves how enduring a sentiment of pride in this military badge had descended to later and more peaceful times.

Sir William Pelham lived but four years after the date of the building to enjoy its stately comfort, but probably he considered that his construction had fixed Laughton Place for ever, as the principal seat of the Sussex Pelhams. These expectations, however, were vain, and though the title of Lord Pelham of Laughton is still borne by his descendant, the Earl of Chichester, his house was afterwards deserted by the family for the Elizabethan residence of Halland, a few miles off, where also the Buckle forms an inherent portion of the moulded architecture, and within the last century the greater portion of Laughton Place was pulled down, to build, with its materials, a formal farmhouse, encrusted around one ancient tower and its stair turret, permitted to survive.

The walls of this tower, wholly of brick, are three feet three inches thick on the basement floor, and diminishing upwards, are reduced to one foot three inches on the leaden flat above. It is placed diagonally to the points of the compass, the sides from east to south, and from west to north being twenty feet one inch at the parapet, and the two other sides being eighteen feet eight inches. The parapet is fifty-one feet from the ground, and the west corner is occupied by an octagonal stair-turret (each side four feet five inches) which seems formerly to have been finished with a domed termination, and rises six feet higher (*see cut on p. 67*). This turret is joined above to the north-west wall of the tower by a massive buttress which rests at the level of the upper story upon a squinch arch formed of large bricks, corbelled below, and filling up the angle.

Some modern quatrefoil and pointed windows have been inserted in front of the tower, but the original label cornice moulded with arabesques remains over one. A few feet below the top of the tower there is a highly enriched projecting cornice, encircling it externally, in dimensions more like a string course than a machicolation, of which it seems to be the shallow and flattened representative. Those mouldings of

this cornice, which were intended to be looked at from below only, are covered with an ornamental arabesque, *as seen in the woodcut*, and consist of large moulded bricks, resting on small corbels with gothic arches of five cusps.

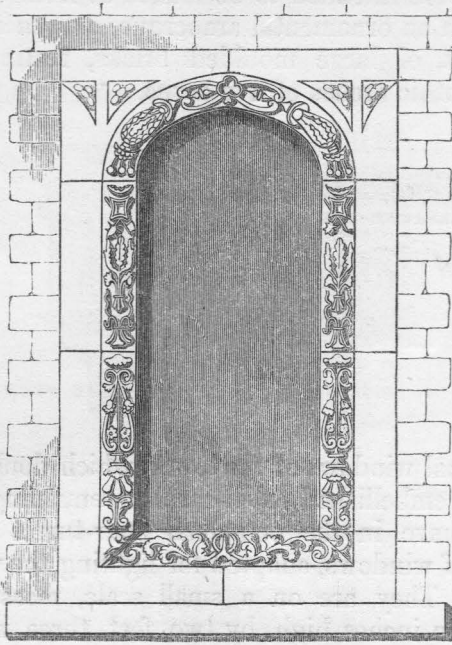


Though the original windows of the tower, which doubtless corresponded to the embellished label-cornice remaining, are destroyed, we yet have in the octagonal stair-turret some beautiful examples of windows, adapted for lighting the winding ascent within. They are on a small scale, measuring about three feet seven inches high, by two feet three inches broad, but are beautifully decorated both in their exterior and interior mouldings with elaborate arabesques, exhibiting the Pelham Buckle at the centre of the lower sill. Five of these windows remain in the turret, but as the three lower ones are inclosed within the modern house they are blocked up, and the two upper ones⁷ only are visible outside, which retain also their label-cornices above, moulded with arabesques as in the larger one of the tower.

The newel of the winding stairs is remarkable, being a tall circular column of bricks, which in the lower portion is composed of one thick brick for the whole round, but which curiously enlarges its diameter in the upper third of its height so as to require each round to be formed of two larger semi-circular bricks. Each step of the stairs is carefully supported by a separate arch of brickwork.

⁷ These were also blocked up, but have been recently glazed by Mr. Mannington, the present tenant, to whom I am indebted for every facility of examination. It may be as well to mention also, for the guidance of future antiquaries, that the Earl

of Chichester has, in 1854, had facsimiles of the projecting cornice of the tower cast at the excellent brick-kilns of Mr. Norman at Chailey, in order to replace some of the broken portions.



With respect to the arabesque style mixed up with the trefoil-headed Gothic in this tower, Sussex has to boast of some beautiful tombs of the De la Warr family, the ancient comrades of the Pelhams at Poitiers. At Broadwater the two monuments carved in Caen stone of the 8th and 9th Lords De la Warr, who died in 1525 and 1534, exhibit the same elaborate style of arabesque ornament, introducing also the distinctive Crampette badge of the family, and at Boxgrove the noble tomb of Thomas de la Warr (1532) and Elizabeth his wife, is decorated in the same characteristic style, so much so indeed, that the designs for these may have proceeded from the same artist who planned the Laughton Tower.

MEMORIALS OF THE TOWN, PARISH, AND
CINQUE-PORT OF SEAFORD,

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN.

BY MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A., F.S.A.,

A FREEMAN OF THE CORPORATION.

PARTLY READ AT THE CHICHESTER, SEAFORD, AND MICHELHAM MEETINGS.

THE town of Seaford is rich in historical and archæological interest. Although its population is reduced to less than 1000 inhabitants, and although its electoral privileges—as ancient as any in the realm—were swept away by the Reform Act, it still retains municipal rights, and is governed by a Bailiff and Jurats. And although despoiled of its port by the operation of natural causes, it is not without ample *vestigia* of those days when it occupied a respectable position in the political and commercial affairs of the kingdom.

Many traces of Roman occupation occur in the vicinity. Within three quarters of a mile eastward of the town, on the cliff, are remains of an extensive earthwork locally called the Roman Camp. Its outlines are so rough and ill-defined that it is difficult to ascertain its original plan and extent, especially as a large portion of it has been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. A much more satisfactory proof of the Romans having had a settlement in the neighbourhood is furnished by the discovery, about thirty years since, of a cemetery at a place called *Green Street*, on the estate of Major W. T. Harison of Sutton. Many sepulchral urns in a perfect state were exhumed, and several of them are now in the possession of Thomas Sheppard, Esq., of Folkington House. They previously belonged to William Harison, Esq. of Folkington, who originally had twenty of these vessels from the same spot. For the accompanying delineation of four of

them, I am indebted to the delicate pencil of my friend Mr. Charles Ade of Milton Court.



More recently, coins of Hadrian and Pius have been found in the parish. So lately as February 1854, a fine medal of Antonia, the daughter of Mark Antony, was found in the shingle below high-water mark. It is of the purest gold, weighs 5 dwt. 3 grains, and has on the obverse the legend—

ANTONIA AVGVSTA—*Reverse*, SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI.¹

Seaford is one among the many claimants for the honour of having been the Romano-British station of Anderida. The late Mr. Charles Verrall, in a communication published in Horsfield's *History of Sussex* (vol. i, p. 5), ingeniously advocated this claim; but the united testimony of many of our ablest antiquaries from Somner, down to the present day, in favour of Pevensey, renders all attempts to identify any other place with that unfortunate city fruitless.

But although Seaford cannot be Anderida, it may possibly be identical with a place scarcely less famous in our annals,

¹ Mr. William Harvey has added this interesting relic to his collection of coins found in Sussex.

namely *Mercedesburn*, where a great battle took place between the Saxons and the Britons in the year 485. In support of this notion, I subjoin a communication kindly conveyed to me by a most competent authority upon such matters—Henry Lawes Long, Esq. Mr. L. observes:—

“There is something in the name of Seaford which I have often considered likely to throw some light upon the movements of the Saxon forces on their first invasion of our island. After Ælla (A.D. 477) landed at *Cymensora*, which I am disposed to think was Shoreham, he continued fighting his way to the eastward until he had made himself master of the entire coast, by the capture and destruction of *Andredesceaster* (Anderida, Pevensey) in the year 491. But in the interval A.D. 485, a battle of some importance appears to have been fought with the *Welsh* (*Belgæ*) at a place called *Mercedesburn*. This was a river, as the final syllable proves, as well as because the *bank* is mentioned.² The only river of any size in the line of these military operations is your river at Lewes, which then disembogued at Seaford, and which is of course, strategically, the exact place to expect to meet with such a conflict. Now is not *Seaford* the Saxon translation of the British *Mearcræd* as it is spelt in the Saxon Chronicle? but which perhaps more correctly would be *Mer* or *Mor*, Celtic for ‘sea,’ and *Rhy* or *Rhyd*, ‘a ford.’ There appears to be a superfluous *c* between the two words, and it requires a Welsh or Armoric scholar to decide whether its introduction is not necessary.”

Descending to the times when the Saxons had made good their conquests, the only recorded events connected with Seaford relate to Saint Lewinna, virgin and martyr, a lady of British descent, who fell a victim to the pagan Saxon possessors of Sussex in the latter part of the seventh century. Nothing more is certainly known of her, except that her remains were preserved and held in honour at a monastery a few miles from the coast, dedicated to St. Andrew. According to the *Acta Sanctorum* of the Bollandists (Julii 24, p. 608) they were removed in the reign of Edward the Confessor by certain relic-mongers of Flanders, and conveyed to the continent in the year 1058. The vessel in which Balgerus, a monk of St. Winocs Bergue, came to England, after many dangers of the sea, arrived at *Sefordt* (which as Drogo, the chronicler of the transaction, sagely tells us, signifies ‘the ford of the sea.’) After many adventures he succeeded in shipping from this port the much-desired relics which with the aid of the Virgin he had piously stolen from the resting place where they had reposed in the

² The passage in the A. Sax. Chron. is this:—“An. Cccc. lxxxv. Her Ælle gefeagt wið Walas neah Mearcrædes-

burnan-stæde.”—This year Ælla fought against the Welsh, near the bank of Mearcrædsburn.

odour of sanctity for three centuries and a half. Many miracles were wrought by them as they were borne in holy triumph to their final destination at Bergue, where they remained until the year 1522, when they were destroyed, burnt, and otherwise lost, so that a single rib, inclosed in a cotton bag, remained the sole tangible memorial of the Sussex saint.³ The only really valuable portion of the story in relation to Seaford is the account given by the monk Drogo of the natural features of the place. "The same harbour," he says, "is of so narrow an entrance that scarcely can two boats enter it abreast. On each side two headlands raised to heaven slope down with a gradual hill, by which every wave is broken when stormy winds arise. There neither anchor holds the ships, nor rope checks them when they roll, but securely resting by themselves alone they do not at all fear either the east or the north or the north-west-by-west winds." As Mr. Blaauw remarks—"It would be difficult to describe more accurately than this ancient topographer has done, the mouth of the river Ouse which now forms Newhaven Harbour, but then entered the sea near Seaford."⁴

There is some reason for thinking that this river anciently bore the name of the town and was called *Saforda*. In the eighth century Bertoaldus Dux granted Rotherfield and other places in Sussex to the abbey of St. Denis near Paris, and in a deed of confirmation by Offa, Rotherfield is stated to lie upon the river *Saforda* (*super fluvium Saforda*, misprinted in *Mon. Ang.* vi, 1077, *Salforda*.) Now although Rotherfield cannot be said to lie upon the Ouse (and it even borrows its name from another river—the Rother) yet a considerable stream rising on the southern confines of the parish, and flowing past Uckfield, forms the principal tributary of the Ouse. It is very unlikely that the Rother should have been designated 'Saforda,' and still more so that the French monks should have been accustomed to approach their possessions at Rotherfield by means of that river which then debouched in the neighbourhood of New Romney. On the other hand, the port of Seaford, with its broad æstuary and its river, navigable many

³ The story of the surreptitious removal is graphically told in the *Acta Sanctorum*, and Mr. Blaauw has given a

digest of it in *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. I.

⁴ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, I, p. 48.

miles northward in the direction of Rotherfield, would present in those days of bad roads and thick forests, the most available means of gaining access to a point not very remote from the locality in question. It may be remarked that many rivers have taken their names from the places situated at their mouths. We have an instance in the immediate vicinity of Seaford, namely Cuckmere, a little haven about two miles eastward, which gives name to a navigable stream that rises in the Weald and finds its outlet at that place.

Seaford is not mentioned with the manors enumerated in Domesday Book "either among the possessions of William de Warenne, the Conqueror's son-in-law, nor amongst those of his half-brother, the Earl of Mortain, who held respectively the rapes of Lewes and Pevensey. At an early period however—perhaps by some exchange or purchase between them—it became the lordship of William de Warenne; for in 1088 he grants to the monks of St Pancras some commercial privileges, not only in Lewes, but also in Seaford, and 'per totam terram meam in omnibus locis ubi forum habetur.'" From this period Seaford descended along with the Barony of Lewes through the successive Earls of Warenne and Surrey, to John the eighth and last nobleman of that title who died seised of it temp. Edward III. This however refers to the burgus or town of Seaford, not to the entire parish; for the important manor and vill of Chington, as will be hereafter shown, descended with Pevensey rape to the great baronial house of de Aquila.

In the reign of king John, Seaford gave name to a family. From Inquisitions taken 12 and 13 of that reign it appears that William de Saford held half a knight's fee here of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

King John, in one of his hurried journeys through the south of England, passed through this town, arriving on Monday, 23 May 1216, and taking his leave the following day. He was *en route* from Canterbury to Winchester.⁵

From a proceeding taken in 47 Henry III, it appears that Seaford suffered from the exactions of its feudal lords and their myrmidons. From a plea roll in the Tower we learn that the burgus of Seaford appeared by its twelve, who complained that John le Vener, Peter le Panner, and William

⁵ Mr. Blaauw in *Sussex Arch. Collections*, II, 136.

le Child, farmers of the Earl of Warenne, had increased the tolls due from the port to the Earl. The townsmen had formerly paid one penny on account of this impost, for every *granarium* or grain-bin on board of every ship; but these collectors had, since the previous Lent, exacted fourpence. The defendants alleged that they had taken no more than the customary dues; but twelve jurors of Shoreham-Longbridge confirming the statement of the men of Seaford, the 'farmers' were forbidden in future to take any more than the ancient customary penny.

" Placita 47 Hen. III, rot. 38 dorso
in Turre London.
Burgus de Seford venit
per xij.

De novis consuetudinibus dicunt, quod Johēs le Vener, Petrus le Panner, et Wills. le Child, firmarij comitis Warenū de Seford capiunt quatuor denarios de quōlet granario cujuslibet navis ubi antea nunquam capi solebant nisi unicum denarium. Et levatum est a quadragesimo proxime p' terito usque nunc. Et prd. Wills le Child et Petr' le Panner ven' et dicunt quod Teoloneum pertinet ad Com' Warenū, et dicunt quod non levaverunt aliquam consuetudinem aliter quam esse consuevit. Et quod ita sit petunt quod inquiratur. Et xij Jur' de Shorham Langebrig dicunt super sacm̄ suum quod prd. Wills., Petrus, et Johēs levaverunt pred' consuetudinem simul cum quodam Nicho qui obiit a tempore pred', sicut p' dcm̄ est. Et ideo cons' est quod p' dei Johēs et alij in curia (?) Et inhibitum est eis quod de cetero nichil capiant nisi antiq' consuetud' scil' pro quolet granar' unum denarium tantum."⁶

The following notices of Seaford under the De Warennes are from Sir William Burrell's Collections, (Add. MS., 5682.)

" Charter of Inspeximus 9 Edw. II. William, Earl of W., gave to the church and monks of Grestein in Normandy all his customs and freedoms in *Safordia*, as lastage, frontage, passage, &c. which king Rich. I confirmed."

" 21 Edw. III. Seford Vill. Tower Records, No. 58. John de Warenne, late Earl of Surrey, held at the day of his death in domain the town of *Seford* with its appurtenances in capite, as parcel of his earldom of Surrey. Harl. MS. No. 708."

After the extinction of the De Warenne family we find Seaford in the hands of Michael, second Lord Poynings, who was summoned to Parliament from 1342 to 1368,⁷ Subse-

⁶ This document, apparently a true copy of the original, I found deposited among the town records. The handwriting appears to be of the seventeenth century.

⁷ Michael de Poynings died seized of *Seford M.* Tower Rec. No. 14, 43 Edw. III.

quently it became the property of the Fitz-Alans, the Mowbrays, and their heritors, the Howards.⁸ The last-named family being dispossessed, James the First gave it to William Parker Lord Mounteagle, in consideration of good service rendered him by that nobleman, who died in 1622. The nature of the "good service" is not specified, but since this personage is the individual to whom the memorable letter was addressed which exposed the Gunpowder Plot, we may conclude that the gift of this Lordship was part of king James's acknowledgment for his loyalty on that occasion.⁹

The period at which Seaford became a Cinque Port is involved in some obscurity. It certainly enjoyed that honour as early as the reign of Henry the Third, 1229, for Jeake, in his 'Charters of the Cinque Ports,' quotes from the ancient document of that date known as the Cinque Ports' Domesday, a passage, from which it appears that this town ranked first in the list of the limbs or members of the head port of Hastings. "HASTYNG. Ad quem pertinent tanquam membra, unus vicus litus (*sic*) maris in Seford, Peivinse, Bulwareth, Hydonye, Iham, Bekysborn, Grenetha, et Northye." The five head ports of this ancient maritime league, so influential in the developement of the naval resources of our empire, are Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe. To these five, from which the collective name of the *Cinque Ports* is derived, were subsequently added the two *nobiliora membra*, Winchelsea and Rye. Of the subordinate ports, Seaford is the only one which ever returned members to Parliament; and hence in the *Guestling* or Cinque Ports' parliament it takes precedence immediately after the seven greater ports. In these assemblies consequently the following order is observed:—Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe, Rye, Winchelsea, SEAFORD, Pevensy, Fordwich, Folkestone, Feversham, Lydd, Tenterden. There is indeed an old memorial verse which places Seaford *third* in the list of the greater ports:—

"Has—, Dov—, Sea—, Hy—,
Sand—, Rum—, Win—, Rye."

⁸ The descent of the de Warenne estates through their respective representatives named in the text is so well known that it is unnecessary here to extract the various notices from records,

which may be found in the Burrell MSS.

⁹ See the grant, 4 Jac. in Burrell MSS. *ut supra*. Seaford is styled "part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster."

A stranger visiting this ancient locality might reasonably ask the question, "Where is the *Port* of Seaford?" Walking along the high bed of shingle which now defends the town from the inroads of the ocean, he will at first sight deem it almost impossible that it should have ever been divided by the outlet of a navigable river. Such, however, was the case as early at least as the eleventh century, and from that time to the sixteenth. In its ancient state, the river Ouse, after a southern course of about six miles below the town of Lewes, took a sudden and almost rectangular turn to the east, and running parallel with the southern front of the town debouched at a point immediately contiguous to the eastern cliff, where a few fragments of masonry point out the site of the ancient fort which commanded the outlet. This defence is mentioned as existing in 1587, when a survey of the Sussex coast was made by the deputy-lieutenants, in anticipation of the descent of the Armada.¹⁰ In course of time, however, the Harbour became choked with shingle—the great enemy of our Sussex havens; by degrees such outlet as the Ouse possessed stole to the westward, and at length receded to the utmost westerly point below the high hill southward of the village of Meeching, which thenceforth assumed the name of Newhaven;¹¹ and Seaford was as utterly deprived of its maritime commerce as if it had stood twenty miles from the sea. How entirely gone were all the ancient advantages of a harbour in 1592, may be inferred from a grant made by Queen Elizabeth, bearing date in the May of that year to William Tupper and Thomas Dawe, of London, Gentlemen, of "all those lands, containing thirty acres, more or less, lying on both sides of the *decayed haven of Seaford* called Beame lands, &c." This land, now a level field and cricket-ground belonging to the corporation, and

¹⁰ "Likewise at Seaforde in the v portes before the towne, yt is nedefully to be trenched wth flanckers for small shotte: they have one ffawcon, and ij ffawconets mounted and furnished. Chintinge ffarme parcell of the same is nowe in question as parcell of the duchie [of Lancaster.] They have nede of ij dimyculveringes to be planted at the Clyffe . . . where is a good place for Ordnance, especially for that betwene this and Newehaven yt is ij myles (*sic*) all betwene [being] good landinge

and neele deepe all alongste iij or iiij fad-
dom at lowe water, wthin a myle of the
shoare. Vppon this Clyffe there is a
Sacre, the cariage and wheles whereof
vtterly decayed, and the Rampier also
decayed, and may easily be repayed."

¹¹ 1421-2, Robert lord Poynings and
Sir John Pelham, with others, were ap-
pointed Commissioners for viewing and
repairing the banks on the sea-coast be-
tween Metching (Newhaven) and Seaford,
Collins's Peerage, ii, 98 (edit. 1768.)

retaining the corrupted name of the Bemblands, exhibits few traces of the river-bed which of old conferred upon Seaford the distinction of a Cinque-port.

Among the Corporation records is a will dated in this same year 1592. The testator, Robert Callarde, 'Shipwright,' was probably the last of his vocation at this place—the articles of his stock in trade being reduced to "fowre lynes of harber hooke with a nette and a great yron grapnayle," which he bequeaths to his son.¹²

To return however to the earlier annals of Seaford, when as yet it retained the advantage of a haven and of maritime commerce—it appears that in the stirring times of Edward the Third, this town in common with so many other ports on the Kent and Sussex coast suffered grievously from the warlike incursions of the French. I am not aware that our chroniclers record any particular descent of the enemy here, but it is clear from evidence which I am about to adduce, that Seaford suffered severely from their attacks.

It appears from the Inquisitiones Nonarum, taken for this parish in 1342, that the commerce of the port had been materially damaged by them, so that the tax of fifteenths payable by the inhabitants of the town not living by agriculture, amounted to four marks and no more, being, as we shall presently see, seven marks less than had been formerly contributed by the merchants. The return adds, that the parish had been damaged often and in many ways by the assaults of the French, and that some of its inhabitants had been corporally wounded and slain.

It is also equally clear from the record, that Seaford participated in that awful scourge—more awful by far than even the horrors of war—the great pestilence which so fearfully devastated this country in the year 1348, which Barnes, the historian of the reign of Edward the Third, characterises as—"not only as memorable as the Plague of Athens but perhaps the greatest that ever happened in the world,"—an observation which is

¹² The name of Callard frequently occurs in documents relating to the town. John Callard of Sefford by his will dated 6 April, 1552, and proved at Lewes, gives to Ursula, his wife, a house and lands at Seaford, together with a third share of a

"cock-bote," and a share of the "Hoker" "called *the Margett* with one lode-nett, three rondes depe, and a short nette and warropes to theym." He gives other nets to his sons John and Edward.

fully borne out by a multitude of contemporary facts. A Close Roll of 30th Edward III (m. 13.) presents a sad picture of the condition of Seaford in consequence of these calamities. It is a precept from the king to his "beloved bailiffs of the town of Sefford, situate upon the Sea," and acknowledges that the town has been accustomed to furnish forth many ships of war for the defence of itself and its vicinage from invasion,¹³ as well as to pay eleven marks for its 'fifteenths,' with divers other burthens. It then states that the town *has been lately for the most part burnt down*, and further *devastated by pestilence and the calamities of war*, so that the townsmen have become so few and so poor that they can neither bear the burthens referred to, nor undertake the defence of the town against its enemies. It further appears that an ill-disposed person, "one James Archer of Ashton (Alfriston¹⁴), maliciously designing to destroy the better part of the remainder of the buildings not already burnt, has by himself and his agents newly pulled down, and from day to day doth pull down, many of them, and doth sell and carry away timber (*maeremium*),¹⁵ chalk, and stones, to the manifest destruction and disfigurement of the town." The precept goes on to state that the townsmen have petitioned the king for a remedy, alleging that if such destruction is permitted the town will be so diminished that the inhabitants on account of their paucity will be compelled, by reason of their insupportable burthens, to quit the place. "Wherefore," the document continues, "not willing, for the personal advantage of the said James or any other person, to subject the said town and vicinage to the dangers of our foes, WE COMMAND that you by no means suffer the said James or any other person to pull down any buildings in order to convey or carry them out of the town ;

¹³ The port in spite of all its misfortunes had contributed its quota of five ships and eighty mariners to the Cinque Ports armament of 1347. Vide *Sussex Arch. Collections*, iv, 122. The share of Hastings on the same occasion was 5 ships, 96 men.

¹⁴ From deeds in my possession, it appears that a family of Archer were influential at Alfriston in the following century. Alfriston was popularly called *Ashton*, or rather *Ahsson*, until within a recent

period. In a document of the date of 1587 it is written *Auston*.

¹⁵ *Maeremium*, *Maerennum*, *Maerisme*, *Mahereme* (Old French) TIMBER, frequently occurs in Latin records to signify building-materials of stone or timber, but rarely the former. It generally applies rather to waste or refuse materials than to those fit for use. Glossary in Kenet's *Antiquities of Ambrosden*, quoted in Britton's *Architectural Dictionary*, 1838, p. 307.

our meaning, however, is not to prevent any one from removing any houses from one place to another within the town ; if one so wish he is at liberty to pull down his houses and to rebuild them anywhere within the said town at his pleasure. Witness the king at Westminster, the 18th of May (1357).”

“ Claus. 30 Edri 3. m. 13.

De edificijs in villa de Sefford prosterni non permittend.’ } Rex dilectis sibi Ballivis ville de Sefford supra mare situate Saltm. Ex clamosa insinvacōe hoīum et tenentium ville prd’, accepimus quod cum eadem villa nobis plures naves de guerra invenire, et seipsam et totam priam vicinam contra inimicor’ nrōr’ incursus defendere, et undecim marcas pro quindecima nobis solvere, et diversa alia onera sustinere solebat, pro majori parte jam noviter sit combusta et per pestilentiam mortalem ac guerrarum discrimina, in tantum sit habitatoribus desolata, quod hōies in eadem hītautes propter eorum paucitatem et inopiam onera prēd sustinere, vel ipsam villam contra d’cos inimicos defendere, non sufficiunt, nec pot’int in futur’ quousq’ hītautores in ea habundauerint ut solebant. Quidam Jacobus Archer de Assheton, residuum ville pred’ maliciose machinans destruere, meliorem partem edificiorum ejusd’ ville non combustorum, per se et suos jam de novo prostravit et plura indies prosternit, et maeremium, calcem, et petras inde vendit et abducit, in ipsius ville destruccōem et deformationem manifestam ; Super quo nobis supplicarunt, ut super hoc remedium congruum apponi faciamus ; Nos advertentes q^d. si prostratio et asportatio deor’ edificior’ sic sustinerentur hītautores aliqui ibidem cōmorari non curabunt, per quod ipsos homines jam in eadem villa cōmorantes, propter importabilia onera eis incumbentia, eam relinquere oportebit ; ac nolentes propter singulare commodum ipsius Jacobi seu aliorum quorumcunq’ deam villam et priam inimicorum periculis subiacere, Vobis mandamus quod ipsum Jacobum seu aliquem alium edificia aliqua ville prēd ad ea extra villam prēd. ducend’ et carianc’ nullatenus prosternere permittatis. Intentionis tamen nostre non existit quod si quis domus aliquas de una placea ad aliam infra villam prēd remove voluerit, eas propter hoc prosternere poterit, et ubicunq’ infra dcām villam reedificare valeat, prout sue placuerit voluntati. T. R. apud Westm’. xvij die Maij.”¹⁶

Seaford must, previously to these calamities, have been a town of considerable importance. Upon the rise of the representative system under Edward the First, it was called upon to exercise the electoral franchise, and sent two members to many successive parliaments, namely from 1298 to 1400. The cause of the suspension of its privileges is not stated, but it is probable that what with the ravages of war and pestilence, the pullings-down by James Archer, and the desertion of the place by many of its inhabitants, it was so far reduced as to

¹⁶ Copied from a loose paper among the town records.

be unable to support its representatives to the House of Commons. For at the period under notice members of parliament were uniformly paid for their services by their constituents, and the franchise (now so sharply contended for) was regarded by many boroughs as a burden.

About the time that the misfortunes of Seaford had reached their acme, that is to say the middle of the fourteenth century, the feudal lordship changed hands. The great baronial house of De Warenne became extinct in 1347 by the death of John the eighth earl, and eighth feudal lord of Seaford. We next find the almost equally-distinguished family of Poyning in possession, though I have not been able to ascertain under what circumstances they obtained it. I would hazard a conjecture, which may be accepted *quantum valeat*, that Michael, Lord Poynings, erected a NEW TOWN within the parish of Seaford, with a view to restore the place to its former importance. At a spot in Seaford rather remote from the town, namely two miles eastward of it, upon Chington Farm, the remains of a large collection of houses are still traceable. Foundations of buildings extending over the large area of from 15 to 20 acres are visible in the irregularities of the turf of the downs. The site is surrounded by arable land, but the spot itself is not cultivable in consequence of the foundations, which renders the operations of the plough impossible. The place is usually called *the Walls* from this circumstance; but the old traditionary name of the locality is "*Poynings Town*",¹⁷ and it is so denominated in a map in the possession of my friend James Turner, Esq., tenant of the ground, the highly-respected ex-Bailiff of Seaford. In company with Mr. Turner, Mr. Figg, and Mr. Henry Simmons, I have recently had an opportunity of making an examination of these remains, and I hope, should circumstances permit, to make a thorough exploration. A finer site for a town cannot be found throughout the entire length of the Sussex coast. It occupies an elevated ground with a gradual slope eastward to the river Cuckmere, which makes its outlet to the English Channel a short distance to the south-east, while the valley of the river running northward to

¹⁷ Pronounced *Punning's Town*: this is also the pronunciation of the parish of

Poynings, from which the Lords Poynings derived their title.

Alfriston loses itself in the distant Weald, of which a delightful view is obtained from the place, while westward the Isle of Wight is clearly discernible in fine weather. The series of mounds covering the foundations of buildings in all directions affords ample evidence of at least an incipient town, and the application of the pickaxe shows abundant traces of flint and brick masonry, mortar, broken tile, and other *debris* of building. All the fragments bear greater or less traces of *burning*, and the probability is, that whenever and by whomsoever these foundations were laid, the superstructures were destroyed by fire.

In the seventh year of king Edward the Fourth, that monarch granted the manor of Seaford to Elizabeth, the queen-consort for life.¹⁸

Seaford continued to contribute its share towards the national defences down to the end of the fifteenth century, as a limb or member of Hastings. In obedience to a mandate issued by the Duke of York, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in 1496, for the holding of a "*monstrarium*" to ascertain the state of the effective force of the fencibles of Hastings, a return was made certifying that that town had "30 archers well and sufficiently armed for war, and 30 men with bills and other defences sufficiently harnessed, and 100 men not sufficiently armed, to wit some of them with brigantayles and jacks, and certain of them with helmets, and others with bows and arrows, bills, swords, and other weapons."¹⁹ It is added—

"And concerning the sufficiency and number of armed men of the towns or vills of Pevensey and Seaford, members of Hastings aforesaid, appears in certain Schedules separately written under their seals to this certificate attached."²⁰

These schedules are unfortunately lost,²¹ so that we have no means of ascertaining the strength of the Seaford troop at this period.

¹⁸ Burrell MSS. 5682.

¹⁹ "Triginta hoies sagittar' bene et sufficient' ad guerr' armat, et triginta hoies cum bills et aliis defensibꝫ sufficient' harnesizat', ac centum hoies non sufficient' armat' sc̄i quidem eor' cum brigañ et jacks et quidm̄ eor' cum salett' et alii cū arcubꝫ et sagitt', bills, gladiis, et aliis defens', " &c.

²⁰ Et de sufficiencia et numero hominum armat' de villis sive villat' de Pevynse et Seeford, membrs de Hastyns p'dict' patet in quibusdam sedul' sep̄atim sub sigillis suis huic certificācoi consc'it.

²¹ Inf. Rev. L. B. Larking, from the Archives at Surenden-Dering.

Although Seaford had been a member of the Cinque Ports from a forgotten date—probably from the time of Edward the Confessor—and although it had enjoyed the electoral franchise from the reign of the first Edward to that of the fourth Henry, it was not incorporated until 35th Henry the Eighth, 1544.²² The original charter which is preserved in the town chest is a remarkably fine specimen of calligraphy, ornamented with drawings of the royal arms, badges, &c. In the same depository is a translation of the CHARTER with explanatory notes written apparently in the latter half of the seventeenth century.

The preamble of this document sets forth, *First*, That the barons, honest men, and subjects of the Cinque Ports, in consideration of certain privileges accorded to them by the king's predecessors, are bound to find fifty-seven ships at their own proper charges for fifteen days every year at the king's summons. *2ndly*, That the town of Hastings, the principal of these ports, is by the flux and reflux of the sea, and by conflagrations there often committed by the enemy so reduced in extent and population, that the inhabitants are unable to supply their due quota of ships. *3rdly*, That in order that the naval service of that town be well maintained, the king for himself and his heirs grants to the Bailiffs and Barons of Hastings, and to the "inhabitants and tenants *resident and non-resident* . . . in the Town, Parish, and Borough of Seaford," that from the feast of St. John the Baptist, last past, the latter town, parish, and borough shall of one Bailiff and the commonalty be perpetual and incorporate for ever, under the title of the "Bailiff and Commonalty of the Town, Parish, and Borough of Seaford."

The body of the document empowers this newly constituted corporation to purchase lands and tenements—to have their common seal—to plead or be impleaded in any court—and to choose at the feast of St. Michael, yearly, "some fit person from among themselves" as Bailiff. The Bailiff for

²² Such is the prevailing opinion, although there are reasons for believing that Seaford as a member of the Cinque Ports was previously governed by a bailiff. Certain it is that in a will dated 1541, John Ockenden is styled "Baylye of Sefford."

I may further remark, that "bailiffs of the port of Sefford" are mentioned in 30th Edw. III (see a preceding page) and even as early as the year 1225. See Mr. Blaauw's *Waremiana, Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. vi, p. 110.

the time being may hold (either by himself or by some sufficient deputy) a court every fifteen days to hear and determine, according to the laws of England and of the Cinque Ports, all pleas and plaints of trespasses, covenants, and causes whatsoever within the town, parish, and borough, also of the plea *de vetito namio*,²³ and the fines, issues, amerciaments, &c. therefrom arising, &c. &c. The immunities granted to the inhabitants are, exemptions from all Toll and Custom, namely from Lastage, Tollage, Passage, Rivage, Appensage, Wreck,²⁴ and for all their selling, buying, and re-buying throughout the king's dominions; with Soc, and Sac, and Toll, and Them, freedom from all Shires, Hundreds, assizes of justices itinerant, and all other suits and business due to the king, from all summons of sheriffs, escheators, and coroners, &c.—and from empanelment in any assizes, juries, or other inquisitions whatsoever.²⁵

The remainder of the charter attaches and annexes the town, parish, and borough of Seaford, as a member, to the port of Hastings, for ever, and puts it into possession of every privilege and immunity enjoyed immemorially by the Cinque Ports.

On the original patent there is an indorsement described as "scarce legible," at the date of the translation, to the effect that the charter was exhibited before the Judges of Assize at East Grinstead (then the Assize town) on the 7th day of July, the 23d year of Queen Elizabeth, and allowed by them to be valid. The charter "is enrolled in the memorandums of the Exchequer of the 30th (sic) of King Henry VIII."

Such is the purport of a document which strengthened, if it did not confer upon this ancient town, the privileges of a Cinque Port corporation—privileges which at this day it fully enjoys. Seaford was then a considerable port, capable of supplying its quota of ships towards the maritime defences of the kingdom. It is curious to observe that Hastings, which now possesses a population that is as sixteen to one to that of Seaford, was, only three centuries since, so enfeebled

²³ "*Vetitum namium* is where the bailiff distrains beasts or goods of another, and the lord *forbids* his bailiff to deliver them when the sheriff comes to make replevin." Jacob, Law Dict.

²⁴ Dorecto in orig.

²⁵ For explanations of the various obsolete terms here employed, see Ducange, Jacob's Law Dict. and Jeake's Charters of the Cinque Ports.

by the causes alluded to above, that it was glad to affiliate to itself this distant town as a sharer in its burthens and its privileges; and it is probable that the two places were then upon a similar footing in regard to commercial position, as they were really equal in point of population. At the present day both are *ports* only in name. Not a single bark bears the name either of Hastings or of Seaford upon its stern! The former town aided by the caprices of fashion has become a populous resort—the latter enjoying no such adventitious advantages (although its *natural* beauties fairly entitle it to the notice of the seeker after health and pleasure) has dwindled to a comparatively obscure position in the roll of sea-coast towns.

It was but a few months after the acquisition of their charter, that the necessity of guarding against the aggressions of a foreign foe became apparent to the men of Seaford—and well did they show how worthy they were of the privileges accorded to them. A French invasion followed the very next year. In 1545 a fleet under the high-admiral of France, Claude d'Annabant, scoured the English Channel. After attacking, with little success, the neighbouring towns of Brighthelmston and Meeching (now Newhaven), the enemy sailed eastward and made a descent here; but met with such manful resistance from the townsmen, aided by the gentry and yeomen of the surrounding district, that they were fain to betake themselves to their ships and galleys, and to retire with considerable loss to their own side of the water. The gallant leader of the men of Sussex on this occasion was Sir Nicholas Pelham, a direct ancestor of the Earl of Chichester. He lies buried at St. Michael's in Lewes, beneath a well-preserved mural monument inscribed with the following quaint epitaph:—

“ His valours prooffe his manly vertues prayse
 Cannot be marshall'd in this narrow roome;
 His brave exploit in great King Henry's dayes,
 Among the worthe hath a worthier tombe:
 What time the French sought to have sack't

SEA-FOORD,

This Pelham did RE-pe'l'em back aboard!”²⁶

²⁶ From the Survey of 1587, quoted on a previous page, it appears that it was “at Blechington hille where the entrie was made by the frenche.”

The next important event connected with the town is the restoration of its electoral privileges in the seventeenth century. From the year 1400 no return of members took place until the rise of the Constitutional struggle under Charles I. The following entry appears upon the Journals of the House of Commons, 4th Feb. 1641: "Resolved that the town of Seaford, having sent burgesses to Parliament in former times, to three (*sic*) several parliaments, as appeared by the records produced at the Committee of privileges, should be restored to its ancient privilege of sending burgesses." From that period to the date of the Reform Act, two members were duly returned to every parliament. The modern history of Seaford is chiefly a political one, and is to be found in the records of electioneering manœuvre, patronage, and corruption so frequently associated with small constituencies.

THE MUNICIPALITY.—According to the charter of incorporation granted to the town, borough, and parish of Seaford by Henry VIII, the municipal body consisted originally of a Bailiff and the Freemen. In the latter was vested the election of the former, and it still so remains. No record of *Jurats* occurs in former times, and Jeake mentions a statement, that all magisterial functions were vested in the bailiff solely. For a long period however it has been customary to elect several jurats, who share with the bailiff in the performance of the duties of justices of the peace. The subordinate officers are, a town-clerk, one serjeant-at-mace, two chamberlains, a constable, and a headborough. In the Town-hall, courts of assembly and quarter and petty sessions are regularly held. Minor offences are tried, but more serious ones are referred to the assizes and quarter sessions for the county, at Lewes. The latest instance of a trial for any considerable offence occurred 20th April, 1801, when John Gordon "for a Forgery was transported for seven years beyond the seas." The jail beneath the court-house seldom contains an inmate. The freemen are, of course, exempt from all county juries and hundred services.

The Bailiff is annually elected on Michaelmas Day²⁷ with

²⁷ The only instance of a contest for the office occurred in 1795. "Sept. 29. At this Court, Prince Charles, Duke of Richmond, took the usual oath of Jurat, and

the Freemen elected the said Duke *Bailiff*, and he took the oath of Bailiff." The numbers were—for the Duke of Richmond 16.—For Thos. Chambers, Esq. 5.

the following formalities. At the summons of the church-bell the assembly of freemen takes place in the town-hall, and after the *pro forma* business has been gone through, the *freemen*,—leaving the jurats behind them on the bench,—retire in a body to a certain gate-post near West House, and there elect their chief officer for the year ensuing. The motive for this singular proceeding seems to be, the prevention of unfair influence on the part of the magisterial body. The townsmen are attended on this occasion by the serjeant-at-mace in his proper costume, bearing the ensign of the bailiff's²⁸ authority

—Majority, 11. This contest was of course a political one, referring to the representation of the borough.

²⁸ The Bailiff and Jurats' oath, as entered in an old hand in the second volume of Records (B) is as follows: "I shall beare fayth to our Sovrigne Lorde the Kinge and his heirs and successors, kinges and queenes of Englande, and to the Towne of Seafforde, and to the liberties and ffranchises thereunto belonginge faythfullye to maynetayne to my powre. And I shall doe right to riche and to poore to my powre. So God me helpe.

"Also this oath is the ffreemans oath leavinge oute the last clause.

"The Serjantes othe.

"I shall true fayth beare to our soveraigne Lord the Kinge, and to the Bayliffe and Jurattes of this Towne of Seafforde, and the ffreemen and comoners of the same. And I shall true Attachement and Retornes make, So helpe me God."

With the assistance of my friend, Mr. Henry Simmons, one of the jurats of the town, I have compiled the subjoined list of the

BAILIFFS OF SEAFORD—

1541 John Oekenden.
1553 Thomas French.

TEMP. ELIZABETH.

1562 Hugh Jacson.
1563 Thomas Taylor.
1564 Edmund Puppe.
1565 Thomas Taylor.
1566 Richard Elfk.
1567 John Comber.
1568 Richard Elfyk.
1569 John Comber.
1570 Elphicke.
1571 Hugh Elphicke.
1572 Edmund Puppe.
1573 The same.

1574 Richard Smyth.
1575 Edmund Puppe.
1576 John Colvill.
1577 Thomas Elphick.
1578 The same.
1579 Richard Smyth.
1580 The same.
1582 Henry Scotterell.
1583 Richard Smyth.
1584 Henry Scotterell.
1585 Hugh Elphick.
1586 Henry Scotterell.
1587 Henry Smyth.
1589 Thomas Elphick.
1593 William Seager.
1594 John Pettitt.
1595 Thomas Elphick.
1596 Thomas Elphick, junr.
1599 Henry Smith.
1600 Thomas Elphicke.
1601 Thomas Elphicke.
1603 Henry Smyth.

JAMES I.

1604 William Wakefield.
1605 The same.
1606 Thomas Elphick, senior.
1607 Henry Smyth.
1608 The same.
1609 Thomas Elphick, junior.
1610 Thomas Elphick, senior.
1611 Henry Smyth.
1612 William Wakefield.
1613 Thomas Elphick, junior.
1614 Henry Smyth.
1615 Thomas Elphick.
1616 William Wakefield.
1617 Thomas Elphick.
1618 Edward Gratwick.
1619 Thomas Elphick.
1620 William Levett.
1621 Samuel Hide.
1622 The same.
1623 Richard Elphick.
1624 William Levett.

in the shape of a small mace of silver, which is ornamented with the arms of Queen Elizabeth. The procession commences at a place called the Old Tree, where it appears the town pillory anciently stood, as it is called in old documents "the Pillory Tree." The place of execution, or rather the perquisite of the "finisher of the law," is still pointed to by the name of a piece of land called "Hangman's acre."

CHARLES I.

1625 John Beane.
 1626 Thomas Elphick.
 1627 Thomas Elphick.
 1628 Samuel Hide.
 1630 John Beane.
 1631 Samuel Hide.
 1632 John Beane.
 1633 Thomas Elphick.
 1634 John Taylor.
 1635 Sackville Porter.
 1636 Thomas Elphick, senior.
 1637 Thomas Elphick, junr.
 1638 Sackville Porter.
 1639 Roger Gratwicke.
 1640 Thomas Elphick, senior.
 1641 Walter Evernden.
 1642 Roger Gratwicke.
 1643 Sackville Porter.
 1644 The same.
 1645 Thomas Elphick, senior.
 1646 Walter Evernden.
 1647 The same.
 1648 Thomas Elphick, junior.

COMMONWEALTH.

1649 Roger Gratwicke.
 1650 Walter Evernden.
 1651 Thomas Elphick.
 1652 Roger Gratwicke.
 1653 The same.
 1654 Thomas Elphicke.
 1655 Ralph Hide.
 1656 Stephen Elphicke.
 1657 Thomas Harison.
 1658 Thomas Elphicke.
 1659 Stephen Elphicke.

CHARLES II.

1660 Thomas Beane.
 1661 The same.
 1662 John Mullett.
 1663 Thomas Harison.
 1664 Robert Howell.
 1665 Peter Gard.
 1666 Thomas Harison.
 1667 The same.
 1668 Thomas Beane.

1669 Peter Gard.
 1670 John Mullett.
 1671 Stephen Elphicke.
 1672 Robert Howell.
 1673 Stephen Elphicke.
 1675 Peter Gard.
 1678 Robert Howell.
 1680 Henry Bill.
 1681 Peter Gard.
 1682 William Wymarke.
 1683 The same.
 1684 Nicholas Dobson.

JAMES II.

1685 The same.
 1686 The same.
 1687 The same.
 1688 John Harison.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689 The same.
 1690 The same.
 1691 Thomas Elphicke, senior.
 1692 The same.
 1693 The same.
 1694 John Harison.
 1695 The same.
 1696 The same.
 1697 The same.
 1698 The same.
 1699 The same.
 1700 The same.
 1701 The same.

Q. ANNE.

1702 James Chambers }
 1703 or de la Chambre. }
 1704 The same.
 1705 John Harison.
 1706 The same.
 1707 The same.
 1708 The same.
 1709 The same.
 1710 The same.
 1711 John Goldham.
 1712 Thomas Tufton died, and Smyter
 Styver served remainder.
 1713 John Goldham. [1714

As a corporation, Seaford still appoints its Recorder, an officer who has at present neither duties nor emoluments.

The *Town Records*, which are in an excellent state of preservation, commence in 1562, the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, and are almost perfect down to the present time. Two paper books, extending over the years 1562-1652, contain minutes of all corporation proceedings—presentments

GEORGE I.

1714 James Chambers.
1715 Robert Palmer.
1716 John Goldham.
1717 James Chambers.
1718 Robert Palmer.
1719 James Chambers.
1720 Robert Palmer.
1721 William Harison.
1722 James Chambers.
1723 Robert Palmer.
1724 John Goldham.
1725 William Harison.
1726 James Chambers.

GEORGE II.

1727 Robert Palmer.
1728 John Goldham.
1729 James Chambers.
1730 Charles Harison.
1731 Robert Palmer.
1732 James Chambers, d. [J. Chambers junior, served remainder.]
1733 Charles Harison.
1734 John Fletcher.
1735 Robert Palmer.
1736 James Chambers.
1737 Charles Harison.
1738 John Fletcher.
1739 James Chambers.
1740 Charles Harison.
1741 Robert Palmer.
1742 James Chambers.
1743 Charles Harison.
1744 Robert Palmer.
1745 James Chambers.
1746 Charles Harison.
1747 William Fletcher.
1748 Robert Palmer.
1749 James Chambers.
1750 Charles Harison.
1751 William Fletcher.
1752 Robert Palmer.
1753 James Chambers.
1754 Charles Harison.
1755 William Fletcher.
1756 Robert Palmer.
1757 James Chambers.

1758 Charles Harison.
1759 Robert Palmer.
1760 James Chambers.

GEORGE III.

1761 Launcelot Harison.
1762 Robert Stone.
1763 Thomas Washer.
1764 Launcelot Harison.
1765 Robert Stone.
1766 Thomas Washer.
1767 Joseph Gouldsmith.
1768 Launcelot Harison.
1769 Robert Stone.
1770 Thomas Washer.
1771 Joseph Gouldsmith.
1772 Launcelot Harison.
1773 Robert Stone.
1774 Thomas Washer, died (and L. Harison served out).
1775 Joseph Gouldsmith.
1776 Launcelot Harison.
1777 Robert Stone.
1778 Launcelot Harison.
1779 Joseph Gouldsmith.
1780 The same.
1781 Launcelot Harison.
1782 Robert Stone.
1783 The same.
1784 Joseph Gouldsmith.
1785 Launcelot Harison.
1786 Joseph Gouldsmith.
1787 Thomas Chambers.
1788 Joseph Gouldsmith.
1789 Thomas Chambers.
1790 Thomas Harben.
1791 Thomas Chambers.
1792 Thomas Harben.
1793 John Sargent, M.P. for the Port.
1794 Thomas Harben.
1795 Charles Duke of Richmond; Robert Stone, elected June 27th 1796, in his room.
1796 Thomas Harben.
1797 Thomas Chambers.
1798 William Chambers.
1799 Thomas Chambers.
1800 William Chambers.

at courts of assembly, fines, pleadings, transfers of property, &c., and occasionally other matters of a more private nature, as the binding of apprentices, sales of stock, &c.

On a waste leaf at the back of the oldest book is the following note relative to still older documents which appear to have since perished:—

“Memorand. that the XVIth of September A. 1573, I Stephen Dowle r^d of Mr. Edmund Pupe, baylyf of Seafford one inquisicion taken before John Hanley, baylyf of Seafford, as Coroner, upon the vew of the body of Will^m Baker slayne, also one cūpicicion of Seafford made in Henry the iiiijth dayes, one court-roll in Edward the iiiijth daye, one court-roll in Rychard the thyrd dayes, whiche I p^mys to delyv^r agayne.

“Pr me Stephne Dowle.”

In the town chest is the following curious document—the form of the oath administered to the grand jury at the Hundredum or Sessio Pacis of the town. It cannot be so late as the date of the charter of Henry VIII, and it was probably used much earlier. The orthography is so corrupt, and many of the expressions are so obscure, that I have thought it desirable

1801 Thomas Harben.
 1802 Thomas Chambers.
 1803 William Chambers.
 1804 Thomas Chambers.
 1805 William Chambers.
 1806 Thomas Chambers until 19th June 1807, when James Cook was sworn Bailiff by order of a writ of Mandamus.
 1807 Charles Harison.
 1808 Rev. Thomas Evans.
 1809 Charles Harison.
 1810 Rev. Thomas Evans.
 1811 Charles Harison.
 1812 Thomas Chambers.
 1813 William Chambers.
 1814 Thomas Chambers.
 1815 Charles Harison.
 1816 Thomas Chambers.
 1817 Charles Harison.
 1818 Thomas Chambers.
 1819 James Brooker.

GEORGE IV.

1820 Charles Harison.
 1821 Thomas Chambers.
 1822 James Brooker.
 1823 Charles Harison.
 1824 Thomas Chambers.
 1825 James Brooker.
 1826 Thomas William Chambers.

1827 Charles Harison.
 1828 Thomas Chambers.
 1829 James Brooker.
 WILLIAM IV.
 1830 Thomas William Chambers.
 1831 Thomas Allwork.
 1832 John Evans.
 1833 Thomas William Chambers.
 1834 Thomas Allwork.
 1835 Rev. James Carnegie.
 1836 Thomas William Chambers.

VICTORIA.

1837 Thomas Allwork.
 1838 Rev. James Carnegie.
 1839 Thomas William Chambers.
 1840 Thomas Allwork.
 1841 Rev. James Carnegie.
 1842 Thomas William Chambers.
 1843 Thomas Allwork.
 1844 Rev. James Carnegie.
 1845 Thomas William Chambers.
 1846 John Harry Evans.
 1847 Rev. John Harison.
 1848 Rev. James Carnegie.
 1849 Thomas William Chambers.
 1850 James Singer Turner.
 1851 Henry Simmons.
 1852 John Fitzgerald.
 1853 James Singer Turner.
 1854 Henry Simmons.

to append a translation into modern English. I have throughout substituted the *u* for *v*, and freed the document from its contractions. The blanks represent some small fragments of the MS. that have become decayed through age.

“Ye schall trewly and dewly inquer and trewly present all such thyngs as ye schall in the Kyngs behalf and the Baylé of the ffranches and no concealment, but soythe say. So God yow helpe and holidom ye schall trewly enquir oythys that ye have mayd unto, the Kyng and to the Baylé, of thys there be any man that withdraw usage costumary sewt or somones to the Kyng and to the Baylé off thys ffranches, ye Also yff that the ffre here that oweth to serve here thys daye || Allso yff the *trethyng* be held as yt was by kyng Harry's daye || Also yf there be any man of xij . . . of age and more that²⁹ owt to be bowynd be the lawe || Also yff there be eny man that conceit tresun ffrom the kyng and ye consell. || Also yff there be any parson or parsunys clypyth the kyngs mony or any parson or parsons that counterfeth the kyngs senechal || Also off all theves and ffelons that fleyt from there fere of ponynsyng off there body wen there gods ys arest || Also of all maner of thefys that logyt and wayte by wod . . . odr by waye ffor to rayve men off their gods and catells || Also off all odhyr notory theves that stele horse owxyn or cowe or sचेppe by nyte || Also of all maner of esskapes yf there be any man arest susppecyous of felony within the ffranches and put in ward and make hys schape and ho hath him in ward and ffrom whom he made ys schape. || Also off odr. smale theves that ys to say ny3th walkers and hoystroppers that drawe

Ye shall truly and duly inquire into, and truly present, all such things as ye shall *know* on the King's behalf, and that of the Bailiff of the franchise, and make no concealment, but speak the truth. So Help you God and Halidom. Ye shall truly inquire *according to the oaths* you have made to the king and the Bailiff of this *town*. If there be any man that withdraws from the usage of customary suit or summons to the King and the Bailiff of this franchise, ye *must report the same*. Also if the *freemen be not present* that ought to sue here this day. Also whether the *hundred-court* be held as it was in king Harry's days. Also if there be any man of twelve *years* of age and more that ought to be bound by the law. Also if there be any man that concealeth treason from the king and the council. Also if there be any person or persons who clip the king's money, or any person or persons who oppose the king's steward. Also of all thieves and felons that flee from their *homes* for fear of bodily punishment when their goods are arrested. Also of all manner of thieves that lurk and wait by woods — or by the wayside to rob men of their goods and chattels. Also of all other notorious thieves that steal horses, oxen, or cows, or sheep, by night. Also of all manner of escapes. If there be any man under arrest on suspicion of felony within the franchise and put into prison, and he make his escape, *to enquire* who had him in custody and from whom he made his escape Also of other small thieves that is to say nightwalkers and . . .

²⁹ Trethyng probably means, like Tridingmot, a court or assembly of three hundreds. See Cowell's Law Dict.

mens good owt of there howsyng at wendoe by night || Also of oder theves that stelyth meny cloythys geysse hennes capons or oder small vytals || Also of oder prerogatyves off waywes oder strays yff any be take within thys franchise that leyff his good that ys arest ffor ponyng off ys body || Also of all maner homsoknes and rescuysye how and in wat maner they beyn and in wam the defaute ys founde || Also yff there be any ways or bryges yffondet or any opprescyon off the kyngs grounds || Also yff there be any newance that ys to say of donghyll and of stokkys in a newyance off the towne and men travelyng by the way || Also yff there be any gotters or dechys stoppyt to a newyance of travelyng men by the way || Also yff there be any hous iset in the kyngs hy-way od^r in the lords comyng in deferring of the lord's rent || Also if there be any deling or dekyng in the comen in a newyng of the kyng || Also yff there be any markstone od^r marke od^r bounds oder wyse then they wer wont to be || Also yff there be any gold or sylver ifond a boyff erth by nyghte or day and who hath yt in ward || Also of (all) maner bochers yff they sell any unholsum fleche for manys body || Also of all ffyschers yf they sell any inconvenyabell fesche || Also schomakers and taners that they sell no leder but that ys good and tanyd as yt oweth to be || Also . . . the bakers and tawernerys and brewers, regraterys, hostelers, and forstallers off the market || Also of all maner hucksterys (?) and hawkerys ffysschers and fowlerys takyng off partrych or colvers wyth nete od^r with any oder gyne with in thys franchises do ye wytt by youre othys.

that draw men's goods out of their houses at the windows by night. Also of other thieves that steal men's clothes, geese, hens, capons or other small victuals. Also of other prerogatives of waifs or strays, if any man be taken within this franchise who has left his goods in fear lest he should undergo bodily punishment. Also of all manner of hamsoken and rescues: how and in what manner they are, and in whom the default is found to be. Also if there be any roads or bridges out of repair (?) or any abuse of the kings lands. Also if there be any nuisance, that is to say of dunghills and of logs to the annoyance of the town and of travellers by the highway. Also if there be any gutters or ditches stopped to the annoyance of wayfarers. Also if there be any house encroaching upon the king's highway or on the lord's common to the detriment of the lord's rent. Also if there be any digging or ditching in the common grounds to the king's detriment. Also if there be any markstones, or marks, or bounds, otherwise than they were wont to be. Also if there be any gold or silver found above-ground by night or by day, and in whose custody it is. Also of all manner of butchers, if they sell any flesh that is unwholesome for man's body. Also of all fishermen if they sell any bad and improper fish. Also shoemakers and tanners that they sell no leather but what is good and tanned as it ought to be. Also the bakers and tavern-keepers, and brewers, regrators, innkeepers, and forestallers of the market. Also of all manner of hucksters and hawkers, fishermen, and fowlers who take partridges or pigeons by means of nets, or any other contrivance within this franchise—take cognizance upon your oaths.

“ Aso yff there be any bakers that bakyt to salle that kepyt not the sysse as they owte to do awter the propor (cyon) as wete goyt. Also yff there be any brewers that brewe to sale but they brewe good ale and holsum for mannys body, and that they selle awter the kynges statewys || that ys to saye a galon under the seve for 1^d qⁱⁱ and wen yt ys stale ffor 1^d ob. and wen in the hofte ffor ij^d galun.”

Also if there be any bakers, who bake bread to sell, that keep not the assise as they ought to do after the proportion that wheat goes (*i. e.* market price.) Also if there be any brewers that brew for sale, that they brew good ale and wholesome for man's body, and that they sell according to the king's statutes; that is to say a gallon under the sieve for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ^d, and when it is stale for 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ^d, and when in the *huff* for 2^d a gallon.

On another loose paper in the chest is a list of presentments, apparently to the Quarter Sessions. It is not dated, but seems to belong to the early part of Elizabeth's reign. The following are extracts:—

“ We do present Robart Calard doth use pykery, viz. in stelyng an oken chyst out of John lanck's *wen*.

“ We do present Willm. a brucke for the lycke, viz., for a saw-bord of frankwells.

“ We do present Jane frye to be a pickry, viz, for steyling . . . of a pedler's pac.

“ We do present Edward Higens for keypynge a nother mans sarvant, contrary to lawe, upon subspakecyon of felyny.

“ We present Master bayles fockes (Mr. Bailiffs folks), for withstandyng the Goodman buste sone brynging of his distres to the pound. [The town pound,] Fined xii^d.

“ Edward Henly dothe present Rychard Elfyckes boye for fetching his catyll out of his close without leve. [Fined vi^d.]

“ Thomas Woman and Edward . . . for makyng a fraye.

“ We do present bowlyng is unlawfully kypte.

“ We do present the goodwife Pupe for mis usyng her tunge to the hurt fo hire naybors.

³⁰ The word “*huff*” requires explanation. According to Halliwell *huff* in various dialects signifies strong beer. Another name for this liquor is *huff-cap*, as in Harrison's England, quoted by the same authority:—“These men hale at *huffcap*, till they be as red as cockes and little wiser than their combs.” I may observe further, that one of the definitions of *stale* given by Dr. Johnson is, “beer somewhat acidulated.” Neither must we forget the old dog-Latin verses:—

“*Becrum si sit clecrum est sincerum.
Alum si sit stalum non est malum.*”

We should therefore perhaps understand this sumptuary bye-law of Seaford thus:

That the price of a gallon of ale when under the seive, that is in the state of *wort*, should be a penny farthing—when slightly aged after fermentation, three-half-pence—and when come to the full maturity of its strength, two-pence.

Although the hand-writing of this document is apparently not older than the time of Hen. VIII, the orthography and style are those of the preceding century—whence I infer that it was copied, literally, for the use of the townsmen, at the time of their Charter of incorporation, from a formula of earlier date. The subsequent extracts from the archives of the town will shew that the after-coming grand jurors were not unmindful of their “othys.”

(Findings.)

“We fynde Thomas Womans wife *sacy* upon the witness—but *she sayght hir beans and pease were spillde* (spoiled).

“We do all consent and agre that the olde cupniscion to be broken and a niwe made be cause ther is thinges in it mente one waye and taken a nother waye.

“We do all a gre that there shalle be no shipe (sheep) kepte within the liberte.

“It.’ that——Hyggyns and Edward Presse dothe occupie *Typlyng* and not admyttyd.”

The last item may require some explanation. It appears that in the vocabulary of this place *tippling* did not imply an undue indulgence in strong liquors, but the trade of selling them; for in a loose paper among the town records I met with the following document.

“Sefforde. M^d. q^d. duodecimo die Junii, anno regni Regine Elizabethæ &c. XXVI, coram Ricō Smithe baliv de Sefforde p^dic’ et Jurat’ eiusdem ville, tunc et ibī venit Symone Collingham de Sefforde p^dic’, TIPLER, et manucepit p̄ serpō sub pena quinque librar’ levand’ ad usu’ dcē Dnē Regine de bonis et catallis terr’ et tēnt suis ubicunque, &c.

