

NOTES AND QUERIES.

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1. *Family of Wyatt.*

Mr. Gibbon, in his elaborate and valuable paper on the subject of the dedications of Churches and Chapels in West Sussex in our last volume, has been led, when speaking of "the ancient family of Wyatt, of Felpham and Aldingbourne" (pp. 90 and 98), into two trifling inaccuracies, which doubtless he will not be displeased to see corrected.

1. Richard Wyatt, of Courtwick, in Lyminster, Sheriff of the County in 1811, was not directly descended from the Rector of Slindon of the same names, who died in 1568; but from his contemporary, and (in all probability) kinsman, Thomas Wyatt, of Flansham, in the neighbouring parish of Felpham, whose name appears in the Roll of "Sussex Gentry in 1588," as a contributor towards the rate-in-aid levied for the purpose of defending England against the Spanish Armada—(See *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol. I., p. 34).

2. The presentation of Richard Wyatt to the Rectory of Slindon was not made in 1558, but bears date October 20th, 1533, as is shown by an entry in the Lambeth Registry. This appointment is interesting, as being either the first, or nearly the first, conferred by Cranmer after his elevation to the See of Canterbury on the 30th of March in that year. His selection of the incumbent for the benefice of Slindon arose not improbably from the following circumstances. Among the eminent men, who, in 1533, composed the Court of Henry the Eighth, few enjoyed a larger share of royal favour than Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington Castle, in Kent, justly celebrated as a poet and an ambassador. Between more than one member of his family and the great Reformer, there existed an intimate friendship (see Cranmer's Works, Vol. II., p. 390); and on the great political questions of the day, history speaks of a strong sympathy subsisting between them. Wyatt may therefore be very reasonably supposed to have exercised his influence on

behalf of Cranmer ; who, on the other hand, would naturally take an early opportunity of promoting a relative of one who had successfully assisted his own advancement. The ancient seat of the family from which the Essex, Kent, and Sussex branches claim to deduce their descent, was at South Haigh in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where, says Dr. Nott, in his life of Sir Thomas Wyatt, "they attained to considerable consequence as early as the reign of Edward the Third." Here they lived for generations until the time of Henry the Seventh, at which period there appears to have been a general migration southwards ; for in the very early years of the sixteenth century they were already established in the three counties above-named.

The Kentish line, although grievously shorn of their wide possessions by the forfeitures consequent upon the attainder of Sir Thomas Wyatt the younger, in 1554, nevertheless survived that calamity two centuries, becoming extinct in 1753.

The Sussex branch were settled at Flansham in 1523, as the Subsidy Roll of that year testifies. They remained there until the sale of their estate (as related by Mr. Gibbon) at the death of William Wyatt in 1757. His son acquired by purchase lands in Goring in 1756, and a few years afterwards in Lyminster, as well as elsewhere in West Sussex, all of which are still the property of his descendants.

H. P. WYATT.

2. *Rock Hermitages.*

Since the publication of my paper on Uckfield in Vol. xii., p. 1—in which I have hazarded a conjecture, that the old Caves in the Rocks at Buxted are the remains of an ancient Hermitage, I have been made acquainted with the caves in the overhanging rock which forms the high shore between the Harbour and the Castle of St. Andrew's, Scotland, which bear so striking a resemblance to the Caves at Buxted, that I cannot forbear noticing them, as they confirm me in the opinion which I have been led to form of their original use and application. They are commonly called in the neighbourhood "Lady Buchan's Caves," from the circumstance of that lady having fitted them up, somewhat more than a century ago, while she and her family were resident there, with devices of shell-work in a most elegant and costly manner, as a place to which she might resort on a fine summer's evening for the purpose of enjoying the sublime prospect which it commanded of the adjacent ocean, and as a romantic retreat for a tea-party with her friends. The shape and arrangement of these caves are very similar to those of Buxted, the principal difference between them being in the number of the rooms, at Buxted there being three, whereas at St. Andrew's there are but two rooms. In both instances, the first, or outermost room—the room by which you enter—is of a circular form, and the entrance doorway is arched, and about nine feet high. The pitch of the room in either case is of about the same height, and as much in diameter. The east side of this room is cut into the form of a table or altar, showing it to have been originally the abode of some monk or hermit ; for this part was manifestly so formed, prior to the repairs and decorations bestowed in later years upon it by the amiable and talented lady whose name it now bears. On the southwestern side of it is seen an aperture in the rock, of the size of an ordinary

