

SUSSEX

Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XIV.

[VOL. II. OF SECOND SERIES.]

SUSSEX:
GEORGE P. BACON,
HIGH STREET, LEWES.

M.DCCC.LXII.

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REPORT.

OUR Report of the proceedings, condition, and prospects of the Sussex Archæological Society for the current year is, as heretofore, the history of a prosperous and popular institution, which, while advancing in years, exhibits no signs of decay—no symptoms of declining vigour. Our numbers are as full as they have ever been, and our last volume was as well received and as highly appreciated as any of its predecessors; and though the change of its costume—which the commencement of a *second series*, printed in the county and in a new type, seemed to justify—has been complained of by some, yet the Committee have reason to think that its chocolate-coloured uniform, a favourite hue with our ancestors, in the rich suits of their day, is winning its way into the affections of the great body of the members. It may likewise be permitted to add that, in this change, we are only following the example of the “mother of us all,” the Society of Antiquaries of London, whose “*Archæologia*” has, within the last few years, undergone a similar alteration in external adornment.

Too often has it been our fate to record the serious drawback to the enjoyment of our annual meeting of very bad weather; but on the last occasion, when, on the 8th of August, we met at Hastings, we were favoured with a lovely day, and many an exclamation of delight was heard as a goodly company of our friends traversed the high ground from the Castle towards the Town—which, with its rich old red colouring, backed by an unruffled sea, studded with many a bark and fishing-vessel, lay beneath us—at the striking beauty of the scene.

Another happy feature of this meeting was the able guidance which we enjoyed of Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, a gentleman every way qualified to indicate and to explain all that was most striking and interesting in that remarkable old Town. From the Castle wall he gave us a summary of the history of that fortress from the times when the Conqueror drew his rugged line of earthworks, on his first landing, preparatory to the great battle of Hastings, down to those of its enlightened possessors of modern days; and he kindly pursued the same course with regard to the two old churches, and other ancient remains. Such lectures as these relieve our annual gatherings from the imputation of being simply parties of pleasure, by conveying sound and useful historical and archæological information on the objects visited.

The financial affairs of the Society are in a more satisfactory state than they have been. Considerable arrears of subscriptions have been paid up, and measures have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of such arrears to any considerable extent for the future. This is owing to the active exertions of the Finance Committee, aided by those of one of our Honorary Secretaries, the Rev. W. Powell. In spite, however, of this improved state of things, the Committee

would impress upon the members at large the desirableness of their paying their annual subscriptions regularly, as they become due in the January of each year. This is but reasonable, since in return, in addition to other privileges of membership, they receive year by year a handsome and well-illustrated volume, intrinsically more valuable than the amount of their contributions.

In pursuance of a vote of the Committee in the month of September, arrangements have been completed with John Blaker, Esq., for the hire of Lewes Priory Grounds at a fixed annual rent; and members and the public will henceforth be admitted at a small charge. The offer of this lease was made to the Society in the handsomest manner by the proprietor, and was gladly accepted. We are now in possession of two of the most interesting and important ruins in the County—the Castle and the Priory of Lewes; a piece of good fortune beyond our fondest hopes, and which we have good reason to believe will not entail upon us any additional expense.

“—Quod optanti divam permittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies en attulit ultro!”

Two archæological discoveries of interest have marked the present year. The first, a very valuable “find” of bronze Celts at Wilmington, is described in this volume by the Rev. G. M. Cooper. The other and more recent discovery is that of some very curious early mural paintings in Westmeston church, by the Rev. C. Heathcote Campion, whose archæological zeal is a guarantee for the best elucidation and illustration of them in a future volume of the “Collections.”¹

¹ The following notice of this discovery is extracted from “The Builder” of September 27, 1862.

“The building evidences a very early origin in its architectural forms. Internally, it has been much ill used and neglected in times past. During the removal of the coatings of whitewash, a most remarkable and unique system of twelfth-century mural decoration has been displayed. In many parts the work is but faintly shown; and in others the process of release from the plaster coatings, although effected under the most solicitous care of the architect and the rector, the Rev. Mr. Campion, has inflicted injury. Still, on the whole, the general system of the decoration is very apparent; and in many cases the subjects illustrative of scripture and symbolic scenes are well preserved. The work is wholly composed of figure subjects, which comprise a “Descent from the Cross,” a “Scourging,” an “Adoration of the Magi,” a representation of our Lord giving the word to St. Paul and the keys to St. Peter, and a “Crucifixion.” Over the chancel arch is an “Agnus Dei” adored by angels. Over the north porch doorway are evidences, faintly traced, of a “Judgment.” In the soffit of the unmoulded chancel arch

are medallions containing emblems of the Seasons; and on one of the jambs of the same arch is a representation of a female figure in presence of a demon, from which she is recoiling. From what remains of these valuable relics of early art, it is clear that the church was originally covered entirely with pictorial scenes such as are here noted. The north wall has in it but one window; so that an uninterrupted field was obtained for the artist of those early days, . . . [The designs] on the north wall were arranged in two courses, one above the other, and separated by a band of inscription matter, written in Latin hexameters. These inscriptions occur again immediately under the wall-plate; so that they refer always to the picture beneath. In colour, the work was very simply treated; but few tints have been used. In drawing, it is very archaic, though careful and full of very early character. The tonsured fashion of St. Peter’s hair is given with singular expression. It is remarkable, also, that this saint is shown in the scene of the “Adoration of the Magi.” It will be a thousand pities if aught be done to impede the handing down to posterity of this relic of early art.”

Ripe fruit cannot hang for ever on the tree:—we have had to regret within the last two years the loss by death of two of our old friends and allies. In the person of P. J. Martin, Esq., of Pulborough, Sussex has lost an energetic antiquary, and our "Collections" a valued contributor. His labours in investigating the Roman roads and other remains in West Sussex, were carried on with intelligent zeal long before our Society was called into existence. By the death of the Very Rev. Canon Tierney, the Historian of Arundel, we have been deprived of an eminent archæological scholar, whose able and zealous services, as well as his kind and courteous demeanour at our Arundel meetings, entitle his memory to our highest regard.

In conclusion, the Committee have to express their regret that a superabundance of matter has compelled them to postpone to Volume XV. papers by Sir Sibbald Scott, Mr. Geo. Slade Butler, and the Rev. T. A. Holland. With the last, on the subject of Poynings, the engravings for which are already prepared, it is proposed to commence the next volume.

LEWES CASTLE, *December*, 1862.

THE
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1861

Have been examined and appear as follows :

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1861	79	10	5		Printing and Binding	225	0	0	
Annual subscriptions	305	0	6		Purchase of Books	1	5	0	
Dividend on Consols	3	19	8		Engravings, &c.	15	14	0	
Hire of tent.	16	14	0		Advertisements and Stamps .	33	6	6	
Sale of books	9	3	0		Stationery, &c.	0	11	4	
					Petworth and Eastgrinstead				
					Meetings	18	11	6	
					Clerk's Salary	12	0	0	
					Sundries	4	4	2	
					Balance	103	15	1	
	£414	7	7			£414	7	7	

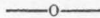
Balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1862 £103 15 1

LEWES CASTLE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance, Jan. 1, 1861	38	8	0		Sundries, Coals, Taxes, &c....	20	2	11	
4096 Visitors	81	13	6		Messrs. Parsons for Repairs	25	12	7	
Visit of Odd Fellows as per					Wages of Warder.....	26	0	0	
contract	4	0	0		Balance	52	6	0	
	£124	1	6			£124	1	6	

Balance Jan. 1, 1862 £52 6 0

THE TEMPORARY MUSEUM AT HASTINGS.



A LOCAL museum of antiquities had been specially prepared for our meeting, under the superintendence of T. Ross, Esq., Mayor, John Phillips, Esq., and Mr. Alderman Rock, who had kindly undertaken to act as a committee in receiving such objects of general interest as should be forwarded for the purpose. Through the kindness and courtesy of a number of the principal residents in Hastings and its neighbourhood, a large collection of antiquarian objects was thus brought together and placed at the disposal of the committee. These various articles, all properly labelled, were arranged in the Market Hall for inspection of the Society.

SARAH, COUNTESS OF WALDEGRAVE, exhibited the court dresses of the Barons of the Cinque Ports, worn at the Coronations of George II., George III., and George IV., also the three silver gilt bells, belonging respectively to the canopies borne by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, at the same coronations. The first belonged to John Collier, Esq., 1727; the second to Edward Milward, Esq., 1760; and the third to his son, Edward Milward, Esq., 1831. These are remarkable as being the only instance in which the Barons at three successive coronations were of the same family. The Countess also exhibited a lady's full dress, a morning dress, and a gentleman's full dress worn at a wedding, all of the year 1754; and six views of the town and neighbourhood, made more than half a century ago; three were drawings, viz., the site of St. Mary in the Castle Church and Pelham Crescent, as it was in 1810; old house at entrance to Hastings, 1813; and the Merrydame's old farm house at Fairlight; and an oil painting of an old mansion (now stables) at the entrance of Hastings by the old London road.

The Dowager LADY WEBSTER contributed, from Battle Abbey, an ancient spur, a bunch of four keys, a padlock and key, five tiles and part of a stained glass window from the ruins of the Abbey Church, three carved oak panels, one being the door of a confessional, a wassail bowl, a Prayer Book, temp. Elizabeth; and the Abbot of Battle's flesh-hook.

W. PHILLIPS LAMB, Esq., of Oakham House, Ewhurst, who was one of the Barons, together with Sir John Dodson (the father of John Geo. Dodson, Esq., M.P.), from Rye at the coronation of Geo. IV., exhibited the Baron's dress then worn; it was a robe of scarlet cloth, faced with scarlet satin, lace ruffles at wrist; scarlet satin breeches, slashed with purple satin; the shoes were white kid with scarlet heels, &c., white satin knots at the knees; scarlet satin waistcoat, with long flaps, lined with white, and a small open cuff of white satin; white silk hose; black velvet shoes, with scarlet thongs and heels, and white satin rosettes; round black velvet Spanish cap. The canopy was of gold brocaded tissue, with bullion fringe seven inches deep, lined with silver tissue and silver fringe. It was supported by silver staves. The bell, silver gilt, of the usual hand-bell size.

THOMAS FREWEN, Esq., of Brickwall, contributed a "Brute" chronicle, formerly belonging to Dunwich Priory down to the year 1332. St. Augustine's works, printed at Basle, by John de Amersbach, in 1494, formerly belonging to Richard Kidderminster, Abbot of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, which, after the dissolution, got into the hands of Richard Frewen, and descended to John Frewen, rector of Northiam, in 1583. Henry the 8th's Primer, wherein there is a remarkable passage in the Litany, the intercession of the "Holy Virgin and Mother, angels, archangels, and patriarchs" being prayed for; although in the succeeding page, a prayer is offered for the deliverance from the Bishop of Rome. "The Lamentation of a Sinner," by Queen Catherine Parr, printed in 1548; "A Preservative against Desperation," probably of the same date; a book of Christian prayers, 1578, with Dance of Death in margin; a volume of sermons by Dr. Accepted Frewen, afterwards Archbishop of York, 1612; a volume of Latin Orations by the same, when Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, Ed. 1743, with two other books entitled, "Certain faithful instructions and necessary doctrines" and "Certain sermons;" the sermons of 1612 were again preached in Northiam Church, in

August and September last year, by the Rev. J. O. Lord, rector, a lineal descendant of the author. The Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins, 1629, in very curious binding; a MS license to Lord Basset of Sapote, to alienate lands to endow his chantry there; with great seal of Richard II., 1377; originally it came to the Turners, of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, and descended to the Frewens as their heirs. A pardon of alienation of the lordship and advowson of Atherston-on-Stour, Warwickshire, 1573; and inquisition *post mortem* on John Turner named in the above deed, 45 Elizabeth, 1602, with great seal of Elizabeth; the Account-book of John Evernden, of Sedlescomb, about 1611; from which extracts have been printed in our Collections (Vol. IV. p. 22). An ancient spur dug up by the late J. Frewen Turner, Esq., at Cold-Overton, Leicestershire; a Toledo sword, half the buckhorn handle of which had been cut off in action (elaborately ornamented—temp. Henry VI.); a sword belonging to one of Cromwell's Ironsides, found at his house at Huntingdon; a court rapier belonging to Sir Edw. Frewen, 1685-90; the sword used at the Battle of the Boyne by Capt. Hay, ancestor of Mr. Frewen. Part of a rosary; and old key (temp. Hen. VIII.), belonging to Brede Place. A pair of Queen Elizabeth's shoes. In August, 1573, her Majesty, after visiting the Guldeford family at Hempstead, Benenden, passed through Northiam on her way to Rye. She dined under a large oak, where she took off her shoes near the church at Northiam. They were begged from her and kept in the parish as a memorial of her visit. An embroidered silk shoe, supposed temp. James I.; a pair of embroidered velvet slippers, probably of a much later date; and a pair of jack boots of the time of James II. A silver toasting fork used at college by Archbishop Frewen, and his silver fish knife; and a handsome silver cup beautifully chased, with the following inscription on it:—"This cup, filled with guineas, was presented by Sir Edward Frewen, of Brickwall, to his grandson, Thomas Frewen, at his christening, in October, 1716. It will hold 2,250 guineas, and weighs 93 ounces." The same gentleman also exhibited an original painting of Archbishop Cranmer by Lucas Kranach; this picture was formerly in the possession of Mr. Moreton Frewen, who gave it to Mr. Thomas Frewen's brother. A portion of the figure-head of H.M.S. Centurion, in which Lord Anson navigated the world in 1740 and 44.

Queen Elizabeth's charter to Hastings, 1588, as well as other civic documents, were sent by the Mayor, and the Town Clerk, R. GROWSE, Esq. The silver punch-bowl and ladle purchased out of the proceeds of the sale of the canopy used at the coronation of George II., belonging to Hastings Corporation, and the Hastings silver mace made from the bells and staves held by the Barons at the coronation of Queen Anne (the canopy is in All Saints Church), were also exhibited.

THOMAS ROSS, Esq, Mayor, exhibited a British gold coin struck about A.D. 50, found near Hastings; a Roman coin of Commodus, one of 50 or 60 found with five or six broken vases in digging the foundations of a house on the west side of Warrior Square; a gold coin found under the cliff at Bulverhithe, in July, 1862; a gold quarter noble of Edward III. (1343), inscription—*Evalltabitur in Gloria*, found near the old town wall next the East hill; two medals commemorating the capture of Fort Chagres by Admiral Vernon, of different designs; the matrices of the seals or merchants marks engraved post, p. 102; the seal of the Bailiff of Hastings, used by John Grey, Bailiff, 1456, the oldest impression known of the seal disused after the charter of 1589, and the grant of a Mayor; the old seal of Rye, found by Mr. Ross in the corporation chest there, attached to an agreement for the repairs of the church, circa. 1250; and two betrothal rings with mottoes—*Direct our ways, Lord, all our days; and All I desire of thee is tow feare God and love mee.* Samian ware dug up on the Swanscombe Manor estate near Northfleet, Kent: maker's name *Marcio*; remains found in excavations at the East Hill, Hastings (near St. George's). There were 40 heads, of which the skulls were very thick (See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. xi., p. 308); various articles found in executing the drainage of Hastings; a bead found in the grave, in All Saints Church, of Thomas Goodenough, M.P. for and Bailiff of Hastings; two massive bronze keys, the wards alike, dug up at Hastings Castle; and the Norman sculptured corbel and early English shaft from the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Bulverhythe, engraved post p. 118. Slag from the foundry on Blacklands Farm, Hastings, supposed to be Roman; and three castings from Sussex foundries of chimney-backs. Medieval pottery from the kilns on the Bohemia estate. The rate book of New Romney, 1382-3; the Diaries kept by the Bailiffs of Hastings to Yarmouth during the forty days fair, dated 1582, 1584, and 1620 (See Lake's Diary, *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. xii. p. 159); records of the hundred-court of Hastings; Composition of Hastings with Seaford, 1604, the seal of Seaford perfect; freedom of

Nicholas Waters, of Hastings, enumerating all the rights and privileges, with forty other deeds relating to Hastings and Rye; Will of a Hastings fisherman, 1661; Conveyance of property, with autograph of Samuel Jeake, jun. (the editor of the Cinque Ports Charters). Two carved panels supposed to have belonged to Guestling church chest, circ. 1250; and the impression of the foot of the Iguanodon from the East Cliff.

Mr. AUSTEN, of Udimore, exhibited the bones of the claw of the same reptile; and a coin found at Winchelsea; also a pitcher found eight feet below the surface of the ground at Rye, of pottery similar to that found at the Bohemia kilns.

Mr. RUBIE of Rye showed a medal of Marshal Bassompierre.

Mr. J. ROCK, Sen., a Bible, 1611; and a vol. of Statutes.

In a case of coins sent by Mr. ALBERT EMARY was the gold coin of Theodosius Magnus, elected in 379, and found under the East Cliff, mentioned post p. 65.

Mr. DAVEY of Worthing sent two trays of impressions from ancient seals, corporate and monastic, chiefly relating to the county.

The MAYOR of RYE (Mr. W. H. Chatterton), exhibited a commission for charities 1657, with the great seal of Cromwell affixed. On the obverse, map of England, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Irish Sea, "The Great Seal of England, 1651:" reverse the House of Commons with the Lord Protector, "In the third year of Freedom by God's blessing restored, 1651;" this seal is the masterpiece of Simon's engraving; the original Custumal of the town and port of Rye, which was recovered from a London bookseller some few years since by the intervention of the Sussex Archaeological Society; also, a curious hand-bell from the Court Hall, beautifully embossed: the handle is formed of three cupids standing back to back, the reliefs on the body of the bell represent the story of Orpheus; the design bearing at the top the inscription "O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI" affords a singular illustration of the curiously mingled feelings of the time: at the bottom "Petrus Chineus me fecit 1566."

There were also exhibited the chains and skull of the Rye Butcher, hung for the murder of Mr. Allen Gribbell, in 1742, and preserved in the Town Hall, at Rye.

Mr. GEORGE SLADE BUTLER, F.S.A., exhibited a Baron's dress worn at the coronation of George III.; part of the canopy, sword, and bell. A copy of Jeake's Charters; "Bruscambille" printed at Cologne, a very rare duodecimo, mentioned by Lawrence Sterne. Also the Charter of the Cinque Ports, 1675, printed at Cambridge for the Mayor and Jurats of Hastings.

Among the ancient books were a 4to Bible "Imprinted by Christopher Barker, 1595," sent, with a copy of "The London Journal" of 1721, by Mr. MASON, chemist; and "Certaine Sermons," by Thomas Cowper, "Byshop of Lincolne," 1580, from Mr. JOSEPH SPENCER, draper, for whose arrangement of part of the exhibition the Society was much indebted.

The copy of the Bayeux Tapestry belonging to the Hastings Literary Institution, was also shewn; and Mr. M. A. LOWER, F.S.A., exhibited a spear-head found on the field of the Battle of Hastings, and presented by him to the Society's Museum.

Mr. W. DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A., exhibited the leaves of the illuminated charulary of Fécamp, relating to privileges of the Abbey in Hastings (mentioned at p. 69 post.); and also a photograph of Wm. Hayley, D.D., Chaplain to William III., and first Dean of Chichester of that name (brother of the poet's grandfather), from a portrait at Boston, Massachusetts, sent to England by the Hon. Judge C. H. Warren; and engravings of the redoubtable Titus Oates, luxuriating in the pillory; of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel; and of Hastings in 1820.

Mr. T. ROSS, Jun., exhibited the water-colour sketches from which the illustrations to the Hastings article in the present volume were taken, including a copy of Prout's drawing.

Mr. SHORTER's painting of Hastings in 1805 also occupied a prominent place. In close proximity was a view of the same place as it now exists, painted by Mr. J. P. SHORTER. A portrait of the Countess of Leinster (1620-42), believed to be a Vandeyke, was also lent by Mrs. SHORTER.

Four engravings by Buck (1737) of Pevensey, Herstmonceux, and Amberley Castles, and Boxgrove Priory, were sent by Mr. ROBINSON, of High Street.

Mr. GLENISTER exhibited a copy of an engraving of "Garrick bidding farewell to the Stage."

On the walls were also various rubbings of ancient brasses, from Blickling Church, Norfolk, sent by Mr. PICKNELL, jun.

Sussex Archaeological Society.



President:

The Right Honourable the EARL OF CHICHESTER, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rot.

Vice-Presidents:

<p>The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G. The EARL DELAWARR The EARL OF EGDMONT The EARL OF SHEFFIELD LORD VISCOUNT GAGE The LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER The LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, F.S.A. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A. LORD COLCHESTER LORD HARRY VANE, M.P., Battle Abbey W. H. BLAAUW, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Right Hon. THOMAS ERSKINE Hon. HENRY BRAND, M.P. Hon. ROBERT CURZON, Jun., M.P., Sir JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.P.S.A. Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., M.P. Sir THOMAS MARYON WILSON, Bart. Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A. The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHICHESTER</p>	<p>The Venerable Archdeacon OTTER The Venerable Archdeacon GARRETT Rev. JOHN GORING, Wiston Rev. H. WELLESLEY, D.D. Sir PERCY BURRELL, Bart., M.P. JOHN M. COBBETT, Esq., M.P. JOHN GEORGE DODSON, Esq., M.P. WM. TITE, Esq., V.P.S.A., F.R.S., M.P. B. B. BARTELOT, Esq., M.P. J. G. BLENCOWE, Esq., M.P. Rt. Hon. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, M.P. H. W. FREELAND, Esq., M.P. W. TOWNLEY MITFORD, Esq., M.P. F. NORTH, Esq., M.P. P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq. EVELYN PHIL. SHIRLEY, Esq., F.S.A., M.P. A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. C. HAY FREWEN, Esq. Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A. ALBERT WAY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.,</p>
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Committee:

<p>Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., F.S.A. Rev. HEATHCOTE CAMPION, M.A. ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq. Rev. GEO. M. COOPER, M.A. W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq., F.S.A. Major-General F. DAVIES WILLIAM FIGG, Esq., F.S.A.</p>	<p>W. HARVEY, Esq., F.S.A. EDWARD HUSSEY, Esq. MARK ANTONY LOWER, Esq., F.S.A. JOHN CLAY LUCAS, Esq., F.S.A. Rev. EDWARD TURNER, M.A. WESTON STYLEMAN WALFORD, Esq., F.S.A. Rev. G. H. WOODS, M.A.</p>
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Treasurer: GEO. MOLINEUX, Esq., Old Bank, Lewes.

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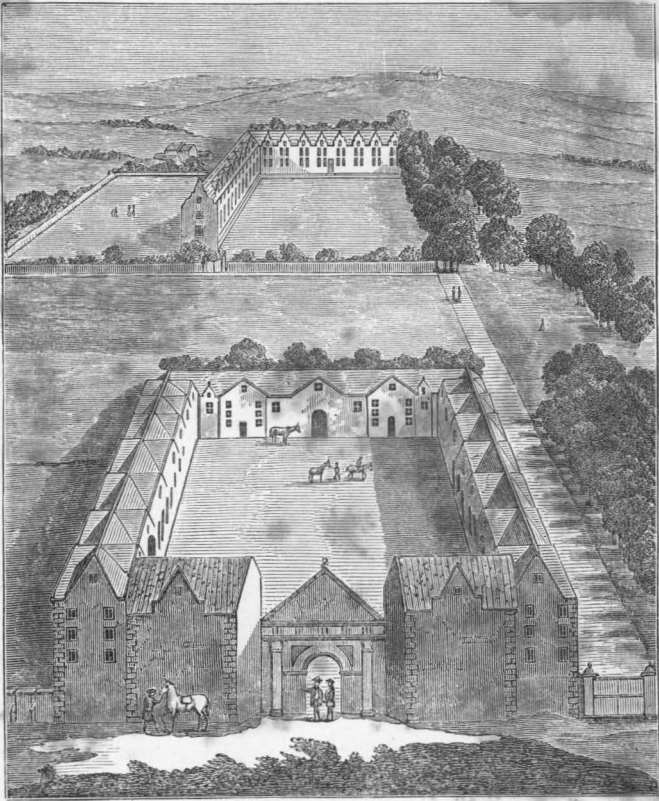
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RULES.

1. That the Society shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy, and shall remain independent, though willing to co-operate with similar Societies by friendly communication.
2. That the Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.
3. That candidates for admission be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Society, and elected at any Meeting of the Committee, or at a General Meeting. One black ball in five to exclude.
4. That the Annual subscription of Ten Shillings shall become due on the 1st day of January, or £5 be paid in lieu thereof, as a composition for life. Subscriptions to be paid at the Lewes Old Bank, or by Post-office order, to GEORGE MOLINEUX, Esq., Treasurer, Lewes Old Bank, or to any of the Local Secretaries.
5. That every new Member, upon his election, be required to pay, in addition to such Subscription or Composition, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings.
6. That Members of either House of Parliament shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents.
7. That the management of the financial department of the Society's affairs be placed in the hands of a Sub-Committee, specially appointed for that purpose.
8. That the Finance Committee be empowered to remove from the list of the Society the name of any Member whose Subscription shall be in arrear more than three years, and who shall refuse to pay on application.
9. That the general affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee, to consist of the Patron, the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretaries, Local Secretaries, a Treasurer, and not less than twelve other Members, who shall be chosen at the General Annual Meeting; three Members of such Committee to form a Quorum.
N.B.—This Committee meet at Lewes Castle, on the Thursdays next before the 24th day of June, and the 25th day of December.
10. That at Meetings of the Society, or of the Committee, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding, though all persons entitled to vote be not present.
11. That a General Meeting of the Society be held annually, in July or August, as may be appointed by the Committee, at some place rendered interesting by its Antiquities or Historical Associations, in the Eastern and Western Divisions of the County alternately; such General Meeting to have power to make such alterations in the Rules as a majority may determine, on notice thereof being one month previously given to the Committee.
12. That a Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Secretary on the requisition in writing of five Members, and either the President, or two Vice-Presidents, specifying the subject to be brought forward for decision at such Meeting, and such subject only to be then considered.
13. That the Committee have power to admit, without ballot, on the nomination of two members, any Lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member.
14. That the Committee have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person, including foreigners, likely to promote the interests of the Society; such Honorary Member not to pay any Subscription, and not to have the right of voting in the affairs of the Society, and to be subject to re-election annually.
15. That the Committee be empowered to appoint any Member *Local Secretary* for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to the objects of local interest, and for the receipt of Subscriptions, and the distribution of Circulars and Books; and that such Local Secretaries be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.
16. That Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, and the exhibition of antiquities, be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine.
17. That the Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the General Meeting.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 3, *note* 2—For Kirkledrington, read Kirkleavington.
,, 16, line 27—For *age*, read *ago*.
,, 17, last line but one—For Bayley, read Baily.
,, 33, line 6—For Walker, read Mather.
,, 86, line 9—For *Farrant*, read *Tarrant*.
,, 117, line 5—For *prebendary*, read *prebend*.
,, 129 line 10—For *Laren* and *Barrand*, read *Lavers* and *Barraud*.
ibid, *note* 28—For *have better*, read *have been better*.
,, 159, line 9—For p. 67, read p. 47.
,, 178 line 20—For *Paturæ*, read *Pateræ*.
,, 182, head-line—For *Isabella*, read *Johanna*.
,, 183, *note*—For *paraphanalia*, read *paraphernalia*.
,, 230, last line—For *Erminois*, read *Ermines*.
,, 244, line 12.—For *diem*, read *diemq* :
,, 252, line 12.—For *With*, read *While*: the point after *speaks*, should be a comma.



OLD PETWORTH HOUSE.

Sussex Archaeological Collections.

P E T W O R T H .¹

By ROGER TURNER, M.D.

THE earliest allusion to Petworth is to be found in the Domesday Survey, where it is called Peteorde, and described as an allodial, or independent manor, held in Saxon times by Eddeva, under Edward the Confessor. Robert (that is Robert Montgomerie, Earl of Shrewsbury) held it at the time (1081 to 1086) under Earl Roger, when it was rated at nine hides, or about 1080 acres; of this land two hides, or 360 acres, with two villains and one borderer, are stated to be held by two foreigners. Even at this early period it possessed a church, a mill worth 20s., 1620 eels, the produce probably of the river Rother which flows just below Petworth, and an article of its commerce, 29 acres of meadow, and a wood capable of affording pannage for 80 hogs. It had two hagæ or shops in the city of Chichester, worth 20s. each. The value of the manor in the time of the Confessor was £18, which afterwards declined, probably from the disturbing effects of the Norman invasion, to 10s; but at the time of the Survey it had returned to its full Saxon worth. The manor continued in the possession of Earl Robert until the year 1102, when, in consequence of his rebellion, it was forfeited

¹ [The reading of this paper, prepared for the meeting at Petworth in

August 1861, was omitted for want of time.]

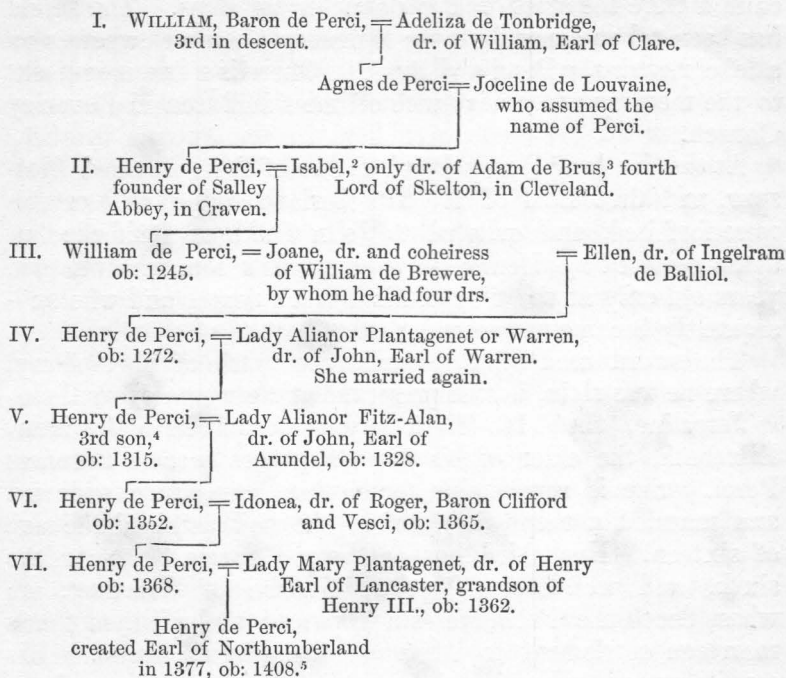
to the Crown, and passed with the great lordship of Arundel. King Henry I. settled that lordship in dower upon his Queen Adeliza, and she carried it to William de Albini, whom she married after the king's death, and to whom she gave the Earldom and castle of Arundel. Under this Earl the honour and manor of Petworth were held by the queen's brother, Joceline of Louvaine (younger son of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant) by knight's service. He was Castellan of Arundel Castle, by the tenure of which office he was bound to defend it in the event of a siege for forty days. The charter of Henry II., only confirming this grant when he was Duke of Normandy, is still in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland. Its date is 1152.

We next find this honour in the possession of William de Perci, the third in descent from the powerful Norman nobleman, who accompanied the Conqueror to this country as his personal friend, and who took an active part in the struggle which ended in the battle of Hastings; he held under the Crown $16\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees of the Honour of Arundel, or about 10,200 acres. The name Algernon, which many of his descendants have borne, was given to this William from the largeness of his whiskers—alsgermon being the same as "aux moustaches" in modern French. He died at Jerusalem in the first crusade.

In the scutage 8 Henry III. this honour had 21 knights, fees belonging to it.

William had two daughters, the younger of whom, Agnes, married Joceline of Lovaine; the elder died without issue, and the vast Perci estates in and about Petworth, and elsewhere in Sussex, became vested in him; in consequence of which he took, by her earnest desire, and with the full concurrence of the Queen, his sister, the name of Perci. From him were descended the successive Lords of Petworth of that name, "whose fame is too widely blown through all parts of the world where English worth hath been known," to render any particular notice of them here needful. Scarcely is there an event of any importance recorded in the annals of our country in which the Perci of the day did not take a distinguished part. They were Barons of Petworth until the year 1377.

Their descent is as follows :



Of Henry the 5th Baron there is a fine seal taken from his celebrated letter to Pope Boniface, in which he declares the independence of the British Crown, which is printed in Dallaway's Western Sussex, vol. ii., p. 303.

² On this marriage, Adam de Brus gave to Henry de Percy the manor of Kirkledrington, in Cleveland, on the condition that "the said Henry and his heirs should repair to Skelton Castle every Christmas-day, and lead the lady of that castle from her chamber to the chapel to mass, and from thence to her chamber again, and after dining with her to depart."—*Beckwith's Blount's Ancient Tenures*, ed. 1815, p. 432.

³ The Bruces were founders of Guisborough Priory, and had paid in 1185 the sum of 250 marks for the custody of Robert de Peirci. Adam de Brus dying circa 1196, was buried in that Priory.—See an elaborate Pedigree in *Ord's Cleveland*, p. 245. Skelton Castle subsequently belonged to Sterne's friend, John

Hall Stevenson (Eugenius) and has descended to his grandson, John Thomas Wharton, who is descended from Robert de Brus, uncle of Adam. The arch of the chapel is still standing.

⁴ William and John, the elder sons, died without issue.

⁵ David de Stratbolgi, = Earl of Athol.

Elizabeth, eldest dr. and coh., born at Gainsborough, co. Linc., 1st week of Lent, 35 Edw. 3rd, 1361. She married Thomas de Percy.	Phillippa, youngest dr. and coh., born at Gainsborough afd., and there bapt. 21st March, 36 Edw. 3rd, 1362. Married Ralph Percy.
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In one of the windows in the Perci Chancel of Petworth church were the arms of Perci quartering Brus. The shield has been taken away, but the legend in Gothic characters on a label remains, "Perci and Brus." There is a fine monument to the memory of Idonea, wife of the 6th Baron in Beverley Church.

At the death of Henry Perci, father of the renowned Hotspur, and first Earl of Northumberland, the family estates were forfeited, and granted to John Duke of Bedford; but again restored by Henry V. to Hotspur's son, who was ten years old only at the time of his father's death, and who subsequently became the second Earl.

The sword used by Hotspur at the battle of Shrewsbury, where he was slain, is still preserved at Petworth House.

Josceline, the 11th Earl, having failed in male issue, Elizabeth, the elder of his two daughters became Baroness Perci. She is remarkable for having been twice widowed and married a third time before she had attained the age of sixteen. Her third husband was Charles Seymour the sixth, and well-known "proud" Duke of Somerset, on whose death the Petworth estates passed under her mother's marriage settlement to Algernon the seventh duke. His son Algernon, who, in right of his father, became Duke of Somerset, having previously succeeded at her death to the Barony of Perci, in right of his mother, was created by letters patent, dated the 23rd of George II. (1740) Baron Warkworth and Earl of Northumberland, which last title was in default of heirs male to devolve on Sir Hugh Smythson, Bart., who had married his only daughter Elizabeth, and their heirs male. In the same year he was also made Baron Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont, with remainder, under the same restriction as to heirs male, to his nephew Charles Wyndham, the eldest son of his sister, lady Catherine Seymour, who had married Sir William Wyndham, Bart., of Orchard Wyndham in the county of Somerset, the celebrated statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, and whose character Pope has so well drawn in the lines:

"How can I Pult'ney, Chesterfield forget,
While Roman spirit charms, and Attic wit:
Or Wyndham, just to freedom and the throne,
The master of our passions, and his own."

Sir Hugh Smythson thus became Earl of Northumberland in 1750; and was created duke of the same county in 1766, and Sir Charles Wyndham became Earl of Egremont, upon whose death in 1763, the estates and title passed to George O'Brien, his son, then only twelve years old; and by him, who died in 1837, at the advanced age of 85 years, they were bequeathed to the present possessor.

The Jurisdiction of the Honour or Lordship of Petworth was at an early period very extensive; comprehending under it more than forty manors; and various surveys, one as late as 1609, shew, that up to that time there had been no diminution of the number.

That the Barons Perci had a house at Petworth from the time of their coming into possession of the estate, does not admit of doubt. The earliest evidence, however, which we have of the fact is of the date of the 2nd of Edward II. (1309), when a licence was granted to Henry de Perci, the first Baron of Alnwick, and the then Lord of Petworth to enable him to embattle his residence.⁶

The exact site of this house is not known; but Dallaway supposes it to have been on the natural mound of earth adjoining the present house, and now included in the park; and in confirmation of this opinion he alludes to some very fine chesnut trees standing upon it, now fast going to decay, and which are evidently the growth of many centuries. This conjecture seems to derive support from the superior elevation of this ground to that on which the house and town stand; so that when the town is approached on the eastern side, these trees appear above the tops of the houses. At what time this krenelated residence was suffered to go to decay is equally unknown. As the principal residences of the Earls of Northumberland were in the north of England, it is not very likely that they should have cared to reside much at Petworth, and, in consequence, they would not feel sufficient interest in the original manor house to induce them to keep it up. Its dimensions, too, might have been, and probably were, such as to render it inadequate to the accommodation required by these potent Earls, with their families and retainers.

⁶ See Suss: Arch: Coll: Vol. xiii., p. 109.

A castle at Petworth appears to have been in existence even as late as the time of Elizabeth; for in an account of the fees paid during her reign to the different officers of the Crown in Sussex, given in vol. ix., p. 107, of this Society's Collections, from a MS. in the library of the Taylor Institution at Oxford, those stated to be paid under the head Petworth are as follows:

To the—

	£	s.	d.
Constable of the castle	22	16	6
Keeper of the house	2	0	0
Do. of the park	3	0	10
Master of the game there ...	18	2	6

It was not then till some time during the sixteenth century that the Earls of Northumberland turned their attention to the provision of a house here in all respects suited to their requirements as a residence. By whom the first house was built, after the embattled building had been abandoned, is not known. We have it, however, upon record, that Henry Perci, the 8th Earl, was the first to enlarge and repair it. Dallaway supposes this house to have stood nearer to the town than the present. But in this he was mistaken, as is clearly shown by a water coloured drawing of it in "the Northumberland Household Book,"⁷ a folio copy of which is in the library of Petworth House—which drawing is elaborately made from a picture in Sion House, of the existence of which Dallaway, possibly, was not aware; and which shows that *that* house and the present occupied *the same*, or *very nearly the same* site; the difference between them being this only—that the old house consisted of two wings placed at right angles to each other, one of which, like the present house, fronted to the west, and the other to the south. Between the years 1576 and 1582, this earl appears to have added greatly to it. The stables and riding house which he built were remarkable for the largeness of their dimensions.

⁷ The "Northumberland Household Book" records, among other curious matter, the details of the annual expenditure of Henry Algernon, fifth Earl of Northumberland, at his castles of Wresil and Leconfield, in Yorkshire. This no-

bleman was remarkable in his day for the magnificence of his style of living, and for the costliness and splendour of his establishment. In this he exceeded all his contemporaries. See Hall's Chronicles, and Leland's Collectanea.

Fuller, in speaking of them in his book of worthies, says:—"Petworth, the house of the Earls of Northumberland is most famous for a stately stable, the best of any subjects in Christendom, as it affords stabling in state for threescore horses, with all necessary accommodation." The stables are indicated in the drawing as standing about a quarter of a mile from the house on a portion of the ground now occupied by the lake.

A remarkable confirmation of this was brought to light a few weeks ago. In digging to lay in a drain for the purpose of conveying water from the south end of this lake across the park to the dog-kennels, the workmen came down, about six feet below the surface, to a large barrel-drain, which must, unquestionably, have been the main-drain of these celebrated stables.

They are represented as quadrangular. The ground between them and the house was laid out, in accordance with the style of the day, in terraces, parterres, clipped shrubs, and gravelled walks; the terraces, affording extensive views of the surrounding scenery.

The following memorandum, entered in one of the parochial registers, records the reparation and enlargement of this house:—"Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland began in 1577 to repair the Honour"—by which is meant the mansion house—"of Petworth, and also to make his new work of building of the same honour to his great charge, and brought the water into every office of the said house." What that "great charge" to himself was we learn from an entry in the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum taken from the Petworth muniments, which states that the house was begun in 1576, and that the sum expended upon it in that year was £2,829 16s., and from that time to the year 1582, £4,126 9s. 8d.—a large sum in those days.

It was in the old house that Edward VI. was entertained for five days in 1552—Dallaway and others say by this Earl; but this is incorrect, as has been shown by Mr. John Gough Nichols in the Collections of our Society, vol. x., p. 201. The Percy ownership of the property, he tells us, had ceased about fifteen years before King Edward's visit, Petworth being among the estates vested in the Crown by an Act of the 27th

of Henry VIII.,⁸ in the event of Earl Henry dying without issue, which happened in 1537.

The Crown then was in possession of these estates during the whole of this youthful sovereign's reign; and as Henry Earl of Arundel was then resident at Shillinglee, and held the Crown office of "Master of the Game," at the time of this Royal visit, the charge of the King's entertainment must, Mr. Nichols thinks, have fallen in a great measure on him. Nor was Petworth again restored to the Percies until the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. The last remaining tower of this house was taken down by the father of the late noble owner of the estate.

The present beer and wine cellars were also a part of the old house. The length of this vault, Mr. Upton informs me, is about 150, and its width 20 feet. It is arched over with stone, and ribbed: the height of the walls from the flooring to the springing of the arch being ten feet three inches, and to the crown of the arch eighteen feet four inches. The thickness of the outside wall is eleven feet eight inches. In allusion to the beer department of this vast depository for liquors, Bramstone, our West Sussex poet, says—

"When the duke's grandson for the County stood,
His beef was fat, and his October good."

Dodsley's Collection, vol. i., p. 270.

A splendid mansion was designed by Henry the 9th Earl, a man fond of philosophical investigations and scientific pursuits, and of great architectural taste and judgment, during the sixteen years of his confinement in the tower for a conspiracy, he being suspected of favouring the Popish plot. But as his release was then only effected at the reduced payment of £20,000, the fine imposed upon him by the Star-chamber being £30,000, to which he refused to accede, it was probably not in his power to find sufficient means for carrying out his plans. He, therefore, confined himself to making additions to his father's house; and here he resided in princely splendour from 1620 to 1632; as did his son Algernon after him from 1648 to 1660. The plan of his

⁸ In 32 Henry VIII. (1540), an Act was passed (c. 5) for uniting several manors to the Honor of Petworth.

proposed house on a large roll of vellum, laid down to a scale, is still preserved among the muniments of Petworth House.

