

SOME NOTICES OF THE FAMILY OF NEWTON, OF
EAST MASCALLS IN LINDFIELD, AND SOUTH-
OVER PRIORY, NEAR LEWES; AND OF
NEWTON, AND POWNALL HALL, IN CHESHIRE:

WITH A

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE MANORS AND RECTORY OF LINDFIELD.

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A YOUNGER branch of the ancient Cheshire family of Newton, from which the great Sir Isaac himself claimed to be descended,¹ settled in Sussex upwards of three centuries ago, and its heirs have inherited since that period, with other considerable property in the county, the two curious specimens of ancient architecture, East Mascalls, and Southover Priory, of which woodcuts are annexed to this paper. Its connection with this county is therefore of sufficient antiquity to warrant some notice in our *Archaeological Collections*—more especially as it has already been the subject of some very erroneous notices in other publications connected with the county history.

It was about the year 1543 that William Newton, a grandson of Humphrey Newton, of Pownall Hall, in Cheshire

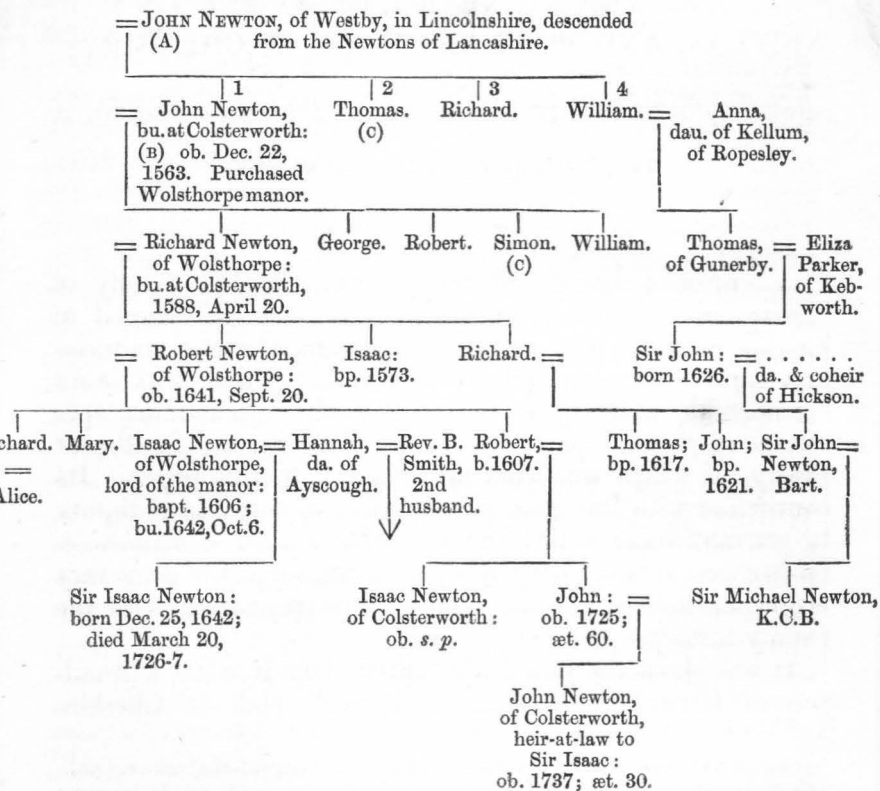
¹ Sir David Brewster, in his admirable *Life of Newton*, attempts to discredit the pedigree which Sir Isaac had registered at the Heralds' College, and adduces some very questionable evidence to show that he himself afterwards claimed descent from a Scotch family. Sir David, however, could scarcely have been aware that in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1772 (vol. xlii. page 520) Sir Isaac's pedigree was republished from a draft copy in his own handwriting, which contained directions for searching the parish register of Westby, Bitchfield, and Colsterworth, in order to make it more complete. This draft tallied,

as far as it went, with the registered pedigree; and when it was completed, apparently after Sir Isaac's decease, by a thorough search of the registers which he had indicated, its accuracy was fully established. The paper alluded to in the *Gentleman's Magazine* contains very full particulars; but if any further proof were needed, it is now supplied by the Subsidy Rolls which I have consulted, and which not only incidentally confirm the evidence of registers, but prove that the family was not so meanly off as has been generally supposed. An income valued for the Subsidy of 1524 at £24. 4s. was far above the

(on the borders of Lancashire), quitted that county, in which he was born, and where his ancestors had been of some note from a period little subsequent to the Conquest.

His name first appears in the Roll of the Subsidy granted

average of the substantial yeomen of that period. Here is the pedigree thus substantiated:—



		£	s.	d.
Subsidy Roll of 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. (1524)	(A) John Newton of Bytchfeild, in-			
	come valued at	24	4	0
	” ” (c) Simon Newton of Basingthorpe			
	(wage)	1	0	0
37 Hen. VIII. (1546)	& John Newton of Bytchfeild	24	0	0
	B. John N. of Westby in Basingthorpe	10	0	0
	John N. (same hundred of Coltistoe)	6	0	0
	(c) Thomas Newton of Wysford, do.	8	0	0

The fact that the rolls of the hundreds of Coltisløe and Grantham contain no other entries of the name, goes some way to prove

that the first-named John was the first who settled in the district, and that he came, as is stated, from Lancashire.

34 & 35 Hen. VIII. (1544), as of Southover, where, it is noted in the Visitation, that he settled at the Priory of St. Pancras, and married a daughter and coheiress of Erley, or, as some of the Visitations have it, Earnley, of Brighton. The date of his marriage is fixed as prior to 1552, by a fine, in which his eldest son Nicholas was plaintiff, passed in the year 1573, when he must have been of age, of one-fourth part of the manor of Erlyes, in the parishes of Brighton, Lewes, and Edburton. The rest of this manor probably belonged to him at that time, as his mother's heir; for the whole was sold in 1630 (June 1, 6 Car. I.), for £1106, by George Newton, of East Mascalls, to Abraham Edwards, of Portslade, in whose family it remained till about 1686, when it was sold to the possessors of some of the other Brighton manors, in which it probably soon merged, for it is now lost, though one of its court-books, of the date of 1686, still remains in the custody of Mr. Hoper, at Lewes.² There is another conclusion to be drawn from this fine, in which Jeffrey Poole³ and Katherine his wife, and Francis Cotton and Mary his wife, were deforciant— which is, that the said Mary and Katherine were probably the other coheiresses; and, as the Pooles were also a Cheshire family, this connection may have been the cause of William Newton's settlement in Sussex. There were two other intermarriages, which, as they appear to have some bearing on this point, shall be mentioned here.⁴ Richard de la Chambre, of Radmill, near Lewes, married, about 1560, Margery, aunt of Sir George Booth, of Denham, co. Chester, while Katherine, a first cousin of William Newton, had mar-

² The family of Ernley is said to have been originally Erley, and to have derived its name from the village of Ernley or *Erley*, so called from *Er-lege*, the eagle's nest. The origin of this manor of Erleyes at Brighton appears from a fine passed in 1197 for Sussex and Berks, between Matilda daughter of Robert de Erlege, deforciant (petitioner), and John de Erlege, plaintiff (tenant), of 2 hides of land in Herlege, Rading, and Sunning, for which the said John has granted to the said Matilda a capital messuage in Bricelmeston, and 7 virges of land in the said vill, of which 1 verge is now in the occupation of William, 1 verge of Seredus, 1 of John Ruffus, 1 of Kedere, 1 of Alfstan and Wulwin, and

the 2 virges which the said John holds in his demesne, et 3 "coterias," with all liberties and free customs appertaining to the half of his whole fief, *i. e.* manor, in the said vill, in the land, in the sea, and in all places, to be held of him and his heirs by the service of 24s. yearly, to revert to the heirs of the said John failing heirs of the body of the said Matilda.

³ See the names of Jeffrey Pole and Richard Erneley on the list of Sussex magistrates suspected by the Bishop of Chichester of being Papists in 1576. *Sussex Coll.* III. p. 20; and the *Calendar to State Papers* of Elizabeth's reign, &c., lately published.

⁴ See the *Visitation of Sussex* of 1634.

ried John Booth of this family, about twenty years before, in Cheshire; and, in 1620, another Richard de la Chambre married Anne Newton, a grand-daughter of William Newton, of Southover.

This incidental evidence of the Cheshire descent is satisfactory, though it was not necessary; for in the Newton Pedigree, entered at the Visitation of Sussex in 1634, it is noted that William Newton exhibited a certificate under the hand of Sir George Calverley, Knt., testifying his coat and descent from Cheshire. The coat is Argent, a Lion rampant Sa., on the shoulder a cross patée of the field, as in the Cheshire Visitation. The connecting link of the genealogies entered at the Visitations of the two counties, will appear by the annexed Pedigree; and it therefore may not be very irregular to introduce a few illustrations of the earlier history of the family, derived from a curious MS. lately found among some old muniments at Rivington Hall, in Lancashire, the seat of Robert Andrews, Esq., to whose courtesy, and that of his relative Thomas Dorning Hibbert, Esq., we are indebted for an opportunity of transcribing it. It is apparently a fragment of a family cartulary, and though much injured by damp, and mutilated by other accidents, still contains, in some sixty closely written folio pages, a transcript of a large number of early charters and settlements of the Newtons, and the families to which they were heirs, with contemporary annotations on many of them, and other curious details. It was apparently compiled in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, by Humphrey Newton, of Pownall, and transcribed, with some additions, by his eldest son, William; the greater portion, however, is of too documentary a character for these pages, and but few extracts will therefore be quoted. It may be as well to mention here, that besides this MS. and the Visitations, a great variety of public records have been consulted, as well as all the earliest relevant wills at Doctors' Commons, the parish registers of Lindfield and Southover from the earliest date, and a long series of deeds and family papers, which have descended with East Mascalls, ranging from 1550 to the present time:—sources, it is to be presumed, of sufficient authority to overrule any of the errors before alluded to.