door, leading into the other apartment of the cave. To this, the first serves as a kind of ante-chamber. The inner apartment is nearly in the form of a cube, each side being about eight feet wide and the same in height. The opening between the two apartments had a neat folding door at the time the cave was the favourite retreat of Lady Buchan. For the admission of light it has two small circular-headed windows, which look directly on the bay. At high water the sea washes the bottom of the cliff, at which time the floors of the rooms are about twelve feet above the level of the water. The way leading to it is by a narrow track, running obliquely along the rock. Sir Walter Scott states, that there are in different parts of Scotland many caverns of the same kind, the abode of Anchorets of former times.

EDWARD TURNER.

3. *Hospitals in Sussex.*

The following account of the Hospitals for the reception of sick and decayed persons in Sussex during the episcopacy of John Lake, who was Bishop of Chichester from 1685 to 1690, is taken from the Sancroft papers, given to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, by Bishop Tanner. The particular year in which the return was called for and made is not stated.

“ COPY of a return made by the Bishop of Chichester to the Archbishop of Canterbury’s enquiries into the number and value of the Hospitals in his Lordship’s Diocese.

“ In the City of Chichester is the Hospital of the blessed Mary, of ancient foundation, but reformed by Queen Elizabeth; whereof Henry Edes, D.D., Canon Residentiary of Chichester, is Custos; and therein are also two brothers and three sisters.

“ Without the Eastgate of the City is the Hospital of St. James, and St. Mary Magdalen, of very ancient foundation; whereof Mr. Peter Edge, Rector of St. Pancras, in the City of Chichester, is Master. It is of small revenue, and hath only one poor person (but she a miserable idiot) in it.

“ Without the Northgate of the City of Chichester, is an Hospital erected about the year 1626, for ten poor persons, designed to be called St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, and endowed by William Cawley, Esquire (who also erected a decent Chapel there, and had it duly consecrated). But he proving a Regicide, and then revoking his first settlement, and settling lands upon it which he had purchased of the State, the whole revenue, at his Majesty’s happy return, reverted to the right owners, and nothing now remaineth of it except ten pounds per annum, arising from the sum of one hundred pounds, given to it by Bishop King (1641 to 1669), and the like sum given by Bishop Gunning (1669 to 1675); and it is in the management of the Mayor and the Recorder and Aldermen of Chichester.

“ In Petworth is an Hospital, founded by one Thompson, about the year 1624, for twelve single persons, six men and six women, who receive each person five pounds per annum, at four quarterly payments. The present governors are Sir Orlando Gee, Mr. John Cook, Mr. Francis Mose, Mr. Henry Bernard, Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. Peachey. There was also a Chapel joined to this Hospital, and endowed with about ten pounds per annum, for a person to read Divine Service to the poor people; but this is now suppressed, and the Chapel shut up.

[Dallaway assigns a six years' earlier date to the foundation of this Hospital. By the great increase which has taken place in the value of the property with which it is endowed, the annuity of each pensioner has been increased to twenty pounds per annum.]

"In Eastgrinstead is an Hospital or College, founded by Robert, Earle of Dorset, about the year 1608, and endowed with three hundred and thirty pounds per annum for twenty poore men (whereof one is to be Warden) and ten poore women. But much of the said annual maintenance is withdrawn, and there are now only but twenty-five poore people. The present chief Patron or Governour is Charles, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex; and Thomas Winterbourn, Clerk, is Warden.

[Until the year 1616, there was no residence for the pensioners. In that year the present College was built, the expense being defrayed by a legacy of one thousand pounds, bequeathed for the purpose by the founder. The present income of the College is two hundred and sixteen pounds, twelve shillings, and ninepence.]

"At Ashburnham is an Hospital, founded by William Ashburnham, Esqre., and endowed with thirty pounds per annum, for the maintenance of six poore people. The present Trustees are Mr. Roper and Mr. Plummer; and the heire of the family is to nominate the poore people.