It was not until the death of Josceline, the last of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, and the passing of the estate by the marriage of his sole child Elizabeth with the Duke of Somerset to that nobleman, that the erection of a new and more commodious house was carried into effect. As soon as this duke was in possession of the Petworth estate, he began to turn his thoughts towards building the present house. The architect employed is supposed by some to have been Mons^r Pouget, a Frenchman of some celebrity, whom Walpole states to have been the builder of Montague house in London, now the British Museum. But this is a point much questioned. It is far more likely that the designs of the incarcerated Earl were in part if not wholly adopted. But whoever might have been the architect employed, Petworth house is unquestionably a most noble structure, and in accordance with the character of the illustrious Duke who built it. As originally constructed the roof in the centre was higher than that of the two ends of the house, having been carried up in the shape of a truncated pyramid, which was surrounded by statues.

This the father of the late munificent possessor altered, reducing the roof to a uniform level. He also removed an enclosed court. The length of the present house is 322, and its height to the roof-parapet 62 feet. The chapel is the only part of the old mansion, which the duke preserved. Of this beautiful room, which originally stood free of the house, the walls and windows are profusely ornamented with the armorial bearings of the Percies, and the families to which they were allied by marriage, the work of J. Oliver, an heraldic artist of some celebrity in the time of Charles I.

It had cloisters on the north side, which Charles Earl of Egremont fitted up as a statue gallery, and which the late Earl removed to make room for the present north gallery. Sydney in his "Letters of State," p. 124, alludes to the Cloister Chambers of this house.

These chambers are supposed to have been two or three small rooms occupying a part of the space which is now converted into the apartment called the "Red Room."

The beautifully painted entrance hall and staircase is supposed by Horace Walpole to be the work of Louis Laguerre. On the wall to the right as you ascend the stairs is allegorically represented the life of Elizabeth Duchess of Somerset, into which many figures are introduced. It is intended to commemorate her being the last of the Percy family, and her happy marriage with the Duke of Somerset. Her daughters are depicted as in attendance upon her triumphal car, which is drawn by white horses. On the ceiling and lower walls is the story of Pandora and Prometheus most elaborately set forth.

But the most striking feature of this house is the room, on the walls of which are profusely displayed the exquisite wood carving of Grinling Gibbons and Jonathan Ritson. This room is sixty feet long by twenty-four broad, and twenty feet in height. The carving is arranged in festoons of fruits, and flowers, shells, birds, and sculptured vases, so as to form panels for pictures; the whole surpassing, in beauty of execution and quantity of carving, any other of his justly admired works.

Horace Walpole, in speaking of this wonderful carver in wood, says, that "before Gibbons there is no instance of a man who could give to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chain together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species." And after having enumerated others of his celebrated works, such as those at Windsor, Chatsworth, Burleigh, Southwick in Hampshire, and Stanstead, he continues—"But the most superb monument of his skill is a large apartment at Petworth, enriched from the ceiling between the pictures with festoons of flowers and dead game, all in the highest state of perfection and preservation. One vase surpasses all the others in beauty of execution and elegance of design, being covered with a bas-relief of the purest taste, worthy indeed of the Grecian age of cameos. Selden, one of his disciples—for what single hand could have executed such plenty of laborious productions—lost his life in saving this carving when the house was on fire."

Gibbons died in 1721. To the credit of our country be it spoken he was a native artist, having been born in Lon-

don. His ancestors, however, a few generations back, were of Dutch extraction.

For more than a century this carved room remained incomplete, and probably would have continued so, had not that great patron of men of genius, and more particularly of such men as had not the means of bringing their performances into the notice they deserved, George Obrien Earl of Egremont, of whom it has been asserted with great truth—

“To pining genius he raised up a way,
And merit ushered to the blaze of day.”

—found accidentally among the workmen employed in carving the mahogany ornaments of the library at Arundel Castle a father and son named Ritson, natives of Cumberland. Struck by the talent displayed by the son, then only a boy twelve years of age, the Earl did not lose sight of him, and some years after took him into his service at Petworth. His first employment here was for little more than twelve months, after which he remained absent in London ten years; but finally returned to Petworth in 1827, and continued in the service of his lordship and the present owner of the house until his death in 1846.

During the period of nineteen years he worked at the carving of this room, and finished it only a week before he died. Comparing the two performances many may consider his part of the work but slightly, if at all, inferior to that of Gibbons. The writer of this paper knew Ritson well, and had often been led to regret his intemperate habits, and most obstinate temper. Ritson indeed would only work when he himself was disposed to do so, and remonstrance had not the slightest effect upon him. Had it been otherwise, he might have attained to great eminence, but as it was he died in a back street of this town, worn out both in mind and body, and supported entirely by the liberality of the present possessor of the estate. The writer attended him throughout his illness, and was with him when he expired. There are portraits of him and Gibbons by Clint in the room, to the beauty of which they so largely contributed. An obituary memorial of him by the present incumbent of Tillington (to whom I will take this opportunity of stating I am much

indebted for assistance kindly rendered to me in the preparation of this paper) will be found in the *Gent. Mag.*, No. 25, new series, January to June, 1846.

My best thanks are also due to Lady Leconfield for the loan of the *Northumberland Household book*, and for other favours vouchsafed to me, in the prosecution of my design. The view of old Petworth House is from this book.

The present house consists of a suite of nine rooms, eight of which look into the park to the west, and the remaining one to the east. Commencing at the south end there is first "the old library," next to which is "the new library;" then comes "the white and gold room," and then "the beauty room," so called from the portraits in panels which it contains of several ladies remarkable for their beauty in the court of Queen Anne, and then "the marble hall," to the north of which are "the ante-room to the carved room," "the carved room," "the red room," and the "north gallery." Besides this suite of stately rooms in the front of the house, there is one to the back, called "the square dining room." These rooms differ in their dimensions, but are all large and well-proportioned.

The tennis court and chapel are at the north end of the house, and the audit room at the east. This was built by George Obrien, Earl of Egremont, and contains some fine statues, the walls being hung with paintings of cattle by some of the best masters.

Of the extensive collection of paintings by many of the best masters which the house contains, it would be impossible to speak here. Nor is it needful to do so, Waagen having very fully described them in his "*Art Treasures of Great Britain.*" Equally impossible is it too particularly to notice the fine specimens of sculpture both ancient and modern, which the north gallery contains; and which, regardless of expense, the late noble Earl and his father collected at home and abroad.

One, however of the many treasures which are to be found in the library of Petworth House must not be omitted. I allude to the beautifully illuminated manuscript copy on vellum of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, which was kindly submitted to the inspection of the members of our society on

the day of the Petworth meeting. Its history is told on the last leaf, where it is written partly in Saxon characters—"Here endeth the Booke of the Talys of Canterbury, compiled by Geofrey Chaucer, on whose soul Jesu Crist have mercy," beneath which are emblazoned the Arms of Perci, with other bearings in the shield not needful to be mentioned here. The shield is encircled by the garter, and has on one side of it the letter H, and on the other the letter P. From this we are enabled to infer that the manuscript was executed for Henry Perci, the third Earl of Northumberland, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Todd, in his illustrations of Gower and Chaucer, speaks in terms of high commendation of this splendid and costly book.

Nor must I omit to notice the beautiful piece of embroidery work also liberally exhibited to us on the same occasion, which was evidently designed to commemorate the union of the two houses of Grey and Dudley, by the marriage of Lady Jane Grey with Lord Guilford Dudley. In the centre is represented the Dudley crest, and around it are shields setting forth the armorial bearings of the two noble families down to the time of this union. It is of considerable historical interest, and very artistically and beautifully wrought.

The home park and pleasure grounds about the house are very highly extolled by Lord Orford, in his "Essay on Modern Gardening," being laid out, he says, in the very best style of landscape gardening. The park consists of about 2,042 acres, which are enclosed by a stone wall nine miles in length.

But I pass from this captivating house, to the ancient part of this far less captivating town.

I have already spoken of its antiquity. That its prosperity would mainly depend on its Manor House being occupied by the different Lords, and their families, must be very manifest; and as for some centuries this was not much the case, Petworth probably was not at an early period a very thriving place.

Leland, who visited it, states indeed in his Itinerary such to be the result of his observation. Speaking of it in his time he says, "The market town of Petteworth yn the wald of Southsax ys right well encreasid syns the Yerles of North-

umberland usid little to ly there. For now the men there make good clothe. The parson of the towne hath much priuelege there, and concerning certen tenauntes that he hath there, kepythe his courte and leete. One Parson Acon builded the spire of the faire steple there in the towne, and also made the fayre bridge of stone, caullid Rotherbridge, scant a mile from Petteworth, upon the water that commith downe from Cowdray.”

Such was the town in the time of the VIIIth Henry, whose chaplain and antiquary-royal Leland was. History, however, hints at another cause why the town of Petworth was not so thriving as it might otherwise have been. The roads leading to it were almost impassable; so that it happened to a Perci, who had the misfortune during the great rebellion to fall under the suspicion of high treason, and his brother, the then Earl of Northumberland, fearing for his safety, was desirous to send him off to France, that while he was devising the means of doing so, he sent him down, Clarendon tells us, to Petworth as a place of perfectly secure retreat. And it is a singular circumstance, that so late as 1703, access to the town, even by its principal road, was attended with more than ordinary difficulty and danger. For among the five royal visits made to Petworth, upon record, was one by Charles, King of Spain, then about eighteen years old. He was on his way from Portsmouth to Windsor, where he stayed three days, returning to Portsmouth by Petworth; and as the Dukes of Somerset and Marlborough were appointed to attend upon him, Petworth House was arranged to be his first halting place after his landing. Here the Prince George of Denmark was to join the party, and it is in a letter from an attendant of his, called “an ingenious gentleman belonging to the court,” to a friend, that we discover what the state of the roads was at that time. He says:—

“Honoured Sir,—Seeing that I can’t entertain you better by reason of our barrenness in foreign news, I’ll venture to trouble you with a short account of my last week’s ramble to Petworth. . . . His Highness gave directions for his coaches to be ready at six o’clock in the morning on Monday to go for Petworth. Accordingly we set out at that time by torchlight—” it was about

Christmas—"and did not get out of our coaches again, save only when we were overturned or stuck fast in the mud, 'til we arrived at our journey's end. 'Twas hard service for the prince to sit fourteen hours in the coach that day, without eating anything, and passing through the worst ways that I ever saw in my life. We were thrown but once indeed in going"—in returning they were overturned twice—"but both our coach, which was the leading one, and his highness's body coach, would have suffered very often if the nimble boors of Sussex had not frequently poised it up, or supported it with their shoulders from Godalming almost to Petworth; and the nearer we approached the duke's house, the more unaccessible it seemed to be. The last nine miles of the way cost us six hours time to conquer them; and indeed we had never done it, if our good master had not several times lent us a pair of horses out of his own coach, whereby we were able to trace out the way for him. They made us believe that the several grounds we crost, and his grace's park would alleviate the fatigue; but I protest I could hardly perceive any difference between them and the common roads."

The roads about Petworth are now some of the best in the county. At Petworth house his highness and the King of Spain were entertained most sumptuously. Some peculiarities observed by the king at his meals are worthy of a passing notice. "The supper," the writer says, "was served up with so much splendour and profusion, yet with so much decency and order, that I must needs say I never saw the like. The table where they supped was an oval, and very large. The king sat about the middle of it, and the prince almost at the end. He, the king, eat and drank very heartily, but tasted no liquors but his own, which were the small drink—water discoloured by the infusion of cinnamon, and the strong red and white Tyrol wine. When he called for either of them, his taster, who is always one of the lords of his bed chamber, brings the liquor in a little bottle, and covers it, or rather hides it with a salver, upon which he pours out what he tastes, near as much as what we call a supernaculum. Then the king pours out what he pleases, which is commonly a glass tumbler full, and drinks it off. The disposition of his bread is as singular as anything else; for it is broke into

very small mammoths, laid upon a plate covered with a napkin, and placed on his left hand, from whence he takes it bit by bit, but keeps it constantly covered. I could not learn whether this was custom or superstition; and here it may not be improper to tell you that I believe he has an aversion for dogs, because I observed one of his noblemen take a dog while the king supped, and with great caution and secrecy convey it out of the room. His Catholic Majesty speaks very little; what he said to the prince was in high Dutch—to others he spoke in French. He spoke of nothing but indifferent things, in very short and concise periods, and whatever answer the prince made he returned no reply." In speaking of the house, the same "ingenious" writer says—"The magnificence of the Duke of Somerset's House—though it is not near finished—the exceeding rich furniture, fine pictures, carving, &c., made the next day short enough to his highness." ⁸

In 1666 the district suffered severely from the plague, and in the *London Gazette*, No. 103, from 8th to 12th November, 1666, is a notice reciting that there was a fair kept at Petworth, in Sussex, on Tuesday, 20th November, for the space of nine days; and in regard that the said county, in several towns and places was still much infected with the plague, notice was given that the fair would not be held that year.

There is a splendid oak in the park, called "the Cecil Oak," which was planted upwards of two centuries ago, to commemorate the marriage of Algernon, the tenth Earl of Northumberland, with his first wife, Lady Anne Cecil, the daughter of William, third Earl of Salisbury.

The advowson of the rectory was attached to the manor until the attainder of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, after the battle of Shrewsbury. It then fell to the Crown, and was not restored with the manor. Upon the foundation of Eton College the rectory of Petworth was included in the endowment, and so remained until 1693, when it was exchanged for Farnham royal, Clewer, and Worplesdon.⁹

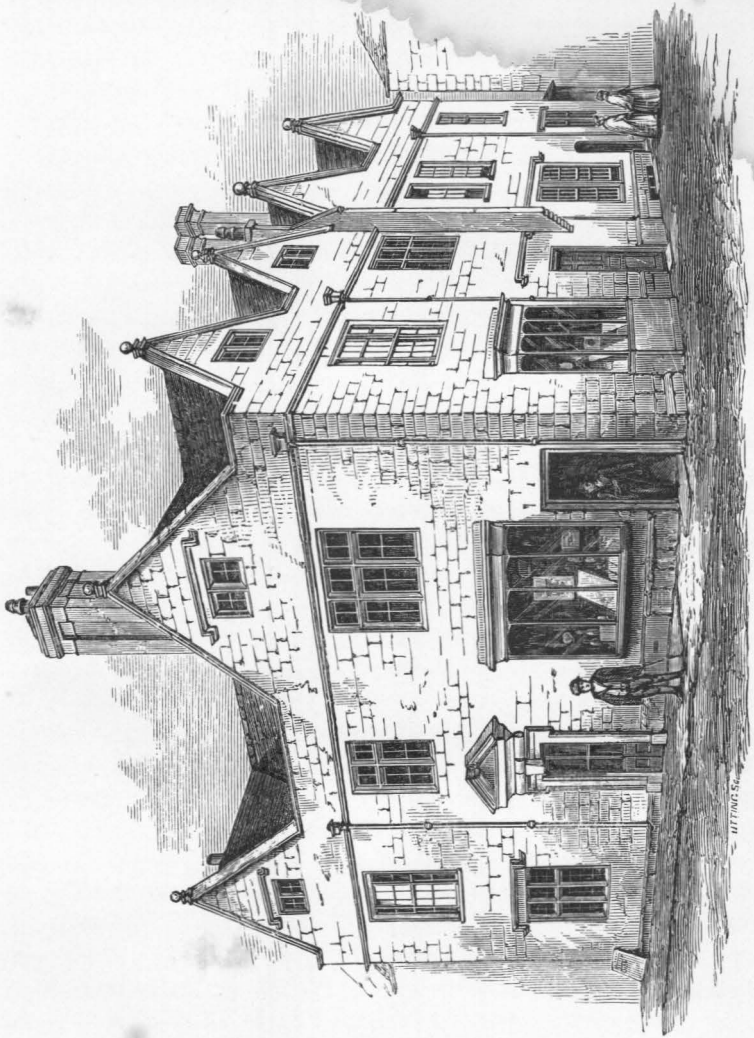
⁸ See "the Annals of the Reign of Queen Anne," 8vo., 1704, vol. ii., appendix No. 3.

⁹ Addl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 4840 fol. 319.

It then again became attached to the Petworth estate by exchange. Under the Legislative Act, by which this exchange was effected, the chapelries of Duncton and North-chapel, which had previously belonged to it, were detached from it and constituted into separate rectories. In Pope Nicholas's return its value is stated to be £46 13s. 4d.; in the Nonæ, 20 marcs, without the rector's glebe and manor; and in the King's books £41 10s. 5d. Of the glebe there are about 156 acres.

The church of Petworth is for the most part modern, having been almost entirely re-built in 1827 by the Earl of Egremont, to whose munificence I have had occasion so often to refer before, at a cost to his lordship of about £15,000. Its beautiful spire, designed by Sir Charles Barry, is 180 feet high. Many of the Percies are interred within its walls. The old church was a cruciform structure in the perpendicular style of architecture of an early date, of which the north aisle, or Perci Chancel, remains. Acon's leaden spire was taken down in the year 1800, and the tower finished off with pinnacles. The north transept had been re-built by the Earl of Northumberland, who first made Petworth one of his principal places of residence. The Perci sepulchral Chapel adjoins the Rector's chancel on the north side, and is dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket. Here such of the Percies as are entombed at Petworth principally lie. This chapel was originally shut off from the church, but it is now thrown open to it, and fitted up at the east end with open sittings. Its proportions have been spoiled by a large vestry having been taken from it. Leland tells us that "yn the chyrche of Petteworth ly buried sum of Percy's children, but none of the lordes." Since he wrote, however, two Earls of Northumberland have been interred there, viz., Henry the ninth earl, in 1632, and Algernon, Lord High Admiral, the tenth Earl, in 1668; and also Jocelin his son and heir, the last Earl of that family, in 1670; he died at Turin. Brass plates record several Countesses and other members of the family. The Earl of Egremont erected in this chapel a fine monument to some of the later members of the Percy family. The statue of his lordship by E. H. Bayley, R.A., in a sitting posture, though somewhat misplaced, is a fine work of art, and

a most striking resemblance. Some ancient coffin-shaped slabs, which were removed from the church when it was rebuilt, will be found under the south wall on the outside. Helping to support one of them, around the edge of which is an inscription in Longobardic characters, is what appears from its shape to have been a portion of an ancient pinnacle. This is doubtless the slab to which Dallaway refers, when, in speaking of the sepulchral monuments in this church, he says—"the most ancient is a small coffin-shaped slab, inscribed round its margin in Lombardic characters partly obliterated—'Hic jacet. Johannes Maudesley *cujus anime propitiatur* Deus.' John Maudesley was probably a rector about the close of the thirteenth century, at which period the usage of the Lombardic character ceased in England." The tower occupies the place of the south transept. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The chapel of St. Thomas is supposed to have belonged originally to the Dawtries, a bygone Petworth family, called in early times de alta Ripa, or de hault Rey, and hence Dawtrey, who resided for some centuries at More in this parish, and who had also a house in Petworth near to the church. This house, an engraving of which is given, still remains. It is a large building, forming two sides of a square; the two fronts being in two different streets. It has long mullioned windows, one or two of which are still in their original state, and is gabled, the points of the gables being ornamented with balls. The house is of stone, which of late years has been whitewashed. Two very old table tombs to the memory of early members of this family, and having their shield of arms (azure 5 fusils in fess argent) upon them, still exist in the north wall of this chancel; but in a very neglected state. One is to the memory of Sir John Dawtrey, Kt., who died in 1527. This tomb is canopied. The other is to that of some earlier member of the same family. Both are without inscriptions, that recording the death of Sir John Dawtrey having been effaced. There are also floor slabs to the memory of later members of this family, to whom a moiety of this chancel appears to have belonged, and to have been made over by them to the Earls of Northumberland in 1624. A deed to this effect is said to be among the Petworth House muniments.



HOUSE AT PETWORTH.

HITTING'S

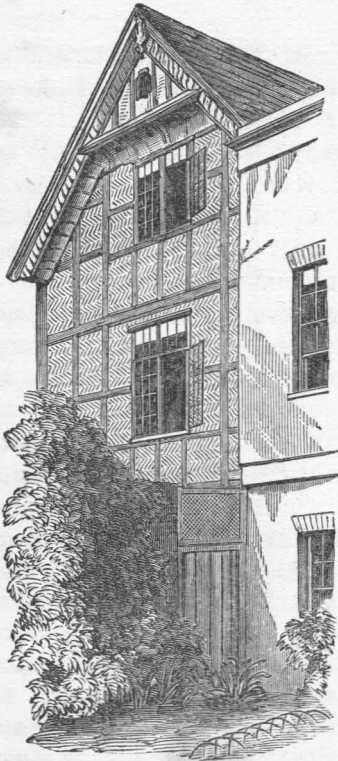
Leland states that, "the chiefest house of these Dawtries is in Petteworth Paroche, callid More, half a mile from Petteworth towne." The mansion of More was a spacious structure, built round a court-yard; and was entered through an arched gateway in the centre. The greater part of the house was taken down about the middle of the last century, and the remainder converted into a farm house. In it is a large well proportioned apartment, having a ribbed stuccoed ceiling, and oak pannelled walls, with the family crest, a unicorn, passant, argent, displayed at the different points of intersection of these ribs, and their escucheon of arms, with the date 1580, over the fire-place.

The Dawtreys were large landowners in Western Sussex. Of the More property they became possessed by the marriage of Edmund Dawtrey with Isabel Wood, who inherited her father's estate, of which this was a part, as well as her uncle's, who was treasurer of England in the time of Richard III. This Edmund, and his son, grandson, and great-grandson, were successively Sheriffs of Sussex from 1492 to 1566. In his progress through this part of the county Leland was probably lodged either at More or at the Dawtrey's house in Petworth; for he quotes the owner at that time as his authority for asserting a threefold division of the lands of the Honour of Petworth by the marriage of three females. "Dawterey," he says, "told me that there were three women, or sisters, that had division of these lands; and that they were thus married to Percy, Dawterey, and Aske. So that hereupon I gather that all these three came owte of the northe countrye. Percy, Dawterey, and Aske give the myllepkyes (fusils), but with difference in the felde. The first partition hath not continued in all the aforesaid three names holy, but hath been disperkelid. Yet some likelihood is, that, seeing that so much remained a late in Percy hand, Dawterey and Aske had never like partes, but were beneficiarii," or mesne lords, "to Percy. Dikes, whose landes devolved to Mr. Goring, and other gentlemen thereabout, were beneficiarii to the Honour of Petworth. Dawterey the knight, that dwellid at Hampton Town, was brother to old Mr. Dawterey, now

living at Petteworth; and this Dawterey of Hampton landes cam al by purchase."

The ancient family of De Aulâ, or Atte Hall, appears to have possessed, and resided at, New Grove previous to the 13th of Henry VI.; for by a deed of this date Juliana, the daughter of William Atte Hall, conveyed to William Mille lands called Halle.

One perhaps of the most interesting relics of ancient Petworth is the gable end at the back of Mr. Daintrey's house, and to be seen only from his garden. It is timber-framed, the spaces between the timbers being filled up with herring-bone brickwork. The lower part has been somewhat modernized, but the upper part is doubtless in its original state. Mr. Daintrey's conjecture is that what is now the back of the house was originally the front; that the house was of the early Elizabethan style; and that there were two such wings, with an intermediate building connecting them, to correspond. And this is doubtless correct. The ceiling of the principal room in the present house is beautifully wrought in stucco into festoons of flowers terminating in a centre wreath.



The crescent, the badge of the Percies, is occasionally to be met with, both externally and internally, as an ornament in some of the older houses of Petworth.

The charities of the town, which are among the most munificent in Sussex, must not be omitted in an account of its antiquities. The most extensive is that founded by Charles

Duke of Somerset, who in 1746 built and very liberally endowed an alms house for twelve poor widows, who are to be elected by the owner of the Honour, Manor, and Mansion house of Petworth for the time being. By an increase in the value of the trust estates from which the endowment arises, the number of widows, each receiving a pension of £20 per annum, was increased in 1818 to twenty-two, and the surplus income directed to be divided among other widows as out-pensioners. The revenues of this charity now amount to about £700 per annum.

Thompson's Hospital is another well-endowed charitable institution of the town, of much older date than the Duke of Somerset's, having been founded in 1624, and called, "The Hospital of our Lord and Saviour Christ, of the guyft or foundation of Thomas Thompson, gent, of Barnard's Inn." He left the house built by him in 1618, for a hospital; and the trust deed provides, "That £60 per annum shall be given to twelve aged poore persons of either sex, inhabitants of Petteworth," where he was born, and that the overplus proceeds of the estate shall be divided equally between them. The gross value of the revenues of this charity is now £400 per annum.

The almshouses of this and the Duke of Somerset's charities are quaint old brick and stone buildings standing in the North Street.

In 1753 the Rev. John Taylor bequeathed the sum of £2,400, the interest of which he directs to be applied by the Rectors of Petworth, Tillington, and Duncton, for the time being, in establishing a school for the education of ten boys and ten girls; assigning to the master a salary of £35 per annum, who, besides reading writing and arithmetic, is to instruct them in "the grounds of Christianity." The Warden of Winchester College, or in case of his sickness, or other incapacity, the Sub-Warden for the time being, and two other of the fellows of the same college, to be nominated at least two months before the visitation by the Warden and Fellows, are to be the visitors, guardians, and supervisors of the school, and personally to inspect it once in four years on the first day of July, or within sixteen days after. He also bequeaths to St. Mary Winton College in trust £550, the in-

terest of £250 of which he directs to be paid to two poor tradesmen of Petworth, and of a like sum to the widows of two poor clergymen, and the interest of the remaining £50 to be expended in the purchase of Bibles, Prayer Books, and religious tracts. By a codicil of 10th of April, 1775, he gives the interest of £800 in addition, to be applied in clothing the ten boys and ten girls directed to be educated under his will. Mr. Taylor was a fellow of Winchester College, but his connection with Petworth I have been unable to discover.

There is also a benefaction to the parish by Richard Ayre, gent., by will, dated 6th of June, 1673, and called Ayre's Charity, which consists of the rents of a house, described as anciently the Crown Inn, and six other tenements with gardens, a portion of which is applied by the trustees in gifts of money to the poor, and the remainder distributed in bread.

In the house which is supposed to have been the Crown Inn, there is an upstairs room, the ceiling of which has most elaborate ornaments in plaster, boldly but rudely executed. Among the figures introduced are men and women in the most grotesque, and sometimes ludicrous attitudes. This is particularly the case in the bordering. It cannot now be seen to advantage, owing to the room having been converted into two apartments. It was evidently the principal room of the house when it was a public Inn. It is now two bed rooms. Over the fire place, and filling up the space between it and the ceiling, is a coat of arms in stucco. The shield has supporters and on the upper part of it is a boar's head. What it has besides it would be difficult to say; for it has been so frequently whitewashed as almost to have obliterated its distinctive marks. The crest is a winged animal of some kind, and the only part imperfect, the fore-legs having been broken off. Sir William Burrell (MSS. B. British Museum) states the emoluments of these houses to be £16 per annum. It is now £40.

Among the improvements made by the Earl of Egremont in the town, solely at his own expense, are the Market House and Court Room, (the basement of which has lately been enclosed, and a portion of it converted into a spacious

subscription reading-room by Lord Leconfield) and the schools. He also erected waterworks at Coultershaw Mill, by which not only the Mansion House is supplied with water, but the town as well; pipes being carried from the reservoir at the upper part of it through every street, the supply being without cost to the inhabitants. A rector of the parish had, as early as the year 1496, done the same. "Parson Edmonds," the Antiquary-Royal, states, "of late dayes, perceiving the great lak of water at Petteworth, causid chiefly a great spring, the hedde whereof is about a mile from the town, to be brought in lede to Petteworth; part of the water comming to the Manor Place, and the residew to ij or iij places in the streate of the towne;" where he erected conduits. The town is also much benefited by the canal which the same Earl made in 1792 from the Arun at Stopham to Midhurst. The clothing trade, of which Leland speaks, has long been discontinued.

Petworth can boast of having had a greater number of incumbents, who were men eminent for their literary attainments and high advancement, than perhaps any other parish in the county. Richard Montague, rector in 1623, Brian Duppa (who had been Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and tutor to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II.), in 1638, and Henry King in 1641, became successively Bishops of Chichester; Duppa being afterwards translated first to Salisbury in 1641, and after the Restoration in 1660, to Winchester; and Euseby Cleaver, rector in 1783, was made Bishop of Cork and Ross in 1789, and after being translated to Leighlin and Ferns, became Archbishop of Dublin in 1809. One of Dr. Johnson's most able biographical sketches is the life of Francis Cheynell, who was rector of Petworth in 1643, and a rigid presbyterian. He was the great opponent of Chillingworth, and so bitter was his hatred of him, that he took the pains to go to Chichester after his death for the special purpose of insulting his remains as they were lowered into the grave. In one of the registers of this parish he has left a declaration of his religious faith recorded in eighteen articles, and occupying two folio pages. It follows the entry of the baptism of his daughter, Grace, in 1646, and is subscribed by himself and his wife, and by several of his

parishioners. That "eminent critical scholar and ingenious poet," Charles Dunster, the distinguished son of a no less distinguished father, was rector of Petworth in 1789. And, not to mention others of less note, the Rev. John Price, who was chaplain to general Monk, and one of the only two persons to whom he mentioned his plan of bringing about the Restoration of Charles II., was rector of Petworth in 1669. There are brasses and plain slabs to the memory of some of the rectors in the chancel of the church.

The names of those who contributed to the subsidy in 1296 are printed in the VII. Vol. of our Collections, p. 162, and the Nonæ return gives the following list of persons resident in Petworth in 1345, with the amount of property at which they were assessed, and of the fifteenth they were called upon to pay. "Alan Lyllye, value of goods and chattels, vij^l. x^s., fifteenth, x^s. Alan de Mullward, value of goods, xxx^s., fifteenth, ij^s. Thomas Scarpe, value of goods, xv^s., fifteenth, xij^d." The rest of the inhabitants are returned as living upon their own lands, but by great labour.

APPEARANCE OF SPIRITS IN SUSSEX.

“THE CONFESSION OF CERTEYNE PERSONS CONCERNINGE THE SPIRITTS APPEARINGE AT RYE,” IN 1607.

BY G. SLADE BUTLER, Esq., F. S. A.

IN our last volume (xiii. p 280) is an engraving from a rubbing taken from a brass in Rye Church, of Mr. Thomas Hamon, luxuriating in a moderate beard, and habited in the civic gown of the period, with a ruffled collar, and shoes fastened with rosettes. It is evident Thomas Hamon was a person of some consideration in his way, as shewn by his public services recorded in his epitaph—“Thrice Burgesse for the Parliament elected.” I can only find his name among the representatives for Rye twice, viz., 1597, in Elizabeth’s reign, and 1603, in James I. “Six times by freemen’s choyce made Maior of Rye,” in the years 1595, 1596, 1599, 1600, 1604-5. John Fawtrill died, then Thomas Hamon, and lastly 1606-7 Thomas Hamon. In 1585, Jn. Hamond, L.L.D., represented Rye. In the muniments of Battle Abbey the name of Hamon constantly occurs, leaving but little doubt that the family originated with Robert Fitz Hamon, who came over with the Conqueror, on whose death, it is stated, that he embraced the cause of Rufus against his brother Robert, and on the death of Rufus took the same course in support of Henry I. In 1102 Robert Fitz Hamon founded a monastery at Tewkesbury, where he was buried.

Thomas Hamon died during his mayoralty, nor was his death without something remarkable, for on a single sheet

among the Harleian MSS., No. 358 art. 47, fol. 188, is the following account of certain spirits which made their appearance at his decease, and from the picture that it gives us of the credulity of the times, it has been thought sufficiently curious to warrant its insertion here. It is to be regretted that there is nothing to show before whom, by what process, or by whose authority the examinations were taken.

SUSAN SNAPPER, wife of Roger Snapper, of Rie, sawyer, saith—That aboute mydlente last, viz., 1607, aboute mydnighte, shee beeing sicke in bed with her husbände, 4 spyritts in likenes of twoe men, and twoe weomen, appeared unto her; the one man younge, withoute hayre one his face, and tall, named him selfe Richarde, and hee was in a white surplis to the grounde; the other man was a shorte, thicke man, with a longe grey bearde, and named him selfe Roberte; hee was in a white satin dublett and hose pinckt. One of the weomen was younge and in a white wastcote and green peticote, with a vaile aboute her necke, and a whit kerchife one her head; the other weoman was younge and all in white. And one of the weomen called her selfe Katherine, and the other Margerie; and they appeared unto her two or three nights together.

The seconde tyme of their appeareance, the weoman in the greene peticote called this examinee Sue, and said "Come and goe with me, or else I will carrie the," and the spirite Richarde tooke her by the arme, and griped her that her arme was lame 2 daies, so as she could not helpe her selfe. And she beinge a ferde toulde her husbände, and hee laide his hande over her to holde her, and his arme was soe lame for twoe daies that hee coulde not cut his meate; and then the vision lefte her.

And afterwards that nighte, a little before daie, they all 4 appeared againe unto her, and she asked them in the name of the Ffather, &c., "What will youe have me doe?" and the weoman in the greene peticote said, "I would have yo^e goe to younge Ann Bennett (beinge the wife of George Tayler dwellinge in the same towne) and call her and goe into y^e gardyn with her, and digg, and sett sage, and you shal be well.

And in that afternoone shee and the said Ann digged in the gardyn and the said Ann thruste a spitt into y^e grownde and heard a sownde, and beeing sicke shee deſted without settinge any ſage.

About 3 nights after one of y^e men and one of y^e weomen appeared unto her, and y^e man asked her "When younge Ann Bennett hadd bene with her?" and shee answered, "Yeſterdaie;" and then hee asked her "what the ſaide Ann had in the ſomer howſe?" And shee answered, "Shee could not tell." And then hee ſaid that thoſe things w^{ch} shee was trobled wthall we're true, v^t "that there was monie hidden in the ſaid Ann's gardyn amongſt the tyme, and that the ſielde at Weekes greene was plowed and the crocke was broken, and ſome p^{te} thereof was founde and the reſt was left behinde," and ſo they deſted.

After Whitsontyde laſt, they all 4 appeared to her againe, and the 2 weomen came to her chamber, and the men wente into an other chamber; and one of the weomen ſaide, "Howe nowe; nowe thou art well?" and ſhee answered, "Yea! I thanke God;" and the weoman ſaid, "Nowe thou muſt goe with me;" and ſhee asked, "Whether?" and a girle cominge upp they vaniſhed awaie.

The next nighte 2 of them came againe to her, and one of them asked her "if ſhe would go with them?" and ſhee ſaid "ſhee would goe with them y^e next daie."

And y^e next daie, betweene twelve and one, ſhe herde a greate ſtampe in y^e lofte, and went up, and y^e tall man appeared and asked her "Whether ſhe would goe with him?" and ſhee ſaid, "I, by God's grace! if you tell me whether;" and hee ſaid "ſhee ſhoulde goe to Weekes greene," and asked her "Whether ſhee woulde goe with him or alone?" and ſhee answered, "ſhee had rather goe alone if ſhee knewe the waie." And ſhe did learne the waie of Ann Bennett, and did goe thither, and there did ſee the tall man ſtande in the ſtreete; and he called her to follow him throwghe a rie ſielde into the greene ſielde next to it wch ſhee did; and in the myddle of y^e ſielde there was a valley of the one ſide, and banke one thother; and there hee tolde her in that valley there was a pott and goulde in it, and a chaine upon the topp of it; and beſide the pitt, under a little ſtubbe, there

was a crosse, mettell, with three leggs, in wch there was monie. And hee bade her sit downe upon a banke, wch shee did; and then shee sawe a man, all in black, one the one side of the headge; and a weoman in a greene one the same side, goinge one to meete an other. And she thought the grownde did move under her as shee sate; and then she cryed "Lorde have mercie upon me, what shall become of me?" And then the tall mann came to her againe, and bade her be not afraide, for shee shoulde have no harme: and seeinge the twoe p̄sons before menconed, shee asked the tall man "what they were?" And hee saide, "The woman is Queene of the Fairies, and that if she woulde kneele to her shee would give her a livinge;" and then she looked and they were gone. And the tall man came to her againe, and willed her to arise and goe home; but shee coulde not arise; and he willed her in the name of God to arise. And then she arose and wente home sicke to bed, and the man vanished away.

And the next tyme when they appeared, shee asked them "When the saide Anne shoulde have any monie of them?" and the tall man saide, "if shee be so hastie shee should tarrie till she hadd a childe of her bodie should live to be sixe yeares olde." The saide Ann hadd then a sonne wch not longe after died.

And she saithe that she hathe hearde the spiritts talke one to an other of them; and shee hathe seene at sundrie tymes 18 spiritts; but onely the saide 4 before named did speake.

And the saide Anne tolde her that she had seene 80 or 100 of them and they were all fairies.

And shee saithe that one spirytt in likenes of a woman greate wth childe appeared unto her in the daie tyme, and wished shee had some apples; and shee did afterwards give unto her 3 apples; whereof she did eate twoe, and the 3 shee cut in 4 quarters, and flunge awaie.

And after the tall man, Richarde, willed her to goe to the saide Ann Bennett and demande of her a peece of rawe powdered beefe; wch the saide Ann gave unto her, and shee deliᵛed it to him, and he cutt it in peeces, and laide it in the windowe, but shee knowethe not what became of it, and saithe that shee hathe divse tymes given them water, and once

breade; and the spiritts did consume the water, and when they lefte any water the same was blackishe and the tubb became speckled wth white.

And at another tyme the spiritt Richarde wylled her to goe to younge Ann Bennett, and demande of her a peece of lyninn cloathe (yf it were nevr so olde), of her lengthe and of her breadth, or a peece of inckle or an olde harelace of that lengthe; and shee broughte a peece and the spiritt saide it was to little; and she fetcht then a bigger peece, and laide it where the spiritts used, and it was soyled att one ende wth claie. And after the spiritt, Richarde, demaunded of one of his followers "where the brymstone was that laie uppon the mantle of the chimney?" and one of the weomen saide "shee hadd itt."

And this examinate did laie 3 noseгаies in the windowe for the saide familliers, and they were taken awaie, as shee thinkethe, by the spiritts, for no body else could come there the doores beinge shutt.

And shee divse tymes strowed hearbes in the windowes where the spiritts used.

And when Sr Thomas Waller¹ was comminge to Rie, the people comminge to meete him, she saw the spiritt, Richarde, stande underneathe the further mill; and shee goinge towards the mill he vanished awaie.

And shee goinge home hearde in her howse a greate peece of ordñnce and a trumpett, and saide to herselfe, "Lorde have mercie uppon us, there is a greate troupe of men come to the towne and great joy;" and the spiritt, Richarde, saide "I! and as much sorrowe;" and shee turned abowte and sawe him.

And that daie in the morninge that Burditt was slaine, she sawe the spiritts, Richarde and Roberte, walkinge uppon the banke comminge upp the gun gardyn (in that pte the great ordinance laye), and the peece, wch brake and killed

¹ Sir Thomas Waller was Lieutenant of Dover Castle. A new commission was issued to him by Henry Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden, on 9th Dec., 1608, and the Mayor, and preaching minister of Rye, for the time being, and others, were to be his deputies there

for the charge of the passage beyond seas from Rye, for which no ports were authorised except Dover, Rye, and Sandwich. *MSS. State P.O.*, 1608, vol. xxxviii., Nos. 18 and 14. Part of the Lieutenant's duty was to review the musters in the different Cinque Ports.

Burdytt² beinge discharged at the depture of S^r Thomas Waller out of Rie.

And that daie that Ann Bennetts sonn was buried,³ she goinge by the church, sawe the spiritte, Richarde, goe into the church, and hee wente all in white; and the nighte after Richarde saide to the rest of the spiritts that "the preachers mynde was not of hys sermon, but hee was trobled otherwise." And the saide Ann toulde her that shee did see him sitt in the gallerie in the churche dureing the sermon, all in blacke, wth a flatt capp one his heade.

Concerninge the apparicons in the windowe shee did see at one tyme the shape of the heade of a man; but at other tymes she did see dverse shapes, sometyme of twoe gen^t weomen, and at another time of a man drinckinge, with a napkin before him.

And the said Ann and her husbände bade her enquire of the spiritts whether their daughter that dyed⁴ were bewitched or no? And she asked the spiritt, Richarde, and hee saide "Hee could not tell, but if they were soe doubtfull they shoulde goe and enquire of some learned man what the cause of her deathe was."

And shee heareinge a stampe in the chamber where the spiritts used, went up, and there she sawe a lighte like a candle in the mydest of the chamber, wch did suddelynly depte: and shee seeinge nothinge there, shee did thinke to goe into the garrett, and when shee was gott upp to the garrett doore she was taken in suche sorte as shee could not wagge hande or foote; and her speache was taken from her; and soe she remayned the space of an hower, till her husbände came and found her, and tooke her by the arme, and then shee felt her limbes, but could not speake till shee came downe.

And shee saithe that the first or seconde daie that Mr.

² I have searched the Register of Burials for Rye, but can find no entry of Burdytt's burial; and also the register for Udimore where the Burdetts were long resident, but with the like want of success. There was one master gunner appointed by the Lord Warden, and he had 6d. a-day for his pay. There was a warrant on 8th Aug.,

1604, for the pay of the gunner appointed in the place of William Ratcliffe, deceased. *MSS. State P. O.*, 1604, vol. ix.

³ Extract from the Register of Burials for Rye, "September, 1607. The 15th day George the sonne of Mr. George Taylor."

⁴ July, 1607, the 4th daye Elizabeth the daughr of Mr. George Taylor.

Hammon, late Mayor of Rie, fell sicke⁵ the spiritt, Richarde bade her goe to the saide Ann Bennett and will her to send him some "planett water;" and shee carried a little bottele of water of aboute 3 or 4 sponfulls into the chamber where the spiritt was, and sett it one the table, and wente downe (it was a whittishe water); and when shee had tolde the saide Ann of it, the said Ann saide the bottle was not there; and this examine wente upp and there was neither the bottle nor the spiritt.

The saide Ann Bennett called this examine, and saide unto her, "I doe see one of them nowe in the windowe wth a chaine of gould about his necke and goulde braceletts aboute his wrestes, and this is to make me bold to come to speake to them."