“The condicon of this Recognizance is suche that the abovebounden Symon Collingham from hensforth duringe the time that he shalbe a *Tipler* wthin the towne of Sefforde do well honestly and orderly use gov^{ne} and dispose himselfe and his householde in all thinges belonginge to his office accordinge to the intencon forme and meaninge of the queenes ma^{ties} lawes in that case p[’]vided. And also hereafter do maintaine or kepe or suffer to be kepte and used no unlawful games nor evil rule within the princetes of his house, garden, or orchards duringe the said tyme of his tiplinge. That then this Recognizance or ells,” &c.

This document I take to be the prototype of our modern “beer license,” but with a difference—for “to be *drunk* on the premises” was certainly not within the meaning of this magisterial act,³¹

The entries in the town-books are usually headed either “Hundredum cum Sessione Pacis,” or “Placita in Curia.” The respective courts seem to have been held with considerable regularity. I shall select from their minutes a few entries as illustrative not only of local history, but also of English manners and customs in the days of Elizabeth and her successors.

17 Eliz. Thomas son of William Jeffrye was apprenticed

³¹ The word *tipler* in the sense of a seller of ale occurs likewise in the Corpo-

ration records of Boston in 1568. *Notes and Queries*, No. 253.

to Thos. Newman, blacksmith, for five years. The premium is curious: "One bullocke of the age of one year," in return for which Newman promises at the end of the term to deliver to the apprentice a bullock of two years, "or ells the price of the same *twoyeringe*," which was 24*s*.

18 Eliz. 6 Nov. "Memorandum, that the daie and yere above saide before the hundred courte was holden, John Colvill, Bayliffe of the towen, p̄yshe, and Boroughe of Seaforde afore saide called Edmonde Puppe, Richarde Smythe, Hughe Elphicke, and Henrie Scoterell to be assistaunce with hym to mynister justyce in the same towen, who did reffuse the same, uppon the feare of a penaltie for a decre that was made at the Brotherhuddle howse as towchinge the election and chosynge of the hed officer in every porte and lyme (limb) of the fyve portes, untill the saide Baylyffe compelled them to take their othe by order of Law."

Same day and date. The bailiff, jurats, and commonalty demised to Henrie Becke, for 10 years, one Barne standing by the haven in Seaforde "except so much rome as the gonnes (guns) shall occupie in the lower rome of the saide barne" for the sum of xij*d*. a year.

19 Eliz. The grand jury present—

Edmund Pupp for overstocking the common lands.

Thos. Newman, a baker, for breaking the assize of bread.

Thos. Newman and Thos. Chaundelor for fighting and making a fray.

Richard French, Sen^r, for living suspiciously, serving neither God nor the Queen.

Joan à Wood for *being a Witch* (venefica.)

The pillory-tree was standing in 1578. "Arbor vocata le pyllorie tree." The site is now the "Old Tree" inn.

21 Eliz. The servants of Mr. Thomas Elphicke, bailiff, are presented for throwing into the highway a dead dog; and those of his kinsman, Hugh Elphicke, for committing a like offence with dead hogs. Fined 2*d*. each.

23 Eliz. The grand jury, in choice latinity, "presentant quod le Cowrthowse est plenum de lyme, tegularum, et carbonem," to the great annoyance of those who make use of it—the evil to be abated before the Annunciation of St. Mary next, under the penalty of xiii*d*.

24 Eliz. The jury present John Browne, butcher, for selling unwholesome meat. Fined *vi*l.

24 Eliz. 16 July. Mr. Bailiff charges John Comber and all in court, if they know of any "person or persons within this township that do foyster, ayde, vitell, maynteyne or succor any theves or pyrates," to declare the truth thereupon at their peril.

Felonies seem to have been of rare occurrence. There is a curious trial under 10th Sept. 25 Eliz. Nicholas Gabriell, a shepherd, was found guilty of stealing six sheep at Chintinge. On being asked by the bailiff if he had aught to say wherefore sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he claimed "*benefit of clergy*," which was granted by the court. Robert Hyde, vicar of Seaford, and another clergyman delivered to him a book to make proof of his learning, whereupon he read it off like a clerk (*legebat ut clericus*), and thus the heavier penalty was commuted for branding upon the left hand.

These records furnish many proofs of the gradual decay of the port. The guns which had defended the entrance were, as we have seen, stowed away in a barn, and the haven itself appears to have become a common duck pool. A practice analogous to 'swan-marking' would seem to have prevailed in order to distinguish the ducks of different proprietors.

25 Eliz. The jury present "John Comber for markyng of thre duckes of Edward Warwickes and two duckes of Symon Brighte with his owne marke, and cutting owt of their markes."

Presentments for throwing dead pigs, dogs, and even horses into the highway occur at nearly every sessions. 26 Eliz. John Comber (who seems to have been a very troublesome inhabitant) and others are presented for obstructing the highway with certain clay called 'rubbidge' (*cum luto voc' le rubbydige!*) probably the refuse of a brick-kiln.

28 Eliz. "Wee present John Giles for draweing of bludd uppon Thomas Neweman, wherefore he ys fined iij*s*. iiij*d*."

"Item. Wee present all suche as selle beere by stone potts, being not mesure."

29 Eliz. 7 Feb. William Frenche of Seaford, husbandman, was found guilty of felony. He likewise claimed benefit of clergy, and was burnt in the left hand.

26 Eliz. The grand jury present that Edmund Pupp has ploughed certain lands on the west side of Seaford contrary to the privileges of the town.

And that Robert Wellfare uses the arts of a tailor, although he had not served his apprenticeship (*nunquam fuit apprenticius*).

And that Robert Best will not watch at the sea-side (*ad costeram*) according to laudable custom.

Same year. The jury present that Jno. Callard and Jno. Stanbynorth are common tipplers (*communes tipulatores*), and have broken the assize of bread³² and beer. For this offence they were fined 2s. 6d. each.

And that Nicholas Austen has permitted carrion to lie upon the Downe.

37 Eliz. The jury present that the Cuckingstole, the Pillory, and the Butts are in a state of decay. The butts, which it seems the corporation were bound to keep up, were the targets for the use of archers. The cuckingstool was an instrument for the punishment of minor offences committed by women, as the pillory was for those of the other sex. Bailey thus describes it. "A sort of chair hung on a post or tree over water. It was let down and drawn up by a rope and pulleys, a punishment formerly inflicted on scolding women, and bakers and brewers [these were generally women in old times] who transgressed the law; who being fastened in this chair are duck'd or immersed in *stercore*, i. e. in some muddy or stinking pond."

This mode of punishment appears to be of great antiquity. The stool is described in the Saxon laws as, "*Cathedra in quâ rixosæ mulieres sedentes aquis demergebantur.*" Misson the celebrated French traveller, who visited England in the seventeenth century, describes this punishment as "*assez plaisante!*" In Gay's Pastorals we read—

"I'll speed me to the pond, where the high stool
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That stool, the dread of every scolding quean."

³² The earliest instance of this species of dishonesty on record relating to this town is probably the one mentioned by Mr. Blaauw in *Sussex Arch. Collections*,

II, 147, as having occurred in 1299, when "the bakers of Seford, for deficiency found in their bread," paid a fine of five shillings.

Many curious particulars respecting the Cuckingstool may be found in Sir H. Ellis's edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. iii, p. 52, et seq.

That Gilbert Duplake has sold bread and beer without licence, and thus broken the assize of both. And that the same Gilbert has exposed flesh for sale during the time of Lent. A short time subsequently he is again presented as a common tippler.

38 Eliz. A *watch-house* is mentioned together with the pillory, cuckingstool, &c. as in a state of decay.

The jury present Jno. Payne for a curious offence, viz. "for openinge his wyndowes wthoute lycense."

44 Eliz. Mr. Hyde, clerk (vicar of the parish), was fined 12*d.* for not having mended the common highway called "*le Crouch*," which he had formerly sown—(*quam nuper seminavit*). The Crouch is at present an open space on the east side of the town, belonging to the corporation. It probably received its name from a *cross* having anciently stood there. There are many presentments against the breaking up and sowing of highways in the outskirts of the town—a proof of the diminished size of the place. A very cursory view of the locality will convince the observer that Seaford has been much larger than at the present day. Remains of old streets are traceable far beyond the modern precincts.

45 Eliz. "It is ordered that Mr. Segar shall not hensforth plow or sow the Spittle land wthout consent of Mr. Bayliff and his brethren gen^{ally}, under paine of xls." This refers to the land belonging to the suppressed hospital of St. James, between Seaford and Blatchington.

1 Jas. I, 27 Feb. At a court of assembly, it is granted to the bailiff, jurats, and commonalty, that in order to meet the expenses attendant upon the confirmation and enlargement of the general charter of the Cinque Ports—as well as the cost of repairing the decayed court-house, and payment of the town debts, a *Shott* of threescore and five pounds be levied not only upon the inhabitants of Seaford, but upon all "for-riners" who hold or occupy any lands within the liberty; the assessment to be made by Mr. Elfeck sen^r. and Mr. Elfeck jun^r., jurates, and others, and collected by Robert Best and Richard Seaman, chamberlains.

2 Jas. I. The grand jury present that Nic. Austen, Hugh Taylor, and Thos. Byssenden, common tipplers, sell by unlawful measures both beer and bread. Fined a groat each.

“At this hundred it is ordered that no person shall fling or lay any carion or filth in *Thold Haven* or in any other place about the Towne, to the comon or private annoyance of Thinabitants, but shall carry and lay the same below the full sea-marke upon paine of iij*s.* iij*d.* to be forfected for every such offence.”

2 Jas. I. The corporation lease to Humfrey Rowe of Blatchington, yeoman, for 99 years, a parcel of waste or down land lying between the said H. R.'s middle piece, and the west piece in Seaford, at the rent of 12*d.*, the said H. R. giving further in exchange two little pieces of his containing together by estimation ten *penny-warts* of land, one lying to the east of his said middle piece, and the other at the west side of the Checquer.³³

3 Jas. I. The jury present William Gratwick, knight, for having thrown stones into the high way, and he is to remove them by Michaelmas under a penalty of i*j**d.*

Several similar presentments against Sir William occur in succeeding years.

They also report that the pillory and the butts are out of repair.

Same year. They present that Tho. Byssenden (? the ‘tippler’) has broken out of the prison of this town.

4 Jas. I. They present that “pilloria et le Cucking stoole” are defective and out of order. Also that “le Butts” are out of repair.

5 Jas. I. The jury present John Jarvys “for shootyng at pygeons with his gunne.” Fined iij*s.* iv*d.*

10 Jas. I. They present Thomas Smythe “for a night-walker and hazarder” (gambler). Also “the Ladye Grattwicke

³³ Many of the old Corporation lands have been alienated by the carelessness of the officials of old times. The property at present belonging to the town consists of the “Common,” the “Beam-lands,” the little enclosure called the “Steyne,” West Haven Field, the “Lanes,” *i. e.* the ancient streets and highways which existed when the town was much

larger than at present; the sea-beach, the “Hangman’s Acre,” the “Crouch,” a small plot of grass at the eastern extremity of the town, and the “Church-lands” on the hill. These lands are now always let on May-day, at which time the Corporation bounds are trodden by the officers and freemen.

for the Sulledge and Rubbedge lying in the streete against her new house." Also Richard Elphick "for an encroachment made, viz—for plowinge too farre downe the Banke next unto Hangemans Way."

12 Jas. I. They present that "there was in Chingtinge Barne certain Leather which as they suppose was carried to sea."

17 Jas. I. They present "Cooper's wiffe, for makinge discord betwixt neibours." Also "the alewives for sellinge beere by small potts."

For several years about this time, various persons are presented as being twelve or fourteen years of age (as the case may be), and as not having yet "sworne to the kinge."

The Bailiff of Seaford is also Coroner for the liberty. In 20 Jas. I, Samuel Hide, then bailiff, held an inquest on the body of one Thomas Castreat who had been accidentally shot in "Chinting Laynes" by Arthur Pollarde, Gentleman; the unfortunate implement of death being charged with certain substances "Anglicé dict' powder and shott."

The town books seem to have been considered a good place of record for any transaction. Thus on Oct. 6, 1625, it is entered that "Henry Beck of Seaford bowght in open markett of Joⁿ. Austin and John Tester, chamberline of Seaford, one cowe black, white backt for £iij. ijs."

A market existed so lately as 1712: it was probably held on the "CROUCH." The following curious memoranda are written on the back leaves of the oldest book:—

"The six daye of August in the yere of o^r Lord 1589, then came one John Card, as hee said him self, and broght with him sixe labringe ockesone, to brown-baked, one Red-baked, one branded pletted (brindled?) one Red and one blake."

"The xxiiij^{tho} day of Marche yn the yere of ow^r Lord god 1602, ther came one John Comes and brought wth him xiiij Northrens and two Nagges, the one of them Colowre Baye and the other Colowre graye, xij Northern colowre Blacke, one browne, and one colowre branded, and all mark'd vpon the neare horne w^{tho} a nem (an M^p) and Rowndells w^{tho} a Crosse."

No date. "Item, that rychard fleshe hathe bene here at Sefforde the secont of November and hath sowlde onne stere bollocke of one yer to Jhon Collfyll, yeo(man)."

April 26, 1626. "John Baies of Kingsall (Kinsale) in the county of Cork and Peter Barry of little Ireland in the

same countie of Cork havinge served in the French kings service some V years last past landed here at Seaford, and in regard they refused to take the oath of supremacy were here committed to the comon goale wthin this liberty, there to remaine untill they were conformable, and would take the same oath."

3 Chas. I. Annis Cooper is presented "for stealinge a neckercher of Gooddy Harts."

17. Feb. 1617. A ceasement (assessment) of vi^{li} was made.

5 Chas. I. The grand jury present "the brewers of Newhaven and Edw. Wiggons, brewer, of Alfriston, for laying beere to unlicensed alehouses. Fined vjs. viij*d.* a piece."

The tone of morals seems to have been very low about this time, since at nearly every court complaints were made of unlicensed alehouses, 'fraies,' and 'shedding of bloodd.'

11 Chas. I. Robt. Hide, vicar of Seaford, deposed that after harvest "yt was used that every inhabitant in Seaford might putt and keepe a Cowe or more in the Downe there, payinge for the same j*d.* ob [1½*d.*] the Cowe, untill vjs. viij*d.* were raised, w^{ch} was paid to the use of the Church there."

14 Chas. I. Rennalls, a miller, was presented "for takinge excessive toll of gristes." This charge occurs repeatedly against the same person. Several others were presented for the curious offence of "living, at their own hands," and ordered to get into service within a fortnight.

16 Chas. I. The *gun-house* is presented as being out of repair. Three years later the grand jury "present the Town for letting the gun-barn run to ruine."

18 Chas. I. The selling of ale without a license was carried to such lengths that two persons were "fined xxs. a peece or to be whipped."

July 8, 1641. "At this assembly Mr. Bailiff, Mr. Gratwick juratt, Richard Bevis, and John Swane are elected to be at the Guestlinge to be holden at Newe Romney in Kent the 27 day of this instant July, and their charges to be borne by this Corperacon."

Seaford was also duly represented in the subsequent Guestlings of 1668, 1669, 1674, &c. &c.

19 Chas. I. Goody Rance was presented as a scold.

"Item, we present Elizabeth Kenchley for committing a pickery from her Mr., George Androes, and one Wayman, to the valewe of vij*l*. she must be according to lawe whipped."

20 Chas. I. Some disorderly people were fined "ij*l*. a peece" for misgoverning their houses on the Sabbath day; and several others xij*l*. for not attending church.

Sept. 29, 1646. The overseers of the poor are directed by the Court of Assembly "to goe downe to Jeffington" (Jevington), and to take certain young men with them to view the land in the occupation of Ralph Edwards, belonging to the poor of this town. At the same court the "Spittell Crofte" is let for 40*s*. per annum, and 3 acres of arable lying at "Sutton Crofte" for 30*s*. per annum.

Jan. 3, 1650. The first attempt to limit the corporation seems to have been made. "Item, it is at this assembly agreed that there shall be no more ffreemen made vntill our number of ffreemen be lessend to y^e number of eightene and that number not to be increased."

Dec. 24, 1652. "Then were all accounts taken and all made even, *from the beginning of y^e world*, of the former Bayliffes unto the present time, and there remained in y^e hands of Roger Gratwicke, Esq., now Bayliffe, y^e sum of twelve pounds, sixteen shillings, seven pence."

1663. Thirteen inhabitants are reported as not having attended their parish church for the space of one month.

From this time the records are of less interest, and I shall only extract a few of the more important or more curious.

Among the corporation papers are several relating to a great lawsuit carried on between Sir John Gage, Bart. and certain inhabitants of Seaford, for "ffishing within a creek called Cuckmare Haven, within the liberty of this towne." From a letter addressed by the bailiff, jurats, and commons of Seaford to the Mayor of Rye, speaker of the Five Ports, and dated April 16, 1684, it appears that, so early as 1670, Sir John (who possessed the estate of Excet, contiguous to Cuckmere) had brought an action against the townsmen for this alleged infringement of his rights, "and did itt so clandestinely that severall were likely to bee outlawed," before they had knowledge of his intentions. However upon the case being laid before a Guestling, that body in 1674

ordered the matter to be brought to an issue, when the plaintiff was nonsuited. The Ports' parliament was of course liable for the costs of the action, but, notwithstanding, at the date of the letter above-mentioned, the expenses incurred by the corporation had not been repaid; and this was by this letter requested to be looked to. A ready response was made to the application by Rye (as Speaker), and by Hastings, Lydd, New Romney, and the other Cinque Ports. Their circular letter is still preserved in the town chest. They "heartily lament the many oppressions and vexatious suits with which for many yeares last past" their "Brethren of Seaford" have been "incombred," and refer the question to the next Guestling; but whether the costs were ultimately levied in due proportions upon all the Ports, does not appear.

March 1, 1687. "Stephen Elphicke, gent. and John Harison, gent. jurats of this town and port were chosen to appear at a general assembly of the Cinque Ports at New Romney, to be held there on the 6th inst. to consult about renewing the Grand Charter."

1710. The only muster-roll of armed men for Seaford I have met with, is dated 1710, which, as it shows the proprietors of land in the parish nearly a century and a half ago, and is in other respects curious, I shall give *in extenso*.

"SEAFORD SX. *A muster Roll there taken the nine and twentieth day of July, Anno Dni. 1710.*

Officers names. { John Harison, Esq. Captain.
James Chambers, Esq. Lieutenant.
Thomas Bodle, Ensigne.
Thomas Tiltman and Thomas Skinner, Serjeants.

Names of those who find Armes.

The names of those that bear Armes.

The Right hon^{ble} Tho. Lord Pelham for Chinting farm finds six armes, viz.

Thomas Symonds.
John Collingham.
Richard Howell.
John Young.
Joseph Stephens.
John Whittington.

Mrs. West and Mrs. Garland for Sutton farme four armes

John Hughes sen^r.
Edward Chapman.
Thomas Skinner.
Thomas White.

*Names o' those whe find Armes.**The Names of those that
bear Armes.*

Thomas Chowne. Esq. for his land finds two armes	John Press. John Dunstan.
<hr/>	
Mr. Chambers for the parsonage of Sutton, two armes	Thomas Herriott. William Taylor.
<hr/>	
Mr. Haws and Mr. Coppard for their land . . .	Thomas Bodle.
Edward Fricker for his land	Peter Cooper.
Mr. John Goldham for his house	Thomas Hencoate.
Charles Harison, an Infant, for his land . . .	William Hersell.
William Swane bears his owne armes	William Swane. Richard Hughs.
John Diplock an armes	William Putland.
Cheesman Peircy an armes	Richard Woolgar.
Richard Lemon finds an armes	Thomas Woolgar.
Charles Wood bears his owne armes	Charles Wood.
William Hubbard and Thomas Tufton find an armes	William Hubbard.
John Wood and William Tiltman the like . . .	John Wood.
John Huze and Thomas Symonds the like . . .	Thomas Baker.
William Hursell and John Braisyer the like . .	John Braisyer.
Thomas Washer and Charles Wood jun ^r the like .	Thomas Austin.
John Hasting and Richard Dunton the like . .	Richard Dunton.
Mr. Wright for the Vicaridge finds an armes .	<i>Defaulter.</i>
Edward Pollington sen ^r and Stephen Pollington jun ^r find an armes	John Hughs.
Stephen Pollington sen ^r and Edward Pollington jun ^r find an armes	Thomas Hasting.

“By virtue of the power and authority to me given by the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Shannon for mustering the Cinque Ports, I have this nine and twentieth day of June Anno Dni. 1710, viewed and mustered the company belonging to the Towne of Seaford, and do allow and confirm of the list above.

T. MARSH.”

1711. The barbers of the corporation for shaving on Sundays were fined 2s. 6d.

1712. Thos. Washer and Wm. Hersell were fined 6d. each, for forestalling the *market*, and “selling again at a dearer price within this corporation.”

1728. The “*Old Haven*” was let to Willm. Harison, Esq. for 7 years at 22s. per annum—the bailiff, jurats, and

freemen for the time being to defend his right of fishing therein.

1739. The "Composition to Hastings," viz. the charge paid by Seaford to that town towards the common expenses of the Cinque Ports was £1., and the quit rent payable to the Duke of Dorset as Lord-Warden was 9s.

1771. Seaford sent as representatives to the Guestling, or 5 Ports' parliament at New Romney, Thos. Washer, Esq. bailiff, and Robt. Stone and Joseph Gouldsmith, jurates, Jas. Michell, town-clerk, and James Chambers, freeman. The expenses of the guestling were £47. 18. 2, whereof Hastings and Dover paid £4. 3. each, Rye and Winchelsea the same, Pevensey £2. 16. 0, and Seaford £2. 1. 0. In 1726 the whole charge was £181. 13. of which Seaford paid £8. 0. 0.

1789. At a Court of Assembly held 27 March, the freedom of this town and port were voted to the Rt. Honble. William Pitt, chancellor of the Exchequer, to be conveyed to him by Mr. Bailiff and Mr. Recorder. This of course was a political compliment, and bore reference to the then existing or future representation of the town in parliament. For many years the affairs of the corporation had been mixed up with parliamentary matters, as will be seen by the subjoined notices—the only excuse for the introduction of which into the papers of an *archæological* society, will be found in the fact, that Seaford has become numbered among *things that were* in the parliamentary history of this kingdom, by the operation of the Reform Act, which (unmindful of all antiquarian and time-honoured considerations) consigned our little port to the oblivion of Schedule A.

Oct. 24, 1683. "At a general court of assembly of the members of the Corporation, upon the producing and reading a letter sent to this town by John Strode Esq., Lieutenant of the Castle of Dover, the letter is ordered to be affiled with the town records; it is resolved by the general consent of the assembly that an answer be sent to the governor, that it is the ancient right of the town to have their free election of two members to sit in parliament, and that the Lord Warden hath not, nor ever had, any right to nominate one of the same, as is alleged in the said letter; and the answer was sent to the governor, who told the

messenger there would be no further trouble—this being an ancient Borough-town, before it was incorporated into the Ports.”

This interference on the part of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is explained by the following notices. On the restoration of Chas. II, of course every means was resorted to for the return of members favourable to the royal cause; accordingly—“1661, May 6. All the members of the Cinque Ports returned in one indenture, which for Seaford are Sir William Thomas (of Westdean) and Sir Thos. Dyke” (of Horeham). The proximity of Westdean to Seaford had given a degree of political influence here to the Thomas family, which they and their connections long retained. In spite of the above protest all the subsequent elections till 1685 were by indenture between the Constable of Dover Castle on one part, and the corporation of Seaford on the other. At the accession of Jas. II, *the King* by his ‘letter’ to the corporation *recommended* Sir Edward Selwyn as a fitting representative, and he was returned with Sir W. Thomas, in opposition to Sir Nicholas Pelham, 6 April, 1685. Shortly after the accession of William III, viz. on the 14th of January 1688-9, an assembly of the corporation was held for the election of two members “to sitt at the convention to be at Westminster the 22nd of this inst. January, by virtue of a letter directed to this Town from his Highness William Henry, prince of Orange,” when Sir N. Pelham and Wm. Campion Esq. were elected. But even at elections subsequent to these, the Constable of Dover was accustomed to direct his precept to the bailiff for the election of members of parliament.

From the Thomas family the ‘patronage’ of the borough of Seaford descended to that of Harison of Sutton, who enjoyed it without much interruption until 1747, when the celebrated Duke of Newcastle,—whose large possessions in Seaford, at Bishopstone, and other neighbouring places, as well as his high position in the county, gave him great influence—set up a counter claim. The Duke’s nominee returned on this occasion was William Pitt, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Chatham (who thus obtained his first seat in the senate), and the other member was William Hay, Esq.

of Glyndbourne, the philosopher and poet. Later in the century, Mr. Harben, formerly of Lewes, obtained great influence, and disposed of one of the seats at his pleasure. Still later Mr. Ellis, afterwards created Baron Seaford, and after him John Fitzgerald, Esq. obtained each a share in the political affairs of Seaford. Into these matters it is not, however, the province of the antiquary to enter, and indeed it is not necessary here, since they are detailed at considerable length in Mr. W. D. Cooper's Parliamentary History of Sussex, appended to Horsfield's Sussex (Appendix pp. 68-71). I shall therefore content myself with subjoining an amended list of the Representatives of Seaford from the time of Edw. I to that of Hen. IV, and of those from the year 1640 to the date of the Reform Act. The names between 1661 and 1760, are copied from a roll in the corporation chest.—

EDWARD I.

- 1298 Geoffry Cuckou—Wm. Hobey.
1302 John Bosse—G. Cuckou.

EDWARD II.

- 1322 Walter Draneck—Rog^r. de Ely.
1325 John atte Doune—Wm. Bosse.

EDWARD III.

- 1372 John Chapman.

RICHARD II.

- 1395 Wm. Chitting—Rd. Foghell
1397 The same—Rob^t. Hary
1398 The same—John Hogg.

HENRY IV.

- 1400 The same—Robt. Harry.
No return from this time till
temp. CHARLES I.

- 1640 Sir Tho. Parker. Francis
Gerard.³⁴

COMMONWEALTH.

- 1658-9 Wm. Spence—Geo. Parker.
— Nich. Meredith—Jas. Thurbarne.

CHARLES II.

- 1660 Sir Tho. Dyke—Geo. Parker.
1661 Sir Wm. Thomas—S^r. Tho.
Dyke, Bart.
1670 Fras. Gratwicke *vice* Dyke.
1670 Mores Pelham *vice* Dyke.³⁵
1679 Sir W. Thomas—Herb^t. Stap-
ley.
1680 The same—The same.
1681 Edw. Montague — Edw.
Selwyn.

JAS. II.

- 1684-5 Sir Wm. Thomas—Sir Edw.
Selwyn.

WILLIAM III.

- 1688 Wm. Campion — Sir Nich^s.
Pelham.
1689 The same—Hen. Pelham.
1695 The same—W^m. Lowndes.
1699 Sir W. Thomas.—The same.
— Wm. Campion *vice* W. Thomas.
1700 Sir W. Thomas—W^m. Lowndes.
1701 The same—The same.
1701-2 Thos. Chowne *vice* Sir W.
Thomas, returned for the county.

³⁴ Both afterwards "secluded" for being covenanters. *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. V.

³⁵ From this it would appear that Gratwicke was unseated upon petition.

ANNE.

- 1702 Sir W^m. Thomas—W^m. Lowndes.
 1705 The same—The same.
 1706 Geo. Naylor, *vice* Sir W.
 Thomas, dead.
 1708 Wm. Lowndes.—Geo. Naylor.
 1710 The same—Tho. Chowne.
 1713 The same—Geo. Naylor.

GEORGE I.

- 1714-5 Geo. Naylor—Sir W. Ash-
 burnham, Bart.
 1717 Hon. H. Pelham, *vice* Sir W. A.
 1720 The same re-elected.
 1721-2 Sir W^m. Gage—Sir Philip
 Yorke.
 1723-4 Sir P. Yorke re-elected.
 1727 Sir W^m. Gage—Sir P. Yorke.
 1733-4 Wm. Hay, *vice* Yorke created
 Lord Hardwicke.

GEORGE II.

- 1734 Sir Wm. Gage—W^m. Hay.
 1738 W^m. Hay, re-elected.
 1741 Sir Wm. Gage—W^m. Hay.
 1744 Honble. Wm. Hall Gage, *vice*
 Sir W. Gage, dead.
 1747 Hon. W^m. Pitt—Wm. Hay.
 1754 Hon. W. H. Gage—W^m. Hay.
 1755 Jas. Peachey, *vice* Hay, dead.
 1755 Rt. Hon. W. H. Gage re-elected.

GEORGE III.

- 1760 Jas. Peachey re-elected.
 1761 W. H. Gage—Jas. Peachey.

- 1768 The same—Geo. Medley.
 1774 The same—The same.
 1780 Jno. Robinson—Jno. Durand.
 ———Christopher D'Oyley, *vice* Robin-
 son returned for Harwich.
 1784 Henry Visc^t. Nevill.³⁶ Sir Peter
 Parker.³⁷
 ———Sir Jno. Henderson—The same.
 1785 The same.³⁸—The same.
 ———Rt. Hon. Hen. Flood—Sir
 Godfrey Webster, Bart.
 1790 Jno. Sargeant³⁹—Rd. P. Jod-
 rell.⁴⁰
 ———Rd. P. Jodrell—Jno. Tarlton.
 1796 Chas. Rose Ellis—Geo. Ellis.
 1801 The same—The same.
 1802 The same—Rd. J. Sullivan.
 ———John Leach.
 1806 Geo. Hibbert—The same.
 1807 The same—The same.
 1812 Chas. Rose Ellis—The same.
 1815 Sir Chas. Cockerell, *vice* Leach.
 1818 C. Rose Ellis—Geo. Watton
 Taylor.

GEORGE IV.

- 1820 The same—Hon. Geo. J. W.
 Agar Ellis.
 1826 Hon. Augustus Fred. Ellis—
 Jno. Fitzgerald.
 1827 Rt. Hon. Geo. Canning.

WILLIAM IV.

- 1830 Jno. Fitzgerald—Wm. Lyon
 1831 The same—The same.

Ecclesiastical Matters.

Notwithstanding the long-preserved tradition that Seaford formerly contained five churches, it does not appear that it ever formed more than one parish. It was early united with the neighbouring parish of Sutton, and received the ecclesiastical designation of *Sutton cum Seaford* which is still retained.

³⁶ Accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

³⁷ Not duly elected.

³⁸ Not duly elected.

³⁹ Accepted a government appointment.

⁴⁰ Not duly elected.

It is however probably correct that there were at one time five distinct ecclesiastical establishments within the boundaries of what is now the parish of Seaford: four of them at least can be proved to have existed contemporaneously, namely, the parochial church of St. Leonard, the church of Sutton, the chapel of Chyngton, formerly dependent upon Michelham Priory, and the chapel attached to the Hospital of St. James. There may have been a fifth attached to some ancient guild within the town—the remains of which we probably see in the old crypt called the Folly, the site of the original town-hall of the Port. It may however be the remains of a hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, which is said to have existed in the town.

In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* of Edward III (1341) we have the following account of “Sefford.”

“This indenture witnesseth that an inquisition was taken at Lewes on the 18th day of March, in the 15th year of the reign of Edward, after the Conquest the Third of that name, before Henry Husee and his fellow surveyors and assessors of the ninths and fifteenths of sheaves, fleeces and lambs, in the county of Sussex. And it was declared by William Cowes, Adam Hebbe, John Tanner and Robert Goyer, parishioners of the Church of Sefford, jurors, who say upon their oath that the ninth of the sheaves of the parish aforesaid is worth this year forty shillings. Also they say that there are neither lambs nor fleeces in the parish. And they say that although the Church is taxed at seven marks they cannot answer to that taxation, because the vicar of the Church has the oblations, which are worth thirty-three shillings per annum. Also he hath the tithes of fishing-boats, worth 13*s.* 4*d.* Also he hath the tithes of calves and pigs worth 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Also the foresaid jurors say that there are certain merchants in the vill aforesaid who do not live by agriculture, whose fifteenths are worth four marks and no more, because the parish has been often and in many ways destroyed by the inroads of our enemies of France, and the men of the parish corporally wounded and slain. In testimony of which the seals of the aforesaid jurors are to these presents affixed.”

Seaford and Sutton are both *corpora* of Prebends in the Cathedral of Chichester, and Bargham (St. James's Hospital) gives a third stall there, the prebend having been endowed by Bishop Sherborne in the reign of King Henry VII. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII, the prebend of Sutton, held by Richard Parkhurst, clerk, is valued at £18, and that of Sefford, held, by John Bury, clerk, at the much less sum of 16*s.* 8*d.*

In the same valuation the benefice of Sutton cum Seford, then in the hands of Thomas Gerrard clerk, vicar of the same, is valued at £11. 14s. 11½*d.* in addition to several pensions to the bishop of Chichester, the prebendary of Sefford, and the archdeacon of Lewes.⁴¹

The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, who seems to have been held in great esteem among the portsmen of olden times, there having been other churches erected to his honour at Hastings, Winchelsea, and Hythe.

From a terrier in the hands of the Rev. incumbent, dated 19 Sept. 1635, it appears that the vicar held a house, a little barn, and a backside of land of half an acre—also a little piece of land, which was the church-yard of Sutton, containing by estimation three roods. Here it was formerly customary for a new vicar to “read himself in.”

In another terrier we find presented, “the glebe lands belonging to the chapel of the Hospital of St. James, being annexed to the prebend of Bargham, and granted to Mr. Elphick by the prebend under a certain rent.” The vicar, on payment of 16s. 8*d.* to the prebendary of Seaford, claims the great tithes of Seaford Down 36 acres, and Howard’s Marsh 22 acres.

The following is the substance of the “answers” at Bishop Bower’s visitation in 1724.⁴²

The church wants beautifying, and has some dangerous cracks and other defects in the outside walls; the bible imperfect, and the common-prayer-book bad; two pewter flaggons, one silver cup with a cover. . . . No poor box; one chest with two locks; five bells new cast; no chancel; no mansion house, nor any sort of building belonging to the vicarage. Seventy families; no papists; three presbyterians in the parish. One house and some land, valued at £5. per annum, given to the poor,—the donor and the date of the gift unknown. Divine service and sermon every Lord’s day; number of communicants twenty or thirty.⁴³

⁴¹ The living is a discharged vicarage in the presentation of the prebendaries of Seaford and Sutton, the former enjoying one turn and the latter two. The Earl of Chichester has the great tithes as lessee of the prebend of Sutton.

⁴² Copy preserved at the office of the Registrar at Lewes.

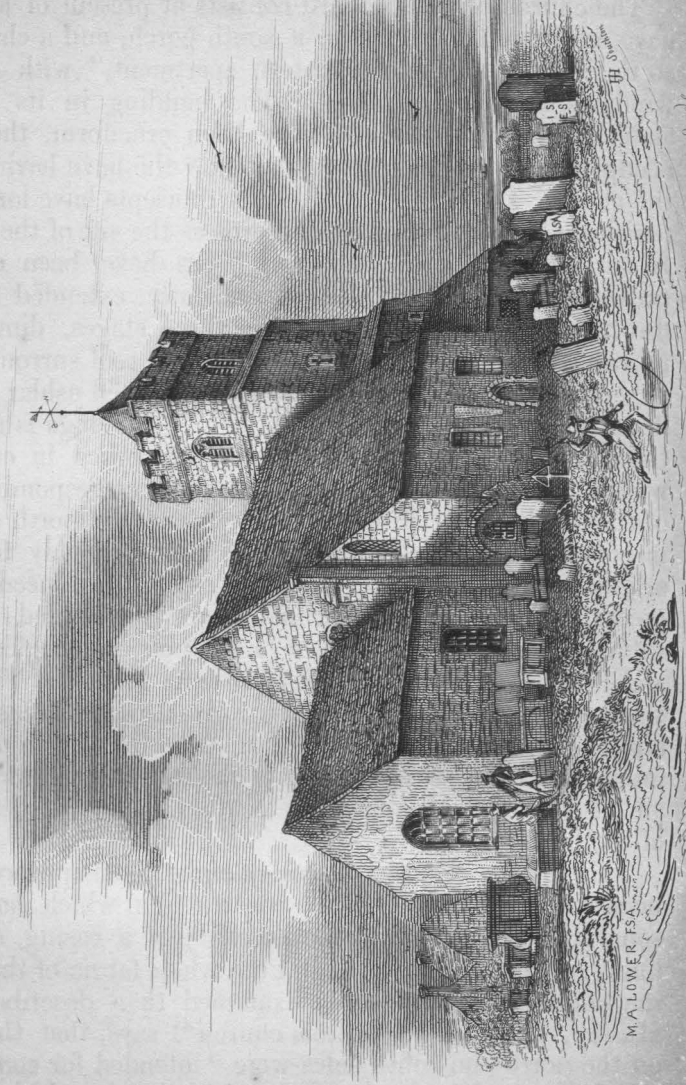
⁴³ About a century earlier (in the incumbency of Robert Hide who held the vicarage for a very long period) the number of communicants is stated to be “a bout foure or fyve score or there a bouts.”

The Church.

The church of St. Leonard consists at present of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, a south porch, and a chancel, if so the bald, ill-finished "eastern apartment," with its sash windows, may be designated. The building in its original state, however, appears to have been cruciform, the tower occupying the centre, and what is now the nave having been the choir. The true nave and both transepts have long since perished, and a public road now crosses the site of the former. In an adjoining garden human bones have been dug up, proving that the church-yard anciently extended in that direction. The tower is built in three stages, diminishing upwards, and is crowned with a pyramidal roof surrounded by an embattled parapet. The material is mixed ashlar and cut flint. On the north face of the middle stage is a "cross Calvary," surmounted with a scroll, all worked in cut flint, while a similar decoration appears on the corresponding face of the south side. In the rubble work on the north side, the masonry of two small Norman windows (probably from the original nave or one of the transepts) is introduced; while pieces of later styles are in many parts introduced as mere rubble—telling a sad tale of mutilation and neglect. The arches which opened into the transepts remain. They have small angle columns with early Norman capitals and plain abaci. The soffit is plain, but there is a roll moulding internally. The western door of the tower is pointed, being an insertion of the fifteenth century, after the destruction of the nave.

This tower (which has a peal of eight bells) appears to have been originally of very slight construction, which has led at some subsequent date to the necessity of a casing, or rather lining, of more solid work, and the whole fabric of this part of the building is more easily examined than described. Mr. Hussey, in his notes on this church⁴⁴ says, that the arches on the north and south sides were "intended for communication between the tower and the aisles," from which it would appear that the fact of the original arrangement of the building

⁴⁴ Churches of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, by the Rev. Arthur Hussey, M.A., p. 283.

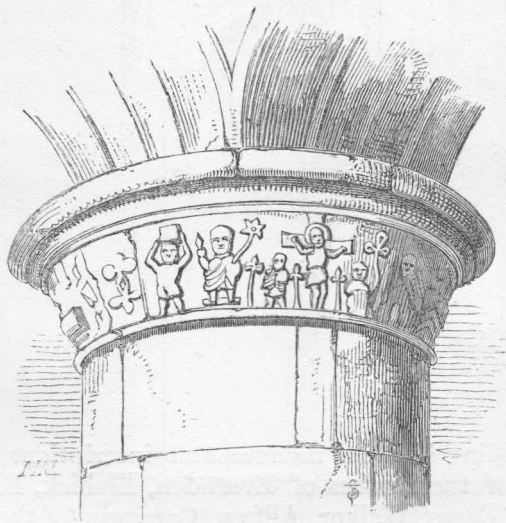


North-East prospect of y^e Church of St. Leonard of Seaford

having been cruciform had escaped his usually observant and discriminating eye.

The nave is separated from each of the aisles by two pointed arches with cylindrical columns, and Transition-Norman capitals. The arches have recessed mouldings of peculiar character, with a kind of rib of two square members under the soffit. Over the apex of each arch is a pointed clerestory window now useless, the aisles being brought under the span of the roof of the nave. The trusses which supported the aisle roofs are still remaining. A circular arch is to be seen in the external wall at the east end of the north aisle, and two late Norman buttresses still add strength to what was originally the east end of the church.

The capital of the central column of the south aisle, opposite the principal door, is sculptured with various figures. The north side has a representation of the Crucifixion; on the west is that of the baptism of Christ. The south side exhibits couchant lions and foliage, while the device on the east side being much defaced is unintelligible. The subjoined woodcut shows the character of these rude attempts at sculptural art.



Traces of the approach to the *rood-loft* are still visible.

The Church in its original state must have been among the best Norman buildings in the county.

There is no ancient monument, except a coffin slab, ornamented with a cross with botonné terminations, which is now built upright into the southern wall outside. The coffin to which it belonged is also introduced in a perpendicular position into the wall of the north aisle—a strange *memento mori* in the worst possible taste. It was found in the churchyard in 1778, and at that time contained sixteen human skulls.

Above the carved capital just described is the rude but spirited carving represented below. The design is clearly St. Michael and the Dragon. It was found many years ago in digging a grave in the churchyard, and fixed in its present position. For its better preservation it was of course whitewashed!



The building contains monumental inscriptions for various members of the families of Evernden, Elphick, Bill, Hurdis, Champion, Evans, Walker, Alfrey, Carnegie (of the Carnegies of Southesk, Bart.) &c. The church-yard has many altartombs for the old corporation families, including the names of Elphick, Harison, Chambers, Goldham, Washer, Palmer,

Gouldsmith, and Brooker, besides some for those of Allwork, Bean, Colwell, Fletcher, Goring, Haine, Hide, Lower, Shoo-smith, Simmons, Stevens, Stone, Swaine, Towner, Verrall, and Wood, while others commemorate unfortunate mariners shipwrecked in the neighbouring Bay.

The dimensions of the church are as follows:—

Length of nave (or original choir)	44 feet.	5 inches.
Breadth within the columns	23	„
Ditto of aisles	9	„ 3 „
Length of modern chancel	35	„
Breadth of ditto	22	„ 2 „

INCUMBENTS OF SUTTON CUM SEAFORD.

1535 Thomas Gerrard.	1707 Thos. Knight, A.M., <i>inst.</i>
1553 Sir Robert Hall.	1728 John Penfold, <i>inst.</i>
— Austen.	1734 Thos. Hurdis, D.D.
1575 Robert Hide for upwards of three score years. ⁴⁵	1779 Thos. Hurdis, A.M., <i>died.</i>
— Charles Hutchenson.	1786 Thos. Evans.
1638 Thos. Ballow M.A., <i>inst.</i> ⁴⁶	1816 William Henry Clark.
1664 John Saxby.	1817 Chas. Edw. Hutchinson.
1707 Charles Hallywell.	1824 James Carnegie, M.A. <i>inst.</i>

The parish register is entitled “A Register Booke in parchement for the Towne of Seaforde of all Christnings, marriages, and burials, that are founde to have bene synce the firste yeare of Her Ma^{ties.} moste gracious Reygne that nowe is” (1558). There is an hiatus from 1563 to 1566. In 1591 there is only one entry, but after that date the register appears to have been well kept. Under the year 1653 is the following entry. “Mem. 22 Sept. John Saxby clerk, minister of the town and port of Seaford, was chosen parish registrar by the consent of the parish, and sworn before the justices and jurates of the said town.”

“1621. Item, the xiiij daye of february was Hanco Plager and Jacobe Elberte, M^r. and marchante of a shippe of Hamborowe cast a waye at Seaford and were Buryed ther.”

“1631. Item, George Cooke of Alfriston diinge soddaynly wth sande fallinge from the clyffe upon him was buryed at Seaford the xxxth day of Julye.”

Ancient Crypt. In the garden of a house in Church Street, the property of William Allfrey Esq. stands a building known

⁴⁵ See Terrier of 1635.

⁴⁶ Soon after this, mention is made of

“Mr. Terry our minister”—whether vicar or curate does not appear.

as "The Folly," beneath which is an apartment with a vaulted roof, which, as we have intimated, may have been connected with the Hospital of St. Leonard. This crypt is 27 feet 3 inches long, 13 feet 4 inches wide, and 11 feet 4 inches high. The vaulting ribs are simple, and the bosses of Early-English character. The arrangement will be best understood by the aid of the wood engraving. There were two approaches to this subterraneous apartment: one by a pointed arch and a flight of steps at the west end of the north side; and another at the east end and near the north-east angle of the building, now closed, but which anciently communicated with a flight of eight steps. These are still entire, and terminate at a doorway opening into the crypt at the middle of the eastern wall. At the foot of the steps in the masonry of the wall is a large locker with pointed head 2 feet 10 inches high, and 2 feet 1 inch broad; the hinges remain, as well as bolt-holes for a triple lock. Above the stairs is a blocked headway.

Although this relic of pre-Reformation times has always been known and made use of as a depository for wine, lumber, &c. I believe that for the first time I have the pleasure of calling attention to its archæological and architectural interest.



According to tradition, the courthouse or town-hall of

Seaford formerly stood over this ancient crypt. The date of the present town-hall is unknown.

Hospital of St. James. Of this building, which stood in a field to the N. E. of the church, adjacent to the parish of Blatchington, no remains exist. Of the foundation and history of the establishment little is known. It must have been dissolved prior to the time of Henry VII, when Bishop Sherborne made it a prebend in Chichester Cathedral. In the ecclesiastical valuation of Henry VIII its revenue is stated at 33*s.* 4*d.* per annum. In the town records the Spital Lands are several times referred to.

In a MS. rental of lands appointed for the jointure of Mary, countess of Pembroke,⁴⁷ now in my possession, among the lands so appropriated, is "the Scyte of the Hospitall of St. James besyde Seaforde," which with its appurtenant lands and tythes is valued at six pounds. The date of this document is 157-.⁴⁸

From an old terrier of subsequent date, the glebe lands of the chapel of the Hospital of St. James annexed to the prebend of Bargham appear to have been leased to Mr. Elphick. The site now belongs to T. W. Chambers, Esq., as lessee of the prebend of Bargham.

SUTTON. Sutton was anciently, as we have seen, a separate parish. The church, which stood near the mansion, has long been destroyed, though its foundations are clearly traceable in the now desecrated church-yard. The manor of Sandore-Sutton belonged in the time of King John to William de Abrincis or Avrenches. Being one of the rebellious Barons, he became a prisoner in the Castle of Rochester, whence he was conveyed to Corfe Castle, co. Dorset. In order to raise a sufficient sum for his ransom, he sold Sutton to the Abbot and convent of Robertsbridge. Previously to the deed of transfer, this personage, and his mother Cicely, wrote a letter to William, earl of Warenne, William, earl of Albini, and Gilbert de

⁴⁷ This was the celebrated countess immortalized in the epitaph by Ben Jonson—"Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,"—to whom Sir Philip Sydney dedicated his philosophical romance, *The Arcadia*.

⁴⁸ "The bailif, jurats, and commonalty of Seaford hold of this manor, lands called St. Leonard's Hospital (late in Simon Marden's occupation) at £0. 3*s.* 4*d.* per

an. This Hospital had 4 acres in Jevington." *Rowes MS.* "Mem. I find in an old rental of Thos. L^d Sandes of his manor of Jevington, dated 16 June, 38 Hen. 8, that there are 4 acres of land in Jevington, holden of that manor in free socage by y^e yearly rent of 1*d.* belonging to the Hospital of Seaford." *Ibid.*, p. 160. Quoted in Burr. MSS. Add. MS. 5682, fo. 334^b.

Aquila, requesting them to allow their names to stand as witnesses to the document. This ancient letter, to which were affixed the seals of the petitioners, came into the hands of Sir Henry Ellis, who has printed it in his "Letters of Eminent Literary Men," Camden Soc. 1843.

The Nonæ Return for *Sutton juxta Sefford*, 1341, is as follows:—

"An inquisition was taken before Henry Husec and his fellow assessors and venditors of the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs in the county of Sussex, at Lewes, on Wednesday next after the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, in the fifteenth year of Edward, the Third of that name since the Conquest, concerning the value of the church of Sutton near Seaford, which extends with its vicarage to fifty marks, upon the oaths of John de Sutton, Nicholas de Sutton, William Taillour, Thomas Cartere, and Henry Maheu, parishioners of the said church; who say, upon their oath, that the ninth part of the sheaves, with a certain portion belonging to the prior of Wilmington in the said parish, which is taxed at thirteen shillings and four pence, is worth, this year, nineteen pounds, twelve shillings, and three-pence halfpenny; the ninth part of fleeces fourteen shillings and sixpence halfpenny; and the ninth part of lambs eleven shillings and two pence. The total is twenty pounds, eighteen shillings. Out of which from the monastic revenues in the said parish, that is to say, from the prior of Muchelham (Michelham) one hundred and two shillings and sixpence; also from the abbot of Robertsbridge, one hundred and fourteen shillings and sixpence. The sum of twenty pounds, eighteen shillings, ought to be raised from the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs with the monastic revenues aforesaid in the said parish this year. And they say that the taxation of the said church cannot be reached this year, because that in the said parish there lie four score and nineteen acres of land fallow and uncultivated, by reason of the poverty of the tenants, which were accustomed to be worth four pounds, nineteen shillings per annum. And they say, that the rents of the said parish on account of the severity of the winter, and the dryness of the summer, for the most part amounted to nothing. And they say that the vicar of the said church hath eleven acres of land worth eleven shillings a year. Also he hath the hay which is worth five shillings a year. Also he hath the oblations, with flax, and hemp, and other small tithes, which amount to six pounds per annum. The total is ten marks, two shillings and eightpence. Also they say that there are not in the said parish any cardinal benefices, nor merchants who live otherwise than by their lands and labours. In testimony of which we have to this indenture affixed our seals. Dated at Lewes the day and year abovesaid."

At the Dissolution, Sutton was held of the Abbey of Robertsbridge, for a term of years by John Seman, at the rent of £13. 6s. 8d., besides twenty-seven quarters of wheat valued in ordinary years at £9. 6s. 8d., and twelve quarters of malt usually appreciated at 48s.

In the countess of Pembroke's rental above referred to, Sandore-Sutton is mentioned as having been held by Richarde, Hughe, and Thomas Elphege, or Elphick. The site and lands of the manor are particularized, and they together with the site of St. James's Hospital, yielded a rent of £20, with 24 quarters of wheat, and 20 quarters of malt, part of which was to be delivered either at Robertsbridge or Peshurst, if the owner of the manor so required it. The lessees were further bound to pay annually 20*s.* issuing out of the Hospital lands to the dean of Chichester, five pounds to the heirs of Sir Richard Sackville, knight, and all other rent charges.

Sutton House was the residence of the Elphick family early in the seventeenth century. They were connected by marriage with the Thomases of West Dean, and their heiress married Captain Thomas Harison, in whose descendants the estate is now vested, Major W. T. Harison being the present owner.

Another manor in Sutton, formerly belonging to the family of Chowne, is now the property of Mr. William Kenward. It seems to be identical with the ancient manor of Sutton Peverell which, with East Blatchington, belonged to the great Norman family of that name. Reginald Lord de la Warr died seized of it in 1451.⁴⁹

CHYNGTON, otherwise *Chinting*. The district bearing this name forms the eastern portion of the parish, and is bounded on the east by the river Cuckmere. It consists of 1026 acres, and belongs wholly to the Earl of Chichester. In Norman times this estate pertained to the powerful family of De Aquila, one of whom, Gilbert, the third of that name, early in the reign of Henry III, gave the manor to the priory of Michelham which he had then recently founded.⁵⁰ Its

⁴⁹ Topographical Miscell. I may here remark that the four manors which formerly existed in Seaford—viz. Seaford, Sutton-Sandore, Sutton Peverell, and Chinting, seem to have become extinct—no courts being now held for them. Lord Chichester and Major Harison, indeed, exercise manorial rights on the sea-shore of their respective manors, while the Corporation have quasi-manorial claims on the seaboard of the western parts of the parish. The ancient custom of Borough English, by which houses and lands (which are here all *Freehold*) descend

to the youngest son, prevails in this parish.

⁵⁰ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. VI, p. 133. Temp. Edw. II. The king confirmed to the abbot and convent of Grestein a certain inn (*herbergagium*) at *Saford* of the donation of Richerinus de Aquila, free of all services.—Dudg. Mon. 26 Edw. I. Daniel, Pincerna Regis, had £7 rents in Villa de *Seeford* which were Gilbert de Aquila's.—Testa de Nevill, p. 83. The same, or another of his name, had 100*s.* in *Saford* which were Guarine de Clapham's. Escheta.

fertile grounds were a great acquisition to the canons of that establishment, and "Chintinges" became a *grange*, to which (as was usual in possessions remote from a monastery) a small chapel for the use of the husbandmen to whom it was intrusted was attached. During some alterations made in the house a few years since, several windows, seemingly of Early English date, and other architectural features were discovered.

It would appear however that these lands did not all belong to Michelham priory, since the pleas of the Crown (7 Edw I) show that Thomas Therel held a certain Serjeanty in Chinting of finding a serving man (*quendam servientem*) as often as it should happen that the king should go with his army into Wales or into any part of England, at his own proper charges for the space of forty days.⁵¹

On the donation of "Chintinges" to Michelham, De Aquila exempted the canons "from shires and hundreds, and from sheriff's aids" in respect of it.⁵² When therefore, some centuries later, Chyngton was united with the *town* of Seaford it received few immunities which it had not previously enjoyed.⁵³ Although this division of the parish at present contains only the old manorial farm-house and two or three dependent cottages, it must have been more important at the time when, with its neighbour manor of Sutton, it was so united. The local influence of the De Aquilas is distinctly hinted at in the device of an *eagle* (their badge) upon the Seaford borough seal, which evidently belongs to the 13th century. The legend is :

✠ SIGILLVM BVRGENSIVM DE SAFFORDIA,

while the counter-seal, which is of much later date, exhibits a three-masted vessel (allusive to Cinque-Port privileges);

⁵¹ Blount's *Ancient Tenures*, edit. 1679, p. 83, where it is added that Thomas de Peverel held lands in Blachinton (Blatchington) by the same service.

⁵² *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. V, p. 133.

⁵³ From the Hundred Rolls of 1275

it would appear that the Prior of Michelham had withdrawn the 25 tenants of his Manor of Chyntnge from their customary suit and service to the Hundred of Flexborough; and it was further complained that the prior had the assize of bread and beer within the said manor.—*Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. VI, p. 142.

and the inscription—intended to read continuously with the other—is :

WITH SVTTONII ET CHYNGTON.⁵⁴

A spot upon Chyngton farm in the neighbourhood of Poyning's Town, mentioned on a previous page, bears the name of Chyngton Castle.⁵⁵ Accordingly to tradition a castle formerly stood here, but there is no documentary evidence of such a fact. More to the southward is a singular indent in the Downs terminating in Hope-Gap, which communicates with the beach. This valley is crossed in many places by a kind of terraced bank chiefly composed of flints, as if for the better defence of the pass; but history and tradition are alike silent as to the time and purpose of their construction.

I must not close my account of Sutton and Chyngton without mentioning that there is, at the verge of the lofty cliff, at the point where the two estates meet, a place known by the mysterious and fairy-like appellation of Puck-Church Parlour. A "gap" or hollow descent to the sea, similar to Hope Gap, formerly existed here, but the inroads of the sea have now rendered the cliff inaccessible from below. A little to the westward of the remains of the gap there is a rough and narrow pathway from the top of the cliff, leading downwards a distance (measured perpendicularly) of about ten yards in front of the precipice, to three platforms, each a few feet square, to which the above romantic designation is attached. At what period the King of the Fairies built his church or occupied his parlour, it would be vain to conjecture, but the place is evidently connected with some ancient local superstition. At present, human feet rarely venture to tread the perilous approach to these romantic ledges, the fee simple of which is enjoyed by a pair or two of old foxes, which find here a most secure retreat from dog and hunter, and are

⁵⁴ See a description of this seal in *Sussex Arch Collections*, vol. I, pages 19, 20. It remains of course in the custody of the bailiff, as does also a smaller seal pertaining to his office, which likewise contains a representation of an eagle, with the legend, *Sigillum ballivi de Seaforde*.

⁵⁵ Horsfield, Dr. Mantell, and other

writers have confounded the earthwork called Chinting Castle with the lines of entrenchment called the Roman Camp, referred to at the beginning of these pages. They are however more than half a mile apart, and the latter is upon the Sutton estate, overlooking the ancient harbour of the Ouse.

occasionally visited in their elevated abode by the chough, the raven, the sea-gull, and the peregrine falcon.

MILLBURGH. The seat of John Fitzgerald, Esq. occupies an eminence eastward of the town, called Millburgh, or as written temp. Jas. I, *Millberge*. It is generally called "the Lodge;" but among the older inhabitants of the parish it is known as "Corsica Hall." A mill formerly stood here, whence the name; and some pieces of cannon were also placed on this commanding height.

The house was originally built at Wellingham in the parish of Ringmer, by a person of the name of Whitfield, who was largely connected with the contraband trade, and an importer of Corsican wine. Having been outlawed for the offence, he is said to have got his outlawry reversed by the simple but somewhat impudent expedient of presenting the king (George II) with some of his choicest samples of the prohibited wine! On this account the mansion acquired the sobriquet of Corsica Hall. After Mr. Whitfield's decease it was occupied by Francis, 5th Lord Napier, and during his tenancy became the scene of a painful domestic tragedy.

In the month of May 1772, one of his Lordship's sons, a little boy, in a frolicsome humour took up a loaded pistol that had been inadvertently left upon the table at which the Rev. Mr. Lowden (or Loudon), his Lordship's domestic chaplain and private tutor, was sitting, and aiming it at him, said, "Shall I shoot you?" to which the reverend gentleman laughingly replied, "Shoot on!" The child immediately pulled the trigger, the discharge took place, and Mr. Loudon fell dead upon the floor.⁵⁶ Lord Napier died in the April of the following year, but whether his decease was hastened by this lamentable accident I am unable to ascertain. His Lordship, who was a Presbyterian in sentiment, attended divine service at the old meeting-house in the Westgate at Lewes (now the Unitarian chapel), and after his death his funeral hatchment was suspended in that building, where it still remains.

From the period of this tragical event, Corsica Hall was invested by the ignorant and superstitious with an evil and unlucky character, and after the death of Lord Napier no

⁵⁶ See *Sussex Advertiser*, June 1, 1772.

tenant could be found for it. It was therefore advertised for sale, and the materials were purchased by a clock and watch maker of Lewes named Harben, who, according to popular rumour, had become suddenly rich in consequence of his having purchased, as base metal, some of the golden spoils of the celebrated wreck of the *Nympha Americana*, which took place near Beachy Head in the year 1747. Whatever credit may be attached to this story, Mr. Harben removed Corsica Hall to its present site, resided in it in good style, and became a person of leading influence in the political affairs of the town.

There are several houses within the town containing vestiges of antiquity, and the arrangement of the streets, &c., conveys an impression of former importance rather out of proportion with the existing state of the place. The following enumeration of "capital messuages" and old family residences in Seaford, without occupying much space, will add greatly to the completeness of our topographical sketch. I give the names of them as used traditionally by aged inhabitants.

HURDIS HOUSE, or the *Great House*.—This large mansion, which stood in Broad Street and overlooked the town and bay, was destroyed about thirty years since. To whom it originally belonged is unknown, but it was greatly altered or rebuilt, with a cupola and open gallery, by James Hurdis, Esq. in the last century. In later times it was sold by Robert Atkinson, Esq. to Colonel Spicer, from whom it passed to Mr. Pindar, and from him to the late John Fitzgerald, Esq. M.P.

GOULDSMITH'S HOUSE, opposite the site of the foregoing, was the residence of Joseph Gouldsmith, Esq., many times bailiff in the latter half of the last century. From the Gouldsmiths it descended to the family of Chambers with whom they were connected by marriage.

WASHER'S HOUSE received its name from an influential jurat named Washer, from whom it passed successively to Capt. Sermon, Mr. Shoosmith, and John Fitzgerald, Esq. It stands in High Street.

SWAINE'S HOUSE (High Street). The Swaines were a very ancient corporation family as appears from the earliest records. From them the house descended to the Chambers family.

STONE'S HOUSE, near the Crouch, (now called Victoria

Villa, and occupied by the Hon. Miss Smith) was the residence of the Stones, who had much local interest here. Robert Stone, Esq. served as bailiff many times in and after 1762. His family were a branch of the Stones of Stone Bridge in Framfield. *Arms*: Sable, a chevron engrailed between three cinquefoils argent. *Pedigree*, see Berry's Genealogies, Sussex, p. 78.

SEAFORD HOUSE. This mansion belonged to Sir John Leach, M.P. for Seaford, from whom it passed to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq., afterwards created Lord Seaford. It now belongs to Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford. It will interest every reader to know, that it was in this house that the poet laureate (then its temporary tenant) wrote his Funeral Ode on the Duke of Wellington.

PLACE HOUSE, or Seaford Place (Broad Street), maintains its outward proportions as a fine old family house. On the eastern front is the date 1603 with the initials W. M. Of its earlier history I can obtain no particulars. It came into the family of Stone in the last century, and is now the property of Miss Stone. It was formerly used as an alms-house for the poor, and is now occupied as a national school.