"These are all the Hospitals that I can yet heare of, which I conceive to be within the intent of the order.

"Yours, &c., &c.,

"Jo: CICESTRENSIS."

EDWARD TURNER.

4. *Early Incumbents of Rotherfield.*

In the year 1441 a mandate was issued by Henry the Sixth to Bishop Praty, who held the See of Chichester from 1438 to 1445, to search the registers in his possession, and make a return of all those persons who had been instituted and inducted into the Church of Rotherfield, with the names of those persons by whom they were presented, from the tenth year of Edward the First (1282) to the nineteenth of Henry the Sixth (1441), when the following return was made:—

	RECTORS.	PATRONS.
1300....	Thomas de Cobham.....	Bishop of Rochester
1316....	William de Shotesham.....	The King
1328....	Roger Salesman	John de Wy
1359....	John de Kenynton	Bishop of Rochester
1375....	William Haghham.....	Ditto
	William Durrant.....	Dean of St. Paul's, s.v.
	John Schyellingford	
1405....	John Chayne	Archbishop of Canterbury, s.v.
1406....	John Bathe.....	Ditto
1430....	William Spruce	Bishop of Rochester
1441....	Helias Holcote.....	Ditto

To this return the following note is appended, explanatory of the circumstances why in two instances a deviation had taken place from the regular

course of presentation, the Bishop of Rochester being manifestly the patron:—

“The King presented in 1316, in consequence of the lands being vacant, which were held by Gilbert de Clare, Viscount of Gloucester and Hereford, in capite, under the Crown; and the Archbishop of Canterbury presented in 1405, and again in 1406, in consequence of the See of Rochester being vacant at the time.”

Of the reason why John de Wy presented in 1328, and the Dean of St. Paul's in 1375, no explanation was offered. This return became necessary in consequence of the right to present being disputed.

EDWARD TURNER.

5. *Ovingdean, near Brighton.*

“Ovingdean consists of a considerable-Farm, the property of Thomas Holles Payne, Esqre., of Red Hall, in Surrey, and about two-thirds of another Farm (the other third lying in Rottingdean), now belonging to Mr. Payne, of Patcham, which he lately purchased of the family of Streatfeild. The Advowson of the Rectory belongs to the Rev. John Rideout, of Lewes. Here is but one Farm house, three Cottages, and a mean thatched Parsonage house. When the Geers lived in Ovingdean Farm, Charles the Second lay concealed here, till he had an opportunity of embarking at Brighton for France. His person had such an effect on the good woman of the house, that her next child (a very fine boy) was said to be the picture of the King.”

See *Rev. Mr. Morgan's Letter to Sir William Burrell*, dated March, 1780. Burrell MSS., Brit. Mus. No. 5684, p. 93.

HENRY ELLIS, K.H.

6. *The Gale Family.*

In the Extracts from the Memoirs of this Family, given in Vol. XII., pp. 45 to 60, it is stated at p. 59, that the “Gales became extinct in the male line on the death of Leonard and his brother Henry.” But in the Worth Register there is a John Gale, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth, baptized January 12th, 1667, who might have had issue. Nicholas was probably brother of the first Leonard, and in the Register of Ifield are recorded the baptisms and burials of the issue of Henry Gale, who married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Johnson, Junr., and who left his property to his nephew, Henry Gale, of Crabbett. There are also recorded in the Ifield Register the following burials:—

Richard Gale, July 24th, 1675.

Edmund Gale, April 23rd, 1675.

Susan, daughter of Mr. Richard Gale, Febr. 20th, 1658.

A private Act of Parliament, A.D. 1672, gives some information respecting the family. The Gales bore for Arms—On a fess, three lions' heads erased, between three saltires.