GEORGE TAYLER saithe that in the glasse windowes, aboute Mydsomer laste, appeared to him in shadowe, a verie antcien te grave man sittinge verie maeisterallie in a chaire wth a booke before him; at his righte hande a man in sheadowe sittinge as it were either readinge or castinge accompts. At his left hande a man and a woman in shadowe sittinge in like forme, the woman havinge a hatt one her head; all of them in ghayishe collored apparell; behinde these twoe deathes heade; rownde aboute him a greate companie thronginge together as it were to heare somethinge; and behinde them shadowes of people in as riche and gorgious apparell as could be devised; underneathe deathes heade, a pretie distance belowe, the shadowe of a woman, holdinge a childe, standinge upp againste her knees.

And the saide Susanne Snapper tolde him that the spiritts tolde her they were sett there for him to beholde because he was harde of beleife.

ANN TAYLER al. BENNETT saithe that the firste time shee sawe the ap̃itions in the glasse windowe was 2 daies before the death of her fyrste childe, whoe dyed a lyttle before

⁵ "1607, July, the 29th day, Mr. Thomas Hamon, Maior." This entry is about half-way down the page, which is signed at the bottom—"Thomas Hamon, Maior, "Thomas Higgons, Maior,"

About this period it was customary for the mayor to sign each page of the register as mayor. Mr. Hamon's wife died in the April previously.

Mydsomer last; and shee first sawe the picture of deathe and diuſe other ſhapes of men and women at diuſ and ſundrie tymes after. And afterwards ſhee did ſee in the windowe the ſhape of a man, verie lyke to Mr. Hammon deceaſed; and at one tyme the picture of her owne ſonne a ſennight before he dyed. And the ſaid Susan Snapper toulde her that “theſe ſights were ſente becauſe of this examinateſ unbelieve.” And that the ſpiritts tolde her that “by reaſon of this examinateſ unbelieve it ſhould be a longe tyme ere ſhee ſhould enter into the kindome of Heaven.” And ſhee further tolde her this examineſ that “one of her ſpiritts willed her to looke upp into the elemente;” and ſhee did ſo and ſawe ſixe candles to her judgm^t. And after that appeared unto her 2 angells in her chamber; and one of them having a white fann in his hande did let the ſame fall: and ſhee ſtopinge to take it upp the angell gave her a boxe one the eare, rebukinge her that ſhe beeing a mortal creature, ſhould pſume to handle matters apperteyninge to heavenlie creatureſ. And thoſe twoe angells hadd eache of them a pphetts, and thoſe angells would reveale to thoſe pphetts and to no other ꝑſons the cauſe of theire comminge, and that theire comminge was to put of the wicked from the earthe.

The above record is interesting at the preſent time, from the ſimilarity it beaſ to many of the recent caſes recorded in the *Spiritual Magazine*. Whether theſe phenomena be objective or ſubjective, the reſult of ſome unknown mental proceſſ or diſorder in the obſerver, or an appearance external to him, it is not our province to decide. The undoubted fact remains that at various periods of the world’s hiſtory, from the ſtory of the Witch of Endor down to the record in the Cornhill Magazine of Mr. Hume’s marvellouſ feaſ, it haſ by a great variety of obſerverſ been aſſerted that appearanceſ of the dead haſ come to them, or other ſimilar eventſ occurred out of the range of known physical lawſ and inexplicable by ſuch lawſ. Such, for example are the appearanceſ recorded in the above communication. Mr. Dale Owen’s curious book, *Footfallſ on the Boundary of another World*. (London: Trübner and Co., 1860), containſ a curious record of ſuch factſ, and iſ worth conſulting by thoſe intereſted in thiſ queſtion.

The appearances here recorded refer to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Towards the end of that century a great variety of such supernatural events are related, as occurring among the Pilgrim Fathers in their new home in New England. In *An Essay for the recording of Illustrious Providences*, by Increase Walker, teacher of a church at Boston, in New England, published at Boston, in New England, in 1684, a great variety of such facts are recorded.⁶

And who shall say that this varied tradition of some intercourse between the spirit world and our present existence is altogether a fiction? Not at least the great poet of this age. Does he not in his "In Memoriam" raise the question and leave it thus undecided:—

Dare I say
No spirit ever broke the bond
That stays him from the native land
Where first he walk'd when claspt in clay?

No visual shade of some one lost
But he the Spirit himself may come
When all the nerve of sense is numb,
Spirit to Spirit, Ghost to Ghost.

Another Sussex tale of "second sight," a century and a half later, has been communicated to my friend Mr. William Durrant Cooper, and is worthy of being placed upon record. In December, 1766, Mr. John Butler, M.P. for Sussex, left his seat, Worminghurst,⁷ for London, on horseback, attended by a groom. Next morning his sister-in-law, Miss Frances Browne, was awoke at break of day by Mr. B. coming into her room and walking through it into another chamber, and in returning, when she spoke to him, he made no reply. She then grew uneasy, thinking he was ill. She then got up and went down stairs to look for him, but did not find him, or any of the servants up. On returning to her own room she passed the steward's office, and perceiving the door open, and finding the steward there, asked if he had seen Mr. Butler. He said he had, for not being able to sleep, he got up and went into the office, and was surprised to see Mr. B. standing there; but on

⁶ This book has been re-published by Mr. J. Russell Smith, of Soho-square, in his library of Old authors.

⁷ He was born 19 March, 1707, and buried 3rd Jan., 1767.

speaking to him he gave no answer, and walked away. Miss B. then told how she had seen Mr. B., and that he had passed through her room, etc. In the course of the morning the groom returned, and said that his master, apparently in perfect health, in the act of mounting his horse, had fallen down dead, just at the hour of his appearing to Miss B. and the steward. On examining Mr. B.'s papers no will could be found, and it was supposed his second wife⁸ was left totally unprovided for. The old steward, however, recollected that Mr. B. sometimes kept papers in the room through Miss Browne's, into which she had seen him pass when in bed; and on examining his desk a will *was found there* providing for his widow as far as he could. It is stated that Miss B., at the time of the appearance, mentioned it to Mr. Hoper, the curate of the parish, who said she had been deluded by a dream, and did not give credit to it; but many years after he told the lady who narrated this strange story, that both Miss B. and the steward had mentioned it to him at the time.

⁸ Mary, dr. of John Browne, of Steyning, ob. 12 Feb., 1779, æt. 54.

ASHDOWN FOREST,

OR AS IT WAS SOMETIMES CALLED,
LANCASTER GREAT PARK.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.

Of this forest, which is situated in the parishes of Maresfield, Fletching, East Grinstead, Hartfield, Withyham, and Buxted, but chiefly in Maresfield, Hartfield, and Withyham, the present estimated extent is about 10,000 acres. As it, and the other still existing forests *in*, and *on the confines of* Sussex—Waterdown, St. Leonard's, Tilgate, and Wolmer,—are doubtless the remains of the great forest of Anderida, before I proceed to the history of Ashdown, I shall say a few words on the subject of the immense uncultivated tract, which, in ancient times, went under this name previous to its being partly brought into tillage, and partly broken up, as now, into separate forest districts; and shall then take up the history of the one I am about to consider, from the earliest known period of its independent existence, either under the title of the Forest of Pevensel, as it was generally called in ancient times, or under the more restricted name of Ashdown.

The exact period of its first dismemberment from the primæval forest it would be difficult to discover. That through the Saxon and Roman æras the Forest of Anderida remained entire we have the authority of the venerable Bede. He speaks of it as such, A.D. 731, and describes it as thick and inaccessible; and as a place of retreat for large herds of deer

and swine. Wolves also, and wild boars frequented it. And from the Saxon chronicle we learn that in the year 893 its length from east to west was 120 miles, and its width from north to south, 30. This would make it, in Saxon times, co-extensive, or nearly so, with the Wealds in Sussex, Kent, and Surrey. In this supposition we are supported by Kemble, who, in his history of the Anglo-Saxons, says—"We may be assured that every foot of the Weald was forest in the time of Beda. The difficulty is to define the precise boundaries of what was comprised during the Saxon period under the term Weald. All we know is, that it included the greater part of this, and its two adjoining counties of Surrey and Kent." At that time it was without division, jurisdiction, or proprietor. Even so late as the Domesday survey, the right of pannage only was recognised in it; and this no farther than a very few lordships and manors were concerned. In the museum of our society, at Lewes Castle, is a portion of an antler which was sent to me by a gentleman of Speldhurst, who found it, many years ago, in draining a bog on his land, at the depth of about three feet below the surface of the soil, which doubtless became embedded there when this part of Kent was a portion of the great *Sylva Anderida*. The scull, with the pair of antlers attached, was in a perfect state when it was found; but like most fragile substances that have lain a long time in the ground, they crumbled to pieces as soon as they were exposed to the air, with the exception of the lower part of the one which came into my hands. It is a little singular that no deer's horns have, as far as I can learn, ever been found by peat diggers in any of the bogs on Ashdown Forest.

In farther proof of the Saxon occupation of some portions of that part of the great forest of *Anderida*, which is now called Ashdown, I might appeal to the discovery, about forty years ago, of a number of Saxon coins, which were accidentally brought to light by a labourer of Maresfield in cutting peat for fuel in a rather extensive forest bog near to Duddleswell. These coins were not observed at the time, but were discovered after the wedges of peat had been set up to dry on the open forest. It was during the progress of turning these wedges that the coins were seen. The man who had cut

the peat was assisted by his son, who, observing something unusual adhering to one of the wedges, called to his father to come and see a piece of peat covered with metal buttons. He did so, and found the wedge in the boy's hands studded with something, of the nature of which he was wholly ignorant. From this, and from the ground on which it had stood, he collected about twenty pieces; and kept them as if they were only old buttons. But suspecting them, from hints which had been given him, to be coins, he showed them to Mr. Gideon Mantell, of Lewes, who pronounced them at once to be so, and of the Saxon dynasty; and he became the purchaser. This valuable "Forest find," having thus become publicly known, other numismatists, living far and near, flocked to the spot, hoping to be able to discover more (and more there doubtless were), but without success. The bog being large, and some time having passed since they were found, the man was unable to point out the precise spot where the wedge so richly laden was dug. This Saxon deposit was probably made for safety upon the occasion of some pressing emergency, and for some cause never reclaimed; the bog being selected as the place of concealment on account of its permanency, and its offering great facility for recovery after the danger which led to it was passed. For coins to be found in such a position is not unusual.¹

The remains too of what had very much the appearance of having once been an ancient British boat were dug up a few years ago on the Forest very near to the drift-way, leading from the Tunbridge Wells road past the Messrs. Wood's

¹ The large deposit of Roman coins discovered three or four years ago close to the dipping hole of a cottage at Redford, near Wiggonholt, in the western division of the county, one of the two parishes of which I was formerly the Incumbent, is supposed to have been so made for a similar reason; and White, in his history of the antiquities of Selborne, gives an account of many hundred Roman coins being found in and about a pond on the edge of Wolmer Forest. Previous to the years 1741—2, coins of this description had been occasionally picked up on the banks of this pond, more particularly in dry summers, when the water became low; but during

the drought of these two years, the water totally died away, so as to admit of a particular examination of its sides and bottom for the hidden treasure, which the pond was traditionally supposed to contain; and, as I have already said, some hundreds of Roman coins of the lower empire were obtained. The pond might possibly have been a forest bog at the time this deposit was made. Like the "Redford find," though some of the coins were discovered lying one upon another in a heap, many were scattered about in the bed of the pond; the earthen jar in which they were doubtless originally deposited having quite gone to decay.

nursery grounds, into Maresfield. It was of oak, about thirty feet in length, by twelve in circumference, and had been hollowed out for some purpose or other. Had it been discovered on the banks of any one of our tide rivers, I should have had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a "CWCH;" but of what use would a boat have been in this part of Ashdown Forest, unless the valley just below the place where it was found, and through which a stream of water now runs, was in earlier times covered with water. When disinterred the wood was of the usual silvery black colour.

That the Romans frequented this part of Ashdown Forest as well as the Saxons, we have ample proof, from the coins and pottery found in great abundance among the iron slag at Oldland, in Maresfield, of which an account has been very fully given in Vol. II., p. 169.

We know that in the early Saxon times civilization and improvement had made but little progress. Alfred the Great was the first to turn his attention to the establishment of a more enlightened and better state of things. Probably, therefore, the curtailment of the Forest began under him, and what was thus begun in the later Saxon times would be likely to be continued during the Norman period. For, though the right of Free-warren and Free-chase, and the great love for hunting which the Norman invaders brought with them to this country, very naturally occasioned some of the more wild and uncultivated districts to be kept up by those to whom, in the different Rapes in Sussex, paramount baronies had been assigned, as forests and chases, making them subject to forest laws, so far as such laws were then established, still these sporting tracts were small indeed when compared with the original forest districts, of which they once formed a part.

But from whatever period we are to date the first attempt to carry the axe and the spade into the great forest of Anderida, and whatever may have been the success with which it was attended, it is certain that the wild tract now known by the name of Ashdown Forest, was originally of much greater extent than it is now. It appears to have been very nearly, if not quite, co-extensive with the Rape of Pevensey; and a part of the Honor of, and so connected with, and dependent upon, Pevensey Castle. From which circumstance it was

called in Anglo-Saxon times, "Pevensel Forest." The city of Anderida, (which, though its site has now been pretty clearly identified with Pevensey, was for some centuries, like the birth place of Homer, a debateable point, many places both on the Kentish and Sussex coasts laying claim to it, and supporting their pretensions by very plausible arguments) was designated by the ancient Britons, according to Archbishop Usher, sometimes "Cair Pensavel Coit,"² at other times, "Penissa Coed," or the fortress at the lower end of the wood—alluding to the Forest of Anderida, or "Cair Andred." And hence is supposed to have arisen the Saxon name "Peovensa," and the Norman "Penevesel," and "Pevensel;" and from these were derived the more modern names of "Pevenes," as we find it inscribed on the corporation seal; and "Pevensey," "Peinsie," and "Pemsey," as it is now called.

As to the derivation of the name Ashdon, or Ashdown, we are quite in the dark. Some have very naturally supposed it to have arisen from the circumstance of the district to which it is applied being favourable to the growth of ash timber. But this is not the case. Among the trees now growing in some parts of the forest an ash is scarcely to be found. And the result of a careful examination of the submerged timber, which, blackened by age, and the soil in which it is found embedded, is dug up in the low and swampy parts of the forest, and used by the foresters for fuel, and other domestic purposes, has been equally to militate against this hypothesis. I have, upon examination, invariably found them to be either oak or fir. They are for the most part the trunks of oaks of a large girth; thereby evidencing their great antiquity previous to their being prostrated by the violence of the storms, or falling from their own natural decay. The part of the Berkshire Downs which is called Ashdown, or Ashdon, is equally destitute of Ash timber.

It has been thought that the gradual disappearance of the

² Of the Anglo-Saxon word "*Cair*," Archbishop Usher says—"et *mænia*, et urbem *mænibus* cinctam, denotet;" and of "*Coit*" as applicable to the forest-situation of Pensavel—"quæ *Pemseia* hodie dicta, primo *Guilielmi Normanni*

in *Angliam* appulso celebris est: cui et *Britannici* vocabuli '*Coit*' adjectio non male convenit, quum *sylvestribus sepibus densa fuerit*, in qua hæc sita est, *Sussexiensis* regio."

forests, and the contraction of their limits, may be traced by the names of places and parishes in different parts of the county; those ending in *field* or *fold* being considered as indicating that they were first brought into cultivation, and those ending in *hurst*, or *holt*, the last.

Reduced, however, as the forests of Sussex are, they are still well known to occupy at the present day a very considerable portion of the northern part of the County. And although they cannot for the most part be looked upon in any other light than as barren and desolate wastes—and in an agricultural point of view as wholly without value—although

“The scenes are desert now and bare,
Where flourish'd once a forest fair,
When these waste glens with copse were lin'd,
And peopled with the hart and hind;”

still to the geologist, and the lover of botanical pursuits, they are not altogether destitute of interest. Among the fossil treasures which the quarrier of stone upon these forests occasionally brings to light are impressions of fern leaves, usually of the *Osmunda Regalis*, in a very perfect state, and wood. Coal, too, is to be picked up on its surface; and on its bogs are found many rare plants. The admirer also of the picturesque will find it beautifully diversified by hill and dale, the views from some of its more elevated spots being very extensive; and I trust to succeed in showing, which is more consistent with my present purpose, that, if not the whole Sussex range, the particular forest called Ashdown has archæological claims to our notice as well.

From the time of the Conquest until the 53rd of Henry III. (1268), at which time this forest was vested in the Crown, in perpetuity, it appears to have followed all the changes and chances to which Pevensey Castle was subject. As long as the Conqueror lived, the Earl of Moreton, to whom he had assigned this barony, held peaceable possession of it; but on the accession of Rufus, this ceased to be the case. The troubles of this part of Sussex then began. This king having laid siege to the castle, the Earl and his brother, after holding out for some time, were at last driven by famine to surrender; and having thus obtained possession of this

stronghold, Rufus made it one of his first acts to grant to the Abbey of Grestein in Normandy some of the privileges belonging to the lordship; among which were—"in his Forest of Pevensel, pannage for their hogs, and herbage for their cattle, with timber for the repair of their churches and howses, and for fewel." To these he added the Manor of Wylmington.

The castle and forest of Pevensel having escheated to the Crown in the reign of Henry I., they were conferred by him on Gilbert de Aquila, who made Pevensy Castle his place of residence, and the headship of the Honour of the Eagle. The term Honour is usually applied to a lordship that has other lordships under it. Originally a lordship was not deemed an Honour unless it belonged to the king; but afterwards, upon their being given in fee to noblemen, they were allowed to retain the name. Spelman, speaking of an Honour, says—"Honor plurima complectit maneria, plurima feoda militaria, plurima regalia, etc. Dictus etiam olim est feodum regale, tentusque semper a rege in capite." Honours were sometime paramount over a whole Rape, as in the case of the Honour of Arundel.

Besides lands and woods in the parish of Wyllingdon, and the tythes of the lordship and castle of Pevensy, Richard, the son of this Gilbert de Aquila, gave as a peace-offering to the Abbey of Grestein, herbage in his Forest of Pevensel, for their cattle, with many other rights and privileges.

It was the grandson of this Richard, who, after he had succeeded to this castle and lordship, and had become the founder of the Priory of Michelham, endowed it with the lordship of Michelham, and the park of Pevensy; and this is the first intimation we have of the Forest of Pevensel having been emparked. A full account of this Priory will be found in Vol. VI. p. 129, of our Sussex Archæological Collections.

This Richard "Dominus de Aquila," as he styles himself in the foundation charter of this priory, appears to have been the first of the possessors of the Barony of Pevensy to interest himself much in the more northern parts of it. For among the lands and tenements with which this priory was endowed by him, are some stated to be in Maresfield, Hartfield, and Cowden, all of them parishes connected with

these northern parts of the forest district, and now situated on its borders. Cowden being in Kent, was not included in the Rape of Pevensey. The church of Maresfield is supposed to have been built by him, and endowed with considerable forest rights.

During the reigns of Edward I. and II., and until the 44th of Edward III (1371), the Honour of Pevensey continued to be held by the Crown. But in that year it was granted by Edward the Third to his third son John of Gaunt, in exchange for the Earldom of Richmond. In the deed by which this exchange was effected, and grant made, it is called "the castle and Leucate of Pevensey;" which is the first mention we have of the term Leucate, as applied to the territorial district attached to this castle of which this forest was part; the origin and exact meaning of which archæologists have not yet been able to discover. Mr. West, in his history of Withyham, states it to have been "a measure of land containing *about a mile.*" But what he means by "about a mile" he does not tell us. Rymer in his *Fœdera*³ gives this deed of exchange and grant, which is headed "Pro Johanne Rege Castellæ et Legionis Duce Lancastriæ de terris sibi datis in excambio pro Comitatu Richmondia, Anno 46th Edward III." (1372). The particular lands, etc., included in it are stated, inter alia, to be the Bailywick of Endelenewick, and the Free-chase of Ashdon, with the rights and liberties appertaining to each. The deed sets forth, that "Whereas the high and mighty Prince Lord Edward, King of England and France, had advanced his most dear son John, King of Castille, to the Earldom of Richmond, and did give and grant unto him the Honor, Castles, Manors, Lands, etc. to the said Earldom belonging, which if they were again transferred to him, the King of England, and the royal throne, whence they had first issued, would tend not less to the advantage of the said king and the whole realm of England, than to the quiet and honour of the same. And for that the said John, King of Castille, like a grateful son, preferring his father's pleasure, and the honour and convenience of the kingdom of England to his own private advantage, had of his own pure will and free

³ Tom. VI., p. 729.

accord especially acquiesced and granted that the Earldom should be given up to his father, the aforesaid Lord King of England, who, extolling with many praises his son's gratitude, and being willing to make competent retribution to him, and having an eye as well to a better provision for the support of his station, gave and granted to him and his heirs "the estates which I have just mentioned.

What rights and privileges were included under the term "the Bailywick of Endelenewick," and to what particular district it referred I am unable to say, not having found any other allusion to it. From its being joined with the Forest of Ashdon, I am disposed to consider it as in some way connected with it.

In this grant to John of Gaunt, we first meet with the name of Ashdon in a limited sense, as applicable, that is, to the portion of the Forest now under consideration, for it is there evidently treated as a separate and independent property; it is there manifestly intended to apply to a part only of what had previously been included under the designation of the Forest of Pevensel. This is clearly shewn from the Forest Grant to Michelham Priory being called "as of the Park of Pevensel," where as in the grant to John of Gaunt, the Forest of Ashdon is called "a Free-chase," which shews it to have been unenclosed at that time; a Chase, generally speaking, being a portion of a forest set apart for the purpose indicated by the name, and differing from a park in this respect, that a park implied in ancient times an enclosed space, for the most part in a forest, whereas a chase was open and unenclosed.

The Free Chapel of Maresfield, which was a part of this grant, and which the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster shew was erected *in the time* of Richard de Aquila, if not *by* him, was endowed by his generosity with sixty acres of forest land, besides other forest advantages. For an account of this Free Chapel, now extinct, see the Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. IX., p. 41.

The separate forest rights of the Rector of Maresfield and the Chaplain of this Chapel, are set forth in a deed called, "An Extent of the Forest of Ashdowne," a copy of which is

entered on a blank leaf of one of the older Register Books of the parish. It is as follows:—

“An Extent of the Forest of Ashdowne, made the 14th day of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord, 1576, and in the yeare of the raigne of our Sovereign Ladyé, Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Irlonde, the Seaventh, &c., by these underwritten.”

“Concerning the Parson of Marsfield, as followeth: Imprimis, the Parson of Marsfield ought to have by ancient custome, 16 kine, and one bull, during the whole yeare: and to have 20 hogges acquitt from pannage for the whole year (where the Prior of Michelham hath his kine.”)

“Item: the Chaplayne of Marsfield ought to have in the florest, by ancient custome, 15 kine, and one bull on the South side of Leabrooke, duringe the yeare, and also with custome. And if they transgresse the bownes, pardonable: And 20 hogges by ancient custome, and acquitt of pannage: And shall have Houseboote, Hayeboote, Heathboote, and Wood for the fire, by deliverance of the Master of the florest.”

This Extent is witnessed by several gentlemen interested in the different Wards, under the head of the Ward in which their interests principally lay, as follows:—

“South-ward: Nicholas Pope, gentleman; John Rootes, gentleman; Ralph Hogge, gentleman; Thomas Awcocke, de Villà; Thomas Awcocke, de Chelworthe; Thomas Awcocke, de Markestrete; Roger Yeomans; Henry Hoade.”

“West-ward: James Picas, gentleman; John Payne, Plawhatch; William Cealman; Edward Agland; John Walleye; Richard Cooke; Thomas Fennis.”

Costlye-ward: John Gilbert; Richard Hardman; John Saxbies; William Alfrey; Richard Farfield.”

“I find this,” the Extent continues, “to be also made and confirmed Anno Regis Edwardi III, per William Norman, Alexander Attwood, Richard Harley, et alios. This,” that is, the ancient deed, from which the information of these gentlemen as to the Extent was obtained, “is in the hands of Old Payne.”

The “Old Payne” here alluded to was probably the Patri-

arch of the ancient family of Payne, long resident at Legge's Heath in Eastgrinstead, and a Master of the Forest. A descendant of his was Sheriff of Sussex in 1768, of whom it is currently reported, that during the year he served the office, he never went to church, or in any way appeared in publick, except in full dress, with a cocked-hat on his head, and a sword by his side, and whenever he went to market or a meeting of any kind at Eastgrinstead, he had, in addition, his state saddle, saddle-cloth, and holster, furnished with a pair of richly silver-chased pistols. When questioned on the subject, his reply was that, in his opinion, the dignity of the office required it. The last of the family of the direct male line died in Maresfield at an advanced age, and in very reduced circumstances, about six years ago. In his cottage I have often seen the saddle-cloth, richly embroidered with gold, the pistols, the sword, and the spurs, which his father used as sheriff, and which the son greatly valued, as testifying to the quondam greatness of the family. After his death they were all sold to a broker for a few shillings.

Connected with this Forest of Ashdowne, was the Royal Palace or Hunting Seat, which stood upon it, and which Edward II. is supposed to have built. Its site was on the high ground to the north of, and on the opposite side of the valley to, that on which the chapel stood. Traditionally it is placed in the wood called the "Vechery." Here this King occasionally resided for the purposes of sport; and from his Palace at Maresfield he executed two deeds, still extant, of the date of Sept. 23rd and 24th, 1324. He also dates letters from the same Palace, Sept. 22nd and Oct. 2nd. (See Vol. VI., p. 51.) There is a deed of this King in the Tower of London, attested at Withyham, in which he commands all proceedings against some Foresters of the Forest of Tonbridge, for certain irregularities of which they were accused, to be stopt. The King, Mr. West tells us, was at the time on his way from Leedes Castle in Kent to Maresfield. This Palace was also a favourite residence of Edward III. and John of Gaunt. As the Chase of Ashdon, or Ashdowne, was emparked during the reign of these two Edwards, and subsequently considerably enlarged and improved by John of Gaunt, upon its coming into his possession, it may

reasonably be conceived that they would have had a hunting seat upon it; particularly when we consider the distance which Pevensey Castle, their occasional place of residence, would be from this Park. The older residents of Nutley and its vicinity speak of the time when King John (John of Gaunt,) resided in the district as familiarly as they do of Mr. Bradford, a former possessor of Pippingford, or any other gentleman once resident amongst them. Faint traces of the foundations of this Palace are still to be discovered where it is supposed to have stood: and elderly people of the neighbourhood speak of them as much more clearly perceptible in their younger days, and of having heard their fathers and grandfathers allude to foundation walls actually standing above ground in their time. I have a silver coin of Edward II., which was found upon the spot.

It is to be regretted that the records of the Duchy of Lancaster are not more accessible to the public than they are, and that we have only the Calendars, published by the Record Commissioners, since doubtless they would be found upon examination, to throw much light on the history of Lancaster Great Park, and to clear up points, which, if they are not involved in obscurity and doubt, would be so, if it were not for the light which other contemporary records cast upon them. To these records we are indebted for the scanty knowledge which we possess of this forest and park in particular. From the Duchy records we might perhaps be able to learn for a certainty who erected the free chapel of Nutley, and when and why it was suffered to go to decay; by whom the hunting seat of John of Gaunt was built, and when it was discontinued as a royal residence; we might, in short, be put in possession of many interesting particulars connected with this southern portion of the Duchy of which we are now almost wholly ignorant. They might also have enlightened us on the subject of some of the peculiar privileges and customs, which, like the inhabitants of other franchises, those resident within the park enjoyed; one of which is supposed to have been freedom from arrest by the sheriff of the county; and the Calendar of Pleadings of the Duchy of Lancaster prove that exemption from serving on juries and inquests is another. In a trial which took place the 29th of Elizabeth

(1587), in which John Rootes, Marshal or Ranger of the forest, was the plaintiff, and the Sheriffs of Sussex were the defendants, a claim of exemption from serving on juries and inquests for the residents within the precincts of Marshall's manor and Ashdown Forest, Maresfield, was brought to issue and decided in favour of the plaintiff.

From the time of Edward III. to that of Charles II., a period of rather more than three centuries, we know nothing more of this great park than that, during two and a half of the centuries, it was kept up and very strictly preserved as a royal park, and for the pleasures of a royal chase; having attached to it a full complement of bailiff, rangers, verderers, etc., who at first resided near to, or within it. But after a time the bailiff ceased to be so resident, some person of rank and station in the kingdom being appointed nominally to it, and the deputy under him, called "the Master of the Forest," alone resided. In the time of Edward I. Sir Walter Durrant, Knight, was bailiff; and from him were descended the Durrants of Rutlandshire and Oxfordshire.⁴

In the 2nd of Edward II. (1318), Thomas Culpeper was appointed bailiff.⁵

In the 31st of Henry VIII. (1539), Edmond Hensley, or Henslow, of Lindfield, was Master of the Game in this Forest and the Broil.⁶ He was father of Philip Henslow, the partner with Edward Alleyn the actor in the Rose Theatre on the Bankside. Henslow's Diary, published by the Shakespeare Society, and edited by Mr. J. Payne Collier, was taken from a manuscript written in a book of accounts, from 1576 to 1586, connected with the felling, sale, and consumption of wood in this forest.

This continued until the commencement of the sixteenth century, when we find the office held by some gentleman living in the immediate neighbourhood of the park. The Kidders of Maresfield, held it for some years, as I have shown in my history of this ancient Maresfield family, Vol. IX. p. 125. With how great interest must the king's visit to his hunting seat upon this forest have been looked forward to by the nobility and gentry of the surrounding neighbour-

⁴ Wright's Rutlandshire, p. 40.

⁶ Cal: Duc: Lancastr.

⁵ Rot: Pat: 2, No. 33.

hood, if upon these sporting occasions, which generally lasted throughout August and September, his Majesty, as was the case in Scotland, made a point of summoning by previous proclamation "all the lords, barons, gentlemen, lanwardmen, and freeholders, so situated, each duly equipt for the chase, to attend upon and assist him;" such as had dogs being warned to bring them with them. So great oft-times was the gathering upon these occasions in Scotland, that "eighteen score of harts" were often killed in a day.

The following allusions to the park are found in the register books of Maresfield—"1595.—A poore boy that died in the Parc was buried. 1639—Mary, the wife of Richard Norman, the Parcman, was buried. 1642.—John, the son of John Peacock, keeper in the Parc, was baptized."

In what state the park was when it was first enclosed it would now be difficult to say; but in the time of Charles I., and for many years before, it was, for the convenience of deer pasturage, divided into wards and walks. In the Parliamentary survey made in April, 1658, the great Park, with full particulars of the seven wards into which it was divided, and of the lodges standing upon them, are given with their boundaries in detail. The whole park consisted of 13,991a. Or. 37p.; and the seven walks are thus represented:—

1. South-ward and West-ward not then divided. Of this no quantities are stated, nor is the name of the keeper given.
2. Pippingford walk, 704a., with the lodge, 21a.; John Pranke, keeper.
3. Hindeleape walk, 341a. 1r., with the lodge, 30a.; Francis Hesmond, keeper.
4. Broadstone walk, 1108a. 2r., and lodge, 37a.; John Norman, keeper.
5. Coombe Deane walk, 1040a., and lodge, 15a.; James Kingsland, keeper.
6. White Deane walk, 1843a., and lodge, 10a.; John Norman, keeper.
7. Duddleswell walk, and lodge, 30a.; Robert Brookes, keeper.

There was also Warren lodge and ground, 100a., in Broadstone walk, and 744a. 1r. in East Grinstead, Richard Gibson, tenant; Old Lodge and ground, 9a.; in Coombedeane walk,

in Hartfield, and waste, 1502a. 2r., Henry Ford, tenant; also lands called Prestridge Bank, and Footbridge, 417a.; and White House, otherwise Chamberlayne's House, in Maresfield, 20a.

Sir Henry Compton was Ranger of the Forest at this time, but the Keepers held their appointments, made in 1646 by the Earl of Pembroke, as Master of the Game.

Judging from a map of the park of about this date, in which the boundary fences of the whole, and of these subdivisions are laid down, with the situation of the Ranger's Lodges, &c., kindly lent me by the late Mr. G. Hoper, the park must have been at that time in a tolerably complete state—the lodges all standing, and the different enclosures well stocked with game and deer. But even without the aid of a map, the park might even now be pretty clearly ascertained by the names of places still remaining, which were originally derived from their adjacency to one or other of its different entrance gates, as Forest Gate, Prickett's Hatch, and Braby's Hatch, in Maresfield; Clay Gate, Barn's Gate, and Crowborough Gate in Buxted; Fisher's Gate, and Tye's Gate, in Withyham; Coleman's Hatch, and Chuck Hatch, in Hartfield; Plaw Hatch, in Eastgrinstead; and Chelworth Gate, in Fletching; with many others that might be mentioned. In the different wards and walks many hundred head of deer were accommodated. Some of the names of the places around were evidently derived from their connection with this forest and park, such as Kidbrooke, Hartfield, and Hartwell; Buckhurst, Buckstead, and Buckstye. Large herds of horses also are said to have been kept in this park.

One circumstance connected with its history must not be omitted upon this occasion. To the north of Duddleswell is some rising ground, called "King-standing Hill," a name which is supposed to have been given to it from the circumstance of Edward II. having stationed himself there upon the occasion of one or more of his visits to this part of Sussex, while the different herds of deer and cattle were brought before him for his inspection or sport. The late Earl of Liverpool used to assign to it a later origin. He imagined it to have arisen from a similar exhibition of the Forest Stock to Queen Elizabeth upon the occasion of her

visit to Mayfield Palace, during one of her royal progresses; and that he had somewhere seen it designated "Queen-standing Hill." Possibly both might have happened. A better place for such a display could not well have been selected, overlooking as it does a large tract of the forest. They who are familiar with the works of Sir Walter Scott will call to mind a particular spot in Waverley Chase, of which the hero of the tale is said to have been very fond; and which was called "Queen's-standing;" Queen Elizabeth, while stationed there, having killed seven bucks with her own hand upon one of her visits to Scotland. The tradition held by some, that it was called "King's-standing" because it was selected by Henry III. as the spot from which he might safely witness the battle of Lewes, is almost too absurd to merit serious notice.

As early as the fifth of Henry V. (1418), this park appears to have been subject to fraudulent usage, for in that year John Pelham, who held the Castle of Pevensey and the Honor of the Eagle, with lands and tenements in the Rape of Pevensey, is charged with waste by sale and destruction of timber, &c., in (inter alia) Ashdown Forest and Maresfield.⁷ But in Henry VIII.'s reign it was evidently much neglected and encroached upon. From the same Calendar of Pleadings, Depositions, &c., of the Duchy of Lancaster,⁸ to which I have before alluded, we learn that in the 31st year of that reign (1540), a suit was prosecuted in the Duchy Court, the first of which we have any record, in which the King was plaintiff, and John Conyngesby, Receiver General of the Duchy, Nicholas Drabell, Esq., Surveyor of the Duchy Woods, and others, were defendants. This led to the issuing of a commission to inquire into, and, as far as possible, personally to view, the state of the waste of the woods, the destruction of game and deer, and the decay of the park palings, on Ashdowne Forest, and to report thereon, as well as what repairs were, in their opinion, needful to the lodges generally, but particularly to Pypynghworth (Pippingford) Lodge, and the New Lodge. In their return the Commissioners have given their interrogatories, depositions, and presentments *in extenso*. The wards, lodges, and courts mentioned in it are South-Ward, Duddleswell Lodge and Court,

⁷ Cal: Inq: p. m., p. 4, n. 10.

⁸ Vol. ii. p. 66.

Costeley-Ward, Newbridge and West-Ward, Deane's Lodge, Cavelle's Lodge, Pypingworth Lodge, and Browne's Lodge. The result of this suit was to bring to light much neglect of duty on the part of the different officers of this forest and park.

We also find by the same Calendar, that, later in this reign, John Sekevile and Edward Gage were appointed by this King Commissioners, "to enquire into, and report upon the waste and destruction of the King's woods and game of deer." The articles to be enquired of included also the certificates of the verdicts of inquests taken, and presentments of the jury made, and therein of the right to common, and to frith, marle, heath, thatch, and mast, and pannage for the swine, and waybote and plowbote for the king's tenants on Ashdowne forest, and particularly in the Duddleswell Court. Other disputes also arose, which in the 3rd and 4th of William and Mary (1692-3), led to Edmund Henslowe, master of the game in their Majesties' Forest of Ashdowne, and keeper of the king's and queen's deer within the said forest, filing a bill against John Erle, Thomas Davy, and others, tenants of the manor of Duddleswell, in reference to a disputed title to timber and wood, with the right of deer-hunting, and strays of cattle which the tenants claimed by the custom of the forest; and to a request that the matter might be enquired into by indictment at Swaine-mote, or Wood Court of the forest, and not in the Duchy Court.⁹

During the succeeding reigns, and more particularly those of James and the two Charleses, this neglect appears to have continued. As the fences went to decay they were not repaired; so that on the 3rd of March, 1605, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, enforced the request of the tenants of this forest for a commission to himself to cut down timber for repairing the pales, to enable him to preserve the game in which the king delighted. He was the master of the forest at the time, his son Robert¹⁰ obtaining the same appointment after his

⁹ Calendar of Pleadings, Vol. ii. p. 145.

¹⁰ Robert, Earl of Dorset's warrant of appointment is dated Sept. 28th, 1609—Richard, Earl of Dorset's, June 29th, 1660. The Earls of Dorset, as masters of the forest, appear to have made Dud-

dleswell Lodge their official place of residence, as Earl Robert by his will directs a hatchment to be placed on this Lodge upon his decease. Foundations of this Lodge are still to be traced, and portions of the stone mullions of its windows have been found on its site.

father's death; and in 1660 Richard, Earl of Dorset, prayed for and obtained a grant of this mastership, urging as his plea that, for a century past, his ancestors had held it, the forest and park lying near to their estates. Still the vacancies among the inferior forest officers, as they occurred, were not kept duly filled up; so that a lawless set of men, who had for some time been springing up about the forest, committed serious depredations upon it, both by destroying the timber, and slaying the deer, which could no longer be confined to the park. This went on unheeded and unchecked for some years, until at length when it became absolutely needful to attempt to put a stop to it, the disputes to which it gave rise assumed so serious an aspect, that it again became necessary to have recourse to the strong arm of the law. What the licentiousness of the commonwealth had fostered, the commotions occasioned by the civil wars completed; and the total annihilation of the park was thus brought about.

These disputes, however, were far from terminating with the destruction of Lancaster Great Park. Having been demised by the Crown later in the reign of Charles II., full power was given to the different lessees to re-enclose and restock it; of which privileges they no sooner attempted to avail themselves, than the fences which they put up were immediately thrown down again by persons claiming a right of pasturage and estovers upon it, as tenants of the Maresfield and Duddleswell manors. And this opposition continuing—the lessees under the Crown were so constantly impeded in their endeavours to improve the property demised to them—that it was determined to test the rights of the two parties in a court of law. A bill was therefore filed in the court of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1691, which led to a decree, dated Michaelmas term, 3rd of William and Mary, by which all existing differences were adjusted, and the rights of each of the dissatisfied parties settled. In this suit, the Earl of Dorset, as Lessee at the time under the Crown, and other considerable landowners of the neighbourhood, were plaintiffs, and John Newnham and others, claiming an interest in the pasturage as tenants of the above manors, defendants. From the statements in this bill, and the different pleadings which it led to, we learn many interesting particulars con-

nected with the history of this forest, from the time it ceased to be a royal park. The plaintiffs stated that the progenitors and predecessors of their Majesties then on the throne, as kings and queens of England, were, in their several reigns, in lawful possession, in right of their Duchy of Lancaster, of an extensive tract of uncultivated land known as Ashdown Forest, otherwise called Lancaster Great Park, and of the several lodges, wards, and walks into which it was divided; together with other houses and buildings; and of the woods, underwoods, coppices, and iron-works belonging to it; and that, for the better security of the deer and other stock, and for the preservation of the wood, they had in ancient times—times far beyond the memory of man—divided this forest by metes and bounds, and enclosed about 13,000 acres of it within a pale; and for its security and proper management had appointed rangers, keepers, and other officers, whose duty it was to look to the preservation of the game, and to receive and account for the rents and profits of the iron-works, woods, coppices, etc., and of the agistment of cattle, and pannage of hogs, arising within this park or forest, and its different wards and walks, which they were accustomed to pay over as part of the revenue of the Duchy, for the use of the Crown, until about the year 1641 or 1642, when this forest or park, being then well stocked with red and fallow deer, and its lodges and fences in good repair, and there being good store of fine timber in its woods, was by the malicious people of those times totally destroyed, the deer killed, and the palings thrown down, the woods wasted, the fences ruined, and the whole forest laid open and waste; in which state it continued until the happy restoration of his late Majesty, who being anxious for its improvement, and willing to give it up for that purpose, as well for his own profit as the public good, granted by his letters patent, dated April 1st, 1662, a demise of the premises to the Right Honourable the Earl of Bristol, for the term of 99 years, under an annual rent of £200, to be paid quarterly. This Earl had petitioned on the 1st of December, 1660, for the grant of Ashdowne Forest and the Broyle, which were so destroyed in the disturbances of those times, that his late Majesty intended to have disaforested them: and a reference

was made to Lord Seymour as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Earl of Dorset having petitioned for the part called Ashdowne Forest, and Mr. Bassett for the Lands known as Lancaster Park.¹¹ On the 1st October, 1661, an agreement was entered into between the Earls of Dorset and Bristol, by which the latter entered into a bond to pay £100 for 99 years out of the profits, on the former's resigning all his interest. But the Earl of Dorset broke through the arrangement, and a law suit was the result.¹² This led to a demise of this forest and park, as just stated, being granted to the Earl of Bristol and his executors. In this lease full power was given to the Earl to divide, sub-divide, and re-enclose the park, in the best way he could, for his profit and advantage; and that all obstruction on the part of the Crown to his doing so might be removed, his Majesty, by the same letters patent, disforested it. In the exercise of the rights thus granted to him, this noble earl proceeded at once to enclose several extensive tracts of the forest by ditches and fences; and after having expended large sums of money in doing so, and in improving the land enclosed, his plans were frustrated "by the crossness of the neighbourhood," which led such as claimed rights of pasturage on the enclosed lands, and who felt aggrieved by this interference with what they considered their ancient privilege, to throw down his hedges, and again lay open his enclosures, as fast as they were made; thereby preventing his deriving any profit, pecuniary or other, from them. The consequence of which was, that the Crown Rents fell into arrear, and the lease, by a proviso inserted in it, thus became forfeited, of which proviso the Crown availed itself by resuming possession.