With so much by way of preface, it will be convenient to

proceed at once, in chronological order, with the earliest notices of the family.

The name of Newton was undoubtedly of local origin, derived from the possession of the manor of that name; and there was, at a very early period, a controversy as to the original name of the family which assumed it. It had been usually considered that the Newtons were a branch of the old knightly family of Davenport, and this assertion has been repeated so recently as in the Pedigree of the Davenports, printed in Ormerod's magnificent *History of Cheshire*; but this theory was refuted by the compilers of the old MS., as will presently appear; for "about three generations before the year 1300 (*i. e.* about 1150)," the manor of Newton was divided in three portions, between Treverthus de Hopehall, Thomas de Norbury, and Robtus Clericus, son of Mathew. Thomas de Norbury had issue, Ric. de Alforde, who gave half of Newton to William, son of William, son of Treverthus de Hopehall, which William was called William de Newton, and had issue William de Newton juxta Butley (as appears from a deed at Adlington), who gave half of Newton to Robert Hide, to whom Richard de Norberia gave the other half; so that Richard Hide, the son of Robert, was seized of the whole of the Vill de Newton, who gave it to Robert de Hide, his elder brother, to be held by the service of a pair of white gloves. This Robert gave the said lands of Newton to Robert Davenport, who died *s. p.*; from whom they passed to Roger, and then to Thomas de Davenport, the third brother, who was seized of the whole manor of Newton, and he gave it in frank-marriage with his daughter Sybyll to Thomas de Newton, son of William de Newton, in the year 1302. The original deed, in Latin, is preserved in the MS., and, as it is the earliest charter of the direct male line, it may be as well to give an abstract of it:—

"Be it known to all men, now and hereafter, that I, Thomas de Davenport, have granted, &c., and by this present charter do confirm, to Thomas de Neuton, de Neuton, son of William de Neuton, all my lands in Newton, with Sibella, my daughter, to have and to hold, to himself and his heirs, for ever, of the chief lords of the fee, by the accustomed services. And I, the sd Thomas, for myself and my heirs, warrant the sd lands to

the sd Thos. de Newton and Sibella *his wife*, and their heirs, against all men. In witness whereof I have set my seal to this present charter, in the presence of Henry de Davenport,⁵ Adam Byron, &c., on the feast of St. Blastus, 30 Edw. R.”

It will be observed that this was a post-nuptial settlement, for Sibella is mentioned as already the wife of Thomas de Newton; and accordingly we find that only four years later the same Thomas, by a deed also enrolled in the cartulary, grants to Richard, his son, all the said lands, dated 34 Edw. I. (1306). On which deed Humphrey Newton makes the following observations:—

“This Thomas de Neuton, it is supposed that he was cousin and heir to William de Neuton; howbeit it has been said that the ancestors of Newton should be called Davenport of Newton, of right, notwithstanding. I cannot perceive *that* by no writing, that ever there was any of the name of Dampport⁶ that in his stile called himself Dampport of Newton; and this is of truth long time or ever any of the Davenports had any interest in Newton. There was one William de Neuton, the son of William, gave half the town of Newton to Robert de Hyde, except $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres; which $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, it is supposed, descended with other to this aforesaid Thomas de Neuton, as cousin and heir to him. And after, one Richard, the son of the said Robert Hyde, gave all the town of Newton to Robert, his brother; which Robert, the son of Robert, gave all his land in Newton to Robert Davenport, unto whom Roger was heir; and gave all his title and claim in Newton to Thomas Davenport, his brother, which gave certain lands (minutely described) to William, son of William de Foxwist; and in all those grants he never called him Davenport of Neuton, but Thomas Davenport. Wherefore it is supposed, by this reservation of acres, and that he called him Thomas Davenport, and not of Newton, that this William and Thomas de Neuton, de Neuton, have been so named time out of mind as freeholders in the same, notwithstanding the particular grants; ‘howbeit, if there were any advantage, it might be said their name was changed.’”

⁵ These Davenports descended from Ormus de Davenport, *temp.* William I., whose son Richard married Amabilia, daughter of Gilbert Venables, Baron of Kinderton, whose descendants held the

highest offices in the palatinate, and were master sergeants of Macclesfield.

⁶ The Cheshire pronunciation of Davenport.

The last-mentioned Richard de Newton married Fenella, daughter of — Worth, of Titherington, an old knightly family, whose pedigree is recorded by Ormerod; and, by a charter, dated in 1335 (8th Edw. III.) entailed the same lands in Newton, and those which formerly belonged to Robert de Hyde in Newton juxta Widford, on his son Richard and his heirs male, with remainder to his younger sons, Nicholas and Peter. Which Peter, says the MS., was a freeholder in Pexhull and Macclesfield, and had issue John, who had issue Joyce, who had no legitimate issue; so that the heirs of Newton ought to have Pexhull. “Also here it appears that the arms of Newton were three popinjays with a cheveron, and the seal a popinjay: howbeit a question is, whether is more authoritie to bear azure, three popinjays between a cheveron gould, after the picture; or gould a popinjay vert after the seal; or a tunne of silver in sable after the name, because it may be seen formost of all colours and metals; or three tunnes, because of *Newton*, *Milton*, and *Phitonn*, to whom I am heir; or azure, a tunne of gould, because the worthiest of all metallis and colours; or silver, three cheverons gules, as *Neuton Longdendales*’ heirs.

“Also I did see a deed, sealed with a popinjay looking to the left, as if it sate on the right hand of the man, which was the seal of Olyver Neuton, with which seal Thomas Neuton, his grandfather, sealed the deede of Neuton, which ringe was of gould; and when the said Olyver was dead, their seal was a popinjay, and then there was dynged,⁷ and then Humphrey graved a tunne in it.”⁸

“Mem. There was a Ryme by one Hechin Newton which was the first Richard whose sonne called Richard was married to one Sibill the daughter of William Downes, and after were lawfullie divorced which Richard the son after was married to one Joane Barton the daughter of Olyver Barton of Irlam and hadd yssue Olyver Newton.

‘Sometime there was in Neuton a *hipping Hechin*⁹
Hee hadd oxen and Kye and Corn for the Maistrice

⁷ A Lancashire word, signifying to knock out. They say, that dyng’s me, *i.e.* that beats me.

⁸ From this account of the family coats

it would seem probable that the Lion sa, afterwards borne, was assumed on the marriage with the heiress of Pownall.

⁹ Cheshire, a *limping Richard*.

Fatt Boars in thee Stye whiles that they might stand
 Good Steeds in his Stall well I astande
 Now there is come to this towne a lorde
*Sebott*¹⁰ with her loude cry
 Shee wakens me so earlie
 That under of the day
 that I noe Sleepe may.’”

This is unfortunately the only fragment of the “Ryme” which has been preserved. Its author died in 1336 (9th Edw. III.).¹¹ His son Richard, according to the cartulary, and other authorities (except one in the Harleian Collection, which reads, William), was the husband of Sibyll Downes, though the long period which elapsed between his father’s death and his own second marriage, might lead one to conjecture the omission of a generation, and a succession of three Richards instead of two. However, according to the cartulary, in 1318, Hugh de Newton, son of Robert, released to Richard de Newton, son of Richard, all his rights in Newton; and again in the year 1390 (13 Ric. II.) the feoffees of Richard

¹⁰ Cheshire—Sibyll.

¹¹ This Richard was not, however, the only poet, or the best of whom the family can boast. His descendant Thomas Newton (son of Edward Newton of Butley, and Alice his wife, and nephew of William Newton of Southover) enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best poets of his day. He was born in Cheshire, and educated by John Brownsword at King Edward VI.’s Grammar School at Macclesfield, from which he was sent to Trinity College, Oxford, at the age of thirteen, whence he migrated to Queen’s College, Cambridge, where he became so much renowned for his Latin poetry that he was counted by scholars of his time among the

most noted poets in that language. He was himself for some time the master of Macclesfield School; but Queen Elizabeth presented him, in 1583, to the living of Ilford Parva, in Essex, where he died in May, 1607. His biography is given in Wood’s *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and by Chalmers. He was author of a notable *History of the Saracens*, in three books, London, 1575; *Illustrium aliquot Anglorum encomia*, London, 1589, 4to; *Atropoion Delion, or the Death of Delia, with the Tears of her Funeral, a Poetical Discourse of our late Elizabeth*, London, 1603, of which one stanza will perhaps serve as a counterpoise for his ancestor’s bad rhymes:—

“Cease Nymphs with teares to ouercharge your eies
 For Delia weepes not now, that she hath left ye
 Comfort yourselves in earth, for she in skies
 Comforted is by them which late bereft ye.
 So many yeeres the Gods did let ye keepe her
 In tender love for to support your peace;
 But being gone it naught availles to weepe her,
 She now enjoyes a crowne of longer lease.
 Let this suffice how loothe she was to part,
 So long as she had tongue, hand, eyes, or breath.
 Till when our Quire of Angels tooke her heart,
 Shee then bid welcome joyes, and farewell earthe,
 Where once eche soule his Delia’s soule shall see
 Crownd in another kinde of majestie.”