Sarah Knight, wife of Leonard Gale, was daughter and sole surviving

child of Richard Knight, Junr., of Cowden, gent., by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Johnson, of Charlwood, gent.; Philippa, another daughter, marrying Leonard Gale, Senr. His first wife was Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Aynscombe, Rector of Cowden, by his wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of Isaac Shelley. He was son of John Aynscombe, by his wife Jane, daughter of Henry Porter of Wartling, and grandson of Thomas Aynscombe, of Mayfield, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Porter of Bayham. John Knight, father of Richard Knight, married Johanna, daughter of John Tichbourne. He was great-great-grandson of John Knight, of Lingfield, yeoman, who was dead in 1581. The Knights acquired considerable wealth by the iron manufacture. The following coat of arms and crest were granted August 24th, 1671, to the aforesaid Richard Knight, and to Richard Knight, of Cowden, gent., Senr., his uncle, viz., Gules, three bendlets argent; on a canton sable, a spur or. *Crest*; a spur or, between two wings sable. As both the grantees died without male issue, the right to bear these arms and crest ceased with the death of their children, except as a quartering by their descendants. Richard Knight, Senr., married twice. By his second wife, Sibilla, daughter of Edward Lindsey, Esqre., of Buxted, and relict of Thomas Gilbert, gent., he left two daughters and co-heiresses—Bridget, who married John Payne, Esqre., of Legg's Heath, in East Grinstead; and Anne, who married John Bridgland, of Maresfield and Cowden, gent. There were numerous collateral branches of the Knights.

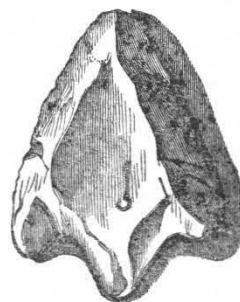
The family of Johnson are met with, as of the rank of gentry, temp. Elizabeth, at Charlwood, and was probably of the same stock (though bearing different arms) as the Johnsons of Tunbridge and Chart Sutton, co. Kent, who flourished at those places at an early period. Jeremiah Johnson, brother of the before-mentioned Sarah and Philippa, had issue (inter alias) Catherine, wife of John Jackson (great-grandfather of the late H. H. Jackson, Esqre., of Holly Hill, Hartfield); Mary, wife of Henry Gale; and Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Humphrey. There was a Thomas Jackson, Rector of Cowden, who died 1608; and a William Jackson, who married Elizabeth Knight, of Cowden, Novr. 16th, 1649, who were probably of the same family.

W. SMITH ELLIS.

7. *Ancient Interments at Hastings.*

In Vol. ix., p. 366, of *Sussex Archæological Collections*, I gave a short account of some excavations which I was induced to make on the East Hill, Hastings, in hopes of discovering some trace of a Tower which, some years before, I had observed represented as standing on this hill in an ancient map belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. While so engaged, I opened and exposed to view a considerable number of bodies, which apparently had been buried without coffins, and upon a thick layer of charcoal; the heads, in some instances, reposing on a hollow boulder, in others on an oyster shell. Many bodies were thus disturbed. On the right side of some were found irons like rivets, the heads of which were about the size of a halfpenny. A few of these are now in my possession. Such an unusual mode of interment I have never seen anywhere explained.

Among the earth immediately over these graves a small arrow-head was found, which is in the possession of Mr. Purfield of Hastings. A friend informs me that Mr. Darwin, the naturalist, has two arrow-heads, found in a morass in Scotland, very similar both in shape and size to the one found at Hastings. Their similarity further extends to the material of which they are constructed, each being formed of white flint. An engraving of the one found at Hastings is here given.



It is of the exact dimensions of the original. The size both of Mr. Purfield's and Mr. Darwin's would seem to imply, that they were used for sporting, and not warlike, purposes.

Hastings.

THOMAS ROSS.

8. *Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th Century.*

Since the publication of Vol. xi. of the Society's *Collections*, I have met with the following:—

“John Medhurst of”—in the field a Shield of Arms obliterated.

M.

Rev: “Battell Sussex”—in the field I. I.

“Samuel B . . . nt of”—in the field, the Grocer's Arms.

Rev: “Linfield Sussex.”

“John Hart of”—in the field a hart reclining under a tree.

Rev: “Horsham Sussex, 1666”—in the field “I. H.”

This token was found in digging close to the ruins of Knepp Castle in Shipley.

“John Laurenc, Baker”—in the field, “I. L.”

Rev: “at Podeldock 1663;”—in the field, “his halfepeny”—in a circle.

This token was found in the Rev. F. Teed's garden in St. Anne's, Lewes.