The same premises were next leased on the 22nd of October, 1674, to Sir John Packyngton, Bart., and Reginald Graham, and Robert Legge, Esqrs., as trustees for Penelope, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Mary, the daughters of Col. Washington deceased, for a term of 31 years, at the same reserved rent of £200 per annum, with a nominal rent of 12d. in addition. They too, finding great difficulty in turning the land to a profitable account from a like frustration of, and opposition

¹¹ S.P.O. Dom., vol. xxiii, No. 2 and 3. ¹² Ibid, vol. lxiii, No. 6 and 7.

to their plans, entered into an agreement to sell their interest in it to Sir Thomas Williams, who, having in fulfilment of this agreement, paid a considerable sum of money to them, and being thereby entitled to the premises for the unexpired portion of their lease, his Majesty was pleased to secure him, his heirs and assigns, in the full and undisturbed possession of it, by letters patent under the Duchy Seal, dated Nov^r. 22nd, 1677; Joseph Fell, Esq., being joined with him in the demise as his trustee. Under this lease the reserved rent was lowered to £100 per annum, and 12d, and other valuable considerations, the nature and amount of which are not particularly mentioned. From this lease we learn what the premises thus demised consisted of. They are described as "the reversion and reversions of all that parcel of land called 'Ashdown Forest,' or Lancaster Great Park, with the appurtenances, and all honours, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel thereof, in the County of Sussex, together with the annual rents arising from any grant or demise of the premises reserved; and all the walks, lodges, and enclosed grounds, within the said forest and park; and the soil thereof, parcel of the said Duchy, situate, &c., within the bounds, limits, and perambulations of the parishes of Maresfield, Eastgrinstead, Hartfield, Withyham, and Buxted, or any of them, or elsewhere in the county of Sussex; and all rents, reserved upon lease for life or lives; and all covenants, pains, and forfeitures, nomine pœnæ, rights of entry, for non-payment, and all conditions and advantages for the recovery thereof, and all Court-leets, Hundred Courts, Avorsfield Courts, and customary Courts Baron; and all rents of free and customary tenants; and all quit-rents, and other tributary and customary payments, and other profits and commodities thereunto belonging; and all the manor of Duddleswell; and all the Honor of Aquila, with its rights, members, and appurtenances, being parcel or reputed parcel of the said forest or park; and all woods, underwoods, timber trees, and other trees whatsoever, growing or being within the said forest, with divers other rights, privileges, and advantages, thereunto belonging or appertaining."

But before the expiration of the term of this Lease, the same King, by other Letters Patent under the same Seal,

dated May 14th, 1677, granted the Rent of £100 and 1s, reserved upon this demise to Sir Thomas Williams and Joseph Fell, Esqrs., to the Earl of Dorset, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

Sir Thomas Williams and Joseph Fell having thus become possessed of this Forest or Chase, and its soil, instead of using it themselves, demised the premises, with the full consent of the Crown, to Alexander Staples, for a long term of years, under a yearly rent, the amount of which is not stated; who agreed with certain other persons for dividing and re-enclosing the land by ditches and fences; and this being done, they caused some parts to be sown with grain, while they laid other parts down in meadow and pasture, under the hope that they might be permitted to reap the fruits of the one, and enjoy the profits of the other. In this, however, they were disappointed; for the defendants, pretending to the possession of some title or interest in the lands so enclosed and improved, but more particularly to common of pasturage and estovers, combined together to oppose such improvements, and threw down the hedges and fences which had been put up, threatening at the same time to impound the cattle that might be turned out upon the lands; by this means disabling the lessees from discharging their rent when due to the Earl of Dorset, greatly to his loss and damage. Their opposition was founded on a right which they claimed as tenants of certain lands, to the soil of the Forest and Park; and to have upon the lands so enclosed Common, appendant or by grant, for all their cattle; and Common of Estovers in right of such of their houses as were situated in either of the parishes of East Grinstead, Hartfield, Withyham, Buxted, Maresfield, Horsted Keynes, Fletching, or Westthotly; disregarding the fact, that sufficient common had already been allotted to them by Commissioners specially appointed by the Duchy Court for the purpose, in lieu of their claims, at the time the Forest or Park was impaled. The lessees therefore maintained, that if at any time since they had been permitted to pasture their Cattle within the Park, or enclosed lands, it was upon sufferance only, or by way of agistment, for which they had been amply compensated either with money, or by some other service which they had agreed to perform within the limits of the Forest or

Park; or it might have been granted to them as a recompence for such unavoidable damage as they might have sustained, from time to time, either in their corn, grass, or other crops, by the outlying deer feeding upon them; and as by the destruction of the deer this had now ceased, the recompence should cease also. And as to common of estovers within the Park, that they had never exercised it as a right; but that whenever they had enjoyed it, it had been courteously assigned to them by the Keepers and other Officers of the Forest or Park as a compensation for some service which they had performed; and as the Forest had since then been disafforested, this recompence ought also to cease.

In their reply the defendants fully admitted the truth of the plaintiff's representation as far as the early history of the Forest and Park was concerned, but pleaded total ignorance of the nature and extent of any grants made to them, and of the rights and privileges which they were stated thereby to enjoy; and that their claims were based on the result of an Inquisition taken the 8th year of James I. (1611) by virtue of a Commission issued for ascertaining the rights of his Majesty and his Ancestors in this Forest, who found, *inter alia*, that the tenants and inhabitants entitled to common of estovers, and pasture in this Forest, were of three kinds, Free-tenants, Inter-tenants, and Foreign-tenants; Free-tenants being such as held of the King's Manor of Duddleswell, or immediately of the Manor of Maresfield, which had then lately been purchased of the Crown; Inter-tenants, such as held of either of these, or of some other Manors; Foreign-tenants, such as did not hold at all of these two Manors, but of some other Manor in the neighbourhood. And they further set out, that both the Free-tenants and the Inter-tenants were entitled by custom to herbage in the Forest, and such as had houses to estovers in addition; and that the Foreign tenants could claim herbage only, except in a few particular instances mentioned; that all customary tenants ought to have common of pasture, or herbage for all the cattle they were able to keep through the winter upon the customary lands for which they claimed, except for six weeks between Michaelmas day and St. Martin's

day; and that, should any cattle be found there during that period, belonging to people unconnected with the forest, they were to pay 2d. for the trespass; if they belonged to free-tenants, a half-penny; if to an inter-tenant, three farthings; or if to a foreign-tenant, 1d.; all the tenants, however, might claim pannage for all the hogs they could keep in the winter months, during the whole year, except for 30 days, that is, 15 before, and 15 after Midsummer; and that the customary tenants only who held of the King were entitled to the wind-fallen and root-fallen wood, provided it was taken between Hoc-Monday and the feast of St. Michael, and not later, by the appointment of the Marshall of the Forest; and every free-tenant having a team, and dwelling on his customary lands, ought to pay for a horse or mare going before the team, 1d. yearly; and for a horse going to the mill, the same, and for all other horses commoned within the forest, 6d. a-piece; and if they had no team, 1d. for the mill horse; and the inter-tenants and foreign-tenants were to pay the same; and to this all their title to common of pasture and estovers were to be limited. This custom was to extend to several messuages and lands in parishes which the bill did not mention; and all persons entitled to avail themselves of it, were accustomed to pay for it, some 2d., some a 1d.; and everyone a hen, except five, who were entitled by ancient custom to pay in oats. The defendants denied the existence of any assart lands within the memory of man, but admitted that there were such commons as Piltown and others alluded to in the bill; and that they did not claim as forest, but as manorial tenants, and that their common of pasture and estovers was due to them for their respective messuages and lands, and not in respect of any office or service to be done by them in the forest or park, or as a recompense for damage done to their corn or grass by the deer; and that such being the case, no improvement could be made of Ashdown Forest and Chase, except to their detriment and loss; and that to make any adverse decision binding upon them, it should be after the issue of a trial at common law, and a jury of the Country; a Court of Equity not being competent to set out a division of lands, or to adjust disputed rights. They then expressed a hope

that any improvements that might be allowed by the Duchy Court, might be limited to the remotest parts of the forest, and not suffered to be made on the wastes, or parts adjacent to the towns or villages bordering upon it, or upon any of the lands adjoining to it.

The witnesses in the cause on both sides having been examined, the Court, which was presided over by the Chancellor of the Duchy, assisted by Chief Justice Holt, and Sir John Tufton, Kt., one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, expressed itself fully satisfied that sufficient common had been left unenclosed and open for the use of the commoners. Commissioners therefore, named indifferently by both parties, were directed to be appointed for the purpose of setting out, for the use of the defendants, sufficient common, according to their respective rights, in the most convenient parts of the forest; and power was given them to choose disinterested parties as surveyors, to aid them in a better and more equal division of rights, and the result was ordered to be returned into the Duchy Court before the end of the ensuing Trinity term. Meanwhile to put a stop to further differences, all matters were to remain in statu quo; and the injunction previously issued to continue in full force, and that there might be no lack of wood for estovers, the plaintiffs, who were stated to have felled a great quantity, were restricted from cutting more, such restrictions being directed to apply only to birch, willow, and alder, these appearing to the court to be the only trees to which the right of estovers applied.

Within the time appointed, the following persons, who had been duly nominated, and approved by the Court, as Commissioners—Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart., Drew Shirley, Esq., Edward Payne, gent., Ralph Drake, gent., William Pellatt, gent., Henry Plummer, Esq., Edward Swaseland, gent., Sir John Pelham, Bart., James Butler, Esq., Stephen Fuller, Esq., Alexander Shoebridge, gent., Francis Wyatt, Esq., and John Browne, gent., certified, that upon view, perambulation, admeasurement, and survey of the Forest and Great Park, and after due consideration of the evidence given in the Cause, and the arguments of the Solicitors and agents, 6400 acres, would in their opinion, be sufficient common of

pasture and herbage for the defendants, commoners, and others, claiming a right of common in them, provided they were permitted to have the sole pasturage of it; and that with the assistance of Mr. Alexander Shoebridge and Mr. Robert Whitpaine, the two appointed Surveyors, they had set out this number of acres in the parts of the Forest most convenient with reference to houses and lands claiming such a right, so as to leave the owners' and proprietors' shares convenient also for them to enclose or deal with as they might think best; the limits of which they had distinguished by metes, marks, and bounds.

This arrangement was confirmed by the Court, and continues in force to this day.

In this report ancient dykes are alluded to by the Commissioners, and in some instances adopted by them as bounds; which are no doubt the remains of the original Lancaster Great Park. There are many such dykes still remaining on the Forest. One near to Kidbrooke runs in a zig-zag direction for a considerable distance.

There are also occasionally to be met with in different parts of this Forest small pieces of land, varying both in size and shape, and enclosed by embankments of earth; for what purpose I have been unable to discover. One of these enclosures near to Chelworth gate was called "the Dane's Church Yard," a tradition still holding among the country people, that in a battle fought between the Saxons and the Danes *at or somewhere near to Dane hill* in which the Danes were defeated, the bodies of the slaughtered were brought to this spot for burial. As it was reported that many years ago a Nutley labourer, in searching for stones within it, had found warlike implements, some of the members of our Society resident in the neighbourhood, met there in 1860, at the suggestion of Mr. Blencowe and General Davies, for the purpose of testing the truth of the tradition by a minute pickaxe-and-spade examination of the ground. Nothing however was found; no traces of any interments having at any time taken place there could be discovered, nor vestiges of any kind enabling us to assign an origin to these ancient enclosures; nor would the warlike weapons reported to have been dug up upon the

spot, had there been any foundation for such statement, have helped us much. They would certainly have failed as a proof of its having been a Danish place of interment, for, among the articles said to have been so discovered, was a gun. Our exertions then led to no positive result. The shape of this enclosure is an irregular oval, and the quantity of land enclosed about a quarter of an acre. The principal breaks left in the embankment for entrances are on the north and south sides. As some of the enclosures are square, might not these have been Roman, to which the vicinity of one of those controverted spots called Cold Harbor, seems to give it some claim, and may not the others have been Saxon fortifications?

At the time when my acquaintance with this forest commenced—now full sixty years ago—there was much more timber upon it than is the case at the present day. Some parts were then covered with pollarded oaks, which were a perpetual source of dispute between the proprietor and the residents, and this led to their destruction. The principal timber trees growing upon it at that time were pine, oak, and beech. Of the latter a few fine specimens now remain about Buckhurst, the seat of Earl De la Warr, and many more were to be found in other parts within my recollection, particularly a cluster standing near to Wych-cross, on a spot which, from this circumstance, is still called “The High Beeches.” Half a century ago one of this group was most remarkable for its antiquity and size; and though from decay it had become little more than a mere shell, it survived in this state the blasts of many a winter’s storm. What a history could this tree have unfolded to us, had it been endowed with the powers of speech! Like Sir Walter Scott’s “Lonely Thorn,” in the Ettrick Forest, the local incidents of how many centuries would it not have been able to detail! How interesting would have been the task of listening to this patriarch of our forest, and hear it

“tell

The changes of its parent dell:
 When it was young how deep the shade
 A thousand mingled branches made;
 How broad the shadows of the oak;
 How clung the rowan to the rock,

And thro' the foliage shew'd its head,
 With narrow leaves, and berries red;
 What pines on ev'ry hillock sprung,
 O'er ev'ry dell what birches hung;
 In ev'ry breeze what aspens shook,
 What alders shaded ev'ry brook;
 Here in the shade—methinks he'd say,
 The mighty stag at noontide lay."

Here too were still harboured at the time of which I am speaking, about twelve or fourteen head of deer, the descendants possibly of the stock, which were the occupants of the Royal Park, and which escaped destruction when the fences were thrown down. As long as the timber was permitted to stand—and parts of this forest were a thick wood—the deer were allowed to range in a wild state, unmolested and unharmed, but as their fastnesses were destroyed they took a wider feeding range, and in doing so fell an easy prey to the farmers, on whose crops they would sometimes commit serious depredations. The last, a doe, was accidentally sprung from a patch of brakes just below Gill's Lap, by the Hartfield and Withyham harriers, while pursuing a hare, and, after a run of two hours, killed, about the year 1808. Of this I was an eye witness.

Ashdown forest was also well stocked with black game. So numerous were these birds at the commencement of the present century, that it was hardly possible to ride or walk across it in any direction without disturbing some of them. At that time the forest was thickly covered with heath; but since then this has been so generally cut and carried away, that the black game, deprived of the food and shelter they so much delight in, have gradually disappeared, and in this locality are now very rarely to be met with. This is to be deplored; for an old blackcock, with his forked tail and glossy sable plumage, is one of the finest of our British birds.

Poaching and smuggling have from time immemorial been foremost among the besetting sins of the foresters; and a somewhat inaccessible part of the forest near to Eastgrinstead, and on the confines of Sussex and Surrey, called Copthorne, was one of their principal places of rendezvous. Horse-stealers too frequented it; and it is said, that, when

closely pursued, they would here kill and bury the horses they had stolen to avoid detection. Assistance was always at hand to protect them, the sympathies of the dwellers in that wild locality too generally being with the evil-doer. So lawless indeed did this part of Ashdown forest thus become, that a horn, well known at the time as "the Copthorne horn," was kept there, for the purpose of summoning the residents of the surrounding neighbourhood, when aid was needed in quelling any great outbreak, or even upon occasions of less trying emergency. Thanks however to the establishment of police, and the introduction of a better system of morality among the Copthorners, the sound of this horn has long since ceased to awaken the echoes of this once more than ordinary licentious locality, and to arouse from their midnight slumbers its peaceful inhabitants. It has become valuable to the archæologist only as an interesting relic of bygone times. Mr. Blencowe informs me that the late Mr. Scawen Blunt of Crabbett's once saw this horn.

A later notoriety attaching to Copthorne arose, from its having been, at the time of the first Napoleon's threatened invasion of this country, the appointed place to which the families of the gentry resident in the Rapes of Pevensey and Lewes were to retire for safety, so soon as intelligence of the landing of himself and his troops on our coast was announced.

Of the ancient privileges and customs of the forest, I have already alluded to freedom from arrest by the Sheriff of Sussex, and from serving on juries, as among the number. Another is said to have been possessed by the Lord of the Manor of Sheffield—viz., the right of following with his hounds, without molestation or obstruction, a stag which he might have been pursuing, into any part of Lancaster Great Park, provided that if he killed him within the enclosed precincts, he winded his horn three times before the official residence of the chief Ranger, and left a shoulder of the animal with him as his perquisite.

There is a tradition current in this neighbourhood, that the lords of one or two manors contiguous to the Forest claimed, and exercised the right of cutting yearly a beech upon it, and that the owners of certain residences could, and

did, claim a buck each from those fed within it. These privileges, if they ever obtained, must have ceased from necessity with the cessation of the means of exercising them.

The error into which Horsfield has fallen by assigning to this Forest, the distinguished notice of having been the place where, in 871, King Alfred successfully encountered the Danes, crippling their power, and laying the foundation for England's becoming a Christian land, has been refuted by Mr. Blaauw in Vol. I., p. 6, of our Society's Collections.

I beg, in conclusion, to tender my thanks to W. D. Cooper, Esq., for some valuable additions to the documentary part of my paper.

NOTICES OF HASTINGS,

AND ITS MUNICIPAL RIGHTS.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A., AND

THOMAS ROSS., ESQ., MAYOR.

Some recent excavations, and some further search among the public records of the town and at the Record Office, enable us to give many particulars of Old Hastings, which are of local and general interest.

The volumes of our society contain notices of British and other remains found on the East Hill;¹ of the descent of the Rape and Castle;² of the colleges in the Town and Castle;³ of the mediæval pottery;⁴ and of the town itself in the years 1657 and 1746.⁵ The present paper will supply information not printed in our volumes.

The term "barons," as applied to the freemen of the Cinque Ports, points to a Roman origin of the municipal rights; and evidences of Roman occupation remain in other towns of these Ports. Owing to a cause, to which we shall refer hereafter, there have been no such evidences discovered in this place; but after the severe storm of the 3rd October, 1857, a gold coin of Theodosius Magnus (elected 379, ob.

¹ Vol. ix., p. 366; xiii, p. 308.

² Vol. ii., p. 161.

³ Vol. xiii., p. 132.

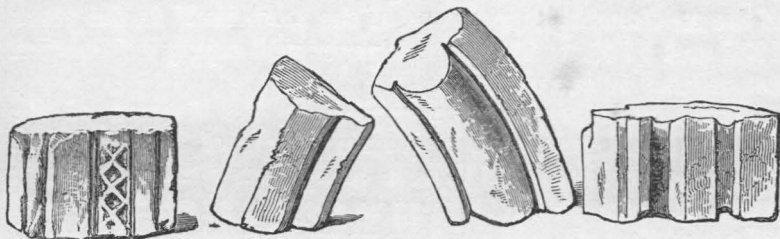
⁴ Vol. xi., p. 229.

⁵ Vol. xii., p. 196.

395), was washed up under the east cliff, near Ecclesbourne. Hastings itself possessed a mint from the Saxon time of Athelstan, to the Norman time of William Rufus, and though the name appears in several varieties of spelling on the coins of Canute, Edward the Confessor, and Harold, yet in the life of St. Edward the Confessor, published under the sanction of the Master of the Rolls, the following absurd origin is given to the name. After describing the landing of William the writer (l. 4333) says—

The Duke fortifies and rebuilds a tower,
Which he calls *Hastings*,
Because it was *hastily* fortified,
And therefore was so called.

Of the *Norman* period no traces could be found, save at the Castle, where in the custodian's room a Norman capital or two may be seen, as well as Norman herring-bone work in the staircase turret of the church, and in the remains of a postern in the higher ground near the Dyke; whilst on one of the reveals of the postern is a mason's mark, common in Norman and early English work.⁶ During the last year, however, the ruins of a Norman crypt, belonging to a chapel or grange, were uncovered on the south-east side of the High-street, opposite the Town Hall, in that part of the town which belonged to the Abbey of Fécamp. The stones were carefully preserved, and we give a cut of the shaft and of the arch, which is light and of good workmanship.



At the time of the Domesday survey the notice of Hastings is, that four burgesses held of the abbey as part of the manor

⁶ *Builder*, Oct. 1859. The postern shows that the gates were secured by a strong bar, which, when not in use,

was pushed back into a space left for it in the thickness of the wall.



OLD TOWN HALL, AND COURT HOUSE STREET.



REMAINS OF HOSPITAL.

of Ramelie, in which Brede was included, and as the tenements belonging to the Abbey are still within the manor of Brede and pay free rent to the Lord, we can readily trace the possessions of the Abbey. They extended from the old Town Hall, southward along Bourne Street, thence northward of John Street to the corner of High Street; thence by the "Maidenhead Inn," now Mr. Amoores, to the Swan Lane;⁷ then by Church Street to the pathway from the Croft to High Street; and then taking in the south-east side of that street, along Court House Street to the old Town Hall. St. Clement's church was built on the Abbot's land in 1286, and the old Town Hall on the other part. The first of our views shews Court House Street, from the Town Hall to the church, being the principal Street on the Abbot's property.

At our meeting at Rye two pages⁸ of the illuminated charter were exhibited containing charters dated from Burton 23rd April, 1190 (1, Rich. I.), exempting the men and possessions of the Abbey of St. Mary at Fécamp from all toll, pontage, frontage, stallage, lastage, and all other dues by land and by sea; and another charter, dated from Long Capum 10th September following, the king receiving into his own hands and under his own protection the monks, and all their possessions and lands, together with all that belonged to their house. On 28th March, 1200 (1st John), a like charter was dated from Doncaster, with the addition that they should be sued only in the King's Courts, as was witnessed in the charter of Henry II. The exemptions were confirmed by another charter dated at London. Both charters were also renewed by Henry III.

Besides the houses in St. Clement, the Abbey held the Totty lands, about 90a., part of which is now the reservoir for the old waterworks, the Grange, about 20 a., the Great Meadow on the Minnis Rock, and the Chequers, now the Cinque Port Arms, in All Saints; and Brookland, near the old watermill in the Castle parish.⁹

⁷ No. 41, High Street, Mr. Ticehurst's house, pays to Yelding 11s. 7d., and to Lord Ashburnham 4s.

⁸ The charters were numbered 38 to 42, and the pages were given in 1786, to

Henry George Oldfield, by Richard Julius. They now belong to W.D.C.

⁹ They had also 28a. in Fairlight, late Stephen's, now the Countess of Waldegrave's.

The following is a list of the tenants and tenements holden of the Manor of Brede, as they stood in 1847:—

William Amooore	The <i>Maidenhead</i> House, in High Street, late Carley's.
Henry Bishop	Tenement, formerly Tourle's, late Lintott's.
William Brigg	Late Wickham's, since Evenden's; and also late Wickham's, and late . . . Farncombe, Esq.
George Phillips	House and Garden in St. Clement's, formerly Tebay's, late Breeds'.
Joseph Brown	Late Wickham's.
— Phipps	Formerly Wickham's, late Hamp's, and part of the Great Meadow, in All Saints.
William Ditch	Late Wickham's.
Henry Eaton	House, &c., in St. Clement's.
Henry Enefer	Messuage and Brewhouse, called the <i>King's Head</i> , formerly Sargent's, late Bean's.
Edward Fermor	Late Wickham's.
Rev. J. G. Foyster	Two Houses and Gardens in St. Clement, late Thorpe's.
Miss M. A. Gordon	Totty Lands, in All Saints.
Corporation of Hastings ...	The Free Rent there of 5s., ¹⁰ and also the New Gaol (late Old Town Hall) 1½d.
Richard Harman	Two parts of a Tenement, formerly Pollard's, and since Tolhurst's.
Philip Kent	Formerly Wickham's, late Harper's, part of the Great Meadow; and also formerly Wickham's, afterwards Nash's, and late Peirce's.
George Jackson	Formerly Wickham's, late William Boys', and since Routledge's.
C. J. Jeudwine	Part of a Tenement in All Saints, late Mrs. Arrow's, deceased, and since Perry's.
George Smith	The other part of the above Tenement.
Joseph Kaye	Land adjoining the <i>Grange</i> , part of 7a., late Fk. North's.
Horace Martin	Formerly Wickham's.
Countess of Waldegrave ...	Part of Totty Lands, in All Saints, containing 30a., late Collier's, and before Austen's; a piece of Land heretofore called Cumbersome Hill; Agnes Bournefield, parcel of <i>Totty</i> ; fourteen acres in St. Clement, late John Collier's; Brookland near the Watermill, in Castle Parish; Tenement, late Lucy's, before Purple's; the Stone House, in St. Clement; part of Cliffe House Lands, in All Saints, late Carswell's.
F. North	Lands called the <i>Grange</i> , containing 8a., in All Saints; and Land adjoining thereto part of 7a.
Com ^{ns} . of Hastings	2a. of Land in All Saints, late Edward Ward's; part of <i>Totty</i> Lands, now Reservoir for <i>Water works</i> .
Laura Robinson	Formerly Wickham's, late James Winter's.
T. Breeds' Trustees	Tenement near the Bourne, in St. Clement, late Tutt's, formerly Meadows'; and Land in All Saints, formerly Wickham's.
C. J. Pears	House, &c., in Court House Lane, called <i>Wood-house</i> , late Grace Deeprose.
William Scrivens	Formerly the <i>Three Partridges</i> , late Winifred Cossum's.
Rev. — Sheepshanks	22a. of Land, late Ward's, part of <i>Totty</i> Lands, in All Saints Parish.
Thomas Simmons	Part of <i>Chequer</i> Tenement, late Dean's.

¹⁰ In the chamberlain's accounts for 1645-6, the entry is "To the Lord of Bread for the manor of Syon, 5s."

Brede having then belonged to Syon Monastery.

Mary Thatcher	House and Garden in St. Clement, and a Tenement in <i>Fisher Street</i> .
Widow of W. B. Wallis ...	Late Wickham's, part of the <i>Great Meadow</i> , containing 18a. on the <i>Minnis Rock</i> .
Henry Wickham	Land in All Saints.
Maria Wilmot, widow	Formerly Humphrey's, afterwards Hall's, then Cossum's and late Dr. Wilmot's.
John Wimble.....	House and Garden in All Saints, late Geo. Robinson's.
George Wingfield	Formerly Wickham's, late Ed. Wenham's.
Judith Wood	Part of the <i>Chequer</i> , now the <i>Cinque Port Arms</i> .
Robert Weston ...	Part of the <i>Chequer</i> , in All Saints, late James Nash's.

The castle contains several remains of *Early English* work, being no doubt part of the work done by Henry III.¹¹ In the district of St. Mary in the Castle there lately existed the ruins of the chapel belonging to the *hospital* of *St. Mary*, in the parish of St. Margaret, which was existing prior to the 22nd Edward I. (1290), when Petronilla de Cham augmented it by a grant, to the brethren and sisters, of 5a. The 5a. abutted to land then of Wm. Waldern, bailiff, and other land of the brethren and sisters on the E., to land of Gilbert of Gensing on the W., to other land of her own on the S., and other land of the brethren and sisters on the N.¹² Of this hospital the bailiff was visitor, and the brethren and sisters were (as we shall see by the custumal), nominated by him and the commonalty.

We give an engraving of this chapel as it stood in 1820.

On some recent excavations the centre of the building was found full of bones, but there were no signs of any coffin, except along the northern wall, where coffin handles were found with the bones.¹³ It was in this vicinity that the mediæval pottery, noticed in Vol. XI., existed.

The hospital was disused as early as 1604, when (18th August) it was agreed to let the house, barn, and lands to James Hunt.¹⁴

The district has recently been called St. Mary Magdalen, and the first trace of that name as a parish which we have found is in the Corporation Books of the 12th May, 1656, when

¹¹ In the liberate Roll 11th, Henry III. (1227), p. 2, m. 10, is the entry of the payment on 26th March of 10 marcs to Robert de Aubeville, the last portion of his salary of 20 marcs per annum for his salary as keeper of this castle.

¹² In the Court Rolls of the manor of Gensing, it appears that the Hospital

paid 6d. for 12a. called Lydelynk and Rawdeland.

¹³ The labourers stated that bodies had been found where the tenant had previously excavated.

¹⁴ On 18th Dec., 1629, they were leased to Thomas Dann.

the out-parishes lying within the liberty—i.e., St. Mary of the Castle, the Holy Trinity, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Michael, were directed to contribute towards the relief of the poor of St. Clement; inasmuch as the inhabitants had of “long continuance repaired to St. Clement’s church, and had married, baptised, and been buried there.”¹⁵ In Bishop Praty’s register (fol. 43), 1440, it is stated that the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Leonard, St. Michael, and St. Margaret, had been destroyed by the sea or depopulated,¹⁶ and no presentations are found to any (except to St. Leonard). The earliest to St. Leonard is 1400 in Rede’s register (fol. 77); one appears in 1502 (Story’s register, fol. 13b), the patrons being the College of the blessed Mary of Winchester at Oxford, and in 1548 the crown presented John Keyme.¹⁷

These evidences of inundations, coupled with the distinct finding on the inquisition taken in April, 1236 (14th Edw. I.),¹⁸ that the old church of St. Clement had been broken and destroyed by the force of the sea, added to the fact that All Saints Church, in the will of Richard Meeching, 1436, is called the New Church, seem to us conclusive proof that the old part of the town stood sea-ward of the present streets, and that hence is to be found the reason why so few remains have been brought to light.

The royal yacht of Henry I., built here, has been noticed by Mr. Blaauw,¹⁹ and in the earliest extant Pipe roll, we find that in 1139 Robert de Hastings rendered an account of the last-age of this town and of Rye. For more than a century and a half we find no other mention of the ships. In 1294, however, there is a petition for payment for three ships²⁰ employed in the service of the king’s brother to Gascony.

SHIP.	NAME OF MASTER.	CONSTABLE.	NO. OF MEN.
LA BAYADE	Stephen Sprot.	Simon le Bole.	40
LE ROSETTE	Robert Lefeter.	Robert Homas.	38
ST. ANNE	Simon de la Haghe.	Richard Mileward. ²¹	28

¹⁵ In 1667, the parish or chapelry of St. Leonard, was also named for contribution.

¹⁶ On 7th Feb., 1205, John presented Simon de Waltham, to the church of St. Margaret, *Rot : Chart* : ; and in the next year the King presented the same clerk to the church of St. Andrew, *Rot : Lit : Pat*.

¹⁷ *Rot : Pat* : 2, Edw. vi., part 2.

¹⁸ Horsfield, vol. 1., p. 454 n.

¹⁹ *Suss : Arch : Coll*. vol. iv., p. 106.

²⁰ *Misc : Record Office, H.C.H.*, 3,580.

²¹ The Milewards were also at Winchelsea, and Pevensy, where Edw. Mileward was in 1632, Capt. of the trained band.

They served 73 days, ending 3rd May, being 58 days beyond the customary time. The pay was 6d. a day for each master and constable, and 3d. for every seaman.

In 1306 the GODEBYTE, Robert Moody, master, and John Allyn and William Knoder, constables, was the Hastings ship furnished for the war in Scotland.²² In the lists of 1335 (9, Edw. III.), no ship of Hastings is named.

The reign of Edward III. was very eventful in the annals of the Cinque Ports. In 1335 they furnished 30 ships for the king's service, and at the siege of Calais, in 1347, Hastings furnished 5 ships and 99 mariners.²³

The king's requirements for the public service during his wars with France, rendered necessary a careful supervision of the taxation of the country, and we have on record the returns made by most towns and parishes; but the Cinque Ports were exempt from ordinary on account of their extraordinary burdens; and at the time of the Nonce Roll the following names of 49 freemen and other exempt persons of Hastings were returned, pursuant to a writ, dated 6th Nov., 15th Edward III., (1341).

Walter Gauncer	Ralph Hardyngs	Robert GoldeWyne
John Rede	William Bakere	Stephen Rede
Henry Walderne	Alice Colfiz	John atte Havene
William Somenor	William Serjaunt	Philipp atte Dikere
Gilbert Averay	Gilbert Gabbe	James Colfiz
William Pulhem	Mabile HorseWater	Robert Totteghe
Robert atte Clyve	William Chetham	William GoldeWyne
Geoffry de Clare, clerk	John Squirel	John Petervon
William atte Clyve	Matilda Garland	John Hykelyng
John atte Glynde	Petronilla atte Crouche	John Beneyt
Geoffry Visther	Gilbert Homes	William Zellesbein
Gilbert Colfiz	John Mafote	Richard GoldeWyne
John Witberd	John Urie	John Skonyn
John Goldewyn	Alice Austyn	John Wodegrove
John Colard	Richard Wycher	Thomas Beneit
Edward Colfiz	Dionisia Colfiz	John de Knolle
John Rochel		

This evidently does not include any fishermen.

A few only of the names will be recognized among the families now resident in the town; that of Totteghe remains in the "Totty lands" already mentioned.

It was during this reign that the Lord Warden required a return from each Cinque Port of its custumal, and thus we

²² MS., Cat., lately at Carlton Ho.
Bide—Navy.

²³ Arch., vol. vi., p. 213.

have the means of knowing the municipal privileges as they had existed from the Conquest. The customal of Hastings was in the town in 1736, when the right of Henry Moore as eldest son, born after his father was free, to be admitted to the freedom, was established before Lord Hardwicke,²⁴ but it has never since been seen.²⁵ Nothing was known of its contents, save the few lines given in evidence. It was, however, usual for the different ports to take copies of the customals of other ports, and we give the translation of a Norman-French copy found amongst the records of Rye.

CUSTOMAL.

These are the usages of Hastings used time out of mind, compiled in the time of John Reade, at that time bailiff, in the 30th year of Edward 3rd, A. D. 1356.

1.—*Choice of Bailiff.*—Thus, in the first place, every year, on the Sunday next after the day which is called Hock day,²⁶ all the people of the commonalty shall assemble in a certain place called Hundred place, and then, by all the commonalty shall be chosen a bailiff, who, in the first place, shall swear to the king and commonalty in manner as follows:—

2.—I will bear faith to our sovereign the King of England and the commonalty of Hastings, and the franchise and the usages of the same rightfully will maintain and the common profit will keep, and to rich and poor will do right so far as I can, So help me God and the saints, &c.

3.—And in case the bailiff, who is chosen, is not present to accept the charge, the bailiff that was before shall not be discharged from his office until the other be charged by his predecessor, and if the said bailiff, who is elected, be absent or will not accept the charge, all the commons shall go and beat down his chief tenement. And in case the bailiff die before the day of election, the remaining jurats shall sound the horn,²⁷ whatsoever time of the year it be, to assemble the commons to elect another bailiff, which bailiff then elected shall hold the office until the day of election, and in that case the bailiff shall be charged by one of the principal of the jurats; and if none be elected to be jurat, the bailiff shall incur the pain aforesaid.

4.—Also the bailiff shall choose on the same day twelve jurats of the most wise of the same town, which jurats shall swear to the king as the bailiff hath sworn.

5.—*Choice of Clerk.*²⁸—Also, on the same day and place, the aforesaid bailiff and jurats assembled there, with the assent of the whole of the said commonalty, shall elect a clerk, who shall swear to the said bailiff and commonalty that he will bear faith to the bailiff and commonalty, and true process will make and faithfully their counsel will keep, &c.

²⁴ State Trials, vol. 17, p. 899

²⁵ In Oct., 1598, the following entry appears in the Corporation Records:—Memorand: "That the old French Customall of Hasting, and an ayncent Towne Booke of Records of Hasting in E. 4. tyme were sent to London to Mr. John Mynge, of Romney Jurate, when he was chosen of the solicitors for the ports in the sute wth London in the case of Wythernam."

²⁶ Hock-day is the second Tuesday after Easter.

²⁷ The horn was the common mode of calling an assembly, and was put in use some few years since, when the Gaol was broken open to release women and boys imprisoned for selling fish on the stade contrary to the New Market Act.

²⁸ In the case of *Milward v. Thatcher* (2 Term, Rep. 8), it was held that the offices of Jurat and Town Clerk were incompatible, and that, on the acceptance of the second office, tho' not of superior rank or value, the former office became vacant.

6.—*Of the Officer of the Bailiff.*—Also, on the same day, the bailiff shall choose his sergeant, who shall make his oath in manner following:—"I will bear faith to the bailiff and commonalty, and duly will do execution as appertaineth after the usages used in the commonalty in times past, So help me God and the saints, &c."

7.—*Of the Coroner and his Office.*—Also, in case a man be found dead within the franchise by misadventure or by the deed of any by land or water, the bailiff shall have sight of the body as coroner, and the sergeant shall cause a county to come, and the bailiff shall take inquest of the death of the body, and if any be indicted of the death by the inquest, presently the bailiff, as coroner, shall command the sergeant to attach the indicted if he can find him, and if he be found he shall remain in custody of the sergeant within the franchise; but if it be that the indicted, after imprisonment, can find sufficient main-prize for to be at the law, the bailiff shall let him go until a hundred be ordained by the bailiff aforesaid and his jurats, to which hundred the indicted shall come and be arraigned of the felony; and proclamation shall be made by the bailiff and jurats that if none will come to pursue in due form against the indicted, he shall return to the place he was before until proclamation be made in the same manner at two hundreds, and then the indicted shall go quit of his indictment; and be it known that no hundred shall be held after the other less than fifteen days, &c.

8.—*Appeal of Life and Member.*—And be it known that when any one ought to be acquitted by thirty-six men, that first the names of the thirty-six freemen be by the appealed plainly written, and they ought to be called by their names; of whom, if any of them when called be not present or do not answer, the appealed shall be delivered to death. But if all should answer when their names are called, then, as is accustomed, of the king's grace, by his bailiff, shall be put aside twelve men of the aforesaid thirty-six, and of the grace of the bailiff and jurats twelve men; so that the bailiff shall chuse twelve of the men who shall be willing to swear with him that is appealed that he is not guilty of what is charged against him, and so it is that who is appealed shall first swear upon the book that he is not guilty, so help him all the saints and kissing the book. Afterwards are called twelve who are chosen to swear, and those named as they are called shall swear every one by himself that the oath which the appealed has then made is good and true, and that he that is appealed is not guilty of anything charged against him, so help him all the saints, taking and kissing the book; which, if they do, the appealed shall go quit. And if anyone of them withdraw himself from the book, he that is appealed shall be delivered to death; and if he be acquit, the appelor is attached and all his goods at the will of our lord the king, &c.

9.—*Execution of Felons.*—But all who are condemned in such a case ought to be cast beyond a certain water course called "Stordisdale," on the western part of the town towards "Bolewarheth."²⁹ Also, it is accustomed within the liberty aforesaid that all pleas of the crown of life and member shall be laid before the bailiff and jurats each according to its nature, except the appeals upon false coin of our lord the king, and counterfeiting the king's seal, and treason against our lord the king or the queen, which appertain to the Court of Shepway; and it is accustomed that these pleas of life and member be held in full hundred, &c.

10.—*Appeals of Life and Member.*—When anyone appealeth (accuseth) another of any plea of life or member, the bailiff ought to attach the body of the defendant, taking in the first place pledges of the appellant to prosecute his appeal, and if so be that his appeal be such that therein it lieth the losing of life, then the bailiff must attach and sequester all the moveable goods of him that is appealed upon the view of the bailiff and any of the jurats; but he shall not alien any of the goods; but if he be convicted, then all his goods shall be forfeited to our lord the king, and his houses and all rents within the liberty to our lord the king for one year and one day, and afterward to the heir of the appealed, and if he have no heir, then to the lord of the fee, &c.

²⁹ The use of a gallows was not granted till the license of Edw. IV., *Eggwstone's return*, temp. Eliz. Record office. In the chamberlains accounts for 1645-6, are charges for 25 feet of timber, and for

work done for setting up the gallows, and for a halter and ladder, and for four men on guard, and for 20s. for the executioner "for executing the woman."

Also when the appellant and appealed have come before the bailiff and jurats in the aforesaid place, the bailiff's sergeant holding the appellant bound, shall call on him to answer immediately, and the bailiff ought to take the cause of the arrest, and the appellant shall appeal to the appealed as to his knowledge and it ought not to be that an appeal should be defective for want of form. And if the accused shall contradict the appellant, and shall say that he is not guilty of that which the appellant has charged upon him, and desires to be acquitted according to the custom of the liberty, it shall be adjudged him that on a certain day, which shall be assigned him, he have thirty-six good and true men, who shall be willing to swear with him that he is not guilty; and such day ought to be assigned to him, because he may be from distant parts, that he may be able to send a summons to his own port, if he shall be from a distance; and no one shall deny this acquittal, whether he be a denizen or from a distance, provided he is proved true and faithful.

11.—*Appeal of Theft and Goods.*—And if in an appeal of theft or robbery anyone be taken, having the thing stolen in his possession, it is necessary that he should demand the warranty of him who delivered the thing to him. And a certain day shall be assigned to him on which, if the accused have it not, he cannot acquit himself; but if any one comes and claims the thing as his own, or says that he delivered it to the accused, the former is acquitted, and the latter stands in his place, and puts himself upon the Common Law. And this in every case where anyone calls for a warranty he, who is undeservedly accused of the theft, says that the thing was his, and had been for such a time his own true chattel; and that he is not guilty of that which is charged against him, and is able to acquit himself by thirty-six men, as the former acquitted himself and that chattel, &c.

12.—*Sanctuary.*—If any man flee to the Holy Church, the bailiff as coroner shall go to him to arraign him of the cause of his flight, and if he will confess felony, his cognizance shall be enrolled and anon he shall lose all his goods and chattels as forfeited, which the bailiff shall render to the king; and he shall remain if he will forty days in the Church, and at the end of the forty days he shall forswear the land upon the steps of the cemetery—even before the bailiff—and he shall chuse the port for his passage; and if he will make abjuration within the forty days it shall be accepted. And anon after his abjuration he shall take the Cross and the bailiff shall make proclamation in the King's name that no man on pain of life and member shall do him harm or molestation all the while he keepeth the King's High-way towards the port which he hath chosen, &c.