"**FARM**"-HOUSE, in Broad Street near the foregoing, is so called from its having attached to it some valuable land named Pigeon-house Farm. It is probably of about the same date as Place House. It has long been the property of the Chambers family.

BEANE'S HOUSE was the family residence of the Beanes, whose names are of frequent occurrence for a long period in the town records. The late Harry Harison Esq. afterwards possessed it, and it now belongs to Capt. Hargood. The present occupier is the Rev. James Carnegie, vicar of Seaford.

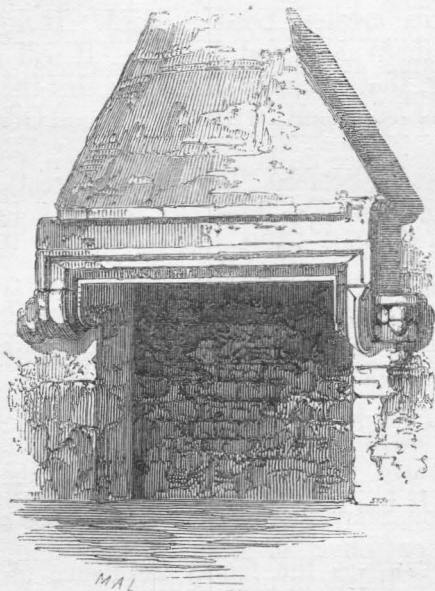
STANFORD'S HOUSE (near Church Street) was formerly the property and residence of another old corporation family of that name. Jno. Fitzgerald Esq. is the present owner.

WEST HOUSE. This house (together with some adjacent houses and cottages, called "Parliament Row" and the old Crypt) has long been the property of the Allfrey family, William Allfrey, Esq. being the present owner.

To these may be added the *Old Parsonage House*, and the *Old Workhouse*. The former has long disappeared. It stood

in what is called the "Glebe Garden," on the west side of the Church-yard, and the foundations are still visible there. The latter stands on part of the "Spital Field," to the west of "Chapel Field," (the site of the hospital of St. James) and is now styled "Cinque-Port Place."

In a building attached to the Plough Inn is a curious chimney-piece of ancient date, which is represented in the cut below.



The *Battery* was built about a century ago. At the *Old Fort*, at the cliff-end, which commanded the ancient outlet of the Ouse, a piece of ordnance was dug out some years since.

FAMILIES.

BILL. Henry Bill, Esq. grandson of the celebrated John Bill, king's printer, who died in 1630, settled at Seaford, and served the office of bailiff in 1680. His lady Letitia, dau. of Sir James Colbrond, Bart., died in 1676, and was buried in Seaford Church. *Arms* two battle-axes or bills saltirewise sable, handled proper; on a chief vert between two pelicans' heads erased argent, a pale or, charged with a rose gules. See Pedigree No. IV.

CHAMBERS. This very ancient Sussex family derive their descent from Sir Hugo de la Chambre of Chambers' Court in Laughton, who temp. Edw. II, settled upon his son, Gerard de la Chambre, lands in Clapham, Litlington, East Dean and Eastbourne.⁵⁸ In after times the principal seat of the family was Chambers' Court in Litlington. William Chamber of that place made his will 22 Sept. 1545, by which he bequeathed to the high altar there *xxd*, and ordered five masses to be said for his soul by the vicar of Lullyngton, Mr. Sprott, vicar of Alfriston, the vicar of Eastdean, and the parish priest. He gave his lands at Laughton to his uncle Richard. The latter had a son, John de la Chambre, who bought Hall Place in Rodmill in 1586. That estate eventually descended to his nephew Sir Lawrence de la Chambre, temp. Chas. I, whose descendants settled at Denton and ultimately at Seaford. From the year 1702 to the present time the office, of bailiff has been held at least fifty-five times by members of this family, the present representative of which is Thomas W. Chambers, Esq. now of Seaford. *Arms*: Argent, a chevron sable surmounted of another ermine between three chamber-pieces (cannons) of the second, firing proper. *Crest*: An ass's head, argent. *Pedigree*. See Berry's Sussex Genealogies, p. 17.

ELPHICK. This genuine old Sussex name appears to be identical with Alphegus, and with the *Ælfec*, who, before the time of the Domesday survey, held the manor of Newtimber. John Elfeck or Elfyk of Blatchington, and his brother, Bartholomew of Balsdean near Rottingdean, who were born in the early part of the sixteenth century, were the progenitors of two numerous branches who settled at Seaford, Alciston, and many other places in the locality. The Seaford Elphicks intermarried with the families of Newton of Southover, Gratwicke, Segar, Fermor, Gilbert of Battle, &c. The chief magistracy of the corporation was held at least thirty-five times by various persons of the name. Thomas Elphick, Esq. of Sutton, married Mary, daughter of William Thomas of West Dean, and aunt of Sir William Thomas, Bart., of Folkington. His eldest daughter and coheiress married Thomas Harison, Esq. in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Many

⁵⁷ Vide MS. Visitation of Sussex, penes M. Slye, Esq., of Hailsham. Also Duke's Memoir of Major-Gen. Worge.

descendants of junior male branches still exist in this part of East Sussex. *See Pedigree No. I.*

GORRING, formerly **GORRINGE**, but originally **GORING**.—The first entry of the name in the parish register is of the date of 1654, where it is spelt *Goreigne*.

GRATWICKE. A branch of this widely-diffused Sussex family settled here. Thomas Gratwyk of Sefforde made his will in 1558, bequeathing to Richard, his eldest son, the manor of Balsdean, together with “two hundreth wedders, a hundreth ewes, and a hundreth tegges, six oxen, two kine (cows) xx seames of whet, and xxx of barley;” and to his son William, his mill called Telscome, and his house and property at Lewes, with £20 in money. Some of his descendants were bailiffs of Seaford, and one of them, Sir William Gratwicke, received the honour of knighthood about the commencement of the 17th century.

In the summer of 1854 a massive gold ring, weighing nearly half an ounce, was found just beyond the western boundary of the parish. It bears the Gratwick armorials, and has doubtless belonged to a member of the family resident here. The workmanship is apparently of the seventeenth century.
Arms. Or, three hurts, each charged with a fret of the field.
Crest. An ostrich's head Or; in the beak a horse-shoe Argent.

HARISON. Thomas Harison, Esq. was bailiff in 1657, and that office has been held at least 48 times by members of the family. They have been resident at Sutton from the period of the marriage of Thomas Harison, Esq. (who died in 1685) with Anne, the eldest daughter and coheirress of Thos. Elphick, Esq., of that place, by Mary, daughter of William Thomas of Westdean, and aunt of Sir William Thomas of Folkington, Bart. *See Pedigree No. II.*

HURDIS. Two members of this family held the incumbency of Seaford in succession in the last century, and their descendants have since been intimately connected with this and the neighbouring parishes, especially with Bishopston, of which the Rev. James Hurdis, D.D., professor of poetry in the university of Oxford, and author of the “Village Curate” and many other poems, was vicar. A life of this excellent and amiable personage, the intimate friend and correspondent of Cowper, written by one of his sisters, is prefixed to the col-

lected edition of his Poems, printed in 3 vols. small 8vo, in 1808. See Pedigree No. III.

NEWINGTON. A branch of the ancient Kent and Sussex family of this name, having settled at Ripe and other places in this county, ultimately removed to Seaford, where some descendants in a humbler sphere of life still reside. Their *Arms* are : Azure, 6 eagles displayed 3, 2, and 1. *Crest.* On a chapeau Azure, turned up Ar., a demi-eagle, wings elevated, of the last.

OCKENDEN. John Ockenden was bailiff in 1541. His descendants matched with the old Sussex families of Challenor, Wood, &c. The family still exist here.

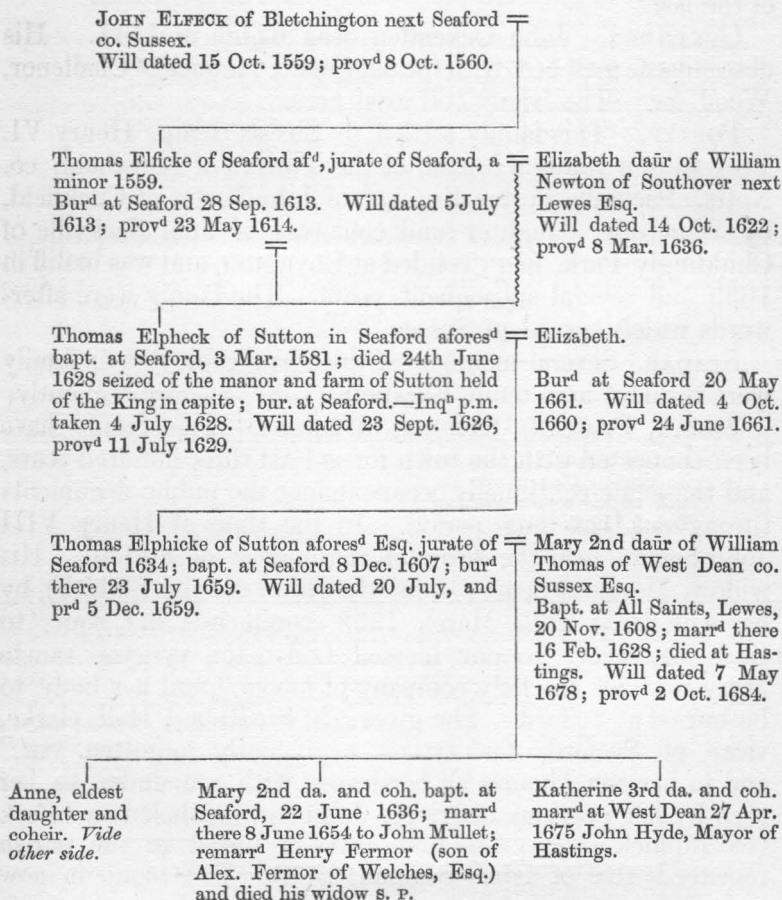
PORTER. This family settled in Sussex temp. Henry VI. They were a younger branch of the Porters of Markham, co. Notts. Sackville Porter, Esq. son of John Porter of Cuckfield, by Winefride, daughter and coheirress of Jno. Sackville of Chiddingly Park, Esq., resided at Chyngton, and was bailiff in 1635 and several subsequent years. The family were afterwards widely spread in Sussex.

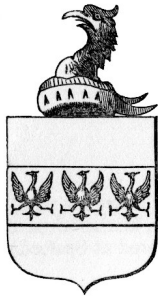
SEAGAR. Several members of this respectable Sussex family were resident here temp. Elizabeth (1587) and subsequently.

SEMAN, SEAMAN, SYMONS, SIMMONS.—This family have been connected with the town for at least three hundred years, and the name continually occurs among the public documents throughout that long period. In the time of Henry VIII John Seman held the farm of the manor of Sutton. His widow, Margaret Seman (formerly widow of John Elphick), by her will dated 29th March 1553, commends her soul “to God Almyghty, to our blessed Ladye the vyrgyne sancte Mary and all the holy company of hevyn,” and her body to be buried at Sefford. She gives “to Sir Robert Hall, clarke, vicar of Seaford, for tythes neglygently forgotten *xxd.*” and to her son Thomas all her leases, with remainder to her sons by her previous marriage, John and Bartholemew Elfeck (see Elphick *ante*). The first entry of burial in the parish register is that of Isbell Seaman, 1559. The name is now spelt Simmons.

The families of Evernden, Fletcher, Gard, Palmer, Hide, Goldham, and Brooker also claim a place in this enumeration of local families.

I.—Pedigree of Elphick of Sutton.

Information of W. Courthope Esq. Somerset Herald.



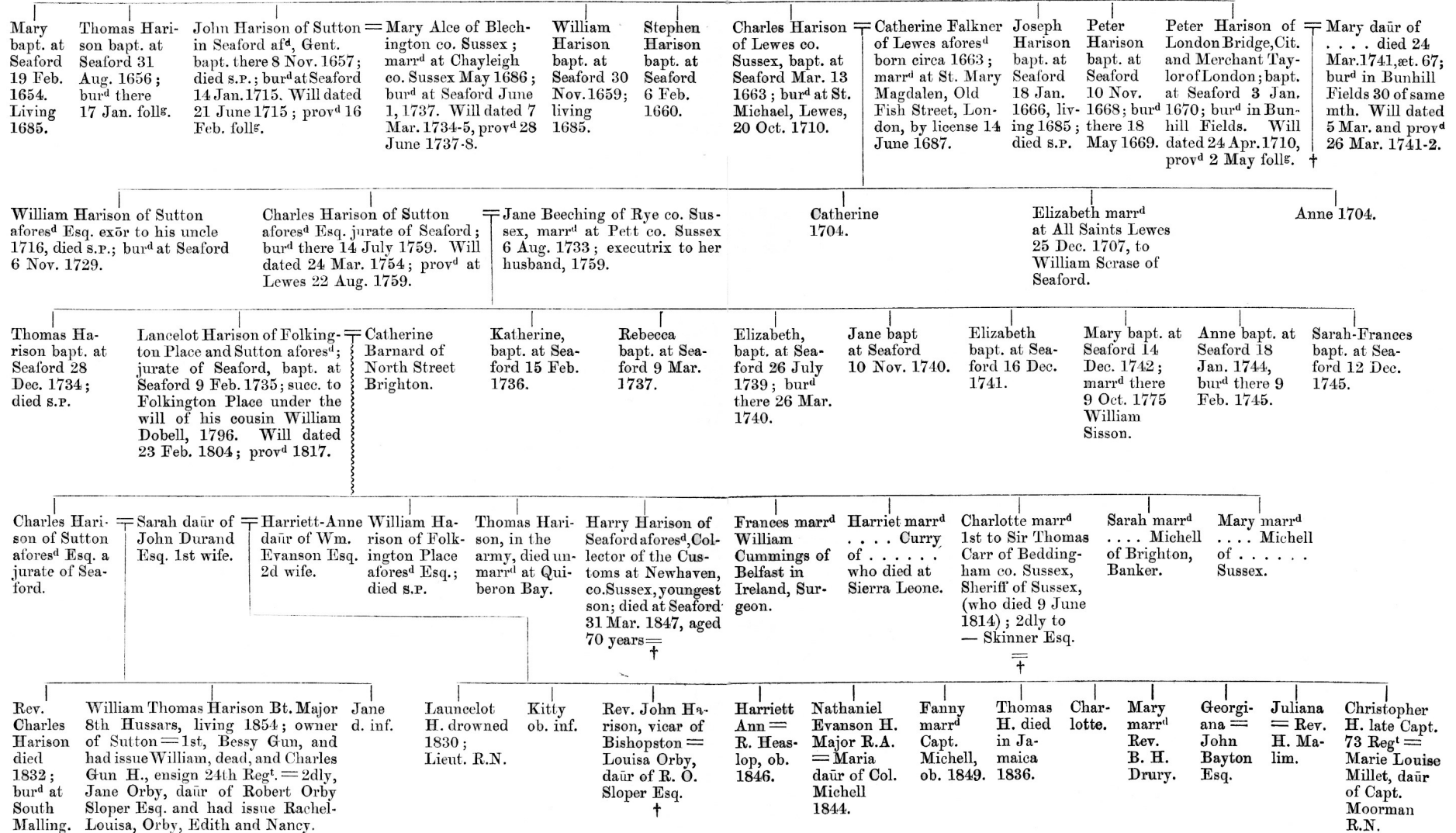
II.—Pedigree of Harrison or Harison of Sutton.

Drawn up by Wm. Courthope Esq. Somerset Herald, with additions from the information of the Family.

ARMS.—Or, on a Fesse Sable, three Eagles displayed of the Field. CREST.—On a chapeau a griffon's head Or.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HARISON of Sutton in Seaford co. Sussex (jure uxoris), bur^d at Seaford 20 Jan. 1685. Will dated 2 Jan. 1685; proved at Lewes 20 Mar. following.

== Anne, eldest daür and coh. of Thomas Elphick of Sutton in Seaford (by Mary his wife, 2nd daür of William Thomas of West Dean co. Sussex Esq. by Anne, daür of John Michelborne of the City of Chichester), bapt. at Seaford, 4 Oct. 1632; marr^d 2 Feb. 1653, registered at Seaford and West Dean; died 5, and bur^d at Seaford 9 Apr. 1678, æt. 46.



III.—Pedigree of the Family of Hurdis.

Visitation of London, 1687, continued to the year 1695, and entered in the College of Arms; the subsequent descents from documents in the possession of Capt. Hurdis R.N. and of James Henry Hurdis Esq., 1854.

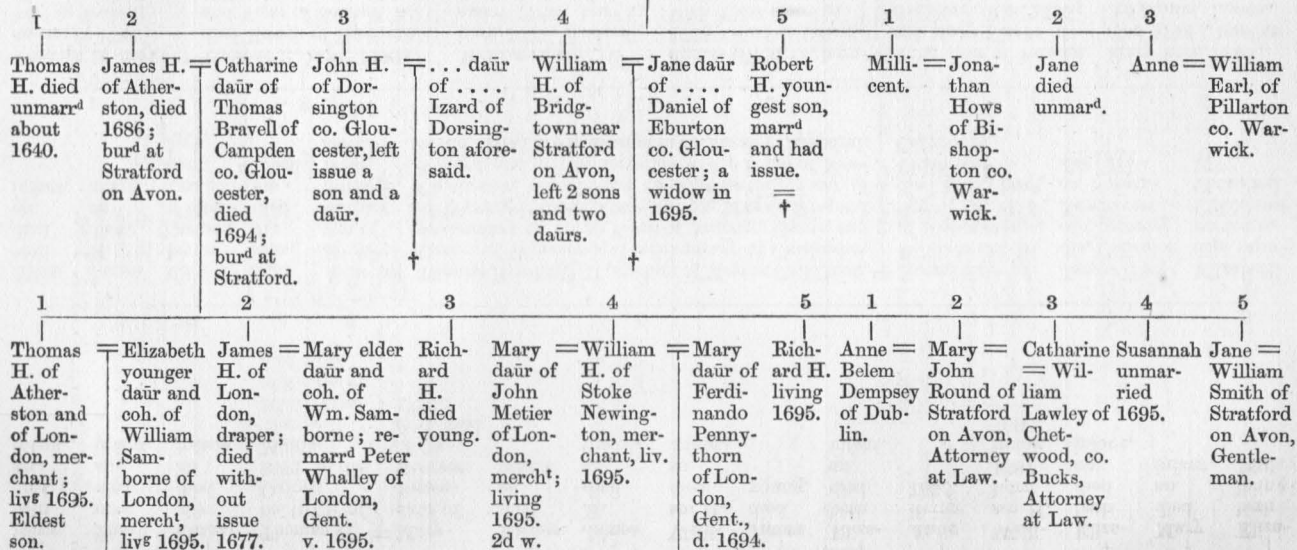
ARMS.—Azure, a ducal coronet, Or, between three ostriches' heads erased Argent.

CREST.—On a wreath Argent and Azure, a sea-horse Proper, gorged with a ducal coronet Or, reposing his dexter foot on an anchor Sable, the stock Gold. Granted by Thomas St. George, Garter, 1695. Quartering, Samborne.



THOMAS HURDIS of Atherston upon Stour co. Warwick, ob. 1639; bur^d in the Church of Atherston.

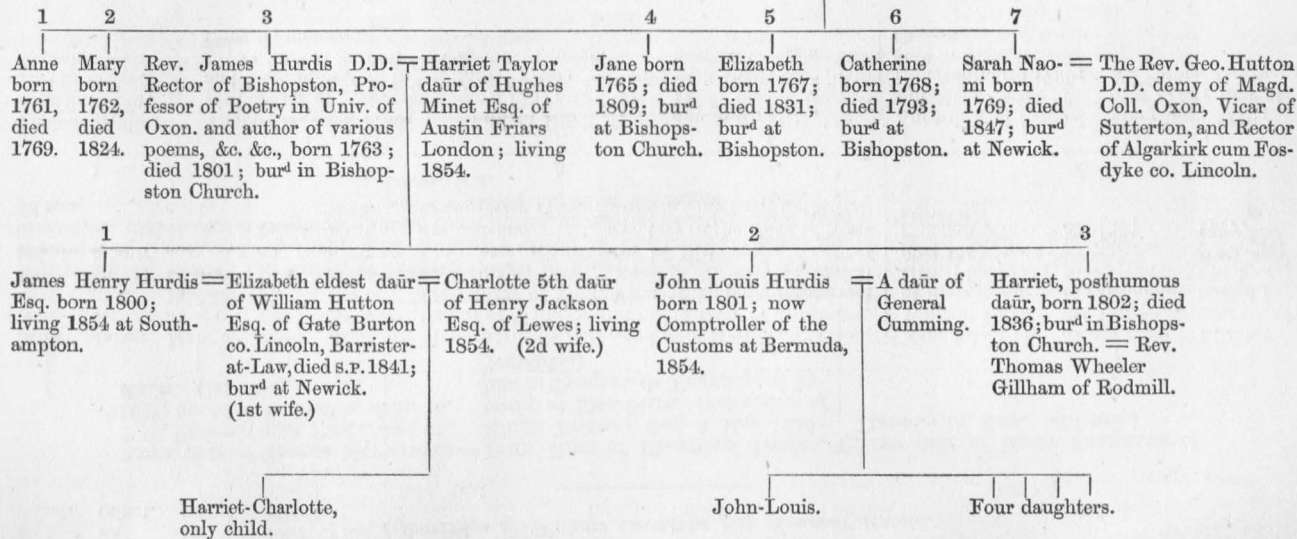
MARY daür of Robert Clarke of Ovencoat co. Warwick, bur^d in the Church of Atherston.



Eliza- beth died an infant.	Thoma- s died an infant.	Catha- rine died an infant.	Thomas H. bo. 1673; of Oxford 1692; of the Middle Temple 1695: Vicar of Ringmer; died 1733.	≡ Mary daur of James Bowyer of Ox- ford, died 1733.	Esther died an infant.	James H. died an infant.	Willi- am H. died an infant.	James died young.	Eliza- beth died an infant.	Anne living 1695.	Willi- am H. born 1687; living 1695.	Eliza- beth died an infant.	Mary died an infant.	Eliza- beth living 1695.
1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8				
Eliza- beth died an infant.	James H. died an infant.	Mary m ^d James Barham of Head- corn co. Kent, clerk.	Thoma- s H. died an infant.	Anne m ^d R ^d Mor- ton of Staple- hurst co. Kent, clerk.	Thomas Hurdis, D.D., student of Merton Coll. Oxon, Canon of Windsor and residentiary of Chichester, prebendary of York, Vicar of Ampport, Hants, and of Wantage, Berks, Custos of St. Mary's Hospital Chichester, sequestrator of Bishopston, Vicar of Seaford, and private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle. Died 1784. Buried in Chichester Cathedral.				≡ Naomi daur of William Ditch of Bishopston, Gent.; bo. 1715; died 1781; bur ^d Chichester Cathedral.	James Hur- dis, Collector of Customs, Newhaven co. Sussex. <i>See</i> [B]	Elizabeth died un ^m ^d ; buried in Chichester Cathedral 1777.			
1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8				
Thomas H. died an infant 1734; bur ^d in Seaford Church.	Thomas H. bapt. 1736; died Rector of Barcomb and Vicar of Seaford in 1779; bur ^d in Seaford Church; un ^{marr} ^d .		William Ditch H. born 1737; died un- marr ^d 1785; bur ^d in Seaford Church.	James H., M.D., born 1738; died at Green- wich 1816; bur ^d in Seaford Church.	≡ Anne daur of Samuel and Mary Clarke of Hailsham; died 1795; bur ^d in Seaford Church.				Mary born 1740; died 1748; bur ^d at All Saints, Lewes.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
Thomas = Bowyer H., bo. at Hail- sham 1769.	= Catherine d ^r of . . . Thoma- s, Sheriff of Midx. and Ald ⁿ of Lon- don; lost at sea while re- turning from Madras, 1809.		Anne Bal- combe, bo. 1771; marr ^d 1799 to Jas. West, who died 1821. ≡ Colonel West.	Mary Eliza- beth, born 1772.	Naomi Doro- thea, born 1774; marr ^d 1821 to John Stow.	Henry Samborne H. born 1776; a midshipman of H.M.S. <i>Monarch</i> ; died of his wounds at the taking of the C. of Good Hope 1795. Monu- ment there.	George = Clarke of Harry Hurdis Capt. Esq. of R.N. of Uckfield; born in 1778; living 1854.	≡ Sarah daur of Harry Chaubers Esq. of Kingston Uckfield; born 1778; died 1851; bur ^d in Sea- ford Church.	≡ Anne daur of Fuller Esq., of Uck- field. 2d wife.	James Cour- tail H. born 1780; died at Madras. = Caroline Jeffreys. Caroline. Anne Naomi.	Harriot Thomas bo. 1782; died in India.	Sophia Kif- fiana Juli- ana, marr ^d 1818 John Reddie Black. Lieut. R.N. of Dy- sart, Fife. ≡ †		

[B]

Anne, daür of Cornelius Humphrey Esq. Barrister-at-Law, marr^d 1746. s.p. = James Hurdis of Newhaven Gentleman, born 1710; died 1769, bur^d in the nave of Bishopston Church. = Jane daür of . . . Artlett of Tarring, born 1730; died 1815; bur^d in Bishopston Church.



IV.—Pedigree of Bill of Seaford, &c.

Information of William Courthope Esq. Somerset Herald.

ANNE daür of Thomas MOUNTFORD = JOHN BILL of Blackfriars London, = JANE daür of Henry FRANKLYN of
 D.D., Prebendy of St. Paul's, died s.p. King's Printer; died 3 May 1630; Throwley co. Kent. (2d wife.)
 1621, buried at St. Faith's, under St. buried at Blackfriars. (See notices of
 Paul's. (1st wife.) him in Tymperley's Encyclop. of Ty-
 pography.)

Henry Bill of Reigate co. Surrey, = Jane eldest daür of Henry Courthope John Bill, Charles Bill, Anne aged Mary aged
 afterwards of Lewes, aged 4 in 1630; of Goddard's Green in Cranbrook; eldest son, 2d son, aged 9 in 1630. 3 in 1630.
 died 20 Jan. 1685; buried at Laughton. bapt. there 1630; married at Hurst- aged 11 in 6 in 1630.
 3d son. perpoint 1656; buried at All Saints' 1630.

Henry Bill of Sea- = Letitia daür of Sir Anthony Nizell Anne, Jane married 1st
 ford, Esq., Bailiff Jas. Colbrond Bill, Bill, 1678. . . . Westbourne,
 in 1680. Bart., died 23 Aug. living 1678. who died before
 1676. 1678. 2dly Thomas
 Willard of East-
 bourne, Gentleman.

A still-born
 child.

A quo WILLARD of Eastbourne, &c.

A D D E N D A.

I.—CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Ex orig. penes Balliv. de Seaford.

HENRICUS OCTAVUS DEI GRATIA ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBNIE Rex Fidei Defensor et in t̄ra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernie Supremū Caput Omnibz ad quos presentes l̄re pervenerint saltm SCIATIS qd cum dicei nobis barones probi hōies et subditi n̄ri Quinque Portuū n̄roꝝ pro nonnullis libertatibz quietantijs et ffranchesijs sibi per Cartas inclitoꝝ progenitoꝝ n̄roꝝ quondam Regum Anglie concess' quinquagint' et septem naves nobis sumtibz et expensis suis proprijs quolibet anno per quindecim dies ad n̄rī vel heredum n̄roꝝ sumonicoem teneantur invenire Ac villa de Hastinge in com̄ n̄ro Sussex una et maxima de antiquissimis villis portuū n̄roꝝ predcōꝝ mariq' ubi ingressus inimicoꝝ et rebellū n̄roꝝ in regnū n̄rm Anglie eis citius poterit appare vicina taliter per fluxus et refluxus maris, ac per combustiones ibidem per hujusmodi inimicos n̄ros sepefact' nedum de terris et tenementis sed etiam de inhabitant' ibidem in devastacōem destruccōem exiliū devenerit et pauperacōem qd villa illa nec barones et probi homines ejusdem ad partem huñoi navigij villam illam contingē nobis et heredibz n̄ris ut deberent de facultatibz suis absq' eoꝝ expens' importabilibus invenire non sufficiunt Nos navigiū predict' in Quinque Portibz predict' bene custodiri et observari volentes et ut barones n̄ri et probi homines ville predict' naves facere et nobis cum hujusmodi navigio fideliter servire fortius obligentur De Grā n̄ra sp̄iali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu n̄ris volum' et concedim' pro nobis et hered' n̄ris quantum in nobis est Diceis nobis Ballivis et Baroñ predce Ville de Hastings eoꝝq' hered' et successoribz ac inhabitant' et tenent' resideñ et non resideñ ac alijs resideñ in villa parochia et Burgo de Sefforde in com̄ n̄ro Sussex predict' qd a festo ſci Joñis Bapte nunc ultimo preterito predict' villa parochia et Burgo' sint de uno ballivo et cōitate eoꝝdem ville parochie Burgi de Sefforde perpetua et corporata imp̄m Et qd predcī Ballivus et cōitas sint in se unū corpus incorporatum hēantq' successionem p̄petuam incorporatam ipiq' sic corporati ac hered' et successores sui Ballivus et cōitas de villa parochia et Burgo de Sefforde imp̄m nuncupentur et noientur Et qd ipi habiles et capaces sint in re et nōie et in lege ad perquirend' t̄ras et tenementa et alias possessiones quascunq' tam de nobis hered' vel succ' n̄ris in capite q̄m de quibuscunq' alijs seu quotunq' alio ten̄tas seu tenend' Hēantq' sigillum suū cōmune pro rebus et negotijs suis imposteꝝ tractand' et agend' Et qd ipi per nomen Ballivi et cōitatis de villa parochia et Burgo de Sefforde in quibuscunq' curijs n̄ris hered' & successoꝝ n̄roꝝ ac alijs curijs et

placeis quibuscunq' implitare et implitari ac respondere et responderi ad eoz libitum possint imppm̄ Et qđ predci inhabitant' & tenent' resideñ ac heredes et successores sui in eisdem villa parochia et Burgo de Sefforde comorant' in festo sc̄i Michis Archi tunc px' sequen' et sic de anno in annum in festo sc̄i Michis Archi de seipis quandam idoneam personam in Ballivū eozdem ville parochie et Burgi de Sefforde pro bona et salubri gubernacōe eozdem ville parochie et Burgi eligere possint imppm̄ Et hujusmodi psonam sic electam in Balliū dcoz ville parochie et Burgi de Sefforde annuatim perficere valeant Et qđ predcūs ballivus et successores sui ballivi predcoz ville parochie et Burgi de Sefforde qui pro tempore fuerit heant et teneant unam cur' tenend' coram se aut sufficienti deputato suo infra dict' villam parochiam et Burgum de Sefforde a predcō festo sc̄i Michis Archi px' futur' in quindecim dies et sic de quindecim dieb; in quindecim dies imppm̄ ad omnia et singula plita querelas de omnib; et singulis transgrēs convencoib; contractib; et alijs rebus et causis quibuscunq' infra villam parochiam et Burgum de Sefforde predcō fc̄is seu emergent' necnon de plito de vetito namio em̄gen' ac etiam de terris et tent' infra eandem villam parochi et Burgum de Sefforde predict' existeñ audiend' et determinand' scđm legem et consuetudinem Regni nri Anglie ac juxta libertates privilegia et consuetudines predcoz Quinque Portuū hēantq' cognicoēs eozdem plitoz in eadem curia et execucoēs inde facere juxta legem consuetudinem & libertat' predcās Et qđ ipi fines exit' amerciamenta et redempcoēs inde provenieñ et emergeñ ad usum et proficuū dcoz ballivoz cōitatis hered' et sucēssoz suoz hēant et per se et per servientes suos percipiant absq' aliquo nobis hered' aut successorib; nris inde reddend' imppm̄ Et qđ idem ballivus et successores sui ballivi pro tempore existeñ hēant potestatem et auctoritatem attachiand' per se et per servientes suos predcōs quascunq' personas in facultatib; suis minus sufficeñ per corpora sua in quibuscunq' plitis debiti compoti trangrēsionis detencōis capcōis et detencōis averioz et catalloz et alijs plitis quib;cunq' personal' infra villam parochiam et Burgum de Sefforde predict' que coram pefat' ballivo pro tempore existen' mota fuerint vel moveri contigerint in cur' predict' coram pefat' ballivo apud Sefforde predict' tenend' scđm legem et consuetudinem Regni nri Anglie ac juxta libertates privilegia et consuetudines predict' absq' occōne perturbaōe molestacōe impeticōe impedimento seu contradiccōe nri seu hered' nroz aut justiciarioz eschaetoz vicecomitum coronatoz ballivoz seu alioz officarioz vel ministroz nroz seu ipōz hered' nroz quozcunq' Et IN SUPER volum' et concedim' pro nobis heredib; et successorib; nris predcis pefat' ballivo et cōitati ac hered' et successorib; suis qđ ipsi quieti sint de omī theolonio et omī consuetudine videlt ab omī lastagio tollagio passagio rivagio appensagio et omī dorecto et de totā vendicōe acat' et recat' suo per totam t'ram et potestatem nram socca et sacco tholl et them et omnib; tallagijs et auxilijs

nobis et heredib; nris de corporibus propria; naviu sua; et ea; artillio prestand' Et qd' quieti sint exonerati imppm de shiris et hundredis et omib; alijs sectis et rebus suis nobis et heredib; nris facend' et eciam de omib; sumonizationib; coram justic' nris et hered' nrõ; ad quecunq' phta itinerantib; in quibuscunq' com̄ terris sue fuerint Et qd' predci ballivus et cõitas eo; heredes et successores extra villam parochiam et burgum predict' coram nobis vel heredib; nris justiciarijs nris et hered' nrõ; ad assizas capiend' et ad goalas deliberand' assign' custodib; pacis et justiciarijs nris et hered' nrõ; ad diversas felonias transgressiones et malefca audiend' et terminand' assignatis aut justic' nris et hered' nrõ; de Nisi Prius vel justiciarijs nris et heredum nrõ; ad wallias ffoſsat' guttura seweras portas calceta gurgites supervidend' assign' sive alijs comissionarijs nris vel hered' nrõ; vicecomitib; eschaetorib; coronatorib; nris et heredum nrõ; ac alijs officarijs et ministris nris et heredum nrõ; aut senescallo et marescallo sive clerico mercati hospiti; nri et heredum nrõ; venire non compellantur sive arctentur nec eo; aliquis compellatur sive arctetur quovis modo nec in aliquib; assisis juratis seu alijs inquisicõib; quib; cunq' ponantur sive impanelentur nec aliqua exit' seu amerciamenta ea occõne quovismodo nobis vel hered' nris foris facere nec eo; aliquis foris fac' sed inde quieti sint imppm et exonerati

ET ULTERIUS ex motu et scientia nris predcis de ampliori gra' nrã volum' et concedim' pro nobis et hered' nris quantum in nobis prefatis ballivo et baron' de Hastings predca ac hered' et successorib; suis ac predcis inhabitant' tenent' residen' et non residen' et alijs resideñ predc' ville parochie et Burgi de Sefforde ac hered' et successorib; suis qd' villa parochia et Burg de Sefforde predca et predci inhabitant' tenent' resident' et non resident' et alij resident' cum predcã villa parochia et Burg de Sefforde sic corporata ac omia tře tenementa et possessiones quecunq' infra villam parochiam et Burgum de Sefforde predict' quibuscunq' nõib; censeantur sint membrum predce Ville de Hastings unius Quinq' Portuũ predco; annex' unitum et conjunctum Ac predict' villam parochiam et Burgum de Sefford predcã eidem Ville de Hastyns per presentes annexim' unim' et jungim' ac in libertatem deo; Quinq' Portuũ et ut parcell' eo;dem a com̄ nostro Sussex separamus ita qd' p̄dca villa parochia et Burg' de Sefford predca sic annex' unita et conjuncta predce Ville de Hastings ut membrum Quinq' Portuũ predco; predce Ville de Hastyns annex' unitum conjunct' et pertinens reputetur nuncupetur et h̄atur Et qd' predci ballivus et cõitas ville parochie et Burgi de Sefford predict' hered' et successores sui contribuant cum predcis Baronib; de Hastyns videlt quil't eo; juxta facultates suas ad faciend' serviciũ nru et hered' nro; de navib; pro navigio nro et hered' nro; cum a nobis vel heredib; nris hoc huẽrint in mandat' prout barones predco; Quinq' Portuũ pre antea habuerunt Et qd' nullus dci membri de Sefford imposte; p̄itet aut implitetur coram nobis seu hered' nris justiciarijs nris seu heredum nrõ; de Banco

Thesaurar' et Baroñ de Sc̄cio n̄ro et heredum n̄roꝝ senescallo et marescallo hospitij n̄ri et hered' n̄roꝝ aut in aliquibꝫ alijs curijs n̄ris de recordo seu alibi de aliquibꝫ tansgressionibꝫ debitis convencõibꝫ detencõibꝫ aut alijs rebus causis sive materijs quibuscunq' infra dc̄m membrum fc̄is sive emergeñ qm in curia coram ballivo ejusdem membri de Sefford pro tempore existeñ ibidem tenend' juxta legem consuetudinem et libertatem pred̄cas aut in curia predict' Quinq' Portuū vocat' Shepe Waya prout baroñ Quinque Portuū plitar' et implitar' usi sunt Ac qd' omēs et singuli inhabitant' et tenent' resideñ et non resideñ et alij resideñ membri de Sefford predict' et eoꝝ hered' et successores per nomen ballivi et cõitat' ville parochie et Burgi de Sefford prout pred̄ci baroñ pred̄coꝝ Quinque Portuū in omibꝫ et singulis tractentur et habeãtur tractetur et habeatur omibꝫ et singulis libertatibus quietantijs et franchisesijs quibꝫ baroñ pred̄coꝝ Quinque Portuū ante hec tempora usi sunt et gavisī de cetero plenarie et integre gaudeant et utantur ita qd' hujusmodi voluntas et concessio n̄re sint eisdem ballivo et cõitai' hered' et successoribꝫ suis tantoꝝ et taliū valoris vigoris efficacie et virtutis quantoꝝ et qualiū essent eis si om̄ia et singula privilegia franchises et libertates et consuetudines pred̄cā sp̄ialit' et pticularit' de verbo in verbum in presentibꝫ fuissent recitata declarata seu sp̄ificata ET INSUPER de uberiori gr̄a n̄ra ac ex certa scientia et mero motu n̄ris perdonauimus remissimus et relaxauimus ac per presentes perdonamus remittimus et relaxamus pro nobis et heredibꝫ n̄ris pred̄cis ballivo et cõitati ville parochie et Burgi de Sefford predict' ac omibꝫ et singlis subditis n̄ris ac inhabitantibꝫ tenentibꝫ residentibꝫ et non residentibꝫ ac alijs resident' et personis quibꝫcunq' pred̄coꝝ ville parochie et Burgi de Sefford et eoꝝ cuit quibꝫcunq' nōibꝫ seu quocunq' noīe ip̄i censeantur seu eoꝝ aliquis censeatur aut quocunq' noīe predict' villa parochia et Burgum censeatur omēs et omimod' debita compota ac arreragia compotoꝝ ac denarioꝝ sumas quascunq' nobis roñe aut virtuti aliquaꝝ quintaꝝ decimaꝝ et decimaꝝ tallag' taxaꝝ subsidioꝝ aut impositioñ sive alicujus quinte decime et decime taxe tallagij subsidij aut impositioñs cujuscunq' nobis auctoritate aliquoꝝ parliamentoꝝ sive alicujus parliamenti ab anno regni n̄ri primo hucusq' tent' conceñs et nobis adhuc minime per ip̄os sive eoꝝ aliquem solut' et per ip̄os sive eoꝝ aliquem de personis suis aut de bonis et catallis t̄ris seu tenementis suis proprijs infra villam parochiam et burgum predict' sive extra in com̄ n̄ris Kancie et Sussex sive in eoꝝ altero nobis seu ad usum n̄rm solvend' aut debita sive pertineñ ac omēs et omimod' accões sectas querelas impeticões et demand' pro premiñsis seu aliquo premissõꝝ Et om̄ia et singula hujusmodi debita et denarioꝝ sūmas quascunq' nobis in forma pred̄cā debita et pertineñ prefatis ballivo et cõitati dedim' et concessim' ac per presentes damus et concedim' HABEND' gaudend' et in manibꝫ suis proprijs retinend' de dono n̄ro sp̄iali absq' compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis vel heredibꝫ n̄ris reddend' solvend' seu faciend' ET ULTERIUS volum' et con-

cedim^s ac per presentes firmiter injungendo precipim^s thes^s et baronib³; de Scēo n^o ac omib³; et singulis alijs officarijs et ministris n^{ris} necnon omib³; et singulis collectorib³; predca^z quinta^z decima^z et decima^z taxa^z tallag^s subsidio^z aut impositionū et cuilt collectorī alicujus quinte decime et decime taxe tallagij subsidij aut impositōis predict^s et eo^z cuilt in d^{ois} com̄ n^{ris} Kancie et Sussex ac in eo^z altero qd^s ip̄i aut eo^z aliquis non petant vel exigant aut petat vel exigat per processum seu aliquo alio modo quocunq^s aliquas sūmas sive aliquam sūmam de p̄dcis ballivo et cōitati predcā^z ville parochie et Burgi de Sefford predcā aut de predcīs subditis n^{ris} aut inhabitantib³; tenentib³; residentib³; et non residentib³; ac alijs resident^s quibuscunq^s predco^z ville parochie et Burgi de Sefford sive de eo^z aliquo pro premissis vel aliquo premissoz per nos eis in forma predcā perdonata Sed qd^s ip̄i et eo^z quilt inde et de qualibet inde parcella erga nos et heredes n^{ros} penitus exonerent^s et acquient^s per presentes Eo quod expressa mentio de certitudine premissoz sive eo^z alicujus aut de alijs donis sive concessionib³; per nos prefato Ballivo et cōitati predca^z ville parochie et Burgi de Sefford predcā aut alijs quibuscunq^s preantea specificat^s sive eo^z alicui ante hec tempora fc̄is seu concessis in presentib³; minime fcā existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinaōe sive provisione inde in contrariū fact^s edit^s ordinat^s sive p̄vis^s aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumq^s in aliquo non obstante IN CUJUS REI testimoniū has lrās n^{ras} fieri fecim^s patentes TESTE me ipso apud Terlynge quarto die Augusti anno regni n^{ri} tricesimo quinto

MARTEN

p b^{re} de privato sigillo et de dat^s predcā auctoritate Parliamenti

Indors.

Irro^s in memorandis Sc̄cij de anno tricesimo quinto Regis
Henrici Octavi videt^s int^s recorda de termo sc^s Michis
Rotlo Ex pte Remem^s Regis

Memorand^s qd^s ĩre paten^s infrascript^s exhibit^s fuerint Jo^hi Southcote uni Justic^s D^{ne} Regine ad p̄lita coram ip̄a D^{na} Regina tenend^s assign^s et Thome Gawdy Militi alteri Justic^s D^{ne} Regine ad p̄lita coram ip̄a D^{na} Regina tenend^s assign^s Justic^s ip̄ius D^{ne} Regine ad Assiās in Com̄ Sussex capiend^s assign^s apud Estgrinsted in com̄ prdco ad Assiās et gen^{ralem} Goale Delib^{ra}acon i^hm tent^s coram eisdem Justic^s septimo die Julij anno rⁿⁱ D^{ne} Elizabethhe Dei Gra^s Anglie Franc^s et Hib^{nie} Regine Fidei Defensor^s Vicesimo tertio Unacum B^{re} dcē D^{ne} Regine eisdem Justic^s direct^s concerne^s lib^{ra}tat^s infrascript^s per eosdem Justic^s allocand^s juxta tenorem B^{ris} illius

GLASTOK

II.—A TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER OF KING HENRY
THE EIGHT TO THE CORPORATION OF SEAFORD.

[*Made in the XVII Century, and now in the Town Chest.*]

HENRY the Eighth by the Grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and Supream Head upon Earth, of the Church of England, and Ireland.

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting. KNOW yee that whereas our beloved the barons, honest men, and our subjects of our Cinque Ports for some liberties, acquittals, and franchises to them by the charters of our renowned progenitors, heretofore Kings of England, granted, are bound to find fifty seven shippis to us at their proper charges and expences for fifteen dayes in every year att the summons of us and our heirs. And the towne of Hastings in our county of Sussex, one of the greatest of the antient townes of the ports aforesaid, and near the sea where the entrance of our enemies and rebels may soonest appear, is by the flux and reflux of the sea, and by conflagrations there often committed by such our enemies, not only of lands and tenements, but also of the inhabitants there, so reduced to wast, destruction, and poverty that the said towne or their barons and honest men of the same are not sufficient to find their part of such shipping to us and our heirs (as they ought,) of their own strength without their insupportable expences. WEE willing that the naval service aforesaid in the Cinque Ports aforesaid be well kept and observed, and that our barons, and the honest men of the towne aforesaid doe make shippis and be more strongly obliged faithfully to serve us with such shipping, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, doe will and grant for us and our heirs (as much as in us lyes,) to our beloved the bayliffs and barons of the aforesaid towne of Hastings, and to their heirs and successors, and to the inhabitants and tenants, resident and not resident, and to others resident in the towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford in the said county of Sussex, that from the Feast of St. John the Baptist, now last past, the same towne, parish, and burrough shall of one bayliff, and the communalty of the same towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford be perpetual and incorporate for ever—And that the aforesaid bayliff and communalty be of themselves one body corporate and have perpetual corporate succession, and they so incorporated and their heirs and successors shall be called and named THE BAYLIFF AND COMMUNALTY of the Towne Parish and Burrough of Seaford, and that they shall be able and capable in deed, in name, and in law, to purchase lands and tenements and other possessions whatsoever, holden or to be holden as well of us our heirs and successors “in chief” as of any other person or persons whatsoever. And may have their common seal for their affairs and business hereafter to be handled and acted. And that they by the name of the Bayliff and Communalty of the Towne, Parish, and Burrough of Seaford may for ever att their good liking plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered, in any courts whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, and in any other courts and places whatsoever. And that the aforesaid inhabitants, and tenants resident, and their heirs and successors in the same towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford abideing on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangell next following, and so from year to year, upon the Feast of St. Michael the Archangell, for ever, may elect some fitt person from among themselves to be Bayliff of the same towne, parish,

and burrough. And such person so elected they may perfectly make bayliff of the said towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford yearly, for the good and wholesome government of the same towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford. And that the aforesaid Bayliff and his successors, Bayliffs of the aforesaid towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford for the time being, may have and hold one court to be holden before himselfe, or his sufficient deputy, within the said towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford, within fifteen dayes after the said Feast of St. Michael the Archangell next ensuing, and so from fifteen dayes to fifteen dayes for ever, to hear and determine according to the law and custom of our kingdom of England, and according to the liberties, priviledges, and customs of the said Cinque Ports, all and singular pleas and plaints of all and singular trespasses, covenants, and such matters and causes whatsoever within the towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford aforesaid done or arising, also of the plea "de vetito namio" arising, and also of lands and tenements within the same towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford being, and may have the cognizance of the same pleas in the same court, and do the executions thereupon according to the lawes, customs, and liberties aforesaid, and that they may have and by themselves and their servants may receive the fines, issues, and amerciaments, and redemptions thereupon coming and arising, to the use and profit of the said Bayliffs and communalty, their heirs and successors for ever, without anything to be therefore rendered to us, our heirs, or successors. And that the same Bayliff and his successors for the time being have the power and authority of attaching by themselves or by their servants aforesaid all persons whatsoever, insufficient in their estates, by their bodys in all pleas of debt, account, trespass, detinue, taking, or detayning of cattle, and chattells, and other personal pleas whatsoever, within the towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford aforesaid, which before the said Bayliff for the time being shall be moved or happen to be moved in the aforesaid court before the aforesaid Bayliff att Seaford aforesaid to be holden, according to the law and custom of our kingdom of England, and according to the liberties, priviledges, and custom aforesaid, without any action, disturbance, molestation, impeachment, impediment, or contradiction of us and our heirs, or of the justices, escheators, sheriffs, coroners, bayliffs, or other officers or ministers of us, our heirs, or successors whatsoever. And moreover wee will and grant for us, our heirs and successors aforesaid, to the aforesaid Bayliff and communalty their heirs and successors, that they shall be quitt of all toll and of all custom, that is to say, from all lastage, tollage, passage, rivage, appensage, dorecto, and for all their selling and buying and rebuying through all our land and power, sock and sac, toll and them, and from all tallages and aids to us and our heirs by the bodys of their own shippes and their artillery to be performed. And that they be quitt and exonerated for ever from shires and hundreds, and all other their suits and business to us and our heirs to be done, and also from all summons before any justices itinerant of us and our heirs for any pleas whatsoever and in whatsoever county they shall be. And that the aforesaid Bayliff and communalty, and their heirs and successors, or any of them, without the towne parish and burrough aforesaid shall not be compelled or forced to come before us or our heirs, or before the justices of assize and gaol delivery of us and our heirs, the keepers of the peace and justices of us and our heirs assigned to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and misdemeanours, or the justices of Nisi Prius of us and our heirs, or the justices of us and our

heirs assigned to survey walls, ditches, gutters, sewers, passages, causeys, or gulfs, or before any other commissioners of us and our heirs, or before any sheriffs, escheators, coroners of us and our heirs and other officers and ministers of us and our heirs, or before the steward and marshall or clerke of the market of the household to us and our heirs, in any manner of wise. Nor shall they be put or impanelled in any assizes, juryes, or other inquisitions whatsoever. Nor shall they forfeit any issues, or americiaments upon that occasion any how to us and our heirs, but be thereupon quit and exonerated for ever. And further out of our mocon and knowledge aforesaid and of our more ample grace, wee will and grant for us and our heirs (as much as in us lyes), to the aforesaid Bayliffe and barons of Hastings aforesaid, and to their heirs and successors, and to the aforesaid inhabitants, tenants, resident or non-resident, and other residents within the aforesaid towne, parish and burrough of Seaford aforesaid, and the aforesaid inhabitants, tenants, resident and non-residents and other residents within the aforesaid town, parish, and burrough of Seaford so incorporated, and all the lands, tenements, and possessions whatsoever within the towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford aforesaid by whatsoever names they are deemed shall be a member of the aforesaid towne of Hastings, one of the five ports aforesaid annexed, united, and conjoynd. And the aforesaid towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford aforesaid to the same towne of Hastings Wee do by these presents annex, unite, and conjoyne, and into the liberty of the said Cinque Ports and as parcell of the same Cinque Ports from our county of Sussex do separate. So that the aforesaid towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford aforesaid so annexed, united, and conjoynd to the aforesaid towne of Hastings shall be reputed, called, and taken as a member of the Cinque Ports aforesaid, to the aforesaid towne of Hastings annexed, united, conjoynd and belonging. And that the aforesaid Bayliffe and communalty of the towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford aforesaid, their heirs and successors may contribute with the aforesaid barons of Hastings, to witt every one of them according to their estates to do the service of us and our heirs of shippes for the navy of us and our heirs, when they shall have it in command of us and our heirs, as the barons of the aforesaid Cinque Ports heretofore have had. And that no man of the said member-port of Seaford hereafter shall plead or be impleaded before us or our heirs, or before the justices of the bench of us or our heirs, or before the treasurer or barons of the Exchequer of us and our heirs, or before the steward or marshall of the household of us and our heirs, or in any other our courts of record or elsewhere, for any trespasses, debts, covenants, detinues, or other things causes or matters whatsoever, within the said member done or arising, but in the court before the Bayliff for the time being of the same member of Seaford to be there holden according to the law, custom, and liberty aforesaid, or in the court of the aforesaid Cinque Ports called Shepeway as the barons of the Cinque Ports have used to plead and be impleaded. And that all and singular the inhabitants and tenants, resident and non-resident, and other residents of the member of Seaford aforesaid, and their heirs and successors, by the name of the Bayliff and communalty of the towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford as the aforesaid barons of the aforesaid Cinque Ports in all things shall be handled and esteemed, and from thenceforth shall fully and entirely enjoy and use all and singular libertys, acquittals, and franchises as the barons of the aforesaid Cinque Ports have used and enjoyed. So that such our will and grant shall be to the same Bayliff and communalty, their heirs and successors, of such and as great value, strength, efficacy, and vertue as

much and as they would have been to them if all and singular the priviledges, franchises, liberties, and customs as aforesaid had specially and particularly word for word been recited, declared, and specified in these presents. AND MOREOVER of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge, and meer moçon WEE have pardoned, remised, and released, and by these presents do pardon, remise, and release, for us and our heirs aforesaid, to the bayliff and communalty of the towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford aforesaid, and to all and singular our subjects, and inhabitants, tenants resident and non-resident, and other residents and persons whatsoever of the aforesaid towne, parish and burrough of Seaford, and every of them by whatsoever name or names they or any of them may be reputed, or by whatsoever name the aforesaid towne, parish, and burrough may be reputed, all and all manner of debts, accounts, and arrearages of accounts, and sums of money whatsoever to us by reason or by vertue of any fifteenths and tenths, tallages, taxes, subsidys, or impositions, or of any fifteenth, tenth, tax, tallage, subsidy, or imposition whatsoever to us granted by authority of any parliament or parliaments since the first year of our reign holden, and to us by them or any of them not as yet paid, and by them or any of them personally, or from their proper goods and chattels, lands, or tenements within the towne, parish, or burrough aforesaid or without in our countys of Kent or Sussex, or either of them to us and to our use to be paid, due, or belonging. And all and all manner of actions, suits, plaints, impeachments, or demands of the premises, or any of them, and all and singular such debts, and sums of money whatsoever to us in forme aforesaid due, and belonging, WEE have given and granted, and do give and grant, to the aforesaid Bayliff and communalty by these presents. to be had and enjoyed, and in their own hands retained, of our especiall gifts without any account or other thing to be therefore to us or our heirs rendered, paid, or done. AND FURTHER wee will and grant, and by these presents firmly enjoyning, do command the treasurer and barons of our Exchequer, and all and singular our officers and ministers, and all and singular collectors of the aforesaid fifteenths and tenths, taxes, tallages, subsidyes, or impositions, and every collector of any fifteenth and tenth, tax, tallage, subsidy, or imposition aforesaid, and every of them in our said countys of Kent, and Sussex, and in either of them, that they or any of them do not demand, or exact by process or otherwise, any sume or sums from the aforesaid Bayliff and communalty of the aforesaid towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford aforesaid, or from our aforesaid subjects, or inhabitants, tenants resident and non-resident, and other residents whatsoever of the aforesaid towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford, or any of them for the premises, or any of them by us to them in forme aforesaid pardoned. But that they and every of them be thereof and of every part thereof against us and our heirs altogether discharged, and acquitted by these presents, altho' express mention is not made in these presents of the certainty of the premises or any of them or of any gifts or grants heretofore made or granted by us to the said Bayliff or communalty of the aforesaid towne, parish, and burrough of Seaford, or to any before specified, or to any of them, or any statute, act, ordinance, or provision to the contrary thereof made, sett forth, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof, Wee have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourselfe att Terlings, the fourth day of August in the five and

thirtieth year of our reigne, and subscribed by writt of privy seal, and of the date aforesaid, by authority of parliament.

MARTEN.

MEMORAND. On the original patent there is an indorsment scarce legible to this effect. Memorand. qđ Ire paten, &c. in English thus: Memorand. that the letters patents within written were exhibited to John Southcote, one of the justices of our lady the Queen, assigned to hold pleas before the same our Lady the Queen, and *Thomas Gawdy, knt.*, another justice of our Lady the Queen, assigned to hold pleas before the same our Lady the Queen, justices of our said Lady the Queen for taking assizes in the county of Sussex, att East Grinstead in the county aforesaid, att the assizes and general gaol delivery there holden, before the same justices, the seventh day of July in the twenty-third year of the reigne of our Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, together with the writt of our said Lady the Queen to the same justices directed, concerning the liberties written, by the same justices be allowed according to the tenor of the same writt.

p. CLASTOP.

This patent is inrolled in the memorandums of the Exchequer of the 30^o (35^o) year of King Henry 8^o, to witt among the records of Michias sonn rotlo on the part of the Kings remembrancer.

III.—THE CORPORATION LANDS.

The following dates and lists of feoffees who have held the town lands are worthy of preservation. They are copied from the last feoffment deed.

1592. Wm. Tupper, gent. and Robert Daw, gent. to John Rowe, Esq. principal of Clifford's Inn, and Thos. Elphicke, sen. of Seaford.

1641. John Rowe, Esq. to Sackville Porter, Esq. John Porter, his son, of Chinting, Thos Elphicke, jun. William Elphicke, sen. John Elphicke, his son, of Seaford, John Rowe, jun. and John Rowe, his son of Lewes.

1675. John Rowe of Hurstperpoint, Woollen-Draper, son and heir of John R, customer of Sussex, who was son and heir of John R, principal of Clifford's Inn, to Peter Gard, bailiff, Thos. Harison, Stephen Elphick, Thos. Beane, Robert Howell, and Henry Wymarke, all jurats, Thos. Elphicke of London, cit. and grocer, Thos. Elphicke of Seaford, nephew of Stephen E, and John Harison.

1708. Peter Gard and Jno. Harison to Jas. Chambers, jurat, Chas. Harison sen. town-clerk, Thos. Pollington, sen. Thos. Elphicke, Edw. Pollington, William Scrase, William and Charles, sons of the said Charles Harison, and Stephen Pollington, jun.

1735. Charles Harison to Robt. Palmer, Jno. Fletcher, and Jas. Chambers, jurats, Charles Scrase, town-clerk, Thos. Chambers, Chas. Fletcher, Thos. Harison, Thos. Stone (son of Wm. Stone of Framfield,

and grandson of Robt. Falmer aforesaid) John Bean, son of Henry B. of Seaford, and George Beard, son of George B. of Seaford.

Thomas Stone aforesaid died 1811, leaving William Thomas Stone, and Robert Stone his sons, who in 1822 enfeofed the town lands to Thos., Earl of Chichester, Charles Lord Howard de Walden, Henry Lord Pelham, Charles Rose Ellis, Thomas Chambers, Thos. Wm. Chambers, Chas. Harison the Rev. Chas. Harison, Thos. Harison, James Brooker, Francis Harding Gell, town-clerk, John Gorrington, sen. Thos. Gorrington, Thos. Allwork sen. and jun. Jas. Chambers, Geo. Allfrey, Thos. Walker Guillod, Joseph Haine, James Simmons jun., afterwards James Simmons Atkinson (he having taken the additional surname by royal license, in compliance with the will of the late Robert Atkinson, Esq).

The lands in question are described as, the Salts and Beame Lands (thirty acres more or less) lying on both sides of the Decayed Haven, between the town and the main sea, together with all lands, commons, wastes, streets, and passages in and about the said town, and also two acres lying upon the Down, "then late belonging to the church there."

The following document referring to these lands is also deserving of permanent record. The original, in the town chest, is undated, but it clearly belongs to a period closely subsequent to the original feoffment by Tupper and Daw. Such a testimony from persons in humble life to the integrity of a wealthy neighbour is more valuable than a monument of brass.

WHEREAS it is of late given forth in speeches by some malycious and envious persons, and that not onlie to some gentlemen of good worshippe and callinge but also to divers others that are of credit, that Thomas Elphiche, the elder of Seaforde, within the countie of Sussex, Juratt, should have bought and purchased the Common or Salts of Seaforde unto his owne proper use, his heirs, and successors, by which meanes hee should have injured and greatlie oppressed the poore of the same towne to their great hinderaunce and undoing, Soe it is that we the freemen and commoners of the saide Towne heareing and understandinge that this our neighbour should be thus falslye and unjustlie abused: and the rather knowinge that in regarde of his conscience towards God, and of his kindnesse and mercye towards the poore, as convenient as well for the avoidinge of all slaunders unjustlie objected against him, as also for the discharginge of our consciences, who have manye yeares knowne the good and honest disposition of his life, To make knowne to as manye as are desirous to know the truth of this matter, and also to declare his honest and charitable meaninge in purchasinge of the same.

THE truth of his manner in purchasinge of this our Common or Salts as we call it: was done after this order. It was soe that wee the freemen and Commoners of the same Towne, together with others the Magistrates thereof havinge some doute of the goodnes of the tytle and assurance thereof, did

thinke it best by the advice of learned counsell to have the tittle of our common made more sure unto us. Whereuppon this our honest neighbour, charitable consideringe and pittijng our weake and poore estates, did of him selfe purchase the same of his owne proper costs and charges againe. And that to the onlie use and uses of all such as were before freemen and commoners of the same towne, requireinge nothing of us but his owne money to be payed in some reasonable time againe—And then wee to have all such assurances from him, his heires, and assignes, as by our learned counsell might or coulede be any waye devised or made.