Puddledock is near the bridge, Lewes, and will be recognised by old residents of the town, as the spot on which Sir Henry Blackman's house stood. In the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. xi., p. 178—it is called Puddlewharfe.

WILLIAM FIGG.

9. *Urns found in East Blatchington Church.*

Two pots or urns of coarse pottery, and of very rude manufacture, were dug up in the tower of East Blatchington Church in December, 1860, as the workmen were excavating to get a dry foundation for the pavement. One, the larger of the two, capable perhaps of containing half a bushel, stood upright and perfect in the centre; the other lay on its side in the south-east corner of the tower, and had been broken at some former time. The workmen stated that they contained charred bones, which they immediately buried. I picked up fragments of charred wood among the debris.

R. N. DENNIS.

Blatchington.

10. *Origin of the Family of Covert.*

In Vol. vi., p. 87, I hazarded the conjecture, on etymological grounds, that the Sussex names Courthope and Cruttenden were corruptions of Covert's-thorp and Covert's-den; remarking, however, that "there is no resemblance between the arms of the Coverts and of these families." But some genealogical and heraldic circumstances and coincidences recently coming under my notice induce the belief that the latter remark is unfounded, and tend to elucidate the origin of the family of Covert, and of some other families, as well as to strengthen the conjecture indulged.

Hasted in his "History of Kent," (loco Capell) says—"COLDHAM is a manor in this parish which appears by records to have been anciently the patrimony of owners of the same name, who bore for their arms *Gules, a fess ermine between three martlets Argent*; but before the reign of Richard II, they had passed it away to a family of the name of Baker." These are the identical arms of Covert except the tincture of the martlets which is *Or*. In the visitation of Sussex, A.D. 1634, there is a pedigree of Coldham, the arms being a *mullet*.

In Manning and Bray's Surrey (II., 441) it is stated that "temp. Henry II Sir Richard Covert, son of Sir Bartholomew, who came into England with the Conqueror, had great possessions in Sussex, and was Lord of the Manor of Chaldon (in Surrey) and Patron of the Advowson;" the authority for the statement being Harl. MSS. 1500. The Domesday undertenant of Chaldon was Ralph de Felgeres, who also held the Manor of Tadworth in the same county. The Manor of Bookham in Surrey was held at the Domesday Survey, by Halsar (Hansard?) of William de Braose. In the 13th century Chaldon (the lordship in chief), Tadworth, and Bookham, were held by the family of Hansard, who were also owners at an early period of land in the Rape of Bramber.

Various coats are assigned to the Hansards; the prevalent ones being *three mullets* of different tinctures, and on different fields; one branch bearing *three estoiles*; another coat is *three martlets*.

From all this it would seem, that the Coverts, the Hansards, and the Coldhams had a common origin of some kind; that the changes of name and of arms, common at early periods, occurred with some of these families; but with which, or if with all, and under what circumstances, at present it does not seem easy to ascertain.

The *three estoiles* borne by Courthope and Cruttenden appear from the foregoing to have been derived from the Coverts, who probably at an early period bore *mullets*, and were the progenitors of the Courthopes and Cruttendens.

Ralph de Felgeres was doubtless a member of the family who owned the Barony of Feugerres in Normandy, or Brittany, existing in the 11th century. He had land in Cuddington, co. Surrey, at the time of the Domesday Survey. The subsequent owners of the manor, the Cuddingtons, were nearly related to the baronial family of Fitz-Alan of Bedale, co. York, whose coat was, *Barry*, as was the Hansards; Brian Fitz Ralph (who, Mr. Bray thinks, was Ralph de Felgeres), being the relative. The arms of Fitz Ralph are *Barry in chief three buckles. Ermine, on a fess gules, three buckles or*, were the arms the Norman family, De Covert, in 1738—the date of the publication of the "Armorial de la France," which contains their pedigree (i., 158).

Ralph de Filgeres had a daughter married to William de St. John (Collins' Peerage vi., 270). The ancient arms of St. John were *two mullets on a chief*.

From the *ermine* in both the coats of Covert; the *buckles* in that of the Norman family; the *mullets* in that of St. John; and a presumed ancient coat of Covert containing *mullets*, and the other circumstances mentioned, it may be safely conjectured, that all the families in question were tenants, or undertenants (at one period or other) and relatives of the Dukes of Brittany; and therefore of one blood and kindred.