13.—*Of cutting a Purse.*—Also when any man is found cutting a purse,³⁰ or with money taken out of a purse in the Market place or elsewhere, at the suit of the appellor, one of his ears shall be cut off, and then the thief thus maimed shall be taken and led to one of the extremities of the town, and shall forswear the town that never he shall enter it again under the pain of losing the other ear. If it be that anyone be found a second time cutting a purse or anything of that nature, and it shall appear that he has before lost one ear, or that he shall bear any sign whereby a thief may be known, he shall lose the other ear, and shall forswear the town under the pain of losing his life. And if a third time he be thief, he shall suffer judgment, whether that he be first marked in this town or elsewhere, &c.

14.—*Suspicion of Felony.*—And be it known that if any theft or harm be done within the town in the port, or elsewhere as well by sea as by land, and if any one be suspected thereof; or when any one coming within the town bears evil fame in the foreign, the bailiff is accustomed to attach such person and to deliver him unto the serjeant unto the prison, for the serjeant is accustomed to receive attachments of this kind from the hands of the bailiff, and to deliver them when their case is considered. And he that is attached, when some shall proceed against him on account of his bad fame, shall remain in prison, and afterwards he shall be delivered by pledges that well and truly he shall govern himself afterwards, and if he cannot find pledges he shall forswear the town until he can, &c.

15.—*No attachment without suit.*—And be it known, that though the bailiff have any one suspected in any case, he cannot without suit attach him, unless by the assent of the jurats; nor can he imprison him unless by their consent, &c.

16.—*Attachment by a Felon Foreigner.*—Also when any man, whether free or

³⁰ The purse was attached to the girdle, and easily taken.

stranger, for any felony or trespass in foreign suit or for anything else in the foreign, shall flee to the said town for the sake of refuge, he shall not be attached there without suit—so long as he well and faithfully behave himself within the aforesaid liberty, unless the Warden of the Cinque Ports, assigning the cause, shall command him to be attached; and if he can find six bail, who are willing to undertake for his body when it shall be demanded within the aforesaid liberty, if any one shall prosecute against him, he shall be delivered to them out of Prison.

17.—*Felon fled.*—When any man of the aforesaid liberty, or a stranger, commits any felony within the aforesaid liberty and flies for the same; the bailiff may demand him, in whatsoever lordship or liberty he shall be in the Realm of England, except the liberty of the Holy Church or Sanctuary of the Church, and he shall be delivered to him according to the usages or liberties of the said town to which he is rendered, and he shall receive punishment for his crimes according to the custom of the town in which he is received, and so it hath been accustomed of old time, &c.

18.—*Of bloodshed.*—The bailiff of Hastings may attach without suit, if he shall see a man draw blood of another with violence, but he cannot put him in prison, unless he that is hurt will pursue; but he may put him to pledge for to keep the peace. And if any one attached for the shedding of blood will not be suited and resisteth the bailiff, the jurats ought to help him, when required, firmly on the King's behalf, and so the bailiff and every jurat may do the like when they see any man striking or in any way disturbing the peace of our Lord the King, &c.

19.—*True man's goods seized.*—Also, whensoever the goods of any true man be arrested among the goods of a felon, which goods the felon had by borrowing, then the owner may prove the goods to be his, if the felon doth not voluntarily deny the challenge that the goods are his; for a thief may not forfeit another man's goods. If however the felon will avow the goods to be his own, and will appeal him of his felony, then he loseth his goods; but when he that is appealed by the appellant's suit be judged to death, the appellant shall have his goods, which he challenged in his appeal of which the appealed was seized, &c.

20.—*Assize, weight and measure.*—Also the bailiff may with his jurats have all assize of all bread and ale, &c., from old time, to maintain the standard of the king and to mark all measures with the common sign, and amerce all delinquents, which shall be assessed by the bailiff and jurats and levied by the sergeant.

21.—*Freeman.*—Also may the bailiff and jurats make men free of the freedom in this manner, that if any stranger shall come to Hastings and inhabiteth there using some honest craft and being of good conversation for one year and one day, and desires to be of the franchise, he shall come before the bailiff and jurats in open court praying the franchise, upon which it shall be awarded how much he shall pay to the commonalty to have the franchise, which award being made, his name shall be entered on the common roll, and afterwards he shall make his oath in manner following:—“I will bear faith and loyalty to the King of England and the commonalty of Hastings from this day forward; and the estate of the franchise, to my power I will maintain; and I will bear scott and lot of my goods and chattels, so help me God, &c.” And then on kissing the bailiff's right cheek³¹ he shall be accepted into the franchise.³²

22.—*Form of Enrolment.*—Memorandum.—That in open hundred court held at Hasting, that is to say, on the Sunday next before the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the 30th year of King Edward the 3rd (A.D. 1356), from the conquest, before the bailiff and the whole commonalty W. de T. and J. his son are received into the freedom of Hasting, and they satisfied the bailiff and commonalty with one cask of wine, &c.³³

23.—*Of taking Recognizances.*—Also the bailiff and jurats may have before them

³¹ This was observed till the corporation amendment act by all freemen on their admission.

³² This was the only passage referred to by the corporation on the mandamus to admit Moore, and then it was not quoted from the original, but a short paraphrase in English was used.

³³ The cask of wine was an ordinary, present from merchants and wealthy men. It was paid 36th Ewd. 3, by William de Bourn, and John his son, on their admission. *State trials*, vol. 17, p. 899.

recognizance in this manner:—That if any man and his wife have any tenements or rents within the franchise, and wish to give or sell the said lands to any person, of which the said wife by way of inheritance or purchase, or by any other means, was enfeoffed or seized of, or of the reversion of any tenement rent or possession after the death of any other belonging to her—the said wife shall come before the bailiff and any of the jurats, and shall be by them examined in the absence of her husband, whether she is well prepared to give or sell or not, and the deed shall be then read in English by them before the said wife; and if she says that she is well prepared and is in no manner constrained by her husband, but being of good memory by her good will she is willing to do it, the said recognizance shall be entered on the common roll according to the form that is accustomed; and after the recognizance is thus made, the said woman, or her heirs, shall have no claim to the said tenements or possessions or reversions, but shall be foreclosed for all time to come. Also recognizance may be taken before the bailiff and any of the jurats in their court in case the said woman be in good and full health, and can come personally; but if the wife of any man be ill or feeble, through which feebleness she cannot come to the court, and wishes to make such recognizance, she shall send to the bailiff and any of the jurats to come to hear her will and to examine her in the manner aforesaid; if she consents freely, the said recognizance shall be effectual for all time to come, &c.

24.—*Baron and femme jointly seized.*—Also, if the wife of any man makes recognizance in case of condition that she and her husband shall be again enfeoffed jointly to them and their heirs, or to the husband or to the wife and to the heirs of the husband or to the heirs of the wife, or in any other manner, the bailiff and jurats shall regard and notify the said condition, so that by no means the feoffment of the baron and his wife, by covin, or by her will, be made otherwise than was enjoyed by them in the presence of the said bailiff and jurats, and it be nowise suffered for the right and equity to be had and used in the said franchise, &c.

25.—*Grants in mortmain without licence from the Crown.*—Also may the bailiff and the commonalty grant and confirm the mortification of lands, tenements, and rents, and other possessions, being within the franchise, as well to a chauntry of masses as to the sustentation of hospitals or in honor of holy church, that is to say, to St. Clement and St. Michael and All Saints,³⁴ without licence from the king or other lord, &c.

26.—*Of Sureties of the Peace.*—Also, if a man do demand security of the peace of another man, the bailiff will give him the peace; and if he afterwards break the peace, all those who hold fealty to the king may attach him and take him to the prison, and he shall remain for forty days and he shall be asked to give bail to keep the peace and if he do not he shall be fined.

27.—*Receiving Pleas.*—Also, the bailiff or his sergeant shall receive all manner of complaints, as well of strangers as of residents, according to their nature, and shall make attachment and summons, and whether the plaintiff or defendant be a stranger, the plea shall be held from fifteen days to fifteen days, if it be not a plea of law or of the crown; and if both parties be resident, their plea shall be holden in the Court-house of our sovereign lord the king; (except of law, life, and member, which shall be holden in the Hundred).

28.—*Attachment for Assault or Bloodshed.*—Also, in case of trespass of battery, bloodshed, hamsoken, or mayhem, the defendant shall be attached by his body and even to prison, and shall remain in prison on the charge of the party if he shall not be able to find sufficient pledges to appear at the next court, and so until he be justified to answer the party; for in such cases there shall be no delay in the court.

29.—*Plea of Debt and Covenant.*—Also, in plea of debt and covenant broken, and chattels detained, whether the defendant be a denizen or of the franchise of the Cinque Ports, he shall be summoned to the next court, and if he come not to that court, he shall be distrained, and at the second court there shall be an alias attachment; and if he come not to the third court, there shall be a pluries, and for such default there shall be an americiament to the king, and the things distrained shall be given into the charge of the bailiff; and if he do not justify by the distresses, he shall be given to bail to be at the next court, and the pledges shall produce his

³⁴ The three Churches in the eastern part of the town were thus dedicated.

body at the next court or answer for him. And if the defendant be a foreigner, whether the plaintiff be a freeman or stranger, and the defendant have nothing for distraint of goods and chattels within the franchise, he shall be given to two bail to answer at the next court; and if both parties be strangers, or if the one party will have a court holden according to the law merchant, and if the plaintiff shall prove no specialty the case shall be tried by lawful men upon sight and hearing, and if the defendant shall place himself under the law, enquiry shall be made upon oath, and if the defendant prove not his case on oath of view and hearing, the defendant should be acquitted.

30.—*Proceedings with Heirs and Executors.*—Also, in case that heirs and executors be impleaded and the plaintiff shall have no specialty, it is necessary that he should prove his debt by credible persons, two or three, of sight and hearing, &c.

31.—*Arresting goods of a Foreign Debtor.*—Also, if a freeman see his foreign debtor buying or dealing in goods within the franchise, he may arrest the goods of his debtor within the franchise, going immediately to the bailiff for him to commit the said arrest, and no deliverance shall be made in the absence of the bailiff; and at the deliverance both shall be amerced to the king.

32.—*Imprisonment after judgment.*—Also, in all manner of pleas where the man has judgment against him, whether he be a foreigner or denizen, the bailiff shall detain him in court till he make agreement with the party. In case of damages recorded in the court, they shall be assessed by the bailiff and jurats, if the party condemned shall demand it, according to the nature of the plea, &c.

33.—*A Freeman to have summons against a Freeman.*—Also, in case one freeman complains against another freeman and comes into court there without summons or attachment, and if the party demands the debt, he that is unpleaded may declare for a delay of the day by these words: "Sir Bailiff,—Please you to know that I am a freeman, and am not bound anon to answer the party by reason that I am not warned by summons or attachment before this day to be and appear at this court; wherefore, sir, I demand my free summons and a delay as a freeman ought to have in this court, &c."

34.—*A married woman summoned.*—If a femme covert de baron be impleaded in a plea of debt, covenant broken, or chattels detained, and she be bound for merchandise, she shall answer only in the presence of her husband, &c.

35.—*Plea of Law.*—Every plea of law shall be holden in the place called "Hundred Place." Such pleas cannot be held without the presence of the bailiff, and must be holden from fourteen days to fourteen days, whether it be between a stranger or a freeman, or between two strangers or two freemen, of all lands, rents, or tenements within the franchise; and all manner of pleas of lands, rents, and tenements within the franchise must be tried there by simple plaints without the writ of our sovereign lord the king, save the writ of right called Droit patent, in which case he shall say that if a man do not, the Sheriff of Sussex shall inform the Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c.; and all manner of writs ought to be pleaded in the same manner as in the king's courts, save that in some writs there are many delays as in Mort Ancestor, and others less; and after the delay of the writs, the parties having come into the court pleading their pleas by themselves or by their counsel, the bailiff shall record the pleas of both parties; and, according to the nature of the process, the said bailiff and jurats shall proceed to judgment, the which judgment shall be delivered by the mouth of the bailiff in open court. And in case there shall be any difficulty in such judgment, the said bailiff and jurats may have a speaking together (or conference) with the combarons of the Cinque Ports how and in what manner they shall do right to the parties according to the plea before them pleaded, which judgment shall be delayed to the next court ensuing.

36.—*Strepe and waste, and distress for rent.*—If any man hold a free tenement by any free rent payable to another, and shall strepe (or waste) or permit the land or tenement to become ruinous, so that the man who ought to receive the rent thereof shall have none therefrom, nor shall find there any thing on which distress can be made to the value, when the rent shall be in arrear a year and a day let them come in the pleyne (or full) hundred before the bailiff and jurats, and let them there complain thereof. The said bailiff and jurats shall grant him full power of distress by which he shall pay himself; and if he shall not find it before the next hundred, let him there prove what has been done, and it shall be adjudged to him that he shall go to the said tenement or land, wherever it may be, and solemnly, in the

presence of true and lawful men, shall take the door or gate and place it on one side, and if nobody come within a year and day, then it shall be adjudged to him that he shall drive piles into the ground, upon which proclamation shall be made, that if any man or woman claims any right in the said lands or tenements, he or she must come within a year and a day from this proclamation and satisfy the person demanding the rent of his arrears, and that according to the custom and liberty of the said town this must be done, or cause be shewn why he ought not so do, under the penalty of losing the said tenement or land. If no person come within such year and a day to satisfy the demand or to shew cause to the contrary, then, in the next hundred following, it shall be adjudged that the seizin of that land or tenement shall be given to him who thus claims the said rent thence due. If any one within the said year and a day before judgment given shall come and pay or secure what is due, he shall save that land or tenement. If also he shall come and say he does not claim that land or tenement by the tenure stated, nor does he owe any rent, it is necessary that they should plead this, and in that case the person claiming cannot recover his rent, &c. (except by plea).

37.—*Waste by tenant for life.*—Also, if any person, man or woman, who holds any house within the liberty for his whole life, with reversion to another, shall commit waste or strepe, the bailiff and jurats, on the prosecution of him to whom the reversion belongs, shall compel him reasonably to repair and support the said tenement, and to sustain it sufficiently; and if it be not sufficiently done, then the bailiff and jurats shall assign what is necessary in their judgment to be done, and if that be not then sufficiently done, and the party in that case be not willing to do it, he shall be ejected from the said message, &c.

38.—*Withernam and process.*—Also, the bailiff and jurats may and ought to take withernam of all Londoners and others, where they may decree that this is required for anything done against the liberty; and they may and ought to take withernam for many causes: such as if any freeman of the said town come to the bailiff and jurats and ask for letters under the bailiff's seal, or under the common seal, to pray for him to the said citizens or burgesses, or others, either on this side the sea or beyond seas, that he may make plaint to recover a debt against another man there, in which debt he is bound to the said combaron and co-freeman of Hastings aforesaid, as he saith; and if on the first letter nothing shall be done, and if they do not write back, a second letter shall be sent; and if it shall not then be done as prayed, a third letter shall be sent on the part of the whole commonalty, under the common seal; and if, after such third letter, nothing be done as prayed, and the pursuer come before the bailiff and the jurats and swearing upon the Evangelists that he into such a city, borough, or town, such letters after his freedom and right had sent, and swears that he required immediate execution thereof, then it shall be adjudged that the whole of that commonalty shall be condemned in the said debt by default of justice, and they shall be distrained for the whole of the debt aforesaid. Provided, however, that it shall appear to the said bailiff and jurats by good and sufficient proof that the said debt is true and certain. And, moreover, if the men of the said city condemned for the said debt shall fly the said town and port, and shall go to any other port, then the bailiff and jurats of Hastings shall send by their letters to the said ports, as the Cinque Ports ought to do, the pleas and judgment, and they shall according to the custom make distraint and final execution according to the record and process, which the bailiff and jurats of Hastings shall send to them, &c.

39.—*Buying and selling in foreign, and distraining a portman.*—Also, if the freemen of Hastings, or any of them, are hindered from buying or selling their merchandise in the city of London, or elsewhere, in the ports of England, France, Scotland, or elsewhere, as they have been accustomed, or if distress shall be unjustly taken of them, or any custom or toll shall be exacted from them contrary to their liberties, or any damage shall be done to the said men by land or by sea by any commonalty, for which the injured parties shall write their names; and if upon the common letters aforesaid sent by two or three freemen, the town complained of shall neither conform to the demands in the letters nor write back any reasonable ground wherefore they do it not, it shall be adjudged that withernam shall be taken of all the commonalty aforesaid, and it shall always be taken and held until the said commonalty shall set right that trespass in due form, together with all damages and expences sustained by the detention. And be it known that if any lord distrain

any merchant of Hastings for pickage and stallage in his land, and he shall be required by the bailiff by his letters to release the distress; and if he refuse, it is customary to take withernam of him and all his tenants. The freemen of Hastings ought also and are accustomed to be dealers in all merchandise wherever they may be, at the buying or the selling, whether the seller or buyer may be a co-freeman or a foreigner, unless he shall be able to allege anything calumnatory against him whereby he is not worthy of claiming any part thereof: as that he has been convicted of perjury; or if it shall have been adjudged that he should have no part because he had fled to the town from our lord the king's service, or from war, and had not returned on the day assigned to him; or if he shall have done anything against the liberty of Hastings, and it shall have been adjudged that he should forfeit his lawful liberty, or if he shall have been condemned for having refused to pay for merchandise on any former dealing. But no foreigner is capable of being a partner with those who are free against his free will, &c.

40.—And because the men of the Cinque Ports were accustomed to be chiefly opposed in their liberties in Irish ports, our lord King Edward III. confirmed them by a certain charter, the tenor of which is, that “we grant to the same barons for us and our heirs that in all lawful matters and in merchandizing no one shall be partners of theirs nor with them, against the will of the same barons, &c.

41.—*Brewers may make and sell ale in foreign.*—Be it known that if any brewer who is a freeman make ale and sell it in foreign in the autumn, and the lord of the fee or the borough distrain upon him for such selling against his liberty, it is customary for him to make complaint to the bailiff, and the bailiff shall command by his letters under his seal that the said distress shall be given up; because the barons of Hastings are free to buy and sell throughout the whole realm of England; and if in consequence of such letters nothing be done, there shall be taken withernam of all the men of the lordship, &c.

42.—*Complaints by freemen against freemen absent from the town.*—Also, in case any man of the said town shall make complaint against any other man of the town in any other place than in the said town, he shall be punished for the despite (or disregard) of the commonalty, if it be not in the defence of the rights of the said commonalty, and then the matter shall be tried before the warden at Shepway, and not elsewhere, &c.

43.—*Lands bound by recognizance.*—Also, in case any stranger or freeman have lands, rents, or tenements within the said franchise, and binds the said lands, rents, or tenements to any stranger or freeman, he may have execution to levy the said debt, without plea, out of the said lands, rents, or tenements, provided it be by recognizance, &c.

44.—*A Freeman may claim a share of merchandise sold.*—Also, if any merchant, denizen, or stranger do put to sale any merchandise at Hastings, all those of the same town who shall be present at the purchase of the said merchandise, and those of the franchise who are absent shall have their part, and that part ought to be claimed by those present, whether the said merchandise be sold in gross or divided into parts, &c.

45.—*Division of merchandise.*—Also, if any stranger purchase any merchandise within the franchise in the absence of those of the franchise, they shall have half of the merchandise against the stranger if they choose to demand it.

46.—*Wardship.*—Also, if a man or woman die, and the heir be under age, the bailiff shall have view of the infant, and of all his goods and chattels, tenements and rents, or lands; and the infant, by the bailiff and jurats, shall be put to ward to the nearest of his blood to whom his heritage cannot possibly descend, and all his goods and chattels shall be delivered to such guardian by an indenture made of them between him and the said bailiff and jurats, and by him held until the full age of the infant; and one part of the said indenture shall be delivered into the common treasury. And if there shall be none of the blood living, the bailiff shall deliver to bail the said goods and chattels to a sufficient man of the said commonalty, to be restored to the infant at his full age, in the manner as is above said, &c.

47.—*The Bailiff visitor of the Hospital.*—Also, the bailiff shall have the visitation of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, of Hastings, that is to say, once every year; and there shall be in the said hospital brethren and sisters, sometimes more and sometimes less; but no brother or sister shall be received into the aforesaid hospital except by the assent of the bailiff and the commonalty. And the rules of the afore-

said hospital shall be read before the bailiff at the time of the visitation, at which he shall demand and enquire whether they be well kept or not; and if no brother or sister shall have behaved in such a manner that he is unworthy of the house, the bailiff shall enquire into the life of all the brethren and sisters examined, and if any of them shall be attainted, the bailiff may remove him if he will. And the bailiff, by the assent of his fellows, if he shall find a man in the aforesaid commonalty infirm, and who has conducted himself in accordance with the usages of the ports for all time, and who shall be impoverished in his goods and chattels, and have not wherewith to live on them, may put such into the said hospital to partake of the sustenance of the brethren and sisters without paying anything to the said hospital.

48.—*Proceedings in actions and making special acts for the town.*—Also, in all cases and articles, whether pleas of realty or of personalty, whereof no mention is here made, the bailiff, when the bailiff is the judge, as in the aforesaid place (Hastings), with his fellows, the jurats (or in a town where the mayor is judge, the mayor with his jurats) shall have recourse to the oaths of the inhabitants; and with them all laws and customs consonant with the laws (of the realm) shall originate and proceed.

In Lyon's "Dover," the custumals of Dover, Hythe, Sandwich, Rye, and Winchelsea are printed. It will be seen that the custumal of Hastings most closely resembles that of Winchelsea. The document now translated is clearly a copy of the original produced in evidence by the corporation on the trial of the mandamus before Lord Hardwicke, in 1736, and which custumal was immediately afterwards missing. The custumal of Pevensey was printed in the 4th vol. of our Sussex Arch: Coll: p. 209—18, and is of the same year.

The privileges of this town were supposed to be infringed by the issue of a crown office writ, in the case of the celebrated Titus Otes, to remove the indictment to the King's Bench. The corporation records contain an entry on 30th August, 1675. "This assembly are agreed that Mr. Maivr shall be advised by the ports Counsell (at the public charge of this corporacon), whether his ma^{ties} writ out of the Crowne Office in the King's Bench, proceeded at the suite of Titus Otes, clarke, to remove thither the indictment of purjurie, late preferred in Session against him by Francis Norwood, and served at the last Session, shall be defended or returned." The writ was obeyed and the indictment returned.

In 1377, the French, finding this town almost empty (the inhabitants having doubtless gone to the aid of Winchelsea), burnt it; and about the feast of St. Laurence, 10th August, 1380, Stow states that the French again burnt it.

The corporation records, now in the town chest, do not commence till 1596. In the public records we find something of the state of the town in the intermediate period.

The Cheyneys were a family of note in this district, but lost their estates during the wars of the Roses. On 28th May, 1484, Richard III. granted to Robert Brakynbury, Esquire of his body, in tail male, in consideration of his services against the rebels, the lands forfeited by John, Robert, and Humphrey Chene, in the town and parish of Hastings.³⁵

The town was only partially protected by walls. It had, however, 4 gates, viz., Newgate; the Sea Gate by the Bourne's mouth; the Drawbridge Gate, at the east end of George Street, the remains of which were found in draining the town; and the Water Gate, adjoining the Court Hall. Payments for the fortifications and walls appear as lately as 1628, and the town wall in 1667.

On the right of our first woodcut is represented all that remained of the old Town Hall³⁶ after March, 1702, when all that was over the Bourne was directed to be pulled down, and also the roof of that part which was once the prison and duck house which was to be pulled down to the Court Hall floor. The door way shews that it was in the perpendicular style, and so built after the attacks of the French. It had a bell.

The commissioners for the subsidy, dated 20th Feb., 1514 (5 Henry VIII.), were Robert Hall, (whose family owned Gensing and Halland, in East Hoathly); John Levet, of the Grove, in Hollington; and Henry Benevere. This John Levet had, in 25 Hen. VIII., settled his lands in Hollington, the blessed Mary in the Castle of Hastings, and St. Leonards, in tail male, on his son John, and in default of heirs, on his brother Richard. His daughter Mary married Francis Chaloner, of Little Horsted; and their son Thomas succeeded under the will of John Levet, to a messuage and land in the Priory of St. Michael, in Hastings, another in Bulverhithe, in the occupation, in 1586, of Thomas Hawke, and lands in Cats-

³⁵ Pat. 1, Rich: III. No. 72.

³⁶ On 7th April, 1615, it was agreed at the common charge to build a new room, with a garret for a store house, on the north side of the *Court Hall*, on

the *Bourne*, to contain twelve feet broad and fourteen feet long, as Mr. Mayor and his brethren should conclude and agree with workmen, &c.

field.³⁷ This is the Thomas Chaloner mentioned in Philip Henslowe's diary, in 1592 (p. 71), and in 1603 (p. 252). His son Francis is mentioned in Alleyne's memoirs (p. 63), as having borrowed £10 of the wife of Edward Alleyne, the actor. In editing Henslowe's diary, Mr. Collier says there is reason to believe that the family were of Sussex. Philip was, in fact, fourth son of Edmund Hensley or Henslow, of Lindfield, master of the game in Ashdowne Forest and Broil Park, in 1539, by his wife Margaret Ridge, a Sussex lady.³⁸

The benevolence return of 36 Henry VIII. (1544), gives us the names of the principal inhabitants at that time, with the amount of their contributions.³⁹

THE TWONE OF HASTINGE.

Edmund Jakelyn, alias	Bocher, baylyf	Thomas Standen . . .	20s.
there . . .	£4	John Lowle . . .	20s.
Jamys Hobson, gent. . .	£6 13s.	Agnes Durraunte . . .	20s.
Richard Bysshop . . .	40s.	Edward Wood . . .	20s.
John Isted . . .	£3	Markes Tofte . . .	20s.
William Egilden . . .	£6	Robert Morys . . .	24s.
John Taylor, thelder . . .	20s.	John Walles . . .	20s.
Thomas Cowper, thelder . . .	20s.	John Brygden . . .	20s.
William Benett . . .	20s.	Thomas Awcke, the mercer	20s.
John Gylle . . .	20s.	John Barber . . .	26s. 8d.
Thomas Noke . . .	24s.	Marten Brabone . . .	£3
Thomas Horsseye . . .	26s. 8d.	Thomas Wolley . . .	20s.
Roger Forman . . .	24s.	John Shewe . . .	20s.
Richard Tofte . . .	20s.	Roberte Boyes . . .	40s.
John Wylson . . .	20s.	Willm. Pensegill . . .	20s.
Thomas Frankewell . . .	33s.	Markes Lokett . . .	20s.
Thomas Wake of Clym		Jefferye Gawen . . .	20s.
House . . .	26s. 8d.	Sr. Roberte Crete, clerk . . .	4s. 2d.
Richarde Standen . . .	24s.	Sr. William Longford, par-	
John Love thelder . . .	20s.	son of All Hallowses,	
Edward Durraunte . . .	20s.	there . . .	30s.
William Thomas . . .	20s.	Sr. Robert Symkyn, parson	
Thomas Poppe . . .	20s.	of Seynt Clementes, there	30s.
John Waller . . .	20s.	Sr. Thomas Scott, clerke . . .	20s.
Richard Pensegill . . .	20s.	Sr. Thomas Lowcke, clerke . . .	20s.
Robert Waye . . .	20s.	Sr. John White, clerke . . .	4s. 2d.
William Medelton . . .	20s.		
Total . . .		£67 7s. 8d.	

It was early in the reign of Elizabeth, that the danger of the *pier* or *harbour* became patent, and that proposals were brought forward for making a more commodious haven. The first step was taken by Edward Durrant, the Mayor,

³⁷ Proceedings in chancery, temp. Eliz. Two bills filed in 1586.

³⁸ Harl. M.S. No. 1562, fol. 114 b.

Cal. Duc. Lanc. See also ante, p. 47 in Mr. Turner's paper on Ashdown.

³⁹ M.S. Record Off. J. E. G., 18, 881.

whose name appears in the above subsidy, and whose father John had been bailiff from Hastings to Yarmouth, in 1518, and bailiff of the town in 1525, 1526, and 1540. Edward Durrant availed himself of the aid of the Lord Warden, and procured from him the following letter to Secretary Cecil⁴⁰ in favor of a new harbour.

S^r

The bearer hereof, Edward Durand, is an inhabitant of the towne of Hastings. And because he hath lately been here wth me, to shewe me of his industry and travaile for the making of an harbrough fo y^t towne, and is able both by divers resons and by demonstracons by platt (map) or otherwise to infourm you how it may be brought to effect: I am therefore bold to comend him unto yow, and to pray yow to vousafe to heare his opinion.

The townshipp is disposed by a common contribution to beare the cheife charge: so as it shall he litle or no charge unto the Quenes ma^{tie} onlesse it may please her highnes to consider them w^t some ayde toward al. If therefore it may appere unto yow y^t it is suitible to any such meet purpose and good effect as he reporteth it may be; my request unto yow is y^t y^{eo} will further his sute and y^t (if it so may lik yow) to helpe him w^t the Quenes ma^{ties} special comission for the provision of such stufte laborers and artificers as shall be meit to comence those works. And thus taking my leave, I pray God allwayes to kepe yow in long helth and felicit. From Cobham, this xth of Aprile, 1562.

Allwayes youres,

W. COBHAM.

To the right honorable S^r Will^m Cecill, knight, the Quenes ma^{ts} principall secretar ye.

No effectual steps were taken, and the town became very much deserted, whilst the storms continued to render the pier less and less stable. Representations were made to the queen, and she issued in October, 1578, the following proclamation:—

⁴⁰ M.S.S. State Record Off. Dom. 1562.

BY THE QUEEN.—An Exemplification of her Maiesties Letters Patent concerning her Highnesse Towne and Port of Hasting, in the countie of Sussex.⁴¹

Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the fayth, &c. To all people to whom these our letters patent shal come, greeting. Where of our owne knowledge and certeine science we doe understande that our Towne and Port of Hasting, in our countie of Sussex, being the auncient Towne of our Cinque Portes, is scituated upon the maine sea, verie neere the middest of a great Bay or open place, lying betweene two points of the land, which stretche fourth farre into the Sea, called the Beachy, and the Nasse, distant eache from the other thirtie miles, right opposite to the Realme of Fraunce, the auncient enemie of our countrey: as we are credibly enformed, the same Towne hath of long time bene a place not onely very well inhabited with warlike people, and greatly replenished with good Mariners and other men meete and serviceable for our Navy, well stored with shippes, barkes, crayers, and boates, but also sufficiently furnished with armour, and artillery of all sortes, both for sea and land: also very meete and commodious for fishing, and the Bay plenteously abounding with all sorts of fish, according to the severall seasons of the yere: by reason whereof the same Towne hath of long time bene by the inhabitants thereof, in time of warres, manfully defended against the sundry invasions and attempts of the French Nation, our coaste therabouts lying very open against the French, by them often kept from spoile. Our marchants and loving subiects, and other travellers sayling along the coast, have often times by their shippes, and often times by their harborough bene saved and rescued from the furie of the enemies and the tyrannie of pirates: our navy, and the navy of sundry our noble progenitors, kinges of this realme, the better appointed by reason of their skillfull mariners, and cunning seamen. Also our household, our Citizens of London, and our countreys to the said Port adjoining, greatly benefited by their fishing. And where our said Towne hath of long time had a peere or harborough made of timber and other things set and placed in the sea, for the succour of the seamen, and defence of their shippes, barkes, crayers, and boates, against the great rage and furie of the sea, which hath bin alwaies mainteyned at the great and importable charges of the inhabitants of our said Towne of Hasting, until of late time the same peere or harborough was at a sudden, by the great violence and extreme rage of the sea, broken downe and caried awaie. Sithence which time the Towne is much decayed, the traffique of marchants thither forsaken, the fishing, by reason of the dangerous landing but little vsed, the riche and wealthy men gone thence, and the poore men yet remaining would gladly doe the like, if without offence of our lawes they might be elsewhere received, whereby our people are likely to perishe, and our saide port likely to be subuerted and become desolate, or els the people there by necessite driven to commit great and heynous offences, to the great hinderance of the publike weale, unlesse some speedie remedie be for them provided. And where we be enformed by diuers of our priue counsell and nobilitie, and by diuers artificers verie cunning and skilfull in that kinde of facultie, that a very good hauen or rhoade, for the arriuing and sauegard of shippes, barkes, crayers, and boates, may nere unto the said Porte with no great charge be made, to the great reliefe of the inhabitants and of all marchants and travellers sayling along the narrowe seas, and to the strength of our said coaste, and that the inhabitants of our saide porte be ready and willing to bestowe their landes, goodes, and labours to the uttermost of their power, to accomplish the same: notwithstanding of themselves very unhabie to finish so great a worke, likely as it is thought to amounte unto the summe of foure thousand poundes, we therefore considering the premisses, and minding to prouide for the preseruatiou of our people, the maintenance of our Navy and Towne, for the defence of our coaste and of marchants and travellers, and that the provision of our household, our citie and countrey be not diminished, at the humble suite of our bailiff, jurates, and comminialtie of our saide Towne of Hasting, do by these our letters patents not onely giue and graunt unto

⁴¹ Proclamation Grenville library 179.

our said bailiff, jurates, and comminialtie, full power and authoritie, to make newe and finish our haven in such place or places nere unto our saide Towne and Port, as to them shall seeme most convenient, and to the finishing and accomplishing thereof, yeeld our royall assent and consent: but also for the furtherance and better helping forth of the same, we do commend the same good and laudable intent and purpose, to the charitable and liberrall contribucion and beneuolence of all and singular our louing subiects dwelling within any of our realmes and dominions, that the rather for our recommendation the more liberrall contribucion of our sayde subiects may be yeelded to the finishing of the said hauen, a worke tending much to the defence of our realmes, and to the profite of the common wealth of the same, and which wille cause to auoide manie great inconueniences that may insue by the neglecting thereof: and also be an euident declaration of the forwarde and willing mindes of all our louing subiects, to augment the prosperitie of our realmes and countreys. We of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocion, have giuen and graunted, and by these our letters patent, doe give and graunt full licence, permission and authoritie to our faithfull and welbeloued subiects, Richard Calveley and John Jefferey, jurates of our saide Town of Hasting; and William Relfe of Ore gentleman, and to euery of them and to all and euery other person or persons that shall be thereunto deputed and assigned by them, or by any two of them, by writing under the common seale of our saide Towne of Hasting, to aske, receive, collect, and take of all maner of persons whatsoever, spirituall or temporall, Englishe borne or straungers in all places, as well within liberties as without exempt or not exempt, our citizens of London or elsewhere, within our realmes, cities and dominions wheresoever Christian contribucion and beneuolence of all our saide louing subiects, that it may or shall please God to moue or stirre them to giue, contribute, yeelde, and paye towards the new making of the saide hauen.

Then follow the usual directions to mayors, vicars, &c., throughout the kingdom to collect the money which was to be paid to Thomas Smith, Esq., one of the Customers of London, John Heynes, Esq., Sergeant of the Catry, and William Heynes, Gent, the Queen's purveyor of sea fish to be deposited in a chest with three keys, one to be kept by each of them and to be from time to time handed over on demand to Anthy, Visct. Montague, K.G., Wm. Lord Cobham, Lord Warden, Thos. Lord Buckhurst, who was Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, and the sd R. Calverly, John Jefferey, and Wm. Relfe, or any three of them, of whom the right honorables aforesaid, or his sufficient Deputy, was to be one; and they were appointed with the three commissioners, surveyors of the works.

Witnessse our selfe at Cheynis, the one and thirtieth day of October, in the twentieth yere of our raigne, 1578.

William Relf of Ore was the projector. Camden notices this contribution, and states that the money "was quickly converted into private purses, and the public good neglected." The principal defaulter may have been one of the commissioners, John Jeffery, one of the Jurats, since on 22nd July, 1581, Sir Wm. Brooke and Lord Cobham (the Lord Warden), issued their warrant to the bailiff and jurats of Hastings to arrest him "for certain contempts," and to answer the complaints of Robert Threele: to which warrant the bailiff and jurats made a return on 7th August, that he was not to be found in this town.

In the mean time, whilst the town was without sufficient protection from a pier, the threatened invasion of this country by the Spanish Armada took place; and we have in the State

Paper Office a return made in 1586 in contemplation of that event, of the names of the ships of this town, with the names of their masters, and of the whole of the able-bodied mariners in the place, which is not only very curious as showing the names then taken for the fishing boats, but also for the names of the masters and of the able-bodied men; amongst them we have a vast number of names which are still represented by the fishermen and the townsmen: thus, among the masters—Way, Taught, Farrant, Combes, Joy, and Cossum. And among the mariners are found—Woods, Butlers, Bennets, Staces, Hoddens, Daniels, Meadows, Taughts, Hydes, Palmers, Trotts, Bossums, Kings, Winkfields, Aylesburys, Fishers, Joys, Sweetmans, Hollyars, Fauteleys, Holmans, Lotts, Boys, Midmores, Masons, and Whites (we here give the modern spellings); together with some others, such as Stanbynorth, Thistlethwait, and Lyherbead no longer found amongst us.

A trewe certificate of all such Barkes, Shippes, and other vessayles, togetheres wth theyre severall names and burdenes, and where they now remayne; as also the severall of all the able masteers and marynerers belonging to the Towne and Porte of Hasting, taken the fyfthe day of February, Ano. Dni. 1586.

The names of all the barks, shippes, and vessells within the Towne and Porte of Hasting.	The burden of the sayd shippes, barks, and vessayles.	Where the sayd barks, shippes, and vessells now remayne.	The names of the hable masters.
The Ane Wye.....	50 tonnes.	Wychelsey	Robt. Waye.
The John	42 "	Hasting	John Conny.
The Guifte of God.....	42 "	Hasting	Mychaell Dollery.
The Peter Paulmeres.....	36 "	Hasting	Henry Tought.
The Elizabeth	36 "	Lyne	Markes Tariant.
The Guifte of Good Boodyss	36 "	Hasting	Rychard Penbuckle.
The Mathewe Cawenns	31 "	Peavensy	John Chawene.
The Mathewe Penbuckles	30 "	Hasting	William Coumbes.
The Mary and John Lowes.....	30 "	Peavinsy	Robt. Beavor.
The Maye Flower	30 "	Peavensy	John Barry.
The Newe Yere	25 "	Rye	Markes Joye.
The Peter	22 "	Hasting	Thomas Rowland.
The Mary and John	22 "	Rye	Dyonesse Duffate.
The James	20 "	Hasting	Dyonesse Duffate.
The Peter	20 "	Hasting	Henry Cossam.

The number of barks and other vessells, 15. ⁴²

⁴² The return for Rye is 45 ships, 36 masters, and 149 maryners. Sandwich had 43 ships, the largest of which was

100 tons; and Hythe 10 ships and 38 mariners.

Able mene to take charge of y^e barkes and vessayles afore-named.

Markes Barry	Thomas Shelter	Nycholas Penbuckle
Edmund Loote	John Lacy	Rychard Joye
John Wood	Anthony Wilthews	Thomas Nicholas
Thomas Rogerson	John Kinge	Robert Tought
William Chawen	Willm. Bowner	Markes Shriant, ju.
Symon Butler	Edmund Smyth	Robert Shriant
John Bennet	Rychard Winkefeld	Shurwell Rennet
William Barker	Wilton Aylesbury	John Fautelay
Isaacke Stace	Thomas Moons	Robert Smyth
Stemson Aborne	Robert Prentyse	Phillippe Holman
Markes Luchete	William Bossume	John Aymes
John Huddar	Henry Bossume	Symonne Lotte
Markes Hyde	William Lucket	Robert Mydmore
Edward Turner	Rychard Bossume	Robert Pynner
John Stanbynorth, sen.	John Tyler	John Baylyffe, ju.
Richard Wayles, sen.	William Woode	Robert Lylherberd
Robert Dannyoll	Henry Buull	John Kittye
John Meddowe	Thomas Rowes	John Buckpoohe
Robert Tought, sen.	Rychard Edborowe	Thomas Joye
John Hyde	William Fyssher	Thomas Dorney
Thomas Paulmer	John Batman	John Boyes, ju.
Willm. Ryppes	Robert Paulmer	John Ellice
John Arthur	John Joye	Xpofer Chevel
John Rytchine	Henry Winkefeld	John Holman
John Bayly, sen.	Edward Churnet	Markes Mason
Edward Trotte	John Reade	Henry Whyles
Edward Howlet	Rychard Whyles, ju.	Thomas Thishelthayghte
Markes Tought	Robert Rogerson	Richard Bossume
John Steanan, jun.	John Sweteman	Markes Whyte
John Steanan, sen.	John Stanbynorth ju.	Stemson Chever
John Bosume, ju.	Stre. Streate,	Crombald Stanbynorth
Mathewe Browne	Henry Stanbynorth	John Walkure
Martyne Lyhwes	William Crosske	John Clark
James Wheler	Jeffray Hollyar	John Madden
Robert Frogebok	Xrofer Skotte	Thomas Rogerson, jun.
Henry Tynes		

The number of hable maryneres is 106 in the Towne and Porte of Hastings.

In the year of the Armada itself, the largest of these ships "the Ane Wye," is not mentioned. The number of all the Hastings ships was 20, of a burden from 12 to 42 tons, having 32 masters and 326 mariners.⁴³

In March, 1595, an attempt was made by men from the Cobbe of Lyme to rebuild the pier. The first winter storm however broke it away: and another work was began.

The corporation books contain several entries relating to

⁴³ Rye had 32 ships, from 15 up to 80 tons, with 34 masters, 291 mariners. Having a harbour, it would of course have the vessels of a larger tonnage. At this time there was not a single vessel of more than 80 tons in Sussex, Kent, or the Cinque Ports. Under 80 tons, Sussex had 65 ships, with 70 masters, 371 mariners, and 122

fishermen; Kent. 95 ships and 243 mariners; and the Cinque Ports together, 220 ships, with 200 masters, 604 mariners, and 148 fishermen. *Cotton M.S.S. Otho ix.* p. 142. The preparations made by this county with its 7,522 able-bodied men, are set out in the *Royal M.S. Brit. Mus.* 18, c. xxi.

the rebuilding. Thus on 31st May, 1596, those who had benevolently contributed were to bring in their monies, and those who refused to contribute were to be assessed by the mayor and two jurats before Midsummer, yet on 25th July, all had been expended, and the town being in debt, borrowed £20 of All Saints' parish, and all able men were ordered to work at the pier or to forfeit six pence every time they were required. On 13th August, the work was directed to continue on so much of the new pier as was "yet standing and remaining;" whilst the whole of the shares of the Yarmouth fishery was appropriated towards payment of the debts and charges; and if those shares, together with the contribution money of the county, would not suffice, the balance was to be borne by a common charge on the town. A sum of £195 13s. 3d. was expended by Mr. Richard Lyfe, the mayor, being £27 17s. 3d. more than the receipts. Half a share of the Scarborough fishery was granted, and a shot not exceeding £50 imposed. Nevertheless in June, 1597, the town stood indebted to the workmen "in divers great somes, and £20 parcel of Richard Porter's purchase money of the Mynnews," was set apart towards the payment, and on 28th August, the work of the pier was committed to Mr. Ferrys, till All Hallow tide with an allowance of £1 6s. 8d.