AGAINE, this our neighbour, consideringe what a benyfitt it might be unto us, and what a great releefe it woulde yealde unto the poore, did make this offer unto the rest of our Jurats and others that weare of sufficient abilitie and wealth within our Towne, that yf the welthier sorte, which before his purchasing of the same did use to pasture in the saide common, woulde but yealde upp their former right thereof unto the poore, that then hee woulde yealde upp his right allsoe, and for ever give the hole purchase amongst the poore, and never have any pennie againe of all whatsoever he hadd before layed out. And for the confirmation and Truth of this matter, wee whose names are under written *have subscribed our markes*, and will be deposed hereuppon, yf we shall at any time hereafter be lawfullie called.

Thomas Farnes

Roberte Beste
his **B** marke

Ihon Teaster
4

Ihon Awoode
his **oX** mark

This is *nicholas Astens*
M marke

Ihon Collard
Nycholas Armitage
his **∩** mark

Marks Awoode
his **O.O** marke

William Hobes his
marke **}**

Edward Hyggons

Henry Scottrell
^

Richard Awoode
his **YV** mark

Willyam Smythe
his **X** marke

AA this is *William Rowshiers* marke.

Arthur Picke
his **Δ** marke
|

Thomas Gravlyne
his **A** marke

Thomas Pape

thomas mersall

IV.—LETTERS OF MANUMISSION.

The Charter of Freedom granted to the freemen of Seaford is the same as that of the other Cinque Ports, and it is therefore unnecessary to cite it here; but the following record, of which I have seen no counterpart, is curious, and worthy of transcription:—

“At a general Court of Assembly held 14. Oct. 1728, Jno. Goldham, Esq. (bailiff) presiding:—

“*A Free Delay, or Letters of Manumission*, was granted this day, in open court, under the Seal of this Town and Corporation, unto Thomas Ferguson, Mariner, one of the Freemen and Com-barons of this town and corporation, that he may have the privileges and advantages in trading by Sea and Land, such as of right and by ancient custom belong to the Freemen of this corporation, by their ancient Charters, in and through all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.”

V.—MANOR OF SEAFORD.

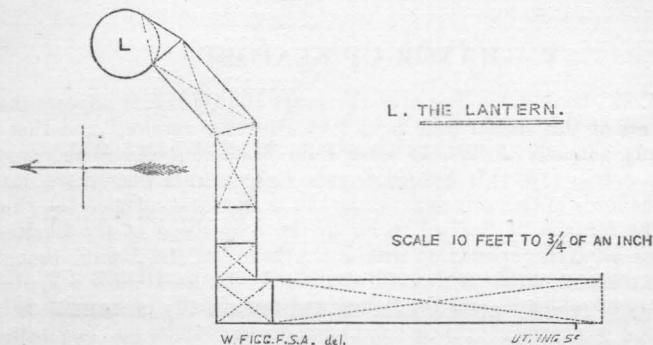
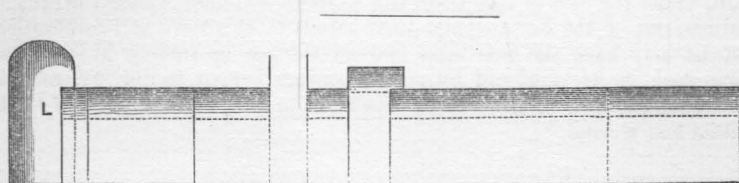
From a Court-book extending over the years 1633-1672, it appears that the tenements of this manor were held “by Portreeve service,” and that a portreeve was annually elected, to serve from Michaelmas to Michaelmas. One of the entries (1647) is headed *Seaford Burgus*, from whence we may infer that the lords of this principal manor had anciently nominated the chief officer of the *borough* of Seaford, prior to the acquisition of the Charter, which placed all civil jurisdiction within the hands of the Bailiff, though the nominal office of portreeve was still continued. Under 1650 is a Rental, the first entry of which is, that the Bailiff and commonalty of Seaford hold one messuage or tenement called “le Courte-house,” and a building called “le Gunhouse,” by a yearly rent of 1s. 6d. There are 32 other holdings, two of which are “capital messuages,” held by the Elphickes.

The following names of localities within and about the town are mentioned: South Street, West Street, the Pillory-Tree corner, and High Hall, near the same, the Crouch, Crouch Lane, Begging Streete, Pope’s lott, Sable’s lott, le Haven side, Challoner’s, and Prior’s Walls.

The same book contains entries of the Court-leet of the hundred of Flexborough, to which Chyngton and Sutton paid what is called an Alderman’s Rent; the former, held by Lord Montague, was charged *iiij s. vjd.*, and the latter, by Thos. Elficke, gent., *xxij d.* In 1637, Sackville Porter, Esq., “Alderman of Chinting and Poynings,” did not attend, and was therefore amerced.

ON "THE LANTERN" IN THE CLUNIAN PRIORY
OF ST. PANCRAS, LEWES.

BY WILLIAM FIGG, F.S.A.



W. FIGG, F.S.A. del.

UTTING ST

THE Railway excavation through the site of the Priory of St Pancras in 1845-6, which brought to light the interesting remains of William de Warenne and his wife Gundrada, also reopened the entrance to a dark passage and vault which had always been known by the name of *the Lantern*, after it had been shut for a considerable number of years. This brought back many reminiscences of my boyhood, when it was considered a bold feat to crawl on hands and knees, into the almost closed passage, and with the aid of a candle to explore that curious place; indeed I believe, that the too frequent visits of children, caused the occupier of the land to cover it with earth, and its exact position became unknown, and its existence almost forgotten.

By the excavators, the winding passage leading to the Lantern, and the Lantern itself, were entirely cleared of the soil, the accumulation of many years, and that singular subterranean structure was thus again to be seen, probably in the state that it was left after the destruction of the principal buildings of the Priory. Except a few carved stones, nothing of any interest was found among the earth and rubbish thrown out.

The Lantern itself is built of small pieces of faced chalk, while the passages leading to it, are of flints laid in and grouted. The arch of the passage was formed by a centre of rough boards, the flints laid on and grouted, the impression left by the boards being still visible. At the first angle turning to the east, is a square opening as if there had been some means of communication from above at that point. When this part of the passage was cleared and examined, this square hole was covered with a piece of black marble, which proved to be a beautiful piece of Norman work, now in the museum in Lewes Castle.¹

The name *Lantern*, which this structure appears *always* to have borne, is, I think, obviously derived from its form, which resembles that of an ordinary cylindrical lantern, as may be seen by referring to the plan and sections.

In connection with architecture, the term has been applied to "a small turret or cupola, raised upon the summit of a building, for the purpose of giving light to the interior. The small octagon termination of square towers, if pierced with windows is also called a Lantern."²

Certainly the above description in no way applies to the Priory Lantern, for instead of its being used to lighten the darkness of the night, its purpose was to darken the light of the day, it being several feet below the surface of the ground, and from the number and peculiarity of the angles of the passage leading to it, no ray of light could possibly have entered it. There is every reason to suppose that the part of the monastic building from which the passage led, was a Crypt, having itself but a scanty light, for the narrow slits (they can scarcely be called windows) in the south wall of

See *Sussex Collections*, vol. VI. p. 259, Fig. 7, plate 1.

² See Britton's *Architectural Dictionary and Architect. Antiq.* vol. iv, pp. 91, 92.

its yet remaining ruins could have admitted very little. This room was certainly vaulted, for the foundations of the columns along the centre, were dug up and removed by the railway labourers.³

The purpose for which the Lantern was built has given rise to many conjectures—some very far from the truth, while others have approached nearly to what would seem to have been its original destination, but still no satisfactory conclusion has hitherto been arrived at. I now think, however, that evidence can be produced which will go to prove that it was at least a penitential cell, if not a prison.

The Priory of St. Pancras was of the Cluniac Order, the statutes of which order contain many regulations for the punishment of offending monks. The following passage from the statutes of Peter the Venerable, the ninth Abbot of Clugny, elected A.D. 1122, shows that at that early period a reform in the art of flogging them was skilfully devised, and the reasons for the change deliberately put on record by the Abbot.

“It was decreed that the linsey-woolsey shirt (*staminia*),⁴ which, according to ancient custom when the brethren were to be severely flogged for grave faults, used to be cut and violently pulled down as low as the girdle, should not for the future be so cut, but that the brother about to be flogged should be entirely stripped of it, which would thus remain whole.

“The cause of this regulation was that both the frequent damage by reason of the cutting of the linsey-woolsey shirts might be avoided, and also that the brother being more completely denuded, he might be flogged with greater ease.”⁵

A provision full of economy and merciful consideration! the rod was not spared, the shirt was not spoiled.

³ The situation of this supposed crypt with other parts of the Priory may be seen by referring to the plate opposite p. 186, vol. III, of the *Sussex Collections*.

⁴ Halliwell's Dict. Arch. “*Staminia*, linsey-woolsey cloth, a garment made of that material; ‘Oo Kirtel and oo cote for somer, with a black habite above hem, and ever-either tyme, ij *stamyns*.’ M.S. Bodl. 424, fol. 182.”

⁵ *Statuta Petri Vener*, IX. Abb. “*Statutum est, staminia quæ ex more antiquo propter graviora quælibet fratribus acris flagellandis scindi solebant, et usque ad cingulum violenter detrahi, non ulterius scinderentur, sed staminia integra manente, verberibus subjiciendus frater ea ex toto exueretur. Causa instituti hujus fuit ut et frequens damnum scissarum staminiarum vitaretur, et plenus nudatus frater expeditius verberaretur.*” Biblioth. Cluniacensis.

That the rules of the order were very severe in later times, and that there was an anxiety to conceal these severities, we have striking proof in the statutes of Abbot Henry of Clugny, 1308.

"Let the transgressions, excesses, and negligences of all the brethren be corrected in accordance with the statutes of the order, and with an impulse of love, but let no one presume to reveal to any stranger out of the chapter their secrets and corrections, and whoever does the contrary, let him be severely punished."⁶

With regard to dress the following rule is found.

"We strictly forbid the brethren or monks of our order to wear any garments or plumes too costly or precious, also any garments fashioned with cuts, laced or buttoned visibly in front or behind, and sleeves not matching in length, at any rate when the tunics are worn in sight as the outer garment. also garments of unbecoming cut or colour, also secular hoods, or hose, and shoes after the manner of secular persons, but rather let the brethren and monks have and wear garments religious, humble and becoming both in shape and colour."⁷

Such were the Cluniac regulations as to dress, and by observing the punishment established for a breach of them we shall learn the use of the Lantern.

"For the first offence let them be punished according to rule after being denounced in the chapter. But if they should be detected and convicted of this offence a second time, after being denounced in the chapter and punished according to rule, let them be kept for the next fifteen days following in *the Lantern* and the four arched walks (*of the cloister?*), and let them be put to bread and water for so many of those fifteen days by their superiors, in proportion to the quality and quantity of the hardheartedness of these transgressors as to dress, according to what the said superiors shall in their consciences deem expedient."⁸

⁶ "Secundum ordinis statuta, motuque charitatis, fratrum omnium transgressiones, excessus et negligentiae corrigantur. Nullus autem secreta et correctiones extra capitulum cuiquam extraneo revelare praesumat, contrarium vero faciens acriter puniatur." Henricus Abbas 1 Clun, 1308.

⁷ "Inhibemus districtius ne fratres seu monachi ordinis nostrae vestes seu penas nimis sumptuosas et pretiosas portent

aut vestes scissas ante seu retro laqueatas seu boutonatas apparenter manicisque inaequales in super apparentibus saltem tunicis, vestes indecentis facturae, aut coloris, capitia secularia, seu sotulares et caligas, ad instar secularium personarum. Quinimo ipsi fratres et monachi deferant et habeant in colore et factura, vestes religiosas, humiles et decentes."

⁸ "Prima vice in Capitulo proclamati

Here we have *the Lantern* as a prison, and the word in this sense, is thus explained by Ducange. "*Lanterna*, a monastic prison, where an offender is compelled to lie concealed (*latere*)."⁹ Ducange, however, wrongly refers to the Statutes of the Cistercian order what is in fact found among those of the chapter general of the Cluniacs under Abbot Yoo the Second, 1276.

"It behoves all monks to be restrained from gambling.—wherefore our predecessors have prudently taken care to ordain against such, that monks who play with dice should incur by the very act the penalty of excommunication, and moreover that they should be most strictly kept in custody or in *the Lantern* for five days, until they may be absolved,—the penalty of which Statute, as being wholesome and just, we direct to be observed."⁹

The Cistercian Statutes¹⁰ of the thirteenth century, though they do not mention the Lantern, provide imprisonment for various offences. A homicide is to be kept "until death in the closest and strictest custody," (*sub artissima et districtissima custodia*), certain other offenders are to be placed "in chains without the monastic dress, and without shaving the beard in a place secluded from others," (*in cathenis sine habitu regulari et absque rasura barbe in loco ab aliis segregato*), and a thief is doomed to "eat his meals on the ground, to sit for forty days in the cloister (*in claustro sedeat*), and work in silence what may be imposed upon him, to speak to the abbot only, attending, however, all the services of the church, and being flogged at all Chapters during one year."

The penalty of sitting in the cloister for forty days thus enjoined on thieves may perhaps explain the Cluniac statute already stated of confinement "in *lanterna et quatuor arcubus*," which expression may refer to the four arched walks of the cloister. In the Statutes of Archbishop Lan-

regulariter puniantur. Si vero vice alia deprehensi et culpabiles in hujusmodi fuerint, proclamati in Capitulo et regulariter puniti, per dies quindecim continue secuturos in *lanterna* et quatuor arcubus teneantur, ponanturque ad panem et aquam tantummodo per dies aliquot illorum quindecim per eorum superiores juxta qualitatem et quantitatem duricie cordium ipsorum irregulariter vestitorum,

secundum quod ipsi superiores in eorum conscientis noverint expedire."

⁹ Staf. Baluzii Miscel. t. ii, p. 244, ed. 1761,—t. vi, p. 508, new ed. "ut lusores monachi cum taxillis sententiam excommunicationis ipso facto incurrant, et nihilominus gravissime per quinque dies sint in custodia vel *lanterna*, quousque fuerint absoluti.

¹⁰ Harl. MS. 3708. 7 dist. cap. vii, viii.

franc (cap. xvi) there is an order setting before us the solemn mode of conducting the culprit to such a prison. "After being flogged let him proceed with his hood drawn over his head and with the utmost silence to the place appointed for the purpose (ad locum huic negotio ordinatum) preceded by the brother who keeps the key of that place."

Archdeacon Churton¹¹ has referred to another passage in which the *Lantern* is mentioned as a *prison*.

In the examination of William Thorpe, a Lollard preacher, at Saltwood Castle in the time of K. Henry IV, A.D. 1407, Archbishop Arundel, when irritated by his calm answer, threatened to keep him "as sure as any thief that was in the prison of *Lanterne*."

"Then the Archbishop, striking with his hand fiercely upon a cupboard, spake to me with a great spirit, saying, 'by Jesu if thou leave not such additions, obliging thee now here without any exception to mine ordinance, or that I go out of this place, I shall make thee as sure as any theefe that is in the prison of *Lanterne*; advise thee now what thou wilt do.' And then as if he had been angred, he went fro the cupboard where he stood to a window." (*Fox's Book of Martyrs*.)

The Rev. G. M. Cooper in his account of Michelham Priory, mentions "a narrow passage below, running parallel to the inner side of the crypt, and ribbed over with short pointed arches, conducted from the lower apartments. Out of this passage, on the left, goes a curious recess, nick-named 'Isaac's hole,' much like that called the '*Lanthorn*' at Lewes Priory, and having every appearance of a cell for the solitary confinement of delinquents."¹²

From the passages here referred to, it seems clear that the *Lantern* was a dark underground prison intended for the confinement and punishment of disobedient and refractory monks, particularly among those of the Cluniac Order, of which the Priory of Lewes was the chief in England.

¹¹ It is but an act of justice on my part to state that this paper would probably not have been written, had I not seen a paper "On the Remains of Penitential Cells, &c," by The Venerable E. Churton, Archdeacon of Cleveland in the second vol. of

the publications of the Architectural Societies of Northampton, York, Lincoln, and Bedford, to which I am indebted for several suggestions.

¹² *Sussex Collections*, vol. VI, pp. 157, 158.

The thanks of our Society and all other persons interested in the preservation of the remains of the Priory of St. Pancras, are especially due to John Blaker, Esq., for the expense he has been at, and the pains he has taken to keep and uphold those portions of the Priory which are within the limits of his garden in which the *Lantern* is fortunately included.

THE
TAXPAYERS OF THE BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL
WITH
EXTRACTS FROM THE SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1296
AND OTHER MSS.

BY W. H. BLAAUW, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.

READ AT ARUNDEL, JULY, 1849.

A PORTION of the Subsidy Roll of 1296, from a MS. in the Carlton Ride Record Office (1781 E. B.), has been published in the second volume of the *Sussex Arch. Collections*, p. 288; and as such documents are usefully referred to by those who inquire into the condition of the county in former times, as throwing light upon the local names and surnames in use, and the occupations or wealth of the inhabitants, it is proposed here to make further extracts relating to the rape and borough of Arundel.

The rape of Arundel paid as its portion of the subsidy of 1296, £186. 1s. 7d., being a less sum than any other rape, except that of Hastings. The rape was then divided into three hundreds, Polyng, Retherbregg, and Avelforde, and two half-hundreds, Bury and West Eselwryth, subdivided into townships. A similar arrangement prevailed in 1370, except that the half-hundreds then appear as hundreds (Cartwright's 'Rape of Arundel,' p. 4). In modern times the rape is divided into six hundreds.

After giving the totals paid by each hundred and township from the Roll, some of the names will be selected either as remarkable in themselves, or as those of the principal taxpayers.

“DE HUNDREDA DE POLYNG (*now Poling*).

	li.	s.	d.
1. Villate de Garyng et Ferryng	7	0	20
2. Villate de Kyngeston et Preston	7	2	9½
3. V. de Rustynton	7	3	8
4. V. de Hamton (<i>Littlehampton</i>)	0	58	5½
5. V. de Totyngton et Bargham	4	8	3½
6. V. de Ecclesdon	7	18	4
7. V. de Wernecamp (<i>Warnecham, in Lyminster</i>)	0	60	0½
8. V. de Wepham et Burgham (<i>Burpham</i>)	0	100	3½
9. V. de Stoke et Lovemenstre (<i>Lyminster</i>)	7	0	15½
10. V. de Polyng et Estangmere et Slyndefaud (<i>East Ang- mering and Slinfold</i>)	6	4	0½
Jurati	0	22	7½
Summa totalis	59	0	18

1.	s.	d.
de Hen. Treygoz	70	vi
Ric. Capellano	3	0
Joh. Purbyk	15	0
W. de Frye	8	1
Nic. de Ferryng	13	0

	s.	d.
Rob. le ffutur	4	0
Isabell de Boun	10	6
Will. atte havene	2	6
Th. le ffrend	5	10

2.	s.	d.
Joh. Hamund	5	0
Ad. Larekyn	0	12
Thom. in the Halle	3	0
Ad. de Weste thure	3	6
Roger. atte Tyke	3	3
laur. fflck	6	0
Ric. Laykere	2	0
Hen. Treygoz	17	2
Phil. de Preston	13	7
Hen. Coco	3	6
Rob. Treuwelove	12	0
Rob. le Trulle	4	0
Adam Bertelot	0	18
Will. le Blake	6	0

4.	s.	d.
Joh. Kolevyle	3	0
Anard de Totecrofte	0	12
Arnold Niuweman	2	6
Gervas Vayr hyer	3	6
Alex. Burdevyle	4	0
Phil. le Mayster	3	5
Joh. Coco	2	6
Ric. le Jenene	2	0
Rad. de Phetham	0	12

3.	s.	d.
Domino Anton. de Bek	39	6
rector ecclesie de Rustynton	5	3½
Will. Turbut	3	2
Will. atte Thye	4	1
Ad. Wych	2	0
Walt. Westaker	2	6
Rob. le Bukere	4	6
Joh. preposito	8	2
Joh. hyrisse	2	3

5.	s.	d.
Damele de Totynton	3	0
Th. atter Oke	3	0
Gilbert de Totynton	5	7
John le ferur	3	0½
Rob. Rotar	0	12
Rob. Kentisse	2	3
Nic. Shus	2	0
Peter hymonger	0	12
W. de Monteforti	22	0
W. atte Cumbe	3	0
Rob. Doseth	2	6
Rad. Cruse	2	4
W. Ruk	2	0
Ric. Godegrom	0	18
Ascelina de Wadeland	0	18

6.		s.	d.			s.	d.
W. Panyer	14	0	Rad. Paynel	6	8		
W. de Barghamwyke	10	0	Rob. Buker	4	3		
Rob. de Loppedell	7	0	Rad. Brekespere	0	18		
W. de Seweden	9	6	Joh. de Cruce santa	3	9		
Ric. de Seweden	6	0	W. a Nysthethun	4	3		
W. a Wystethun	4	1					
Ad. Coco	3	0	9.				
Ad. a Shuthethun	5	0	Hen. de Guldeford	16	6		
Gilib. le Brouwere	3	0	Ad. sauns Buche	2	2		
Normanno in the hale	3	0	Joh. de Plumstede	20	2		
Walt. atte Putte	3	5	W. Kyrewyne	3	0		
Ad. Bothel	3	0	Rad. le ffenere	26	2		
Steph. le Tyghelere	0	18	W. de Wormyngton	16	0		
Th. Ketel	3	3	J. de Polyngfaude	10	0		
Nicol. atte Hyde	2	0	Ric. Prestebrok	0	12		
Gyoth atte Wyke	7	0	Prior de Calceto	0	12		
Matt. atte felde	16	0	Rog. de Munting	3	10		
Rob. le Bedel	2	0	10.				
7.			Hen. de Guldeford	31	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Awbyn de Beveryns	18	2	Ric. Hindewyne	5	2		
Jul. relicta de prodey	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rob. Sweyn	0	12		
Ric. le punder	0	12	Galfr. Bercar'	0	12		
Rob. atte Blakehurst	2	6	Ad. atte ffurse	3	2		
Th. vicar	6	0	Laur' clerico	3	1		
W. de Shypburn	5	0	Regin. de Rowkester	26	0		
Th. Bovestrede	2	0	Nicol. Avenel	15	0		
8.			Ad. des Ores	3	6		
Peter de Charent	21	6	<i>Jurati :</i>				
W. Wewell	0	15	W. de parco	0	18		
Joh. Athelerd	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ad. de Millers	2	0		
Walt. Vayrname	0	15	Joh. de Berneneppe	0	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Joh. Olof	0	12	Rob. de Clympefaud	2	6		
Ad. lugge	4	3	Galf. Axe	2	0		

DE DIMIDIA HUNDREDA DE BURY.

	li.	s.	d.
1. Westburton	0	109	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Villate de Horton, Bygenore, et Waltham	0	117	3
3. Villate de Sonde, Haffolde (<i>Hadfold Hern, now Adversane, in Billinghamurst</i>), Eryngesham (<i>in Old Shoreham</i>) et Hurst	6	6	2
<i>Jurati</i>	0	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Summa totalis	18	0	16

1.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
W. Cordel	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. de Montesteuwe	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Th. Curtays	2	3	Ric. Mabely	0	12
Gregory de Bury	5	6	Rob. de Amberlye	6	0

	s.	d.	3.	s.	d.
Ric. atte stighele	10	3	Andr. Mallard	3	0
W. atte Lydgate	5	4	W. atte Hoke	3	9
W. Rotar	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	J. fabr'	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
2.			J. sutor	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Is. de Horton	10	2	Thom. Rotar'	3	5
Ric. de Horton	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Henr. fis le Rey	4	5
W. de Horton	38	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Steph. de Lydesgate	2	2
Rad. sauns Aver	38	6	Rob. de Amlehurst	2	6
Christian atte Pleystowe	0	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. piscator	2	6
W. dauber	0	12	Margareta relicta Buckener	8	6
Nicol. atte Nasse	0	12	J. atte salure	2	2
Matilda relicta hysmongere	0	12	Ad. atte hurst	3	6
J. de Brinkesole	0	12	Walt. de lutemannsparr	5	2
Petr. de Vytelwerth	0	12	W. de Halfnakede	0	12
H. Pricket	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			

DE DIMIDIA HUNDREDA DE WEST ESELWRYTH (*West Easewrith*).

	li.	s.	d.
1. Villata de Storgeton (<i>Storrington</i>)	0	100	8
2. V. de Brecham, Nutburn, Byllyng (<i>in Billinghamurst</i>) et Dunhurst	6	0	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
3. V. de Pollebergh et Howyke (<i>in Rudgewick</i>)	0	111	6
4. V. de Bykeholte, Perham et Nytymbre	0	103	2
Jurati	0	29	6
Summa totalis	23	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

1.	s.	d.	s.	d.
W. Martyn	22	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hen. Husey	14 6
Alienor Lovel	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. de Hawton	14 6
Godf. Gyngure	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	W. atte Lye	8 6
Ric. de Hallyngdale	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Laur', relicta Willelmi clerici	6 0
Agnet' de Estwyke	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	H. Treygoz	32 0
Th. ybelote	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Walt. de Insula	11 0
Ric. de Codham, capellan	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Walt. Marescall	12 0

2.	s.	d.	4.	s.	d.
Ada peyn	17	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	J. atte More	5	0
Joel peyn	7	9	Rob. de Suthetene	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ric. atte Mere	8	7	Rob. atte Holme	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ida Nuthburn	7	10	Rad. de molendino	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ric. atte Stighele	8	0	Rog. Whytbyrd	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ida le Sote	2	0	Rob. atte Hepse	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rob. Cameys	13	0	Ad. le knyet	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rad. de Idefaud	5	0	W. fryre	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ric. Comit. Arundell	17	0	Steph. le knotte	0	12
3.			Rob. de Tuddefolde	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. de Insula	13	0	Laur de Nytymbre'	6	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
			Ric. de Stanstreet	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Jurati</i> :	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
J. de Perham	3	0	Ric. de Wayhurst	0	18
Walt. de Pevenesland	0	12	Ric. de la ffryelonde	2	0
W. de alneto	2	0	J. de Ochurst	3	0

DE HUNDREDA DE RETHERBREGG (*Rotherbridge*).

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
l. Villata de Pettewerthe	11	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
V. de Tulyntun	4	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
V. de Donek et Sutthan (<i>Duncton and Sutton</i>)	0	19	8
V. de Bodek et Hogenore (<i>Burton and Egdean</i>)	0	109	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
V. de Meopham et Barlinton (<i>Barlavington</i>)	6	12	9
V. de Trene	4	9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
V. de Nureham	4	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
V. Lockeswod et Lydyng (<i>Loxwood in Wisborough Green, and Lydsey in Aldingbourn?</i>)	0	32	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
V. de Kunre et Wollavynton	0	72	9
<i>Jurati</i>	0	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Summa totalis	45	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

l.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Henr. de Percy	50	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ric. atte Cradele	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thom. Muntefort	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	J. atte shurte	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Goelind de Grafham	2	2	W. de Cotes	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. Raven	0	12	Rob. atte Merse	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
J. Bon Effaunt	4	1	W. atte knede	0	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Galf. de Ratforde	2	7	J. de Wringesole	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alicia de Asehingburn	0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	W. de stinkeburn	4	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
W. carnific.	0	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sybell de Pynenhurst	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Galf. le Kolyher	0	17 $\frac{1}{2}$			

DE HUNDREDA DE AVELFORDE (*Avisford*).

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Villata de ffoedr (<i>Ford</i>)	8	16	1
V. de Kudelauwe et Bukesham	0	210	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
V. de ffalgham (<i>Felpham</i>)	0	217	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
V. de Madhurst et Tortyngton et Hystede	0	49	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
V. de Atheryngton (<i>in Climping</i>) et Abyton (<i>Yapton</i>)	0	213	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
V. de Stokes et Myddelton	0	57	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Jurati</i>	0	31	0
	32	15	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Summary :

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Hundred.</i> Polyng	59	1	6
<i>Half hund.</i> Bury	18	1	4
<i>Half hund.</i> West Esel	23	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Hundred.</i> Retherbregg	45	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Hundred.</i> Avelforde	32	15	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Borough.</i> Arundel	7	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total of Rape 186 1 7

It may be locally interesting to learn the names of the chief citizens of Arundel in 1296; and as their relative importance may in some degree be judged by the amount of their taxation, a full copy of this portion of the MS. is here given in the same detailed manner as that of the rape of Lewes in vol. II.

"BURGENSES DE ARUNDEL.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
De Will ^o . Marescal . . .	3	0	Waltero le Roper . . .	12	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Philipps de Buckyr . . .	0	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Henrico Roulond . . .	0	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Will ^o . Moyket . . .	0	12	Rob ^o . le Synger . . .	0	13
Will ^o . pertinaint . . .	0	12	Matilda relicta Wodeland	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hen ^o . Pope . . .	0	12	Thoma de Abyton . . .	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alicia la Seppestre . . .	5	6	Nicholas le Rus . . .	0	12
Joh ^o ds Gate . . .	2	1	Waltero Coute . . .	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laur. Makays . . .	0	18	Will ^o . Lorens . . .	0	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Will ^o . atte Nasse . . .	0	12	Nicolas Hereward . . .	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Joh ^o Kenely . . .	0	12	Ada le Tayllur . . .	0	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rob ^o . Aleyn . . .	0	12	Thoma de Burham . . .	2	0
Will ^o . Seler . . .	0	23	Gervasio Brere . . .	2	0
Joh ^o Carpenter . . .	0	12	Thoma pril . . .	0	18
Ricardo le somenur . . .	0	12			
Will ^o . de Dype . . .	3	8	Summa . . .	116	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ric ^o . Okeman . . .	3	6			
Thoma pistore . . .	0	15	<i>Jurati:</i>		
Gillibert Coco . . .	2	6	De Will ^o . de Polingeham . . .	2	0
Will ^o . Noreys . . .	2	0	Ricardo Serle . . .	5	0
Will ^o . Morell . . .	0	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roberto Sweyn . . .	7	0
Thoma Gylle . . .	4	10	Ricardo le Tanner . . .	7	0
Will ^o . Synger . . .	0	12	Will ^o . de Abynton . . .	2	0
Radulfo de Lovente . . .	0	12	Will ^o . Sewale . . .	2	0
Will ^o . mose . . .	0	12	Rogero Gabryel . . .	0	12
Joh ^o Edward . . .	4	4	Will ^o . Dubbere . . .	0	12
Thoma Vasard . . .	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Will ^o . Swenebeche . . .	2	0
Will ^o . le Dobur . . .	0	12	Ricardo de Hocton . . .	2	0
Will ^o . le syltere . . .	0	18	Joh ^o de Chyltern . . .	4	0
Radulfo dehihere . . .	0	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Andrea atte Soude . . .	2	0
Roberto Blund . . .	0	12			
Rob ^o . de Blakehurst . . .	0	18	Summa . . .	37	0
			Summa totalis viii. xiiis. 10 <i>d.</i> ob. qu."		

Some of these names readily denote their occupations, as the cook, baker, carpenter, tanner, tailor, plaisterer, summoner, &c.; but there are many not easily explained, as *dehihere*, *le syltere*, *atte sonde*. Alicia la Seppestre, must have been very diligent to have been enabled to pay the large tax of 5*s.* 6*d.*

Among the names of taxpayers in other parts of the rape are some worth noticing, such as Golyas, Wewel, Godegrom, Olof, Athelerd, Henr'. fis le Rey, Bon Effaunt, Laura relicta Willelmi clerici, atte Putte, atte Hepse, atte Cradele, atte ffurse, atte shurte, de stynkeburn, atte Pleystowe, le Sote, le knyet, le knotte, Ralph sauns Aver, Adam sauns Buche, pertinaunt.

After this Roll of 1296, there is no record left of the contributors to the taxes of the realm from the burgesses of Arundel until 1327 (1 Edw. III), when the amount paid to the levy of a twentieth was 5*½*. according to a MS. in the Carlton Ride Records.

"BURGUS ARUNDELL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
De Will°. Aleyn	2	0	Rob°. Lende	4	0
Ricardo Chaunceler	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Will°. Cobbe	5	0
Alicia Leaute	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rob°. Swen	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alano le Barbour	2	0	Will°. de fforde	2	0
Adamo Scovefrowe	6	0	Henrico de Bourne	0	6
Ad. Warnecamp	2	6	Joh° de Gate	2	0
Joh° de Haffold	0	6	Alano le ferrouard	0	12
Alicia relicta deGoldsmyth	2	0	Rogero Hereward	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Johanna Edward	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rob°. de Ludesie	3	0
Joh° Pistor	4	0	Will°. le Clerk	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Will°. de Yaberton	3	0	Joh° Morel	4	0
Ric°. fferryngge	2	6	Juliana Moicoc	2	0
Rob°. Swain	0	12	Relicta Will°. Scot	0	12
Stephano Coureour	0	18	Nicholas le Plasterer	0	6
Ric°. Brower	2	3	Ric°. Putter	0	12
Joh° le Digher	0	18	Joh° Perand	0	12
Will°. de Ludesie	2	6	Joh° Poun	0	6
Nicolas Pistor	0	12	Joh° Bolour	0	6
Waltero Luci	0	12	Rob°. Vigerous	0	6
Roberto Poch'	0	12	Will°. le Plastrer	0	6
Joh° de Annyas	0	12	Will°. le Grete	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Radulfo piscator	0	6	Thoma de Yaberton	0	18
Thoma le Tanner	0	6	Joh° Chaunterel	0	12
Henrico Morchike	0	6	Roberto Cote	0	9
Joh° le Gardener	0	6	Bartholeme° Waryn	0	9
Roberto Ecmán	0	12	Summa istius Burgi cum taxatoribus		
Will°. Prentys	2	0	100s. probatur"		

It is curious to observe here how much the names of the Arundel burgesses had changed in thirty-one years. Few of the old surnames had survived; le Dobur of 1296 had become

le Plasterer of 1327, and some new names of good omen appear, as Robert Vigerous, Alicia Leaute, typical, let us hope, of honesty. The name of Adam Scovefrowe (or Shovefrowe, as it appears in 1332) suggests doubts less auspicious, while that of Valentines Love in the subsequent taxation of 1545 breathes of romantic attachment.

The names of the Arundel citizens are again given in the Subsidy Roll of 1332, 6 Edw. III (Carl. R. MSS.), when the tenth penny from the cities, burghs and demesnes of the king was levied; and as at the same time, Sept. 11, the parliament granted the fifteenth penny to be levied on the rest of the commonalty, it is possible that the boroughs thus exposed to the heavier burthen were in compensation thereby redeemed from tallage by the officers of the crown.¹

“BURGENSES DE ARUNDEL.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
De Stephano de Durrene . . .	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rogero atte Grove . . .	2	0
Will ^o . Clerk pistor . . .	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Roberto Daubur . . .	0	12
Thoma de Yabeton juniore . . .	5	0	Joh ^o Carias . . .	2	6
Roger Hereward . . .	2	0	Joh ^o Morel . . .	10	0
Phillippo Tayllur . . .	0	12	Alano ferur . . .	4	0
Will ^o . Moytot . . .	2	0	Ada de Warnecamp . . .	5	0
Henrico de Gate . . .	3	0	Joh ^o de Ramesye . . .	5	0
Will ^o . de fforde . . .	2	0	Thoma de Yaberton senior . . .	2	0
Will ^o . le Tannar . . .	4	0	Ricardo le Broar . . .	3	0
Will ^o . Sunebeych . . .	20	0	Joh ^o le Bulur . . .	0	18
Ada Shovefrowe . . .	3	0	Joh ^o Chaunterel . . .	0	12
Will ^o . Prantys . . .	18	0	<i>Taxatores:</i>		
Joh ^o le Chauncelir . . .	4	0	Roberto de Ludesy . . .	4	0
Will ^o . Alayn . . .	3	0	Joh ^o Graunt . . .	3	0
Waltero Sweyn . . .	2	0	Nicholas Baker . . .	2	0
Henrico Wysetlyn . . .	3	0	Nicholas Sweyn . . .	2	0
Will ^o . Barrer . . .	2	0	Summa totalis istius Burgi cum taxatoribus 117 <i>s.</i> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> ”		
Roberto Peche . . .	3	0			
Andrea atte Sonde . . .	3	0			

After this date the subsidies were ordained to be levied according to the preceding valuation, and the taxation became consequently fixed. The Rolls therefore ceased to record the names of taxpayers until the time of Henry VIII. Kent alone continued to detail the names until 1373, 47 Edw. III.

In the well-known Nonæ of 1340, 14 Edw. III (referred to in the Society's vol. I, p. 46) the inquisition at Arundel was

¹ See Parliaments and Councils of England, by C. Parry, Esq., p. 99.

taken "on the oaths of William Sevebech, Robert de Ludesy, Adam Prest, and Roger Hereward, parishioners of the *church* of Arundel," and according to their report the borough then contained three merchants, whose goods and chattels were liable to the payment of a ninth of their value—Adam le Prest 6*s.* 8*d.*, John Capun 3*s.* 4*d.*, and Thomas le Coteler 3*s.* 4*d.* But the jurymen excuse the borough for paying so much less tax than formerly, "because many tenements of the said town had been accidentally burnt," and, except the three above specified, "all were tenants of land, living by their own great exertions from their own lands."²

There is also in MS. (Carl. R. MSS.) a supplemental taxation of the merchants of Arundel, not residing within the borough, about this time.

"Taxatio ix^{mo} x^{mo} de mercatoribus burgi Arundel, taxatis per Alanum le fferrur, Robert de Ludesse, John Swayn, and Robert Coute de anno 14^o, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Willelmus Sevebech habet ibidem bona et catalla					
ad valentiam	36	0	inde nona pars	4	0
Adam Prest <i>id.</i> <i>id.</i>	27	0	" "	3	0
Johannes Morel <i>id.</i> <i>id.</i>	27	0	" "	3	0
Willelmus Cammylle <i>id.</i>	13	6	" "	0	18
Johannes Nerand <i>id.</i> <i>id.</i>	13	6	" "	0	18

et non plures mercatores, quia omnes alii homines burgi prædicti taxantur ad nonam garbarum vellerum et agnorum et sic est summa tocius none—13*s.*"

A long interval from 1340 occurs before we again meet with the names of the burgesses of Arundel enrolled as taxpayers in 1545. The second payment of the subsidy then granted, 37 Henry VIII, thus appears in MS. (Carlton R. MS.):—

"THE BOROWE OF ARRUNDELL.

<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
15	0	Rayffe Warner in goodes	xv	0	0
26	8	Adam Sheppard	22	0	0
10	0	Edward Afelde	10	0	0
26	8	Phillipp Wytheare	20	0	0
15	0	John Norton	15	0	0
18	0	Henry fuller	18	0	0
15	0	Robert Hennyng	15	0	0

² "De terris propriis in magnis laboribus suis vivunt."

<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
12	0	John Blaber	12	0	0
4	8	Lawrence Richardson	7	0	0
4	6	John Wyseman	6	13	6
4	0	Richard Warne	6	0	0
3	4	Richard Bewman	5	0	0
10	0	Valentynes Love	10	0	0
3	4	William Sterlyng	5	0	0
3	4	John Peter	5	0	0
7	4	John Burnett, <i>in lande</i>	3	13	4
3	4	John Boyle, in goodes	5	0	0
3	4	Nicholas Chamber	5	0	0
3	4	John Kelsam	5	0	0
3	4	John Burden	5	0	0
3	4	John Blaber	5	0	0
3	4	John ffecher	5	0	0
3	4	John Barwyke	5	0	0
10	0	Thomas Harrys	10	0	0
3	4	John Sargent	5	0	0
3	0	Richard Bowyer, <i>in lande</i>	0	30	0
3	4	John Howner, in goodes	5	0	0

Summa 11*li.* 22*d.*”

While thus treating of the ancient inhabitants of Arundel, it may be allowed to make a small contribution to the very scanty notices of the convent of Dominican monks there, who appear to have thriven, and to have required larger boundaries. In the Tower MSS., 17 Edward II, p. 2, m. 20, the king, “by his privy seal, gives permission, dated Westminster, April 1, 1289, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, to his beloved and faithful kinsman Edmund, Earl of Arundell, to grant two acres of land with appurtenances, in Arundell, contiguous to the site (*placee contiguas*) of his beloved in Christ, the prior and brethren of the order of Preachers, and assign them to the enlargement of their site there, *ad elargationem placee sue ibidem.*”

RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH AT
CHICHESTER IN 1679.

DESCRIBED IN A LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

FROM MS. TANNER, 38 BIBL. BODL.

READ AT EYE, JULY 13, 1854.

THE writer of the following letter, Guy Carlton, Bishop of Chichester, had been recently translated from the See of Bristol, January 8, 1679, when, owing to the disturbed state of public feeling, he found himself immediately involved in the political tumults of the time, so as to become liable to reproach and suspicion in his own cathedral city during the following month, when he wrote, on February 17, 1679, an account of the Duke of Monmouth having visited Chichester as the popular representative of the strong Protestant distrust of King Charles the Second's policy. Archbishop Sancroft was the prelate addressed.

The events of the previous months explain the highly excited feelings then prevalent at Chichester as elsewhere. On November 20, 1678, the Lords had passed an Act to disable Papists from sitting in Parliament, in spite of the protest of the Duke of York and seven other Peers. On December 2, the Commons had voted an Address to the King upon the growth of Popery, and the King had in consequence, on December 30, prorogued, and on January 24, 1679, dissolved the Parliament, summoning a new one to meet on March 6. It was in this interval of political struggle that the Duke of Monmouth put himself forward to influence the elections and direct public suspicion against the court of the King his father. As the King had in fact pledged himself to the King of France many years previously by the treaty of Dover, May 1670, to declare himself

a Roman Catholic, and as James, the heir to the throne, had already done so, Monmouth had little difficulty in becoming the hero of Protestant excitement.

Some passages of Macaulay's History referring to this crisis well depict what may have been the feelings of the parties at Chichester:—

I. p. 239. "Of the old Cavaliers many participated in the prevailing fear of Popery, and many bitterly resenting the ingratitude of the Prince, for whom they had sacrificed so much, looked on his distress as carelessly as he had on theirs. Even the Anglican clergy, mortified and alarmed at the apostacy of the Duke of York, so far countenanced the opposition as to join cordially in the outcry against the Roman Catholics."

p. 251. "When he (the Duke of Monmouth) travelled, he was everywhere received with not less pomp and with far more enthusiasm than had been displayed when the king had made progresses through the realm. He was escorted from mansion to mansion by long cavalcades of armed gentlemen and yeomen. Cities poured forth their whole population to receive him."

"Most reverend Father and my most honored Lord,
 "By the several relations even in this towne and the country adjacent, and both very fals and various, I beg leave to give your Grace a true accompt of the Duke of Monmouth's arrival and reception into the city of Chichester upon Saterdag, Feb. 7th inst. The Elector-general Grey (for so is his title in this country) being here in Chichester went out to bring him into the city attended with broken shopkeepers, butchers, carpenters, smiths, and such like people, all dissenters and petitioners, to the number of fifty or threescore.—The Duke was in a scarlet sute and cloak which the great men for petitioning for a Parliament call'd the Red flagg to lett see beforehand what oure doome would be ere long; And had the reception rested there, no other could be expected from such a rabble of Brutes. But the great men of our Cathedral welcomed him with belles and bonfires made by wood had from their houses to flare before his lodgings, personal visits made to him, complemented at the lighting from his horse with all that was in their houses proffered to his service, and to be at his disposal. Dr. Edes¹ that night officiated as his chaplane, supped with him, and herded himself there with such companie as no man that

¹ Dr. Edes was the Precentor of the Cathedral.

had a loyal harte towards the king or bene really a cordiall sonn of the Church of England would have bene amongst. The next day Dr. Edes went to his lodging, caus'd the way to be swept, though the weather was drie enough, and conducted him to the church from the Cloyster into the Quier. He was ushered into the Deane's seat with a voluntarie upon the organ; before sermon a part of the first psalme was ordered to be sung, these wordes, 'He shal be like the tree that growes, Fast by the river side,' &c. The anthem made choice of at Evening prayer was the slaughter of king Saul and his people upon the mountains of Gilboa, but not a worde I warrant you of 'the kinges enimies to perish,' or that 'upon his head his crown might long flourish,' these were apocryphal anthems when the commonwealth saints appear'd amongst us. In these bell and bonfire solemnities I would not joyne nor goe to give him personal visites. I thought it did ill become clergiemmen of all others to open our armes so wide with acclamations of joy to imbrace a man that lay under the Duke of Monmouth's circumstances at this tyme, a person that was highly under the kinges displeasure for its obstinate perseverance in disobedience to his soveraigne, and that kept no companie here but known enimies to the king and his government. I was mightily blamed, cried out upon and condemned for not doing all homige imaginable to so excellent a person as the D. of M. was. I told them if he deserted that raskel companie that flockt to him, and would returne to that obedience and loyalty he owed his father and his soveraigne, then no man should honor him more than I should doe, but till this were done I would never think him worthy of honor from any good man or loyall subject. Whether in doinge this I cannot tell whether I faild in the pointe of manners, but I thinke I did not, and I am sure I did not in mine affection and loyalty to the kyng my master. But, my Lord, since I would not bow my knee to the people's Idol, when it was dark a clubb companie of these zealous brethren were sent to my house to demand wood to make bonfires for the Duke of Monmouth, as they said the other clergiemmen had already done of their own accord. Some of my servants answered them that their master had other uses to put his wood to, whereupon with a

shout they said the bishop was an old Popish rogue—and all the people in his familie were rogues and thieves and they should meet with him ere long; then they shott three tymes into my house and seconded that violence with a shower of stones so thick that our servants thought they would have broke in and cut our throats—Neither the Maior of this city nor any gentlemen (and there are diverse of them and persons of good quality that live in it) went out to meet the Duke, nor hath ever since come to visit him, or any gentleman in the country about us hath so much as met him in the field to hunt with him since he came, save Mr. Butlr of Amberly, a burgess with Mr. Garroway for Arrundell, and his brother-in-law Rooper.

“I must not forget to tell your Grace a passage between the D. and the honest Maior of Chichester Mr. Jennings. It is a custome in this city when great persons come to town to present them with something or other: so after the D. had been some time in towne, a day or two as I had the story, the Maior and Aldermen sent him some wine and gave him a visit. The D. told the Maior, he look'd like a young man. No Sir, said the Maior, I am no yong man, for I bore armes for the late king in his armie against his enemyes in the last Rebellion and I doe remember, said he, that they began that Rebellion much as they are now about to do, by petitioning the king for a Parliament. What, said the D., would you not have the people petition the king for a Parliament to sit? No, said the Maior, by no means when the king hath put forth his proclamation to the contrarie. Why then, said the D., you would not have a Parliament to sitt—Yes, said the Maior, by all means, but only when the King pleases, and not till then. Here the Lord Grey interposed and said, Well, Mr. Maior, I will come to your house to convince you of your error. Upon this the county party, as the fanatick party call themselves, report that the Maior and the Popish Bishop do both one quill, and have caused notes beforehand what to doe. I dare say your Grace thinks me tedious and yet I cannot forbear to tell you two other passages that follow.—

A tobacco-pipe maker here in Chichester came to visit the D., and was introduced by the Lord Grey under the

character of a very honest man—this noble tradesman was a Quaker, the D. graciously received him and talked to him with his hat off, the Quaker with his hat on. The D. asked him what their numbers were that frequented their meetings? the Quaker answered about 100, but we are all for thee, said the Quaker. Are you disturbed at your meetings? said the D. No, said the Quaker, we are not molested.

“At Midhurst lately there were some met together in an inn in that town and in the next Room to that company, a wenscot being only betwixt them, three other gentlemen were mett about businessse that concerned them. One in the first company, they being in discourse about the King’s last prorogation of the Parlt., said with a loud voice, that the three gentlemen in the other room heard the words distinctly, which were these, ‘Well, for all this the sword shall be drawn before May Day, and I care not if the King stood by and heard me.’

“Your Grace as a privie counsellor knows what use to make of these passages, whose pardon he heartily begs for trespassing so long upon your patience who must ever acknowledge himself your Grace’s most obliged Servant

G. CHICHESTER.”

“Chichester, Feb. 17, 1679.”

“A BOOKE OF ORDERS AND RULES”

OF

ANTHONY VISCOUNT MONTAGUE IN 1595.

EDITED, FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. BY

SIR SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, BART.

THE following pages contain the ‘Household Words’ of Anthony Maria Browne, Viscount Montague of Cowdray, who succeeded to the title as second viscount at the age of eighteen, on the death of his grandfather, October 19, 1592, his father having died previously, June 30, in the same year. His mother was Mary, daughter of Sir William Dormer K.B., of Ethorpe, Bucks, and sister to Robert¹ first Lord Dormer. The viscount married, February 1591, Jane, daughter of Thomas Sackville, first Earl of Dorset, by whom he had one son Francis, who on his death in 1629 succeeded him, and six daughters, two of whom became nuns, and of the others Mary the eldest was married to William, Lord St. John of Basing, son of the fourth Marquis of Winchester, and Mary the youngest married Robert, third Lord Petre.

The original MS. is preserved at Easebourne Priory, and was in all probability one of the few valuables saved from the fire at Cowdray House.² It is evidently the handiwork of the noble Lord, and bears his signature “*Anthony Mountague.*” As illustrative of early English manners, and especially of the domestic economy of a great man’s family, it will be considered a curious and interesting document. The arrangements of the Royal Household during several reigns have been published (1790) by the Society of Antiquaries, but this

¹ Not the “*seventh,*” as incorrectly stated by Dallaway.

² See vol. V, p. 184. Inq. p. m. Johannis de Bohun, Chivaler, 1384.

“*Cecilia uxor Johannis de Bohun tenuit manerium de Midhurst vocatum Coderay cum ij parcis.*”

is one of the few authentic works of this nature relating to private individuals which have descended to our times. There are doubtless among others "ORDERS FOR HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS BY JOHN HARYNGTON 1566, RENEWED BY HIS SONNE 1591," also "THE NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK," published in 1770, and "BRAITHWAITE'S RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF AN EARLE."

The long list of servants is remarkable; it is not easy to guess at their number, as the heads only of departments are enumerated. Moreover there are others of the "Parsons and number domesticall" incidentally mentioned, not in 'The Table,' such as 'Butler,' 'Pantler,' 'Housekeeper,' 'Footemen,' 'Boyes of the kytchen,' &c.

The female portion of the household is omitted altogether from 'The Rules,' except in one instance (p. 200), possibly as being beyond his Lordship's control, but as a matter of course there must have been a complement of 'Gentlewomen,' 'Chambermaydes,' 'Lawnederers,' and others.

The practice of maintaining large establishments was one of the foibles of the age, and Queen Elizabeth thought it prudent to endeavour by proclamation to reduce the number of family retainers: yet she inconsistently encouraged magnificence in hospitality by the costly entertainments which she scrupled not to accept during her frequent visits to the country seats of the nobility. Lord Bacon has remarked that the English nobility in his time kept up a larger retinue of servants, than the nobility of any other nation, except perhaps the Polanders.

It is recorded³ of the Earl of Derby, that he had "a family consisting of two hundred and forty servants." Lord Burleigh,⁴ though he was frugal, and had no paternal estate, "kept a family of one hundred servants." About his person he had people of great distinction, insomuch that he could reckon up twenty gentlemen retainers who had each one thousand pounds a year; and as many among his ordinary servants, who were worth from a thousand pounds, to three, five, ten, and twenty thousand pounds.

In those days it was evidently considered no disparagement to the dignity of gentlemen of family to enter the service of

³ Stowe, p. 674.

⁴ Strype, vol. iii, p. 129.

noblemen, and it will be perceived in the ensuing "Booke of Orders," that a distinction is drawn between the "principall officers," who, we may infer, were gentlemen by birth, and those "officers" who were "gentlemen by office."

Although it does not appear that this MS. of Lord Montague's has ever been published, yet a supposition may arise that it has been compiled or adapted to some extent from some previous set of 'Rules,' either in his family or elsewhere. In proof of this it may be remarked that he mentions his children as entitled in some degree to the respect of his officers (p. 188), he also provides in the event of his children's marriage (p. 197), which was taking a very prospective view of matters, seeing that at the date of this work he could only have been twenty-one.⁵ He also alludes to "The Prince" on several occasions, but evidently as the Sovereign, for Queen Elizabeth was then alive. He does however mention "*Her Majesty*" in The Conclusion.

Much quaint matter for speculation will be found intermixed with these "Orders," displaying scenes so very remote from modern manners, which bring up vividly before us the domestic portraiture of an English Nobleman of that early period "at home" at his country seat, in the enjoyment of dignified private life. They also present to our mind's eye some of the pomp and ceremony that attended him on special occasions, which in these days of comparative equality are difficult matters to realize.

For instance, what a curious picture to contemplate have we in the Lord and his Lady on their journies, the Steward and all the superior officers riding immediately before them—and the Gentlemen Usher leading the cavalcade bareheaded on their entrance into cities and towns! It fell likewise to this latter functionary's province, by a strange distribution of duties, to have the 'ordering' of the servants'

⁵ "At the Lord Montacute's at Cowdray is another invaluable work of Isaac Oliver; it represents three brothers of that Lord's family, whole lengths, in black; their ages 24, 21, and 18, with the painter's mark Φ , with the date 1598."—Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, i, 166. This picture which was fortu-

nately saved from the conflagration, and was lately in the possession of Lady Clinton, contains the portraits of this Viscount, and of his brothers John and William. See also Collins' Peerage (ed. 1756, p. 133), which gives the Inq. p. m. and confirms the date as cited above.

beds, which were to hold two persons, and he was to take care that a Gentleman should have a Gentleman for a bed-fellow, and that a Yeoman should be matched with a Yeoman! When the family was in London, the Yeomen Waiters who attended upon their Master at dinner or in the streets, were always to appear in their liveries, with handsome swords or rapiers by their sides, and the like in the country on grand occasions.

Nor was his Lordship to be unattended even in his walks about the solitudes of Cowdray, for the Gentlemen Waiters were enjoined to listen for his, or her Ladyship's, going out at any time; the Yeomen of his chamber, were also to be on the lookout for him, one to carry his cloak, another to clean his bowls (whenever he chose to make that game his pastime), the rest were to be ready for any errands he might require. These last were also to make his bed "at a convenient hower," and to remove any pallets that might be in his drawing-room!

Dinner and supper were the great events of the day, and were partaken of by the whole household assembled at 10 and 5 o'clock. Breakfasts and refreshments were served privately. Each individual had his appointed seat, even as to which side of the table he should sit. There was the bench-side and the form-side, the former being next to the wall was the more honorable and the president of each table sat at the top or "uppermoste." We may gather that there were four tables in the Hall. 1st. The Steward's, for that principal functionary, the superior officers, and for strangers. 2d. One for the Gentlemen-waiters and Yeomen officers at which the Gentleman Usher sat "uppermoste on the bench-side." 3d. The Clerk of the kitchen's table. 4th. The Gentlemen's servants' "ordered" by the Almoner. There was also another table in the kitchen. It does not appear that the Viscount ever dined in the Hall, "the place of his diet" habitually at Cowdray was "The Great Chamber," which would either be the one at the upper end of the Hall, where the celebrated frescoes, said to be by the master-hand of Holbein, decorated the walls, or from an inference which we may draw from expressions occasionally used in

the MS. such as "going *down* to the Hall and carrying *up* the plate, &c." it might have been 'The Great Chamber' at the head of the grand stair-case. The Gentlewomen of the establishment (p. 200) seem to have taken their meals in the same apartment as their Master and Mistress, though probably at a separate table. Here it may be remarked as a singular fact, that no mention is made in this family order-book of the Master's religion with respect to a Chaplain's duties, or the observances of fasts or spare diet, Lord Montague being, as there is every reason to suppose, a Roman Catholic. The intentional omission may perhaps have occurred in deference to the sovereign, and to the spirit of the age in which the writer lived.

Let us, from the materials before us, try to picture the scene as it was at Cowdray in 1595.

Ten o'clock has just struck, and the household is mustering in the magnificent Buck Hall, it being "covering-time," or the hour for preparing the tables for dinner. The Steward in his gown is standing at the uppermost part of the Hall—over against his appointed table—surrounded by most of the chief officers and some visitors—occasionally also travellers who had availed themselves of the hospitality of those days. The tables are neatly covered with white cloths, saltcellars, and trenchers, under the supervision of the Usher of the Hall. The Yeoman of the Ewry and Pantry conducted by the Yeoman Usher, pass through to the great Dining Chamber. When they arrive at the middle of that room, they bow reverently (although no one else be present), and they do the same upon approaching the table. The Usher, kissing his hand, places it on the centre of the dining-table, to indicate to his subordinate of the Ewry (who kisses the table), where the cloth is to be laid.

The Yeoman of the Pantry then steps forth, and places the salt, trenchers for my Lord and Lady, rolls, knives "hefted with silver," and spoons, making a little obeisance or inclination of the head as each article is laid down, and a low bow when he has finished. The trio then severally make solemn reverences, and retire in the same order as they arrived. Next in succession comes the Yeomen of the Cellar, who

dresses the side-board or buffet ("cupborde") with wines, flaggons, drinking cups and such vessels as are consigned to his charge. The Yeoman of the Buttery follows him, and brings up beer and ale, and arranges the pewter pots, jugs, and so forth, on the side-board or buffet.

It being now "dynner-tyme," the Gentleman Usher ascertains that all is in readiness, and proceeds to take his Lord's commands. He does so, respectfully of course, being instructed, if his master should be in his private apartments, always to knock although the doors may be open. Having received his orders, he sees that the carver and sewer perform the required ablutions, and that they are provided with clean cloths proper for their vocation.

The Usher of the Hall, standing at the screen, with loud voice exclaims, "Gentlemen and Yeomen, wait upon the Sewer for my Lord!" Half a dozen Gentlemen and Yeomen at the least are to accompany that officer to the dresser. When these return, the Usher of the Hall calls out, "By your leave my masters," and all who are present in the Hall stand up reverently, while the procession of the great Lord's dinner passes through, preceded by the Usher of the Hall as far as the Dining-chamber, where it is met by the Gentleman Usher, who sees the dishes placed upon the table. While the meats were being roasted, it has been the duty of the Clerk of the Kitchen to take care that no one should turn his back upon them.

Doubtless, the Viscount having been apprised by the Gentleman Usher, next comes forth with stately tread, in doublet and hose, leading the Viscountess by the hand, followed by her Gentlewomen. The same ceremonial accompanies the passage of each course from the kitchen to the dining-room.

Dinner over, and the cloth removed, the Gentleman Usher having kept a sharp look-out all the while that nothing be purloined, now comes forth with a towel, and basins and ewers are produced, for the lord's and ladies' ablutions, which the want of forks rendered the more necessary. The attendants are then dismissed, and depart with the accustomed reverences, to take their dinners with all those who

have hitherto been occupied, and this is denominated "the second sitting" in the Hall. Whilst they are so pleasantly engaged, the Steward and the individuals who sat at his table, repair to the Lord's dining-chamber, and remain in attendance until the Gentlemen-Waiters return, and all await there the rising of the Viscount from table.

The assemblage is now dispersed; those who have leisure and desire it, are at liberty to call for cards in the Hall, which the Yeomen officers provide, each player bestowing a gratuity in the "play-box" for this service, the contents of which are proportionately divided.

Every daily meal is but a repetition of the last, except on grand occasions, "in times of extraordinary action," according to the words of the noble author; then of course there is greater display, the Steward and the Comptroller appear "in fair gowns not unlike," with white wands of office in their hands, &c. In the passage of the dinner through the hall, they precede the Sewer, and the Marshal goes before them, and the two Ushers before them,—and so forth.

As far as can be judged from this record, the young Viscount sought to govern his dependents with patriarchal sway. Yet notwithstanding the prudence which characterised his early attempts at housekeeping, before many years had passed, he seems by some means to have fallen into terribly straitened circumstances; that is, if faith is to be attached to a portion of a document lately found by the editor, amongst other papers and rubbish in one of the ruined towers of Cowdray House, and it is difficult to imagine the object of inventing such a statement; it is as follows:

"The [humble petition of] Viscount Mount[ague tow]ards the Payment of his Debts and Charge of his Daughters Portions.

In most humble wise beseecheth Your moste [excel]lent Majesty Your humble and loyal subject Anthony Viscount Mountague as well for himself as on the behalfe of the Lady Mary S^{to} John, Francis Browne, Mary Peter, Daughters of Your Said . . ."

Unluckily the remainder could not be discovered, so the fragment must tell its own tale. The date that may be assigned to this petition is between 1620 when his youngest daughter

was married to Lord Petre, and 1629 the period of his death; so that it is uncertain whether it was presented to James I, or Charles I, or if at all.

But as a member of a distinguished family, whose loyalty—elicited under all the disadvantages which attend a difference of creed, in times of great trial to the State—had ever been unswerving, he was certainly entitled to the consideration of the sovereign. Nor was this withheld by Elizabeth in the case of the elder Montague, as has been before shown, (vol. V, p. 189), a circumstance alike honourable to the Queen and subject.