Pigott conveyed to Richard de Newton and Sibyll his wife, the manor of Butlegh, and other lands in Newton; and in 1394, the divorce above mentioned took place. The original deed is given, dated Feb. 9, 18 Ric. II., with the note:—"This Divorce was made by assent of both parties, forasmuch as they were 'sibb' very neare within degrees of marriage, and were married together before they knew of it, howbeit they were sorrie to depart, but that the lawe at those days would not suffer them." (17 Ric. II., 1394.)

By two deeds dated in the same year, the divorced Sibyll released all claim that she might have on any lands in Newton juxta Mottram and elsewhere, and any rights of action, &c., to Richard, son of Richard de Newton.

But, notwithstanding the sorrow of the said Richard for the loss of Sybyll his wife, he does not appear to have remained long unconsolable, for we find a settlement dated in 1396 (19 Ric. II.) of all his lands in Newton juxta Widford, made by his feoffees, on Richard, son of Richard de Neuton, and Joan his wife, daughter of Roger Barton of Irlam, and their heirs male, with remainder to his natural children, John, Thomas, Edmund, with remainder to John, son of Peter, and to the right heirs of Richard; on which deed it is noted that the said natural children were supposed to be by Sibell his former wife. If so, their case was a hard one; for though placed in remainder to what should have been their inheritance, they were not destined to derive any benefit from the reversion, for Joan had two children—Olyver and Ralph—though her husband must have died at an advanced age, within two years of her marriage; he was buried at Prestbury, as was his wife Joan, who died at Deane House, Mottram, many years afterwards, for she was living in 1447, when she entered into a bond to abide by the arbitration of Sir Robert Booth, and Robert Leigh, Esq., of Adlington, in certain matters of dispute with her son Olyver, concerning lands in Newton juxta Widford; the deed of award was dated 25th Henry VI.; a fragment only remains. Her son Oliver Newton had married, in 7th Hen. VI., Alice, the daughter and coheiress of William de Milton, by Cecilia his wife, daughter of Hugh de Arderne, of Aldford, by Cecilia his wife, daughter of Ralph de Hyde, ancestor of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. He

was lineally descended from Pagan de Milton, a son of Hugh Kevelioc, fifth Earl of Chester, by a daughter of Meredith, Lord of Hynley, which Hugh Kevelioc was fourth in descent from a sister of William the Conqueror. By this marriage, Oliver Newton acquired considerable estates at Cleyley, Milneton, and Hanlegh, &c., of which very early charters are preserved in the cartulary. Olyver died of the plague in Holborn, and was buried in St. Andrew's, Holborn, 31 Hen. VI., 1453. A deed dated in the same year, 31 Hen. VI., witnesses that Alice *his widow* delivered to Robert Leigh of Adlington, the title-deeds of certain property, which he had purchased at Newcastle-on-Tyne. She afterwards married Lawrence Lowe, of Denby Manor, in the county of Derby, and died in 1492. Her eldest son, Richard de Neuton, who was born March 14, 1430, married Jane, daughter of Jeffery Lowe, of Denby (son of Lawrence); and in the 7th Edward IV., enfeoffed Ralph Davenport and others, of all his lands in the county of Chester, for the purpose of creating an entail; which document was duly inscribed on the cartulary, but has unfortunately perished. He died in 1497, and the next evidence extant finds Humphrey Newton, his son, in possession, in the year 1500; in which year he purchased from the Willots, half of Newton Heath, and Foxwist Heath, in Lancashire. This Humphrey seems to have been the compiler of the cartulary, and the author of many of the notes on the earlier deeds. The very minute details of the transactions in which he was himself concerned, sufficiently bespeak his methodical character: as, for instance, in the purchase of the half of Foxwist Heath, his note informs us that "Reginald Willot delyvered the said Humphrey possession in the hole which is a meire dytch between the gate at the Harp-post Wood and the Mosse-pits between the waie to Widford and the way to Foxwist about 12 roods from any hedge," &c.

Again in 1501 there was a deed of release from Elin Leigh, widow of Robert Leigh, of Adlington, Esq., of all her claims in Neuton and Foxwist Heath, &c., to Humphrey Newton, on which he observes:—"Forasmuch as there were dyvers differences between Thos. Leigh, of Adlington, Reynold Leigh, his brother, and the vicar of Prestbury, Reynold came to me the sd Humphrey for counsell to help him out of trouble; hee

said if hee could do me a pleasure, he would gladly; and I desired him to get his mother to seal me a release of Newton Heath and other lands as appears by the deed, and he said he would; so I wrote a release and gave him, and he brought it to me from her with special tokens sealed, and she asked wherefore it was made; and the said Reynold answered again and said, "for dread lest the said Thomas should claim ought of Humphrey Newton or put him to trouble, because he troubleth Willots for their lands." He adds numerous depositions, &c., in proof of the signature of the said Elin Leigh, which appears to have been duly disputed, in course of time, by the said litigious Thomas. There is here, unfortunately, another hiatus in the MS., for the next deed bears date in 1564. Meanwhile, Humphrey had married, April 7, 1490, Ellen, the daughter and coheirss of Thomas Fitton, of Pownall Hall;¹² and dying in 1537,¹³ March 22nd, had been succeeded by his eldest son, William Newton of Pownall, who by deed of entail, dated January 8, 6 Elizabeth (1564), settled all his manors, lands, &c., in Erdswick, Pownall, Bolin, Wrenbury, Mynshull Vernon, Church Mynshull, Aston, Olton, &c., formerly the property of Thos. Fitton, of Pownall, deceased, in strict tail male, on his son William Newton the younger, with remainder to Humphrey Newton, of Gawsworth, son of Francis Newton the elder, of Moberley; then to the said Francis Newton and his issue; then to the issue male of Humphrey Newton the elder, of Fulshawe, by Ethelred his wife; then to the sons of Hugh Newton, late of Lostock, deceased, with remainder to the right heirs of Humphrey Newton, of Gawsworth."

This is the latest deed transcribed in the MS.; but the Visitations show that the heirs male of this William succeeded for three generations to the Pownall property, when the line ended in coheirsses, through whom the representation of this elder branch has again passed to the Davenports, who are said to possess to this day a most valuable collection of Newton muniments.

¹² By this marriage his descendants become representatives and quarter the arms of Massey, of Dunham Massey, Pownall, Olton, Leighton, Wrenbury, Aldelym, and Cradock; all families of great distinction in the palatinate.

¹³ An etching of his tomb, now much mutilated, in Wilmslow Church, is preserved in the Harleian MSS. The head of his recumbent effigy reposes on "three tunnes" (*vide supra*, p. 318); his wife's on a garb.

The line of the descendants of Humphrey Newton the elder, of Fulshawe, is that from which the Sussex Newtons derive. He was the second son of the first Humphrey Newton, of Pownall, and had married Ethelred, daughter and coheir of Lawrence Starkey, by Anne his wife, also an heiress, as appears by the records of a Chancery suit in the archives of the Duchy of Lancaster, in which her maiden name is unfortunately obliterated; but by the *Inquis. p. Mortem* of Lawrence Starkey, it seems that she had brought him property at Henley-on-Thames. So she must have been a Southern. By this marriage, Humphrey Newton acquired extensive property in York, Lancaster, Chester, and Stafford, which was probably the reason for his being postponed in the entail of the Pownall property to his younger brother Francis. The date of his death is somewhat uncertain; but it appears from the records of the suit before mentioned with the Wilfrid Banaster, the representative of Margaret Starkey, his sister-in-law, and a fine passed at Fulshawe in 1567, that he was living in that year. His second son, William, who was probably born about 1520, and his younger son, Lawrence, both went into Sussex, and settled at Lewes, where the latter frequently held civil offices from 1573 to 1593, as appears by the Borough Records. In the Notes of Fines for Trinity Term, 32 Eliz. (1590) his name appears as purchaser of a house in Lewes from his nephew, Nicholas Newton, and Alice his wife; and the will of Thomas Pelland, of Hamsey, dated March, 1603, mentions his sister as the "widow" of Lawrence Newton. Three of his children—Edward, Elizabeth, and Honor—are legatees in the will of his brother William, in 1590; but he is not named in the *Visitation of Sussex*, and there is no further record of his descendants. We therefore return to William Newton, of Southover, whose first marriage with an heiress of Ernley has been already mentioned. She must have died before 1563, as William, his son by his second wife, Alice Pelham, was born in 1564. Prior to this he had purchased East Mascalls, in 1560, from Thomas Middleton and Ursula his wife (a Lewknor), who had acquired it ten years before from Thomas and Eleanor Mascall, whose ancestors had been settled there for many generations prior to the reign of Edward IV. It is noted in the *Visitation* that he gave East Mascalls to

his eldest son, Nicholas, in his lifetime; and as an old pane of stained glass, still remaining in one of the windows, bears with the name and arms, differenced by a crescent, the badge of a second son, or a second branch (William Newton, of Southover, was the second son of a second son), the date 1578, it is probable that Nicholas went to live there in that year. There is no evidence of the house having been built at that time; but as the same style of architecture was very prevalent in Cheshire, where the old seat of the Davenports is said to have been of the same type, and as the old timber framework of the house, to this day, bears evident marks of having been used in another building, and the quantity of cut stone used for the foundations of the numerous farm buildings and walls about the premises affords strong evidence of an older house having occupied the same site, it is by no means improbable that he pulled down and rebuilt the old seat of the Mascalls.