W. S. ELLIS.

Hydecroft, Charlwood.

11. *Brighton eighty years ago.*

In the year 1802, were published in two Vols. 8vo., "The Miscellaneous Works in Verse and Prose of the late Henry Man," who died in 1799, after having filled for many years the office of Deputy Secretary to the South Sea Company. He was author of a volume of Essays called "The Trifler," published in 1770, and a frequent writer in the newspapers. From one of his letters to his wife, printed at Vol. 1, p. 227, the following passages are extracted:—

"August 13th, 1780.—I write from Brighthelmstone. The sea-air, the country, the everything, raise my spirits fifteen degrees at least beyond par, and make my heart all riot and rapture.

"We arrived here about three o'clock, after riding five hours, a little incommoded by the sun, over the finest downs in the world. After eating a mutton chop, and drinking a bottle of port, away we went on a stroll by the sea-shore, rambling here, there, and every-where; went down to the beach; stood like Canute on the sea-side waiting for the waves to wet me; saw the fishing-boats set off at sunset, and waited till the moon got up to give a soft sweet serenity to the whole scene.

"A great deal of company is here; smarts and simpletons are as plentiful as at an execution; there is a large square place called the Steine, set apart by the shore for walking, a library, a fruit shop, lodging houses, and piazzas round it; but I pledge myself you shall see it. The eye wanders from that place over a world of waters, which the bathing machines, the fishing vessels, and ships of government enliven alternately."

Towards compiling the history of such an ever-shifting place of fashion as Brighton, the collecting together of contemporary notices like this will be the only satisfactory course; and I beg to suggest to other members of our Society to follow my example, by sending, either from published or unpublished letters, any graphic scraps, however short, that may answer this purpose.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

Brighton.

12. *The Blunt Family.*

In the extract from the memoirs of the Gales given in Volume xii., I stated, in a note to page 59, that in the partition of the property of Mr. Leonard Gale, the last male representative of this family, which took place

in 1775, the estate and residence of Crabbett, in Worth, fell to the lot of Mr. Samuel Blunt, who had married his daughter, Sarah; and that it is now in the possession of his descendant, Francis Scawen Blunt, Esqre. I omitted, however, to mention, what it is the object of this note to supply, that the Rev. William Blunt, father of the late Francis Scawen Blunt, and grandfather to the present owner of the same names, was not the issue of this marriage, but of a second matrimonial alliance which Mr. S. Blunt made with Miss Scawen, the daughter of James Scawen, Esqre., of Reigate, in Surrey. The Rev. W. Blunt having died in his father's life-time, the estate passed from Mr. S. Blunt to his grandson, the late possessor.

The Scawens were originally a Cornish family, their place of residence being Mellinike in the parish of St. Germans. Mr. Davies Gilbert, in his *History of Cornwall*, Vol. II., pp. 67, 68, says, Mellinike was the residence of William Scawen, Esqre.; and he gives for his arms, *Argent, a scawen or elder-tree, vert.* "This," he adds, "is an ancient and meer British family of gentlemen."

A branch of it appears to have settled in Surrey, at or somewhere near Reigate, early in the 17th century; for Manning and Bray, in their *History of the County*, vol. II., p. 510, speak of them as Surrey residents, and give their pedigree for five descents, beginning with Robert Scawen, Esqre. of Mellinike. His grandson, Sir William, was M.P. for Surrey, and died October, 18th, 1722, aged 75 years. He was a zealous partizan of William III, and purchased for a residence Stone Court in Carshalton. He died without children, and left his property to his younger brother, Sir Thomas, an Alderman of the City of London, who had, with other children, a son Thomas, M.P. for Surrey, who married Tryphena, daughter and heiress of Lord James Russell, and a daughter Catherine, who became the first wife of Sir John Shelley of Michelgrove, the fourth Baronet. She died there, and was buried in the Shelley mausoleum at Clapham in this county in 1726, leaving two daughters only, who died unmarried. Thomas Scawen, Esq., who is described as of Maidwell in Northamptonshire, as well as of Surrey, died in 1774, leaving a son named James, who succeeded his father as M.P. for Surrey, and a daughter, Tryphena, who married Henry, Earl Bathurst. This family, who had considerable possessions in Surrey, became extinct in the male line in 1778, by the death of this James Scawen, leaving daughters only, one of whom, as I have already said, was the second Mrs. Samuel Blunt.