A touching instance of the devotion of the Montagues occurred at the period of the Spanish Armada. It is recorded⁶ of the old Viscount, then infirm of body, that he collected a strong party of horse and marched with his sons and grandson at the head of it to Tilbury, where he was the first to present himself before the Queen, and offer his services for her protection. His conduct extorted admiration from the unwilling and jealous pen of a contemporary and co-religionist, but a favourer of the designs of the Spaniards, whose testimony is worth extracting here:—

“The first that showed his bands to the Queen, was that noble, virtuous, honourable man, the Viscount Montague, . . . who now came, though he was very sickly, and in age, with a full resolution to live and die in defence of the Queen, and of his country, against all invaders, whether it were pope, king, or potentate whatsoever; and, in that quarrel, he would hazard his life, his children, his lands, and goods. And to show his mind agreeably thereto, he came personally himself before the Queen, with his band of horsemen, being almost two hundred; the same being led by his own sons, and with them a young child, very comely, seated on horseback, being the heir of his house, that is, the eldest son to his son and heir: a matter much noted of many, whom I heard to commend the same, to see a grandfather, father,

⁶ Butler's *Memoirs of Catholics*. Also Hallam's *Constit. Hist.* vol i, p. 221. Vide Lingard, vol. viii, p. 332.

and son, at one time on horseback, afore a Queen for her services; though, in truth, I was sorry to see our adversaries so greatly pleased therewith.”⁷

An interesting spectacle, in truth, to behold this venerable nobleman with his family, “perilling his whole house in the expected conflict;”⁸ and it was from Sussex that this band of loyal horsemen went forth, led by this “great Roman Catholic,” to fight in defence of the Protestant Queen against the fleets of His Most Catholic Majesty! No wonder Elizabeth “finding him faithful always, loved him.”

In the person of the “young child,” will be recognized the identical subject of these remarks, the Author of “The Booke of Orders,” and the early lessons which he received of honouring the Queen do not seem to have been lost upon him.

He died at the age of fifty-five, and his remains were interred in the family vault under the altar-tomb in the Chapel of Midhurst Church.

⁷ “Copy of a Letter to Mendoza the Spanish Ambassador in France, dated London, September, 1588, and found in

the Chamber of a Seminary Priest in England. Harl. Miscell. vol. i, p. 149.”

⁸ Osborne’s Secret Hist. p. 22.

A Booke of Orders and Rules established by
 me Anthony Viscount Mountague for the
 better direction and governmente
 of my householde and family,
 together with the severall
 dutyes and charges
 apperteynninge to
 myne officers
 and other
 servantts.

Whereunto I have prefixed a preface declaringe my
 purpose and intendement in that behalf, with
 a brief view of the severall matters
 which are herein handeled ann-
 sweringe to the particuler
 treatises as they are
 placed in the
 Booke.

Anno Domini, 1595.

The Preface.

For as moche as neither publique weale nor private family can continue or long endure without lawes, ordinances, and statutes to guyde and direct ytt, nor without prudent and experienced ministers to execute the same. I, therefore, being desirous to live orderly and quietly within my lymytte, and to mayntayne the estate of myne honor and callinge, accordinge to my degree, have esteemed ytt meete for the accomplishment thereof, to sett downe and declare in this booke of orders enswinge, myne owne opinion, judgement and resolution, touchinge the manner and order of the government of my private house and family; and what officers and other servantts I shalbe occasioned to use, what number of them, and what different authoritye and place every of them, shall have in their degrees; together with a distinction of their severall charge, office and dutye, whereunto they shall be particularly deputed and assigned. All whiche I have thoroughly considered of, with the most mature and deliberate advice, that either myself or others, whom I have thoughte in these affayres best experienced, weare any wayes able to afforde. And I dare boldly affirme that they are both honorable and profitable to myselfe, and very easye to alle my servantts; whiche be the especial respectes that I did propose unto myself in the very beginninge, when I first intended to sett downe orders, and whiche I have sythence, carefully observed in the pennyng of them. The first whereof, I have affected, for myne owne behoofe and contentement; the other, for the behoofe of my servantts, upon whome I would not wyllyngly ympose that service, whiche they shall notte be able even with greate facillitye and quiett to themselves, to performe; whiche being soe done on my parte, I am likewise to expecte, and soe doe vehemently, both expecte and require of them, that they doe carefully and

diligently vmploye themselves to performe their duties unto me in their service, after suche manner as I have here prescribed; whiche, if they shall fayle to doe, they are in reason to conceave, that accordinge to the quallyte of their contempt, they shall incurre my like discontentment with them; and that much more, than if they had been tyed to more harde and unequalled condicions. But, if I shall perceave that they shall dulye and comendably dispose themselves to the performance of their severall partes and duties, they shall be well assured to have att my handes that countenance, credit, and advancement, whiche shalbe meete for them to receive, and for me to yelde unto them. Nowe, for the better execution of myne orders and constitutions hereafter followeing, I will that my Stewarde of Householde, or in his absence, my Comptroller, being assisted with alle myne other chiefe offices (Videlt) my high Stewarde of Courtes, myne Auditor, my generall Receiver, my Solliciter, and suche other as I shall think good to call to consultation and advice with me, or else with suche of them as shalbe present, doe at his discretion, repayre into a place for that purpose appoynted, whiche I thinke good to call myne accomptant's house, or officer's chamber; and that they doe there conferre of the state of myne house and howe alle the particuler expences of the same may be continewed and mayntayned; and that they doe there take notice of suche disorders as they shall either of themselves fynde or by the informacions of others learne to have been committed in my house, and then, either reforme the offenders by their modest and grave admonition, or otherwise measure unto them, due punishment, accordyng to the nature of their offence, wherein they may freely use their owne choyce and election. I will, that they have special care for the preservation of my woodes, and that coppicing be in any sorte used, in suche places as to them shall seeme convenient. Breifely I will, that they have a generall care of all myne affayres whatsoever, for the better performance whereof, and that suche thinges as they shall appoynte to be done, may be executed with the more care and dilligence of them to whome they shalbe comitted, I give unto them full power and authority, to deale in the causes whereof they shall have the manageinge, as though that I myselfe were presente att the doinge thereof, and thereunto consenting (whiche att Cowdrye notwithstanding) I have noe doubt but they in their owne discretion and for the discharge of their duties towardes me, will (if they shall fynde any matters meete for me to be acquaynted with) bringe the same unto me, and therein have myne owne conceite and opinion before they proceede to determyne of them. As I have nominated my Stewarde or Comptroller, to be the cheife of such meetinge, soe my mynde is, that if neither of them be att home, or, through defalte of healtie, nott able to come to the accustomed place (whiche att Cowdrye shalbe the lower baye windowe chamber on the right hande of the greate gate, att other houses some other convenient roome) then, noe suche meetinge be helde att all; bycause, I neither will have any other than my sayd Stewarde, or Comptroller, to sett as principall, butt by my speciall appoyntemente, neither the usual place to be chainged, butt likewise by myne owne appoyntemente. MOREOVER I have thought good to ordeigne, that one of the discreetest of my yeomen, and such as can wright a fayre hand, be by them chosen and by me approved, to have the keepinge of this my sayd officer's chamber, and there to performe towardes them such service, as doth in his particuler office appeare. These be the thinges which, I have thoughte good to speake of in this place, bycause the same could nott be

conveniently inserted into any particuler tittle of this my booke, ytt only nowe resteth that I exhorte, admonishe, and require all my people, of what sorte soever, that they studiously ymbrace unitye, peace, and goode agree-mente amonge themselves, as the only means, whereby they shall procure quiett and comendacōn to themselves, and much honor and comforte to me; and, that they forbear to be the revengers of their owne wrongs (if any be offered) referringe themselves and their cause to my Stewarde or other officers appoynted in that behalfe, who, if they shall not yelde unto them suche satisfaccōn as shalbe in reason meete, they may boldly repayre to myself, who desire noe longer to be Governowe of a family, than I shall use such justice and equitye, that nott my best affected Officer, or dearest childe, shalbe able to abuse the meanest in my house, but shalbe by me reprovod for the same to the full contentement of the partye injured. Herein althoughe I have sincerely delivered myne owne intendemente whereby my servantts may be the better incoraged to performe their dutyes, and may stande in more securitye from sufferinge any wronge,—Yett my mynde is not that any quarrelsome personne shall take more advantage of my woordes than they doe truly ymporte, which promise noe satisfaccōn but uppon an injurie first offered. Aud thus much may suffice for my preface.

Given att Cowdrye the first of this present November. A. D. 1595.

ANTHONY MOUNTAGUE.

The Table.

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. My Stewarde of Householde. | 21. The Clarke of myne Officers Chamber. |
| 2. My Comptroller. | 22. The Yeoman of my Horse. |
| 3. My highe Stewarde of Courtes. | 23. The Yeoman of my Seller. |
| 4. My Auditor. | 24. The Yeoman of myne Ewrye. |
| 5. My Generall Receaver. | 25. The Yeoman of my Pantrye. |
| 6. My Solliciter. | 26. The Yeoman of my Butterye. |
| 7. My other Principall Officers. | 27. The Yeomen of my Wardroppe. |
| 8. My Secretarye. | 28. The Yeomen Wayters. |
| 9. My Gentlemen Ushers. | 29. The seconde Cooke and the Rest. |
| 10. My Carver. | 30. The Porter. |
| 11. My Sewer. | 31. The Granator. |
| 12. The Gentlemen of my Chamber. | 32. The Bayliffe. |
| 13. The Gentleman of my Horse. | 33. The Baker. |
| 14. The Gentlemen Wayters. | 34. The Brewer. |
| 15. The Marshall of my Hall. | 35. The Groomes of the Great Chamber. |
| 16. The Clarke of my Kitchen. | 36. The Almoner. |
| 17. The Yeomen of my greate Chamber. | 37. The Scullery Man. |
| 18. The Usher of my Hall. | 38. An order of Service att my Table. |
| 19. The Chiefe Cooke. | 39. My determination for Officers Fees. |
| 20. The Yeomen of my Chamber. | |

1.—*My Stewarde of Householde.*

A declaration of the Office and Authority of my Stewarde of householde and what I entende shalbe his charge, as well in my forreyne affayres and outward provisions, as in domesticall matters and civill governe-
mente of my Family: whereunto I have added sundrye notes or
instruccõs for his better arrediness in that behalfe.

And first, of his Office, Dutye, and authoritye
In matters forreyne, and without my house.

Imprimis. I will that he make or cause to be made, all kynde of grosse provisions in their convenient tymes and seasons for necessarye expence of my householde (videlt) beeves, muttuns, grayne, wynes, saltstore of sortes, hoppes, spyces, and fruytes of sortes, liveryes, badges, woode and coals, necessaryes, carryeages, utensilles for every office and wilde fowle. I will alsoe, that he make or cause to be made, all manner of reparations of my houses, both within and without, that be in myne owne landes; and likewise of the pales, rayles, hedges, walles of marshes, bayes of pondes, and all other fences of the growndes, that be reserved to myne owne use. I will that he paye my servantt's wages quarterly, boordewages, equitations, and all foreyn rewardes, and likewise Gardenworke, husbandrye; and that he provide some extraordinaryes, as nettes, sowes of Leade, cases of glasse, &c. I will that he deliver money to the Clarke of my Kitchin for provision of freshe acates:⁷ to my purveighors of beeves and muttuns for the buyeing of them; to the gentleman or yeoman of my horse for provender, furniture, and necessaryes for my stable: to my granator for providinge wheate or malte if any be wantinge; and that he doe cause them all to bringe their severall defrayementts and reckoninges to his examination and inserte them emonge his accomptes at the tyme of my audite, therebye to avoyde confusion of accomptantes. I will also that he doe often use to ryde into my parkes, pastures, marshes, and other grounds, to see that they be nott abused, or disordered, by my bayliffes, or keepers of them. Item, I will that he assist my bayliffe of husbandrye to perform and execute those orders that by me are sett downe to him. I will that he make sale of the hydes of oxen slaughtered, and of the felles⁸ and woolle of the muttuns; and order and dispose of the tallowe, some for lyghtes to serve my house, some for sale, and the like for kitchinstuffe. I will that he subscribe and sett his hande unto my booke of liverye moneye, or to the booke of such as I shall authorise in that behalfe for perfecte acknowledgment of all and every such somes as he shall reaceave of me, or by myne appoyntment, towards the discharge of householde affayres, expressinge the day, yeare, and place, when, where, and of whom he reaceaveth the same; and that he doe enter and charge accordinglye everye such some soe reaceaved in his monethly booke, that ytt may monethly appeare to me upon vewe therof, and to my Auditor at the yeares ende. And the like I wishe that he require of the Clarke of my Kitchin, of the Gentleman of

⁷ From the French *achats*, victuals, &c. purchased.—The office of the caterer. In the regulations of Henry VIII for his Household at Eltham in 1526, the duties of the "Serjeant of the Acatry" are defined. The same officer is also mentioned

in Queen Elizabeth's Rules (1601). He was to "make provision of fresh *acates* as well for flesh as fish," p. 139.

⁸ The skin of a beast, when separated from its body.

my horse, and of the rest, for his owne discharge and securitye of all such somes of money, as he shall deliver unto them, for supplye of their severall offices; and that he take billes of my Gardener, bayliffe of husbandrye and others of like sorte, in acknowledgement of such money, as they doe reaceave of him for worke donne within their charge, and the same to be fyled together, and exhibited to my Auditor att the tyme of audite, for full satisfaccō of the Auditor, and better declaracō of his owne accompts.

Of my sayde Stewarde's office dutye and authoritye
In matters domesticall and governement of my Ffamily.

First my will is, that he take upon him the carriage and porte of my chiefe officer, and assiste me with sounde advice in matters of most ymportance and greatest deliberacō, and therein faythfully keepe all my secrettes. I will that he holde a superioritye over all my domesticall officers, servantts and attendantts, and in modeste manner designe appoynte and command them for advancement of my service; and that he be by them obeyed in all things whatsoever and how inconvenient soever they deeme ytt to be (excepte ytt be dishonest in ytt selfe or undutifull to the Prince or State, or directly to the manifest hurte of me, my wiffe, &c.) Yea and albeitt he exceede the boundes of office. For if he soe doe, ytt shall lye in noe servantts or childes power to controwle him. But I, who am his master, will have my eares open to heare any pregnant matter that shalbe brought agaynst him, and by my masterly authoritye will correcte such matter as shalbe misdōn to myselfe or any other by abuse of my authoritye. But my foresight and care in my choyce of an officer in soe high authoritye, shall be such that I will make small doubte of his cōmendable carryeage of himselfe in his place accordinge to the greate truste, that I repose in him. My will is that he convene my meane officers and domesticall servantts (as occasion shall serve) and exhorte them to diligent attendance, and regarde of their particuler dutyes as well for their owne credit and avayle, as for my honor and quiett. I will thatt in civill sorte he doe reprehende and correcte the negligent and disordered parsons and reforme them by his grave admonition and vigilant eye over them, the ryotous, the contentious, and quarrellous parsons of any degree, the revengers of their owne injurys, the privye mutiners, the frequenters of tablinge, cardinge, and dyceinge in corners and att untymely houres and seasons, the conveighers of meate and other matter out of my howse, the haunters of alehouses or suspicious places by daye or by night; the absenters from their charge, and lodgeing abroade without leave, and they thatt have leave of absence, that doe nott returne home att their tyme lymited without lawfull lett, such and their like (be they gentlemen or yeomen) I will he doe convene aparte and after some admonition at his discretion upon due prooffe restrayne, and forbidde their attendance upon me, untill myselfe shall otherwise determyne thereof. Never the lesse accordinge to the qualitye of their offence, and as he shall fynde them readye to be reformed he maye of himself restore them to their former attendance. But the incorrigible personnes and willful maynteyners of their outrageous misgovernement and unsufferable disorders (if any such be fownde) whom neither his perswasions, reason ytt selfe, nor authoritye can conteyne within the lymytte of their dutye; of them I will that he give me informacō and leave them and their cause to myne owne consideracō, nott myndeinge that the

authoritye which I give unto him shall extende to beare him to reaceave any into my service, or absolutely to remove any out, or to appoynte any wheare, or in what place or sorte to serve, without my privitye and allowance, who must give them their enterteynement, and rewarde them att my discretion as they shall by their faithfull service endeavor to deserve. I will that he doe acquaynte me with the occasions of his longer absenee, that I may appoynte who shall supplye his place untill his returne, bycause he ought nott for many respects to depute any in his own roome, wherein I meane only for his ordering of the hall, and the like, nott touchinge his booke and defrayements, whiche I leave to his owne designemente, bycause he is to answer for ytt upon his accompte. I will that he doe customeably dyne and suppe in the hall, and that allwayes in a gowne, unles he bee booted, for honor and orders sake, if wante of healt he doe nott forbidde (and not in chambers, pantrye, or private place) and that he there keepe his usuall state, and roome, and doe nott give place unto any. I will that if he have occasion to sende in forreyn message or errande any grooms of my greate chamber or warderoppe, or any grooms of my stable, that he first acquaynte the gentleman Usher, or gentleman of my horse with ytt, to the ende the place by them may be supplied. Muchemore I will that he give me foreknowledge, and have my leave before he sende any of my owne chamber in forreyn message whatsoever the occasion be. I will that he dispose and distribute in his discretion to the inferiour officers (yeomen and groomes of the greate chamber excepted) the rewardes given by Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others reparynge to my house. Yett my meaninge is, that, if the boxe be but meanelly beneficiall to them, that he shall consider the yeomen and groomes of the greate chamber att his discretion. I will that he take Inventories of all wardroppe stuffe whatsoever within all my houses and make conterpaynes⁹ thereof in all poyntes agreeable to his Inventories, under his hande and deliver one to myselfe and one other to my gentleman Usher, and charge him with the same. I will likewise that he take a perfecte Inventorye of all the plate and silver vessells in my house with the weighte and poyse of the same, and note of the letter or Goldsmithes marke and yeare; and that ytt be indented tripartite whereof one parte to be delivered to me, another to remayne with himselfe, and the thirde subscribed by him to remayne with the yeomen of the seller, and that they be renewed as newe plate shalbe provided. I will also that he doe weekely, or every fortnight att farthest examyne and subscribe the Clarke of the Kitchin his booke and that he exhibite unto me att every moneths ende his owne booke of particuler receiptes and disbursements, to the ende I may the better understand my domesticall affayres and householde charges. I will that he cause the Clarke of my Kitchin to take and deliver unto his hande a perfecte Inventorye of all the Pewter Vessells, Brasse and other ymplementts, as well of the Kitchin as of all the other inferiour offices (to witt) seller, butterye, pantrye, bakehouse, laundrye, scullery, larders, porter's lodge, and brewehouse, bycause he is to renewe ytt beinge decayed. I will that he have allwayes in readiness a perfecte checkrolle both of all my parsons¹⁰ and number domesticall, and of all my reteyners¹¹ that are interteyned and allowed

⁹ Counterparts seem intended—it is probably a mistake of the scribe.

¹⁰ The superior members of the household. Our modern signification of Par-

son is, from his being par excellence, *The Person of the church.*

¹¹ One that is not immediately belonging to the family, but only wears the

by me to the ende he may accordingly and with a more certayntye make the proportion of liveryes and badges for them. Itt is my will when the wayters doe come forth to dynner and supper that he in seemely and decenete sorte doe presente himselfe in the place of my dyett accompanied with the gentlemen and strangers of better accompte that satt att his table and there give attendance until the gentlemen wayters doe returne. I will that in tyme of state and extraordinary action, he with my Comptroller doe goe before the first and seconde courses through the Hall into the place of my dyett. I will that in journeyinge with me on horsebacke he with the reste of my principall officers doe ryde nexte before me if my breethren, children, Unckles, &c. be nott in place. Moreover ytt is his parte and shall welle become him att all tymes and places to use himselfe towardes me, my wife and (in some sorte) to my children, submissively and with all reverence, as well to declare his owne dutye, as to give example to others, what in their degrees they ought to doe, and nott to presume to enter into myne, or my wife's bedchambers, or private places untill he first knocke att the dures, or give some other signification by his voyce or message of his beinge there, and desire to come in. Fynally, I will att his first entrance into his office before he begynn to execute, that he take a perfecte remayne of all the freshe acates and householde provisions remayninge in any office att his entrance and then charge my Clarke of Kitchin with them, that I may be duly answered the expence of the same.

*Remembrances or Instruccōns for my sayde Stewarde of
Householde.*

That the somer Beeves for expence of householde, as steares, heifers, and small oxen or runttes be provided att fayres, and of Farmers neare hand, in the springe and pryme of the yeare; that the oxen for wynter expence, stalle, and sale (especiallye if I lye at Cowdrye) be provided of large boane, and well comeinge either att Coventrye Fayre on "Corpus Christi" ¹² daye, or att Uxbrydge on St. Margarrite's ¹³ daye;—that muttuns needeful to be boughte for slaughter of my howse be provided of reasonable boane, and out of harde, leare,¹⁴ and choyce pastures, either of the Scheppe Masters from the Downes, or att fayres holden neere hande in the springe; that returne of them that shall nott be slaughtered be made, as in discretion shall be thoughte meete: that there be fortye or fiftye eawes yearely provided and placed in the market att such convenient tyme, as their lambes may serve to be expended att Easter. That I esteeme ytt both more comendable and profittable to kill beeves and muttuns of good and reasonable boane and thoroughly fedd than otherwise; that I esteeme ytt to bee more honorable and saveinge in any noblemans howse to have the usuall breade and beare, both for yeomen, groomes and laborers, of one sort than of differentt: that ytt shalbe expedient for all eventts to have certayne tunnes of tymber, boordes of sortes, and seasoned quarters in a redines att the priorye, and under the charge of my bayliffe of husbandrye: that my Farmers which by their leases doe paye

livery of a nobleman, and attends him occasionally.

¹² Corpus Xti. Thursday after Trinity Sunday. See Nicolas' Chronology of History, p. 141.

¹³ St. Margaret. 8th July (O. S.) 20th (N. S.)

¹⁴ "Good ground for feeding and fattening sheep."—Bailey's Dict.

rente provisions, as muttuns, bores, grayne or poultrye, be required to bringe in their provisions, and to paye ytt duely att their dayes: that herringe, and wynes are best provided in respecte of choyce, price and carriage for my expence, when I lye att Cowdrye, att Chichester, Southampton, or other portes uppon the sea costes: that the woode and coale provided for expence of my howse att Cowdrye, be carefully husbanded, for that woode is much wasted of late and waxeth scantt about Cowdrye: that when any utensills or furniture is of newe boughte, care be taken that ytt be written and inserted presently into the inventories: that a lesse proportion of salt store, hoppes and spices be taken when they be scantt and deare, and a more large when they be plentifull, and better cheape: that ytt be considered whether ytt be better to take the helpe of my tennents and neighbors adjoyninge for carryeage of woode to my howse att Cowdrye in somer as in former tyme hath bein accustomed, or to have moe teymes sett uppe and maynteyned with increase of husbandmen as of latter dayes ytt hath bein used: and lastly that my retyerners be comanded nott to resorte to me without their lyveryes.

2.—*My Comptroller and his Office.*¹⁵

A Comptroller is a principall officer belonginge unto me, as I am a Viz-counte, whom in thatt respecte (least I shoulde seeme to prejudice myselfe) I am to take notice of, though, as Comptroller I shall nott necessarily have cause dayly to employe him: but I may as I shall thinke convenient bestowe that tyle on some discretee personne of especiall deserte, eyther reteyner, or howseholde servantt for his better credit and countenance in my service. He is to give unto me faythfull and sounde advice in all my cheefe accõns of ymportance, wherein he ought to be able readilye to doe ytt. In my howse he must allwayes goe in a gowne (unles he be booted to ryde) for soe the gravitye of his place, and person will require. He shall att tymes of speciall service accompanye my stewarde in the attendance uppe of my dynner and supper, att which tyme he shall nott fayle to beare his white stafe in his hande. He shall have his dyett att my Stewardes table and in his absence (beeinge my nexte cheife officer) shall of course supplye his rome. Note that my meaninge is only in matter of honor, as, namely in giveinge interteynment and comaundinge of such thinges as he in discretion shall thinke to be necessarye (and nott otherwise) but if my stewarde be presente, my Comptroller shall sytt on the forme syde right-over agaynst him and nott yelde that place to anye whosoever. If there shalbe cause either uppon disorder, or for matter of advice, to call any of my servantts into some place nott soe publike as the open hall and lesse private than my Stewardes chamber, which maye be called the accomptante howse or Officer's chamber, then my Comptroller shall sitt att a table to assist my Stewarde principally, and after that my sayd Stewarde shall have delivered his mynde to such purpose as for the tyme may seeme most fytt and convenient, my Comptroller in any sorte, that he may nott seeme butt to be as well assisted with the verye inwarde mynde and consent of such as shalbe presente with him, as with their personall presence, shall use some speeche to the like effecte makeinge relation to my sayde Stewardes Speeche in some modeste manner as the matter shall beare. If the Stewarde be from home, or but out of the waye, and he shall

¹⁵ Contrarotulator. An officer who enters the accounts of other officers, and keeps a counter-roll to check them.

see any disorder worthy reprehension amongste my servantts ; I will that he doe in discrete sorte take notice thereof and admonishe them sereouslye of ytt, and if he shall seeme to be sett att noughte by suche as he shall soe admonishe, or by their adherentts ; I will that he shall in any sorte advertise my Stewarde thereof, who shall both severelye prosecute the former faulte, and also verye sharply reprehende them for their such contempte of my Comptroller he beinge then presente, and afterwarde shall cause them to reconyle themselves in orderly manner to my sayd comptroller ; which if they shall refuse to doe, I will have my Stewarde to bringe the matter to me, who will nott leave ytt until he be fully satisfied. To conclude I will nott that my Comptroller shall conceave any discontentement att my Stewarde as thinkeinge that more of the Stewardes office should belonge to him (for ytt is nott soe convenient) neither will I that the Stewarde shall esteeme his office to be in any sorte ympaired by the Comptroller (for soe ytt is nott) as ytt may appeare most evidently. Breifely I will that my Stewarde and Comptroller shall for my sake, and for the better advancemente of my service agree the one with the other, affecte the one the other, and seeke the creditt the one of the other without jelousyes or suspicons as if they weare brothers. And this for my Comptroller.

3.—*My Highe Stewarde of Courtes and his Office.*

I will that he doe yearely keepe all my Courtes, as well Leetes as Courte Barrons att their accustomed places within a moneth of Michaelmas, and Easter, or att such accustomed tymes as hath bein used, or thoughte meete and convenient ; and agaynst the tyme of keepinge my Courtes that he doe sende forth his precept to everye perticuler Bayliffe, Reve, or Bedle of eche severall mannor to summon the courtes with reasonable warninge therein conteyned for their apparence in each severall Courte, and after his charge given to thinqwestes concerninge such matters as are to be enquired of and presented by them, and after their retourne and verdicte agreed uppon, whatsoever articles or thinges shalbe presented, certifyed or declared att any Courte by them, be faythfully and truly entred in a Courte booke for that purpose : and that he with the reste of myne Officers there present doe faythfully, truly and carefully assesse fynes for admissions, alienations, forfeitures and all other perquisitts of Courtes any waye arisinge, accordinge to the custome, and to stalle the somes of money assessed, in giveinge dayes of payement, as hath bein before this tyme used and accustomed in the like cases, and all these assessmentes and perquisites of Courte to enter in everye Courte booke ; and in convenient tyme afterwards to ingrosse every perticuler article in parchement in the manner of Courte Rolles, haveinge a speciall regarde to the preservation of all libertyes, royalltyes and priveleges ; and that he doe truly make the extreates and sende them forth to the Bayliffes and other officers of everye mannor fore the more speedye levyeinge all such forfeitures, penaltyes and amerciamentts as shalbe due unto me agaynst my audite nexte enseweinge and that he doe exhibitt by Courte Rolles, in manner aforsayd engrossed to myne Auditor att the tyme of my audite to be by him examined and that donne, to be placed amongst myne evidences as a recorde to remayne with me. He shall take his place nexte to my Comptroller, and dyne and suppe in the Hall att my Stewardes Table.

4.—*Myne Auditor and his Office.*

I will that myne Auditor att the tyme appoynted for myne audite doe repayre to the place and howse of my then aboade, and doe take the accomptes of my Stewarde of Howseholde, Clarke of Kitchin, and all other my inferiour officers domestical, of all manner of provisions, receipts, and disbursements by them made, and any waye incident or belonginge to their severall charges, and faythfully and dilligently doe peruse and examyne the bookes, tayles, stores and billes of everye of them; and doe caste, gather, summe uppe and devyde the same into their proper and peculier tytles: that donne, I will that he call unto accompte, my Receaver generall, Woodwardes, Clarkes of Yron woorkes, and all other my meane collectores and accomptantes to render their reckonings of all such severall sommes of money as they or any of them may justly be charged withall either by extreates, courtes-Rolles, or otherwise, as well for arrerages, rentts, revenewes, fynes, perquisite of Courtes and Woodsales, as also of all other profitts for that yeare in any sorte or by any meanes accrueinge and groweing due unto me. And when he hath with mature and ripe judgemente duly and throughlye examyned and summed every severall charge and digested them orderly and severally into fayre and perfecte books, my will is, that he, in distincte and ample sorte, declare the same unto me in the presence of my stewarde, and the rest of my principall officers; and this done that afterwarde he doe ingrosse into parchement everye of the sayd perticuler accomptes of everye perticuler mannor, of intente that the severall charge of everye such accomptant may severally and perticulerly appeare; and deliver the same unto me, with all the reste of the accomptes in convenient tyme after myne audite ended, to thende they may be placed and remayne amongst myne evidences allwayes readye to be produced uppon any just occasion offered. I will that he take his dyett att my stewardes table, and place next to my High Stewarde of Courtes, saveinge that duringe myne audite he shall sitt att the bordes ende betwixte my Stewarde and Comptroller.

5.—*My Receaver generall and his Office.*

I will that my Receaver generall doe assotiate the Stewarde of my Courtes in the Keepinge of them, and other my chiefe officers likewise in all myne owtarde and forreyne affayres and that he doe reaceave all the revenewes of my lyveinge, perquisitts of Courte, and other casualtyes, and therewithall doe discharge all annuyties, tenthes, other fees, &c. by me due to be payde, which done I will that he deliver the remayne thereof to myselfe or to such as I shall authorise to receive the same, whose acquittance shalbe a sufficient discharge to the Auditor to allowe the same att his nexte accompte. He shall take his place nexte to my Auditor, and his meales att my Stewardes table.

6.—*My Solliciter and his Office.*

I will that my Solliciter doe take uppon him the followeing and manageinge of all my causes at lawe either moved by me agaynst others or commenced by others agaynst me; and that he doe informe my learned counsell with the true state of the matters called into question, and laye open to them such witnesses, proofes, recordes and evidences as maye with most certayntyte and greatest facillitye induce them to the right understandeing of the causes in controversie; and to that ende deliver unto them perfecte instruc-

cōns or brevyats collected and gathered out of the same, foreseeinge allwayes that the secreeye of my letters patent, courte rolles and auintient evidences be nott needelesly disclosed or discovered in open courte to my prejudice or ymparement of myne inheritance. And my will is also att the ende of everye terme, that he exhibitt unto me in wrighteing a briefe of everye severall suyte, that hath bein handled att the same, declareinge how farre forthe they have bein proceeded in, and what remayneth further to be done. He shall take his place after my generall Receaver, and his dyett att my stewardes table.

7.—*The rest of my principall Officers.*

I will that such other officers also as for their gravytye and experience I shall thinke good to call and use in matters of ymportance be allwayes readye to yelde me their faythfull and sound advice whensoever they shalbe by me thereunto required: and that they bee in like sorte assistinge to my stewarde of howsholde, or comptroller; when for causes either domesticall or forreyne, they shalbe occasioned to meete in myne officer's chamber there to consulte and deliberate (together with the reste) of such matters as shall then and there be ministred unto them, wherein accordinge to their knowledge and judgement, they may give their censures and opinions: for which consideraçon they are to have the more estimation and creditt amonge the rest of my servants. I will that they take their dyett att my Stewardes table, and place next to myne other chiefe officers, accordinge to their seniorityes in my service.

8.—*My Secretarye and his Office.*

I will that my Secretarye give allwayes dilligent attendance uppon me in respecte that I shall often tymes have cause to ymploye him as well in reaceveinge into his custody such letters of weight as shall come to my handes, which he must safely keepe fyled upp together in good order (as also in wrightinge awnsweres to such letters for myne owne better easement) and such as are of ymportance he must transcrip into a booke, in the begynning whereof there must be an alphabeticall table, conteyninge the names of such as I shall have written unto, agaynst which names there must be sett figures, shewing in what pages or leafes letters to such person shalbe founde. I will also that he doe receive notes of remembrance of such thinges as shall concerne my selfe or any other from whom I am to deale, the which he shall reaceave of those persons from whom in that behalf I shall be informed; he shall also receive such peticions as shalbe offered unto me by any my tenantes, or the like; and shall putt me in mynde of their suytes att such tyme as I shalbe best able to determyne them. And if any such suytors shall desire to speake with me, he shall helpe them unto me, soe as I may be least troubled: butt allwayes sooner or later with a respecte of the ymportance and hast of the matter, which I referre to his discretion. He shall nott, butt att verye speciall tymes, weare his liverye, and that att my specyall appoyntemente. His upper garment in the howse I wishe to be a comely blacke cloake. This is the somme of his office whereby ytt may appeare that he oughte to be a man of a good, grave, discretion, and especially very secrett, which I expecte him to be. He shall have his dyett att my Stewardes table, after my principall officers: but if himselfe be one of them, he shall have place next to my Reaceaver.

9.—*My Gentleman Usher and his Office*

I will that my Gentleman Usher (I being a Vizcount) shall usher me or my wife in all places conveniente (Videlt) through Cyttyes, townes, &c. bare-headed as well on horsbacke, as on foote, saveinge that in the presence of an Erle or upwardes, he shall forbear soe to doe; neither shall he ryde bare before us within the precyncte of the Princes pallaice, but on foote he may goe bare to the greate chamber dore within the Courte and noe further. And for soe much as concernes the orderinge of my howse. First. I will that he take charge of all the inventories of the warderoppe stufe of my severall howses the which he shall receive att the handes of my Stewarde of Howseholde, either of them interchangeably subscribeinge unto the others inventories, having first gone through everye roome in the presence of three or fower sufficient wittnesses, and fownd them to agree with all the perticuler thinges therein mentioned. I will also that he deliver to the yeoman of my warderoppe, an Inventorye of the howse of my presente aboade, ytt being conferred with the perticulers as when he receaved ytt of my Stewarde; but at my remoovall to an other house, I will that he resume ytt from the yeoman of my warderoppe, in the presence of my howsekeeper in such manner as ytt was delivered him, and then deliver ytt and the charge thereof to my sayd howsekeeper. He shall oversee the contineweall furnisheinge and cleanly keepinge of all lodgeinges, galleryes, great chambers, dyneing rooms, parlours, etc: saveinge that he shall nott have to doe within myne owne lodgeings, after that they shalbe uppon my removeall to any place, once furnished accordinge as by the inventorye of them maye appeare; saveinge also that he shall have noe thinge to doe within my hall, buttrye, pantrye, seller, kitchin, larder, spycerye, bakehowse, laundrye, porter's lodge &c. He shall at his discretion appoynte all servantts chambers, and who shall lye in them; alloweinge thereto conveniente beddinge, and such like furniture to ytt, soe as two goe to a bedd, allwayes provided, that a gentleman be matcht with a gentleman, and a yeoman with a yeoman, unless the contrarye by me be especially appoynted. He shall have authoritye in cyvill and kynde manner to comaunde any gentleman or yeoman to doe any service that shalbe for myne honor, and who shall in such case disobeye him shall nott serve me butt uppon his especiall suyte made unto me in his behalfe. He shall at his discretion appoynt the Carver and Sewer haveinge specyall regarde that in tymes of greatest service and state he choose allwayes the most sufficient, and best able for that service. He shall have especiall authoritye over the yeoman of the great warderoppe and the yeoman usher and groomes of the great chamber in respecte of the contynuall occasion that he shall have to ymploy them in whose offices doth consiste the greateste part of his service, for whiche consideraçon he shall assiste and defende them in all their juste causes. He shall in the morninge first give attendaunce to strangers (if there be any) associateinge unto himselfe for that purpose an other gentleman or two, and then serve them breakfaste and afterwarde attende them as shall seeme most convenient. Att ten of the clock ytt being coveringetyme he shall repayre into the dining place and comaunde the yeoman usher to call for my service, after which he shall cause all the reste of my gentlemen lykewise to repayre unto the same place, and there to remayne untill the sewer be sent to the dresser, where himselfe also shall remayne with them (unles he have for my service some cause to the contrarye) and when ytt is dynner tyme he shall sende downe to the Kitchin to knowe if ytt be readye, which beinge knowne he shall come and understande my mynde,

and if I be in myne owne lodgings he shall knocke (though the dores be open), and soe beinge lett in shall declare the cause of his cominge and according to my direction shall see the Carver and Sewer washe and be armed att the ewerye boorde from whence he shall comaunde the sewer to the dresser and conducte the carver to my table makeinge two curtesies thereto, the one about the middest of the chamber the other when he cometh to ytt : and when the Sewer shalbe returned with my service, he shall receive ytt from the yeoman usher, within the dyninge chamber dore, and thence usher ytt to my table and there see ytt orderly placed: which donne he shall appoynte a comely yeoman to waight at the cupporde, and then give worde to me that I may come to dynner; he shall waight alle dynner tyme and when he shall see ytt tyme shall send the Sewer for the seconde course, which he shall (like as before) receive at the great chamber dore, brynge to my table and see orderly placed thereon. He must all dynner tyme have a vigilante eye over them that sitt att my table, to see if they neede anythinge which for wante of acquayntance, or the like cause, they forbear to call for : and if he fynde any such thinge, comaunde their wantts to be supplied. The dynner beinge done and voyders¹⁶ taken away; he shall come towards the table with a towell (gentlemen followeing with basons and ewers) and shall spreade the same on the bare table, unles ytt be some solempne tyme, whiche if ytt be he shall then spreade ytt uppon a seconde table clothe that shall appeare, the uppermoste beinge taken away; when washeinge is done and the towells taken uppe he shall have an eye to the carryeing out of meate, that none goe to corners. And after all the meate is conveyed out orderly and the yeoman Usher for that tyme departed; then, lastly the Gentleman Usher shall come in, and lookeinge first about to see if all things be orderly done, and soe fyndeing them, after due reverence shall goe to his dynner, where if he shall uppon good advisement fynde any wante of meate, he shall sende to the clarke of my Kitchin, and desire out a convenient supplye. After dinner he shall come in agayne with the Carver and Sewer for that daye, and with all the reste of the gentlemen, and there attende till I be rysen and gone. After which tyme unlesse there be cause to the contrarye he may dispose himself att his pleasure, till fyve of the clocke, from which tyme till after supper, he must bestowe himselfe as is sett downe between ten of the clocke and the tyme of my ryseinge from dynner. After supper he shall cause all liveryes¹⁷ to be served (if any ought to be) and bringe strangers (if there be any) to their chambers. And if there be divers (as ytt will often happen) att one tyme to goe to their severall chambers, he shall cause one Gentleman to goe with every stranger, soe that the most sufficient be allotted to the stranger of most worthe. This done he maye for that night dispose of himself as him best lyketh till bedde tyme. I will that in great actions, and speciall tyme of service, he goe downe to the Hall dore and there receive the meate and from thence conveye ytt upp into the greate chamber, as in the order of

¹⁶ "Baskets or trays to take away and remove dishes, trenchers," &c.—Bailey's Dict.

¹⁷ From *livrer*, fr.—"What livery is, every one by common use in England knows well enough, viz., that it is allowance of horsecoat, as they commonly use the word in stables; as to keep horses at livery, the which word, I guess, is derived of livering or delivering forth their nightly

food. So in great houses, the livery is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink; and livery is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears, so called as I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from them at pleasure."—Todd's Johnson's Dict. See further as to livery, Prompt. Parv. p. 308.

service att my table, I have sett downe; and, in case I have two Gentlemen Ushers, I will that they goe both together in that service. I will that when more tables are furnished with strangers of accompte, than myne owne, he appoynte Sewers, Gentlemen and Yeomen severall to attende them for avoydeinge confusion. I will that he suffer noe wayters to carrye a dishe or attende att my table in dublett and hose only, without either coate, cloake or sume upper garment. I will that he appoynte a sufficient man to attende the silver vessells, and meate in greate repayre of strangers; and if I shall have (as before sayde) two Gentlemen Ushers in myne howse att once, the especiall authoritye over my servantts shall reste in the senior (only while he is att home) and the other shalbe for increase of state, and yett shall carrye a dubble keye, and take the inventorye joyntly with his senior, and in his absence execute the whole office in all respectes. I will that one of them take his dyett with my Stewarde next after my principall officers and Secretarye, the other with my gentleman wayters, the uppermoste on the benche side and that weekly they change their course.

10.—*My Carver and his Office.*

I will that my carver, when he cometh to the ewerye boorde, doe there washe together with the Sewer, and that done, be armed (videlt.) with an arminge towell cast about his necke, and putt under his girdle on both sides, and one napkyn on his lefte shoulder, and an other on the same arme; and thence beinge broughte by my Gentleman Usher to my table, with two curtseyes thereto, the one about the middest of the chamber, the other when he cometh to ytt, that he doe stande seemely and decently with due reverence and sylence, untill my dyett and fare be brought uppe, and then doe his office; and when any meate is to be broken uppe that he doe carrye itt to a syde table, which shalbe prepared for that purpose and there doe ytt; when he hath taken upp the table, and delivered the voyder to the yeoman Usher, he shall doe reverence and returne to the ewrye boorde there to be unarmed. My will is that for that day he have the precedence and place next to my Gentleman Usher at the wayter's table.

11.—*My Sewer¹⁸ and his Office.*

I will that my Sewer, after he hath washed together with my Carver att the ewrye boorde, be there armed (videlt.) with an armynge towell layd uppon his righte shoulder and tyed lowe under his lefte arme, whence beinge by my Gentleman Usher comaunded to the dresser, he shall departe towards the hall attended there through with halfe a dosen Gentlemen and yeomen att the leaste and soe on to the dresser, where he shall deliver the meate to everye one accordinge to their places, and then returninge with my service all coveredde to my table, shall there receive everye dishe and deliver them severally to my carver; which done, he shall there abyde a little besides the Carver and nott departe, untill he be agayne comaunded by the Gentleman Usher to goe for the seconde course; which he shall bringe and use in all respects as before;

¹⁸ From the old French word *asseour*, a setter down on a table of the dishes. In the king's chamber were three cupbearers, three karvers, "three sewers, Sir Parcivall Hart, the Lord Grey, Sir Edward Warner;" so that the sewer in the Royal Household was no menial officer. In Sir

Thomas Herbert's Memoirs mention is made of Captain Preston as sewer to Charles I. Henry II is said to have acted as sewer at the table of his son Henry, when that young prince was crowned, in order to confer greater dignity on the ceremony.

and then attende untill the table be taken uppe: after which, with due courtesie done, he shall returne to the ewrye boorde, and there be unarmed: and after the meate is brought downe into the hall shall there distribute ytt orderly, with the Gentleman Usher's advice if neede shall soe require. I will that he take his dyett with the wayters and place (for that daye) nexte to my Carver.

12.—*The Gentlemen of my Chamber and their Office.*

I will that the Gentlemen of my Chamber, shall give their dilligent attendance uppon me in my withdrawinge chamber, especcially agaynst my ryseinge in the morninge, to helpe to doe such service about me, as shalbe fitt, and they shall lerne by dayly use, and that some one of them att least, while I am in myne owne lodgings, be continually remayning in my withdrawinge chamber, to be allwayes redye to receave my directions, and to give me notice of such as woulde speake with me: and att all such tymes as I walke out of my chamber or elcwehære abroade, to attende uppon me: and that such one of them as I shall appoynte (whiche most comonly shalbe the senior) shall wayte uppon my trencher and cuppe, att dynner and supper, and shalbe most especcially attendaunt uppon me, unles I lycense him to the contrarye; whiche (If I doe) the next in senioritye shall supplye his roome. Att night if I be out of my lodgings (ytt beinge dark) some one of them shall wayte for my comeinge in, with a candle to light me to my chamber; where, after I am, and woulde goe to bedd, they shall helpe me into ytt, and beinge layed to reste they shall either by themselves or by some of the yeomen take care that the dores be all fast lockte: my will is that the anntientest of them shall take a perfecte inventorye of all my lynnens and apparrell indentedd, betweene him and the senior yeoman of my chamber; and as any shalbe worne out and renewed, that the inventorye be accordingly altered. I will lykewise that two of the principall gentlemen of my chamber, whereof he that waytes on my trencher be the chiefe, and he that waytes on my wife's trencher be next, shall have the precedence and place before the gentleman of my Horse: and if the last be nott, then I will that the two chiefe of myne owne chamber, shall notwithstandinge have place in like manner before him, and all the rest next to him, before my Gentlemen wayters, accordinge to their seniorityes in my service. My will is they dyne and suppe with the wayters and take their places, as I have allredye set downe.

13.—*The Gentleman of my Horse and his Office.*

I will that he take charge of all my horses, geldinges, colts, mares and foales, with the furniture and all other thinges perteyninge to the stable, by inventories or billes indented betweene my stewarde of howseholde and him; and that he doe make a just accompte, of all the sayd horses, or any other that shall come to myne use: and also that he keepe a perfecte reckoninge of all the charges and provisions belonginge to that office, and doe make accompte of the same att everye moneths ende to my stewarde of household. I will that he looke carefully to the growndes appoynted for somer pasturinge of my sayd geldinges, coaltes and mares: and that the haye layde into the barnes, and loftes of the stable for wynter foode of them be nott willfully wasted or spoyled. I will, when I have occasion to ryde, that he helpe me to my horse, appoynteinge the Yeoman of my Horse to holde my styrroppe, and my footeman to stande to his heade. I will that he give expresse com-

mandement to the groomes to attende their charge by daye and by night, and nott to frequente ale howses, nor lodge abroade: and if any of them through this (or the like) misgovernemente and disorder shall deserve to be removed, and displaced, that he doe acquaint my stewarde therewith and take his advice and judgement, what shall be meete and convenient to be done: whether by admonition to expecte his amendment, or to remove him, and make choyce of an other, which together with his helpe he may doe; and that he doe further advise and consulte with my sayd stewarde, what number of them shalbe sufficyent and needefull, of intente that there may neither be more than shalbe convenient nor any wanteing that shall betweene them be esteemed requisite for that office. He shall take his dyett as occasion shall serve, either att the Stewardes table or amongst my Gentlemen Wayters, and his place next to the two chiefe Gentlemen of my chamber.

14.—*My Gentlemen Wayters.*

I will that some of my Gentlemen Wayters harken when I or my wiffe att any tyme doe walke abroade, that they may be readye to give their attendance uppon us, some att one tyme and some att another as they shall agree amongst themselves; but when strangeres are in place, then I will that in any sorte they be readye to doe such service for them as the Gentleman Usher shall directe. I will further that they be dayly presente in the greate chamber or other place of my dyett about tenn of the clocke in the forenoone and five in the afternoone without fayle for performance of my service, unles they have license from my Stewarde or Gentleman Usher to the contrarye, which if they exceede, I will that they make knowne the cause thereof to my Stewarde, who shall acquainte me therewithall. I will that they dyne and suppe att a table appoynted for them, and there take place nexte after the Gentlemen of my Horse and chamber, accordinge to their seniorities in my service.

15.—*Gentlemen by Office.*

The Marshall of my Hall and his Office.

I will that the Marshall of my Hall, when I have occasion to use one, which shalbe only att tymes of extraordinary action (as in repayre of the Prince, marriage of my children, or att Christmas, and the like) doe have and execute the office of the Ushers of my Hall, and performe all those services, which for ordinary service I have prescribed and sett downe unto them: and further that he have authoritye (duringe the tyme) over the sayd Ushers to appoynte and designe them as shall seeme meete, and with their assistance to place strangers dnyng or suppinge in the hall accordinge to their degrees; and to comaunde and remove such out thereof as shall either be outrageously disordered or otherwise nott fitt to sytt therein. I will that he dyne and suppe after the first dynner donne, when the Gentlemen Wayters be come downe att a table appoynted for him; and that he have alsoe a messe of meate at those tymes allowed him, assotiateinge to himself thereatt, the Ushers and such servitors or others as he shall thinke meete and convenient.

16.—*The Clarke of my Kytchin.*

I will that my clarke of kytchein att his first entrance into that office doe take a perfecte inventorye of all the utensilles, ymplementts and necessaryes within every inferiour office, as, Hall, Seller, Buttrye, Pantrye, Ewerie, Kytchin, Bakehowse, Laundrye, Scullerye, Larders, Porters Lodge, and Brewehouse, and

hat he doe indente the same tripartite, and deliver one parte thereof to my Stewarde of Howsholde, an other to the Officer of the plate, and that he keepe the thirde remayninge with himself: I will that he keepe a whole and perfecte booke of the dayly expence of all kynde of victualls, and that he enter and deuide the same everye daye into their severall meales: and that he shewe me beforehande the proportion of myne owne fare and dyett, that I may add thereunto or dyminishe att my pleasure. I will that he suffer none to stande unseemely with his backe towarde my meate while itt is att the ranuge; and that he provide or cause to be provided by the Caters all manner of freshe aqates for necessarye expence of myne howse, and that he have a peculier charge over the cookes within his office, and authoritye to appoynte, designe and comaunde them; and that he doe deliver unto them the fare of every meale for myself, and my whole howse, and take good care that ytt be orderly dressed without spoyle, waste or needlesse expence, and when the Sewer doth come for my dyett, that he stande to the dresser and call to the cookes for ytt by his paper of proportion, and see ytt sett forth unto him. I will that he keepe and order the spice and fruyttes and see carefully that there be noe waste made of them. I will that he see the Baker to keepe his sise and proportion of breade (videlt.) uppon full and plumme wheate everye loafe 18 ounces into the oven and 16 owte, and uppon course and hungrye wheate 17 ownces 1 dram into the oven and 15 ounces 1 dram owte, or neare thereabout, and that 30 caste be made of every busshell. And the like I will that he doe to the Brewer, and see that he make good and wholsome beare, and 18 gallons att the leaste of evrye bushell. I will that he see the slaughter man to performe his dutye in slaughteringe and powderinge¹⁹ of the Beife, and appoynte what messes shall be cutt out of the slaughtered ox. I will that he provide apparrell for the boyes of the Kitchin, hayes²⁰ for my warreners, nettes necessarye for fisheinge the ryver, and stewes; entralles of beastes, and cheesecurdes for wyldefowle, oates and barlye for poultrye, rye for bakeing of redd deare, and that he give the rewardes for common presents brought, and see the saltstore, and lyve fishe to be well placed, ordered and kepte, and give foreknowledge to my Stewarde, when more saltstore or spyces are needeful if newe to be bought, that they may be provided in conveniente tyme, and att best hande, and that he oversee some tyme as his leisure will permitt, the Almoner and Porter in distributeinge of the almes to the poore. I will that he resorte often into the Seller, Buttrye and Pantrye to see that their offices be cleanly kepte, and well ordered, and that they serve wyne, beere and breade to comers, att the barre, and that he doe charge in his booke, att everye weekes ende, the expenditure of wyne, beere and breade; and the remayne of evrye their severall offices together with a note in the margente of his booke, of the dayes, number and names, of strangers repayreinge to myne howse that weeke. I will that he take reporte of the Usher dayly what messes of meate are to be served into the Hall; and what be the number of strangers, that doe remayne, that he may provide dyett and breakefast for them accordinge to their degrees. I will that once in a fourth-night att furthest he exhibitt his booke of expence to my Stewarde to thende he maye examyne and subscribe ytt, and either reporte or shewe ytt to me; and that att the yeares ende he determyne ytt, and deliver ytt to myne Auditor. I will that he followe my Wayters after both the courses, into the place of my dyett, to see what wanteth for furnisheinge the boorde, or

¹⁹ *i.e.* salting.

²⁰ Hayes are "Nets for catching rabbits."—Bailey's Dict.

boordes ende, and that accordingly he provide a convenient supplye. Lastly, I will that he dyne and suppe att the accustomed table appoynted for him, and doe there order the same.

17.—*Yeomen Officers.*

The Yeoman Usher of my greate Chamber and his Office.

I will that the Yeoman Usher shall have authoritye nexte under my Gentleman Usher to appoynte and designe the Groomes of my Greate Chamber to their office and charge; and that he see the chamber or place of my dyett, to be orderly prepared, and in due tyme, with tables, stooles and chayres, necessarye for the companye; and after dynner and supper to see them bestowed agayne decentelye into their severall roomes, and the place to be swepte, and kepte cleane and sweete, with perfumes, flowers, herbes, and bowes²¹ in their season. I will that everye morneinge he doe resorte into my greate chambers and other places of my dyett to see that everye thinge be seemelye bestowed and sett in their right places, and that he give his speciall attendance in them of intente that he may be alwayes preste and readye att the appoyntment of my Gentleman Ushers to fetch or cause to be fetchte for strangers, what they shall wante or desire to have. I will that att ten of the clocke beinge thereto comaunded by my Gentleman Usher (if he be in place) he doe call to the Yeomen of the Ewrye, Pantrye, Buttrye, and Seller to make readye for my service, and that after the Yeoman of the Ewrye hath prepared the Ewrye boorde, he doe from thence conducte him with due reverence (that is, with two curtesies, one att the midst of the chamber, and an other att the table) to the table of my dyett: and that then kissinge his hande he laye ytt on the midst of the table in the same place where the Yeoman of the Ewrye is to laye his clothe, the which he shall helpe to spreade. This service ended, and due curtesie donne, he shall returne with him to the Ewrye boorde, and then forthwith fetch the Yeoman of my Pantrye whom he shall Usher to the greate chamber dore, and from thence conducte on his right hande with like reverence, as is before sayd to my table, where he shall abyde till his service be ended; and then with accustomed reverence departe, and fetch agayne the Yeoman of myne Ewrye in all respecte like as before, to doe that service that then belonges unto him: which after he hath seene performed, himselfe then (if my Gentleman Usher be absente) shall suffer none of myne owne to be coverredd there, or to sitt. I will that he have a vigillant eye to the meate, to the entente that ytt be nott ymbezeled or conveyed to corners without the appoyntement of myself or Gentleman Usher. And I will that he doe reforme by himselfe or informe my Gentleman Usher, if he see any attendants to carrye a trencher plate in his hande owte of the place of my dyett, haveinge neither any thinge to fetch or to carrye with ytt. I will, that haveinge done his service att my table, he staye and see all the meate orderly carryed owte of the dyninge place, and the stooles of such as shall then rise to be placed in their roomes; that done, to pause awhile and looke if there be yett ought else to be done, and then, after due reverence departe to his dynner or supper with the wayters in the hall, and there take place nexte after my Gentlemen Wayters: and after his meales returne into the dyninge place with the reste, and then order ytt as I have sayde. I will that he and the Groomes together provide, and have in a redyness cardes, and tables for such strangers, as shall be willinge to playe and passe some tyme thereatt: and

²¹ Boughs.

that he acqwaynte my Stewarde with the comoditye and contente of his playe boxe, to the ende that ytt may be equally devided betweene them; unless my Stewarde shall see cause to the contrarye.

18. *The Usher of my Hall, and his Office.*

I will that the usher of my hall, after that my owne table and the gentlewomen's be covered and prepared, doe forthwith call to the Officers of myne Ewrye and Pantrye to coverre and prepare my Stewardes table with salte and trenchers; which beinge placed, I will that he suffer none of myne owne people to sitt thereat, untill the meate be upon ytt. I will that when the sewer is sente for my dyett, and he passeth the Hall, he doe with a comendable voyce saye, "GENTLEMEN AND YEOMEN WAYTE UPON THE SEWER FOR MY LORDE": and when ytt and the gentlewomen's service is once past by, that he doe in like manner stande in the heade of the hall and saye "GENTLEMEN'S SERVANTTS TO THE DRESSER," which haveinge done, I will that he doe call agayne to the ewrye for bason and ewer and that himselfe holde the towell, whilst the Almoner doth give water, and my chiefe officers and gentlemen strangers doe washe. I will that when the Yeoman of my Seller doth call unto him for helpe to carrye uppe his plate that he forthwith comaunde of the yeomen to helpe him; and that he receive my sewer, comeinge from the dresser with my service, at the screeine. and saye unto such as be in the Hall "BY YOUR LEAVE MY MASTERS," causinge them to stande uncovered on the one side thereof, himselfe goinge before the sewer to the heade of the same. And this in ordinarye service, but in extraordinarye and att solempne feastes he shall goe next before the Marshall, and my chiefe officers. I will that he often resorte to my Stewardes table duringe the tyme of his meale to see the Gentlemen's servantts doe their dutye in wayteinge: that he place strangers, and see them served att meales and breakefast accordinge to their degrees: that he call to the Butler and Pantler for rewarde²² of the hall (if neede be), that he comaunde order and sylence in ytt; that he remove unfit and disordered parsons owte of ytt: and that he see the Almoner doe his Office, which shall appeare in his place. I will that he call to the Clarke of my Kytchin for supplye of meate for the Almoner, and gentlemen's servantts, that attended on my Stewardes table, if they doe wante; and lastlye, that he take his owne dyett, att my Clarke's table, and his place nexte unto him.

19. *The Chiefe Cooke and his Office.*

I will that the Chiefe Cooke be att the appoyntmente and direction of the Clarke of my Kytchin for orderinge of ytt: and that he have the speciall regarde and care in dressinge of the fare, and dyett for myne owne table, as well in boylde meates, as pasterye (nott exemptinge the inferioure Cookes from workeinge with him, and assisteinge of him in the same, neither himselfe from lookeinge also to the raunge especially where myne owne meate is dressed) and that he see everye thinge wholesomely and cleanlye handeled,

²² A course of fruit or pastry, or of meat.—Halliwell's Diet. It seems here to mean a fresh supply of ale and bread, as the butler and pantler are referred to.

"Whenne brede aylys at borde aboute,
The Marshalle gares sett w' outen doute
More brede, pat calde is a rewarde."—Sloane MS. 1386.

and with as little expence of spyce as conveniently may be: and that he looke that all manner of poultrye or wilde fowle, that comes to myne owne table be well pulde that there remayne noe kynde of fethers or stumps upon them. I will also that he serve owte my meate in cleane vessels and well scowered and such as be nott, that he returne to the Scullerye man to be amended, and when the Sewer is come for my dyett, that he sett ytt downe in such order as he is to deliver ytt to the wayters. Lastly I will that he take his dyett with the Clarke, and his place nexte to the Usher of the Hall.

20. *The Yeomen of my Chamber.*

I will that the Senior of them shall receive from the chiefe Gentleman of my chamber by inventorye indented betweene them allmyne apparell lynnen, roabes, and jewells; and shall order and laye them uppe into presses and places appoynted for that purpose and keepe them clean, sweete and safe, and either mende them or cause them to be amended when and wherein they shalbe att defalte. I will that they agree and conclude amongst themselves, that one of them att the very least doe allwayes remayne in my withdrawinge chamber to attende me and that everye morninge they doe ryse att a convenient hower to remove the palletts (if there be any) owte of my sayd withdrawinge chamber; to make ytt cleane and sweete with flowers and bowes in their seasons: to bestowe the stooles and chayres in their roomes: to brushe the carpetts, to make fyers, and to prepare brushe and laye forth my wearinge apparrell for that daye. I will that after they have holpen to make me readye, they make my bedde and pallett (if ytt be used) att a convenient hower, and order my bedchamber and everythinge in ytt seemely, and decently clensinge chamber pottes and the like: and when I goe abroade into the parkes, walkes, or other places for my pleasure and recreation that they attende upon me; one to carrye my cloake; the reste to doe myne errands, to take uppe and make cleane my bowles and the like. I will that one of them doe every daye dyne and suppe att the first dynner in the hall, and presentelye be readye to attende me in my withdrawinge chamber, if streight after myne owne meale I come thither; and that some one of them doe everye night serve a lyverye into my chamber. I will that they be verye carefull to extinguishe the fyre and lights after I ame in bedde and that they locke faste and barre all the dores and performe their business silently without clamour or noyse for fear of my disturbance. And I will that when I ryde abroade, they prepare all such apparrell and other things as shall be needefull to be carryed for my wearinge and use in that journey. The like is my meaneinge for those that shall attende upon my wife in her chamber, who together with myne owne yeomen (he onely excepted that dynes att the first dynner) shall have their dyett amongst the other Yeomen Wayters, and place viz. the two chiefe of them next the Yeoman Usher of the greate chamber, the rest after my yeomen officers, and next before my Yeomen Wayters.