East Mascalls.

But whatever doubt may exist on this point, there is none as to the fact of his having built the house which is now called Southover Priory, where his initials W.N., and the date, 1572, may be seen carved in stone over the fireplace in the dining-room. This date throws also some light on the period of the destruction of the remains of the old Priory of St. Pancras.

There can be no doubt that the note in the Visitation is correct which states that he lived in this old priory when he first settled in the county; and the tradition which has been handed down to Mrs. Mabbott, that the lord gave her ancestors permission to take from its ruins sufficient to build them a "comfortable" house, is some evidence that it was at that time in a very dilapidated state, and there can be little doubt that its materials were used simultaneously in the construction of Mr. Newton's "comfortable" house and the Lord's Place, which probably, while it stood, was generally known by the name of "the Priory"; and this appellation I take to be the only portion of the materials of the Lord's Place which, on its destruction by fire in the latter part of the seventeenth century, reverted to Mr. Newton;¹⁴ at any rate the present priory had been built nearly a century before. The gift of its materials indicates a very close connection at that period with the Dorset family; and it is not improbable that he, as well as his son, in subsequent years transacted much of the business connected with their extensive estates in the county. But his own property was also considerable, as sufficiently appears by his contribution of £25 towards the defence of the country at the time of the panic caused by the Spanish Armada in 1588 (see Vol. I. p. 34), and his numerous purchases of land, among which were the tithes, glebe lands, and other property within the village and hamlets

¹⁴ The account given in Mr. Horsfield's *History of Lewes* appears to be based on the letter of a Rev. Mr. Austin in Sir W. Burrell's MS., which contains all the information which he could procure on the subject. Mr. Austin's letter, dated in 1772, is as follows:—"The priory was inhabited by the Earl of Dorset, from whence it took its present denomination of the Lord's Place. This house was consumed by fire, but at what time it is difficult to ascertain. Mr. Newton hath showed me a picture which the family have been always told was the portrait of the last

earl* that resided at the priory, in whose time the accident happened. There is the Dorset arms, with an earl's coronet on the one side, and the date when the picture was drawn, 1608, on the other. William Newton, one of Mr. Newton's ancestors, was steward to the Earl of Dorset, by whom this picture was probably preserved. He died 1648, ætat. 84, and is said to have built part of the manor-house of Caen stone taken from the ruins of the priory. Men don't often build at an advanced age, but nothing can be gathered from hence with certainty."

* "He appears in the dress of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the present time or the Lord High Steward with the staff of office—a large round hat, laced band, cuffs, &c.—which affords strong ground to believe this portrait was designed for Thomas Earl of Dorset, who was constituted Lord High Treasurer 15 May, 1598, and died in that office 19 April,

1608, at which period his son Robert was about forty-seven. In a lease of certain lands from Richard Earl of Dorset, who died 1624, it is covenanted that the rent shall be paid yearly within the hall of the mansion-house of the said earl situate within the parish of Southover, sometimes called the *Priory of Lewes*."

of Moulscombe in Patcham, near Brighton, purchased in the same year as East Mascalls, from Thomas Myddleton of Barwyck, and Edward his son and heir, to whom they had been granted by letters patent of the 9th of May preceding (2nd Elizabeth). In the deed enrolled in Chancery, he is styled William Newton of Southover. His will was dated in 1588, at which time he had two daughters, whom the Visitation does not notice: Joan, married to Peter Crane, Esq., lord of the manor of Kingston next Lewes (son of Richard Crane, whose *Inq. p. M.* is dated 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary (1556), at which time Peter was only three years old; and Elizabeth, married to Thomas Elphick, ancestor of William Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, for whose valuable assistance I may take this opportunity of expressing my obligations. William Newton died probably in his own new house, and was buried in Southover Church, April 20, 1590; Alice Newton his widow, survived him till Feb. 10, 1600. He bequeathed all his property at Southover and Kingston next Lewes to his second son William, the eldest, Nicholas, having been already provided for. Not that he remained in peaceable possession of East Mascalls, for one John Mascall, son of Thomas Mascall the vendor, had laid claim to the estate, on the ground that an entail created by his ancestor, Richard Michelborne otherwise Mascall, in the reign of Edward IV., had never been properly barred, and that there was no power to alienate it. The decree of the Court of Chancery, which recites the pedigree put forward by John Mascall, and the title of Nicholas Newton, was given in favour of Nicholas, Nov. 15, 1597, and forms one of the earliest title-deeds of East Mascalls. It may be of some interest to note, that though the Mascall pedigree there recited and declared not proven, does not quite agree with that entered at the Visitation, as it omits two generations, it so far coincides with it as to show that the two earliest mentioned Richard Mascalls were styled Michelborne alias Mascall.

Nicholas Newton died shortly after the termination of his Chancery suit, his wife Alice, the daughter of John Vickery, or Vicarye, of Barcombe, and a cousin of the Chaloners, having predeceased him in January, 1596. He was buried at Lindfield, Oct. 12th, 1601, having by his will, proved at Doctors' Commons, entailed East Mascall son his second son, William, for whom he had also purchased a property at Barcombe, from

his brother-in-law, Thomas Elphick. His eldest son, George, had married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Board, Esq., of Paxhill, and succeeded, apparently under settlement, to the manor-house of Ernley, at Brighton, and another property at Barcombe and elsewhere, &c. ; but, preferring East Mascalls to Barcombe, he very shortly after effected an exchange with his brother William, the particulars of which appear from the fines passed on the occasion. William had married Elizabeth, the daughter of Joseph Yong, of Southwark, who died, with four of her children, within a few weeks of each other, in 1614. Two children survived—Francis, of whom presently, and Mary, who afterwards married the Rev. John Killingworth, lord of the manor of Gravetye. By his second wife, Joan, the widow of Abraham Allen, serjeant-chirurgeon to King James, he had no issue. In 1618, William and his nephew Nicholas, son of George, were joint purchasers of the manors of South Malling, Lindfield, together with the rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, and other lands there and at Worth, Wivelsfield, Ardingleigh, Hothleigh, and Colman's Hatch. As this property, formerly the possessions of South Malling College, was held *in capite* of the Crown, full particulars of the various transactions of which it was the subject are recorded in the Memoranda Rolls, the richest sources of information for all property of that description. Accordingly, it appears that as soon as the fine which recorded the transfer had passed, William and Nicholas were summoned to show cause why the aforesaid manors should not be forfeited to the Crown, by reason of their alienation without the royal license. In answer to which summons, they put in their title, which is recited on the rolls, and, having paid a fine, were allowed to do homage for the property.

From the peculiar tenure of the advowson of Lindfield, its history has escaped the researches of the county historians. It will, therefore, be as well to take this opportunity of giving some account of it.

Lindfield (anciently written Lyndeskeld, Lyndefeud, Lyngfylde, Lynfelde, &c.) was at a very early period one of the peculiars of the see of Canterbury, and was among those granted by Theobald the Archbishop to the College of South Malling, in 1150, when the more ancient College of Malling,

whose canons were named in *Domesday*, was removed to South Malling, and newly chartered by that prelate. About this period, the lordship of Lindeskeld appears to have belonged to the Bardolfs (from whom it was frequently called Lyndfeld Bardolf), for in 1244 (38 H. III.) William Bardolf, son of Beatrix, daughter of William de Warenne, obtained a charter for free warren in his lordships of Lindeskelde and Wyvelfelde. He died in 1276, when William, his son and heir, had *livery* of seizin of *all his lands*,¹⁵ which, on the forfeiture of his descendant Thomas Lord Bardolf, were granted, in 1410, to Sir Thomas Beaufort, Lord Chancellor.

The value of its ecclesiastical property, at various early periods, is recorded in different documents. In 1291, the prebend of the Dean of South Malling, with the rectory of Lyndfeud, was taxed at £30.¹⁶ In 1342 (15 Edw. III.), the value of the great and small tithes of Lyndfeld is recorded in the *Nonæ* Rolls at £20. In 1535 (26 Hen. VIII.), shortly before the dissolution of the Monasteries, the *Valor Eccl.* returns the annual value of the farm of the rectory of Lynfeild, in the tenure of William Nash (who must have made a good thing of it), at £14, and the rents and profits of the college lands there at £3. 16s. 2½*d.*

South Malling College was dissolved 10th March, 1545, and its possessions granted, in 1546, to Sir Thomas Palmer, who held a court for the manors Oct. 15th of that year, and on April 5, 1 Edw. VI., granted a ninety-nine years' lease of the rectory, advowson of the vicarage, the manors, and certain glebe lands of Lindfield and St. Peter's, with the Dean's water-mill there, to Richard Carrell, who covenanted to "repair, maintain, and keep all and any the reparations of the Chancel of Lyndfeild, &c. &c., and to fynde one honeste priest to serve the cure of Lyndfeild, of his own proper cost and charge, from the feast of St. Michael next ensuing," the reserved rent being £26. 8s. 4*d.* This lease is enrolled among the private records of the Land Revenue Office.