But the new work was overthrown in less than an hour on the very day that Ferrys' appointment expired. i.e. 1st November, (All Saint's day) 1597.⁴⁴ The town was left £200 in debt: and on 6th March, 1598, the corporation directed the Cliffe and other lands, called "concealed lands," which, as we shall see, had been granted to them in the preceding month to be sold, and the Mayor's usual allowance of £6 13s. 4d. a year was abolished, in regard whereof the Mayors were discharged of "the supper on their election day, and the breakfast on Christmas day morning theretofore accustomed." In the same year the Cliffe or Clyve lands, which are situate between the old London road and the Fishpond farm in All Saints' parish, were sold to James Hobson, the then tenant, for £160.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Corporation records.

⁴⁵ In 1656 Mr. Dunmoll paid 6s. a year for part of these lands, and Mr. Milward 5s. for the other part. The portion, 60 a., belonging to Mr. Dunmoll passed to the

Mercers and then to the Durrants, by whom it was sold in 1832, to John Samworth, Esq.; it has been re-sold this year to the Freehold Land Society,

There does not appear to have been much done to repair the damage made by the storm of 1597, until at an assembly held 14th April, 1611, when "it was ordered that the *peere* be presently repayred in the great ruynes and breaches thereof, (to avoyd great hazard and loss of stade, shippes, and barkes, very lykely to ensue) by the peeres stock, so farr as the same will extend, and the reste wanting to be supplied by order of a common assembly," and Richard Waller was to prosecute the work. On 9th June it was agreed that Walter Fawteley should be the "surveyor and master workman of the woorke for the repairs of the *peere*." On 19th June, 100 tons of timber for the pier, at 12s. 6d. a ton, were ordered; and a shot of £50 was assessed on all the inhabitants, after their abilities. And on 7th August, it was ordered that "every inhabitant of this towne, not coming upon Mr. Mayor and his brethren's commandment, readely to labor at the *peere* as hath byn accustomed, having no sufficient and allowable excuse therefore, every house wherein such person so fayling to come doth dwell, shall forfeit and paie twelve pence toties quoties to the towne's vse."

In July, 1613, Sir Thomas Glover, Knt., having purposed to be a suitor to the King, to grant his assent to the making of a *haven* for this town; and that being obtained, to proceed to the further finishing thereof (God willing), at his own charge; a survey was agreed to, which was not to exceed £20. Again there was no good result. On 12th July, 1615, the decree of 10th July, 1575, confirmed on 18th August, 1577, for a toll of 4d. a ton on all iron exported, was re-established, and the produce applied towards maintenance of the pier. On 27th April, 1617, the corporation on the motion of the fishermen, applied the quarter share of the fishery (which was doubled for that year) towards the reparation of the pier; and on 26th May following, a charge of 12d. was imposed upon every tun of beer drawn, one half of which was also appropriated for the same object.

At an assembly held on 24th June, 1618, the Mayor and Mr. Lyfe were nominated to travel with Mr. Nicholas Eversfield to the Lord Warden, to procure his aid towards obtaining fresh letters patent towards re-edifying the pier.

On 16th March, 1620, there was a proclamation of fresh Letters Patent for collections to be made for the fortifying, repair-

ing, and furnishing the pier and haven of Hastings.⁴⁶ We know from the account book of John Everenden of Sedlescombe, that the brief was collected: and from the corporation records that on 12th June, Mr. Nathaniel Lasher, jurat, was ordered to ride up to London with the three patents then lately granted by His Majesty to this town, concerning the pier, there to cause briefs to be printed, and to receive instructions with Mr. Eversfield, Mr. Saunders, Capt. Lasher, the counsel for the town and others, for the better carriage and ordering of the patents, and to be allowed 2s. 6d. per day and his horse hire. To meet the then expenses of the pier, £40 were subscribed, viz., £10 by Mr. Waller, mayor, and £5 each by Wm. Byshop, Thomas Palmer, John Baylif, John Rygat, Wm. Lovell, and John Fawtley, jurats, and ordered to be repaid them by a scot or the letters patent. And in July following, Silvester Guilham was ordered to travel as deputy to the corporation, in Essex, Middlesex, and Herts, with an allowance of 5s. a day. And on 7th November, £20 were ordered to be paid to Mr. John Butler for his pains and charges, travelling Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset.

The work was commenced, but stopped for want of funds.

On 29th July, 1621, (19 James)—It was agreed “that the worke of the *peere* shall cease for this yer so soone as the carpenters have fixed the head, which is already framed, unto that newe worke which is sett downe; and thereupon the workmen to be dismissed. And that now betwene this and Michaelmas next such provision of more tyMBER shall be brought home as in the discretion of the Treasurer and surveyors of the *peere* shall be thereunto thought fitt; to the intent that with the first of the next Spring the carpenters and other workmen may proceed to a further supply, and finishing of the wholl *peere* to God’s good pleasure.” In July, in the following year, a kind of advertisement was published for borrowing more money for the finishing of the pier, to be repaid out of the sums collected under the patents, or by a general shott on the inhabitants of the town.

A last attempt was made in 1635, under the advice of an eminent Dutch engineer, Henrich Cranhalls, to make a fresh haven at the Priory stream. The entries in the corporation books are:—

22nd January, 1636.—“This assemblie being called to consider of the decaie of the *peere* of this towne, and haveing conceived some hopes, through God’s blessing, that by suite to his Majestie meanes maie be gotten for the makeing a haven att the *Priorie*, where tis hoped it will prove a convenient place for that purpose, and to proceed upon the better ground. It is granted that an able surveyor, and undertaker be procured to come downe to viewe the place, and upon his report thereof this assemblie resolve further to proceede to make suite to his Majestie, or otherwise for obteyning meanes to make the said haven if it be approved and adjudged feasible

⁴⁶ Procl: Soc: Ant.

by the said surveyor. And this assemblie hath granted the sum of £10 for the said surveyor's charge in coming downe, viz., six pounds from the peeres stock and fower pounds from the chamberlain's, and have nominated, entreated, and authorised Thomas Rainolds, towne clerke, solicitor in this business, to procure the said surveyor to come downe, and further, as the occasion shall require; whose reasonable charges shall be considered and allowed by this corporation, whose shall be commissioned and authorised under the common seale or seale of maioraltie as shall be fittest in this behalfe." And on 15th February, it was reported "that Thomas Rainolds had accordingly (by God's blessing) performed, brought one *Henrich Cranhalls*, a Dutch ingener, whose uppon serious survey thereof dooth give his opinion and judgement that a very good haven maie there be made, and hath promised to undertake the same, and to attend the towne's suite and petition in that behalfe whenever he shall be required. And, therefore, this present assemblie is resolved to essaie to get his Majestie's favour in this behalfe to procure means for performing so good a worke, and doe grant the sum of £10 out of the peeres stock and £10 more out of the towne's scott towards the charges in that suite to his Majestie; and also have authorised and appointed Mr. Nicholas Savile and the said Thomas Rainolds to sollicite the same on the towne's behalfe, whose charges in that case shall be allowed uppon reasonable accompt; and they do further grant that such other monies as the service shall necessarilie require shall be supplied, &c.; and the said Thomas Rainolds hath given in his bill of expenses about getting downe the said ingenier which is approved and allowed by this present assemblie."

His estimate, including the cost of the pier, was no less than £220,000.

Accordingly in March, 1636, the following petition⁴⁷ to the king, was presented from the corporation. The petition "most humbly supplicateth your most gracious Majesty to consider, that whereas in antient times, the said towne hath been an eminent port for sea service to the kings and queenes of this realm by their warlike ships and men, and for trade and merchandize, and also for the supply of sea fish, to your Highness bord, the cities of London and Westminster, and the countrie; but of later times for want of a harbour the said towne is become poor, and unable to bear her charge and sustaine itself, and is thereby daily the more deserted; and especially now most like to be sodainely undone by great decay of the peere there, which cannot long endure, and every storme is greatly feared will be carried away, and then their fishing (the only livly hood of the said towne) is gone, and a great nursery of maryners and able seamen for your Majesty's royal navy lost; which poor trade of fishing (likewise) in times of warre is greatly hindered. They therefore in most humble wise beseech your Majesty (commiserating their unavoidable misery) to give your royal grant for a haven to be made at your Highness said towne and port, which was formerly intended by queen Elizabeth (as appears by her high-

⁴⁷ Addl: M.S.S. Brit. Mus. 5705, fol. 158.

nes letters patent ready to be shewn) and for raising the money to accomplish the work, your petitioners most humbly offer unto your highness consideration, the particulars annexed; which honorable design, as it is generally approved by able artificers feasible and most commodious, so (by God's help) it will prove a great increase of shipping, &c., and advantageous for your honor, strength, defence, and profit, of your Highness, the state, and country, and to save a multitude of shippes and your Majesty's subjects, who are yearly cast away for want of a haven there.

And all your said poor petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

Annexed are "motives and reasons considerable for making a haven at Hastings."

1.—The place by many able artificers, and more especially of late by one (excellent) named, Henrick Kranhalls, a Dutch engineer, exactly surveyed and approved to be a place very fitting in every respect to make a very good haven to harbour ships of 400 tons and better, and of extent sufficient to receive 200 sail and more, who (if he be recognised) will undertake the worke; for which said haven Queen Elizabeth granted letters patents, and thereupon it was begonne, but failed for want of supply.

2.—The port of Hasting of ancient time hath been the chief and eminentest of the ports for shipping, tradeing, &c., and have atchieved many great, honorable, and acceptable services to the prince and states against the French (to whom they lie open and dangerous) and against other common enemies, suppressing of pirates, &c., but now of a long time destitute of a good harbour and become poor ignoble and unable; yet (by God's blessing) this haven being made, will be thereby soone restored to her auncient dignitie and ability for the honor, good defence, and profit of her King and country.

3.—The said haven will be a place where many good shippes of force may be in a readiness to encounter a foraign fleet and sodaine attempt of any enemy at sea.

4.—A very hopefull nursery of mariners, seamen, and warlike people, for better safeguard of that dangerous coast, and supply to his Majesty's navy; there being already in that town (by God's good providence) some 3 or 400 able seamen to beginne.

5.—A place of great safety and preservation of many thousand Christian lives, and the shipping and merchandize to uncomputable value, which by reason of the two dangerous points thereof, Beachie and the Nesse, in stress of weather, are in unavoidable danger of losse, for those places there are extremely perillous by reason of those Imbays, &c., as daily is too woefully experienced by such lamentable wrecks, &c.

6.—A place most likely of great resort of shipping, as well for safety as trade and merchandize, because it stands in all respects most commodious for succour, and to invite as well the trade of France as of other countries, and so an increase of merchants and able inhabitants in those weak and dangerous parts.

7.—A meanes of defence, of profit and enrichment to the kingdom, the King (in augmentation of his customs) the country, the lands, and all inhabitants thereabouts, increase of shipping, &c.

8.—Many shippes will put in there for safeguard, which, if they once pass the said two points of danger, touch no part of England; and by that means will follow a vent of commodities, and thereby extraordinary increase of customs and other profits; also the bringing in of strangers prizes there rather than to hazard the losing them and themselves in carrying them by the said 2 points so farr home; will be a meanes of increase of the said customs, profits, &c.

9.—A place most eminent for the speediest despatch of ambassadors, posts, messengers, &c., as being the nearest port to the courts of England and France, lying just opposite to Diep.

10.—An increase of the craft of fishing, and thereby a more plentiful supply of sea fish to his Majesty's boards, the City of London, the country and other places.

“Reasons necessarily requiring the said haven.”

11.—No good harbour for succour all along that coast (of all most dangerous) from Portsmouth to Dover or the Downs.

12.—For want whereof there very often happen innumerable, invaluable, and most miserable losses of men, ships, goods, and merchandizes, cast away on either side upon those points every year; this winter already 20 or 30 sail, whereof 18 in one night.

13.—Those places and coasts there, for want of a haven, are destitute of shippes and other helps to defend in time of attempts (those parts most likely for attempt and most open to danger) and for want of trade and traffique are of all the country weakest and poorest inhabited, and being places of most danger and far more subject to charge than the inland parts, are every day more and more deserted; and thence the kingdom less guarded and secured.

14.—The said poor towne of Hasting most likely to be utterly undone and lost by decay of the peere there, which cannot stand long, but is greatly feared may go away every stormy tide.

15.—The saide towne cannot subsist in time of warre, when their only trade (of fishing) their only livelihood will be totally hindred, and all the inhabitants thereby soon undone.

On the 28th March, upon relation of Mr. Savile and Thomas Rainolds of the success of the suit concerning the haven; “This present assemblie doe thereupon conceive good hopes to obtaine the said suite. And whereas his Majestie hath given his gracious reference for grant thereof to the lords of his Majestie's most honorable privie counsell, it is now resolved that a hearing thereof be accordingly attended at the bord by the forenamed solicitors, whose former paines therein is approved, and their charges granted to be allowed, and their bills audited by the general auditors; and it is further granted that what monies shall be requisit to accomplish this business shall be supplied from time to time; and if the chamberlain's stock afford not sufficient supplie, then it shall be elsewhere taken up and borrowed, and the assembly grant the same to be repaid by scott or other usual course, and what shall be so further expended, the one-half thereof shall be disbursed by the peere wardens, and to them allowed upon their accompts.”

At the court at St. James, 30th March, 1636, his majesty referred the petition to the Privy council, and on a paper subjoined to the petition is written:—

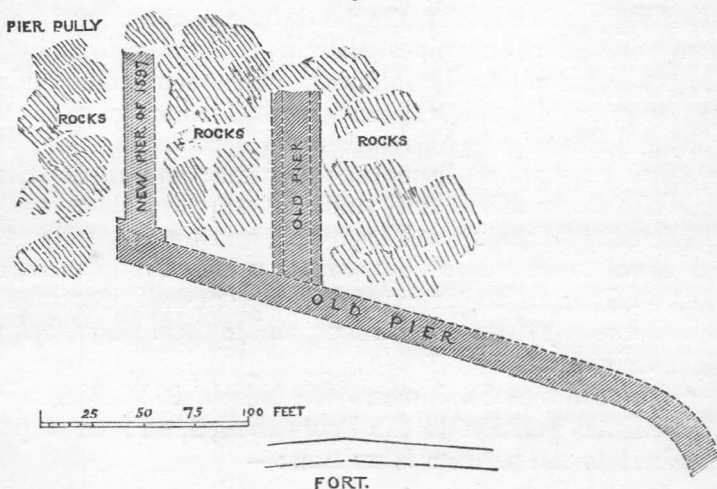
“A general collection throughout England and Wales to beginne the work;

And one pennie a tonne of all such ships passing by the port of Hasting, as shall arrive at London and Hasting, or any port or place between them; and all the duties of the haven to be granted for maintenance thereof.”

And here the matter ended. The times were disturbed: the money to prosecute the reference was not forthcoming: and at length we have the matter disposed of on 11th April, 1637.

“For the further prosecuting of the suit to obtaine a hearing before his Majesties most honble Privie Counsell (to whom his gracious Majestie hath referred it) about our suite of the haven begon according to a late decree &c. & the rather because kind letters from Sir Thos. Culpepper Lieut of Dovor Castle granting his best helpe & furtherance therein now read This Assemblie doe grant one Scott of £30 to be made fourthwith, to be assessed by the common assessors, & collected by the two Sargents of the mace, And Mr. Savile & Mr. Rainolds are hereby further intreated & authorized to prosecute the said suite as the said Sir Thos. Culpepper shall direct &c. Md that most of the Lords of the Counsell, our Lord Warden and others weere privatlie solicited & prepared before hand, consented to & approved of the business & promised their consent. The Lord Keeper satisfied how money should be raised, the Mayors of the Trinity Howse the Custom Howse & Farmers approved & promised their aide &c. *Sir John Baker* (who owns the priorie Lands where the Haven must be) impounded before his Majestie to give £2000 freeleie, the Companie of Fishmongers of London £300 & to furnish & lend £3000 more till monie came in. Dr. Rives the Kings Majesties Advocate (who solicited with us) promised to take nothing for his pains nor fees & to give £10. Divers other Gents Yeomen Farmers & others to contribute freeleie & helpe in the woorke. And all these proceedings & hopes lost for want of a supplie of about £20 to carrie on the suite. A great remissnes & neglect &c.”

The accompanying woodcut shows the old harbour, and the new work of 1597: as they existed in 1832.



In the beach book of the Cinque ports we have a return of the Hastings fishing boats engaged in the Yarmouth fishery in 1641.

Hastings.
Under the seale of office
of Maioraltie there, 6
daie Sept., anno 1641.

Right worshipping and our verie loving brother, com-
baron, and friend, wee comend us kindly unto you, and
(according to antient use) wee certifie you as well the
names of such masters and barques, wth. their burden
and number of their men and boyes, as go on fishing to Yarmouth
from this towne, this present yeare, as alsoe the names of the
inquestmen for this yeare, thither returned from this towne; and
soe wishing you good successe in your journey and affaires, wee
comitt you to God.

Maisters.	Barques.	Tonns.	Men.	Boyes.
Mr. Thomas Palmer . . .	The Thomas . . .	30	12	3
John Heede . . .	The John . . .	26	10	2
Michell Clayden . . .	The Mary . . .	30	12	2
John Bailey . . .	The Gift of God . . .	25	10	2
Henry Bossom . . .	The Peter . . .	26	10	2
William Ball . . .	The Willing Mind . . .	30	12	3
Robte. Winckfeild . . .	The Abigall . . .	26	10	2
Mark Moore . . .	The Grace . . .	26	10	2
Lonewell Lockett . . .	The Alse . . .	30	12	3
Nicholas Meadow . . .	The Margery . . .	26	10	2
Mark Printes . . .	The Great Joane . . .	30	12	3
Thomas Joye . . .	The Blessing . . .	24	10	2
James Pym . . .	The Great Elizabeth . . .	30	12	2
Thomas Kitchin . . .	The Sheeremould . . .	25	10	2
Robte. Winckfeild . . .	The Ellen . . .	30	12	3
Robte. Heede . . .	The Hopewell . . .	30	12	3
Mark Ball . . .	The Little Elizabeth . . .	25	10	2
Nicholas Danyell . . .	The Charles . . .	30	11	2
Thomas Lockett . . .	The Little Joane . . .	20	10	2
Andrew Skeeck . . .	The Andrew . . .	30	12	3
William Fernor . . .	The Mary and John . . .	30	12	2
John Howsy . . .	The George . . .	22	10	2
John Sergeant . . .	The Middle Elizabeth . . .	28	11	3
Robte. Sergeant . . .	The Speedwell . . .	26	10	2
Robte. Bartholomew . . .	The Francis . . .	30	12	2
Thomas Sergeant . . .	The Thomas . . .	30	12	2
Richard Sergeant . . .	The William . . .	30	12	2
Richard Wheeler . . .	The Clement . . .	26	11	2
Robte. Phillip . . .	The Desire . . .	25	10	2
William Stevenson . . .	The Care Not . . .	25	10	2
Thomas Stide . . .	The Luzom & Elizabeth . . .	30	12	3
John Phillip . . .	The Delight . . .	30	12	2
Robte. Palmer . . .	The Alice . . .	25	10	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		946	363	76

Questmen { WILLIAM DIGHTON }
 { THOMAS BYDDENDEN }

Your verie loving Brethren, Combarons, and Friends The Maior
and Jurates of the Towne and Porte of Hasting.

To the right worshipfull our verie loving Brother, Combaron, and
Friend, Richard Mills, Jurate of the Ancient towne of Rye, and
one of the Bailiffes electe and admitted to Great Yarmouth.

A storm at the close of 1656, seems to have washed away all that remained of the pier, for on 27th January, 1656-7, it was decreed that notice be given by "the common crier that all persons who have saved any of the *peeres tymbers, planks, or bolts* that they do not hack cutt sell or embezzle same but bring the same unto the Peere Wardens and for their salvage shall have content and satisfaction, penalty, &c.," and several payments appear in the town accounts for saving the piers planks and placing down a capstan.

Before the reformation there existed in this town, Salerne's chantry, Gawthren's chantry, and Salter's chantry;⁴⁸ a stipendiary at Jesus Altar, in St. Clement's Church; and a stipendiary of All Saint's Parish: but no particulars of the property have been printed.

To a special commission dated 25th November, 1570, (13th Elizabeth) there is a return of a tenement called Wanninge, in All Saints, given for an obit, and worth 3s. 4d. a year.

On 6th July, 1578, Wm. Weston petitioned Lord Burghley to have the farming of the land and houses here part of the chantry lands: yet the bulk was concealed. In the return to another special commission, we have the "particular examinacions of divers persones under the handes and seales of Lawrence Levytt, Edmonde Coppinger, and John Ashburnham, Esquires, delyvered for evidence unto John Barley, th elder, and the reste of the inqueste at Hastinge, the xvth daye of Januarye, anno domini 1581."

The depositions of the undernamed persons are given: Richard Calverley, of Hastinge, aged 61; Thomas Love, of Hastinge, aged 62; Robert Osborne, mason, aged 50; William Fawtley, aged 40; John Hollandes, aged 35; and Edmond Saunders, aged 67.

SUSSEX.⁴⁹—The presentment of John Barley, senior, Roger Whyte, John Smyth, Edmond Saunder, Thomas Davye, Thomas Townrowe, Richard Godfrey, John Joye, John Howlbirt, Willyan Coombes, Thomas Burman, Thomas Chatfield, Robert Jynkyne, John Austen als Ryponder, senior, and Edward Trott, deliveryd at Hastinge the xvth daye of Januarye, a^o dⁿⁱ. 1581, unto Lawrence Levytt, Esquire, Edmond Coppinger, Esquire, and John Ashebornham, Esquire, amonge others comissionated by vertue of her Majesties comission unto them directyd being hereunto affixed, wherunto also are anexed all such particular examinacions as under

⁴⁸ Here and at Brede. Index of a return, No. 49.

⁴⁹ Special commissions, Sussex, 24 Eliz., No. 38.

thandes and seales of the sayd comysshoners was for evydences delyveryd unto the sayde John Barley and the rest of thinquest.

HASTINGE Ss.—IMPRMIS they answer and saye as before hath byn sayd in a certeyne presentment made and exhibited bearinge date the viijth daye of September a^o dⁿⁱ, 1570 and more then that recyted in the sayd presentment they cane not saye.

ITEM they doe presente saye and fynde one yearlye rente of eight shillinges issuinge out of the howse nowe in the tenure and ocupacion of one Jolm Horssey which dyd apperteyne to the stypende in the parishe of ALL SAINCTES in Hastinge which hath byne conceallyd and kepte backe from our Sovereigne Ladye the queens Majesty and her noble progenitors from and sythens the fyrst yeare of our late lord Kyng Edward the syxte. And also they doe finde and lykewise presente fowar gardeins conteynyng by estimacion one roode of lande more or less, the which allwayes apperteyned and belongyd to the tenements at BULLOCKES HYLL duryng these twentye yeares ; and hath byn conceallyd and kepte backe by one Willyam Benett, late of the towne of Hastinge deceassyd and one Richard Calverley nowe of the sayde towne of Hastinge, w hose sayth that he payeth rente for the same to one Mr. Byrde of London his landlord.

ITEM they doe fynde and lykewise presente one lytle gardeyn plott adjoyninge to the tenementes and gardeyns affore sayde againste the south and is in the tenure of Thomas Barley, (the nowe farmor or tenante is one Luke Johnson) worth yerlye aboute xx^d; and hath byn conceallyd ever sythens the fyrst yere of the reign of Kyng Edward the syxt.

ITEM they doe fynde and lykewise presente one lytle gardeyn plott lyeinge and adjoyninge to the PALMTREE HOWSE nowe in the ocupacion of one Thomas Lasher which gardeyn plott ys and doth belonge to her Ma^{tie} for the which the sayd Tho: Lasher payeth rente yearlye viij^d (as he sayth) By what means they saye they knowe not; which gardeyn hath byne in his ocupacion the space of fyve years of which tyme he hath payde rente three years to one Bartholmewe Garawaye, so remeyneth unpaid the rente for two years as he hath enformyd us and also doth belonge to the sayd Palmtre howse.

ITEM they do presente and saye that they sawe in thandes of their forman (viz John Barley) one dede indentyd concernyng one pece of grownd lyeinge in the parishe of ST. CLEMENTES sune tyme parcell of GAUTRONS CHAUNTRY, which dede bearith date the last daye of June a^o regni Henr: 6 xiiij^o and doth concerne the yerlie rent of viij^s viij^d issuinge out of EFFLICKSFELD, which dede was read perused and sene and by the sayd Jurors delyveryd to the handes of the comissioners; and also one dede indentyd in thandes of Mr. Lyff now bayllif of Hastinge concernyng the yearlye rente of iiij^s yearlye out of one pece of lande lyeinge in the parishe of ALL SAINCTES made by Sr Thomas Scott, some tymes parson of SALTERNES CHAUNTRY to one Regles of the sayd towne deceassyd, the true effect of which deed doth concerne the sayd yerlye rente of iiij^s; the sayd parcell of lande is nowe in the ocupacion of John Lunsforde of Hastinge.

ITEM they doe fynde the yearlye rente of xx^d due unto her Majesty issuinge out of the two gardeyns late Willyam A James of Hastinge deceassyd, nowe in th ocupacion of Thomas Weekes of Hastinge, abuttinge the one head to a certeyne stone wall of the sayd gardeyn east, to the gardeyn of the heires of Thomas Brett againste the south, and to the queens highwaye againste the west, and to the tenement of Willyam Sloman againste the north.

ITEM they doe present one lytle plott of waste grounde, wher upon hath stande sune tymes one lytle shopp late in the ocupacion of one Willyam Creassye; which shopp aboute fower or fyve years past was drawn from the said plote of grounde by the sayd Creassye, after y^t he had bought the same of Mr. Hutton, lyenge to the MAYNE ROCKE against the north, and to the gardeyn of the sayd Cressy against the west and to the queens high waye leadinge from Hastinge to the pryorye against the south, worth by the yere aboute— and sold by the said Hutton unto the sayd Cressey for the value of xiiij^s iiij^d or ther aboutes.

ITEM the two houses in the former presentment in thocupacion of Robert Tyherst and Willyam Marshall were at that tyme by them supposyd to be worth twenty poundes the repayryng and now at this present unrepayrable: how be it they estimate the tyles, tymber, stone, and other stuff to be worth aboute fowar powndes.

ITEM they doe presente that Richard Westone hath pulled down one tenement in the parish of ALL SAINCTES late one Standens, out of the which tenement her

Majestie was seised of one yearlie rente of x^s. But by what auctoritye he pullyd the same downe they say they know not, yet y^t notwithstandinge the sayd Westone sayd he pulled the same downe in hys owne right and to his owne use; the value whereof they suppose to be six poundes xiiij^s iiij^d.

ITEM they doe present one tenement late in thoccupacyon of Robert Wryte in the parish of ALL SAINTES in Hastinge is fallen downe in default of repayringe and the tymber thereof utterlye consumyd burnt and caryed awaye, by whome they saye they knowe not; they value the tymber therof accordinge to their former presentment at ij^s. The howse plote and the gardeyn ther unto adjoyninge is and hath byne in the ocupacion of one Thomas Rowes the space of two years or ther aboutes by thassignement of Bartholmewe Garawaye (as he sayth), and farther sayth he hath payde no rente for the same as yet, which they doe esteme to be worthe aboute xij^d yearly.

ITEM they say that whereas in the former presentement they did suppose that xv^{li} would repayre the PALM TRE HOWSE at that tyme, nowe they do present and saye that the sayd howse is so ruynouse and sore decayed that they suppose it to be unrepayrable; and they value the slate, tyle, stone, tymber, and other stuff of the said howse to be worth vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d or ther aboutes.

ITEM they doe present that John Durrant of Hastinge hath pullyd downe parte of the tymber of one tenement lyeing over againste the Palm tre howse in the parish of St. CLEMENTES in Hastinge, but by what auctoritye they saye they knowe not; But they saye the sayd Durrant dyd saye unto them he boughte the same of Mr. Fitzwillyams; and they doe value the same at xvj^s accordinge to the former presentement.

ITEM they doe present that the tenementes nowe the heires of Huckles and nowe in the ocupacion of Richard Westone rentithe yearlye xij^d to her Majestie.

ITEM they doe present that all the tenementes and shoppes standinge at BULLOCKS-HYLL conteyned in number syxe, and one shopp were all pullyd downe taken convertyd and caryed awaye by Mr. Lyff nowe bayllif of Hastinge, But by what authoritye he hath done the same they knowe not; And they value the same at twelve poundes according to their former presentement.

ITEM they doe presente that the tenementes shoppes chambers and garrattes in the parish of SAINT CLEMENTES in Hastinge nowe callyd the BUTCHERY and verve muche in decaye in tymber, tylinge, walinge, and other reparacions, so that as they do suppose that thirtye poundes will not sufficientlye repayre them.

ITEM they doe presente the yearlye rente of j^d by yere payable unto her Majestie out of one parcell of lande late in the ocupacion of one William Benett and nowe in the ocupacion of one Richard Calverley conteynyng by estimation in bredth tene foote of assyse lyeing to the north ende of a gardeyn belonginge to her Majesty late belonginge to GAUTRONS CHANTRY in the parish of St CLEMENTES in Hastinge.

ITEM they doe presente and saye that of their owne knowledge they doe not knowe wheather the tenement in St CLEMENTES nowe in the ocupacion of one Thomas Love and late Richard Almon of Rye ought to pay ij^s rente by the yere unto the sayd church of St Clementes otherwyse then he hymself hath deposed.

ITEM they doe presente that Richard Westone hath received the rente of x^s yearlye by thandes of one Willyam Mychell for the space of one whole yere and more for her Majesties shoppes in the parishes of St CLEMENTES in Hastinge.

ITEM they doe presente that Mr. Lyff nowe Bayllif of Hastinge and Mr. John Jeffrey late Baillif ther hath receyved rente for the queens Majestys shoppes in the parishes of St CLEMENTES in Hastinge aforesayd at sundrye fayres ther holden.

LAURENCE LEVYTT. EDM. COPINGER. ASSHEBURNEHAM.

By her charter, dated 14th February, 1588-9, the Queen granted to the corporation "All that our late chantry called *Salerne's* chauntrye, in Hastyngge aforesaid;" and "all that our late chantry, called *Gawthorns* or *Gauthorne's* chantry, in Hastyngge aforesaid." And all messuages, &c, and appurtenances to the said late chantries, or to either of them

belonging. “And also all our lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions, woods, underwoods, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances in Hastynge aforesaid; to the late stipendiary at the *altar of Jesus*, within the church of *Saint Clement* aforesaid, in Hastynge, being heretofore given or appointed. And also all those lands in Bexhill, in the same county of Sussex, extending to the yearly rent or value of 5s., to the same late stipendiary heretofore in like manner, being given or appointed. And all our lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, in Hastynge aforesaid to the late *stipendiary* within the parish of *All Saints*, in Hastynge aforesaid being heretofore given or appointed. And also all those, our 2 closes of land, called *Bexley closes*, with the appurtenances, containing by estimation 4a., lying and being in Hastynge aforesaid, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Lord Buckhurst, or his assigns, of the yearly rent of 12s. And all the yearly rent of 3s. 4d.; and all our yearly rent of 3s. 4d., issuing out of the lands of the church of *All Saints*, in Hastynge aforesaid; and the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., yearly issuing out of the lands called *Sharpes*, in Hastynge aforesaid; and the yearly rent of 20d. by the year, issuing out of a tenement called *Church-house*, in Hastynge aforesaid, being given, limited, appointed, or applied to the late Obit, Lamp, Light, and such like, in Hastynge aforesaid.” And also, “all that our parcel of land, and our hereditaments, called *the Stone Beache*, with the appurtenances, in Hastynge aforesaid;” and all “messuages, houses, edifices, and buildings whatsoever, with the appurtenances in and upon the aforesaid parcel of land, called *Stone Beache*, now or lately being erected, built, or constructed. And all those our lands and hereditaments, called *Cliffe Lands*, with the appurtenances, and all other our lands, tenements, and hereditaments, lying and being in Hastynge aforesaid, or elsewhere in our said county of Sussex; being heretofore given or appointed by one Jenetta a Clyve, otherwise Clyff,⁵⁰ or by some one or some others, for the maintenance of an obit in the churches of *All Saints*, in Hastynge aforesaid, and *Westham*, in our

⁵⁰ For notice of the Atte Clyve's see liff in 1453.
ante p. 71. John Atte Clyve was bai-

said county of Sussex, or in one of them; and all those our lands, tenements, and pastures, called *Sharpe Lands*, with the appurtenances. And all lands within Hastinge aforesaid, or the liberties of the same, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Colgate, or his assigns. And all our lands, tenements, and hereditaments, called *Magdalen's Lands* and *Churchefields*, with the appurtenances, situate and being in Hastinge aforesaid, or within the liberties of the same. And all those our fresh and salt marshes, and other our lands, tenements, tithes, rents, and hereditaments whatsoever, in Hastinge aforesaid, with the appurtenances, or within the liberties of the same, now or not long since concealed subtracted, or unjustly detained from us, or from our progenitors; and all the issues, rents, and yearly profits of all and singular the premises, so from us or from our progenitors subtracted or unjustly detained, from the time that the same premises came to, or ought to have come to our hands, hitherto coming or growing. And also the advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage of the rectory and church of *the blessed Mary in the Castle*, of Hastinge aforesaid, commonly called or known as *the Castle parish* and *St. Andrew*, or by the name of one of them, with all their rights and appurtenances." To hold by fealty only in free and common soccage, and not in chief nor by knights' service, paying yearly £25.

The first Mayor named by the charter was Thomas Hay, gentleman (then bailiff), and the jurats also named were George Porter, Richard Lyffe, James Breham, Thomas Lake, Richard Calverley, Roger Ferreis, Richard Francke, James Lasher, Richard Frenche, Thomas Love, John Lunsforde, and Richard Istedd.⁵¹

These were the names of most influential men. *Thomas Hay* was founder of the family at Glyndbourne, being eldest son of William Hay, of Robertsbridge; his mother was a Tufton, of Northiam. *Richard Lyffe* was member for the town in this year; he had sat in the parliaments of 1562 and 1571, and was again returned in 1592, 1597, 1601, 1603; and on 4th August, 1604, this corporation of their own free gift bestowed

⁵¹ No correct translation of the charter has been printed: and the names have been placed incorrectly.

on him £5, viz. : £3 10s. from this town, from Pevensey 20s., and from Seaford 10s., in regard of his service and pains in parliament, and in full payment for all fees and riding charges, by him disbursed: "And this the rather, for that he hath wholly referred himself to their good wills in this behalf, acknowledging that he ought not to have challenged any fee or wages therefor, but to have served gratis, &c., and of this, here present, he hath accepted."⁵² The diary of *Thomas Lake*, bailiff to Yarmouth, in the year of the charter we have already printed,⁵³ and after his death, on Sunday, 11th October, 1606, the following appears in the margin of the corporation records.⁵⁴ "This man was captaine of one of ye shippes of ye portes under ye *Earle of Essex*, at ye sacking of *Cales*, where he foughte manfully with mony great Spanish shippes and galleyes to his great renowne. And that monument hanging in the southe chancell of *St. Clement's church* he brought from thence out of one of ye Spanish shippes." The trophy has perished, but we preserve the record. *Richard Calverley* had been active in promoting the new harbour plan, and his family remained at Hellingly, whilst a park at Tunbridge Wells still preserves the name. *Richard Francke* was fourth son of John F., of Fairlight, by Joan d. and sole heir of John Mapwell, of Battle. *James Lasher* was captain of the trained band of the town in 1619, and M.P. in the following year with Samuel Moore, who was elected on the nomination of the Lord Warden, though not a freeman, and unknown to the town.⁵⁵ *John Lunsford* was afterwards knighted, and was eldest son of John Lunsford, of East Hoathly, and descended on the female side from the Sackvilles, Trevors, and Pelhams. The exploits of his grandson, Sir Thomas L., have been noted in our last Vol. (p. 221).

⁵² Corporation records.

⁵³ Suss: Arch: Coll: xii. p. 159.

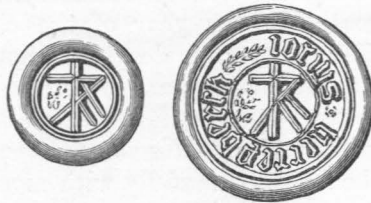
⁵⁴ Vol. i. p. 116.

⁵⁵ Hastings did not invariably accept this nomination, for in 1626, though "the Lord Warden wrote a very kind letter, entreating the election of Walter Montague, Esq., son to the Lord President of the Council, yet the freemen refused him by means made to some of

them by Mr. Eversfield, for this knight (Sir Thomas Parker) whenever requesting it." *Local Records*. The last member returned on the Lord Warden's nomination for Hastings was Sir Dennis Ashburnham, who was named by James II. himself, when he held the Lord Warden-ship in his own hands; the royal warrant being dated 13th March, 1684-5. See *Law Magazine*, No. 96, p. 63.

And *Richard Isted* was of the family settled at Morehouse, in Mayfield, and was related to Thomas Hay, the mayor, whose wife was d. of John Baker of Battle, by Elizabeth d. of Richard Isted. Of the others we have no certain knowledge.

We give engravings of two merchants' marks found in this town.



Some 30 years after the charter was granted (6th May, 1618-9), we have a return to Lord Zouch, Lord Warden, of the musters in the town,⁵⁶ which gives us the list of able men in James I. time, and is worth printing in these days of volunteers (Artillery and Rifles), as a means of comparison after a lapse of two centuries and a quarter.

TRAINED BAND.

James Lasher, gent., Capten.
Nathaniel Lasher, Leivetenant.
Thomas Briane, Ensigne.
Thomas Smyth } Sargeants.
Richard Keet }

Melchior Rainolds, [town] Clarke.
Sabb. Stevenson, droom.
John Huit, fyfe.
James Bacheller, surgeon.
Captaine and Officers only.

CORSLETTS.

John Bryant, with Richard Wythenis,
Mayor's.
George Oliver, with William Bishop's,⁵⁷
Jurate.
William Burton, with Thomas Younges,
Jur.
John Grevett, with Jeremy Bricham's,
Jur.
Anthony Pretty, with Lawrence Pierse's,⁵⁸

Richard Partrich, with Michael Stunte's,
Thomas Mannington, with Willm. Gold-
ham's.
James Lowll, with John Bailey's.
Henry Harwood, with Rawlin's.
Richard Birchett, with Richard Porter's.
Nicholas Reynoldes, with Ansel Nuttley's,
gent.
Richard Amyat, with Thomas Bridgen's.

⁵⁶ Record Off. Dom. James I. vol. 107, art. ii.

⁵⁷ William Byshop was one of the treasurers for the pier subscriptions in 1597, and his son lent the town £20 towards paying for the pier.

⁵⁸ Lawrence Piers was Lord of the Manors of Westfield and Gotely; he died 14th Dec., 1624, and was buried at Westfield. His ancestor, John Piers, of Westfield, was one of the owners of land above £20, 12th Henry VI.

Arthur Bread, with the said Lawrence Piere's.	William Gallop, with the said Bridgen's.
Robert Lowen, with William Parker's, Clarke.	Thomas Shaw, with Thomas Briant's, gent.
James Knight, with Edward Bennettes, Clarke.	Thomas Fuller, with his owne.
	William White, with William Isted's.

Corsletts furnished 20.

CURETTS (Cuirasses).

Rychard Wyther's, Mayor.	Richard Waller, Jurate.
Martin Lyfe, Jurate.	Jeremy Briham, Jurate.
William Byshope, Jurate.	John Bailey.
Lawrence Peirse, Esq.	Thomas Barlow.
William Parker, Clarke.	<i>Cuirasses for x.</i>
James Bachellor.	

DRY PIKES.

Thomas Chowll.	George Smyth.	William Taylor, husb.
George Chambers.	Thomas Buck.	John Gryffin.
Frances Wenham.	Anthony Jarrett.	<i>Dry Pikes</i> furnished 10.
Richard Baker.	Nicholas Foster.	

MUSKETTS.

Thomas Tyherst, with Mr. Mayor's.	Benjamyn Brooke, with Mr. Boy's.
Richard Christfer, with Mr. Mayor's.	Harbert Pelham, ⁵⁹ gent., with his father's.
Richard Gerey, with James Lasher's, Capten.	George Easton, with Lawrence Peirse's. ²
James Shingleton, with Martin Lyfe's, Jur.	George Freham, with Mr. Piere's,
Abraham Mannington, with William Byshop's, Jur.	Edward Harman, with Nicholas Lopdell's.
Henry Dowll, with Thomas Younges, Jur.	Owen Freeman, with Nathaniel Lasher's.
James Hunt, with Richard Waller's, Jur.	Michael Lasher's, with his mother's, widow.
George Clapham, with Mr. Waller's.	Thomas Dyer, with Jonas Burdocke's.
William Grevett, with Jeremy Briham's, Jur.	William Young, with John Barley's.
John Love, with Richard Boy's, Jur.	George Porter, with Richard Porter's.
	John Staplus, with Ansel Nateley's, gent.
	Tho. Stevenson, Senr. with widdow Sole's.
	James Knight, with widdow Lunsford's.
	Dooegood Fuller, with Thomas Fuller's.
	Thomas Pilcher, with widdow Michell's.

WITH THEIR OWN.