21.—*The Clarke of myne Officers chamber, and his Office.*

I will that the clarke of myne officers chamber have an especiall care to the cleane and sweete keepinge thereof, and that he have allwayes in a rediness pennes, ynke, paper, &c. att my charges: and att such tymes as my Stewarde, or in his absence my Comptroller, shall appoynte a meetinge therein, that he

cause fyer to be made, if the wether be colde, or otherwise provide bowes and herbes accordinge to their seasons, and whatsoever else shalbe any wayes needefull to them, and the reste of my principall officers there present, which done (and they placed) he shall settle himself at a deske thereby, and be redye accordinge to their direction, to wright and enter into a booke, all such matters as they shall agree uppon, specyefyeinge the daye, moneth and yeere of everye suche meetinge, and which of my chiefe officers weare present thereatt; in all which matters there by them handeled, I earnestly expecte that he be verye secrette and trustye. And to the ende that they may carrye both the more certayntye, credit, and authoritye, he shall requeste my sayd Stewarde, or Comptroller, or both of them and such others also of my principall officers as he can procure, and weare then presente to subscribe to everye severall dayes actions, and att the yeares ende shall shewe the same to me, and afterwarde place ytt amongst other recordes there to be kepte as a president for ever. Moreover I will that he make inventories of all the bookes, wrightings, and other things under his charge, and deliver under his hande, one to my Stewarde, another to my Comptroller, and the thirde by them subscribed, that he keepe in his owne handes. Lastly I will, that he take his dyett together with the reste of my Yeomen wayters, and his place nexte to the two cheife Yeomen of my chamber.

22.—*The Yeoman of my Horse and his Office.*

I will that in the absence of the Gentleman of myne Horse, or when there is none, he doe execute that office and place, after suche manner and sorte in all poyntes, and with such authoritye as to my sayde Gentleman I have sett downe in his office. And that when I have occasion to ryde he be readye to helpe me to myne horse, causinge one of my footemen to holde my styrroppe, and the other (if I have two) or else the groom of my styrroppe to stande to myne horse heade. But if I have a Gentleman of my horse, himselfe shall in his presence att the like tyme holde my stirroppe, and in all other things that shall concerne my service in that place be att his designement. I will that he dyne and suppe, as occasion shall serve, either att the first sittinge in the Hall, or amongst the Yeomen wayters, and there take his place nexte to the clarke of myne Officers chamber.

23.—*The Yeoman of my Seller, and his Office.*

I will that the Yeoman of my Seller doe receive of my Stewarde of Householde all the plate of myne howse, and all the stuffe within that office into his custodie by inventories or billes indented tripertite, whereof one parte to remayne with myselfe, another with my sayd Stewarde, and the thirde with him the sayde yeoman, who shall stande charged with the whole. But for soe much as ytt wilbe needefull that some plate shall remayne in other offices, as namely, the Ewrye, Pantrye, Buttrye, &c. ytt shalbe sufficient that he take perticuler inventories of all such plate as he shall deliver unto them, indented and subscribed interchangeablye betweene himselfe and them. I will alsoe that he receive all provisions of wyne made and had to my use, and that att everye moneth's ende he make a just accompte to the Clarke of my Kitchen, of the expences of the same: that he see carefully there be noe waste made of any thinge under his charge; that strangers and comers be served att the barre, or otherwise att his discretion: that goode order be kepte within his office, and that he give goode attendance dayly in the howse

for service of me and my wife, and repayre of strangers. I will that after my tables be covered for dynner or supper (beinge thereto warned by the Yeoman Usher) he shall call to the Usher of the Hall for helpe to carrye uppe his plate, wherewith he shall orderly bringe ytt uppe, and place ytt upon the cupborde, in the place of my dyett, and then give his attendance thereabouts, till I goe to dynner or supper, duringe which tyme he shall stande att the sayde cupborde and fill wyne with discretion to such as shall call for ytt : dynner beinge done he shall carrye downe the plate with such helpe as he brought ytt uppe withall : and then goe to his owne dyett att the Clarkes table, and there take his place next to the chiefe Cooke.

24.—*The Yeoman of myne Ewrye and his Office.*

I will that the Yeoman of myne Ewrye shall receive of the Yeoman of my Seller by billes indented interchangeablye betweene them all such plate, namely, basons, ewers, and candlestickes, as shall appertayne to his office, and be accomptant to my sayde Yeoman of Seller for the same, for that by myne order he standeth charged to answer ytt. I will also that he receive of my wife, or of such as she shall authorise in that behalfe all suche naperye and linnen as shall necessariely apperteyne to his office, by inventorye indented interchangeablye betweene my sayde wife or her assigne, and him, and shall give a reckonninge and juste accompte thereof when he shalbe thereunto required. I will likewise that he keepe a perfecte reckonninge of all such torches, lynkes, candles, and of everye other kynde of provision made to that office, and make a juste accompte to the Clarke of my Kytchin att everye monethes ende of the expence of the same. I will, after warneinge given him by the Yeoman Usher to prepare for coveringe, that he arme himselfe, and haveinge everye thinge readye within his office doe carrye them uppe to the Ewrye boorde which after he hath furnished with all things necessarye, he shall then laye the table clothe fayre upon both his armes, and goe together with the Yeoman Usher, with due reverence to the table of my dyett, makeinge two curtesseys thereto, the one about the middest of the chamber, the other when he cometh to ytt, and there kissinge ytt, shall laye ytt on the same place where the sayd Yeoman Usher with his hande appoynteth casteinge the one ende the one waye, the other ende the other waye ; the sayd Usher helpeinge him to spreade ytt : which beinge spredde and reverence done, he shall retourne to my cupboorde for plate and cover ytt. This done (after the Yeoman of my Pantrye hath placed the salte, and layde myne and my wifes trenchers, manchets,²³ knyves and spoones,²⁴) he shall retourne with the like

²³ A small loaf, probably used by each guest, as rolls are at modern tables.

“Upon a mushroom’s head,
Our table we do spread ;
A corn of rye or wheat,
Is *manchet* which we eat.”

A Fairy Song in Poole’s English Par-nassus.

²⁴ No mention is made of—

“— the laudable use of forks

Brought into custom here, as they are in Italy,

To the sparing of napkins,”—

(as Ben Jonson says in “The Devil is an

Ass”) for this refinement does not seem to have been in vogue in England until about the 17th century. Other countries had long anticipated ours in this particular. In Venice they were commonly used at table in the 15th century. The invention of them, however, is of considerable antiquity. It has been disputed, whether they were known to the Romans, but instances have been cited where ancient Roman forks of beautiful workmanship have been discovered. They have been found in Anglo-Saxon graves, and in medieval treasuries. Edward I (1297) had one of

reverence, and soe conducted as before, and coverre them with napkyns, and sett them uppon the Ewrye boorde. I will also that when my dyett is come uppe, he give his attendance untill my table be sett, and likewise att the takeinge uppe thereof to see if there be any thing to be done that apperteyneth to his office, and further that he provide for such number of lyveryes as my Gentleman Usher shall give him warninge for. Lastly I will that he take his dyett att my Clarke of Kytchin his table, and his place next the Yeoman of my Seller.

25.—*The Yeoman of my Pantrye and his Office.*

I will that the Yeoman of my Pantrye doe receive of the Yeoman of my Seller by Inventorye or billes indented interchangeablye betweene them all such plate as shall apperteyne to his office (Videlt,) saltes, plate, trenchers, spoones and knyves hefted with silver, and be answerable to him for the same. I will that he receive the breade of the Baker, by tale, and keepe a true reckoninge of the receipts of the same, and doe weeklye make accompte thereof to the Clarke of my Kitchen; and that he see carefully there be noe waste or spoyle made of ytt, or of any other thinge under his charge; and that strangers and comers be served at the barre. I will that beinge warned by the Yeoman Usher to prepare for my dyett, he doe arme himselfe, and have all thinges in a redyness for my service and beinge come for by him shall followe him through the Hall to my dynyng chamber dore, and from thence goe even with him on his right hande unto my table makeinge eche of them two curteseyes thereto, the one about the middest of the chamber, the other at the boorde; which done, he shall place the salte, and laye downe the knyves, and then lay myne owne trencher, with a manchet thereon, and a knife and spoone on either syde; and my wife's in like manner; at everye which service ended, he shall make a small obeysance: and havinge fully done, and together with the Yeoman Usher made a solempne courtesye, he shall departe soe conducted oute, as he came in. I will that everye meale after the first course, he followe my service uppe haveinge a purpyn²⁵ with breade on his arme and a case of knyves in his hande, to supplye their wantes that shall neede: and after that I am sett that he come upp some tymes to see that there be noe wante of breade, or any other thinge that belongeth to his office; and after everye meale ended and the voyder taken awaye, that he come and orderly take off the salte and knyves, and with due reverence return, soe bearinge them downe as he brought them uppe. I will that he give good attendance dayly in the howse for service of me, my wife, and repayre of strangers: and that he provide and make redye for lyveryes accordinge as the Gentleman Usher shall give him warninge. Lastly I will that he take his dyett att my Clarke of Kytchen his table and place nexte the Yeoman of myne Ewrye.

26.—*The Yeoman of my Buttrye and his Office.*

I will that the Yeoman of my Buttrye doe receive of the Yeoman of my Seller by billes indented interchangeablye betweene them, all such plate (namely

crystal. Piers Gavaston had three of silver, "*pur mangier poires*," and John of Britany (1306) a silver one for sops ("*à trere soupes*"): the specified uses

proving clearly their rarity. Vide vol. ii Arch: Journal, and Beckmann's Hist. of Inventions.

²⁵ A bread-basket (*pour pain*).

pottes, bolles, cups, &c :) as doe apperteyne to his office, and be answerable to him for the same : and that he doe in like manner receave of the clarke of my kitchen all such other things (Videlt :) pewter pottes, tynne iugges, caskes, &c : as doe belonge to his office, and be likewise accomptant to him for the same. I will also that he receave of my brewer all the beare and ale by tale, and doe weekly make accompte to my sayd Clarke of Kitchen of expenses of the same ; and that he see carefully there be noe waste or spoil made of ytt, or of any other thinge within his charge, and that his office be cleanly and sweetely kepte. I will after warninge given him by the Yeoman Usher to prepare for me, that he have his plate in a redynes, and that he call to the Usher of Hall for helpe to carrye it uppe (if neede be) and that he there place ytt orderly uppon the cupborde, and then returne to his office, where I will that he give his attendance duringe the tyme of any meale, both for the service of myselfe, as also of the Hall ; and that after my dynner ended when my table is takeinge awaye he come and fetche downe his plate, with the helpe of some of my Yeomen wayters, if neede so require. I will also that he keepe good order within his office ; that strangers and comers be served att the barre : and that he give good attendance dayly in the howse for service of me, my wife and repayre of strangers. Lastly I will that he take his dyett at my clarke of kytkchen his table ; and place next to the Yeoman of my Pantrye.

27.—*The Yeoman of my Warderoppe and his Office.*

I will that the Yeoman of my Warderoppe doe receave of my Gentlemen Usher, or Gentlemen Ushers, by inventoryes under their handes interchangeably made, and subscribed between them, all howseholde stuffe whatsoever within the house of my present aboade that doth belong to his office, and that he see well, and carefully to the keepeinge thereof. I will in like manner that he receave of my Wife, or of whom she shall authorise in that behalfe all such lynnens as shall likewise apperteyne to his office, and be accomptable for ytt to my sayd wife or her assigne : and as ytt shall weare oute and decaye, that he deliver ytt upp, and crave a new supplye. I will that he see the the Galleries and all lodgeinges reserved for strangers cleanly and sweetely kepte ; with herbes, flowers and bowes in their seasons, and the beddes of such as shall hither resorte att their first comeinge to be mayde, and the better sortes of Quilts of beddes, att any tyme to be used, to be at nightes taken off, and Yrish Rugges layd in their places ; and in the morninge to be agayne layd on ; and that he give his attendance for serveinge of lyveryes (if any be to be served) and that he see the chambers of such as doe departe, to be well and handsomely dressed upp and that nothinge be missinge ; and that he have greate care of their fyres lefte (if any be) and that after such care hadd the dores be lockte uppe. I will that he looke well to the keepinge cleane of all leades, gutters and spowtes, about my howse, except only those within the compasse of myne own lodgeinge. I will that once every moneth he repayre to my servantts lodgeinges, to see if there be any defalt in there beddinge or furniture ; and if such be, that he cause it to be mended. I will also that at the removall from the howse of my present aboade unto any other, he deliver upp his inventorye with accompt of all thinges therein conteyned to my sayd Gentlemen Usher. Lastly I will that he take his dyett amonge my Yeoman Wayters, and his place there next the Yeoman of my Horse.

28.—*The Yeomen Wayters and their dutye.*

I will that some of them be readye att all tymes to attende me when I walke abroade; and that att ten of the clocke they be allwayes in the Hall redye to doe such service, as shall there be comaunded them; and otherwise shall nott departe thence, untill warneinge given them to wayte upon the Sewer to the Dresser, where they shall comendably and decently behave themselves, withoute doeing anythinge that may, distracte and hinder them from my service; when they come to my table, I will that they doe reverentlye redeliver their dishes unto my Sewer, and duringe the tyme of my whole meale give watchfull and dilligent attendance to my service, nott useinge any uncomelye gestures or actions (as laugheinge, hearkeninge to tales, and the like) whereby they may neglecte or hinder their dutyes. After my dynner ended, I will that they goe to theires, and there take place after the junior yeomen of my chamber, accordinge to their senioritye in my service; from which tyme till fyve of the clocke (if there be nott cause to the contrarye) they may bestowe themselves att their pleasure, soe that ytt be nott in evil companye: but from fyve, till all suppers be done, they are to doe in all respectes, as from tenn of the clocke till after dynner is sett downe: after supper if there be any lyveryes to be served they shalbe redye to helpe: and that done, use their discretion for that night, provided (as I sayd before) that they frequent noe evill companye, nor by any meanes lodge oute of myne howse. I will that when they attende upon me, in the streets att London or at my table there, they be allwayes in their lyveryes, with handsome swordes or rapiers by their sydes: and the like I will that they doe in the cuntrye, att all solempne feastes as Christmas, Easter, Whitsontyde, great meetinges, and such other tymes as I shall specyallye appoynte. And this for my Yeomen Wayters.

29.—*The Seconde Cooke and the reste, with their Offices.*

I will that my seconde Cooke (as also soe many other inferiour Cookes as I shall have) be att the designement of my Clarke of Kytchin for orderinge of the same: and doe see to the dressinge of all the meate that is to be spent in myne howse, besides that which cometh to myne owne table, whereunto also (as occasion shall serve either at the comaundemente of the Clarke, or att the requeste of the Mr. Cooke), they shall putt their helpeinge hande: as he shall doe the like for them, if they require, when there are more tables of acompte to be furnished than myne owne. Though I have heare as reason doth require, sett downe their offices aparte, as they are in verrye truth severall, yett woulde I nott that thereupon should growe any harte burninge or disdayne betweene either the one or the other; but as they are (though distincte numbers) butt of one entyer office, soe I woulde and doe expect that they concurre well together, and seeke the mutuall creditte either of other; thereby they shall best please me and stirre uppe my mynde to consider their care, dilligence, and goode agreemente. And this by way of admonition. I will that he or they have regarde, the rather for their owne creditte, that the vessell wherein meate is to be disshede be cleane, and if ytt be nott, that they returne ytt backe to the Scullerye man to be amended. I will that they carefully save, and keepe all suche things as are to be saved to myne use, and deliver them, to the Clarke of my Kitchin: and further, that he or they doe

carefully see that the boyes of the Kitchin doe neatly and cleanelly handle all such things as shall any wayes come under their handes: and keepe the Kitchin with all things therein cleane and sweete. Lastly, I will that he and the rest (if more be) have their dyett at my sayd Clarke of Kitchin his table, and their place next after the yeoman of my Buttrye.

30.—*The Porter and his Office.*

I will that the porter in tyme of extraordinarye action, or att solempne feastes (as Christmas, Easter, and Whitsontyde) have his messe of meate into his office, that he may give his dilligent attendance att the gate, as well for the repayre of strangers, as for disordered parsons, that would come in att noe convenient tyme, and that he doe answere all comers of meaner sorte att the gate. I will that att Cowdrye he keepe the conduyte cleane, and the ynner courte, with the helpe of the pore the longe alleyes without the gate, and the greene before ytt: and that he doe assiste the Almoner in distributeinge of the almes; and keepe good order within his office. He may conveniently weare a gowne all wynter, and att solempne tymes. I will that ordinarilye he dyne and suppe att the first sittinge in the hall, nexte to the Yeomen of my chamber.

31.—*The Granator and his Office.*

I will that the Granator keepe a perfecte talle of all such corne as he shall receive of any manner of parson to myne use, and deliver the same to my Baker and Brewer by the like talle; and att everye monethes ende make his accompte and reckoninge to the Clarke of my Kitchin as well of all the corne that moneth by him received; as any waye by him delivered to myne use. And further that he see the corne, which he is to receive of my Farmers to be good, sweete, well wynnowed, and answerable to the covenants of their leases; and that he keepe ytt orderly and well. Lastly I will that he take his dyett at the first sittinge in the hall and his place next to my Porter.

32.—*My Bayliffe of Husbandrye, and his Office.*

I will that he have the specyall care and oversight of all the husbandrye under his charge, and authoritye to appoynte the inferiour husbandmen and laborers to their dayly worke, with the privyete, advice and direction of my Stewarde; and that he have regarde to the safe keepeinge of all the necessaryes and ymplementts thereunto belongeinge; that they be neither ymbezeled nor abused: and when they are decayed or wantinge, that he acquaynt my Stewarde therewith, and desire a newe supplye. I will that he ryde often into my marshes and pastures to see that they bee nott abused or disordered, and informe my Stewarde or Purveighor, when either they be surcharged, or nott fully layde and furnished; and that he suffer noe horse or beaste to be kepte and fedd in them, or in any my Parkes, but only myne owne, and such other as myselfe, my Stewarde or Raunger shall appoynte or permitt. And to thende that my comaundement herein may be duly observed; I will that he doe sundrye tymes dryve the parkes and ympound the beastes and horses, which he shall fynde more than are allowed; to thende that the authors of the abuses may be knowne and reformed. I will that he cause the meadows within his charge to be yearely layd uppe, and rydde of all beastes (excepting att Cowdrye and Battell a brase or leashe of old Buckes) betweene the five

and twentieth of Marche, and the first of Aprille; and that all breaches and loopes of pales be mended and shutt uppe. I will that he provide such number of Laborers to helpe in heyeinge tyme, as my Stewarde or his deputye and he shall thinke meete and necessarye, and that he holde them to their woorke duringe the tyme of their hyer, and exhibitt the billes of their wages to my sayd Stewarde or his deputye att everye weekes ende. I will that he appoynte and assigne the roomes for the stowage of the heye, with a speciall regarde to place the beste heye convenientlye for the stalled oxen; and the reste in the barne and loftes for horses and geldynges, allotteinge and appoynteinge for everye stalled oxe one loade, and for everye geldyng two, if they continewe howsed from the middest of September, untill the middest of Aprill followeinge. And I will that he keepe a perfecte note of the number of loades of heye comeing and made of everye severall meadowe in myne owne handes and use, and that he yearlye exhibitt the total somme of them to my Stewarde, when meadinge is paste and the groundes cleared; and likewise, I will if he see any waste or spoyle made of ytt, that he requeste the gentleman or yeoman of my horse to cause some of the groomes to bottle²⁶ ytt. I will that he take the care charge and oversight of my pondes and forests, that the decayed bayes and wastes of them be repayred and amended in due tyme, and that he keepe a perfecte note of the daye, moneth and yeare of storeinge of them, and what number of fishes, of what sorte and scantlinge²⁷ is placed and bestowed in everye of them, and deliver a coppye thereof to my Stewarde. I will also that he have a speciall care to the tymlye draweing of the slewces and fluddgates of my sayd pondes, when and as often as he shall in discretion perceave through the abundance of rayne likely-hoode of ravens²⁸ and surrowndes²⁹ to ensewe; and that he give forewarneinge to the millers in all such extraordinarye tempestes to drawe his fludgates in tyme. And I will that he have the like regarde to the breakeinge of the yce of my sayde pondes, in greate and long duringe bendes³⁰ of froste; and that he see the vessell and nettes provided for fisheinge, to be well ordered and safely kepte. I will that my Bayliffe att Cowdrye doe continewe my right and clayme of the auntient usuall cartewaye through the north streete into the *Gall Meade*, and that he see the gates at the Mill and Pryorye be cheyned and locked, especially uppon the markett dayes, and att other tymes also needefull, the better to avoyde and keepe oute strange beastes and hoggs. I will that the Bayliffe where I am abydinge provide a competente number of forkes and rakes agaynst the tyme of heye harveste for my domesticall servantts, and see them brought into the meadowes agaynste the hower of heyeinge, and placed agayne in safete when the woorke is done. And lastly, that he take his dyett att the first sittinge in the hall, and his place next to my Granator.

33.—*My Baker and his Office.*

I will that my Baker receive all his wheate of my Granator by talle, and deliver his breade by the like talle, to the officer of my pantrye, and that att

²⁶ To make into bundles, probably from the French "botteler" to tie up hay in "bottes."

²⁷ Size or proportion, from the French *eschantillon*.

²⁸ Torrents or breaches by torrents, from the French *Ravine* or *Ravin*.

²⁹ From *surround*; to encompass and surround on all sides.

³⁰ "Bend, subs. what binds or ties."—Bosworth's Anglo-Sax. Dict.

everye monethes ende he doe make accompte to the Clarke of my Kitchin of all the wheate that moneth by him received, and howe many castis of breade he hath delivered the same moneth, to my Pantler, after the rate that is appoynted him to make of everye bushelle (viz :) of full and plumme³¹ wheate, everye loafe to weighe sixteene ownces from the oven, and of barren and hungrye wheate fifteene ownces and an halfe, or thereaboutes, and that there be made of that sise, thirtye caste of breade of everye bushell. Lastly I will that he take his dyett in the hall att my Clarke of Kitchin his table, and his place next to my seconde Cooke and the rest of them.

34.—*My Brewer and his Office.*

I will that my Brewer doe receive his malte of my Granator by talle, and deliver the beere and ale by the like talle, to the Yeoman of my Buttrye: and also that att everye moneths ende, he make accompte to the Clarke of my Kitchin, of all the malte that moneth by him received, and howe much beere and ale he hath delivered the same moneth to the sayd yeoman of my Buttrye after the rate that is appoynted for him to make (videlt:) of everye bushell of malte eighteene gallons att the leaste. Finally I will that he take his dyett in the Hall att the Clarkes table, and his place next to my Baker.

35.—*The Groomes of my Greate Chamber.*

I will that the Groomes of my great chamber be att the comaundemente of the Gentleman Usher, or Yeoman Usher, for such service, as is to be done, in the place of my dyett, and that they shall either by themselves or some other have conveniente woode in a rediness, wherewith they shall make fyres, att such tymes as there shalbe neede. I will that one of them fetche uppe drinke and such like for my dynners and suppers, and that att night one of them doe ordinarily lighte a torche and carrye ytt before my meate, when I suppe by candle lighte. I will that by turnes betwixte them, one of them shall dyne and suppe att the first sittinge in the hall nexte to my Bayliffe; that he may be readye to give his attendance in the place of my dyett, whilst the wayters are att dynner; and that the other take his dyett at the lower ende of the wayters table. To conclude I will that they beare equall portions in buyinge of the cardes &c: and have their partes equally of the boxe.

36.—*The Almoner and his Office.*

I will that the Almoner whiles he is within the Hall be att the appoyntemente and direction of the Usher thereof: and that he do frequently repayre into ytt, to order and keepe ytt cleane and sweete, with bowes and flowers in their seasons, and be preste and readye to receive strangers comeinge of errandes, or with presentts, and informe the Clarke of the Kytchin or Usher of them. I will that he make the fyers in the hall when fyre is there to be used (videlt :) from All hallows³² eave att night to Good frydaye morninge: that he coverre the tables when the clothes are layde forth for them: that he holde the bason, and give water when my chiefe officers doe washe: that he repayre to the dresser for my Stewardes dyett, when my Gentlemen's servants are commaunded thither: that he take awaye when the Usher of the Hall shall comaunde him: that he attende to fetche beere, breade, and other necessaryes for the Gentlemen Wayters, and the rest of the Officers whiles they

³¹ Plump?

³² All-Hallows, 1st November.

be att dynner: that he avoyde out of the hall raunters³³ and dogges: that he preserve the broaken meate, breade and beare for the poore; that he distribute the almes considerately, with due regarde and respecte to the porest and most needye: and, to conclude, that he keepe his place att meales, with the gentlemens servantts, and see that table to be well ordered.

37.—*The Scullerye man and his Office.*

I will that the Scullerye man have a speciall regarde and care to the safe keepinge and preserveyng of the silver vessels cominge under his handes, that ytt be neither ymbezeled nor abused: and that everye night he doe redeliver the same by talle to the Yeoman of my Seller, cleane scowered, and well ordered; and that he doe likewise order all the pewter vessells and all other thinges brought unto his office, decently and cleanly, and become answerable for ytt, if any thinge under his charge, through his negligence and defalte become wantinge or abused. And moreover I will that he have a singuler regarde to the temperinge and makeinge of mustarde, with good seede; and to the well keepinge and servinge of ytt: and that he be att the commaundemente of the Clarke and Cookes, in matters concerninge his charge. Lastly, I will that he have his dyett in his office, and the boyes of the Kytchin with him.

These be the offices whereof I have thought ytt most expedient to speake in this place, notwithstandinge that there may be divers others conceaved, nott unfitt to be used under me, whereof I have nott made here any mention; and they of divers sortes; as, namely the Raunger of my Parkes, and the Keepers of them, and others such like, woodwardes, underwoodwardes, and others of that sorte, and also divers of meaner condicōn, as groomes in everye office, with many others too tedious and needlesse to be rehersed; all which, in respecte that they are nott as I thinke of such necessitye, as these heere sett downe, and for that the name will for the most parte ymporte soe much as shall belonge unto them, I have thought good here to passe over, leavinge all, or such of them, as accordinge to the chaunge of tymes shall seeme meete to be used, to be directed accordinge to common course and experience, withoute any prescripte forme to be layde downe for them. And thus much I have esteemed meete to inserte in this place, bycause the two treatises hereafter followinge be rather more generall kynde of discourses, and nott particulerly incidente to any one office.

38.—*An Order of Service to be used att my Table.*

When I have given notice that I am redye for my dynner or supper, then my Gentleman Usher shall see the Carver and Sewer to washe att the ewrye boorde, and there severally to be armed, whiche donne he shall thence departe with the Carver to my Table haveinge comaunded the Sewer downe to the Dresser, who forthwith goeing downe into the Hall, as he entereth ytt, the Usher thereof shall saye with an audible voyce, "GENTLEMEN AND YEOMEN WAYTE UPON THE SEWER FOR MY LORDE," and he shall nott departe thence untill he have att the leaste sixe Gentlemen and Yeomen to wayte uppon him

³³ Rant, to drink or riot.—*North.*

"Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho',
Of excessive drinking, as great ranters do."

Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 5.—Halliwell's Dict.

till the reste come to the service: att his comeinge to the Dresser, he shall call, "FOR MY LORDE" and soe cause the cheife Cooke to sett fourth the meate, which beinge served he shall deliver the disshes att his discretion and soe departe, with the service all covered; and att his entringe into the Hall therewith, the Usher there shall stande readye, att the screene and saye to them in the Hall, "BY YOUR LEAVE MY MASTERS" causeinge them to stande uncovered till my sayd service be paste, himselfe goeing before ytt to the upper ende of the Hall; and att the dore there the Yeoman Usher shall meete the Sewer and goe before him to the greate chamber dore, att which place the Gentleman Usher shall receive him, and usher him with the sayd service to my table doeing due reverence thereto; and there the Sewer shall severally deliver the dishes to the Carver, and then give his attendance upon the table untill he be comaunded for the seconde course, which in all respectes is to be used like as the first. And thus much for myne ordinarye service. But in extraordinarye actions and festivall tymes, I will that my Stewarde and Comptroller beinge in fayre gownes nott unlike, and haveinge white staves in their handes, goe from the screene next before the Sewer through the Hall, and the Marshall before them, and the two Ushers before him; and that the Marshall as the meate passeth the screene, shall with a comendable voyce, saye to them presente the wordes "BY YOUR LEAVE MY MASTERS," and soe proceede in order: when they come to the upper ende of the Hall, the Marshall and the ij Ushers shall devide themselves, the Martiall on the one side, and the Ushers on the other, and att the entringe oute thereof, I will that the Gentleman Ushers, and Yeomen Ushers of the Greate Chamber, shall receive the service and goe orderly before ytt, first the two Yeoman Ushers, next the two Gentlemen Ushers, then my cheife Officers, and lastly, the Sewer. And att their comeinge into the great chamber, I will that the two Yeomen Ushers, after reverence done, parte in the middest of the chamber, and give place to the service, and that the two Gentleman Ushers a little forwarde doe likewise parte the one to one side and thother to thother side of the table, and soe meete att the salte, and that my cheife officers after reverence done give place, and stande a little above the middest of the chamber by the carpet, and then that the Sewer goe to the table, and deliver the service to the carver in such manner and order as he was wonte; which done and the Sewer discharged, I will that my sayd cheife officers and the Ushers doe goe to their severall dynners and suppers, and att the seconde course that they leave their meate, and attende the service uppe in like manner, and then returne to their owne dyett agayne.

39.—*My determinacion for Officers Fees.*

Forsoemuch as I have beine informed by others, and also have seene, and noted myselfe, both in the tyme of my late lorde my grandfather, as also since in myne owne, the sundrye inconveniences that have arisen by such, as by reason of their place and office then before and now under myselfe doe challenge certayne fees to be allowed them, as of right adheringe and belongeinge to their office, and perhappes thinke that nott without injurye they can be debarred from haveinge that which they soe challenge to be due; I have therefore thought good to laye downe, that for soe much as all such offices are myne, the officers myne and att myne appoyntemente, and the thinges accounted as fees yssueinge oute, or beinge parte of that which

cannott be denyed to be myne; there can be noe color of reason, why any officer of myne, can of dutye or otherwise challenge that, as due to himselfe, which is soe manifeste to be myne; and therefore without wronge to anye, itt is in my power and authoritye as my likeinge shall leade me, either to tollerate the haveinge of such fees, or else to frustrate and disannull them: Wherefore I doe herebye publishe and declare for all Officers, as well within myne howse as without, that they shall nott have any fees whatsoever allowed them, saveinge only suche as my Stewarde shall by note under myne hande from tyme to tyme to him delivered, have authoritye to appoynte or allowe, and that to continewe only duringe my pleasure. This only amongst many I have thought good perticularly to note, that my woodewardes for many especial causes (as well in respecte of the greate decaye, that I doe alreddie fynde in my woodes, as also of a farre greater that myne heires may hereafter fynde, if greate consideraçon be nott had to preserve them) be nott permitted to have any wyndefalles, dotterell trees,³⁴ or such like whatsoever, besides their accustomed fees for the markeinge, in respecte that under the color of them great damage may insue, whereof just prooffe can hardly be made.

The Conclusion.

Thus have I nowe breifely runne over all such orders as I have esteemed most convenient for the civill governemente of myne howseholde, howebeitt nott soe largelye as the matters themselves might well require; neither soe that the stricke observeinge of noe more, than is herein sett downe should be sufficient to be performed by them, in whose offices, matters of lesse momente, to avoyde tediousness, are left out. And yett is ytt here sufficiently enoughe (as I conceive) layde downe, for the full instruction of everye one in that that belonges unto him. In the doeinge whereof, I thought ytt nott unmeete to inserte such customeable ceremonys of service as are best fitteinge the degree of that place and calleinge wherein by her Majestyes favor I nowe lyve, meaneinge thereby neither in presumption to hazard the displeasure of the state, nor in any sorte to ineroache upon the rightes of my superiours, neither yett intencinge to yelde to any degree, just cause of conceyte, that this my course hath proceeded either of vayne glorie, or any other light and ydle fancye, but only of a carefull regarde moved to see my people lyve under me in such civillitye and seemelye behaviour, as may stande most with myne honor, and the dutifull discharge of their service, in their severall offices and places. Nowe to the intente that I maybee the better understoode, and that ignorance hereafter be noe excuse for negligence, I will, that once in the yeare, and that about the audite tyme, they bee publiquely redde in the presence of all my servants, and moreover that ytt be lawfull uppon juste cause for the satissfyinge of any one which may stande in doubte of my meaneinge herein, to have accesse unto this my Booke of Orders, by my Stewardes direction there to learne, and be resolved in all poyntes and circumstances apperteyninge to his dutye.

FINIS.

³⁴ Trees in their 'dotage,' decayed, fit for windfalls. In Sussex, timber is still said to be 'doted,' when rotten.

GRANT 'PER CULTELLUM' OF WILLIAM THE SECOND EARL DE WARRENNE.

BY G. R. CORNER, ESQ., F.S.A.

READ AT RYE, JULY, 1854.

As everything relating to the De Warrens must be interesting to Sussex Antiquaries, the following Charter of William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, is presented, though not relating to Sussex, but as containing an example of the remarkable mode of confirming a grant of land by laying a knife upon the altar. After granting with the assent of Isabel his wife and his children, to the Monks of St. Andrews at Rochester his lands in Southwark called Grimscroft in perpetual alms, on condition that they should keep an anniversary on the deaths of their fathers and mothers and kindred, the Earl confirmed the grant by placing his knife on the altar of the Church of St. Andrew.

The grant is without date, but it must have been prior to the year 1131, when Isabel, wife of William the second Earl, died. Coke (Co. Lit. lib. 1, sect. 1) says that dates were often purposely left out of deeds in order that they might be alleged in pleading as within the time of prescription.

This Charter is similar to another grant by the same Earl to the Priory of St. Mary Overy (printed in Watson's *Earls of Warrren and Surrey*, vol. i, p. 106) giving to the Church of St. Mary of Southwark the Church of Kircesfield, by placing with his hands a certain knife on the altar of the same church, the first year in which Canons regular were instituted in the same church, which was in 1106.

Before seals were commonly used, various modes of ratifying deeds were in use. Lambard, in his *Perambulation of Kent* (edit. 1656, p. 443), refers to a grant of so late a date as Edward III, whereby the King granted

“ To Norman the hunter the Hop and the Hop Town,
With all the bounds upside and down ;
And in witness that it was sooth,
He bit the wax with his fong tooth.”

Lambard also mentions a grant of Alberic de Vere "containing the donation of Hatfield, to the which he affixed a short black-hafted knife like unto an olde halfpenny whittle instead of a seal," adding "and such others of which happily I have seen some and heard of moe."

Lambard however goes on to say, "But all that notwithstanding, if any man shall think that these were received in common use and custom and that they were not rather the devices and pleasures of a few singular persons, he is no less deceived than such as deem every charter and writing that hath no seal annexed as ancient as the conquest, whereas (indeed) sealing was not commonly used till the time of King Edward III."

In using a knife for this purpose Earl Warren imitated his grandfather and uncle, for the Lordship of Broke was given by the Conqueror to St. Edmundsbury by falling prostrate before, and placing upon the altar of St. Edmund a small knife wrapped up, in the presence of his chief nobility (see Bloomfield's Norfolk, vol. v, p. 1106), and William Rufus granted to the Abbot of Tavistock in 1096 the land or Manor of Wlurington by an ivory knife (*cultellum eburneum*), which knife was laid up in a shrine at that Abbey and had inscribed on its haft words signifying that donation." (*Archæologia*, vol. xvii, p. 312.)

Hugh Lupus Earl of Chester gave also his estate in Scipena to the Abbey of Abingdon, by placing with his hands a knife on the altar. (*Chartulary of Abingdon*, MSS. Cotton Claudius, c. IX, fol. 1.)

In the archives of Trinity College, Cambridge, a deed is still preserved to which a knife is appendant. (Sir H. Ellis in *Archæologia*, vol. xvii, p. 313.)

Various other things were occasionally used for the same purpose of testifying the grants of lands or as instruments of conveyance or symbols of seizin or possession, as horns, chalices, rings, walking staffs, crosses of silver or other material, copies of the Gospels, &c., of which an able and interesting account by Sir Henry Ellis will be found in *Archæologia*, vol. xvii, p. 311.

I will only mention one other instance of this kind of grant, which I am induced not to omit (although it is printed by Watson) from its singularity, and because it relates to the

son of the Earl, whose grant to the monks at Rochester has occasioned these observations.

William Earl of Warren gave and confirmed to the Church of St. Pancras at Lewes, in the twenty-fourth year of King Henry III, certain land rent and tithe, of which he gave seizin by the hairs of the heads of himself and his brother Ralph. The hair of the parties was cut off by the Bishop of Winchester, before the high altar. (Watson, p. 125.)

"In early times conveyances were made, as Ingulphus informs us, by mere words, without writing or charter, the grantor delivering to the grantee some moveable which was known to belong to him, as, the lord's sword, helmet, horn or cup, and many tenements with a spur, a horse comb, a bow or an arrow." (Hist. Ingulph., ed. Gale, p. 70, Watson.)

"The knife which the Earl placed upon the altar was doubtless the same which he had in common use. Everyone then carried such an instrument along with him, agreeably to what Chaucer has told us in his Reeve's tale,"—

"A shefeld thwitel bare he in his hose."

And I may here remark that the custom of carrying a knife in the hose or stocking is still in use among the Highlanders of Scotland.

The land granted to St. Andrew's Monastery at Rochester by the charter, here given, became afterwards the site of the Bishop of Rochester's house, adjoining to that of the Bishop of Winchester in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, and as the Earls of Warren were lords of that town (now called the Guildable Manor), the grant of the customs with Sac and Soc, Tol and Theam, and Infangtheof is accounted for.

The name of Rochester-street still identifies the spot, and part of the property still appertains to the See, but the Bishop might find it difficult to produce the Earl of Warren's knife which was the original evidence of his title.

"Willelmus Comes de Warrena omnibus hominibus suis Francis and Anglis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse monachis Ecclesie Sancti Andree de Rouve in elemosinam eternaliter possidendam, assensu Ysabel uxoris mee & liberorum meorum, terram meam de Sutwercha nomine Grimscroft ita libere & quiete sicut ego unquam melius tenui, cum omnibus consuetudinibus meis, id est cum Saca & Soca, Tol, & Team, & Infangenthiof, ea conditione ut singulis annis faciant anniversarium patrum et matrum et parentum nostrorum quando Deus dabit unicuique finem suum. Hujus donationis et

conventionis testis est Willelmus filius meus cum matre sua Comitissa Ysabel, loco mei dator, et confirmator, hujus nostre concessionis per cultellum super Altare Sancti Andree. Testantibus Roberto de Frievilla, &c." (Bibl. Cotton Domit. x, 10, 91.—Thorpe MSS. in library of Society of Antiquaries).

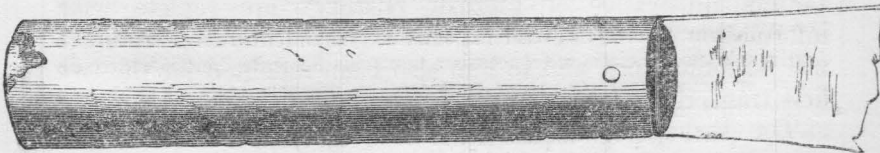
At the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute, at Cambridge, the master and fellows of Trinity College exhibited a broken knife of great antiquity, having a haft of dark brown horn, attached by a silken cord (not ancient) to a slip of parchment, inscribed as follows :—

“ Per istum cultellū feoffavit Albic’ de Veer p’imus eccliam de Hatfeld Reg’ moāchor’ de duabz p’tibz decīar’ de dñico Dni Reginaldi fil Pet’ in Uggeleya, die Assūpconis bē Mañ virgīs Aiabz antecessor’ et successor’ suor. Anno ab incarnaçōne dni Millio centesimo tricesimo quinto.”

This we may presume is the instance referred to by Lambarde, in his *Perambulation of Kent* (Edit. 1596, p. 406.)

Morant (vol. ii, p. 505) describes the knife as appended to a harp-string, and as a substitute for a seal. Mr. Albert Way, to whom I am indebted for this illustration, says, the string has disappeared, a cord of crimson silk having supplied its place, he thinks in very recent times. The parchment, as Mr. Way observes, is not a grant; and the knife cannot be regarded as in place of a seal. It may have been originally appended to an instrument, but Mr. Way justly considers that the existing parchment is merely a memorandum to record that it was the veritable knife, and that the slip of parchment may not be contemporaneous. Mr. Way’s notion is, that there never was any written grant, but that the knife was the token of conveyance, like the domini gladius, galea, cornu or cratera, of which we read in *Ingulphus*.

The accompanying woodcut, of the knife at Trinity College, is from a drawing with which I have been favoured by Mr. Way.



SUSSEX MONASTERIES AT THE TIME OF THEIR
SUPPRESSION; BOXGROVE—SHULBRED—
BAYHAM—DUREFORD—LEWES.

PARTLY FROM ORIGINAL MSS.

BY W. H. BLAAUW, ESQ., F. S. A.

READ AT MICHELHAM PRIORY, MAY 11, 1854.

ALTHOUGH it would be by no means safe to rely upon the truth of all the statements relating to the disorders prevalent in the English monasteries of the sixteenth century, put forward as they were by parties not only avowedly hostile to them, but in many cases personally interested in their destruction, yet it may be allowable to bring forward, without offence or risk of controversy, such records of the time as may serve for historical reference. The reports from the King's Commissioners of their examination of Sussex monasteries addressed to the authorities of the State, however much spiced by malice and cupidity, or embittered by religious zeal, had notoriously the important practical effect of their summary suppression, of which no historical enquirer can avoid taking notice. It is with these views the following notices are here offered. Reference may be made to a most interesting collection of official documents on the same subject, including few however relating to Sussex, published by Thomas Wright Esq.¹ Among the many contributions of Sir Henry Ellis to English history and antiquities his three "Series of original Letters illustrative of English History" are replete with information on this matter; many extracts from those volumes will be found here, and to him also I am indebted for the two first transcripts from MSS. hitherto unpublished.

The Bishop of Chichester, so roughly spoken of in the

¹ Letters relating to the Suppressing of Monasteries, London, 1843, printed for the Camden Society.

following letter of Richard Layton to Thomas Cromwell, appears to have been Richard Sampson, who held the See from 1536 till his translation to Lichfield in 1543. As the representative by inheritance of Robert de Haya, founder of Boxgrove Abbey in the twelfth century, Thomas Lord de Lawarr (1525-1554) pleaded earnestly for its exemption from the general ruin, writing thus to Cromwell:

"And so it is that I have a powr house called Boxgrave very near to my power house, wherof I am ffounder, and there lyethe many of my aunsystorys, and also my wyffy's mother. And for by cause hyt is of my ffoundacyon, and that my parishe church is under the roofe of the church of the said monastery, and I have made a powr chapell to be buried yn, wherfor yf hyt might stand with the King's Gracy's pleasure, for the power servyce that I have doyn his Highnes, to fforebere the sub-pressing of the same, or else to translate hyt ynto a College of such nombre as the lands wyll bere. And yf hyt may not stand so with his Gracy's pleasure, then I wold lowly beseeche hys Grace to have the prefarme of the farme, with all such other thyngs as the Pryor in his tyme had for the provysyon of his Howse. Wryttyn at my power House, (*Halnaker*) upon owre Lady Day,

Your own assuryd,

THOMAS LA WARR."²

Few would now recognise as "a powr Chapell" the elaborately carved tomb he had prepared in quiet times, which still adorns the church. The latter alternative of his request prevailed, and when he could not arrest the destruction, he profited by the grant made to him of the site and premises of the Abbey. With the exception of the Earl of Oxford, who obtained a grant of Earl's Colne in Essex, this is noted as the only instance of such a claim as Founder being successful. It appears by a letter of the Commissioners, Sir John Dawtree, Master Palmer, and another, that he paid £125. 13. 4. for the goods of the house, and that they had assented to his wishes, "trusting that the Kyng's grace wold be pleased, and the rather befor that his grace by the vygylant circumspection and dyligent dewte of the seyde Lord le Warr hath more proffett there than in any other house dissolved in Sussex."³

In order to prevent his ever restoring the monks at Boxgrove, he was in 1540 obliged to exchange it with the

² Ellis, 2 Ser. ii, 134. The Prioress of Legborne in Lincolnshire urged their Founder to make a similar attempt to rescue the convent, stating, "We trust in God ye shall here no compleyntys agaynst

us neither in our lvyng, nor hospitalitie kepyng."—1 Ser. ii, 75. See also *Sussex Arch. Collections*, II, 207.

³ Dugd. Monast. iv, 649.

Crown for the Abbey of Wherwell⁴ in Hampshire, and whether he attempted to evade this compulsory exchange, or to avoid the fulfilment of some condition of the grant, or whether it was subsequently begrudged him, is not known, but he appears to have made some difficulty in surrendering Hahnaker as part of the exchange to the crown. A letter of his wife Elizabeth begs Cromwell, Nov. 8, 1539, to give her "reasonable leisure to depart from thence, considering that all our corn and cattle and other provision is here upon Hahnakyd and Boxgrove and in no other place, and we can make no shift now for no money till summer."⁵ The Lords of the Council on Dec. 1, 1539, report to Henry VIII that they had been diligently employed "to trye oute the very bottom and pith of such things as the Lord Lawarre hath been detected to have offended your Majeste," and fortunately found no sufficient grounds to commit him to the Tower.⁶

Misc. Corresp. 2 Ser. State Pap. Off. vol. xx, 264, orig.

"Pleasit your goodnes to understand that this bringar, the prior of Boxgrave,⁷ *habet tamen duas*, he is a gret husbonde and kepith gret hospitalitie, *ejus monachi omnes sunt ejusdem farinae*. His lond is a *Cli*. My Lorde de Laware hath instant me to write unto yowe for his libertie and other his affaires wiche he will declare unto yowe, wher with I wolde not medle, but referrede all to your Mastershippe.

The Cathedrale Churche of Chichestre I fownde apliable to all thyngs sumwhat papisticale with privy susurracions, wiche I have bene vera plaine in. *Sacerdotes omnes non creati ex natura Anglica sed humana, via profecto credas quanta sit spurcicies*, and as towchyng the bishope, whom this mornyng I have examined, hit neded not to declare, *tu ipse optime nosti hominem*. This mornyng I depart from Alyngborne towards Arundel Colege, to morow by none I shall be at Lewys, Gode willing. Thus I pray God send yowe good helthe as your hert desiereth. From Alingborne the first day of Octobre, by your assurede servand and poir Preste,

RYCHARD LAYTON.

To the ryght honorable Master Thomas Cromwell,
Cheffe Secretarie to the Kyngs Hyghnes."

From the next document, imperfect in the original MS. relating to the Priory of Shulbred, in Lynchmere parish, where five Augustinian canons were living before the dissolution, we may gather that their seclusion in a remote part

⁴ Dugd. Baronage, ii, 141.

⁵ M. A. Wood's Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, iii, 82.

⁶ Ellis, 1 Ser. ii, 124.

⁷ Thomas Myles was the Prior who surrendered Boxgrove to the Commissioners in 1535.

of the country had not protected them in their disorders from episcopal degradation, or subsequently from final suppression by the Royal Commissioners. George Waldere was the last Prior in 1534-5, and the possessions of the Priory seem to have been the prey of the Bishop of Chichester, who had, ten years earlier, cleared the Priory of the monks then living there on account of their ill-conduct. Their powerful neighbour at Petworth, the Earl of Northumberland,⁸ appears to have come forward as Founder to protect them, as their lands joined his manors. Sir William Fitz-William obtained the grant of the dissolved Priory. When reading of the failings of these monks, we ought to remember how little encouragement to virtue they saw in the habits of the Court or of the superior clergy. When the nunnery at Shaftesbury was about to be closed, it was found that Cardinal Wolsey, to whom so many monasteries were granted, had committed to its care one of his natural children, to dispose of whom some embarrassment then arose.⁹

Misc. corresp. 2 Ser. xx, 272, orig. imperfect.

(The words in *italics* are supplied conjecturally to carry on the sense.)

“Hit may please your Mastershippe to understande that I have told the Prior of Shelbrede this bringer to cum unto you, *he being a religious man.*

* * * * *

“The Bisshope of Chichestre put oute all *the Canons* about x yeres sens and depesede the Prior *and* purposed to have suppressed the Howse for *ther wyckednes.* He took from the howse iiii hundredth shepe, lx oxen, *kyen and swyne.* He hade the barnes full of corne *when* he made his suppression. He pulled down a *chapell* made with pilars of marbull. he pullyd down *with the fratre*¹⁰ muche of the Churche, he *converted to his own use the tiles* upon the houses the leyde under the *eaves and pypes.* All the pavement of the *fratre and ther Chalesses* with all the howsholde *furniture, leaving only* bare walls, and kepede the londs thus *to himself,* and toke from them a goodly In in the *village,* of the value of xl shelyngs goode rente, wiche the Erle of Northumberlode caused hym to put *back, because* he was fownder, and now the Kyng is *founder.* *the land joineth* to the maner of Petworth, his *lordship's* Londs. The Kyng me thinketh were better to *destroy it,* beyng almost downe and jone it to *his own demesnes* for they be all as ye see bawdy knaves. Let the bisshope of Chichestre fere ye *will make him repay* some of his whereunto he had no such a right. I am willyng be sumwhat plaine with *the bishope* about his spoile and robery. If I may know your *pleasure in the premisses* this bringer the

⁸ Henry Algernon, the disappointed lover of Anne Boleyn, at whose death in 1537 the dignity of the Percys suffered a temporary suspension.

⁹ Ellis. 1 Ser. ii, 91. Letter of John Clusey to Master Cromwell.

¹⁰ Refectory.

baudy prior *can bring back the same*, from Shelbrede Priorie this Monday by your servant
Richard Layton.

To the right honorable Master Thomas Cromwell, cheffe Secretarie to the Kynges Hyghnes at Winchestre, with spede."

An omitted part of the letter, and an endorsement in a later hand impute specific vices to the Prior, Subprior, and three Canons remaining at the suppression; and it is further *endorsed*, "Doctor Layton declaring that the Bishop of Chichester had suppressed the Priorye of Shelbrede for the wyckednes of the monks."

The greater number of the suppressions were effected without difficulty, but in some instances a spirited resistance was made by the priors and monks. At Norton in Cheshire the Commissioners, after they had packed up the jewels and stuff of the Abbey, were attacked by two or three hundred persons led on by the Abbot, so that they were in fear of their lives and shut themselves up in a tower, while they sent for urgent assistance "or elss they were never lyke to come thens."¹¹ With a similar feeling the Abbey of Bayham four months after its legal suppression and grant to Wolsey on Feb. 8, 1526, was the scene of a most violent riot. It has been thus described by the chronicler Hall:

"So befell the cause, that a riotous compaignie disguysed and unknowen, with painted faces and visures, came to the same Monasterie, and brought with them the Chanons, and put them in their place again, and promised them that whensoever thei rang the bell that they would come with a great power and defend them."

The draft of the indictment informs us of the principal actors in this outbreak, among whom the late Abbot, and one of his canons Thomas Towers, and the vicars of Frant and Pembury are conspicuous.

Some technical repetitions of words are omitted in the following transcript from the Rolls' Record Office, MS. 840, 2nd Series of Chapter House Documents. Original in Latin.

"Let inquisition be made on behalf of our Lord the King, whether Thomas Towers lately chaplain of Bayham in Sussex, William the Abbot Lameden, late Abbot of Bayham aforesaid, William Lamkin, John Mower, John Austin of Stapleherst, Stephen Palmer of Lamberherst, Thomas Pancrest, John Whytesyde and his servant John Cowerd, John Heyland, John Large, Woodhuis, John Dramieyman of Frant, Robert Rowlesham, . . . (*sic*) Meyman, Robert Poctor vicar of Frant, and his servant Thomas, Edward Rykman,

¹¹ Ellis, 3 Ser. iii, 42.

Stephen Akeyr, Robert Oxynden, Thomas Godfree, Thomas Lylles, Robert vicar of Pepinberye (*Pembury*), John Mange, Nicholas Godfrey, Nicholas Day, Thomas Baker of Frant, Robert Fanesbery, and Richard Reef, Having congregated with them very many evil doers, and disturbers of the peace of our Lord the King to the number of a hundred persons in the manner of a riot and rout, and unlawful assemblage and insurrection, and suchlike unlawful meetings, on the fourth day of June in the seventeenth year of the reign of our present Lord the King [1525], and on the eight days next ensuing, vi et armis and in warlike manner, with arrayed array, to wit, with swords, shields, crossbows, bows, arrows and clubs¹² at Bayham aforesaid assembled and were congregated together in order to enter a certain house or monastery called the late Abbey of Bayham, which house or monastery had been lately before suppressed, extinguished and dissolved by the authority of our Lord the King, with the intent that the aforesaid Thomas Towers, and the late Prior and the aforesaid might enter the same house by their own proper authority and by no other, and made, instituted and installed the said Thomas as Abbot of the same late Abbey, and for the fulfilment of the same their evil purpose and unlawful intention, the said Thomas and the others above named were present and there riotously and vi et armis, and unlawfully entered the said late abbey, and then and there placed the said Thomas in possession of his abbey aforesaid, and installed him as Abbot of the said late monastery, and put him into possession of the same, to the great contempt of the said Lord our King, and to the disturbance of his peace and of his lieges living within the said county against the peace of the said Lord the King, and against the form of divers statutes in this case made and provided.”

That a liberal establishment should have had many well-wishers among its neighbours was to be expected, and the extent to which this feeling had spread in favour of Bayham may be seen from the above, and from a letter of Edward Guldeford, a Kentish gentleman, giving an account to his brother Sir Harry Guldeford of this forcible intrusion of the new Abbot.

“Sense my last wrytyng to you, I have had more perfect knoleage of the riottuose demeanors in Bayham. The Chanon Sir Thomas Towres as yet dothe contynue there, wiche Chanon was not in the said howse by the space of thre yeres passed bifore the subpressing of the same. And, as I am enformed, the same Sir Thomas hathe contynued bi the space of on yere and more at Bucksted in the service of Doctor Rotys where he ys person, and the said chanon came streight from Bucksted to Baycham. There hathe byn there, of diverse parishes, above cc persons wiche were opynly seen, bisydes those wiche were in secrete places not ferr from the howse. As it is reported, the substenance of his assistances came from Buksted, Rotherfild, Fraunte, Wodhurst, Tyshurst, Pepynbury, Bryncheley, Horsemonden, Lamburhurst, Maydston, and of diverse other places of the Hundrythe of Marden, as Goodhurst, Stapulhurst and other. And also Bowser withe his two sonnes wiche

¹² “Vi et armis et modo guerrino, arraia arrraia, viz. gladiis, scutis, armicudiis, arcibus, sagittis ac baculis.”

dwelithe at Sowthefrythe Gate. And uppon Mondaye last passed ther were too of the howsehold servaunts of the lord of Burgavenny at Goodhust, wiche axed opynly amongs company howe they wold do, whether they wold take parte with the newe Abbot or not. My cosen Darell and I do dayly send secretly amongs them, wiche dothe advertese us of ther demenors from tyme to tyme, and over that I do send you the cople of a bill her inclosed wiche was sett upon my Cosen Harry Darrell's¹³ gate. . . . The Chanone and his company sayth theym selves that every man of everye parissh betwix theym and Bramborough (*Bramber*) wilbe rede to be with theym when they have nede all hoolly. . . . Wrytyn at Halden the viii day of June.

EDWARD GULDEFORD.¹⁴

To my right worshipful brother Sir Harry Guldeford, Knight
Comptroller of the Kyng's most honorable Howsehold."

In spite of the activity of the commissioners, they often found that the valuables within the monasteries and the agricultural stock belonging to them eluded their grasping search when they came to seize them for the king's use, and probably few of those, who were compelled so unwillingly to leave their convents, felt any burden upon their consciences when they carried off with them what they had so long considered as devoted to their own use. John London reports to Lord Cromwell in a letter dated Northampton, 29 Oct.

"At Northampton I fynd the pryor of Augustyns lyk a fryer, and oon of the most unthrifths that yet I have mett withall, yet have I found butt few trew or gude. . . . I am fayne to sett the Prior and almost all hys brethren in ward. They have delyvered out of ther howse all ther plate and gudd stuff, and made billes of sale and knowledging of receipt of certen sommys of money, wher they receyvyd nor owzt oon penny, and all to disseyve the Kinge. . . . Howbeit by his own confession he made away thys yere above a c^{li} plate. He ys a great lyar and a gyvelar."¹⁵

A similar concealment and appropriation of goods on a small scale occurred in Sussex at Dureford Priory, and Sir Edmund Mervyn, a Justice of the King's Bench, was sent down to inquire into the frauds of the late Abbot by embezzling, at the time of the suppression, the sheep and stock of the Priory which ought to have been delivered up to the King's use. John Sympson was the last Abbot of

¹³ William Darrell of Calehill, Kent, had married Ann the daughter of Sir Edward Guldeford of Halden, Kent. "Harry Darrell's gate" was probably at Scotney Castle.

¹⁴ Ellis, 3 Ser. ii, 58. Sir Henry Gul-

deford wrote March 30, 1528, to ask Cromwell for a grant of Bilsington Priory for himself, and to invite him to Leeds Castle. Ib. p. 155.

¹⁵ Ellis, 3 Ser. iii, p. 133. To jiffle is to shuffle.

this small establishment¹⁶ founded by Henry Husey¹⁷ for Premonstratensian canons, situated on the borders of Hampshire, and he seems to have employed his brother William, a canon, privately to dispose of the goods of the house to his own profit. He became Abbot of Tichfield on the dissolution of his own Abbey.

In the year 1465, there were seven canons. The survey taken by the king's commissioners, Sir John Dawtrey, knight, Thomas Candishe, and others, on the 15th August, 28 Hen. VIII (1537), does not mention the number of canons, four of whom however appeared as witnesses before Sir E. Mervyn, and it thus describes "the demaynes and londes lately occupied by the Abbot in his owne handes."

"The scite of the Abbey there with gardens and orchardes enclosed adjoining to the same conteyned two acres at xiii*d*. the acre,—sum iis. Meadow Bakhousedede 2 acres—Mill mede 4 acres, &c., &c. Sum of the yearly value of the Demeynes xiii*li*."¹⁸

The site was granted to Sir William Fitz William. The king's writ commissioning Sir E. Mervyn is dated Feb. 10, 33. Hen VIII (1541), and the depositions of 15 witnesses were taken on April 14, the substance of which is here given.

Chapter House Miscell. MSS. in No. 7, Court of Augmentations, 33 Hen. VIII (1541).

Robert Redman of Midhurst, aged 42, says on his oath that on the Ladyday "before the Abbot of Durrford and his convent were discharged," he bought 100 sheep for xlii of Robert Bonye of Rogate, and that 6 months afterwards he, Bonye and one Thomas Mathews of Rogate met "at one Brokes house," an alehouse and Bonye said to deponent, "by the last 100 shepe ye bought of me which I sold youe for the Abbot, ye had more gaynes by them than I had, for I had them from the Abbot, and he promysed me a horse for the selling of them, which I never had."

Roger Child of Sheyte, (*Sheet near Petersfield*), says that he had met Launcelot Sympson, the Abbot's servant, and in their way to his house they saw five steers of 4½ years of age in the pasture of one William Maydenwell, which Lancelot knew belonged to the Abbey "by the eare marke of the said steeres," and had not been sold by the Commissioners, who had sold such goods as remained at the suppression to Sir Geoffrey Pole, Knight.

¹⁶ The revenues were estimated at £108. 13s. 9*d*. Dugd. Monast. vol. vi, page 936.

¹⁷ From a MS. in the Chapter House it appears that 26s. 8*d*. were distributed annually to the poor on Maundy Thurs-

day, in Cena Domini for the souls of Henry Husee and Henry Guylford.

¹⁸ MS. Valor Abbacie de Durrforde in Chapter House Record Off. I am indebted to Joseph Burt, Esq. for pointing out these MSS.

John Martyn of Petersfield, 20 years old, formerly servant to W. Maydenwell, had been sent by him to the Abbot's brother at Rogate, for 2 cows and 2 calves, which he and the brother drove to a pasture at Heth Howse, and then to Maydenwell's pasture where they were fattened, one of which was sold at Petersfield market, the other for 18^s at Havant fair, and that they were the goods of the Abbey "he knowith certenly by the eare markes," though not sold by the Commissioners, and he also had seen at Denmede in the pasture of W. Forster, brother in law to Maydenwell, 5 steers and 2 heifers "marked in the eare marke of the late monastery," which were sent to Heth House, where Maydenwell sold and killed them except one heifer "kept for his owne plow."

John Bolson of Rogate,¹⁹ weaver, aged 36, had bought 30 ewes at 18^d each, and a cow for 13^s 4^d. when the Abbot said to him, that "he trusted the said house of Durford shold stande and remayne, and that he was at a poynt for the said standing of hit, and he shold paye the King 100 marks."

John Lyneham of Rogate, butcher, aged 50, late carter to the Abbot, deposes that a year before the suppression, 10 oxen and 4 horses were sold, 4 of which oxen Launcelot Sympson afterwards had.