In 1550, Sir Thomas Palmer made an exchange with the King, by which he surrendered all his possessions at Lindfield to the Crown; and Queen Mary, who had already passed an

¹⁵ *Vide* Fine Rolls, 4 Edward I. m. 19; Patent Rolls, 11 Hen. IV. m. 11 and 17.

¹⁶ *Vide* Pope Nicholas' *Valor Eccl.*

act,¹⁷ by virtue of which, all the revenues of her rectories, vicarages, and benefices impropriate, had been surrendered to the legate Cardinal Pole, to be dealt with for the augmentation of poor livings, with the reservation of the right of patronage only, by letters patent, dated 12th Nov. 1558 (which recited the execution of the provisions of this act, a free gift of £7000 by the Cardinal to her Majesty, out of the revenues in question, the lamentable condition of very many of the vicarages, and her Majesty's desire to be relieved of the onus of their charge, and her resolve to make them over to the ordinary of each diocese, to whom such charge most properly belonged), granted, as a free gift, to John, Bishop of Chichester, and his successors in the see, for ever, all her rights of patronage and advowsons, within his diocese, of her vicarages, rectories, and churches of Walberton, Brighton, Kingston next Lewes, Patcham, Rotingdeane, Iford, Pedinghowe (Piddinghoe), Ditchling, Falmer, West Hothleigh, Fletching, Alfriston, Bosham, Chidham, Rigewyke, Little Hampton, Mid-Lavant, Boxgrove, Wivelsfield, and "Lynfeld."

But unfortunately one of the first acts in the next reign (1st Eliz. cap. iv.), which re-established "First Fruits," and repealed the 2nd and 3rd Ph. and Mary, cap. iv., contained a clause (§ 2) which restored to the crown all advowsons, &c., alienated in pursuance of that act.

Lindfield therefore again became the private property of the crown. But, in 1574, all the crown land there, *not* comprised in Rich. Carrell's lease, was granted by patent to the Earl of Leicester, who conveyed it, the same year, to Francis Chalenor, Esq.; and, in 1588, the fee-simple of the remainder, manors, rectory, and vicarage, comprised in that lease, passed, by letters patent, dated 30th May, 30 Elizabeth, to Sir Moyle Fynche and John Awdley, with the reservation of a rent of £26. 8s. 4d. In 1594, it was conveyed by Sir Moyle Fynche, by indenture dated August 9, 36 Eliz., for the sum of £1320. 16s. 8d., to Sir Thomas Palmer, late of Angmering, and Edward Essex, of Reigate, subject to the same rent of £26. 8s. 4d. to the Crown; and from Sir Thomas Palmer it passed, by indenture dated Nov. 20, 1602, 45 Elizabeth, to Thomas Sackville Lord Buckhurst, whose successor, Richard Earl of Dorset, by indenture

¹⁷ 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary, cap. iv., "An Act to extinguish First Fruits," &c.

dated 13 James I., April 22, 1615, conveyed the said manors, rectory, and vicarage to John Packer and Philippa his wife, who, on Feb. 16, 15 James I., conveyed them to William and Nicholas Newton.

Meanwhile, Richard Caryll's interest in the lease seems to have passed to Francis Challenor, who held his first court in 6 Edw. VI., and his last court May 19, 34 Eliz., in which year, on September 25, Thomas Chaloner, Esq., held his court. He died in possession, on March 31, 2-3 James I., when Francis Chaloner, his son and heir, was *ætat.* 22. Courts were held by Anne Chaloner, widow, till July 14, 6 James I. On the 20th July, 9 James I., William Newton, Esq., held his first court; and it is, therefore, probable that he had shortly before purchased the Challoners' interest in the lease, so that, on his purchase of the fee-simple in 1617, the lease would have merged.

The property, however, did not remain long undivided, for, in 1632, he sold the manors to Thomas Chaloner of Kenwards, in whose family they continued till 1689, when John Chaloner, Esq., sold them to Joseph Studley, whose son Joseph alienated them to Henry Pelham, Esq., who, dying *s.p.* 1725, June 1, was succeeded by his brother and heir, Thomas Pelham, Esq., ancestor of the present possessor, the Earl of Chichester.

But to return to the lay rectory. On the death of William Newton, who, in 1638, was buried in Lindfield Church,¹⁸ the impropriation, now severed from the manors, passed to his son Francis, who, by his will proved at Doctors' Commons, Feb. 1, 1643, bequeathed it to his cousin, Thos. Newton of Stoke next Guildford, son of his uncle, Nicholas Newton of Southwark, and his heirs male in strict tail, with remainder to William Newton of Southover. This Thomas Newton, who had acquired considerable property in Surrey, and entered his pedigree in the visitation of that county, passed a fine in Trinity Term, 1665, in which he was joined by the Rev. John Killingworth, and Mary his wife, sister of Francis Newton, and

¹⁸ On a brass in Lindfield Church, to the memory of William Newton and his second wife, there is the following legend:—"Here lyeth interred the body of Joane Love, daughter of John Love, of Bishop's Basinge, in the County of Southampton, Esq., first wife of Abraham Allen, of Lon-

don, Esq., Serjeant-Chirurgion to King James, but died the relict of William Newton, of this parish, gent., who was the impropriator of this church, and lyeth buried by her. She deceased the 9th day of September, anno Dom. 1655, aged 81."

William Killingworth, their son, and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., and Mary his wife, who was probably an only daughter of Francis Newton, and so barred the entail; and he appears to have surrendered one-third of the advowson to the Chamberlaynes, to induce them to join; for this one-third passed to Richard Matthews, the second husband of Mary Chamberlayne, who disposed of it to one John Lilly, Feb. 20, 1690, from whom Thomas Newton repurchased it on June 3rd, 1690; and so, being possessed of the whole at his death, *s. p.* Jan. 15, 169½, bequeathed it by will to his niece Mary Reading, the wife of Nicholas Smith, of East Greenwich, and her son, Newton Smith. The latter died a bachelor in Sept. 1743, and left his sister, Grace, wife of John Neale of Deptford, his heir. Her son, John Neale, succeeded her, and died intestate, Nov. 22, 1779, leaving by his wife, Anna, an only daughter and heiress, Anna Neale, married in 1780 to John Nainby. She was buried at St. Saviour's, Southwark, Sept. 29, 1813, leaving one son, John Henry Nainby, the late rector of Lindfield, who died a bachelor at the house of his solicitor, W. Mosson Kearns, in London, Sept. 21, 1854, and was buried at Highgate. He gave all his property at Lindfield, by will, to Kearns, in whose possession it now remains. The representatives of this branch of the Newtons, deriving from Nicholas, third son of Nicholas Newton, of East Mascalls, became extinct on the death of Maria Williamson, only sister of John Henry Nainby, on October 24, 1854, *s. p. v.* The vicarage so often named in the documents quoted in the preceding account, has long fallen into desuetude, and the impropiators for the last century have evaded any contribution towards the support of "an honeste prieste," beyond an ill-paid stipend of £30 a year. But this abuse appears to be of no older date. Sir William Burrell mentions Richard Felton as vicar of the parish in 1595, and then gives a list of his successors,¹⁹ regu-

¹⁹ This is the list referred to: Burrell MSS. No. 5698:—
 Roger Chaloner, ind. . . .; bu. 16 May, 1580.
 Fr. Killingback, ind.
 Rich. Felton, ind. 1591, 1595.
 John Grove, ind. 1599; bu. 2 Aug., 1615.
 Hen. Chauntler, ind. 1615; bu. 1620.
 Humphrey Everynden, ind. 1621; 1628.
 Joseph Biggs, ind. 1628; 1641.
 Geo. Bladworth, ind. 1642.
 Jas. Belgrave, ind. 1642, March 16.

. . . Citizen, ind. 1661.
 . . . Salisbury, ind. 1664.
 Rob. Neve, ind. 1667.
 Wm. Bridgen, A.M., ind. 1718.
 . . . Bean, ind.
 Jeremiah Dyson, ind. ; bu. 20 Oct. 1749.
 CURATES.
 1645. Bartholomew Safford.
 1667. John Taylor. 1676. Nath. Keith.
 1750 to 1762. Marmaduke Lewis.
 1777. Thomas Jackson.

larly inducted till 1749, Oct. 20, when the last was buried; and there seems to have been since that time no induction to the cure. It appears from the records in Lambeth Palace, that in the year 1758, the then curate, in reply to a circular sent by the archbishop to all his peculiars, stated that he was allowed only £20 a year, though the annual value of the tithes was then £120 (it is now £600); and he prayed the archbishop to take measures to have his stipend increased; but the archbishop does not appear to have taken any proceedings thereupon. It seems to be, however, sufficiently clear, that the improPRIATORS were under more than a moral obligation to have made a proper provision for the clergy of the parish; and there is reason to hope that some transactions now in progress will enable future historians of the parish to record that the living has been again placed under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, from which it has been too long practically exempt, and that the tithes have been devoted to the purpose for which they were originally designed.

Having thus traced the descent of the representatives of the second line of the eldest branch of the Newtons of East Mascalls, we must return to the first line—deriving from George, the eldest son of the Nicholas who died in 1601.