R. W. BLENCOWE.

13. *Progress of King Edward VI. in Sussex.*

(Sussex Arch. Coll., Vol. x., p. 195, and xi., p. 221.)

I have just met with a notice of this progress in the *Losely Manuscripts*, edited by A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., 1835, 8vo., p. 272, which enables me to add another name to the mansions in Sussex visited by King Edward in the year 1552.

When Queen Elizabeth was contemplating a progress to Portsmouth in the year 1591, her Lord Chamberlain, Lord Hunsdon, wrote to Sir William More of Loseley, near Guildford, to announce to him, that Her Majesty pro-

posed to rest at his house, and was "verie desyrous to go to Petworth and Cowdry, if yt be possible : but none of us all can sett her downe anie where to be at betwene your house and Cowdry." Sir William More, being desired to give his advice and assistance, replied thus : " And whereas your Lordship doth require to be advertised from me of some fitte place betwene my house and Cowdray for her Majestie to lodge in one nighte, yt may please you to understande, that there is not anie convenient howse for that purpose standinge neare the way from my howse towards Petworth or Cowdry. Onlie there is a little howse of Mr. Lawrence Elliott's distaut three miles from myne the direct waie towards either of the said places, and within tenne miles from Petworth and eleaven of Cowdray, to which howse I directed Mr. Constable, by a servaunt of myne, who hath viewed the same, and canne make reporte to your Lordship thereof. From thence there is another the like howse in Shillinglie, of one Bonner's, distant fyve miles the direct way to Petworth, and about a myle out of the waie to Cowdrey, where King Edward dyned in his waye from Guildford Parke to Cowdrey."

The former of these two houses was at Busbridge, near Godalming in Surrey ; the latter, Shillinglee, was in that part of Kirdford parish called Plaistow, and is now the seat of the Earl of Winterton ; but it belonged to Henry, Earl of Arundel, when King Edward dined there.

Shillinglee, then, was the King's first resting place in Sussex. The date of his visit is the 21st day of July 1552 ; when, after staying for six days at his royal manor-house of Guildford, he was, according to his own journal—

"21. Removing to Petworth."

Sir William More ought to have written, "in his way from Guildford Park to Petworth," instead of Cowdray ; for it was not until the 25th of July that the King moved onwards to Sir Anthony Browne's at Cowdray from Petworth.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

Brighton.

14. *Sir Thomas Heneage's Prayer-book.*

I have a little Manual of Devotion in black-letter type, ornamentally bound, which was found in a cottage at Lewes some years ago. It is entitled "Christian Praiers, and Holy Meditations, as well for private as publike exercise, gathered out of the most godly learned in our time, by H. B. Now lately augmented, and newly imprinted againe. ¶ In the Evening and Morning and at Noone will I pray unto the Lord, and he will heare my prayer, Psalme 25. ¶ Imprinted at London by Henry Middelton, Anno Domini 1570."

From an original autograph at the commencement, this book seems to have once belonged to Sir Thomas Heneage, who was Captain of the Guards to Queen Elizabeth, Vice-Chamberlain of her household, and one of her Privy-Council ; also Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On two blank leaves before the title, the under-mentioned inscriptions are made in an ancient but very neat hand :—

"Genus infelix vitæ.

"Multum vigilauī ; laborauī ; presto multis fui ; Stultitiam multorum
XIII.

2 R

perpessa sum; arrogantiam pertuli; difficultates exorbui; vixi ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad meum."

Which may be thus anglicized—

"An unhappy kind of life."

"I have watched much; I have laboured; I have been of service to many; I have borne patiently the folly of many; I have endured arrogance; I have suffered adversities; I have lived to the will of others, and not to my own."

Then comes the following metrical version of these Latin lines—

"A haples kynde of life is this I weare,
Moch watch I 'dure, and weary toilinge daies,
I serue the route, and all their follies beare,
I suffer pryde; and sappe full harde assaies;
To other's wyll my life is all adrest,
And no waie so as might content me best."