Thomas Saunders of Sheyte, glover, aged 60, deposes that he and John Martyn, being servants to Maydenwell, did "bring to Saynt Bartlemewes fayre at Rogate about 5 yerse paste viii rother²⁰ bestes, being marked in both eares in the maner of the late monastery, and sold 4 of them ther, and other 4 he brought home again and had them to our Lady's fayres at Est Meon."

John Adeane of Rogate, husbandman, aged 46, helped to shear 300 sheep just before the suppression.

John Chapman of Petersfield, yeoman, aged 40, deposes that at the time of the suppression, there were only 101 sheep left, which were sold to Sir Geoffrey Pole, Kt., and that Launcelot Sympson bought 4 oxen of Master Morris, one of the Commissioners, and that most of the cattle of the Abbey had been driven to Heth House, "and ther altered and changed betwene the late Abbot and his brother for catell of other marks," and that after the said Abbot had been made Abbot of Tichfield, his servants moved 30 hogs there, the goods of Dureford Abbey.

John Mathewe of Rogate, weaver, aged 40, had seen "one cope of crymsyn velvet worne" at a funeral at Hassely (*Haslemere*?) which he knew to be one of the copes of Dureford, and "he had heard one William Holmes say that the whole sute of the same were at Hassely, and were conveid thither by one John Watts, servant to the Abbot."

John Iser of co. Southampton, husbandman, aged 27, says there were 300 sheep just before the suppression.

William Cockerell of Alton, brewer, aged 27, says "in every thing as John Iser hath said," and that there were at Heth House farme at the time of the

¹⁹ *Weaver*.—This weaver and another witness so designated probably wove the thread from flax grown, beaten, and prepared by the spinsters of their own parish in rude domestic looms, some scattered specimens of which yet remain in Sussex.

²⁰ *Rother*, from a Saxon word, includes "cows, steeres, heifers, and such like horned beasts."—Blount's Law Dict. The

Act of 3 and 4 Edw. VI, c. xix, is entitled "Act for buying and selling of Rother beasts and cattle." The word is used by Shakspeare, though in many editions disguised as 'brother.'

"It is the pasture lards the rother's sides,
The want that makes him lean."

Tim. of Ath. iv, 2.

suppression, 22 rother bestes, 16 calves, 14 other bestes in the comen, 16 kyen, 1 bull, and 28 hogs.

William Sympson of Horsted Kynes, "clark, brother to the late Abbot, and late Canon of the said monastery," aged 40, explained the delivery of the calves of the Abbey to Heith House as being made in recompense of £3 borrowed by the Abbot 3 years before from the wife of his brother John Sympson. "Whether the said bestes supposed to be imbeseled by the Abbot were the same calves or not he knowith not." And rather more than a year and half before the suppression the Abbot "sold unto Sir William Barentyne, Kt. the sute of vestments for nede of money." The Abbot had also sold 100 sheep for the use of the Abbey by means of Mr. Bonye, but to whom or for how much he knows not, "but he thinketh in his consciens the money thereof was converted to thuse of the howse."

John Wakelyn, "petie canon of Paules, and late canon of Dureford," aged 36, explained the sale by the Abbot of 40 sheep to John Bolson, and of 100 sheep, as being for the use of the house, and that 4 fat oxen were bought with the proceeds," "and were given to the late Lord Cromwell," denying that there ever were 300 sheep on the demeyns, and stating that the only goods sent to Heth House were "a spruse new table and 12 cheese."

John Heepe of Stepe (*Steep, near Petersfield*) another of the late canons, aged 60, agrees to the evidence of W. Sympson.

Henry Dente, of Priorsdene, co. Southampton, clark, and late canon, aged 44, agrees with what had been deposed by W. Sympson and Wakelyn, and says "there were certain boards taken to Heith Howse, but how many he knoweth not."

Robert Bonye of Rogate, yeoman, aged 40, says he had sold the 100 sheep to Robert Redman, by command of the Abbot, "and paid hym the money," and also 40 sheep and one cow to John Bolson.

After these witnesses had been heard, the Justice Mervyn certified in his Report to the king the facts, *Comperta versus nuper Abbatem de Durford pro bonis sumptis*—of some "good and catalles embeselled and conveyed" by the Abbot and W. Maydenwell, "beyng confessed and opened by one Roger Child, which Roger was set openly in the stokkes for by cause he opened and confessed the truthe," and that while in the stocks Roger caused his clerk to write down his information for the king's advantage. This must refer to his having been punished by the Abbot for betraying him, but there is no evidence of it. The conveying away "a sute of vestments of crimson velvet," the sales of 100 and of 40 sheep were found to be proved, as also that 300 sheep had been seized for the king, but that not more than 101 were forthcoming afterwards. It will be remarked that in the depositions there transpire hints that the Commissioners themselves had derived private profit from the goods of the monastery. Richard Layton seems to have been

actively employed in taking the inventory of goods in the Sussex monasteries. He gives the worst possible character of the Abbot and monks of Battle, when he visited that Abbey, both as to morality and loyalty.

“The worst that ever I see in all other places, whereas I see specially the blake sort of dyvelysse monkes. I am sorie to know as I do, surely I thynke they be paste amedement, and that God hath utterly withdrawn his grace from them.”—*MS. Letter*, No. 265, vol. xx. *State Paper Office*.

Richard Layton was associated with John Gage at Battle, and Mr. Lower in his *Chronicle of Battel Abbey*, p. 209, has printed their report to Cromwell. “The implements of the housholde be the wurste that ever I se in Abbey or priorie.” Another letter of R. Layton to Mr. Wrysley²¹ says of it:—

“So beggary a howse I never se, nor so filthye stuffe. I assure yowe I wilnot xxs. for all maner hangyngs in this howse. Here is one cope of crimosyn velvet sumwhat imbroderede on of grene velvet imbroderede, and two of blewe, rowsty and soyllede. If ye will have any of thes, sende me worde. The best vestment complete that I can fynde ye shall have, but I assure you so many evill I never see, the stuffe is like the persons. . . . from Batell xxvii Majj by yowr ffrende assurede to comaunde,

RYCHARDE LAYTON, *Preste.*”²²

“To the right Worshipfull Mr. Wrysley.”

Considering the wealth and importance of Battle Abbey, it is probable that the monks had been beforehand with the Commissioners, and after abstracting the best goods had substituted worse. The ready promise also of the best left for Mr. Wrysley only corresponds to many other similar instances of cupidity. All were eager for a share in the plunder—Richard Devereux, one of the Commissioners, after enumerating to Cromwell his own merits in stripping many “howses of freres” in the Eastern counties, begs most earnestly to have one given him for his pains. He adds:—

“I will streite into Kente and Sussex to receive all those Howseis to the Kinge’s use before Christmas, for thei have wretin to me that excepte I cum before Christmas thei muste sell the tile and lead of their Howseis, for other thingis thei have non, and sum of them have solde allredy both leade and Houseis as I here saye.”²³

In a subsequent letter while on his intended tour, Devereux again renews his entreaties for the ‘Howse of Langley’ to be given him.

²¹ Probably the same person who, as Sir Thomas Wriothesley, received the grant of Tichfield Abbey in 1537 from the king.

²² Ellis, 3 Ser. iii, 204.

²³ Ellis, 3 Ser. iii, 157.

“And so this Sunday I will make an ende in Canterbury, and on Monday to Sandwyche, and on Wedensday to Rey, and so to Wynchelsey and Leweys, besecheyng your Lordschype that I may have my Howse, &c. &c..”²⁴

Richard Layton, when he came to Lewes, after describing the vices of the monks, relates the behaviour of the terrified Prior and Subprior:—

“*Quod pertinet* the traturrs, the suppryor hath confessede unto me treason in his preachyng. I have causede hym to subscribe his name to the same, submyttyng hymself to the kynges mercy and grace. I have also made hym confesse that the prior knew the same and consiled hit, and the same supprior subscribed his name to his said confession against the prior. . . . I called hym (*the Prior*) ‘haynose tratur’ with the worst words I cowlde deliver, he all the tyme knelyng upon his knees making intercession unto me not to utter to you the principal for his undoyng, whos words I finally regarded, but comaundit hym to appere before yow at the Court on Alhalow day, wher you and the kyng shulde happyn to be, and to bring with him his supprior. at my cumming unto yow, wiche I truste shalbe shortly, I shall declar you all at large and the tragedie therof, so that it shall be in your power to do with hym what you like.”²⁵

In another letter from Bath, professing to be written “*calamo velocissimo*,” Richard Layton, reporting his visitation of Farleigh, a Cluniac cell dependent upon Lewes, says:—

“I have matter sufficient here forward, as I suppose, to bryng the prior of Lewys into gret daingire, *si vera sint quæ narrant*.”²⁶

After the transfer of the monasteries to their new owners had been completed, the king thought they would make convenient residences for himself and court during his Progresses; and in this manner a yeoman of the guard was sent down to “view and peruse the lodgings and offices of Lewes Priory” which had been given to Cromwell, preparatory to the visit of Henry VIII. Gregory Cromwell however, who was on the spot, evidently had no wish for such royal disturbance, and in his letter to his father, dated “Lewys the 19 daie of June,” encourages him to scare the king from his purpose by the fear of the plague. “Forcause the contagion of the plague whiche hath heretofore not a litell infected this towne is not as yet whole extincte and quenched. I have therefore caused him to have a trewe certificat as well of oon that this daye disceased in an ynne of the towne, as of all suche as hath dyed att any tyme sythens Christemas within the precyncte of the same.”²⁷

²⁴ Ellis, 3 Ser. iii, 182.

²⁵ MSS. State Paper Off., v. xx. No. 265.

²⁶ *Ibid.* No. 247.

²⁷ Ellis, 3 Ser. iii, 209.

SUSSEX NOTES AND QUERIES.

At the suggestion of some Members of the Society, the Committee propose to include under the above title (for the adoption of which they have the permission of the learned Editor of the popular Notes and Queries) such short remarks, inquiries, and memoranda relating to Sussex as may be occasionally contributed.

MS. Verses in Rye archives.

The following verses were discovered scribbled on the back of a leaf, in one of the old MS. books of the Archives of Rye. On the leaf is written "the Costumal of Winchelsey" in Latin and French, and it faces "A justyfication in an action of trespas upon a commission of Sewers" in Latin. On the same page amongst time-set smears and stains the name of William Morbread, probably the writer of this effusion, is found, and the writing seems to be that of the time of Henry VIII. The old spelling has been preserved, but the contractions expanded.

What greater gryffe may hape
Trew lovers to anoye,
Then absente for to sepratte them
From ther desiered joye ?

What comforte reste them then
To ease them of ther smarte,
But for to thincke and myndful bee
Of them they love in harte ?

And eicke that they assured bee
Etche toe another in harte
That nothings shall them seperate
Untylle deathe doe them parte ?

And thoughe the dystance of the place
Doe severe us in twayne,
Yet shall my harte thy harte imbrace
Tyll we doe meete agayne.

Is anything known of the authorship of these lines or of William Morbread? Was his family settled elsewhere in Sussex, and was William sent to Rye to separate him from his "desiered joye?"

W. W. ATTREE, *Recorder of Rye.*

Some inquiry having been made at Rye as to the family of the Lady Guldeford "æt. 27, 1527," wife of Sir Henry Guldeford, whose fine portrait by Holbein was exhibited there by the kindness of Mr. Frewen, the following is the result of an examination of MSS. in the British Museum—Harl. MS. 1548, f. 150—Add. MS. 5507, p. 250.

Sir Henry Guldeford, Comptroller of the Household to K. Henry VIII, was the son of Sir Richard G., Kt., who died 1508, by his first wife Jane, sister of Nicholas Baron Vaux of Harowdon; and Sir Henry was twice married: 1st to Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Bryan, Kt.; and 2dly, to Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, Kt. The lady was probably the first wife.

W. H. BLAAUW.

Medicinal Waters at Waldron and Mayfield.

J. T. Auckland, Esq. F.S.A. has in his possession a copy of Dr. Rowzee's recommendation of the medicinal waters of Tunbridge Wells, with some MS. notes, to which the present query relates. This little work, which contains a great deal of pedantic and irrelevant matter, with very little that will interest the Archæologist, was originally published in 1632, while the copy in question, belonging to a later impression, bears date 1671. The MS. notes referred to are written between the lines of the title-page in the odd manner indicated by the italics below:—

“THE
Q U E E N S
W E L L S.

There are Better at Founten-bloo in Waldon

THAT IS

*Called the Prince his Wells at founten-Bloo in
Waldon.*

A Treatise of the nature and
vertues of Tunbridge Water.

but there be better at Mayfield.

TOGETHER

With an enumeration of the chiefest
diseases which it is good for, and against
which it may be used, and the manner
and order of taking it.

By

LODWICK ROWZEE, Dr. of Physick,
practising at Ashford in Kent.

LONDON,

Printed for Robert Boulter, at the Turks-head
in Cornhill, over against the Royall Ex-
change, 1671.”

The first two MS. lines are in a hand about contemporary with the publication of the book; and the third is apparently some years later. My query is: Does any place in the parish of Waldron at present bear the ostentatious name of Fontainebleau, and can any reader of *Sussex Arch. Collections* throw light upon the Prince whose name is thus employed to recommend its waters? A search among the parochial documents of the period may perhaps furnish a reply. Respecting the “better” waters of Mayfield I make no inquiry, it being sufficiently obvious that many springs in the Weald of Sussex possess ferruginous and sulphureous qualities like those which have rendered the waters of Tunbridge Wells so famous.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Birthplace of Henry Lower, 1703.

I shall be much obliged by a reference to the baptismal register of this individual. By a tradition preserved among his descendants he is said to have been born on the night of the Great Storm, Nov. 27, in the above year, and his baptism would therefore probably occur within a few weeks of that date. His father's name is believed to have been Richard, and he resided within a few miles of Lewes.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Tradesmen's Tokens.

MR. WILLIAM HARVEY will feel obliged by the loan of any tokens struck for the use of Sussex traders in the seventeenth century, or by accurate descriptions of such, in order to the compilation of a complete catalogue for publication in the *Collections*.

Roman Roads, etc.

Mr. Figg of Lewes will feel obliged for any communications relative to the discovery of Roman Roads, and the localities in which Roman remains have been found.

Any Members of the Society having in their possession any Court Books or other Documents, in which the customs of Sussex Manors are described, are requested to communicate the same to Mr. Figg.

Families of Payne of East Grinstead and Lewes.

Information is requested concerning the family of Payne of East Grinstead, in addition to what is given in the Visitation of 1662. The connection of Robert Payne, Esq. of Newick, who founded the Grammar-school at East Grinstead in 1709, and of the Paynes of St. Anne's in Lewes, with the parent stock, is also a desideratum.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

The following extraordinary statement occurs in a topographical work, apparently printed in the last century, under the head *Sussex*. I found it among some waste paper, and cannot therefore give any reference to the title or authorship of the book:—

“ Many farmers and other, natives of the aguish and unhealthy parts of this county, marry women born in the Uplands, who when they are brought here soon lose their health, and die in a few years ; by which means some of the Sussex men (as well as others in Essex and Kent where the air is similar) have been known to have had seven or eight wives successively. One of these, who had a knack of rhyming, wrote the following lines on his various nuptials ; a copy of which we obtained when in Sussex :—

“ My first wife (nam'd Peggy) was noisy and rude ;
 My next was a coquet ; my third was a prude ;
 My fourth was so so ; and my fifth was precise ;
 My sixth was but silly ; my seventh mighty wise ;

But the air of the county deprived them of life,
 And left me without either trouble or wife.
 So now I'll contented a widower die,
 Nor more matrimonial experiments try."

A similar, but even more preposterous, assertion is made in De Foe's *Tour through Great Britain* (6th Edit. 1762, vol. i, p. 11) respecting the marshy district called the "Three Hundreds of Essex." "One thing deserves mention here; which is, that all along this country it is very frequent to meet with men that have had from 5 or 6 to 14 or 15 wives; and I was informed, that in the marshes over against Candy Island was a farmer who was then living with the 25th; and that his son who was but 35 years old had already had about 14!" It is added that these wives are usually procured from the "Uplands." The statement probably has no better source than the teeming brain of the author of *Robinson Crusoe*; and the writer of the above paragraph seems to have borrowed from him, only changing the locality to suit his purpose.

M. A. L.

Tapestry, Pictures, etc. at Halland, in 1769.

The furniture and effects of the Duke of Newcastle, so long Prime Minister, who died Nov. 17, 1768, were sold at his ancient Elizabethan residence of Halland, in East Hoathly, by auction, on May 29, and four following days, 1769. Having met with a Catalogue (printed by W. Lee, Lewes) marked with the prices and buyers in MS., a few extracts may be of interest to show the then value of tapestry and other articles:—

	£	s.	d.
A large parcel of steel caps and sundry armour	0	15	0
In Lord Pelham's Room, the Hangings of the room	1	11	0

The names of some of the Rooms are, 'No. vi, The Frenchman's Room.'—'No. viii, The Spinning Room,' which is probably one of the latest examples of such a department in a Ducal family.—'No. ix, The Bishop's Room.'

In Lord Lincoln's room, the needle-work hangings of the room	1	11	6
In Col. Pelham's room, the Tapestry hangings of the room	1	10	0
In the Stone Hall, 12 Bucks horns and 6 hall chairs	0	16	6
— Five pairs of dogs, shovel, bellows, tongs	0	15	6
Among Delf and Stone ware, 23 punch bowls with ladles	1	0	0
In the Duke's Bedchamber, the tapestry hangings of room	2	13	0
In Long Gallery, "Eight Family Pictnes"	0	14	0
— — "17 chairs with backs and seats"	0	17	0
In the State Room, the tapestry hanging of the room	2	13	0

W. H. BLAAUW.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Archaeological Institute,

HELD AT CHICHESTER, JULY, 1853.

THE friendly invitation tendered by the ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SUSSEX to the Institute, at the Newcastle Meeting in 1852, with the promise of hearty co-operation from influential friends in the south, had determined the selection of Chichester as the next place of assembly. On the afternoon of the first day, Tuesday, July 12th, the Introductory Meeting was held at the Council Chamber, which by the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation had been placed at the disposal of the Society. At the hour appointed, the Mayor, Dr. M'Carogher, the Members of Council and the Town Clerk, with the civic insignia, entered and conducted the President, Lord TALBOT de MALAHIDE, who was accompanied by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, Patron of the Meeting, to the platform.

The Bishop of Chichester, in the absence of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, in consequence of a recent domestic affliction, invited the noble President to take the chair. He expressed his friendly feelings towards the Society, and the satisfaction with which he should take every occasion of giving his sanction and furtherance to their proceedings, or of promoting the general gratification of the Meeting. The President having taken the chair, the assembly were addressed by the Mayor, who cordially expressed the hearty welcome of the inhabitants, and more especially of the Corporation, conveyed in the following Address to the President and Members of the Institute, which was read by J. Powell, Esq., the Town Clerk.

“ We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Members of the Council of the City of Chichester, congratulate ourselves on having an opportunity of tendering to you a welcome to our City.

“ Few among our citizens are antiquaries, or possess archæological knowledge. We trust, however, that we are not incapable

of appreciating your pursuits, and we shall rejoice in any success which may attend them. We sincerely hope that your visit to our City and its neighbourhood will not only be pleasing to you as individuals, but will also be gratifying to you as a scientific body.

“ At our request, our Mayor has on our behalf hereto signed his name.”

The Hon. ROBERT CURZON, Jun. (President of the Section of Antiquities), proposed the grateful acknowledgments of the Institute for the honour thus conferred upon them by the municipal authorities of this ancient City.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE could not refrain from expressing his satisfaction in thanking the mayor and the corporation of the ancient city of Chichester for the kind reception extended to the Institute. It was always a great pleasure to visit a place so full of interest to the archaeologist as Chichester. Although the mayor had so modestly stated that the good old city contained but few antiquarians, he (the president) ventured to hope that before the Congress of the Institute was concluded, those few would have become many. The most unobservant could not have failed to remark that we lived now in an age in which every science and every literary pursuit were undergoing a change. Men's minds were actively engaged on a great variety of studies, which were gradually receiving a new form and pressure under the influence of this intellectual exertion. It might be supposed that to this law of our time Archæology formed an exception,—and that as the object of the science was to deal with the remote past, it should be treated in the same manner as our ancestors had treated it. Such, however, was far from being the case; and a far more interesting method had been applied to the cultivation of this science, which had drawn forth lights never thought of before, discriminating between the true and false in the wide domain of history, and winnowing the grain from the chaff. The services which Archæology had rendered to society were now generally recognised,—introducing more accurate notions of the history of the various European countries. The advantages which had been derived from its collateral lights, in discriminating between the authenticity to be attributed to the different works of the Middle Ages, afforded the key by which to determine the genuineness or falseness of documents, on which might depend the complexion to be given to the history of an age, and the verification

of perhaps the most important facts in the lapse of centuries. It was by the instrumentality of Archæology mainly, that many periods of our national annals had been at all satisfactorily illustrated, and that anything worthy the name of history had been drawn out by combining the few charters or other documentary fragments belonging to the epoch with collateral evidence. This had been remarkably shown in the valuable papers of Mr. Guest referring to that curious period in which the dominion of England passed from the Britons to the Saxons—perhaps the most singular in the course of the Middle or Dark Ages. These showed extraordinary grasp of intellect in combining the researches of ethnography with the purest criticism. We lived in times when the first question put with regard to any pursuit generally was—*cui bono?*—what is it good for? It was gratifying to find that in the midst of these utilitarian predilections, there was fast rising up an appreciation of true taste, in whatever province of the fine arts it should be exercised. With the prevalence of such sentiments, no public body or individual in a prominent position could venture on such freaks of taste as a few years ago were perpetrated in the face of the world. Nothing was more evident than that the style of our public buildings, and especially of our churches, was fast improving. It would be no longer allowable to introduce a mixture of Greek, Gothic, and Hindoo architecture—or any other such extraordinary combinations as were permitted thirty years ago. Another principal point of congratulation for archæologists was, the extent to which the principles of their science had tended to promote a correct style of ornamentation. One of the stock charges or sneers levelled against archæologists used to be, the attention paid by them to minor objects or what seemed such; but in what the worldling and the sciolist regarded as mere trifles or toys lay one of the chief attractions of Archæology, and one of the most powerful means of diffusing a pure taste and sound principles of art. A striking example of this was presented in the results of one of the great phenomena of the age, an experiment which certainly originated in a true spirit of enlightened utilitarianism—he meant the Exhibition of 1851. There was no question that the chief object which the authors of that exhibition had in view was to promote industry and the mechanical arts; but if we looked at the history of the building and its contents, the conclusion we must come to was, that the refinement of public taste and the improvement of our style of

ornamentation were the chief results. It had not led to any great discovery in mechanics, nor given any potent impulse to particular branches of manufacture; but what was very much wanting to us as a nation certainly had been, an improved taste in design, as applied to different fabrics, processes, and materials of great importance in productive art, to carving in stone and wood, to casting in metals, jewellery and silversmith's work, and porcelain, as well as to patterns for all sorts of cloth. On all these points the influence of the Exhibition of 1851 had been great; and one of its most prominent results in connection with these objects had been the formation of the Museum of Industry at Marlborough House,—an institution likely to be of high utility in fostering an improved taste. Considerable difference of opinion had lately been aroused as to the æsthetic principles of the Directors; and any person entering their Museum might be rather startled at finding correct imitations of nature denounced, for the purposes of practical decorative art, as specimens of bad taste. Still he could not help believing that their theory was the sound one, if it were not pushed to extravagant length. One of the most prominent conclusions arrived at by the Directors of Marlborough House was, that the specimens of textile fabrics in the Exhibition of 1851, which showed the truest taste and deepest knowledge of harmony of colour, were those supplied by eastern nations; and it was a principle avowed in some of their reports that, independently of imitations of nature, and even of such semi-imitations as characterised the Renaissance and the Arabesque styles, there might be much beauty in forms and colours purely conventional. This principle had received the adherence of many distinguished members of the Society of Arts; and he adduced it as a proof that the conventionalism which had been so cried down, and which had been assigned as furnishing the chief ground of the inferiority of mediæval to classical art, was regarded in a very different light by many artists and professors of the present day. After some further remarks, the noble lord, in conclusion, observed that he felt extremely flattered at the kind manner in which his name had been received as president, although he felt his own incompetency, and should have preferred that the post had been filled by some nobleman or gentleman residing in the locality. So many associations of olden time were connected with Sussex, that it was impossible for any antiquary or archaeologist not to be inspired by

the *genius loci*. The noble lord then referred to his connection with the Dublin Exhibition, the sight of which he urged would well repay a visit to Ireland; and after a few words, expressive of his determination to fill to the best of his ability the duties entailed upon him as President of the Institute, he resumed his seat.

The President then called upon Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN, who read a memoir on the History of Earl Godwine.

The county, Mr. FREEMAN observed, in which the meeting of the Institute had assembled, played perhaps a more important part than any other in the history of England during several of its most important centuries. If, in its very earliest ages, the South-Saxon kingdom appears as one of less consequence than those of Kent, or Wessex, or Mercia, or Northumberland; if, in more recent times, commerce and population and industry have, for the most part, transferred themselves into other portions of the island; yet, in the intermediate period, Sussex stands out prominently as the theatre of some of the greatest events recorded in our annals. To take only the most striking and prominent revolutions, it was within the limits of this county that the liberty of England was lost and was regained; within the South-Saxon border, Harold was vanquished, and De Montfort triumphed. It may be a matter of controversy, whether it was or was not a Sussex family which gave to the throne of England its last Prince of purely Teutonic lineage, the first and the last who won his way to the sceptre and the diadem by the love and admiration of his countrymen; at least it was on a South-Saxon field that he fell for his throne and for his country, when England bowed, for the last time, before the yoke of the stranger, glorious indeed in her fall, more glorious in her resurrection. From her very overthrow she drew strength such as she otherwise might have never known; a century and a half of bondage has been well atoned for by six of progressive liberty and glory; the seeming destruction of her oldest freedom was but the necessary condition of its establishment on a surer and more permanent foundation. Beneath the same sky where it first waned the sun of liberty rose again in greater splendour. The battle-field of Lewes wiped out the stain—if stain it were—of *Senlac*; the spirit which nerved the men of England to withstand the onslaught of the Norman invader was but the precursor of the more permanent and successful impulse which won back the

liberties of an elder day from the grasp of his degenerate descendants.

With Sussex the life of Earl Godwine and the history of his whole family are intimately connected; though it may be doubted whether the earl was actually of a Sussex family, it is certain that one of his favourite residences was in the immediate neighbourhood of the city in which the present meeting had assembled, namely, at Bosham.

The character of Godwine is one well deserving of study, both for its own sake and as a specimen of the manner in which history has too often been written. Godwine and his family having been opposed both to the Norman and to the ecclesiastical interest, they naturally became a mark for the bitterest attacks of writers in either of those interests; and it is extremely instructive to trace the manner in which accusations against them are copied from one writer by another, continually acquiring new and often contradictory features at each transmission. As we approach to contemporary writers, we find that the alleged crimes of Godwine become more doubtful, while his great qualities stand out more conspicuously. He appears as a man by no means free from faults, and suspected of at least one enormous crime, but eminent as a soldier, still more eminent as a statesman, and withal the most strenuous assertor of the rights and liberties of his country.

The parentage of Godwine must be considered as doubtful. That he was the son of a herdsman—most probably on the borders of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire—introduced to Cnut by the patronage of his brother-in-law Ulf, rests on some inferior ancient authorities, and has been adopted by Thierry and Sharon Turner, but dismissed with contempt by most recent writers. Florence of Worcester, on the other hand, connects him with the notorious Ealdorman, Eadric Streone, as his grand-nephew. There are, however, several difficulties on this view (which were discussed at length), and the 'Saxon Chronicle,' which has been quoted on the same side, is affected by an important doubt as to the text. On a survey of the whole evidence, the matter must be pronounced doubtful. However born, Godwine appears in a prominent position early in the reign of Cnut. In 1019 he commanded the English troops of that monarch in his Scandinavian wars, with the rank of earl, and won great glory both for himself and his countrymen. The marriage or marriages of Godwine, and the order and number of his children,

have been the subject of many most conflicting, and some palpably fabulous stories. Many writers, before his marriage with Gytha, the mother of his celebrated sons, marry him to a Thyra, daughter or sister of Cnut. On a review, however, of all the statements, it appears most probable that he was only married once, to Gytha, sister of Ulf Jarl. He had six sons, whose probable order of birth was—Swegen, Harold, Tostig, Gyrth, Leofwine, Wulfnoth; and three daughters, Eadgyth, Ælfgyfu, and Gunhild.

The great accusation against Godwine is, that he betrayed the Ætheling Ælfred into the hands of Harold I. On examining the evidence, however, it will be seen that the reports are very conflicting and improbable, and that at least two different stories, to be found in two different versions of the 'Saxon Chronicle,' have been confused together. Godwine is represented as having done the deed in the service of Harold, while it is clear that he was the minister, not of that prince, but of the rival king Harthacnut. A comparison of the evidence of the early writers leads to the belief that Ælfred was met, and perhaps forsaken, by Godwine, but tends to a verdict of at least 'not proven,' if not of 'not guilty,' as to any further complicity. The later chroniclers are worth referring to on this point, to show how stories improve in the telling.

On the death of Harthacnut there can be no doubt that Edward the Confessor was peaceably elected king, chiefly through the influence of Godwine. The tale Thierry tells of an armed expulsion of the Danes by the English, headed by Godwine, rests only on some confused and contradictory statements of Bromton and Knighton, and appears to be an inaccurate repetition of the massacre of St. Brice under Æthelred. From the election of Edward to the battle of Hastings, the history of England is chiefly the history of Godwine and his family. He himself is Earl of the West-Saxons; his sons, as they grow up, are promoted to subordinate dignities, and his daughter, Eadgyth, is the king's nominal wife.

As to the great event of Godwine's life, his banishment and return, the former is narrated in two different ways in two of the different versions of the Saxon Chronicle. One of these is evidently written by a warm partizan of Godwine; the other displays no animus against him, but does not so studiously undertake his defence. There are some differences of detail in the two, which it is not easy to reconcile, but on any showing, there can be no doubt that Godwine's opposition to the king was occasioned not only by the general

Norman influence at court against which he strove, but by a particular act of bloody outrage committed by Edward's foreign favourites at Dover, a town within Godwine's own earldom. On his return the next year, he and his sons were welcomed as deliverers in every part of the country except Somersetshire. It is clear that there was some standing feud between the men of that county and the house of Godwine; which may probably be owing to that part of the kingdom having been under the government of Swegen, whose rule, from his recorded character, may well be conceived to have been less conciliatory than that of his father and his brother Harold. Swegen had murdered his cousin Biorn, and carried off Ælfgyfu, Abbess of Leominster. He had left the country, and been restored before the general banishment of the family, but he did not share their return, having in the meanwhile gone on a voluntary pilgrimage to Jerusalem, on his return from which he died. This should be noticed, as the story has been somewhat coloured by Dr. Lingard.

The death of Godwine is a celebrated story. Everyone knows how, accused by the king at table of a share in the death of his brother Ælfred, he imprecated a curse upon himself if guilty, and died then and there. But there is not a word of this in the 'Chronicle' or in Florence, who simply record that he was taken suddenly ill, while dining with the king, and died a few days after. The growth of the tale in the hands of Norman fabulists is very remarkable, the story about Æthelstan and his cupbearer being brought in to improve it.

The character of Godwine, as displayed in his actions, is a very remarkable one, the more so as being quite different from the ordinary type of his time. Living in a rude and bloodthirsty age, rising to his first eminence among Danish Vikings, he is essentially a statesman, and only incidentally a warrior. His success is uniformly attributed to his eloquence and power in moving large assemblies of men. With his own countrymen his policy is invariably conciliatory, it is with the foreigner only that he resorts to force. Yet, like politicians of later times, we find him a proficient in the meaner, as well as the nobler arts of his calling, and not neglecting the skilful distribution of threats, promises, and bribes. There can be no doubt of his sincere and zealous patriotism, but in consulting for the interest of his country, he did not forget his own or that of his family, and his nepotism is displayed in his

promoting an unworthy as well as a worthy son. No great crime is proved against him, but to be as generally suspected of one of the deepest dye, tells in some degree against his general character. Cool, crafty, and deliberate; knowing how to yield and when to press an advantage; accused of fraud and corruption, never of violence or insolence; Godwine, the statesman of his age, may be fairly called the Philip, and his heroic son, the Alexander, of their house.

At the close of this discourse the thanks of the Meeting to Mr. Freeman were moved by the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, seconded by Mr. Blaauw.

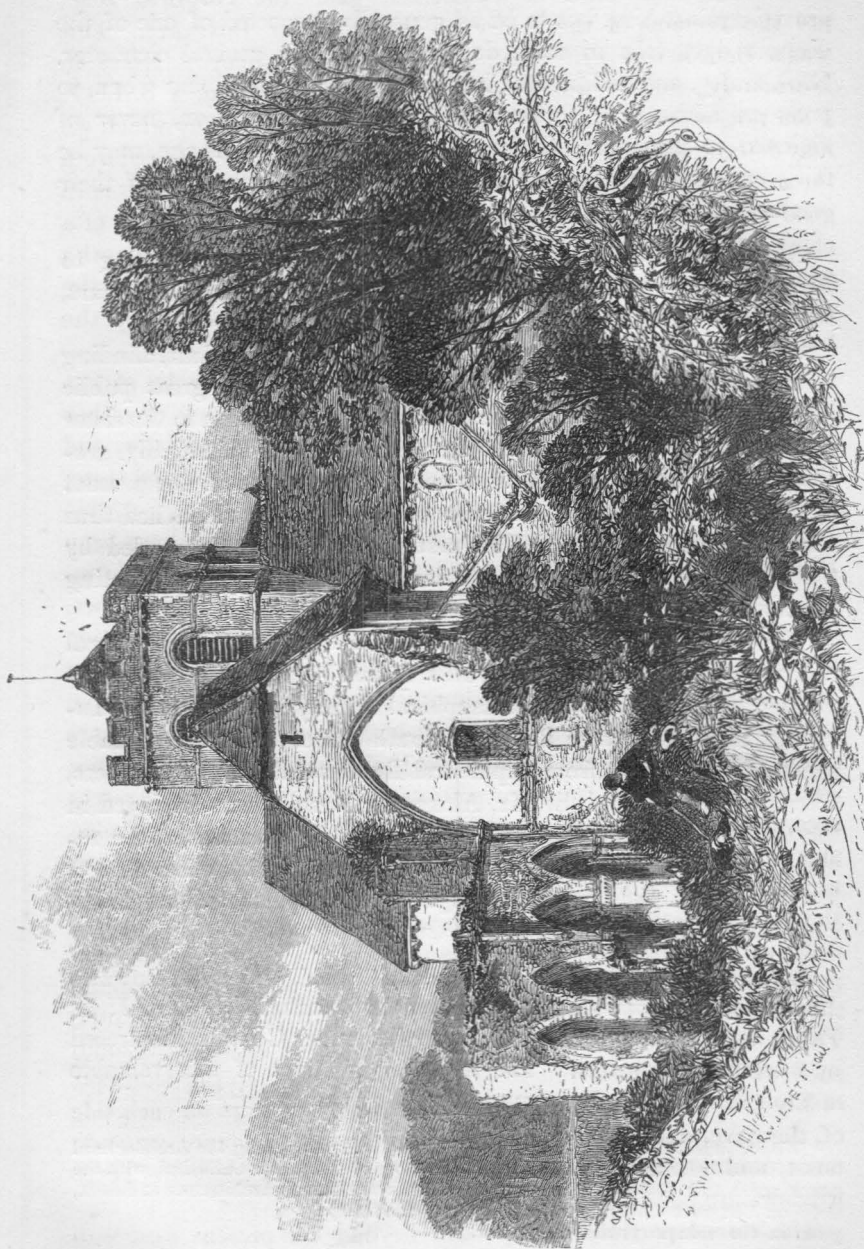
The Mayor then proposed thanks to the Noble President, alluding to the kindness shown by him in leaving objects of great public interest, connected with the great Industrial Exhibition in the sister kingdom, which he had so actively promoted. He felt highly gratified that Lord Talbot had been enabled to preside on the present occasion, and to ensure the success of the Meeting which had thus auspiciously commenced. The motion having been seconded by the Rev. Canon Woods, and carried by acclamation, the meeting concluded.

The Museums of the Institute were then opened; the general collection of antiquities and works of art being formed, by permission of the Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute, in their Lecture Room, in South Street; and a remarkable series of impressions from Sepulchral Brasses collected in Flanders, Germany, and Poland, by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, was displayed in the Guildhall, Priory Park. The cathedral, the churches, the remains of the ancient fortifications of Chichester, with other objects in the city and the immediate neighbourhood, presented ample occupation for the remainder of this day.

An evening meeting took place in the Council Chamber, EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., presiding, and a memoir was read by Rev. J. L. PETIT, on the Architecture of Boxgrove Priory Church, illustrated by numerous drawings. The following abstract of this valuable memoir has been kindly communicated by the author.¹

¹ We are indebted to Mr. Petit's accustomed liberality for the illustration which accompanies this Report. His observations on Boxgrove Church will be fully given in the volume published by Mr.

Mason, and comprising the Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral, with the Treatise on Church Architecture in Sussex, by Mr. Sharpe.



Boxgrove Priory Church.

“ Within four miles of Chichester, near the Petworth road, are the remains of the Priory of Boxgrove, or Boxgrave. This was a Benedictine Priory, being a cell to the Abbey of Essay in Normandy; and it was founded by Robert de Haia, A. D. 1117. I am not aware that any other date or record is given by which we may determine the age of the building: this can only be inferred from the architectural features. A considerable part of the church is in good preservation, and is used as the parish church. It consists of a choir of rather large dimensions, with aisles of its full length; transepts, a tower at the intersection, and a small portion of the nave, the original extent of which can be easily traced out by the fragments which still remain.

This nave had a south aisle, but none on its north side, except (as has been discovered by removing the turf) a short one, or rather a chapel, at the west end. On the north side were the cloisters and chapter-house, the entrance of which, though in a dilapidated state, presents some fine Norman arches.

The whole length of the nave, when complete, would have been 120 feet; and that of the whole church, upwards of 220, thus forming a pile equal in extent to many of our finest conventual churches. The only parts which seem to correspond in date with the foundation in the time of Henry I. are the transepts, the lower part of the present nave, and perhaps the chapter-house entrance. The arches from the transept into the choir are round-headed, and of a single square order, resting upon a string or impost that has a very early character. The arches between the nave and south aisle, within the present area, two in number, are round-headed, resting on a cylindrical pier, and having two chamfered orders. One of these has the commencement of a chevron moulding, which must have been made before the cutting of the chamfer. As it appears on the face towards the aisle, we may conclude that it was intended to carry it round, but probably the necessity of attending to more important work caused the architect to break off suddenly, and substitute the simple chamfer. The cloister or chapter-house arches have a large torus in the soffit, such as is sometimes seen in very early work, as in the transepts of Ely Cathedral. A single clerestory window appears on each side of the nave, which with its two pier arches form a square compartment, and is vaulted as such, though at a later period. These windows are pointed, and have a square abacus.

The ruined portions of the nave beyond the present west wall

are of transitional character, and have pointed arches. For although there is no north aisle, yet piers and arches are engaged in the north wall, corresponding to those on the south side, which separated the nave from the aisle. This I believe to be rather an unusual arrangement. The central tower appears an insertion of transitional character: it rests on pointed arches of two orders, which have mouldings. The piers are clustered, consisting of a group of keeled or filleted shafts, arranged in a circle: the base has an Early English character; the capital is round, but retains Norman features, partaking of the cushion form. The upper stories of the tower were evidently open, as a lantern; that immediately over the main arches has pointed arches resting on massive shafts; above, are round arches pierced for windows, but in both the mouldings are somewhat advanced. The choir has evidently been built in the 13th century, in place of the smaller Norman choir, the extent and form of which has not been ascertained; it is of pure though not highly enriched Early English; the round or polygonal abacus prevails throughout, and the windows are single lights, not very sharply pointed. The aisles have a few later insertions. The composition of this choir is remarkable and extremely beautiful: it is divided into four square compartments, each having a cross vault with ribs, the diagonal being enriched with the tooth ornament. A single clerestory window occupies each cell, but the compartment has two pier arches on each side, pointed, and comprised under a round arch; the space in its head is occupied by a sunk quatrefoil. The vaulting compartment of the aisle corresponds with the pointed pier arch, consequently the plan of vaulting is that to which Dr. Whewell directs our attention in his 'Notes on German Churches,' where all the compartments are square, and the aisles half the width of the nave.

The east end has a fine triplet, with shafts internally. Each compartment of the aisles has a window of a single light (except where there are insertions); but the external division of the aisle corresponds with that of the nave, which is marked by massive flying buttresses. I think any antiquary would be disposed at first sight to assign this choir to the first quarter of the 13th century; and a comparison of it with the presbytery of Chichester Cathedral, of which the date is pretty accurately ascertained, would confirm him in the supposition. For the pier arches, with their circumscribing round arch, and the clerestory of Boxgrove, are so like the

triforium and clerestory in the cathedral, that one might imagine them to be designed by the same person; at all events copied within a short time. That the Chichester work is earlier, I infer from the square abacus which prevails in it, the abacus in Boxgrove choir being mostly round; there is a good deal of similarity in the mouldings.

The piers near the east end are richer than those towards the west; some of the intermediate piers are very elegant, consisting of a central shaft, surrounded by four detached smaller ones. One pier is cut away, and the arch and vaulting of the aisle altered accordingly, to admit the De la Warr chapel,—a rich specimen of the latest perpendicular, indeed it might be called cinque cento; its date, which appears in an inscription, is 1532.

At a short distance, on the north side of the church, is a fine relic of the monastic buildings, about sixty feet in length from north to south. The lower chamber was vaulted, with a range of pillars running longitudinally. The large room above had a timber roof; its style is early decorated. Near the old west end of the church is a pigeon-house, a rectangular structure of brick, with buttresses."

MR. SHARPE then delivered his lecture upon the Churches of Sussex;—he commenced by recapitulating the Periods into which he has proposed to divide the History of Church Architecture, and their principal characteristic features, which were illustrated by twelve large diagrams representing two interior and exterior Compartments, taken from different cathedrals belonging to the six later Periods. He then proceeded to classify and describe, under these seven heads, the most important examples of Church Architecture in the County of Sussex. The following may be taken as an epitome of this part of the lecture.

SAXON PERIOD, from A. D. — to A. D. 1066.—There are few counties which possess so numerous or so interesting a series of buildings belonging to this remote Period, as the County of Sussex. Of these the Churches of Worth, Bosham, Sompting, Jevington, and Woolbeding, are the most remarkable; the first three are well known examples, but the last two are also of considerable interest. Worth exhibits the entire Ground Plan of a Saxon Church; and it is conspicuous for exhibiting, throughout the whole of its walls, that species of external structural decoration in the form of narrow

vertical strips of plain masonry, which was almost the only one ever seen on the walls of a Saxon Church: it contains also a fine Chancel Arch, and smaller Transeptal Arches of similar character, carrying all the usual features of this Period. Bosham has a West Tower and a Chancel Arch of this Period:—the Tower has the usual triangular-headed window opening into the Nave, and two light belfry windows; the profile of the capitals and bases, and the plan of the piers of its Chancel Arch, as well as the mouldings of the latter, are very remarkable. Sompting Church has been frequently described and engraved; the Saxon portion consists of the Tower alone, which is of smaller size than usual. Jevington Church has a Tower of this Period, although, from its remote situation and encumbered interior, it has probably been little noticed:—the Tower Arch has some very interesting features. Woolbeding Church is remarkable as presenting the second example in this County of the external vertical strips already referred to; it possesses no other indication of its real character, and has probably hitherto escaped observation. Besides these Churches those of Preston, Bolney, Singleton, Chithurst, Bishopstone, and Stopham, have all traces of undoubted Saxon work.

NORMAN PERIOD, from A. D. 1066 to A. D. 1145.—Of this Period the finest remains are those which exist at Old Shoreham, New Shoreham, Selham, Stoughton, Bramber, Newhaven, West-Ham, Shipley, Steyning, Amberley, Tortington, Icklesham, and Chichester Cathedral.

In the Cathedral the work is early and of a somewhat rude character, but it is a good example of the massive simplicity of Norman work.

To the early part of this Period belong also Bramber and Shipley Churches: in the former of these, the original Arches of the crossing have been filled up and converted into the present Chancel; judging from these the original church must have been one of considerable pretensions. Shipley Church has been a structure of some importance with a fine Tower at the East End of the Nave, but without Transepts, and a Chancel beyond. The Norman Nave was destroyed some years ago, and another built in its place:—the Tower and Chancel which remain are excellent examples of the Period, being massive, lofty, and of good proportions.

Newhaven Church has also a Tower and Apse similarly situated and preserved; but on a much smaller scale.

Seaford Church has some Norman Arches in the Aisles on each side of the West Tower, the original destination of which is not very apparent. West Ham has originally been a large early Norman Church, but the South Nave Wall, South Transept, and traces of South Apse only remain. Selham Church contains one of the smallest and most remarkable Chancel Arches, perhaps, in the Kingdom; it is of genuine early Norman Character. In Stoughton Church, we have a fine Chancel Arch of this Period,—the Nave walls are also those of the original structure.

Steyning Church has been fully illustrated, and its Nave is generally looked upon and quoted as a building of genuine Norman Character; it is, however, of two dates: the Eastern Arches of its Aisles and the Piers of its Eastern Tower Arch, are clearly of early Norman Work, and constitutes all that is left of the earlier building;—whether the work was suspended for half a century at this point, or whether the Nave was destroyed and afterwards rebuilt, is uncertain, but there can be little doubt that its Piers and Arches are not earlier than the commencement of the latter half of the twelfth century.

Amberley Church has a good Norman Chancel Arch of late date, and a few good Norman windows. Tortington Church has also an enriched low Chancel Arch. The Churches of Old Shoreham and New Shoreham belonged also originally to the latter part of the Norman Period, and are good examples of that Class;—they were both Cross Churches: the former, which is on a smaller scale than the latter, has no side Aisles:—they both contain enriched Capitals and Arches; of the former the Nave, Crossing, Central Tower, and Transept remain; of the latter the Transepts, Crossing, Central Tower, and one Compartment only of the Nave. Icklesham Church has a Nave with enriched Capitals, which also belongs to the latter part of this Period.

There are numerous Norman remains in the smaller Churches of the County.

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD, from A. D. 1145, to A. D. 1190.—The remains of this Period are very numerous: the following are the most important examples: Steyning, Boxgrove, New Shoreham, Eastbourne, Bishopstone, Icklesham, Broadwater, Burpham, Battle, Tillington, Rye, Piddinghoe, and Chichester Cathedral. The Nave of Steyning Church, designed evidently so as to accord with the Norman work of the Choir and Crossing, now destroyed,

contains in its Ground story one of the most remarkable series of enriched Pier Arches to be met with anywhere ; they consist of three orders, and were apparently put up originally plain, in the block ; and the carving of the whole of them, judging from the advance exhibited in the mouldings of some of them, must have occupied a considerable space of time : some, indeed, have never been carved, and remain at the present in the condition in which they were first set up. (A large diagram of three of these arches was exhibited.) The Choir of the Church of New Shoreham contains, in its Ground story and side Aisles, work of this Period of the highest interest. The moulded work of the Arches, Capitals, and bases, and the carved work of the Pier capitals and string-courses are extremely striking and characteristic, and form an excellent study of the peculiar features of the Period. Another remarkable example, of nearly the same date and style, is the Church at Eastbourne, the Nave and Choir of which contain work of very similar but somewhat later character. At Broadwater Church, we have some early work of this Period in the East and West Arches of the Crossing, and some very late work in the upper part of the Choir : the former contain some highly enriched carved work. In the Naves of Battle, Tillington, and Hurstmonceaux Churches we find Ground stories of somewhat similar design consisting of circular Columns carrying Capitals, on the hollow sides of which lie a series of contiguous plain palm leaves, a description of ornament not uncommon in this Period. Bishopstone Church is a building of great interest ; for in addition to traces of Saxon work about its West end and South Porch, a Norman Tower, and South Doorway, it possesses some very interesting remains of the Transitional Period in its two Chancel Arches, and small Eastern Chancel. Of the same date with this work, are the Chancel and Aisle Arcades of Icklesham Church, the whole of which have been carefully treated in a restoration which has been recently carried out. At Telscombe there is some excellent enriched work of this date, in some Piers and Arches on the North Side of the Chancel.

The Chancel of Burpham Church belongs entirely to this Period ; it retains its Eastern triplet of narrow low windows and its original Vaulting. Piddinghoe Church has an elegant Chancel Arch belonging to the latter part of the Period, with triple shafts of excellent foliage. Chichester Cathedral exhibits in the works erected by Bishop Seffrid II the most advanced specimens of the

work of this Period, commenced immediately after the fire of A. D. 1186; they exhibit along with the lingering peculiarities of the closing period the nascent features of the following one; thus we have the square Abacus and the round one intermixed; deep Arch Mouldings arranged on a square order; stiff foliage of considerable relief and much elegance.

The two Easternmost compartments of the Choir (exhibited by a large diagram), which may with tolerable certainty be said to have been commenced A. D. 1186, and finished before the consecration of the Cathedral, A. D. 1199, exhibit all these characteristics in the most interesting manner. The Eastern Chapel of the North Transept, and the Clerestory of the Choir and Nave may be said to belong to the same design.

LANCET PERIOD, from A. D. 1190 to A. D. 1245.—No county probably in the Kingdom contains so large a number of unaltered examples of the Lancet Period, as Sussex; this remark applies still more strongly to the Western division of the County, in which Chancels of the Lancet Period may be said rather to be the rule, than, as in other parts of the Kingdom, the exception. They are generally of plain work but excellent proportions, and they almost invariably retain their original windows unaltered.

The best examples of this Period are to be found in the following churches: Chichester Cathedral, Boxgrove, Bayham Abbey, New Shoreham, Climping, Amberley, Appledram, Rye, West Tarring, Ditchling, Bosham, Stoughton, Wisborough Green, and West Stoke.

The works in the Cathedral, which were commenced in 1186, appear to have been carried on uninterruptedly for a considerable number of years: they exhibit the gradual change that continually marked the progress of the Art; and we accordingly see in their works the last characteristic features of the preceding Period gradually disappearing. In the Arches which open from the Aisles to the Transepts,—in the North and South Porches of the Nave, in the Sacristy or East Chapel of the South Transept,—and in the Bishop's Chapel, we have the earliest examples of the Lancet Period. In Boxgrove Priory Church, we find a noble Chancel of nearly contemporaneous date, and of extremely elegant character;—in Bayham Abbey Church some exquisite work of this character in the ruined remains of the Choir and Crossing. In New Shoreham Church, the Blindstory and Clerestory of the Choir belong to this Period. The whole of these works are upon a grand scale, and of

highly-enriched character. Very different in both these respects, but deeply interesting in their elegant simplicity and fair proportions, are the Parish Churches. Of these many belong entirely to this Period; the Churches of Climping, West Tarring, Wisborough Green, Appledram, and Donnington, may be named as examples, which remain almost entirely as they were constructed in the 13th Century. They differ widely in many respects, and offer excellent studies for the archæologist. Rye Church had originally a noble Chancel of this Period, with side Aisles of nearly equal height, and lofty Pier Arches, but most of these having failed have been rebuilt in the Rectilinear Period; Ditchling Church has, in three of the Arches of the Crossing, some interesting work of this Period. Bosham, Amberley, Tarring Nivelle, North Stoke and Up Marden, are a few of the many Churches which have the usual Sussex Chancel. It has commonly three tall rising lancet windows in the East Gable, which generally retains its original pitch: these are separate on the outside, but, owing to the deep inner splay, contiguous, and sometimes though not often, connected by shafts and scoinson Arches within. The side walls have also three or more plain lancets, a piscina, sedilia, and Priest's door.

GEOMETRICAL PERIOD, from A. D. 1245 to A. D. 1315.—The examples of this Period are unusually scarce: the best are in the North Chapels of the North Aisle of Chichester Cathedral and the Lady Chapel; and in the Chancels of the Priory of the Grey Friars (?) and the Hospital of St. Mary (?) in Chichester; and in the following Churches: Bayham Abbey, Pevensey, Ditchling, Broadwater, North Stoke, Winchelsea, Rudgwick, Isfield, Buxted, and Trotton.

The series of Chapels on the North side of the Nave of the Cathedral, lighted with large three-light windows having plain circular tracery and rich shafted mullions, and jambs, admirably illustrate the early work, whilst the exquisite Lady Chapel exhibits the latest work of this Period; the latter structure, erected by Bishop Gilbert de St. Leofardo, was probably built not long before his death in the year 1305. The Chapels of the two Monastic establishments above referred to are fine examples; that of the Grey Friars being of earlier date than that of St. Mary's Hospital.

The geometrical work of Bayham Abbey Church is confined to some fragments in the Nave, amongst which is a bunch of foliage of the most exquisite design and masterly execution. The Nave and Chancel Arch of Pevensey Church are perfect examples of this

Period, on not a very large scale,—the foliage of the Capitals is admirable. The East Crossing Arch, and some windows, and a doorway in the Chancel of Ditchling Church, belong also to the best part of this Period. The Chancel of Broadwater Church, and the Transept of North Stoke Church, contain some well-proportioned windows of early date. But the Church, which, from its size and general features, may be said to rank as the first building of this Period in the County, is that of St. Thomas, at Winchelsea. Although belonging to the latter part of the Period, and exhibiting in several of its details indications of the impending change, it cannot be said to exhibit any departure from the perfection, which characterized the designs and workmanship of the builders of this Period. The Choir with its Aisles only remains. The Monuments in the North Aisle are of the same date as the Church, and are highly-enriched specimens of the Period.

The Prior's House of Boxgrove is another interesting relic of this Period, and, although unroofed and dilapidated, contains a few details of unusual excellence.

Rudgwick is a fine large Church of the latter part of this Period. Buxted Church is also chiefly of the same date, and contains much valuable work. The Chancel is particularly fine, with a large five-light East window, piscina, and sedilia, all in the same style. Isfield Church has also a fine Chancel, with piscina, sedilia, and a founder's monument of very similar workmanship. Trotton Church, consisting of a wide Nave and Chancel without Aisles, belongs also to the close of the Period. The whole of these last-mentioned churches exhibit, in the increasing breadth and coarseness of their details, a considerable departure from the purity and elegance of style observable in the earlier works of the Period.

CURVILINEAR PERIOD, from A. D. 1315 to A. D. 1360.—This Period is represented principally in the following Churches:—Chichester Cathedral, Winchelsea, Eastbourne, Sutton, Rype, Ticehurst, Ifield, Framfield, Etchingham, and Alfriston.

The South Transept of the Cathedral, built by Bishop John de Langton, who died A. D. 1337, is one of the finest examples of this Period that we possess; the large six-light window which fills the South End, and the circular gable-window above it, are filled with Curvilinear tracery of admirable design. The Monuments in the South Aisle of Winchelsea Church may rank also amongst the noblest conceptions of this Period in the Kingdom.

Eastbourne Church contains some admirable wood-work of open tracery in its Chancel screens, of the early part of this Period. Sutton and Rype Churches have both Chancels of excellent design. The entire Churches of Ticehurst and Framfield of similar uniform plan, with Chancel, Nave, and Side Aisles, are of this date : but the two finest examples of entire Churches are undoubtedly those at Etchingham and Alfriston ; they belong both to the latter part of the Period, but differ from one another considerably in their general design. Etchingham has Nave with Aisles, Central Tower, but no Transepts, and Chancel : its windows have all their original tracery, of good but peculiar form ; the Chancel retains its originally wood-work and wood screen,—its sedilia and piscina, all of considerable interest, as well as two fine founders' brasses. Alfriston Church, which has been described by Mr. Petit in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi, p. 144, exhibits in its plan almost the form of the Greek Cross ; having an apertal Nave, Transepts, and Chancel, of nearly equal length, with a Central Tower ; this peculiar design is carried out with a boldness and simplicity that renders this a very remarkable monument of the Period. Its original windows have not all been preserved, and the insertion of later ones has led some to attach to this building a later date than belongs to it, which may be set down at the close of the Curvilinear Period. In both these Churches the plainness and similarity of detail, that mark the works of this age, are conspicuous. The ruined Palace at Mayfield ought not to be overlooked, as containing some of the best work of this Period, in a domestic building, in the Kingdom.

RECTILINEAR PERIOD, from A. D. 1360 to A. D. 1550.—Perhaps no County of the same size possesses fewer good buildings of this Period ; and those which exist are, with two or three exceptions, of inferior character. The Cathedral and the Churches of Poynings, Pulborough, Arundel, Hastings, Dallington, Mayfield, and West Tarring, contain the best examples.

The North Transept of the Cathedral, altered evidently in emulation of the work of the South Transept, has an ambitious window of great size, the insertion of which has affected the stability of the building ; the spire also belongs to this date ; there are numerous monuments in the Cathedral of the latter part of the Period. Poynings Church, built manifestly upon the plan of Alfriston Church, is a Rectilinear interpretation of that design ; it exhibits the same boldness of conception, simplicity of detail, and large proportions, and is well deserving of study.

Pulborough Church is one of the few Churches in the County that reminds us of the style of the numerous Churches of this date to be found so universally in the midland Counties. The Nave, with its Side Aisles and Porches, has all the usual features of this Period. Arundel Church, a late church of some pretension, is chiefly remarkable from its numerous monuments and its quatrefoil Clerestory, an unusual feature in the Period. Hastings has two large plain Churches, neither of which possess much interest. Dallington Church is a small one of good design; and West Tarring Church has a well-proportioned Chancel, with five-light East windows of good Rectilinear tracery.

There are a large number of brasses distributed through the different Churches of the County, some of which are of great merit. They deserve separate classification and illustration. The localisms in the Church Architecture of the County are numerous and strongly marked: these as well as particular descriptions of all the Churches in the County will be given in the volume, of which the publication has been undertaken by Mr. Mason, at Chichester.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

A meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held at the council chamber at ten o'clock. The Hon. ROBERT CURZON, Jun., President of the Section, took occasion in the proceedings to call attention to certain objects of especial note exhibited in the Museum. The following particulars comprise the substance of his interesting address on this occasion.

“Among the antiquities and works of art collected together in the Temporary Museum at Chichester, there are several of a peculiarly interesting character, either from their connexion with the local antiquities of the county of Sussex, their having belonged to historical personages, for their beauty as works of art, or more especially from the curious manner in which some objects which have been brought from Egypt and Arabia Petraea illustrate various passages in Holy Scripture, as well as the manners and customs of the ancient nations referred to both in the Old and New Testament.

It is difficult, in giving a description of a number of things collected in a museum, to avoid the appearance of a *catalogue raisonnée*; which, perhaps, the following lines may resemble in some

degree. However, to render the history of these antiquities more connected, they are described in the order of their dates, and we begin with the most ancient, and perhaps one of the most remarkable pieces of antiquity preserved to the present day illustrative of Holy Scripture.

An Ark, or chest, of sycamore wood, found in a tomb at Thebes in Egypt: the hieroglyphics on one side of it relate, that it was made in the reign of Amenophis I, who died in the year 1550 before Christ. This ark is, consequently, fifty years more ancient than the Ark of the Covenant of the Israelites; it was used to contain images of the gods and other sacred objects. On the wall of the temple of Medinet Habou at Thebes, is a representation, in bas relief, of a procession, in which an ark of this kind is carried on two poles on men's shoulders, exactly as described in the book of Exodus. This remarkable object illustrates the fact of the Israelites having borrowed many of their customs and religious ceremonies from the Egyptians among whom they had lived so long. Besides the above, there is also in the temporary museum another though a much smaller ark, of Egyptian sycamore wood, found in a tomb at Thebes in Egypt; its date is probably about 500 or 600 years before Christ, though it may be as ancient as 1300 years B.C., the era of most of the tombs in the neighbourhood of the place where it was found. The hieroglyphics on the side are a dedication to Osiris, the god of the regions of the dead, the figure of the jackal on the top of the ark represents the god Kneph, the protecting deity of departed spirits, illustrative of the idea of the cherubims, who overshadowed the Ark of the Covenant with their protecting wings.

In the 37th chapter of the Book of Exodus, immediately after the description of the Tabernacle or portable temple in which the high priest was commanded to offer up prayer, and sacrifice, and incense, for the children of Israel during their wanderings in the desert, we read the following words:—

Now Bezaleel made the ark of Shittim wood, "two cubits and a half was the length of it, and a cubit and a half the breadth of it, and a cubit and a half the height of it," that is to say, it was about four feet and a half long, two feet three inches wide, and two feet three inches high. This is very much of the same proportions as the ancient ark before us, but somewhat larger, the present ark being two feet nine inches long, one foot one inch wide, and one foot four inches high. It is painted

white. The hieroglyphics on the side of it are light blue, very clearly and distinctly drawn. The name and title of the king, Amenophis I, is repeated twice, and the following is the interpretation of the seven lines of hieroglyphics accompanying the two royal names. One line of hieroglyphics is placed between the two names, it reads thus:—

Adoration to Osiris lord of innumerable days
who dwells in the west. Great God

The other six lines relate that a lady of the name of Teut mi, (this name has not been entirely decyphered) Priestess of Ammon, and daughter of Auf Khonso the prophet, Priest of Ammon, deceased; and Amenophis the Judge of Thebes, offer adoration to the goddess Nephthys, the god Osiris, and the goddess Isis.