George Newton of East Mascalls married, for his first wife, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Board, Esq., who died 1611, Aug. 31, by whom he had six children, of whom three only lived to grow up; and for his second wife, Mary, sister of Sir Richard Michelbourne. He died in the year 1637, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nicholas, who had also two wives: Mary Seaman, who died 1643; and 2ndly, Jane Polhill, by whom he had an only daughter, Jane, who died an infant. This Nicholas Newton lived chiefly on an estate at Burwash; and by his will, dated October 16, 1648, he bequeathed a legacy of £100 to each of the children of his sister Margaret by Mr. Brice, and left his landed property at Burwash, Lindfield, &c., to his wife Jane for her life, with remainder to his daughter Jane, with remainder to his brother Edmund. His widow, however, long survived Edmund, who died in the year 1672, leaving, by Dorothy his wife, three surviving children, of whom one was a daughter, who died unmarried; another, William, married his cousin, Mary Brett, and died childless; and George, the eldest, married to Mary Rowland

of Stoke, near Guildford, sister-in-law of Admiral Sir George Matthews, M.P. for Middlesex, who succeeded to East Mascalls in the year 1694 on the death of his aunt Jane (then married to her third husband the Rev. Richard Weller), upon which he paid the legacies charged on that property to William Noyes, as representative of Mr. Brice. He died of smallpox, in Somersetshire, while visiting in that county, about 1720, having had by his wife Mary nine children, who all died unmarried. His eldest son, George, the last survivor, was a captain in the service of the Hon. East India Company; and his portrait, with many of the curiosities which he brought from the East, are now preserved at Southover Priory. On his death in 1740, he was, with one exception, the last surviving representative of three generations of large families; and his cousin William Newton, of Southover, took possession of East Mascalls and of his estates at Twickenham, Battle, Burwash, and elsewhere, as his heir. But the real heir was the representative of Margaret Brice, who had been first married to John Edwards of Portslade, by whom she had only one son, who was drowned at school; 2ndly, to a Mr. Elliott, by whom she had no child; and 3rdly, to the Rev. William Brice, rector of St. Mildred, Bread Street, and afterwards of Bray and Hendley, in Berkshire: he was turned out of Hendley because he would not conform, and afterwards lived at Maidenhead till his death in the year 1682. Margaret Brice was buried at Cookham Oct. 22, 1686, leaving a daughter and heiress, Ann, married to John Clarke of Horton and Egham, whose only daughter and heiress, Margaret, married at Bridge-water, in 1695, William Noyes of Reading (fourth son, but eventually representative of Peter Noyes, Esq., of Trunkwell House, Shinfield, whose pedigree was entered in the Visitation of Berks) by Winifred his wife, grand-daughter of Martin White, Esq., of Fittleford, whose mother, a coheiress of the Martins of Athelhampton, was a niece of Nicholas Wadham, the founder of Wadham College, and lineal descendant of Martin of Tours, Baron of Kemeys, whose wife was of the blood royal of the Saxon kings). William Noyes had died in 1734, and his eldest son, William, had predeceased him in 1728; and Mrs. Margaret Noyes, then a widow, was living at Egham in 1740, and apparently did not hear of Captain George Newton's

death till William Newton, of Southover, had taken possession of East Mascalls. The correspondence which passed between her and her children, when the intelligence reached Egham, has been preserved, and contains a detailed account of the family pedigree, and, among other things, mentions the state of the Sussex roads at that period to have been such that Mr. Peter Noyes' first journey to East Mascalls was a subject of considerable anxiety to his family. The journey was, however, successfully performed, and Mrs. Margaret Noyes' claim as heir-at-law to Captain George Newton fully established at the East Grinstead assizes, July 24, 1741. She, however, continued to reside at Egham till her death in 1755, when she bequeathed East Mascalls and the Battle property to her daughter Ann; her grandson Thomas Herbert Noyes, son of her eldest son, William, having inherited the estates of his mother, Martha, the heiress of Thomas Herbert, Esq., in Warwick, Oxford, and Herts. He resided at Berkhamsted, and was chairman of the quarter sessions and deputy lieutenant for Herts, where he had married, in 1756, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Halsey, Esq., M.P. for the county, of the kin of William of Wickham, and a descendant of Gundrada, daughter of William I. He died at the early age of forty-nine, leaving a voluminous Universal History and numerous other works in many MS. volumes, which, however, were never published. He was succeeded by his eldest son, T. H. Noyes (a student of Christ Church), who was brought up as heir to his uncle, Thomas Halsey of Gaddesden, but who, on Mr. Halsey's marriage late in life, took orders and the Christ Church living of Bath Easton, in Somersetshire, in 1797. He succeeded to the Sussex property on the 5th November, 1800, on the death of his aunt, Miss Anne Noyes, at the age of ninety-two. The Vicar of Bath Easton died August 8, 1812, leaving by his wife Maria, daughter of B. J. Littlehales, Esq., of Moulsey Park, sister of Colonel Sir Ed. B. Baker, Bart., of Ranston, co. Dorset, two sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas Herbert Noyes, Esq., is now of East Mascalls, and representative of the eldest branch of the Sussex Newtons.

Having thus traced all the descendants of Nicholas, the eldest son of William Newton of Southover, by his first wife, the heiress of Ernley, we return to the representatives of his

second son, William, by his second wife, Alice, the daughter of Pelham, according to the Visitation, though, from an examination of some of the early wills, it would seem that her name was Pelland, of which family there are many early wills in the Lewes Registry; but as one of them, in 1607, is entered as Thomas Pelland alias *Pelham*, of Cuckfield, it may be only a curious variation of the old name of Pelham.

Her son, William Newton, born in 1564, was a "counsellor" and an "ancient" of Gray's Inn. His portrait, as an old man with a very white beard, in a curious dark costume, with a large frilled ruffle round his neck, still hangs in the dining-room of Southover Priory (where it is said to have frequently attracted the notice of George IV., who, when Prince of Wales, was often the guest of the late Colonel Newton, from its strong resemblance to a bearded specimen of the fair sex). He married for his first wife, Jane, daughter of John Apsley, of Thakeham, Esq., who died in 1627, Nov. 27; and secondly, Mrs. Standsfield, the grandmother of John Evelyn of the *Silva*. Having sided with the Parliament in the Civil Wars,²⁰ he was made one of the commissioners for managing Sussex, March 1, 1644. He died 1648, May 21, *ætat.* 84, leaving, with several daughters, an only son, William, born in 1598, married to Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Rivers, Bart., of Chaford, in Kent. He died on Oct. 12, 1658, leaving two sons: William, who died *s.p.* in 1686; and Apsley, who was born May 11, 1639, admitted of Gray's Inn in 1659, and died at Southover, April 29, 1718, *ætat.* 79, leaving, by Elizabeth his wife (daughter of Richard Caldecott, Esq.), who died 1725, December 25, *ætat.* 81, two daughters, Grace and Philadelphia, a son, Apsley, who all died *s.p.*,²¹ and a son William, who was born 1665, and having married Ann, daughter of Richard Payne, Esq., M.P. for Lewes, died April 5, 1706, leaving, besides two younger sons who died unmarried, an elder son, William, born in 1691, who, in 1740, laid claim to East Mascalls on the death of Captain George Newton, and died at Southover, *s.p.* Oct. 31, 1775, *ætat.* 84; a second son, Apsley,²¹ who was the grandfather of the late Colonel William Newton of Southover, and George Neville Newton,²¹ born in 1696, the grandfather of

²⁰ *Vide* vol. v. *Civil War in Sussex*.

²¹ Their portraits exist at Southover.

Elizabeth Newton, the wife of Wm. Courthope Mabbott, Esq., who, on the death of Elizabeth, widow of Col. Newton, in 1837, succeeded to the estates of her ancestors, and is the present hospitable possessor of Southover Priory.

This sketch of the family history, deduced from the most remote period to the present time, can scarcely be better concluded than in the words which Thomas Newton, the poet, prefixed in 1576 to a translation of Ossorius's *Discourse of Civill and Christian Nobilitie* :—

“ Magna est Nobilibus laus esse parentibus ortum,
 E studiis majus stemma decusque fluit :
 Maxima sed Pietas, et vera insignia laudis
 Vindicat, haud una concelebranda chely.
 Qui tribus his claret titulis, ter maximus ille
 Ter merito felix, ter venerandus erit.”