Thomas Wynter.	John Rygate. ⁶⁰	John Luck.
Richard Staplus.	Steven Taylor.	Richard Keet.
Mathew Rolfe.	Martin Brabon.	William Goldhan.
Richard Atherall.	Thomas Gregory.	Thomas Gerey.
Edward Stace.	Thomas Streat.	Thomas Smyth.
Nicholas Staplus.	Richard Peck.	Thomas Couchman.
John Gerey.	George Fletcher.	John Tamplyn.
William Turpin.	William Barker.	Humfry Blinkerne.
George Wattle, gent.	William Lovell.	Henry Lasher.
John Olive.	Richard Downe.	John Randall.
James Long.	Michael Stunt.	<i>Muskettes</i> 59.
James Shusmyth.	John Fyssenden.	

⁵⁹ See post.

⁶⁰ Estate sequestered for marine of-

fence. Vide Royalist Composition Papers, vol. 53.

GENERAL BAND.

The names of the rere or general band within the said towne certified as aforesaid, viz. :—

Ansel Nately, gent., Capten.	Thomas Reinolds [town] clarke.
Rychard Stolyon, Lewetenaunt.	Thomas Streat, Droom.
Richard Wheeler, Ensigne.	<i>Captaine and officers, 6.</i>
Marke Sergeant, and Willm Lovell, Sarjeants.	

CORSLETTS.

Thomas Palmer, with his owne.	Richard French, with Thomas Gawen's.
John Venables, with John Baylye's.	<i>Corslettes for 3.</i>

CURETTES.

With their owne, Robert Milles.	John Harrys.
Richard Porter.	John Crabb, with Tho. Fuller's.
	<i>Cuirasses 4.</i>

DRY PYKES.

John Howlett	John Perigo	William Reynold
Henry Bosam	Robert Wright	John Norry
Paul Standbynorth	Edward Sparrow	Samuel Gawen
Richard Hyde	John Bosam	Robert Ball
John Hyde	Christofer Bosam	James Chowll
Richard Penvokle	Thomas Winckfeild	John Coombes
John Huswyfe	Edward Palmer	John Whelpdale
Christofer Salter	Thomas Wright	Thomas Elmes
Robert Bayly	Edward White	John Wood
John Austin	John Sargeant, jun.	Robert Puntos
Marke White	Thomas Rows	John Philip
Daniell Daniell	William Dighton	William Taylor, sailer
Robert Palmer	Henry Barham	John Ellys
John Boys	Robert Evernden	

MUSKETTS.

Thomas Brabon	Thomas Kitchin	John Michell
Thomas Stryde	Richard Barry	Nicholas Danyell
Mark Sargeant, sen.	Thomas Palmer, sen.	Marke Philip
Peter Winckfeild	Thomas Wales	Thomas Gawen
John Bailey, sen.	William Chapman	Marke Luckett, sen.
Thomas Wood, sailer	John Coombes	James Furner
John Sargeant, sen.	Dan Lacy Christofer Streater	William Philip
Willm Seale ats Gynner	Robert Philip	Peter Standbynorth
John Fawtley	Richard Wheeler	John Chowll
Robert Sargeant	Willm Gawen, jun.	John Meadow, jun.
Geffrey Gawen	James Wright	John Barry
John Bayly, jun.	John Ball	Marke Luckett, jun.
Thomas Wood, brewer	John Aynett	Edward Sargeant
Robert White	Marke Sargeant, jun.	John Sparrow
John Woodford, cal.	John Lovell, cal ;	Marke Barry, cal

Musketts furnished, 43 ; Calivers, 3.

HALBERTS, BILLS, HEAD PIECES, & SCULLS.

Steven Duk, hal.	Tho Stapley, hal,	Willm Gawen, hal.
Thom Haynes, hal.	John Michell, jun., hal.	Peter Grover, bill
John Randall, hal.	John Gibbons, bill	John Luckett, bill
Tho Downey, bil.	John Coosens	Robt Lovell
John Joye	John Pucksted	Willm Aperley
Christopher Joye	Henry Chepman	Richard Hayles

William Fawtley	Thomas Rowland	John Pretty
Erasmus Burges	Rafe Mills	John Virgo
John Furner	James Birchett	John Baker
Simon Boys	John Tampsett	Richd Coosens
John Shaw	Mathew Moore	Steven Bourne
Cutbert Chambers	John White	Robert Scott
Peter Bourne	Edward White	Henry Andrewes
Michaell Wright	Robt Philip	Henry Lovell
William Alesbury	John Mabb	James Bosam
Henry Coombes	Simon Browne	Mark Wright
Edward Bartholomew	Robert Chepman	Rich : Chambers
Thomas Lucket	Robert Arthure	William Stace
Andrew Robins	Tho Bradwey	Christofer Marfoot
Christofer Fawtley	Tho Stedman	Willm Bound
Henry Stevens	John Franckwell, jun.	Tho Stevenson jun.
John Franckwell, sen.	Tho Palmer, jun.	Tho Day
Richard Dyer	John Myllward	Tho Seale als Gynner
William White	Richard Holmes	Richard White
Humfry Barrett	Anthony Mydwen	Andrew .....ce
John Burt	William Black	Jeremy Syms
George Whyting	John Bartholomew	John Wheeler
William Norway	Tho Wattle	John Stevens
John Gallop	Tho Staker, hal.	

Halbertes & Hedpeeces, Bills and Sculls, 87.

Provision of Powder, Match, Lead, &c.—Gunne powder, 12 cwt. weight; Match 250lb. ; Lead and Bullets, 12 cwt.

CARRIAGES.

Richard Waller, jun., one teame; Tho Young, jun., one teame; Willm Tayler, one teame; James Turner, one teame; Edw Sheather, one teame.

The following extract from the local records is worth preserving, as showing the privileges of a broken down freeman of one port, and the mode in which the poor were licensed to collect alms among the Cinque Ports, two ancient towns and their members, for their own sustenance, before the Poor Law Act of Elizabeth. “Whereas this towne of Hasting, one of the Cinque Ports, hath byn of long tyme surcharged with many and ympotent and diseased poore people unable to labor; and deprived of all other meanes to live but only by devocion and almes of others; who daily do increase to the insupportable charge of this poore towne as not being able to minister to so many. In the number of whome this poore man, Richard Batop, the bearer hereof, being one; forasmuch as he being now old is become ympotent, decried in his sight, weake and lame of his lymes, and now no longer able to labor for his living as heretofore he hath painfully and honestly indevoured to doe, to his utter ympoverishment and

undoing: We therefore the maioir and jurates of Hasting have thought mete to lycense the said Rich. Batop to aske gather and receive the charitable devocion and almes of well disposed people within the Cinq Ports, two auneyent townes Rye and Winchelsea, and their members, for one wholl yere now next insuing to indure: praying you and every of you to whom in this behalf it shall or may apperteine quietly to permit and suffer him so to doe within your several precincts and liberties (so as he use and behave himself honestly and decently) mynistering unto him your favourable aide and assistance, in your churches and elsewhere, even as wee doe and are alwaes reddy to performe towards such as resort in lik manner from you unto us. Given under the seale of office of maioralty of Hastings this first daie of December in the 38th year of the reigne of our sovaraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth &c 1598.

To all Maiors Bailifs and other her majesties officers and ministers within the Cinq Ports, and the two auneyent Townes Rye and Winchelsea, and their members."

Very few of the old houses remain. All the Cinque Ports, with their members, were included in the Act of 33 Henry viii, c 36 (1541), for causing the owners of ground in certain towns where good houses had stood, which had fallen down, decayed, and remained "unre-edified," to rebuild their houses within two years after proclamation. We have seen that part of the chantry houses, which had been built of stone, slate and tile, had gone to decay: it was not, however, till 28th June, 1618, that thatching was prohibited, and it was ordered that thenceforth "no person shall thatch any new building within the precinct of this towne, but all such new buildings shall be ceiled with tile, stone, or slatt, upon pain of £10 to be forfeited by the owner of the building, to be recovered by action of debt before the mayor and jurats; and wherein no wager of law shall be allowed;" and as a *brick* tenement in Winding Lane is particularly mentioned in 1645 and 1656, it would seem that the use of brick was even then unusual.



FORMERLY AT EASTERN ENTRANCE OF TOWN.



PELHAM HOUSE, HIGH STREET.



MRS. SHOVELL'S HOUSE, ALL SAINTS' STREET.

We give an engraving of the largest of the old houses, which was situate in HIGH STREET, and was standing in 1815, when a sketch was taken by Mr. Prout, for the use of which the society is indebted to the kindness of John Pitman Shorter, Esq.

The oldest house still standing in the town, and having a date, is situated about the middle of the north-west side of the same street. It has the date of 1610, and the Pelham buckle. Edward Pelham was M.P. for the town in 1597, and Edmund Pelham resided here.⁶¹ He was admitted of Gray's Inn in 1563, called to the bar 24th Nov., 1579, was autumn reader 1588, second Lent reader 1601, serjeant in the same year, knighted and made Lord Chief Baron of the the Exchequer in Ireland, and died 4th July, 1606. His son Herbert, who was of Michelham Priory, was admitted student of Gray's Inn 18th August, 1588, but does not seem to have been called to the bar. It was his only son Herbert who bore his father's arms in the Hastings muster roll of 1619. He was born in 1601, and went to Massachusetts in 1638; he was a magistrate there in 1645, and was first treasurer of Harvard College; he returned to England in 1649, and died 1673.⁶² It was the house of this branch of the Pelhams, the sketch of which, made by Mr. Thomas Ross, Jun., will be equally interesting in New England as to ourselves.

The street now called HILL Street was formerly known as the CORNHILL, and being near the western side of St. Clement's church-yard, was on the usual site of market places. When the town drainage caused excavations to be made, large quantities of ox and sheep bones were found, indicating that this also was the site of the town shambles, and what in the Chantry return is described as the *Butchery*. At the east corner of Hill street formerly stood one of those

⁶¹ He was committed to the Fleet by the Council, on 25th April, 1582, for "boldness and offence," in defending before the Council the disallowed claim of his kinsman, Herbert Pelham, to be exempted from serving the office of sheriff of Sussex, because he was then inhabit-

ing at Winchelsea, within the liberty of the Cinque Ports.—*Murdin's State Papers*, p. 371.

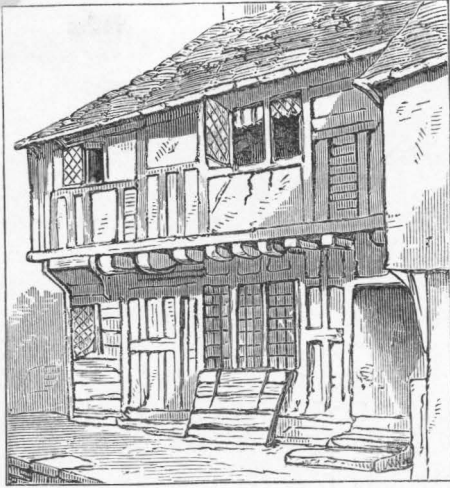
⁶² Records of Gray's Inn: *Cotton Mather*, and *Governor Bradford's Journal*.

houses, constructed largely of wood, for which Hastings was noted: it was known as Salmon's house.



Passing to the East of All Saints' parish, is the spot called ST. GEORGE'S, of which no record has yet been printed. We find, however, in the proceedings in chancery, temp. Elizabeth, in a bill filed 25th June, 1579, that Thomas Lane, of Hellingly, yeoman, died seized of one messuage named St. George's, and lands and tenements containing 60a., called St. George's Hill, in the port of Hastings, worth £20 a year, as well as Longlands and Tickers in this town, and by his will, dated 12th April, 1562, entailed the whole, after the death of his wife, Alice, on his sons Richard, Thomas, and William, successively, and that James Hobson, who has already been mentioned in the subsidy of 1544, and as purchaser of the Cliffe Lands, was the Trustee. For these St. George's Hills and for Besbridge's, Mr. Rainolds, in 1656, paid 9s. a year. The land would seem to have decreased in quantity owing to the fall of the cliff into the sea.

Other old houses are standing in ALL SAINTS street, of which we also give engravings. The first is from a drawing by the late John G. Shorter, Esq. The second is of historical interest, since it was the residence of the mother of Admiral



IN ALL SAINTS' STREET.



UTTINGER.

IN ALL SAINTS' STREET.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel. It has been assumed that this gallant man,

From humble, but from honest parents sprung,

was a native of Hastings, and the name of Shovell fields points to the existence of a family so called. The Admiral was, however, born at Cockthorpe, near Clay, in Norfolk.⁶³ The mother's house was last occupied by Susan Hobden; it was partly pulled down in 1838; and No. 117, All Saints street occupies the site. In a consolatory letter to the Admiral's widow, by Gilbert Crockatt, it is stated that his mother was still alive and enjoyed "no contemptible competency," which "being, by her son redeemed from some incumbrances, was by his natural affection continued entire to her." She resided here; and in De la Pryme's diary⁶⁴ we have the following notice of the son's visit to her here:—He was employed in turning tarpauling, and from thence getting acquainted with the sea, he grew up to what he now is. I heard a gentleman say, who was in the ship with him about six years ago, that as they were sailing over against the town of Hastings, in Sussex, Sir Cloudesley called out, "Pilot, put near; I have a little business on shore." So he put near, and Sir Cloudesley and this gentleman went to shore in a small boat, and having walked about half a mile Sir Cloudesley came to a little house. "Come," says he, "my business is here; I came on purpose to see the good woman of this house." Upon this they knocked at the door, and out came a poor old woman, upon which Sir Cloudesley kissed her, and then falling down on his knees, begged her blessing, and calling her mother (who had removed out of Yorkshire hither). He was mightily kind to her, and she to him, and after that he had made his visit, he left her ten guineas, and took his leave with tears in his eyes, and departed to his ship. And in a funeral poem it is said—

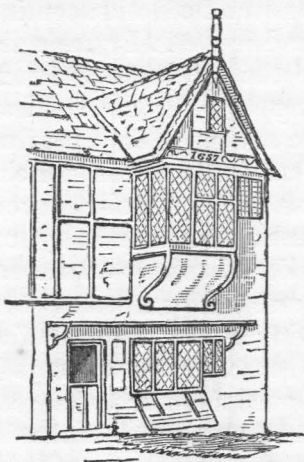
Such thy beginning, such thy glorious rise,
Unknown to the delusive baits of vice;
Foreign to what from foreigners we took,
The *chart* thy *tutor*, and the *sails* thy *book*;
Pitch, the *Pulvil*, perfum'd thy scented hair,
Tarpaulin the temptation for the fair.

⁶³ Notes and Queries, 1st series, xi., p. 184; xii., p. 134 and 395; Secret Memoirs of his Life, 1708.

⁶⁴ Quoted in Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. i., p. 179.

The corporation books show that a person named Cloudeley occupied a house in All Saints Street in 1590; it is probable therefore that this was a relative of the mother, after whom, as Aikin states, the Admiral was named; and that the property in All Saints Street came to her, and was freed from mortgage by her son. Sir Cloudeley's daughter and coheir Elizabeth married Lord Romney.

After the loss of the pier and the decay of the haven, the houses westward of the west fort began to be erected; one of these which stood in GEORGE STREET, at first called SUBURB Street, was known as Mrs. Boadles' and bore the date of 1657.



In the corporation records it appears, that in 1674 the place for making and working ropes was from the west fort towards the Priory, under the Castle Cliffs; and in February 1657 it was ordered, under a fine of £20, that thenceforth no ships, barks, or other vessels should be built except beyond the west fort, under the Castle Cliffs, and the waste beach towards the Priory. In this spot the ship building continued till within the last few years.

Passing still further west, we come to GENSING, YIELDING, FILSHAM, and ST. MARY BULVERHITHE. To Fairlight, eastward, and to Pepsham, Bulverhithe and Bexhill, westward, the Hue and Cry used to be carried.

The manor of GENSING, as we have seen, has lands in St. Margaret, as it has also in St. Clement, St. Leonard, and Hollington. The first notice we have of it is in 1319, (13 Edw. II.) when John of Brittany, Earl of Richmond, died, seized of one fourth part of a knight's fee here.

It was subsequently held by a family bearing the same name, and had been Gilbert de Gensynges, and held by half a knight's fee. On 30th November, 1436, (15 Hen. VI.) the first court of John Godfrey was held, and at the court held 1st November, 1458, a distraint was made on the parson of the church or chapel of St. Leonard near Hasting.⁶⁵ In the reign of Edward IV., Henry Halle was Lord. In 1597, the name of Thomas Eversfield appears as owner of several tenements. On 4th October, 1604, the court of John Tilt was held, and on 10th December, 1613, Nicholas Eversfield held his first court, and in his descendants the manor still is.⁶⁶

The manor of YIELDING also extends into St. Clement. This manor was no doubt also held by a family of the name who held other property in the rape down to the restoration. Subsequently it was owned, together with the Grove in Hollington, by the Levets. John Levet⁶⁷ died in 1534, having enfeoffed Giles Fynes and others of this manor, for the benefit of his son,⁶⁸ and they held the court on 1st June, 1534: but on 11th September, 1548, his son John was seized.⁶⁹ He died, leaving his son Laurence under age, and the court was held on 30th May, 1556, by his guardian, Laurence Ashburnham, who married Eva or Joan, the widow of his father.⁷⁰ On coming of age, Laurence Levitt, on 16th June, 1565, levied a fine of this property, and on his death s. p., on 16th January, 1585, the estate came to his sister, Mary,⁷¹ who on 26th January, 1586, married Thomas Eversfield, Esq., of Uckfield; and their descendant is now the Lord.

⁶⁵ On the presentation in 1548 it is called the free chapel of St. Leonard, in the parish of Hollington.

⁶⁶ Ex. inf. W. B. Young, Esq., and John Phillips, Esq.

⁶⁷ Inq. p. m., 27 Hen. III.

⁶⁸ See ante, p. 81.

⁶⁹ Our thanks are due to Mr. Young, for the extracts from Court Rolls.

⁷⁰ She was daughter of Richard Adams, and sister and heiress of Stephen Adams, of Harrietsham, Kent.

⁷¹ Proc. in Chancery, temp. Eliz. E. c. 3.

The earliest notice of FILSHAM is in 1280, (8 Edw. I) when the manor was, with other possessions, of the honor of Richmond in the King's lands. John of Brittany, Earl of Richmond, granted to Sir Bertram Monboucher, Knight, and Johanna his wife, the manors of Hamerden⁷² and Filsham, and all his lands in Corley⁷³ and Crotleslyve,⁷⁴ in tail male by the service of a pair of golden spurs and foreign service; which grant was confirmed by the kings patent,⁷⁵ 18th July, 4 Edw. II. (1310); the witnesses were William de Echingham, John de Echingham, Henry de Wardedeu, John de St. Leger, Robert de Passelegh, Knt., Edward de Passelegh, John Filliol, John de Codyng, and many others. But on the death of the grantee it was seized into the king's hands, as the patent was contrary to the Statute, "Quia emptores terrarum" (18 Ewd. I.) Reginald, the son and heir, who was, in 1332, seventeen years old, was permitted to resume the property, and in 12th Rich. II. (1389), when Bertram his son, died, there were besides the manor 100^a of land, 200^a of pasture, 5^a of wood, 8^a of meadow, and £7 1s. 8d. rents of assize.⁷⁶ The estate remained in this family, and in (5 Henry V.) Bertram Monboucher held one moiety, and Isabella the wife of Robert Harbottle held the other: she was his heiress-at-law, and on his death s. p. in 1426, the whole estate came to her. She died the next year: and in 1462, Bertram Harbottle, her grand-son, died seized leaving Ralph his son and heir; who settled the Sussex property⁷⁷ by a conveyance to George Lord Fitzhugh and others as trustees in favor of his son Guichard or Wichard, when he married Johanna, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby. In the inquisition taken 31st March, 1517, (8 Hen. VIII.), Guichard was found to have died in the September preceding, leaving George his son and heir, then aged 9 years,⁷⁸ and he died s. p. in 1528: when as, Leland states,⁷⁹ the Harbottle's descent ended in his sisters, the two

⁷² In Ticehurst.

⁷³ Or Morley, it is in Ewhurst, Brede, Sedlescombe, Beckley, Peasmarsh, and Northiam.

⁷⁴ In Guestling, Ioklesham, Beckley, St. Michael Hastings, and Hollington.

⁷⁵ Rot. pat., part 1, m. 23.

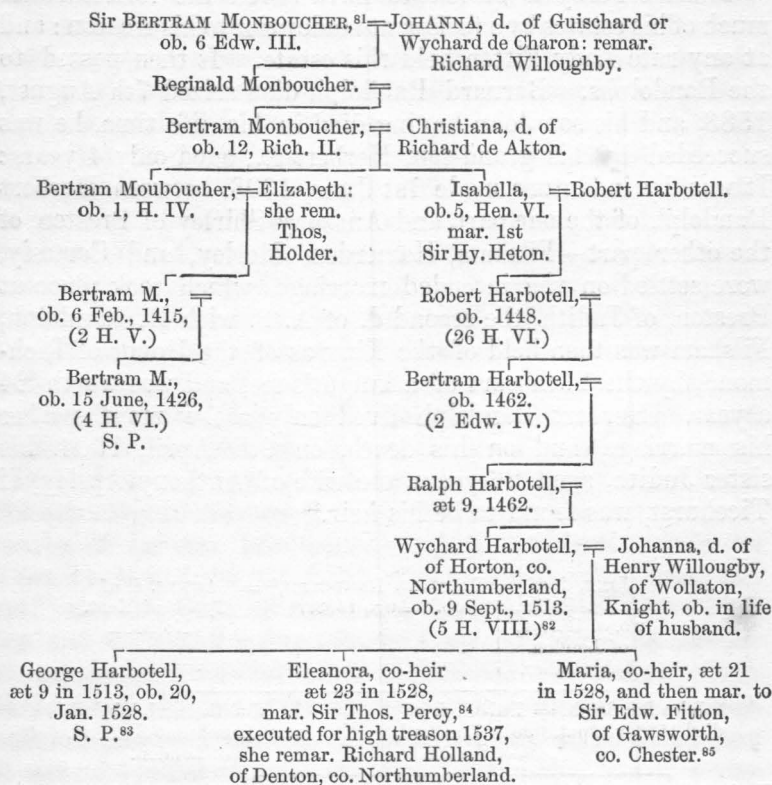
⁷⁶ Inq., p. m., No. 36.

⁷⁷ Inq. 6 Edw. III., No. 78; 8 Edw. III., No. 70; and Rot. Claus; 8 Edw. III., m. 3.

⁷⁸ Inq., p. m., 1517 and 1528.

⁷⁹ Leland's Itin, 113.

daughters of Guichard Harbottle; one of whom, Eleanor, married Sir Thos. Percy, who was executed for High Treason, 29 Hen. VIII., and the other, Maria, was married to Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth, Cheshire.⁸⁰



The MONBOUCHER'S arms were—ar. 3 fusils in fesse gu. within a border sa. bezantée.

The HARBOTTLE'S were—or. 3 escallops gu.

During the times of the Monbouchers or Harbottles, an

⁸⁰ Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. iii., p. 292.

⁸¹ M.S.S. Col. arms *Vincent*, 61, p. 140, 195; *Notts*, 171; B 2, p. 298 b.

⁸² Inq. taken at Robertsbridge, 30th March, 1517, *Eschr. Records*.

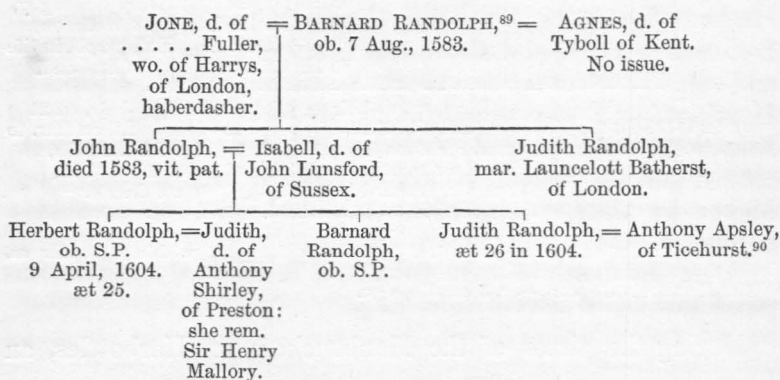
⁸³ Inq. taken at Hastings, 29 Oct., 1528, *ib.*

⁸⁴ Their son was created Earl of Northumberland.

⁸⁵ For pedigree see Ormerod's Cheshire, iii., p. 292.

endowment for the College of Hastings was made out of this manor, for the rents issuing out of Filsham, and payable to the College, were granted⁸⁶ on 1st January, 1547, to Anthony Brown⁸⁷ and Elizabeth his wife.

Thomas Percy is stated to have saved the forfeiture of much of his estates by a feoffment made prior to his treason: and at any rate Lady Fitton held this estate. It then passed to the Randolphins. Barnard Randolph died seized 7th August, 1583, and his son John having died in his life time, he was succeeded by his grand-son, Herbert R., aged only 4 years: It was by indenture made 1st June, 1603, between Herbert Randolph of the one part, and Anthony Shirley of Preston, of the other part—Filsham, Hamerden, Morley, and Cortesly, were settled on the intended marriage, which took place at Preston, of Judith, the second d. of A. S. with H. Randolph, Filsham was then held of the King as of the Honor of Richmond, by the 29th part of a knight's fee, and was worth £4 a year. Herbert Randolph lived only a few months after his marriage, and on his death, on 9th April, 1604, his sister Judith, aged 26 years, the wife of Anthony Apsley, of Ticehurst, was found to be his heir.⁸⁸



⁸⁶ Rot. pat. 38, H. VIII., pt. 13.

⁸⁷ On 20th June, 1541, the rectories of St. Clement and All Saints had been granted to him.

⁸⁸ Inq. taken at East Grinstead, 28 Aug., 1604, 2 James, pt. 1, No. 71.

⁸⁹ Funeral certificate, I. 10, p. 44.

⁹⁰ In the subsidies of 1623 and 1628, Anthony Apsley was rated in the hundred of Shoyswell, i. e. Ticehurst parish for lands worth £5 a year.

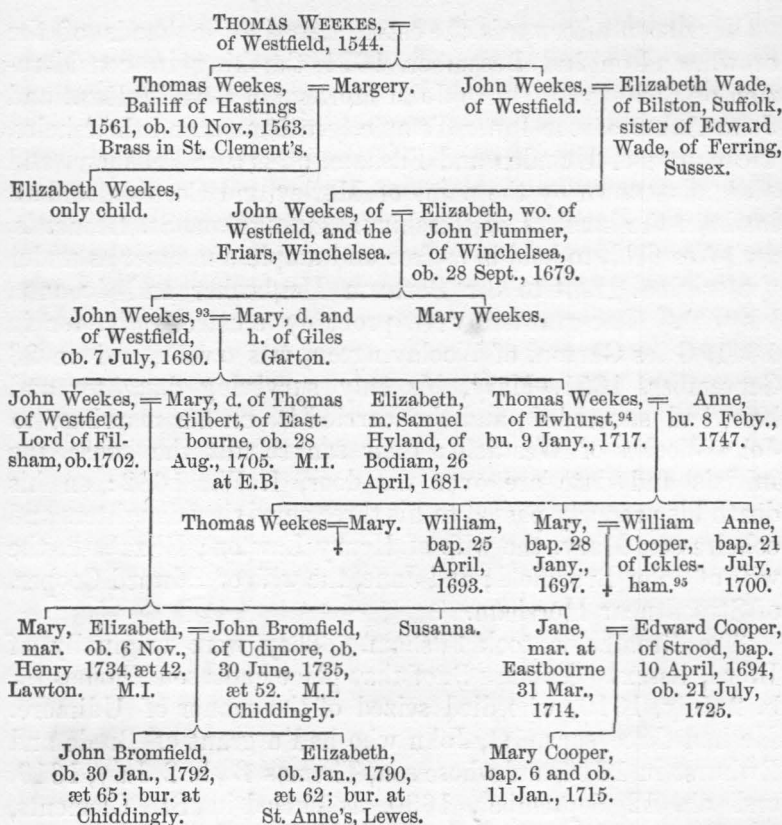
Very soon afterwards the estate was in the hands of the crown, and on 2nd December, 1614, the king in consideration of £120 granted⁹¹ to John Morley, of Glynde, Esq., and John Baker of the Inner Temple, gentleman, and their heirs, the manors of Hamden and Filsham, otherwise Felisham, and all lands known by the name of Morley and Cortesle, and all lands in the hamlets of Tisehurst, Hollington, St. Leonards, and Westfield, to hold in as free and ample a manner as under the original grant to Sir Bertram Monbocher and Johanna his wife. The grantees were probably trustees only, for in 1641, Giles Garton, of Woolavington, was owner, and on 23 September, 1651, Mary, his only surviving daughter and heir, had succeeded; and she carried it, on her marriage to John Weekes of Westfield; their son rebuilt the house, the initials and date are over the door, I. W., 1682: on his death his property passed to his three surviving daughters and coheiresses, Mary, the wife of Henry Lawton; Elizabeth, the wife of John Bromfield; and Jane, the wife of Edward Cooper, of Strood near Horsham.

The Bromfields took Filsham. They were originally of Ilford, Essex. Thomas B. of that place had a son Thomas B., b. 2 July, 1610, who died seized of the manor of Udimore. He had three sons, 1st, John who had a grant of Brede and Ewhurst in 1616, and whose son, Thomas B., b. 2 July, 1610, and ob. 12 September, 1690, is buried in St. Clements, Hastings, and was grand-father of John B., who married Elizabeth Weekes: 2nd, Robert; and 3rd, Sir Edward B., citizen and fishmonger, Sheriff of London in 1626, and Lord Mayor in 1637, whose eldest son was in 1660 created a baronet.⁹²

After the death of John Bromfield in 1792, this estate was purchased by Wastel Brisco, Esq.

⁹¹ Rot. pat. 12 James.

⁹² See also Aungier's Hist. of Isleworth.



The WEEKES bore the *arms* of WADE, of London and Bilston, Suffolk,⁹⁶ viz.—az. on a saltier or. betw. four fleurs-de-lis or, five escallops az. *Crest*, a talbot passant ar.—(Seal among *Jeake's M.S.S.*)

The *arms* of BROMFIELD are—az. a lion passant or. *Crest*, a lion statant or. on a mount vert, wreathed or and az.

⁹³ Burrell M.S.S., 5679, p. 383. Visitation Sussex, 1634, c. 27, fol. 74 b, for WADE. In the subsidy of 1523 John Weekes was rated in Bexhill for £4 in goods: and in 1544 Thomas Weekes, Sen., and Jun., in the hundred of Gastrow (Udimore and Brede); in the subsidy of 1621 Thomas Weekes and John Weekes were rated in Baldslow (Westfield), and William Weekes in Netherfield hundred; and in the subsidy of 1628 John Weekes was rated for the

lands in Baldslow, and Richard Weekes for lands in Bexhill and Ninfield.

⁹⁴ Ewhurst registers.

⁹⁵ See ante, p. 82, for rating to subsidy of 1544. In the subsidy of 1621 William Cooper was rated for lands in Guestling hundred (Icklesham), and in 1628 William Cooper and John Cooper were also rated for lands there,

⁹⁶ Camden's, grant to William Wade, 8 Nov., 1604.

The district of BULVERHITHE is almost depopulated. *Bólver* or BULVER is one of the war titles of Odin: and it is the name also borne by one of the most famous of the Scandinavian Scalds, or warrior bards.

The prebendary of St. Mary, Bolewarheth (Bulverhide), which is a member of Hastings, formed part of the possessions of the Earls of Eu, which were in the hands of John, who presented Daniel, son of Richard Clerk, to this church⁹⁷ on 4th June, 1212. The church had been built by the Earls of Eu, and was originally Norman, with additions, as will be seen from the remains of a corbel and shaft, of Early English. The earliest mention of it in the local records is a return under the seal of the Bailiff, in 1372, of places of worship, and there it is called St. Mary the Virgin. The building has been ruins for centuries.

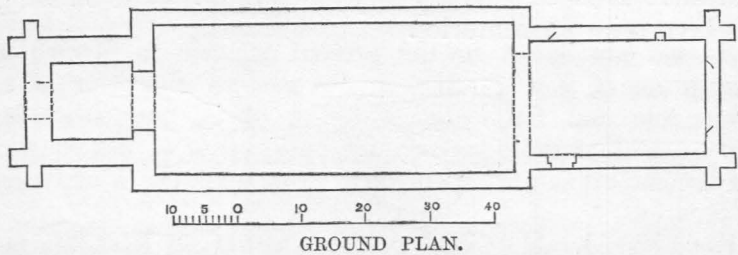


In an excavation made last year by Mr. T. Ross, with the permission of the Rev. S. B. Pigott, the ground plan could be traced, and by the heap of ruins, the tower seems to have stood longest, and to have fallen in one heap. The interior of the chancel was excavated to a depth of 6 feet, but nothing was found except some plain yellow paving tiles and the carved work. The tower, unlike the other portions of the Church, was faced with split flints of good workmanship. The groined roof of the belfrey had fallen almost entire, forming a mound 14 or 15 feet high; this was only partially excavated. The stone through which the bell rope passed was very much worn by the friction of the rope. The mouldings found among the débris appear to have belonged

⁹⁷ Rot. Lit. pat.

to the windows in the chancel. The piscina in the north wall was very plain. The door jam was flush with the walls and without ornamentation. Within the niche was the groove which received the wooden or stone shelf serving the purpose of a credence-table, the bason is gone, but the drain pipe conveying the water away was about 4 inches from the wall and appeared to have no outlet.. The position of the piscina in the north wall proves an early date, and is not of frequent occurrence in this country.

Length of the church within the walls, 101 ft.; length of nave, 57 ft. 8 in.; width of ditto, 23 ft. 6 in.; length of chancel, 25 ft.; width of ditto, 17 ft. 9 in.; the tower, 12 ft. 6 in. square.



The district is under the corporation. In the chamberlain's accounts 1652-3, the sum of 3s. 3d. was allowed to the grand jury for their drinking here; in 1656, Mr. John Eversfield paid to the corporation 5s. a year for lands at Bulverhide; and on 8th April, 1664, Thomas Ballard purchased of the corporation the public house, garden, and stable, subject to a free rent of 1s., payable at Michaelmas and Lady day; but the rent is not collected.

In early days this place was of more importance. In the 13th century the port of Bulverhithe is especially named: and in an assembly holden on 22 September, 1676, it was decreed that all "shallops and other outlandish vessels, which put into Bulverhide haven, or stretch a rope or line, and if any the maisters or men thereof doe come on shore wherever within the libertie of this towne, shall paie 12d. for everie vessell" to the pierwardens.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A HISTORY OF EAST-BOURNE.

BY GEORGE F. CHAMBERS, Esq., F.R.G.S.

It is not my object in the present memoir to furnish a description of East-Bourne in its modern character of a fashionable and frequented watering place, but rather to direct attention to its history and antiquities, so far as we can become acquainted with them from existing sources of information.

For a considerable period of time, the town of East-Bourne has consisted of four subdivisions, known respectively as—1, East-Bourne (Proper); 2, Meads and Prentice Street; 3, South-Bourne; 4, Sea Houses. It will, however, be more convenient for me to ignore these distinctions, and to treat of the parish as a whole.

The early history of East-Bourne¹ is wholly unknown, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was formerly a place of some importance, when we consider the size of the church, as compared with the churches of the surrounding parishes. That there was a town of some kind existing here in the time of the Romans is, I think, highly probable; indeed, by some it has been regarded as the site of the Roman settlement of Anderida. Its claims are well discussed in one of the numerous manuscripts presented to the British Museum.

¹ The etymology is doubtful. Some think the name is derived from the little *bourne*, or stream, which rises near St. Mary's Church, and flows thence to the sea: others from *bourne*, a boundary,

East Bourne being situated near the eastern boundary of the South Downs. Similarly also West Bourn, a village in West Sussex. *Utrum horum maxis accipe.*

The earliest certain reference to East-Bourne is to be met with in Domesday Book, compiled in 1085-6. The hundred of BORNE is there stated to have been previously held by King Edward the Confessor; to have afforded one night's entertainment to the sovereign, and to have been valued at 46 Hides. William I. granted it to the Earl of Morton, by whom the annual value was augmented from 30 to 40 pounds.²

We are also informed that one water-mill existed at Borne (East Bourne), and that it was held at a rental of 5s. per annum, from the Earl of Morton.

The visit of King Edward II. to Bourne on Thursday, August 30th, 1324, on his way from Pevensey to Bishopstone, has already been described in these pages.³ The presents made to the Royal table by the Prior of Wymondesley, co. Herts., were derived from the 400 acres possessed near Bourne by his Priory. Though plenty of mutton and beef seems to have been sent, it is remarkable that of fish, though at the seaside, we only find "one bream."

In *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*,⁴ under the year 1114, we read :—

"This year also the King (Henry I.) gave the Archbishopric of Canterbury to Ralph, Bishop of Rochester, and Thomas, Archbishop of York died, and the King's chaplain, Thurstan, succeeded him. At this time the king went towards the sea, and he would have gone over, but he was detained by the weather. In the meanwhile he sent his writ to Ernulf, Abbot of Peterborough, desiring him to come to him with speed, for that he would speak to him on something of importance. On Ernulf's arrival the king, and archbishop, and bishop, and the English nobility who attended the king, forced him to accept the bishopric of Rochester; he withstood them long, but his resistance availed nothing. And the king commanded the archbishop to take him to Canterbury, and to consecrate him as bishop whether he would or not. This was done in the town called Burne on the 17th before the Kalends of October."

A short comment on the above passage seems called for. Miss Gurney, in her translation of the *Chronicle*, published in the year 1819, identifies "Burne" with the town of Sittingbourne, on the northern coast of Kent. Dr. Ingram, in a note in his translation, published some years subsequently, says, "East-Bourne in Sussex, where the king was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over sea," is referred to. In this opinion I fully coincide; (1) because "Burne" was one

² *Burr. MSS.*, B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5701, p. 7.

³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. vi., p. 47.

⁴ *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, edited by B. Thorpe, 8vo. London, 1861.

of the early names of East-Bourne; and (2) because it is most improbable that the king would desire to undertake a long sea, and to some extent dangerous, voyage from the mouth of the Thames to Normandy, whilst the passage across the English channel from Sussex, was only half the length. This surmise is strengthened by the fact, that soon after, on the 11th day before the Kalends of October, Henry sailed from Portsmouth.

Some time subsequently to the assignment of the Manor of Borne to the Earl of Morton (but exactly when, is not known), it seems to have been separated into three or four portions, which, together with the chief lordship of the Hundred, was held by the Barons de Badlesmere, who, though chiefly resident in Kent, must have come occasionally to East-Bourne, since, from the appropriation of the chancels and other circumstances, it has been thought that they built, or at any rate altered and improved the church. On the death of Giles, the last Baron de Badlesmere, in 12th Edward III. (1338), this property passed to his sister⁵ Margery, wife of William, Baron de Roos, of Hamlake.

In 7th Edward IV. (1467), Thomas, Baron de Roos was deprived of this manor, on account of his adherence to the Lancastrians, by the King, who gave it to John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for Philippa, his wife, Edward's sister.

Subsequently the manor was restored.

Edmund, Baron de Roos, dying in 23rd Henry VII. (1508), the property passed to his sister, Eleanor, wife of Sir Robert Manners, whose descendants became Barons de Roos in her right, and afterwards Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Henry, 2nd Earl of Rutland, and Margaret his wife, in 1st Philip and Mary (1554), conveyed the three manors and the chief lordship to Jacob Burton, John Selwyn, and Thomas Gildridge, Esquires, and the chief lordship between them.

Mr. Burton resided at East-Bourn (now Compton) Place.

William Wilson, of Fletching, *temp.* Charles II., married Mary, daughter of Francis Haddon, of London, gent., granddaughter⁶ of Edward Burton, D.D., Rector of Broadwater, by whom it may be presumed the East-Bourn-Burton

⁵ Mr. Turner says daughter. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xii., p. 265.

⁶ Or step-daughter. Mr. Blencowe. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xi.

property passed, by sale, into the family of Wilson. The above William Wilson was a distinguished supporter of Charles II., by whom in the 13th of his reign, he was created a baronet, by the title of *Willielmum Wilson de East Borne, in comitatu Sussexie, armigerum, virum, familia, patrimonio censu, et morum probitate, spectatum*. At the beginning of the 18th century the East-Bourn Manor was sold by a Wilson to Spencer Compton, 2nd son of James, 3rd Earl of Northampton, for some years Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Compton was subsequently created Earl of Wilmington, by whom at his death the property was left to his nephew, James Compton, 5th Earl of Northampton, who, dying in 1754, left it to his brother George; the latter died in 1758, *s.p.*, and the estates passed to his nephew Charles, 7th Earl, who dying in 1763, left them to his only daughter, Lady Elizabeth Compton. Lady Compton married in 1787, Lord George Henry Cavendish, 3rd son of the 4th Duke of Devonshire, and was created Earl of Burlington in 1831. His son dying before himself, at his death in 1834 the property passed to his grandson, William Spencer Cavendish, 2nd Earl, who in 1858 became 7th Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Selwyn, who had the second Manor, resided at Friston, and died in 1594. Thomas Selwyn succeeded to the estate, and on his death without issue male, the property went to his second daughter, Eliza, who married, in 1596, Thomas Parker, of Ratton.⁷ In that family it continued till about the year 1750, when it was bequeathed by Sir Walter Parker, Bart. to Edward Trayton, of Lewes, who dying in 1761 without issue, devised it to Samuel Durrant, also of Lewes, by whom it was sold to Sir George Thomas, of Yapton, Bart., an ancestor of the present owner of Ratton, F. F. Thomas, Esq.⁸

Horsfield states that Thomas Gildridge, the purchaser of the third Manor, lived in a large house at the eastern extremity of Church Street,⁹ and which is now (1861) partitioned off and let into cottages. In the Gildridge family it remained till the death of Nicholas G. in 1668. His 5th

⁷ Sometimes spelt Wrattton.

⁸ The pedigree of this family will be found in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 291.

Or perhaps the house referred to in

the text was not the Manor-house; but is more likely to have been the one now in the occupation of Mr. R. Boys, a little further on.

daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Nicholas Eversfield, of Charlton Court, Steyning, M.P. for Bramber in 1678, and died in 1674. Their eldest daughter, Mary, married Nicholas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, and their sole descendant, Mary Anne, married Davies Giddy, who changed his name to Gilbert in 1817.