The period when Bezaleel made the Ark of the Covenant of the children of Israel is placed about the year 1491 before Christ, which is fifty-nine years after the time when this Egyptian ark was completed and dedicated to the gods Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys. As the Holy Scriptures do not mention anything to the contrary, there is every reason to suppose that Bezaleel, having been commanded to make a chest, ark, or shrine, for the purpose of containing certain sacred objects, that is to say the tables of the law, proceeded to make one like those which he had seen in Egypt used for the same purpose, to contain sacred relics or objects of religious veneration, and which were carried in processions on the shoulders of the priests on staves, in the same manner as the ark of the covenant was directed to be carried. This was a usual Egyptian custom: in the sculptures on the walls of various temples in the valley of the Nile are still to be seen representations of boats. The god Apis in the form of a bull (from whom the golden calf was probably derived) and other sacred symbols were carried in this manner. At Gebel El Silsilis there is a representation of the king carried on men's shoulders on his throne, with fans or *flabellæ* and two-handed swords or axes carried before him, so exactly in the same manner as the Pope is carried on great occasions at the present day, that Pius IX might have sat for the subject of this most curious sculpture. The purely Egyptian style of carrying objects of veneration on poles borne on the shoulders of men, is peculiarly remarkable in the case of the ark, for in after ages we read, that when the Israelites were

settled in a country where other customs and manners prevailed, they placed the ark in a cart drawn by oxen. See 2 Samuel, ch. vi, 3, 6. David was king of a pastoral country where carts were in common use, which they were not in Egypt, there does not seem otherwise to have been any particular reason why the ark should not have been carried on men's shoulders at Kirjath Jearim in Palestine, as it had been before in the Wilderness and on its first arrival in the Holy Land.

This is only mentioned in explanation of the supposition, that there was nothing essentially of a mystical or peculiar character, attached to many of the religious ceremonies of the ancient Jews, for so many which we can explain, and others the origin of which we do not so clearly comprehend, appear to have been derived with the greatest simplicity, from the ordinary institutions of the nations among whom they sojourned; taking to themselves very judiciously, and without jealousy, any ways and means, forms and ceremonies, which were most convenient to their purpose, and adapting them to their uses as it suited them best to do so. These forms and institutions being subjected to the approval of the great lawgiver, the prophet Moses, under the sanction of the Almighty, were afterwards continued according to the same forms in which they had originally been established, and thus became the type, as it were, of the first notion of a Liturgy, in which prayers and offerings were to be made according to established usages, in the same form in which they had been handed down from generation to generation, from the most ancient times.

A curious instance of the manner in which forms may continue, after the uses of those forms have passed away, may be mentioned in the case of the Ark of the Covenant: a representation of the ark is still revered in the churches of that most curious and ancient branch of the Church of Christ which exists in Abyssinia. The churches in the mountains which constitute the greater part of the "Realme of Prester John," as it was called in the middle ages, are generally of a round form with thatched roofs. Round these circular buildings runs a colonnade made of the trunks of trees, in form, though not in material, reminding the antiquary of the Temples of Vesta and the Sybil, at Rome and Tivoli; in the centre of these round churches is a sort of altar usually concealed by curtains, that is, by a veil, and on the altar is a chest, the representative of the ancient ark of the covenant of the Israelites. Sometimes there is a

copy of the Gospels contained in this ark, wrapped up in an infinity of bits of rag; usually there is nothing, but towards this ark the faces of the worshippers are turned; a custom which has been handed down to them by their forefathers for many generations. Very few, probably, are aware that the box to which they turn their faces during the services of their church is a representation of the Ark of the Covenant as it stood in the Holy of Holies, in the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem.

The Abyssinian Church is, perhaps, the most ancient Christian Church extant, as it is contended that that nation was converted by the eunuch of Queen Candace, who was turned to the faith of our Saviour by Philip the Apostle, as he was reading the book of Esaias the Prophet, in his chariot during his journey from Jerusalem, on his return to the distant region of Ethiopia, from whence he came. See Acts, ch. viii, 26 and following verses. It may seem remarkable that any Abyssinian or Ethiopian who was not a Jew should have travelled so prodigious a distance in his chariot as a pilgrim to worship at the Temple of Jerusalem; and as these observations do not pretend, or rather disclaim any pretence, to authority in religious questions, I may be permitted to remark, that the traditions of Abyssinia relate that the first Emperor of their nation, whose name was Menelik, was the son of Solomon by Balkis, Queen of Ethiopia; and under that sovereign the nation having been converted to the religion of the Jews, a constant communication was kept up between the two nations, which would account for the presence of the eunuch at Jerusalem, and for several Jewish customs still in use in that curious and most interesting branch of the church.

Having entered once into the fairy land of tradition and uncertain history, I will go on so far as to say, that a tradition is still current that the ark of the covenant, the table of shewbread, and the seven-branched candlestick, of which we have the authentic likeness upon the arch of Titus, still exist. They were taken it is said, on the sack of Rome by the Huns, to some part of the present empire of Russia; and when the cross triumphs at Jerusalem over the crescent of Islam these sacred relics of the ancient faith, the glory and the wonder of the Temple of Solomon, will stand again on Mount Moriah, upon the spot which they occupied before. At the appointed time they will reappear, from the place where they have remained for centuries, unknown and in neglect; and the

Christian army will carry them in triumph through the golden gate of the temple of Jerusalem, which the superstition of the Turks keeps walled up to this day, for fear of that Christian Host which is to enter, according to ancient tradition, through that very gate, to restore the daily sacrifice, and to rebuild a Christian Temple, on the ground now occupied by the Mosque of Omar.

The interest attached to the second ark is inferior to that of the first. It is a much smaller object, painted black; the hieroglyphics on one side of it are in yellow, and contain a dedication of its contents to Osiris, Lord of Amenti (the region of the dead). The date of this monument is uncertain, as no royal name is given on it; it is, however, not less ancient than six hundred years before Christ, and there is no proof of its antiquity not being equal to that of the larger ark, which has been described above. Several chests of this kind have been found in the Egyptian Tombs; this was discovered in an Egyptian, in contradistinction to a Greek, Roman, or other sepulchre, at the modern village of Sheich Abdel Goorno, which stands upon a part of the Necropolis of ancient Thebes. The great peculiarity of this ark consists in its displaying upon its summit the seated figure of a jackal beautifully carved and painted black like the other parts of the chest. The jackal is the symbol of the god Kneph, the protecting divinity of the infernal regions or the region of departed spirits. This figure of the genius or divinity placed upon the summit of the ark, suggests a similarity of ideas with the figures of the Cherubim whose wings overshadowed the ark of the covenant, which was placed typically under their protection in the most sacred place in the Jewish Temple.

Authors are not agreed as to the precise form of the cherubim mentioned in Holy Writ, but a figure frequently occurs in the sacred sculptures of the ancient Egyptians, a description of which would answer to the one given of the Jewish Cherubim in the 25th chapter of Exodus, verses 18-22. Whether or not the figure in question represents a deity or spirit, the theory is the same; namely, that of placing the ark under the symbolical protection of a superior being, typified by the figure of a divinity, an Angel or Cherubim, or some other form, which the Egyptians or the Jews,

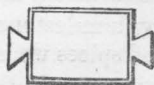


Angel or Cherubim of
Ancient Egypt.

according to their religious notions, considered as the representations of something holy, separated from that which was profane, and kept apart as belonging to the sacred worship of the Almighty Being whom they served. The ritual of the dead, the most ancient of all rituals, is sometimes found written on a roll of Papyrus, inclosed in a wooden figure of Osiris; and under the same hope of protection from the gods, jewels and treasure are not unfrequently concealed in the large idols of Hindostan.

With these two chests or arks, are two tablets of dark red granite of the rock of Mount Sinai, on which the ten commandments are written in red letters in the ancient Samaritan character; that kind of writing having been used by the Jews before the captivity in Babylon, where they, as usual, fell into the ways of their conquerors, and ever afterwards made use of the Chaldean character, which is now commonly called Hebrew. The Samaritan is probably the character in which the commandments were originally written by the finger of the Almighty. It is now almost obsolete, being only used by the small sect of Samaritans settled at Nablous, the ancient Samaria, who preserve in the synagogue there a large rolled manuscript on vellum said to be written by Abishah, the grandson of Aaron. From the small size of the writing, however, I do not imagine this MS. to be of very remote antiquity; for, as a general rule, the more ancient manuscripts are written in larger letters with greater care and distinctness, than those of more recent date. The writing on these two tablets is not ancient, though the tablets are so: the commandments are written, the first four, two on each side of the first tablet; the last, on the two sides of the other tablet. See Exodus ch. xxxii, v. 15: "and Moses turned and went down from the Mount, and the two tables of the Testimony were in his hand, the tables were written on both their sides; on the one side and on the other were they written."

These curious tablets are each about one foot high, and half an inch thick, with round tops, like the tablets found in Egypt. I do not know by what authority the tables of the commandments are generally made in this form, in our Protestant Churches. Greek and Roman tablets were never in that shape, but almost invariably oblong, or of the form here represented.²



² An example of this form of tablet amongst the Romans is supplied by the Inscription found at Chichester, in

digging the foundation of the Council Chamber, and now at Goodwood.

Another object connected with the history of those ancient days is a walking stick cut from a tree growing in the garden of the monastery of St. Catherine, at the foot of Mount Sinai. The legend of this tree is, that after Moses had struck the rock, instead of speaking to it as he was commanded to do, to cause the water to gush forth, he was ordered to plant his staff in the earth, and from it grew this tree. It is a large bush, in shape like a lilac tree, the bark a bright golden yellow, it had no blossom or seed upon it when I saw it; I have never seen any other tree like it, and do not know its botanical name. There are numerous legends and traditions in Arabia relating to the great prophet Moses, among which the miraculous rod is frequently mentioned. I hope some of the numerous travellers who now make Mount Sinai a part of their tour will bring to England some cuttings or seed of this tree, the traditions respecting it giving it a peculiar interest.

An alabaster vase with a lid may be mentioned from its illustrating the passages in the New Testament, St. Matthew, ch. xxvi, v. 7, "There came unto him a woman having an alabaster box of very precious ointment and poured it on his head as he sat at meat:"—and St. Mark, ch. xiv, v. 3, "And being in Bethany in the house of Simon the leper, there came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of spikenard very precious, and she brake the box and poured it on his head:"—St. John, ch. xii, v. 3, "Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet with her hair, and the house was filled with the odour of the ointment." The present alabaster vase still contains the ointment which has been preserved in it perhaps 2000 years. It was found either at Thebes or at Alabastron in Upper Egypt. Alabastron was famous in ancient times for the small vases which were made there of the material called alabaster, from its having been imported from that city. Vases of glass, sardonyx, and cornelian were used at the toilettes of great people to contain ointments, but they all went by the name of *Alabastro*, from the alabaster vases being more generally made use of for that purpose, as people say a milestone though it may be made of wood or iron. Perfumes and spices were expensive articles before the discovery of the passage by sea round the Cape of Good Hope, for they were mostly brought over land from the tropical countries where they were produced. It does not appear why ointment of spikenard, if that is the exact translation of the word, should have been so costly, for spikenard,

a kind of lavender, grows in Italy, and I imagine also in the same sort of climate in the Holy Land; it is however very remarkable, that the ointment in the alabaster vase which I am describing still preserves its perfume after the lapse of so many centuries, whilst we have no modern scent which preserves its perfume many years; even musk deteriorates though it is more lasting than any other perfume that I am acquainted with.

The Duke of Northumberland has a large alabaster vase still containing ointment, at Alnwick Castle; it was also found in an Egyptian tomb.

Amongst other antiquities illustrative of the earlier ages of the Christian Church, the following claim especial notice:—

A quarto volume of Fragments of very early Manuscripts, among which is a facsimile of a MS. found in a sarcophagus at Alexandria, in Egypt, and brought to Venice in the year 815; this was believed to be the tomb of Saint Mark, and the manuscript to be the gospel, in the handwriting of the evangelist. The ancient manuscript being no longer in existence, this facsimile possesses an additional importance and interest.

Three objects from the Christian catacombs near Rome:—1, A part of one of the large Tiles with which the bodies in the catacombs are covered or walled up; this displays the ancient Christian monogram, composed of the Greek letters X and P combined, in the centre of the word CLAUDIANA, the name of the lady buried there, in the second or third century after Christ. This is a very interesting fragment, few like it being preserved excepting in the Christian Museum, in the Vatican. 2, A bronze Lamp, with the cross on the handle. 3, A terra cotta Lamp, with the early symbol of the fish, a very rare specimen. The Greek name for a fish, *Ιχθυς*, contains the initial letters of the sentence,—*Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ υἱὸς σωτήρ*,—Jesus Christ the Son of God, the Saviour.



A silver Horn, worn by the ladies of Mount Lebanon. See Psalm xcii, v. 10, and other passages in Holy Writ.

The early history of the Crucifix is one of the highest interest, but of too great importance to be entered into here, as the subject would entail observations at much greater length than would be desirable in the present instance. It may, however, be mentioned that the sign of the cross was the mark of the faith of Christ at the earliest period; there is no proof that it was not used almost in the life-

time of the apostles. During the second century, and the persecutions which filled the catacombs of Rome and Alexandria with the bodies of martyrs and confessors, this symbol of their faith was impressed upon the tiles which covered the resting places of the Christian dead, in proof of the religion of those who had died for their belief. It was made in this form at a very early period. The double cross signified the rank of an archbishop, and the triple cross the pope. The figure of the Saviour was not represented on the cross till the seventh century, and no crucifix is known to exist of that



date. The most ancient crosses now existing are those found on the handles of lamps in bronze, and those belonging to the treasures of Basilicas and very ancient churches. They are all of this form, and are richly set with jewels; representations of such crosses as these with their jewelled ornaments are found in the catacombs of the third and fourth centuries.

A Crucifix of enamel probably of the eleventh century. This displays the most ancient form of the crucifix with the eyes open, the crown, the long robe, and four nails, two for the hands and two for the feet. It is a copy of the Volto Santa of Lucca, the most ancient crucifix known, which was brought to Lucca from the Holy Land in the year 780; it is preserved with great reverence, from the tradition that it was the work of Nicodemus. As an object of ecclesiastical antiquity it is most valuable, for neither in the Museum of Christian art in the Vatican, nor in any collection on the continent, have I met with another of its kind.

A Processional Cross of enamel, of the eleventh or twelfth century; the crucifix on it shows the second form, in which the figure is only partly covered, but still retains the four nails.

A Crucifix of bronze, which has been gilt, of the fifteenth century, in which the figure has only a cloth round the loins, and the feet fastened to the cross with one nail only. This was found at Wiggonholt in Sussex.

Amongst other enamelled works of a sacred character the Museum contains also a fine Reliquary, or chest of enamelled metal, in remarkable preservation. It was presented by Saint Louis, king of France, to the Abbey Church of St. Denis. During the French revolution the treasures of the churches having been plundered by the mob, it came into the possession of Mr. Beckford. At the Fonthill sale

it was purchased by Anne, Countess of Newburgh, and was given by that lady to its present possessor.

The collection of Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Middle Ages contains many fine specimens of enamel and metal work, too numerous to mention in this place; I will therefore only add that this branch of the study of ancient works of art has been most unfortunately neglected by the multitudes of intelligent travellers who are poured out upon the continent of Europe every year. With the exception of the first-rate statues of antiquity, and the best pictures of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the splendid works in gold, silver and latten, in the cathedrals of Italy and Germany, are the finest works of art perhaps, both in execution and design, now existing on the face of the earth. Of the crowds of English who overrun the galleries of Florence how few have visited the superb altar-piece of the cathedral, the work of the life-time of not one but most of the great sculptors of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; there is not, I believe, any print of this magnificent piece of silver work. There is no engraving of the altar-piece of Pistoja, or of the golden candlesticks of St. Peter's at Rome, which were designed by Michael Angelo, and executed by Cellini. The wonderful Byzantine treasures in the church of St. Mark at Venice, the Gothic plate of the Ambras collection at Vienna, and many other treasuries blazing with jewels, gold, and silver, beautiful from their material, their design, and the immense labour bestowed upon them in ancient days, are passed by without attention by the great flock of tourists, quite ignorant of the merits of the glorious works of art which the *laquais de place* has not as yet learned to point out, because no one is found inquiring about them. In France these remarkable objects are now well appreciated, but in England, a country so famous for its enormous works in iron, brass, and every kind of metal—where there are more silver plates, and dishes, and candlesticks, and racing cups, than in all Europe besides—there is hardly a single modern piece of plate, respectable as a work of art; very, very few works in bronze; none that I ever saw in iron, the design of which was not beneath contempt. It is therefore much to be desired that competent artists should visit the treasuries of foreign churches, where most of these things are preserved, and draw and publish the beautiful antiquities which they will find there; and then if our manufacturers of florid-cockney churchyard railings, and Brum-

magem Mediæval church ornaments, would copy, without *improving*, what was laid before their eyes, great changes for the better might be made, in a most important branch of manufactures, which, in point of good taste and artistic knowledge, are now so pitiful, that the less said about them the better.

The Rev. LEVESON VERNON HARCOURT then communicated observations on certain vestiges which had been regarded as marking the site of a British village at the foot of Stoke Down, near Chichester, and to which he had called attention at the Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society at Chichester, in 1847. (*Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. I, p. 149.) They are described in Mr. Mason's Account of Goodwood and the Antiquities in its neighbourhood, published in 1846, with a plate by the late Mr. King, of Chichester, copied by Mr. Saull in his *Notitia Britannica*, and giving, as Mr. Harcourt stated, an inaccurate notion of the character of these curious remains.³ They consist of basin-shaped cavities formed with too much care to have been made in digging for stone or gravel, but without any symmetry of form, whilst they appear wholly unsuited for the alleged purpose of Celtic habitations. The mounds to be seen adjoining these pits were described by Mr. Harcourt as having regularly-formed ascents to the summit of each, and he suggested that they might have been places of sacrifice, a supposition to which the discovery of burned bones within these mounds may appear to give some degree of probability.

The Rev. F. SPURRELL read an account of several seals of commercial guilds at Wisby in Gottland, formerly a port of considerable note in the trade of the Baltic. The matrices are preserved in the Museum of that town. He produced impressions obtained through the Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, G. J. R. Gordon, Esq. These seals are, as appear by their legends, 1, Sigillum Teuthunicorum in Wisbi de Guilda Sancti Kanuti; 2, Sigillum fratrum de convivio Sancti Laurencii; 3, Sigillum confraternitatis Sancti Nicholay in Gotlandia; 4, Sigillum Theuthonicorum Gut-

³ See also Mr. Saull's Remarks on the earlier British Villages or Locations in Yorkshire and various parts of England; Transactions of the Brit. Arch. Assoc., Gloucester Congress, p. 152. The cavities near Chichester are stated to be of the earliest and least civilized period. They

measure about ten feet in diameter; their depth being about four feet. A remarkable group of circular excavations, the supposed sites of dwellings, exists in Worlebury on the Somersetshire coast: Somerset Archæological Proceedings for 1851, p. 74.

landiam frequentantium ; 5, Sigillum Convivarum Sancti Jacobi de Wisby ; 6, Sigillum Majoris Gilde omnium sanctorum in Wisby. Also a small personal seal—Sigillum fratris Gerarardi de Gotlandia ordinis predicatorum ; a silver matrix obtained in Candia by a ship-master of Wisby in barter for copper, in 1825, and presented by him to the Museum in his native town. Mr. Spurrell was indebted to the Rev. Dean of Endre, curator of that collection, for these impressions.

The Rev. EDWARD TURNER communicated notices of a Collegiate Establishment at Bosham in Saxon times. Bede relates that when Wilfrid sought to convert the South Saxons, A.D. 681, there was amongst them a Scottish monk named Dicul, "habens monasteriolum permodicum in loco qui vocatur Bosanhamm, silvis et mari circumdatum," with whom were five or six brethren. A collegiate church subsequently existed there, of which the bishops of Exeter were patrons. The "College" stood on the South side of the church, and the remains were removed a few years ago when a new vicarage was built.

The Rev. PHILIP FREEMAN sent some remarks on two Etchings by John Dunstall, about the time of Charles II., preserved amongst Gough's collections in the Bodleian, and representing "A temple by Chichester." Facsimiles are given in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. V, p. 277, with a notice by the Rev. Dr. Wellesley. The building was apparently a round church, like that at Little Maplestead, Essex, but as no vestige of such a structure now exists near Chichester, these prints had presented a question of difficulty to local antiquaries. Mr. Freeman suggested, that as the parish of St. Bartholemew outside the West Gate of Chichester was also called the parish of St. Sepulchre, its ancient church may have been constructed after the form of the Holy Sepulchre, as shown in Dunstall's representations. The present parish church does not occupy the site of the old one, demolished by the Parliamentarians in 1642.

Mr. HILLS, Curator of the Museum of the Chichester Philosophical Society, offered the following observations on the Roman inscription at Goodwood, commemorative of the dedication of a temple to Neptune and Minerva.

"On an artificial elevation in the grounds adjoining Goodwood

House, termed the High Wood, an ornamental structure has been erected for the purpose of receiving a stone bearing one of the earliest Roman inscriptions found in England. It was discovered in April, 1723, in digging the foundation of the Council Chamber, in the city of Chichester. It lay about four feet under ground, with the face upwards, and from that cause it unfortunately received some damage by the picks of the labourers, in their endeavours to raise it. Besides the defacing of several letters, the disinterred portion of the tablet was broken into four pieces, and a portion is still wanting.⁴ The stone seems to have measured about 6 ft. in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in breadth; the height of the letters being 3 inches; they are formed with unusual precision and carefully cut. A long account of this stone was given by Roger Gale at the time of the discovery. (*Philosophical Transactions*, 1723. vol. 32, no. 379.) His reading of the Inscription, supplying the defective portions, was as follows.—*Neptuno et Minervæ templum pro salute domus divinæ ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis legati Augusti in Britannia collegium fabrorum et qui in eo a sacris (or honorati) sunt, de suo dedicaverunt, donante aream Pudente Pudentini filio.*

This valuable inscription has been noticed by various writers, who have proposed readings differing from that suggested by Gale. The inscription as given by Dr Bailey (Preface to Hearne's *Adam de Domerham*, p. xxxvii) differs much from the above.⁵ Some have given the conjectural reading—*et Cogidubni Regis legati Tiberii Aug. in Brit.*—others propose,—*Regis Magni Brittanorum.*

In the Memoir in the *Philosophical Transactions*, above cited, this inscription is said to be cut upon a "grey Sussex marble," an assertion which has been followed by Gough and other writers. It has been adduced as a proof that the Sussex marble was known to the Romans; and amongst others, the late Dr. Mantell, in his *Geology of the South East of England*, speaking of Sussex marble, asserts that "there is historical proof of its having been known to the Romans." In Richardson's *Geology* likewise (2d edit.) it is affirmed that "a highly interesting proof of its employment by the

⁴ It is stated that the deficient portion of this stone remained under the adjoining house.

⁵ See Horsley, *Brit. Rom.* p. 332; Stukeley, *Itin.* i, 187; Gough's *Camden*, vol. i, p. 277, plate xv, where the tablet is engraved from a drawing by the late Mr.

Clarke, of Chichester; Hay's *Hist. of Chichester*, p. 17; Jacques' *Visit to Goodwood*, and Mason's *Goodwood*, a representation of the tablet being given in the latter work, p. 157; Dally's *Chichester Guide*; Dallaway's *History*, and Horsfield's *History of Sussex*, vol. i, p. 41.

Romans was afforded whilst digging the foundation of the present Council Chamber at Chichester, 1723; the workmen discovered a slab of grey Sussex marble which bore an inscription." In the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. II, p. 63, the Rev. E. Turner observes that "one remarkable instance of this stone (Sussex marble) having been used by the Romans exists in the well-known slab inscribed to Neptune and Minerva." That the Sussex marble was known to the Romans is very probable, but this stone is erroneously cited as a proof of the fact, since on a careful examination it will be found to be Purbeck and not Sussex marble.

When the stone was placed in its present position the lost part was restored by a piece of Sussex marble, and this being in juxtaposition the difference in the two materials may be distinctly seen; the Sussex marble is so strikingly characteristic of the Weald Clay, being composed of the remains of fresh water univalves (*Paludina fluviorum*) formed by a calcareous cement into a beautiful compact marble, whilst the Purbeck is composed of much smaller freshwater univalves (*Paludina elongata*) and has not yet been observed within the Wealds of Kent or Sussex. These observations are offered only with the view of pointing out the pardonable error (Geology being then in its infancy) committed by Gale, and the incorrect assertion by succeeding authors to the present time, apparently on his authority, and through neglecting to examine the original inscribed slab."

At twelve o'clock a meeting of the Architectural section commenced, the chair being taken by the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS, Vice-President of the Section, in the absence of the Very Rev. the Dean, who was unable to take part on this occasion through indisposition. Professor WILLIS delivered his discourse on the Architectural History of Chichester Cathedral. It was characterised by the accustomed power and eloquence in the exposition of his subject, and by that keen perception of the most minute features of construction or Architectural design, indicative of successive changes and additions to the structure, which had on former occasions given such satisfaction and instruction to his audience. As the learned Professor forthwith made arrangements with Mr. Mason of Chichester, for the publication of this masterly dissertation, we are enabled to refer our readers to the volume produced by him, regretting that the attempt would be hopeless to offer here any

sufficient abstract of this interesting subject. In the afternoon the Professor, according to his accustomed practice, accompanied his auditors in a careful examination of all parts of the Cathedral, directing their attention to the features of peculiarity and interest to which he had referred in his previous discourse.

The Anniversary dinner of the Institute took place on this day in the Council chamber, Lord Talbot presiding; and in the evening the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Gilbert received the Society at the Palace with the most friendly and hospitable welcome.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

This day had been appropriated to the Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society, by whose invitation the Institute had visited the county, and arrangements had been concerted to render this occasion one of friendly union between the two Societies. The members of the Institute were accordingly invited to take part in the proceedings of the Local Society; and the numerous members of that body were conducted, on their arrival in Chichester, to examine the collections formed in the Museums of the Institute, and comprising so large a proportion of antiquities and other objects connected with the county of Sussex, or illustrative of its history.

At twelve o'clock a numerous party of both Societies proceeded towards Boxgrove, to examine the remains of the Priory and the conventual church, the subject of the instructive discourse delivered by Mr Petit on the first day of the meeting. They were accompanied by that gentleman and the Rev. W. Turner, vicar of the parish, in the examination of this remarkable structure. Mr. Petit directed attention especially to the vaulting, which, as it is believed, is unique in this country. A detailed account was given by Mr. Turner of the elaborately enriched monumental chapel constructed by Thomas, the second lord De la Warr, and bearing the date 1532. It displays numerous devices and heraldic decorations richly coloured and gilded; and the entire vaulting of the choir is ornamented with diapered work and escutcheons, which appear to have been painted about the same period as the erection of this beautiful chapel. Some of the original iron-work belonging to the *Sacellum*, intended to have been the burial-place of the De la Warrs, whose remains however

rest elsewhere, may be seen thrown aside at the end of the North aisle. They bear the crampet badge or device of that family, and deserve to be rescued from their present neglected position. This tomb presents a valuable and early example of the *cinque cento*, or *renaissance* style, introduced from Italy in the reign of Henry VIII, which speedily superseded the forms and composition of "Gothic" character. There exist at Boxgrove several monuments of more ancient date; and amongst these may deserve mention the altar tomb sometimes regarded as that of Adeliza, queen of Henry I, afterwards married to William de Albini, Earl of Arundel. The tradition of her burial here appears wholly unfounded; her interment having taken place at Reading Abbey.

After examination of the building usually regarded as the refectory, the vestiges of the Cloister, the site of which and of some adjacent buildings had recently been excavated under Mr Turner's directions, the visitors proceeded to the picturesque ruins of Halknaker Manor-house, erected as supposed by Sir Thomas West, early in the reign of Henry VIII. It originally contained some highly enriched wainscoting, which has wholly disappeared; but some portions were removed to Buckhurst. The party proceeded to Goodwood House, thrown open by the kindness of the Duke of Richmond, the Patron of the Sussex Archæological Society. The usual proceedings of the Anniversary of that Society then took place, the chair being taken by the Earl of Chichester; the annual Report of their labours and well directed inquiries was read, as also a memoir by Mr. Durrant Cooper on the traces of British and Saxon times preserved in the names of places and of persons, in Sussex.⁶

The Gallery of paintings at Goodwood House comprises amongst numerous works of high artistic value, some of especial antiquarian and historical interest. The remarkable representation of the court of wards and liveries, near Westminster Hall, painted not long after the erection of that court, by Henry VIII, and exhibiting portraits of Burghley and other distinguished persons, had been deposited by the kindness of the Duke of Richmond in the Museum of the Institute, at Chichester. This curious memorial is known through the accurate engraving by Vertue, published in the 'Vetusta Monumenta,' by the Society of Antiquaries. Another ancient

⁶ This memoir will be found, as also a more full account of the proceedings on this occasion, in the *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. vii.

painting was examined with much interest; it is a memorial of the tragical death of Henry Darnley, in which are introduced portraits of King James, his son, of the Earl and Countess of Lennox, his parents, as also a representation of the battle of Carberry Hill, in which appear Mary Queen of Scots, Bothwell, and the confederate nobles. This curious painting has been engraved with much care by Vertue, who prepared also a full explanation; it was formerly in the Castle of Aubigny in France; and a duplicate, representing the same subjects, but slightly varied in details, was in possession of the Earl of Pomfret, by whom it was presented to Caroline, Queen of George II.⁷ After visiting the valuable relique of Roman times, the inscribed tablet found at Chichester and bearing the name of Cogidubnus, a British prince in the time of Claudius, the party proceeded to Waterbeach, where the members of the Sussex Society and of the Institute, upwards of 400 in number, dined together in the Great Tennis Court, the chair being taken, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Richmond, by the Earl of Chichester.

In the evening the members of the Institute again assembled at the Council Chamber, Lord Talbot presiding.

Mr. BLAAUW read a paper on the tomb of Sir David Owen in Easeborne Church, relating to which, erroneous accounts had been given by the county historian, Dallaway, and in the 'Testamenta Vetusta.' The effigy of the knight does not occupy its original position, but had formerly accompanied that of his wife, Mary Bohun, the heiress of the founders of the nunnery, in their adjoining chapel. Extracts from the knight's own deposition on oath, when examined as a witness on the divorce of Queen Catherine of Arragon, proved that he had lived forty years in Sussex, and, as the son of Owen Tudor, had been a constant attendant upon court ceremonies during the Tudor dynasty. The original MS. of his will in the possession of Alexander Browne, Esq. of Easebourne, and communicated by his kindness at this meeting of the Institute, contains so many interesting particulars in directions for his funeral and other matters, that it has been selected as a valuable subject for the publications of the Sussex Archæological Society.⁸

⁷ The painting in the Royal Collection bears the artist's name—*Levinus Vogelaar* or *Venetianus*. Vertue was unable to decypher it with precision; he thought the painter might be Levino, nephew of Pordenone. Walpole's *Anecdotes*, ed.

Dallaway, vol. i, p. 305. The curious picture at Goodwood is not mentioned in that work.

⁸ It will be found in the seventh volume of their Collections.

The Rev. Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, the learned historian of the Roman Wall, then read a memoir on the Bayeux Tapestry. He displayed an entire series of coloured representations of the work, of the full size of the originals. This striking reproduction of the subjects portrayed on this valuable memorial had been prepared under Dr. Bruce's directions from the plates published by the Society of Antiquaries, aided by careful inspection of the original. Dr. Bruce argued very ingeniously in favour of assigning to the tapestry a date very shortly after the Conquest. Medieval artists, he observed, never attempted to reproduce in their works the costume or manners of antecedent times; and it was their practice, in representing events that occurred long before, to introduce the dress and armour which they saw in daily use in their own age. If the work were, as some contend, of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, we should not find depicted the costume and accoutrements of the eleventh, which are invariably to be noticed throughout the tapestry. The nasals of the helmets, the absence of horse-armour, first introduced according to Wace in the twelfth century, the peculiar details of female costume, and many minutiae of design pointed out by Dr. Bruce, appear to supply satisfactory evidence of its early date. Until comparatively recent times it was the invariable practice to represent these details in strict conformity with the fashions of the times in which the artist lived, and it is very improbable that so marked a deviation from this conventional usage of early art should have occurred, as must be recognised if this remarkable work were assigned to an age much later than the Conquest.

The proceedings of the evening closed with a memoir on the Castle of Amberley, by the Rev. G. CLARKSON, the vicar of that place, who detailed all the particulars hitherto ascertained regarding that castellated residence of the Bishops of Chichester, and gave an account of the curious paintings by Bernardi still preserved there. They had formed the decorations of the hall, executed by direction of Bishop Sherborne, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

This day was devoted to an excursion commencing with the Roman villa at Bignor, and the examination of the remarkable tessellated pavements, of which Lysons has preserved a faithful memorial in his 'Reliquiæ Britannico Romanæ.'⁹ These remarkable Mosaic floors have suffered much from various causes since their discovery in 1811, and the excavations carried out from that period until 1816. A strong feeling of interest in their future preservation was expressed by many of the visitors on the present occasion; since it was stated that the proprietor of the site had recently proposed to break up the remains of the villa, and to dispose of the pavements, for the purchase of which, as reported, negociations had already commenced. This villa, it will be remembered, presents one of the most important and instructive examples existing in this country, and its destruction would be a disgraceful act of 'Vandalism.' It may be hoped that the visit of the Institute may not have been without some useful effect in directing public attention to the value of these remains, and that the conservative energies of so influential a body as the Archæological Society of Sussex may be successfully exerted in rescuing Bignor from the fate by which it has been threatened.

The party proceeded to Petworth, and inspected the treasures of art in the possession of Col. Wyndham, comprising, besides a remarkable collection of historical portraits, numerous examples of ancient sculpture and bronzes.

Between Petworth and Cowdray, a most hospitable welcome awaited the archæologists at Lodsworth House, the residence of Hasler Hollist, Esq. who had kindly invited the numerous party to a collation. They proceeded thence to Cowdray Park, and under the guidance of Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart. visited the ruined priory of Easebourne, a Benedictine nunnery founded by John de Bohun, in the reign of Henry III; the extensive remains of Cowdray, its picturesque gate towers, and quadrangle, built by William, Earl of Southampton, about 1533, and destroyed by fire in 1793; the 'Close Walks,' the scene of the sumptuous entertainments given to

⁹ See also the plans and detailed memoirs on the discoveries at Bignor, by

Mr. S. Lysons, *Archæologia*, vol. xviii, p. 203; xix, p. 176.

Elizabeth by Lord Montacute; and St. Ann's Hill, where may be traced the site of the ancient castle of the De Bohuns.¹⁰

This agreeable day terminated with a conversazione given by the mayor of Chichester and Mrs. M'Carogher, whose courteous and kind hospitality on this occasion and throughout the meeting will long be remembered with gratification.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

By the special desire and invitation of several influential friends of the Institute, members of the Sussex Society, an excursion had been arranged by special train, in order to enable their visitors to inspect the results of recent explorations at Pevensey Castle, carried out under the direction of Mr. M. A. Lower, of Lewes, and Mr. Charles Roach Smith. The noble President, with a large party, quitted Chichester at an early hour, and after inspecting Shoreham church¹¹ under the guidance of Mr. Edmund Sharpe, proceeded by Brighton and Lewes to the remarkable fortress of Pevensey and the vestiges of the Roman *Anderida*. Mr. Lower was a most obliging and able *cicerone* on this occasion; his memoir on the castle and recent excavations, with the accompanying map from a survey specially made by Mr. William Figg, of Lewes, had appeared a few days previously in the sixth volume of the *Archæological Collections*, produced by the County Society.¹² We acknowledge with gratification the kind permission of that Society, which enables us to lay before our readers the map prepared for their publication. The Roman portions (coloured red) may here be distinguished with their semicircular buttress bastions A—K, the great western gateway (*a*) recently cleared of the accumulated soil; the postern (*b*) and gate towards the main street Pevensey (*c*). The vestiges of a continuous wall on the south side, exhibiting the characteristics of Roman masonry, had been brought to light (*e, e, e*) as also of a small postern (*f*). The medieval additions, commenced by the Normans, are

¹⁰ See Sir Sibbald Scott's Memoir on Cowdray House in *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. v, p. 176, and the account given *Gent. Mag.* 1834, p. 33.

¹¹ For a detailed account of this fine Norman structure we must refer to Mr. Sharpe's Memoir and Illustrations of

Church Architecture in Sussex, comprised in the volume published by Mr. Mason, at Chichester.

¹² This Handbook for Pevensey may be purchased separately. London, J. Russell Smith, 8vo.

coloured grey in the plan; the gate and towers, Nos. 1 to 4, are assigned by Mr. Lower to the times of Edward II. His recent labours, aided by Mr. Gurr, the port-reeve and *custos* of the castle, had brought to light within the area, the well (No. 6 in the plan) the chapel (No. 7) with its Norman font and other reliques. In the well were discovered a number of balls of green sand-stone, of various sizes from nine to fifteen inches, which may have served either for the catapult, or the artillery known as *pierriers*, *petrariae*.¹³

From *Anderida* the party returned to Lewes, when they visited the remains of the priory, the Norman arcade in the grounds of Mr. Blaker, thrown open by his kind permission, the sepulchral chapel erected at Southover church for the reception of the remarkable sculptured slab, commemorating the Countess Gundrada, the leaden cists, containing her remains and those of her husband, William de Warenne, the torso of an early effigy in armour of mail, with other reliques found on the site of the priory.¹⁴ They also visited the church of St. John, the monument of Magnus, the Castle, with the collections of the Sussex Society there deposited, the commencement doubtless of an instructive County Museum, and already comprising a valuable assemblage of architectural fragments rescued from the wreck of the priory of St. Pancras.

The archaeological objects of the day having thus terminated, the visitors repaired to the County Hall, where they were hospitably entertained by some leading members of the Sussex Society, and at the close of a very agreeable and social evening, Lord Talbot with the members of the Institute returned to Chichester, highly gratified by the welcome of their friends at Lewes. The general satisfaction which attended the proceedings of the day was due to the excellent arrangements made at Pevensey and Lewes by the obliging attention of the local committee, Mr. Figg, Mr. M. A. Lower, and Mr. W. Harvey.

¹³ Our readers will find a full and interesting report of the excavations and the various features of this fortress, in Mr. Lower's Memoir, and in Mr. Wright's *Wanderings of an Antiquary*.

¹⁴ See a representation of this effigy, *Arch. Journal*, vol. iii, p. 80. A plan of the vestiges of the priory, and account of the monastery is given by Mr. Blaauw, *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. iii, p. 185.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

The meetings of Sections were resumed at the Council Chamber ; and on that of Antiquities, the Hon. ROBERT CURZON having taken the Chair, a communication was read, "On some of the Revelations of Archæology to Physical Geography in the North of England," by Professor Phillips, F.R.S.¹⁵ The Rev. H. MITCHELL, vicar of Bosham, read an account of the Saxon monastery at that place, from the time of Wilfrid, A.D. 680, to the foundation of the Collegiate establishment by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1130. A valuable memoir, the result of actual survey, was also received from the Rev. JOHN MAUGHAM, vicar of Bewcastle, Cumberland being a description and Map of the "Maiden Way," from Birdoswald on the Roman Wall, northwards into Scotland ; with an account of the Roman inscriptions and remains at Bewcastle, and of the remarkable Runic monument existing there.¹⁶

In the Section of History, the Earl of CHICHESTER presiding, Mr. M. A. LOWER read a Memoir, the result of long and well directed researches, on the History and Antiquities of Seaford.¹⁷

The Rev. EDMUND VENABLES read Notices of Robertsbridge Abbey, Sussex.

Lord F. Campbell's collection of Monastic Charters in the British Museum, contains a valuable and interesting series of documents relating to the possessions, of the Abbey of Robertsbridge in Romney Marsh and the adjacent district. Many of those deeds are of very early date, and to some, rare and interesting seals are attached. The whole series demands careful examination from the local antiquary, as throwing much light on the history of this alluvial district, and the various vicissitudes of the villages it contains. Many of the deeds relate to the possessions of the Abbey in the parish of *Prumhelle* or *Promhill*, a place completely devastated by an inundation of the sea, in the reign of Edward I, and of which all but the name has long since perished.

Mr. Blaauw read a notice of the moulded brick-work in a tower of Laughton Place, an ancient mansion of the Pelham family, near Lewes. The introduction of the buckle, so honourably acquired

¹⁵ Printed in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. x, p. 179.

¹⁶ Printed in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xi.

¹⁷ Printed in the *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. vii.

at the battle of Poitiers, as the badge of the family to whose descendant, the Earl of Chichester, Laughton Place actually belongs, occurs amongst the architectural decorations of this building, and renders this example of terra-cotta work specially interesting to the Sussex antiquary. As excellent clay moreover for such purposes is found in the neighbourhood, it is probable that the work was the production of local artificers. Casts of a window and of the exterior cornice of the tower were produced, and they showed the ingenious adaptation of the Buckle to the florid decoration of the period, and the date 1534, which records the building of the house, is stamped on the finely moulded buckle, as still to be seen at Laughton. These casts were afterwards presented by Mr. Blaauw to the Chichester Museum. The style of ornamentation much resembles that of the De la Warr tombs at Broadwater and Boxgrove; and the work may have been designed by the same artist.

MR. HENRY LONG read a valuable Dissertation on the Ancient British Tribes, the occupants of the district now forming the counties of Hampshire and Wiltshire, and on the Roman road from Winchester to Sarum.

The Rev. C. HARDY, vicar of Hayling, read a memoir on the History of Hayling Island, and the earthwork there known as "Tunor-bury," of which he had caused a careful survey to be made expressly for this meeting.

In the afternoon Lord Talbot, accompanied by several members, visited the Castle and church of Arundel, and the remarkable monuments of the Fitzalans.

After the Cathedral service an examination of the works of sculpture and early sepulchral monuments in the Cathedral was made, under the guidance of Mr. Edward Richardson. Amongst these may specially be mentioned two sculptures in relief representing Mary and Martha supplicating Our Lord, and the raising of Lazarus.¹⁸ They are of Caen stone, and examples of very early Norman work; they were concealed until 1829 by the woodwork of the stalls, and were removed at that time from the piers of the central tower in the choir. The most ancient tombs consist of coped slabs of Purbeck marble, one of them inscribed—RADVLPVS EPC—which probably covered the grave of Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, who died in 1123; and on others, without inscription, are sculptured

¹⁸ Casts from these remarkable panels have been placed in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

the pastoral staff and mitre. A singular memorial, also of Purbeck marble, with a shield and two hands holding a heart sculptured in relief, appears to have marked the deposit of the heart of a lady, MAVD DE. . . . , the surname is no longer legible. The principal tombs with effigies are those of a lady, date about 1270, supposed to be Maud, Countess of Arundel; the fine effigy of Bishop Langton, 1337; the tomb and effigy attributed to Richard de la Wich, the sainted prelate who died in 1253; the tomb is of much later date, and the tradition which has assigned it to St. Richard was decidedly rejected by Professor Willis.¹⁹ There exist also in the Cathedral effigies supposed by Mr. Richardson to represent Richard, Earl of Arundel, who died 1375, and his countess, or Richard, his successor, beheaded 1393; of a later period, is the fine monument and statue of alabaster, the memorial of Bishop Shirbourn, 1536. Mr. Richardson pointed out the vestiges of nearly fifty grand sepulchral brasses shown by the indents on slabs of Purbeck marble in the Cathedral and cloisters, despoiled of the metal work.

At the evening meeting in the Council Chamber a communication was received from the Rev. ARTHUR HUSSEY, who offered some remarks upon the theory respecting Cæsar's invasion of Britain, proposed by the Astronomer Royal in a memoir lately published in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxxiv, p. 231.) Mr. Hussey observed that his intimate acquaintance with the district principally referred to by Mr. Airy, as a native and long a resident there, might seem to justify his calling in question the hypothesis advanced by a writer of such high scientific attainments.

Mr. Airy's first endeavour being to identify the Portus Itius with the estuary of the Somme, his reasoning on that point was controverted, and Mr. Hussey pointed out that he not only passes over unnoticed Cæsar's statement "*ipse in Morinos proficiscitur; quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus,*" (De Bel. Gal. 4, xxi), but also, notwithstanding this positive declaration, would suppose Cæsar to have adopted a different course, which the Professor acknowledges to be more than double the distance from Britain of the actually shortest passage. He considers the landing of the Romans to have taken place at or near Pevensey in Sussex,

¹⁹ See on this subject the notices of discoveries in the tomb attributed to St. Richard; *Gent. Mag.* vol. xxvii, pp. 39,

258, 373, where has been given a representation of the altar-tomb and effigy, as restored by Mr. Richardson in 1846.

but, as appears to Mr. Hussey, on insufficient grounds, from an erroneous idea as to the probable character of the country some 1900 years ago. Mr. Hussey especially took exception to the Professor's notion, that Cæsar's first collision with the Britons on his second invasion occurred on the banks of the river Rother, at the existing town of Robertsbridge; where the valley is about a quarter of a mile wide, with high land on either side, the valley even now containing more than one watercourse, and being so exposed to floods that the turnpike road crosses it upon a raised causeway still intersected by *seven* bridges. Connecting with this description the well known fact of the extremely wet, tenacious nature of the soil of the Weald, it was urged, that this spot would not admit of an equestrian combat, such as the one in question is asserted to have been, particularly when the theory is tested by Cæsar's own report of the affair.

To this argument were appended some observations in favour of the more general opinion, that the landing of the Romans was upon the Kentish coast, with the acknowledged difficulty of gathering from Cæsar's narration, with any strong probability, where the first descent was made. Professor Airy considers the debarkation on both occasions to have been effected at the same place; whereas Hussey supposes the sentence—"contendit, ut eam partem insulæ caperet, quâ optimum esse egressum superiore æstate cognoverat" (De Bel. Gal. 5, viii) to imply, that the second expedition was directed to some point which he had learned, in the preceding summer, to be more convenient than the spot he had previously visited. Under this impression Sandwich may be suggested as a very likely place for Cæsar to have chosen; because, beside minor coincidences, here we can well imagine might have been the fortification, with which, Cæsar informs us (*ut sup.* xi) he surrounded both his fleet and his camp (on the coast), and because from Sandwich to the river Stour at Canterbury the measured distance is twelve and a half miles, which precisely answers to the position assigned by Cæsar to the scene of his first conflict with the natives. To corroborate this hypothesis there exists the tradition (Bed. Hist. Eccl. I, ii, Smith's note.) that a certain tumulus upon the Stour near Chilham (*i. e.* above Canterbury) is the burial place of Q. Laberius Durus, one of Cæsar's officers, whom he mentions to have been killed subsequently to the fight at the river.

In this discussion we are reminded, that our own most ancient

historical records give a different version of the Roman invasions, from that presented in Cæsar's Commentaries. Mr. Hussey concluded with a notice, derived from the United Service Magazine (March 1853) of the determination of a French author, who deems Wissant to represent the Portus Itius; and he observed that this writer had brought under his notice a strong testimony in opposition to the Astronomer Royal's theory, being a reference to the Greek geographer Strabo, who writes, "there are four passages commonly used from the continent to the island (Britain), namely, from the mouths of the rivers Rhine, Seine, Loire, and Garonne; but to such as set sail from the parts about the Rhine, the passage is not exactly from its mouths, but from the Morini (who border on the Menapians), among whom also is situated Itium, which the deified Cæsar used as his naval station, when about to pass over to the island; he set sail," &c.

The Rev. B. R. PERKINS read a memoir on the probable origin of different ancient names of Chichester.

On this evening the Museum of the Institute was lighted up, and the members of the Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute invited to inspect the rich and instructing collections there deposited; the Museum having been formed in the Lecture Room of their Institution, which had very liberally been placed at the disposal of the Archæological Institute.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

The Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute took place in the Council Chamber, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding. The Report of the Auditors for the previous year, and the customary Report of the Central Committee were submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.²⁰ The election of new Members of the Central Committee took place, and it was determined that the meeting for the following year should be held at Cambridge.

The President then proceeded to the Assembly Room, where a numerous audience having assembled, the following memoirs were read.

²⁰ These Reports, as also the details of various customary matters of business brought before this meeting of the mem-

bers, have been printed in the Archæological Journal, vol. x pp. 173, 346.

Report on the Excavations recently made at *Corinium*, illustrated by plans and drawings, and accompanying a large assemblage of ancient reliques of the Roman age found at Cirencester, exhibited in the Museum of the Institute.—By Professor J. BUCKMAN, F. G. S.

Notice of a remarkable Signet Ring, set with an intaglio, representing a sphynx-like figure with the word THERMIA, in Greek characters. It was found at Colchester, near Balcerne Lane. The figure resembled a sphynx, with the exception that it has no wings: the fore arms are raised, one of the hands holding a fir-cone, and the other points towards it. The female head is ornamented with a regal frontlet. The gem is mounted in gold and so set as to revolve on pivots: on one face is represented a winged Cupid taking aim with his bow, on the other is the singular figure above described. It has been conjectured that *Thermia* may have had some reference to the island of that name near Delos, where temples and other remains existed. Communicated by the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE.

On the leading events in the history of the Empress Matilda, arising out of her attempt to establish herself on the throne of England.—By the Rev. EDWARD TURNER, M. A., rector of Maresfield.²¹

The reading of these communications ended, Lord TALBOT observed that, as he had been informed, some circumstances had recently occurred regarding the question of "Treasure-trove," to which he had urgently invited the attention of the Institute at the Newcastle Meeting.²² He requested Mr. Hawkins to state the facts, which appeared well worthy of notice. Mr. Hawkins accordingly gave the following particulars:

"In the course of last summer a considerable quantity of Saxon pennies, of the reigns of Canute, Harthacnut and Harold I, were found at Wedmore, Somerset, many of which were dispersed amongst the neighbouring inhabitants. They were subsequently claimed by the Lords of the Treasury, by whom they were forwarded to the British Museum. As many as were required for the improvement of the national collection were selected, and paid for according to the average market value of such coins. The amount received from the British Museum was paid over, and the coins not wanted by that Institution were restored. The parties to whom

²¹ Printed in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. x, p. 302.

²² See the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix, p. 377.

the coins had been transferred and the finder of the hoard have expressed themselves much gratified by this liberal proceeding of the Lords of the Treasury, and it is hoped, that when the circumstances become generally known, other discoverers may be induced to send such precious objects at once to the Treasury. They may be assured, it will be more to their advantage to confide in the liberality of the Treasury, than to endeavour to find an uncertain and unsafe market amongst their neighbours."

Lord Talbot remarked that the promise of a more liberal view of the rights of "Treasure-trove," evinced by this proceeding, was highly encouraging; and the course adopted had been in conformity with the practice recently established by law in Denmark, with results most advantageous to archæological science. It was greatly to be desired that Her Majesty's Government might at length recognise the importance of the subject, so that some more liberal legislative provisions might be made to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

The noble President then said that the proceedings having now drawn to a close, it was his agreeable duty to propose a vote of acknowledgment to the Patrons of the meeting, to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and more especially to the Lord Bishop of Chichester, whose friendly courtesies and encouragement of the objects of the Institute claimed their warmest thanks.

The Right Rev. Prelate acknowledged the compliment, and with much cordiality expressed the gratification which he had derived from the proceedings of the week, and his sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Society.

Lord Talbot then proposed thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Chichester, to whom the Institute had been indebted for a most friendly welcome, as evinced by the gratifying address presented at the opening of the week, and for many facilities afforded during the course of the meeting.

MR. MARKLAND moved the grateful acknowledgments of the Society to the Dean and Chapter, and especially to the Residentiary Canon, the Rev. George Shiffner. He alluded with much feeling to the loss the Institute had experienced on several occasions in being deprived of the active participation of the venerable Dean, whose infirm state of health had obliged him for the most part to absent himself from the course of their proceedings. Mr. Mark-

land paid a warm tribute to the noble exertions which during many years the Dean had made, with the co-operation of the Chapter, for the conservation and restoration of his Cathedral, and adverted to those recent works of renovation and the removal of unsightly buildings, by which hitherto the North side had been concealed; their demolition had enabled the Society to appreciate the beauties of that admirable fabric.

The Rev. J. L. PETIT then proposed thanks to the nobility and gentry of the county, whose encouragement and kindness had promoted the gratification of the meeting, especially the Earl of Egmont, the Hon. Robert Curzon, Jun., the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Chichester, Mr. Haslar Hollist, and the distinguished members of the Provincial Society, whose cordial invitation had given the impulse, and led the Society to visit the interesting district, the scene of this year's proceedings, and, whose kind hospitality had been shown in so friendly a manner on the occasion of the visit to Lewes.

Sir SIBBALD SCOTT, Bart., proposed thanks to the numerous contributors to the Museums, especially to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, whose unavoidable absence in consequence of a domestic affliction had been a cause of much regret; to the Hon. Robert Curzon; and to the Dean and Chapter, who had entrusted for exhibition the precious reliques discovered in the Cathedral.

Thanks were also proposed by the Rev. Canon Shiffner, to the contributors of Memoirs, especially, Professor Willis, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Freeman, the Rev. J. L. Petit, and Mr. Sharpe;—by the Rev. George Woods, to the Presidents and Committees of Sections;—and by the Rev. E. Hill, to the Local Committee, and especially to the Mayor of Chichester, their Chairman; to the Council of the Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute; and to the Local Committee at Lewes, whose efficient arrangements had greatly contributed to the pleasure of the excursion to Pevensey and Lewes.

The Lord Bishop then moved the very cordial acknowledgments of the meeting to the President, and Lord Talbot, having expressed his thanks for the kind feeling shown towards him by all who had taken interest in the proceedings now concluded, announced that the next Meeting would be held in Cambridge.

A few weeks previously to the Chichester meeting a proposition was originated, with the intention of augmenting the objects of antiquarian interest presented to the Society in Sussex, to make excavations at the tumuli on Bow Hill, distant about five miles from Chichester.²³ The Duke of Richmond, on whose estates the tumuli are situated, readily conceded permission, with a donation in aid of the expenses incurred. The object was prosecuted with so much spirit by Mr. W. Hayley Mason, Mr. Butler and other residents in Chichester, that a sufficient sum was speedily contributed and the work commenced. From untoward circumstances the undertaking which proved to be very laborious, the barrows being composed of solid chalk, was not productive of those interesting results which had been anticipated. It was however highly desirable, as well as appropriate to the occasion of the visit of the Institute, that the age and character of those ancient vestiges should be carefully and scientifically examined. The direction of the work was placed under the superintendence of Mr. Augustus Franks, who received the most obliging co-operation from Mr. Leyland Woods and other gentlemen resident near the spot. Mr. Franks has supplied the following Report of the results of these operations.²⁴

“The first barrows which it was thought desirable to examine were those on Bow Hill, which from their commanding position and proximity to Chichester, had long been regarded with interest. These barrows are four in number, and are placed in a line at short intervals. Their relative position may be seen in the Ordnance map. Two of them had the appearance of being cairns partially covered with grass, while the other two seemed to be formed of earth. On arriving at Bow Hill, on the 5th of July, I found that an opening had been commenced in the second barrow from the east, which, though presenting a somewhat suspicious sinking at the top, bore less evident marks of having been opened than the others. This barrow is a steep conical mound about one hundred and twenty feet in diameter, and surrounded by a slight trench. The opening,

²³ These barrows are noticed in Mr. Mason's Account of Goodwood, p. 178, with representations of them by the late Mr. T. King, of Chichester.

²⁴ It was well known that excavations had been attempted some years previously, but as it was reported without success. In

Gent. Mag. for 1792, vol. lxii, part ii, p. 593, it is stated that three of the four barrows had been opened, and bones and ashes found in one of them. An outline and measurements are given. It is said that Bow Hill was known as “Four Barrow Hill.”

which was made on the south-east side, was about seven feet in width, and was carried along the surface of the natural chalk. On reaching the centre it was enlarged to about thirteen feet. Here the earth was found to be somewhat disturbed, and left little doubt that the barrow had been previously opened by a shaft from the top. At the centre two irregularly formed cavities or cists were found to have been cut in the chalk very close to each other. The contents had evidently been previously removed; one small corner, however, seemed to have escaped the notices of previous explorers, and in that were found burnt bones resting on burnt earth, neither of which had been disturbed; in the midst of them was discovered the small stone object represented by the accompanying woodcut. Along the edges of the cists were remaining small particles of burnt bones and black earth. The only other objects discovered in this tumulus were a horse's tooth, the crown of which had been cut off flat and the surface polished, and a few small fragments of rude Celtic pottery and stags' horns discovered in the approach. This



Stone Relique found in a Tumulus on Bow Hill, Sussex. Orig. size.

barrow was principally formed of soil, with a few irregular layers of chalk lumps. The excavation of this barrow was so far satisfactory, as entirely to disprove the tradition which connects these mounds with the defeat of the Danes by the men of Chichester, in Kingly Bottom.

The stone object mentioned above is one that has been discovered frequently in the barrows of Wiltshire as well as in Ireland. They usually occur in connection with bronze daggers; the material being generally a compact red stone, belonging to the old red sandstone formation, and must in the present instance have been brought a considerable distance. They are considered by Sir Richard Colt Hoare to be whet-stones.²⁵ It was thought desirable before leaving Bow Hill, to examine one of the two barrows

²⁵ See Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pl. 2, p. 44; pl. 19, p. 172; pl. 21, p. 182; pl. 24, p. 199, &c. Some of these examples are perforated at both ends, another variety has no perforation.

which appeared externally to be cairns of flint, with a view of ascertaining their construction, though they had evidently been previously opened. A small excavation was therefore made, when it appeared that the greater part of the barrow was formed of chalk, and that the flints on the surface had been thrown out from the centre, where some of them still remained, on some former exploration. In the examination of the Bow Hill barrows, great assistance was rendered by Mr. Mason and Mr. Butler, and some other gentlemen residing in Chichester and the neighbourhood took a warm interest in the work.

In consequence of the little success which had attended the operations on Bow Hill, it was determined to examine the more distant group of barrows on Monkton Down. These remarkable barrows, seven in number, are popularly known as the "Devil's Jumps." They had evidently never been disturbed, and consisted of five large and two small ones. Two of the former and both the latter were examined, though not with great success. The first opened was of about the same dimensions as those at Bow Hill, but more conical. It consisted chiefly of fine earth, which had been deposited on the natural soil. A cutting was made to the centre of the tumulus, but nothing was discovered besides a deposit of burnt bones, which appeared to have been placed on the natural turf, and at some distance from the centre. The second barrow was more remarkable in its construction. In the centre was discovered a deposit of burnt bones, unaccompanied by any vessel or ornament. Over this had been raised a small mound of fine earth, which was covered by a thick course of flints; over this a thin layer of both, above that another but very thin course of flints, and the whole surmounted by earth completing the barrow.

The smaller mounds appeared to be mere heaps of earth, and furnished no results. The inclemency of the weather and the great labour of moving such large masses of earth, prevented any further operations. Owing to indisposition, I was unable to superintend the termination of the works on Monkton Down. Mr. Leyland Woods, of Chilgrove, was kind enough to give every attention to the excavations, and to take care that no object of interest escaped notice."

It is very doubtful for what purpose the horse's tooth found near the interment may have been intended. It might have served as a burnisher of weapons or ornaments. It is remarkable that another

tooth, perfectly polished at the extremity, but of smaller size, had been found by flint-diggers, on the South Downs of Sussex, near Maresfield. It has been presented to the British Museum, by the Rev. E. Turner, rector of that place. The tooth noticed by Mr. Franks measured rather more than three inches in length; and Mr. Quekett, on comparison with specimens in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, pronounced it to be a tooth from the lower jaw of a horse, of large size, not a small species, such as the horses of the ancient Britons are supposed to have been.²⁶

²⁶ Teeth of animals have been found with early interments in various parts of Europe, usually however perforated for suspension as amulets or rude ornaments. Examples exist in the museum at Bordeaux. See *Revue Archéol.* tom. x,

p. 276, and the "Dissertation sur les Ossements decheval que l'on recontre ordinairement prés des autels et des tombeaux Gaulois," *Memoires, Soc. des Antiqu. de Picardie*, tom. v, p. 145.

The following donations were received in aid of the expenses of the Meeting and the general purposes of the Institute.—Lord Talbot de Malahide, £5; Sir John Boileau, Bart., £5; John Heywood Hawkins, Esq., Bignor Park, £5; Frederic Ouvry, Esq. £5; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. £1; Augustus W. Franks, Esq. £1.

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