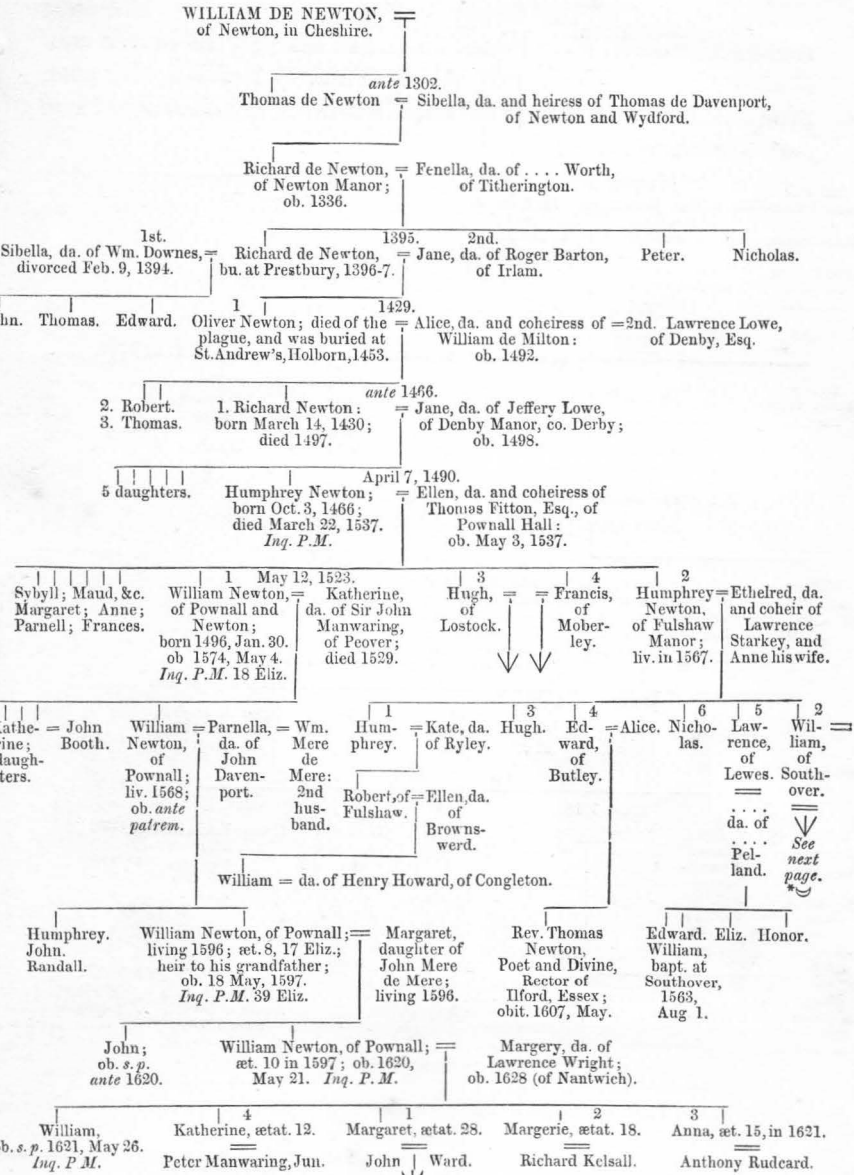
which may be less worthily rendered in an English garb :

From honoured house 'tis honour to have sprung,
 Greater to tread where honour points the way,
 To Heav'n's behests and virtue to have clung,
 How far the greatest, abler pen must say.
 He whose proud title to all these is known,
 How trebly honoured ! let the wide world own.

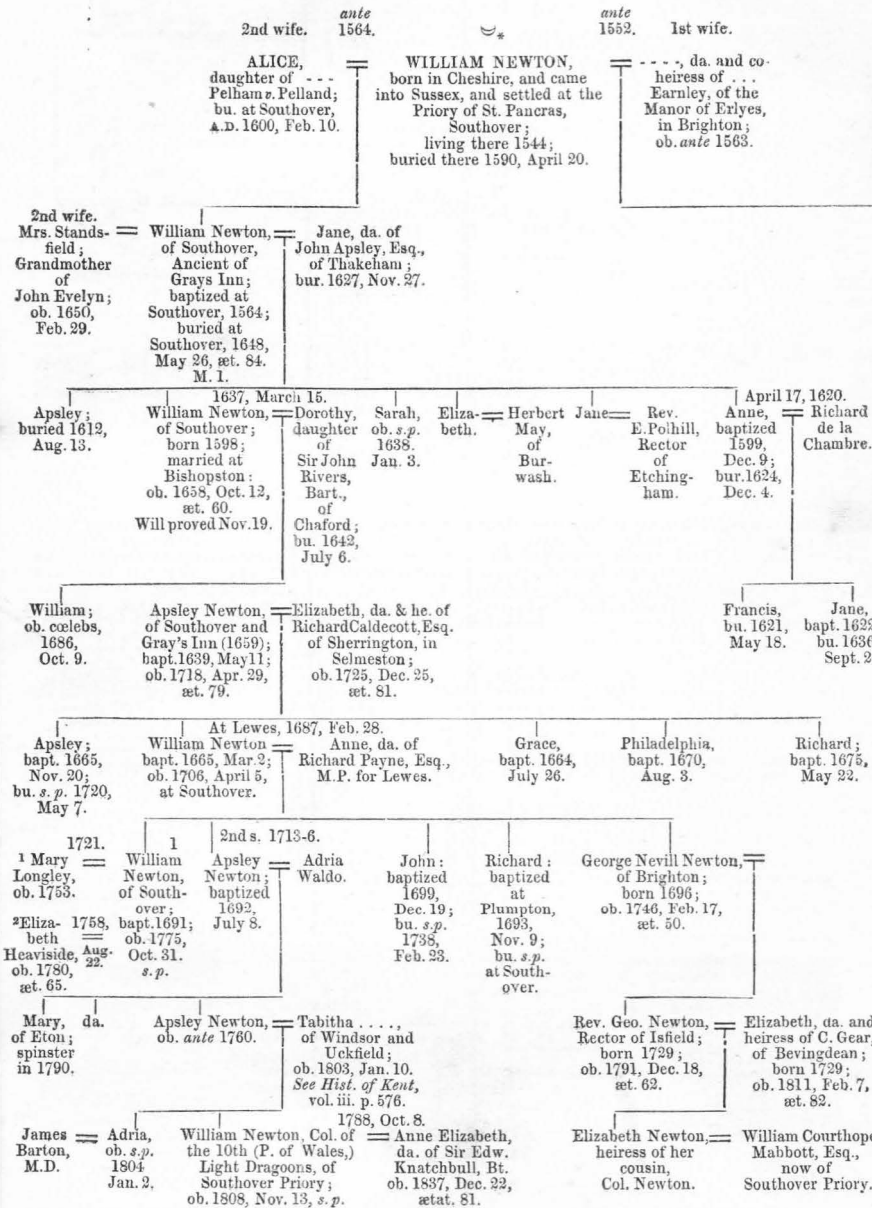


Southover Priory.

CHESHIRE NEWTONS.—*Vide* Harl. 1535, & 2143.



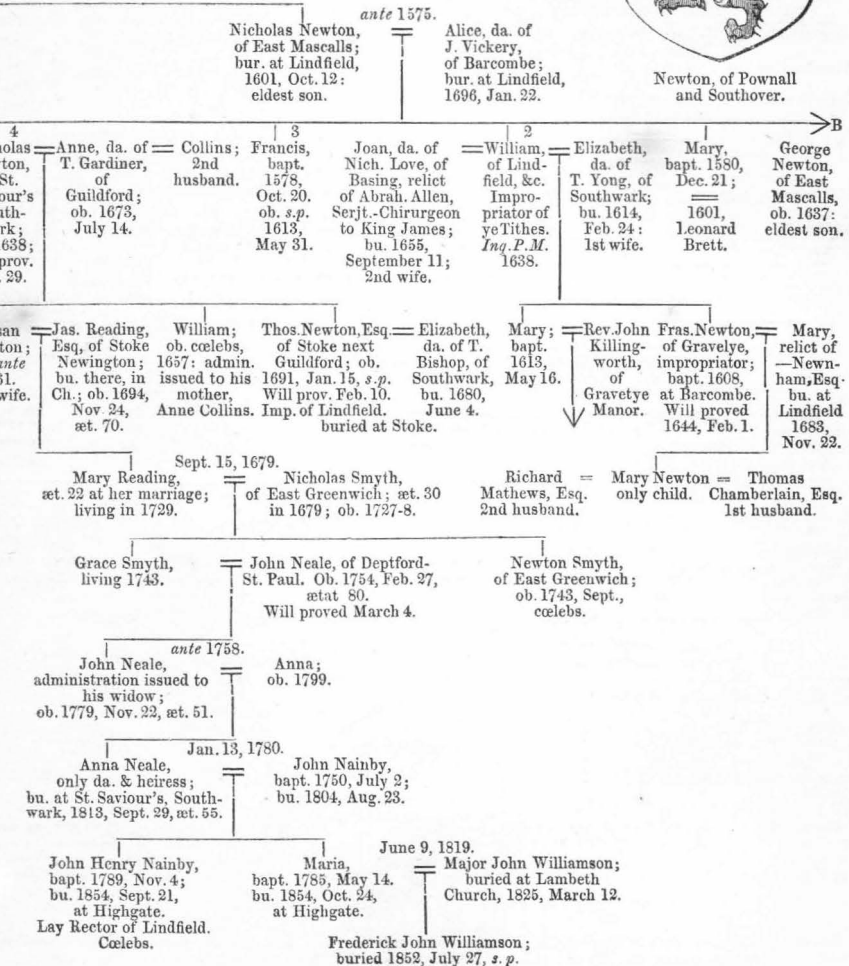
NEWTONS OF SOUTHOVER.—Cf. Harl. (6164.)