Underneath there is added—

"This about," meaning the Latin sentences, "was written in a booke by the Queene's Ma^{tie}."

This is succeeded on the next page by the ensuing little poetical epistle, addressed to some Lady of quality whose name is not stated, but whom the writer seems anxious to guard against worldly snares and mistaken views in the pursuit of happiness, probably lending her the book to aid the purpose of the lines:—

"Madam, but marke the labours of our lyfe,
And therewithall what errors we be in;
We sue and seeke, with praier, sturre, and stryfe,
Upon this earthe a happy state to win.

And whilst with cares we trauell to content us
In vaine desires, and sett no certaine scope,
We reape but things whereof we oft repent us,
And feede our wylles with moch beguiling hope.

We praie for honours lapt in daungers handes,
We strive for riches, which we streight forgoe;
We seeke delyte that all in poison standes,
And sette with paines but seedes of syne and woe.

Then, noble Lady, neede we not to praie,
The Lord of all for better state and staie.

Your La: moch bound,

T. HENEAGE.

It is to be regretted, that the touching reflections made by the Royal Confessor referred to, and transcribed in this volume, by Sir Thomas Heneage, have nothing to indicate their date; for it would have added greatly to the interest of this record of Elizabeth's feelings, to have known at what period of her life it was written; as we might possibly have been able thereby to ascertain what were the particular circumstances in her Court, or in State affairs, that gave rise to these secret sorrows, and induced her (whilst generally envied for her happy lot) to describe her life as "*genus infelix vitæ.*"

This collection of "Christian Praiers and Mediations," was some time since reprinted by the Parker Society; but I observe that they have omitted a valuable article at the close, called "A Godly instruction, conteyning the summe of all the Divinitie necessary for a Christian conscience, made by Master Jhon Bradford," (the martyr).

We have no means now of tracing the history of this book, or the names of its various owners, from its original proprietor to its late possessor; especially how it became at length the occupant of an obscure shelf in a workman's family. But its connection with Lewes may possibly be accounted for from the fact, that a member of the Heneage family was a resident there, in the parish of Southover, during the reign of Elizabeth, in whose keeping it might have been, and after whose death, as is often the fate of books and pictures, it might have passed successively into the hands of different (or indifferent) persons, inhabitants of the same town; who, if they thought the book worth preserving for its binding, attached no value to its subject, or its typography, and felt no interest in its curious manuscript pages, or in the name of its formerly titled owner.

THOMAS DICKER.

15. *Annexation of Sutton Church to Seaford.*

The Church of Sutton juxta Seaford, being desolate (*penitus diruta*) and there being no inhabitants in the place, except a few shepherds (*paucis pecudum custodibus exceptis*), and having long been vacant, was annexed by Bishop Robert Sherburne to the Vicarage of Seaford, to augment the same, the dotation of that Church being so decreased, and reduced "*ad tantam exilitatem,*" that the Vicar thereof had not sufficient for the maintenance of the living of an honest priest (*vitæ honesti sacerdotis*); on which account the diminution of divine service, and the desertion of the cure of souls, were to be apprehended without a richer endowment. This annexation was made with the consent of Thomas Edwardes, Prebendary of Seford, and James Ball, Vicar of Seford; the Vicar binding himself to pay a yearly pension of 16s. 8d. to the said Prebendary. The Prebendary of Sutton, under this arrangement was to present to the said augmented Vicarage of Seaford twice successively out of three turns, and to have the then first turn.

This deed, which is among the Episcopal Records of Chichester, is without date. The annexation effected by it must, however, have been subsequent to the year 1503, when Robert Sherburne was appointed to the See of Chichester.

M. A. LOWER.

16. *Bibliotheca Sussexiana.*

Having, at the suggestion of one of the Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society, some time since commenced a list of the different works which have been published on the History of the County ; and wishing to make it as complete as possible, I shall be obliged to any of our archæological friends possessing, or having a knowledge of, rare books, tracts, or trials, relating to the county, or to county men, if they will copy the title page or heading of the same, and send it to me ; as such assistance will add to the comprehensiveness and value of the compilation, and be attended, I trust, with but little trouble.

G. SLADE BUTLER.

Rye.