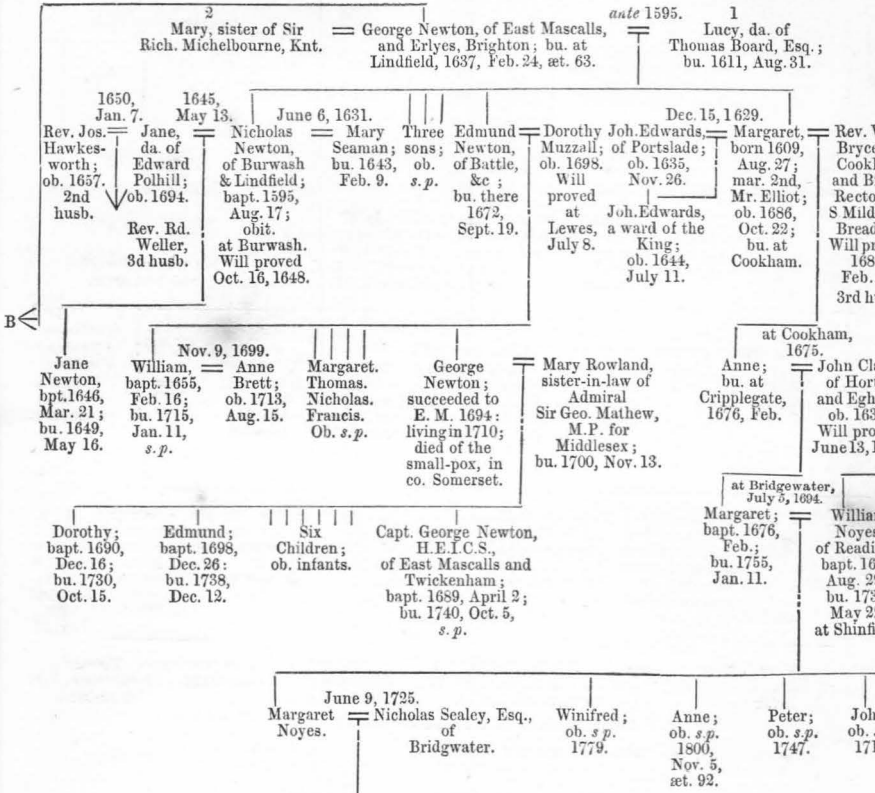
NEWTONS OF LINDFIELD.



Newton, of Pownall and Southover.



NEWTONS OF EAST MASCALLS.—Cf. Harl. MS. 6164.



Noyes, of Trunkwell and East Mascalls.

NOYES OF EAST MASCALLS.—*Cf. Harl. MS. 1483, 1532.*

Richard Noyes, of Frilsham. Will proved at Oxford, 1568. = Agnes. Will proved at Oxford, 1588.

Peter Noyes, of Blissimore Hall, Weyhill, co. Hants. Living in 1575; cousin of Wm. Noyes, Lay Prebend of Erchfont, co. Wilts, in 1540.

Edith; buried at Weyhill, 1584, Jan. 17.

John Noyes, of Trunkwell House, Shinfield, co. Berks. Contributed £25 for ye Defence of the Country, in 1588. Will proved at D.C. 1607.

Sept. 20, 1581. Joan, da. and heiress of Nicholas Bacon, Esq. *Inq. P.M.* 1631. Oct. 16.

William, of Ram-ridge House.

Peter Noyes, of Andover and Weyhill; obiit at Reading, 1647.

1590. Agnes Noyes, da. and coheirress; living in 1631. See "Fines."

1 Elizabeth. beth. 3 Susan. Wilde. 4 Catharine.

2 Rev. Robert Joyce, bpt. 1607, Nov. 27. D.D.

4 John, ob. *inf.* 5 Michael.

1621. Peter Noyes, of Andover & Trunkwell House; bpt. at Weyhill, 1593, Sept. 2; ob. at Trunkwell, 1645.

6 Eleanor, d. of Adr. Kirby, of Basing, Esq.; waged a Chanc. Suit with her father-in-law, in 1646.

Anne, da. of Robert Noyes, Esq., Lord of ye Manor of Hath-erden Regis, near Andover; son of Robert Noyes, Prebend of Erchfont.

Anne; 1622.

Eleanor; bpt. 1623.

John; 1629; ob. 1668.

1653. Peter Noyes, of Trunkwell and Weyhill; bpt. 1625; ob. 1666, Nov. 29.

Winifred, da. of John White, of ye Inner Temple, Esq.; 2nd son of Martin White, of Fittleford, co. Dorset, Esq.; ob. 1702, at Reading, June 21.

Winifred; ob. 1674, s. p.

2 John; ob. 1718, s. p.

1674. Peter Noyes, of Trunkwell House; bpt. 1654; bu. at Shinfield, 1711, Dec. 31. Sold ye estate at Weyhill & Andover.

Mary; living, a widow, in 1715.

Rev. Samuel Noyes, D.D., Prebend of Winchester, Rector of North Church, Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough's Forces in the Low Countries till 1705, of which Campaign his Journal is extant; ob. 1740, at. 79, celebs.

Susan

John King; ob. 1694, Nov. 22.

Kathe- rine.

Walter.

William Noyes, one of ye Six Clerks in Chancery; bapt. 1695, April 11; bu. 1728, at Horsepath; eldest son.

At St. Paul's, June 28, 1726. Martha, da. and heiress of Thos. Herbert, Esq., of Berkhamstead, Stretton, and Horsepath; bu. 1762, March 5.

Elizabeth Noyes, bpt. 1675, ob. 1695, Feb. s. p.

Joseph Kiffin, brother of William Kiffin, of Bexfield, co. Essex, Esq.; ob. s. p. ante 1715.

Thomas Herbert Noyes, J.P., D.L., and Chairman of Qu. Sessions for Herts; of Berkhamstead St. Peter's; bpt. 1727; ob. 1776, Dec. 15.

Dec. 17, 1756. Elizabeth, e.l.d. of C. Halsey, Esq., M.P., of Gaddesden Park, Herts; ob. 1803, Apr. 30, at. 69, at Gaddesden.

William Herbert; bu. 1746, Nov. 25, s. p.

Rev. Thos. Herbert Noyes, Student of Ch. Ch., and Vicar of Bath Easton; ob. 1812, Aug. 8.

April 23, 1798, at Caversham. Maria Littlehales, sister of Col. Sir E. B. Baker, Bart., Secretary at War for Ireland; living 1857.

Elizabeth; ob. 1829, s. p.

Bendall; Peter Charles Ada bo. 1832; Macdonald Maria ob. 1855. Lockhart.

Sept. 26, 1826. Thomas Herbert Noyes, F.R.S.L. & F.G.S., J.P. for Sussex; B.A. of Ch. Ch.; of East Mascalls, & 32, Dover Street, London; born Aug. 31, 1800.

Mary Elizabeth, e.l.d. da. of J. Thompson Halsey, Esq., M.P., of Gaddesden Park, Herts; brother of Richard Whateley, Archbishop of Dublin.

Bendall Frederick.

Sophia Franklin.

1 Thomas Herbert; bpt. at Gaddesden, Aug. 2, 1827. B.A. Ch. Ch.

2 Edward Herbert; bpt. at Lindfield, July 23, 1835.

3 Kenna-way Herbert; bpt. at William Oct. 14, 1830; Lieut. 85th Lt. Inf.

4 Lionel Herbert; bpt. Oct. 15, 1838.

5 Frederick Robt. Halsey Herbert; bpt. Nov. 29, 1839.

6 Hamilton Herbert; bpt. Aug. 24, 1841; ob. *inf.* 1848. May 13.

7 Philip Algernon Herbert; bpt. Aug. 21, 1843.

1 Charlotte Elizabeth Herbert.

2 Alice Herbert.

3 Fanny Herbert.

4 MaryBlanche Herbert.

5 Sybyl Evelyn Herbert.

Blazon of the Arms of the Families referred to in the preceding pages, which are quartered by THOMAS HERBERT NOYES, of East Mascalls.

1. Noyes Azure, 3 cross Crosslets in Bend, Argent.
2. Clarke Argent, 3 Ogresses ppr., two and one.
3. Brice Sable, a Griffin passant, Or.
4. Newton, of Southover. { Argent, a Lion rampant, Sable, armed Gules, tail forked, on the shoulder a Cross patée of the field; a Crescent for difference.
5. Newton, of Newton } Argent, a Chevron, Sable, between 3 Popinjays Vert, beaked and membered, Gules.
6. Davenport Argent, a Chevron between 3 cross Crosslets fitchée, Sable.
7. Milton Argent, a Cross engrailed, Azure, charged with 5 Garbs, Or.
8. Grafton Per Saltire, Sable and Ermine, a Lion rampant, Or.
9. Fitton { Argent, a Canton Gules, over all a Bend, Azure, charged with 3 Garbs, Or; Crescent for difference.
10. Massey, of Dunham Massey. } Quarterly, Gules and Or in 1st quarter, a Lion passant, Ar.
11. Pownall Argent, a Lion rampant, Sable, langued Gules.
12. Olton Quarterly, Gules and Argent, over all a Lion rampant, Ar.
13. Leighton Argent, 3 Eagles' Heads, Sable, beaked, and erased, Or.
14. Wrenbury Argent, a Chevron, Sable, between 3 Wrens, Gules.
15. Aldelym Gules, 3 Boars' Heads, Ermine.
16. Cradock Argent, a Chevron, Azure, charged with 3 Garbs, Or.
17. Starkey Argent, a Stork, Sable, membered Gules.
18. Erneley { Argent, a Bend, Sable, charged with 3 Eagles displayed of the field.
19. Herbert { Per Pale, Azure and Gules, 3 Lions rampant, Argent; a Mullet for difference.

Of these, Nos. 4 to 17 are also quartered by Mrs. MABBOTT, of Southover Priory, with the additional Coats of

- 15^a, . Apsley Argent, 3 Bars, Gules; a Canton, Ermine.
- 16^a, . Caldecott { Per Pale, Or and Azure, on a chief Gules, 3 Leopards' faces of the first.
- 17^a, . Gear { Gules, 2 Bars, Or, on each 3 Mascles, Azure; on a Canton of the second, a Leopard's Head of the third.