There is a fourth Manor in the parish, named East-Bourne Netherin, attached to the rectory, and held with it on a lease for lives from the Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral. In 1683 it was held by Thomas Alchorne, sheriff of Sussex in 1701, who married Frances, daughter of John De la Chambre. There is a monument in the memory of T. Alchorne in the chancel, with his arms impaled with his wife's. Their youngest daughter and co-heir, Mary, married Thomas Worge, and considerably repaired the rectorial chancel. This Manor is now held by the Duke of Devonshire and the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert.¹⁰

The custom of Borough-English prevails in these four manors ; in other words the customary descent of property in all parts of the parish is to the *youngest* son.¹¹

In the benevolence raised in 36th Henry VIII., the names of the principal inhabitants of The Hundred of BURN are set out, and are worth preserving—

James Burton	l ^s	Phillip Banester, wydow	xx ^s
John Baker	iiij ^s	Willyam Ferrell.....	xxx ^s
John Russell, thelder	xx ^s	Robert Joynar.....	x ^s viij ^d
Thomas Ryche	xx ^s	Willyam Cobar	x ^s viij ^d
John Payne	xx ^s	Willyam Edwardes	xx ^s
Robert Braban	vj ^s viij ^d	S ^r Rychard Wright, curat of Burn...	v ^s
Nicholas Lopdell	xxx ^s	S ^r Bawdwyn Hamlet, Jhus prist of Burn	iiij ^s
Rychard Dyar	xx ^s		

In order to ascertain how far the coast of Sussex was prepared to resist the expected attack of the Spaniards, a survey was made in 1587. From it we learn that there was at Borne “ a decayed earthen bulwark, which should be mended with flankers, and they have one demi-culverin, two sacres, three robinets, and three bases with them ; the chambers unfurnished with powdre and shotte.”¹²

In 3rd Elizabeth (1560), the Queen granted to the Bishops

¹⁰ Horsfield *Hist. Suss.*

¹¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. vi., p. 178.

¹² *King's Library*, B.M., printed in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xi. p. 151.

of Chichester the annual tenths of the vicarage of East Borne.¹³

In 3rd James I (1605), by a summons dated Windsor, September 2, Estborne is charged to supply 200 loads of coals.¹⁴

In 10th James I, an enrollment of arms takes place. East Bourne is thus referred to:—

“ Willington { Mr. Richard Vernon, vicar, } a musket furnished.
 “ Estborne { Mr. Edmund Hall, vicar, } nished.”

A note says “ This rating took place on March 11, 1612, before Samuel, Bishoppe of Chichester. All the clergie in certain deaneries were called up to register the arms they could furnish.”¹⁵

In 18th James I (1620), on July 4, a second enrollment took place:—

“ Eastbourne & Willingdeane { Mr. Richard Vernon, vicar, } a musket furnished between them”¹⁶
 { Mr. Edmund Hall, vicar }

In the subsidy of Charles I. we have the following names returned for the hundred of EASTBORNE:¹⁷—

	Yearly value.		Yearly value.
Sr Edward Burton, Knight, lands	£4 16s.	Pelham Burton, gent.	lands 20s. 4s.
Thomas Parker, gent.	lands 40s.	8s. Beniamine Scarlett, ¹⁸ gent.	lands 20s. 4s.
Selwine Parker, gent.	lands £4 16s.	Wilm Bishop, gent.	lands 30s. 6s.
John Foster, gent.	lands £3 12s.	John Hollandes	lands 20s. 4s.
Mr. Nicholas Gildridd	lands £3 12s.	Thomas Taylor	lands 20s. 4s.

SESSORS.			
Susan Crunden	lands 20s. 4s.	Wilm Jorden	lands 30s. 6s.
Nicholas Crunden	lands 20s. 4s.	Thomas Crunden	lands 40s. 8s.
Wilm Browne	lands 20s. 4s.	James Lopdell	lands 30s. 6s.
Wilm Herriott	lands 20s. 4s.	John Russell	lands 30s. 6s.
Wilm Martaine	lands 20s. 4s.	Edmond Renn	lands 30s. 6s.
James Hutchen	lands 30s. 6s.	John Curle	lands 20s. 4s.
Henry Fennell	lands 20s. 4s.		

Total £7 14s. 0d.

The following extract is a strange jumble of truth and error:—

Eastborn or Eborn is found in our maps and villares noted as a market town, but we can't discover any market ever kept there, nor any account of it. Hereabouts is the chief place of catching the delicious birds, called Wheat-ears, which much re-

¹³ Burr. MSS., B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5702.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 239.

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 252.

¹⁶ Ibid, p. 267.

¹⁷ MS. Record Office, T.G., No. 44, 454.

¹⁸ The Scarletts were also lessees of lands in Pevensey, temp. Hen. VIII., belonging to suppressed Chantries.

semble the *French* Ortelans This place lies under the promontory, so famous for the loss of ships, called Beachy Head, in which are several caverns like vaults made by the sea, as is supposed. On the top of this promontory are the Downs of Sussex, the finest carpet in the world. It is so called from the beach adjoining.¹⁹

At Holywell, a short distance westward from the hamlet of Meads is some pretty cliff scenery, and chalybeate springs formerly said to resemble in character those at Clifton. They have however been analysed, at the instance of the present vicar, and found to consist of simple but very fine surface water.

In the record of the valuation of abbey property made in 1527, it is mentioned that the Abbey of Bayham, in Sussex, possessed a certain property known as "Lamporte in Borne."²⁰ This was a half hide of land, the gift of Thurston, son of Gilbert de Hodinges, to Ottenham Abbey, afterwards joined to Bayham. This property is conjectured by the Rev. G. M. Cooper to have been situated near "the Wish," at South Bourne, in the parish of East Bourne.²¹

The antiquarian objects which have been dug up from time to time, are neither numerous nor particularly important. I here speak, in chronological order, of all that I am acquainted with.

About 1709 a coin of Posthumus and one of Constantine were found a furlong N.W. of the pavement about to be described.²²

In 1717 a tessellated Roman pavement of considerable size, a bath, and other remains were discovered in a field at the sea-side, now forming the site of Cavendish Place. Dr. Tabor forwarded a very detailed account to the Royal Society, from which I extract the following:—

The meadow in which the greatest part of the pavement lyes is near a mile and a half south-east of Bourne; it contains about four acres, and is of a triangular form; the southern side is against the sea; only a few fishers' cottages and a small publick house or two lying between that and the sea. On the northern side of the meadow is a highway, which leads from Bourne to Pevensy; the west side is by a fence of posts and rails separated from a large corn field, in Common, belonging to the parish. About the middle of this fence is the pavement, distant from high water mark a furlong; in former times it might have been somewhat more, because from this point to the westward the sea is always gaining upon the land.

¹⁹ *Complete History of Sussear*, sold by T. Cox, London, 4to., 1730, p. 520.

²¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. ix., p. 156.

²² *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xxx., p. 559.

²⁰ *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, G.D. Record Commission.

More than four years since, viz., in the summer of 1712, when the fence was repaired, the workman sinking a hole to fix a post in, was hindered by something solid like a rock, but casting out the earth clean found the obstacle to be artificial. Mr. Thomas Willard, of Bourne, owner of the meadow, being inform'd of the novelty, gave order that it should be uncover'd, and sent also to Herstmonceux for one Puceglove, an ingenious engineer (who formerly had been employ'd in the mines in the northern counties), who with his instruments bored through the pavement and in many places of the ground about it, which he found to be full of foundations: but this his discovery of those foundations was only a confirmation of what the inhabitants there had always observed, as well in ploughing as in the growth of their corn and grass, for in the Common corn-field west of the meadow, to the distance of near half a mile, they often raise bits of foundations with their ploughs; and in dry summers by the different growth of the corn they can plainly perceive all that part of ground to be full of foundations.

The pavement was little more than a foot below the common surface of the ground; what lay next it was a common sea gravel; the position of it is very nearly due east and west (about two foot of the west end of it reaching into the corn field); its length is seventeen foot and four inches, its breadth eleven foot. At first it seemed to have been bounded with a thin brick set on edge, about an inch above the *tessara*, so exactly straight and even as if shot with a plane, and so well cemented as if one entire brick. But when the outside of the pavement was broke up we found that instead of bricks set on edge, as was imagined, it was bounded with a border of bricks laid flat, and their ends next the *tessara* turned up. The thickness of these bricks was an inch and a quarter, the breadth not under eleven and not more than twelve inches; the length full fifteen inches, which, before they were turned up at their ends could not have been less than seventeen. They were very firm, and not in the least warp'd or cast in burning. When broke, their substance was fine and well mixt, of as uniform and clear a red colour as a piece of fine *bole*, except at the ends where turned up. They were all over cover'd with a plaster (the same which Vitruvius calls the nucleus, of which more afterwards), half an inch thick, so hard, entire, and even, that it seem'd as one stone quite round the pavement."²³

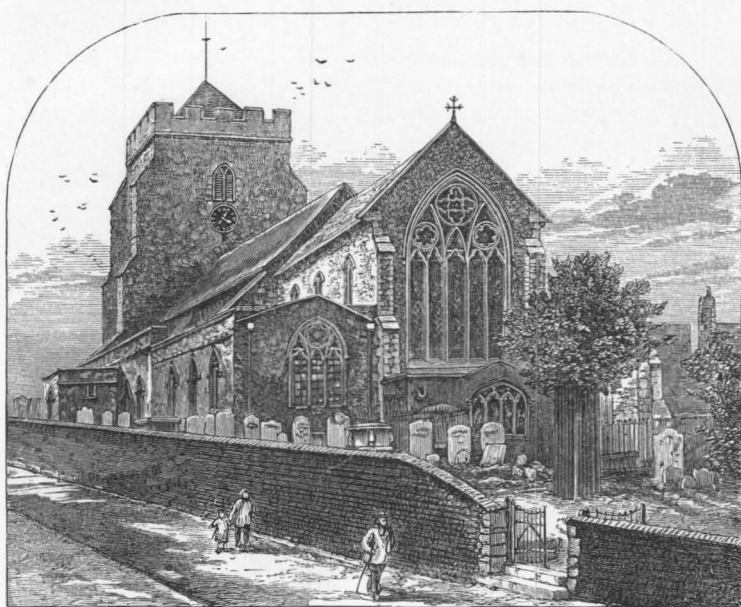
The writer then proceeds to narrate, in detail, the discovery of the pavement and of the remains of the Roman Bath, giving a most minute description of every attendant circumstance: the prolixity of the memoir may be judged of from the fact that it occupies no less than 15 quarto pages.

In 1778, in making some excavations on the Downs near the road leading from East Bourne to East Dean, Mr. Nicholas Gilbert discovered five skeletons placed side by side, with their heads to the north, and four urns, apparently containing bones, between them. The urns soon fell to pieces on exposure to the air; their contents remaining in the state they were found in. A smaller urn, containing about a dozen horse's teeth, was also dug up; it did not share the fate of the four previously spoken of, but remained in good preservation, and in the following year was given to Sir W. Burrell.²⁴

About Christmas, 1805, a fall of cliff took place at the Wish, and shortly after something was observed protruding from

²³ *Phil. Trans.*, vol. 1717, pp. 549 et seq. See also Horsfield's *History of Sussex*, vol. i., p. 49.

²⁴ *Burr. MSS.*, B.M. Add. MSS., vol. 5681, p. 404.



EASTBOURNE CHURCH—EXTERIOR.

the new face of the cliff, about 10 feet below the surface; it was dug out, and found to be a celt. A further examination of the surrounding debris led to the discovery of four gold bracelets, the largest weighing upwards of 3oz. troy, a brass spear-head of excellent workmanship, and four more brass celts, all of which were exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in 1807,²⁵ but where they are now I have been unable to ascertain.

In 1834 a tumulus on the Downs, near East Bourne, was opened. It was about five feet high in the centre, of which height three feet were composed of ordinary soil, interspersed with numerous flints; below this stratum were three layers, the first of ferruginous sand, the second of some unknown black substance, and the third of soft chalk. Some of the stones were of considerable size, but there were no relics found.

The Benefice is a vicarage in the Archdeaconry of Lewes and the diocese of Chichester. It is rated in the King's Books at 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, and is commuted for £556 18*s.* 11*d.* per annum. A new Glebe-house has recently been erected.

We give an engraving of the old parsonage.



Adjoining the church-yard on the northern side there is an old building or parsonage, which it is supposed was formerly

²⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. xvi., p. 363, where three of the above are engraved.

the habitation of a company of black friars. This supposition may have arisen from an erroneous confusion between the names of Easebourn, in West Sussex, and East Bourne. The former name is frequently referred to in books as Eastborne. It is now used as a dwelling-place for cottagers, but one would be glad to see it restored, and appropriated to a more dignified use.

Under the Lamb Inn is a vaulted apartment, which is traditionally said to have formed part of some monastic establishment, out of which a subterranean passage leading towards the church proceeds.²⁶ An engraving of this chamber has already been given in these volumes. Vol. x. p. 185.

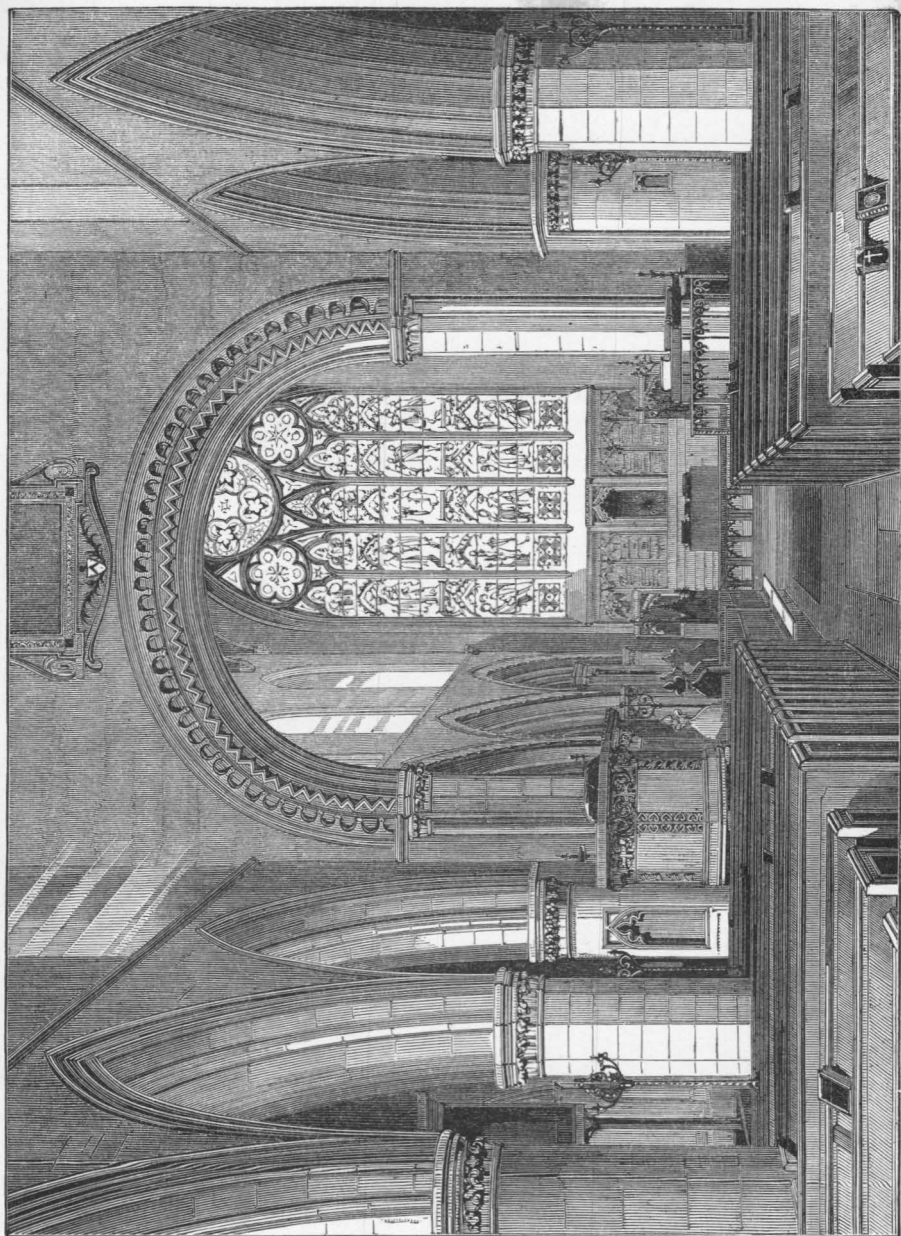
The parish church, and some subjects connected with it, will next occupy our attention.

This building is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and bears many evidences of being an ancient structure. It consists of a nave and two aisles, a central chancel and two side chancels, and a solid, but inelegant, tower. In 1851, at a cost of nearly £1,000, and under the superintendence of the late Mr. Carpenter, the edifice was placed in a state of repair—though less completely than one might have desired—not the least important reform being the total abolition of the barbarous pews, which previously so disfigured the building; they were replaced by low oak benches, to which access is had by small doors. At the western extremity of the nave, in a large recess in the tower, was formerly erected a small organ gallery;²⁷ this was very judiciously removed, and in 1854 a very fine organ, occupying nearly all the space, was erected by Walker, of London, at a cost of about £400. Want of funds at the time prevented its being quite completed, and a movement was set on foot early in the year 1861 to obtain the requisite funds to perfect it.

The chancel is connected with the nave by a lofty circular arch, ornamented with zig-zags, surmounted by a tier of corbel heads, the whole in excellent preservation. Under this arch there formerly existed a handsome rood screen. No part of this screen is known to exist save the doors, which now form

²⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. x., p. 184.

²⁷ See "Extracts," August 8, 1703.



EASTBOURNE CHURCH—INTERIOR.

a partition separating the altar from the Gilbert chancel. Two stone staircases leading from each chancel to the rood loft also remain in good order, except that the upper extremities are bricked up. In the year 1826 the chancel was re-roofed by the lessees of the great tithes, and further repaired in 1858, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the superintendence of their architect, Mr. Christian, and it has now a very good appearance. In 1859 a light and handsome²⁸ painted east window, representing ten scenes from Holy Scripture, was put up by Messrs. Laren and Barrand, at a cost of £240, raised by subscription.

The central chancel is separated from the two side ones by gothic arches, ornamented with chevron mouldings. The northern one, formerly belonging to the Gildridges, is now appropriated to the Gilberts. In a similar manner the southern one has passed from the Burtons to the Cavendishes.

The church belongs to the transitional period, dating from between 1145 and 1190. This I give on the authority of Mr. Sharpe, and though contradictory to the previous conjecture, as to its having been built by the family of De Badlesmere, is to be preferred to it.

The Parish Register commences in the year 1558.

The following list of the vicars of the Parish is derived from the Register, collated, however, with a less extended one given by Sir W. Burrell.²⁹

1418	Peter.
1445	John King.
1478	John Doget.
—	William Browne [resigned].
1490	Robert Story, M.A.
—	Jacob Williams [resigned].
1508	John Champion, M.A.
—	John Prediaux [resigned].
1524	Lawrence Wodcocke [resigned].
1527	William Howe
—	William Bradbridge [resigned].

²⁸ Some quibblers endeavour to disparage the lightness of the colouring of this window; if it had been deeper, granting it would have better, these self same quibblers would have said "they

could not see." Quot homines tot sententiæ.

²⁹ B. M., Add. M.S.S., vol. 5697, f. f. 388-91.

- 1555 William Atherton, M.A.
 ——— Augustin Curteis [d. 1559].
 1561 Thomas Learne.
 [1580 Thomas Tynkell.]
 1588 Richard Vernon [d. 1638, æt. 84].
 1638 James Greaves
 1648 John Boulton [or Bolt].
 1660 Richard [or Michael] Levett.
 1687 Owen Jones.
 1703 [or 1704] John Horlock.
 1704 Thomas Byshe.
 1720 Simon Manningham.
 1734 Henry Lushington, D.D.
 1779 Philip Fisher, M.A.
 1780 Robert Clarke.
 1781 Jonathan Parker, B.A.
 1806 Thomas Newman.
 1809 Alexander Brodie, D.D.
 1828 Thomas Pitman, M.A.

The following extracts are taken from an old Parish Book, now in the possession of an inhabitant, preserved, when the rest of the parish books were burnt by some Vandal's hand, in 1818:—

	£	s.	d.
1638. Bread and beer allowed to the ringers, who were also paid for ringing on Nov. ———			
1639. Paid for writing out register of Xt ^{ss} , of mar, and burials .	0	2	0
1648. A brief, collected . . .	0	9	7
1651. BELLS:—			
Pd. to ye bell-founder, John Lulham, for casting y ^e bells by composition . .	7	0	0
It. To John Lulham, for additions of bell metal, and for 6 days labour about y ^e Bells, besides the remaining metal after the casting .	2	5	0

It. To Mr. Giles Wilkins, for brass pots, 50lb., at 4 ^d .	0	18	9
It. Old pewter	0	7	0
70lbs. brass, at 5 ^d	1	19	2
Labour, 4 ^s	0	4	0
36lbs. brass, at 5 ^d	0	15	0
39lbs. ditto, at 5 ^d	0	16	6
13½lbs. of pewter, at 12 ^d	0	13	6
Carrying y ^e bells and bell metal to Chiddingly, July 5 and July 8	1	10	0
Labour, 8 ^s ., 10 ^s ., 9 ^s	1	7	0
Ironwork, 1 ^l 4 ^s . 0 ^d	1	4	0
Treble clapper,	0	8	0
T. Standin, for 6 new ropes	1	0	0
Other expenses: timber, &c., 3 ^s .; 9 ^s . 4 ^d .; 2 ^s . 6 ^d .; 12 ^s . 6 ^d .; 3 ^s	1	10	4
	<hr/>		
	21	11	2
	<hr/>		

To Daniel Shoulder for maimed
soldiers, and for y^e coal
for one whole year, ended
Easter, 1651 0 16 8

Nic. Ford for a day's work
for himself (labourers,
1s. 6d. per-d.) his man and
boy 0 4 0

It. for 3 days' work, himself
and boy 0 7 0

1674. July 29. Collected in y^e Parish Ch. of
E. B., for the use of Nicholas Christo-
pherus and Theodore Johanni, Candia
merchants, and Turkish captives, re-
commended by y^e King in writing.
Williamson, Secretary, the sum
of 0 8 8¼

EDW. HADDON, Curate.

1675. One month's support of the
 poor. 2 2 10
 May 30, making a shirt . . . 0 0 4
 July 25, one shirt, that Mary
 Peper was buried in . . . 0 3 0
1679. May 11, Brief for y^e town of
 Dover 0 7 5½
1680. Collected in y^e Parish of East Bourn,
 in y^e County of Sussex, towards y^e
 redemption of y^e Protestant Slaves
 at Algiers or gally y^e sum of £4 17s. 0d.,
 which was paid by Mr. Wm. Griffith to
 Mr. Tom Carleton, sec. to y^e Bishop of
 Chichester.
1682. April 17, "It was agreed and concluded
 "that Mr. Nicholas Townley, shall
 "hereafter pay ten pounds, in money,
 "and ten pounds, in wheat, as y^e
 "prices be at Midsomer and at
 "Christmas, in lieu of y^e £20, for-
 "merly spent in breakfasts."
1685. March 1.
 Looking to y^e clocks, and ring-
 ing y^e 8 o'clock bell³⁰ . . . 1 10 0
 Cleaning y^e plate and washing
 y^e linen 0 6 8
 Cleaning y^e leads 0 5 0
 Ringing y^e harvest bell³¹ . . . 0 2 6
1688. April 16. Due to Mr. Lang-
 staffe, on his bill, dated
 March, 1687, for perform-
 ing———on Mary Hunt 6 17 6
1690. April 12. Easter Monday.
 "Whereas it is apparent that for sever-
 al years last past, there hath been
 great abuses put upon y^e inhabitants of

³⁰ The old "Curfew bell," now unfor-
 tunately discontinued; but retained in
 the neighbouring town of Hailsham.

³¹ See *Notes and Queries*, vol. x. passim,
 1860.

this parish by relieving of several persons which are not in necessity, and grown to own that they have relief from the parish. Therefore, to prevent the same for the future, so far as in us lies, it is hereby agreed by us, the said inhabitants assembled in the vestry, that all such poor people as receive relief and are chargeable to the said parish, shall forthwith have two letters (viz. B.P.,) delivered them, with orders from the overseers of this parish, to be sewed without side of the right sleeve of the upper garment, which letters are to be used. And if any poor person receiving relief at any time, be taken, or seen without such letters, shall forfeit their pay for such week or weeks as they shall be seen without wearing the said letters; and the overseers in every year successively are required to take notice of this ag^t. [agreement], and that if any of them relieve any persons contrary to this ag^t., they shall have no allowance for the same."

1703. August 8. A vestry orders the churchwardens to prosecute certain persons for misbehaviour in church. It is also stated that a gallery was lately erected at the West end of the church, for "*young men and bachelors.*"
1709. July 31. A vestry orders "That there should be paid out of the parsonage, in lieu of breakfasting, the sum of £6, in manner and form following, viz.:—£4, part thereof, to be given to a schoolmaster to instruct 8 of the parishioners' sons in the Latin tongue, and £2, the residue thereof, to be

“given to a schoolmaster to teach 4
 “children, whose parents are not able
 “to pay, to read and write, as witness
 “our hands,

“W. PARKER.

“THOMAS BYSSH, Vicar.”

1712. May 4. A payment of £1 8s. 0d. is ordered for rebuilding Lewes Bridge.
1716. April 2. Mr. Thomas Willard having lent one Richard King, £8, the parish meet and agree to repay Mr. Willard out of the Poor Rate. [!]
1729. January 11. Permission is accorded to the Rt. Hon. Spencer, Lord Wilmington, to enlarge his pew in church.
1755. June 9. Power is granted to the churchwardens and overseers to treat with Mrs. Philadelphia Rogers, for the purchase of her copyhold house, in order that it may be converted into a work-house
1755. July 3. Further powers are granted, for raising money to repair and put in order this and another house.

A full sketch of charities of the parish is given by Sir W. Burrell—³²

James Payne, the younger, buried on Feb. 13, 1594, willed a house to be built in the churchyard, and to be maintained by his heirs for ever.—(*Parish Register*).

But it was to be simply a roofed building, having a table over his grave, with seats on either side—a resting place for the poor.—*Charity Commissioners' Report*, p. 750.

Robert Fennell, gent., buried on April 7, 1595, by his will gave out of his lands 40 shillings a year for ever, to 6 poor widows of this parish, to be distributed on Ash Wednesday yearly, which lands now Mr. Parker hath, but unconscionably keepeth that money from the said poor widows.—(*Parish Register*).

On May 13, 1596, John, son of Richard Midmore, of Chettingly [Chiddingly], was buried, who by his last will and testament gave £40 to be paid into the hands of 6 of the chiefest of this parish, at Michaelmas next commencing, so to remain for ever for the use of the poor, to set them at work the best way that the said 6 or 4 of them can devise, for the use of the said poor of the parish aforesaid, which John Midmore was a young man, aged 27, unmarried; and the same money was paid to Edward Burton, Esq., Thomas Parker, gent., James Gildredge, gent., Nicholas Burton, gent., — Mabb, and Richard Edwards, by Edward Midmore.

³² B. M., Add. M.S.S., v. 5687, p. 378, 387.

There is a donation from Pocox Farm in this parish, belonging (1779), to Lady Elizabeth Compton—viz., 40s. per annum, payable for ever to 6 poor widows who receive no relief from the parish, *non constat*, who was the donor.

Another donation was originally the interest of 8 guineas, left to 10 poor widows who receive no relief, given by Mr. John Cayley; and the parish contributed £1 12s. 0d. to complete the sum of £10, which sum is deposited in the hands of Mr. Gilbert at 5 per cent. per annum. There is no account when it was left, but the increase of the original was made in 1740, and registered in the vestry book. The interest is not given away yearly, but whenever it amounts to a competent sum; the last distribution was in 1771—viz., 13s. to 10 poor widows, which is the interest of £10 for 13 years.—*Burr. M.S.S.*

In 1800 Mr. Gilbert paid into the hands of Mr. Edward Auger £10 and 13 years' interest. Mr. Auger failed the next year, and no debt of the parish was proved. *Charity Com. Report*, p. 750.

Lord Wilmington left £15 per annum for the education of 15 poor children in writing and accomplishments, which Lady Elizabeth Compton continues; it is payable during pleasure.—*Burr. M.S.S.*

John Yielding, of Eastbourne, by his will, dated 27th March, 1816, left £200, the annual produce of which at his wife's death (and she lived till nearly 90) was to be applied in clothing 10 poor persons belonging to and residing in Eastbourne, who should not have received parochial relief for 3 years immediately preceding. *Charity Com. Report*, p. 750.

There is a singular custom in this parish on the three first Sundays in August, about an hour before divine service begins. The occupiers of the Great Tithes are obliged to find and provide a public breakfast for the farmers and their servants, each farmer having a right for each team or plough hand he occupies to send two servants, who are entitled to as good hams as can be obtained, with bread and cheese, as also to two pints of good beer to each man. The master's fare on this occasion is a good sirloin of beef, with cold hams and other necessaries, with the like liquor, and this breakfast concludes on the chiming for church. About 60 years ago [i.e. about 1720], this custom was in litigation for omissions in the entertainment, but settled by the Court of Chancery, from which time it has been regularly observed. The supposed origin of this custom is, that formerly the proprietor or occupier of the tythes took the corn in the swath, and in consideration of the farmers and their servant taking it up for them, they gave this breakfast to induce them to commit as little injury to the tythes in feeding, trampling, and other spoilage, which is often wantonly exercised.—*Burr. M.S.S.*

There formerly prevailed in this parish another custom, called *the sops and ale*, not altogether dissimilar to the above. On the birth of a child (its parents being either the farming or trading class), a feast of certain articles of food and beer was prepared in an apartment adjacent to the church, whither all the agricultural members of the congregation repaired on the conclusion of the second lesson. Such a custom as this, it may readily be imagined, has long fallen into disuse; indeed, a petition to Parliament praying for its abolition was sent up, as far back as 1640, and an annual payment of £20 for the education of poor children has now been substituted.³³

Westward of East Bourne, at a distance of about two miles from the Sea Houses, is Beachy Head, the most southerly summit of the South Downs. It is an almost perpendicular

³³ Horsfield's *Sussex*, vol. ii., p. 297.

chalk cliff, rising to a height of 564 feet above the level of the sea ; and has become a favorite resort for visitors during the summer season ; the beauty, boldness, and grandeur of the rocky scenery far surpassing anything of the kind in this part of England. The very extensive prospect is also an attraction. But such considerations are beside my present purpose.

There formerly existed seven large masses of rock, rising from the shore to a considerable height, and separated from the main cliff; thus having the appearance of being the ruined outlying towers of some huge fortress. The ever destructive action of the sea, however, has gradually undermined and washed away six of these Charleses, as they are called, and a portion only of the seventh now remains, and that doubtless destined ere long to follow in the steps of its predecessors.

Some distance westward of the Head, on the cliff called Belle Tote, and nearly under the lighthouse of that name, exists a cavern of considerable size, hewn out of the solid rock, and known as Parson Darby's Hole,³⁴ of which a full description is given by Horsfield.³⁵

Sir W. Burrell gives a somewhat different version of the story ; as this has not, as far as I am aware, appeared in print, I copy it:—

“ Some affirm that his partner was so highly gifted with loquacity (and that not of the most soothing kind), that the pious minister excavated this cave to avoid domestic broils ; but others assign it to feelings of philanthropy for the Dutch seamen, who, a century ago [i. e. about 1700], used to suffer dreadfully by shipwreck, on the immense rocks with which this part of the coast abounds, and whereon many thousands have perished.....If the ships escaped the rocks and came on shore at high water, they were sure to be dashed to pieces against the perpendicular cliffs, and the seamen most frequently found a watery grave. To prevent these disastrous events, our humane clergyman was accustomed in stormy weather to retire to his cave and hang out lights to guide and save if possible shipwrecked mariners. In one instance he was eminently successful ; a large ship being driven towards the shore by the pitiless storm, the crew, guided by his lights, steered the vessel so direct as to run its bowsprit into the cave, by which the lives of twelve men were preserved to society ; but the damps soon put an end to his laudable endeavours, by causing his own premature decease. A considerable part of this cave has been washed away, yet a great proportion still remains, and is worthy of the attention of the curious.”

³⁴ The Rev. Jonathan Darby, of Queen's Coll., Oxon, and of Eastdean, married in 1681 Anne, d. of Simon Segar, grand-

son of Sir Wm. Segar, a Garter, by Frances d. of Thomas Taylor, of Hastings.

³⁵ *History of Sussex*, vol. i. p. 286.

The following is an index to the principal references to East Bourne contained in the first 13 volumes of the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, not quoted in this paper.

BURTON, MANOR OF, vol. xi. under the head of "Paxhill and its neighbourhood." *R. W. Blencowe*.

COFFIN, LEADEN, found in a cutting, in making the East Bourne branch railway, with an engraving, vol. i, p. 160. *M. A. Lower*.

COINS, GOLD, in the possession of Mr. W. Harvey, of Lewes, with engravings, vol. i, p. 29. *F. Dixon*.

COINS, GOLD, having Mahometan inscriptions, vol. i, p. 5. *W. H. Blaauw*.

OLD CUSTOMS at East-Bourne, vol. xiii, p. 228. *M. A. Lower*.

PARISH REGISTER, EXTRACTS FROM, vol. vi, p. 264-9. *R. W. Blencowe*.

ROMAN REMAINS, discovered in December, 1848, vol. ii, p. 257. *M. A. Lower*.

SEAL, BRONZE, found at East Bourne, vol. v, p. 202. *M. A. Lower*.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, vol. x, p. 207. *W. D. Cooper*. Vol. xi, p. 175. *W. Figg*.

The foregoing contain some of the most important items I have collected relating to the History of East Bourne, considered Archæologically; and my best thanks are due to those friends who have assisted me.

MARESFIELD.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.

THIS agricultural parish comprises within its limits a tract of country of about 8,097 acres; the population of which, according to the last census, was 1,912. The soil varies from a stiff loam to a light sand; the extensive waste, called Ash-down Forest, a considerable portion of which is in Maresfield, consists of a barren, gravelly earth, geologically known as the "Iron-sand formation," the prevailing character of which is sand and sand rock, and contains layers and concretions of iron-stone, to which cause its sterility is to be principally attributed. In this district rocks of considerable size often protrude through the soil, forming groups and ranges of much beauty and picturesque effect, chequered as they generally are with lichen, and crowned with hardy plants, having trees of a considerable size often growing out of their arid clefts. Of these we have no very striking instances in Maresfield, but in the parishes of Uckfield, Buxted, and Fletching, which are situated on the south, east, north-west, and west sides of it, very remarkable examples are to be met with. Its other contiguous parishes are Hartfield, to the north-east, and Eastgrinstead and Westthothly to the north. The shape of this parish is very irregular, its length from south-east to north-west being quite seven miles, and its average width not more than two. A nearly isolated part, called Stumblett, or Stumble wood, is situated in a deep forest dell, bordering on the parishes of Westthothly and Eastgrinstead, and at no great distance from their churches,

as well as from that of Horstedkeynes, and is in summer a spot of much romantic interest; it, and Pippingford warren, are alluded to by Horace Smith, in his novel of Brambletye House, as the scene of some of the chivalrous adventures of the Compton family, to whom that house belonged. Here are located about forty of the Maresfield population, at the incommensurable distance of about six miles and a half from the church, which is situated very nearly at the southern extremity of the parish. This inconvenience was in some measure obviated in 1843-4, by the erection of a church at Nutley, about midway between this and the north-western extremity, capable of accommodating two hundred adults and fifty children; its sittings being all free and unappropriated. For the first three years after it was built, it was a chapel of ease only to the church; but in 1847, a district was legally assigned to it. Of the population of the whole parish, 731 are in this district, leaving 1,181 to the mother church.

The name Nutley is obviously derived from its being a district of the forest favourable to the growth of hazel—"Nutleigh." But of the origin of the name Maresfield, it would now be difficult to arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion. As the designation of places for the most part arose from some peculiar circumstance connected in early times with the locality, such as brooks, woods, hills, dales, &c, or from some cause having reference to their early appropriation and use, Maresfield is supposed by some to have taken its name from this latter consideration. At the time Ashdown forest was enclosed, and converted into a Royal park, besides deer, a large number of horses appear to have been bred in it for the King's service; and as these would have their particular enclosures, according to their different ages and sexes, Maresfield has been thought to have derived its name from the fields or paddocks appropriated to the mares being situated here. But unfortunately for the tenableness of this hypothesis, we have evidence of the parish having been known by this name before Ashdown Forest was imparked. Besides, Maresfield is its modern name only. In ancient deeds and documents I have invariably found it written either Marrysfield, Marysfield, Marsfield, or Maesfield, the latter being its pro-

vincial corruption; and it is by the common people still pronounced the same. Marrysfield or Marysfield, is, I have no doubt, its right designation. In the derivation of names ending with field or feld, a great mistake is often made through a misapprehension of its real signification; the Saxon meaning of this term being very different from its usual acceptance. It is now commonly applied to a cultivated tract of enclosed ground, and hence an inference has been attempted to be drawn from the names of places ending in *field*, such as Maresfield, Westfield, Ninfield, Uckfield, Isfield, Mayfield, Hartfield, Lindfield, Cuckfield, &c., that they were the parts of the great forest first brought into cultivation, whereas it is the reverse of this. In Saxon times it indicated an unenclosed, barren, stony district, such as the ferruginous tract of country lying between Hastings and Horsham, and onward to the western extremity of the county, where the names of the parishes terminating in *field* principally lie. The *fields* were probably open spaces in the forest, and so called in contra-distinction to the *hersts*, among which they are situated, and from which Cogherst, Crowherst, Ewherst, Penherst, Ticeherst, Lamberherst, Saleherst, &c., which are also situated in the barren district, obtained their names. I am disposed then to derive the name Maresfield from its being a district early dedicated to St. Mary, as we find the ancient chapel at Nutley to have been, and as was a chantry also, the site of which is now unknown, but which is mentioned in ancient lists, enumerating the chantries in Sussex. The land with which it was endowed in Maresfield, I have found referred to as "the Chantry lands." By whom this chantry was founded and endowed is not known, but it was possibly by one of the De Aquila family. Although the present church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, the preceding church might have been consecrated to St. Mary, who appears to have been the early patron saint of the parish.

The ancient free chapel of Nutley, and the palace or hunting seat of John of Gaunt, and his father, have been previously noticed in my account of Ashdown Forest, on which they were situated, and to which they more particularly belong.

The present church of Maresfield is of the perpendicular

period and style, but has evidently been grafted upon a building of much earlier date, as is the case with many other churches in this neighbourhood; the different portions of the two being easily distinguishable in the present chancel. The church is a simple structure, having but little ornament in or about it, and consists of a nave, eastern chancel, and western tower; and whatever was the case when it was first built, it must have been for many years much too small for the requirements of the parish. The old wooden porch remains, but not in its original and proper position, having been removed from the nave to a debased doorway in the tower to make room for a deep gallery, by which the church is now much disfigured, and which was erected early in the present century. The church, in its ancient and unencumbered state, was remarkable for the simplicity of its construction. The nave and tower are lofty and well proportioned. The tower, which contains a peal of six musical bells, was originally open to the ground floor; and between it and the nave was a very bold and lofty arch, through which was opened to the church a view of the large west window. From this ground floor of the tower, which was separated from the nave by a carved oak screen, the bells were at first rung. The original entrance to the tower was at the west end, through a pointed-arch door way. The wants, however, of a fast increasing population making additional accommodation absolutely requisite, it was obtained by means of this gallery, which is so constructed as to cut the lofty arch into two parts, and to fill up the greater portion of it, the lower and upper portions only being visible, and the arch itself being blocked up by a lath and plaster screen, constructed for the purpose of shutting off the view into the new belfry; a wooden screen having been introduced at the back of this gallery as a protection against the current of air, which would otherwise pass through it to the discomfort and inconvenience of its occupants. By this then the western window is almost entirely hidden. All that can be seen of it is through the glass which has been introduced into this screen for the purpose of admitting light into the back part of the gallery. It was the lowness of this gallery that made the abandonment of the original entrance, and the removal of the wooden porch needful.

The remains of the rude stoop are still visible in the buttress on the north side of the church next to the tower, for the convenience of which the narrow wooden arch in the porch was contrived. Two debased windows were introduced at the time this entrance into the nave was stopped, one to light the gallery, and the other the part of it immediately under it.

Such are the disfigurements to which the execution of the plans for obtaining increased church accommodation led, and by which a plain but very interesting structure has been deformed; all of which might have been avoided by the erection of an aisle on either side of the nave, which its loftiness would easily have admitted of. The chancel too has unfortunately been disfigured in the same way.

Where the font was originally placed in the church is not now known. When I first came to Maresfield the church was without one, nor could there have been one for baptismal use for many years before. Baptisms were performed at the communion table, a hand basin being placed on it with the water. The stone basin, much mutilated, was then fixed to the north pillar of the tower arch, but the leaden lining was gone, the basin being used as the clerk's rubbish receptacle, until the church was thoroughly repaired in 1838, when in taking up the flooring of the pews, it was found beneath, having doubtless been so disposed of to be got rid of. Once more brought together, the ancient font in its complete state was placed in its present position, at the entrance of the nave. It is a heavy, square, rude basin, formed of the better kind of sand stone of the country, and is supported by a central shaft and four pillars, one at each angle. It is probably coeval with the church.

But to form an adequate notion of the pristine beauty of this church, it should have been seen, as I was fortunate enough to see it, at the time the repairs to which I have just alluded were going on. Having been much neglected for many years, its walls when examined were found to be in some parts in a very defective state; and it was in remedying these defects that I discovered beneath several successive coatings of whitewash a hard stucco, on which had been painted in very bright colours subjects of different

kinds. This led me to a fuller investigation of the walls by a removal of the whitewash in different parts, by which means I was enabled to expose to view sufficient to shew their nature and extent. Around each window was painted in arabesque, a festoon bordering of flowers, birds and leaves, most artistically executed in the richest colors; the prevailing of which were vermilion, pink, and blue, looking as fresh as when they were first laid on. The effect was very striking. On each side of the splays of the windows were the original Scripture sentences in gothic letters, each sentence being surrounded by a black border, pointed below, but finished off at the top in the shape of a bow. On each side of the nave were the remains of a large historical painting, the greater part of which had been destroyed by the introduction of the main beam of the gallery-front into the wall. On the south side were left uninjured two military figures, with the hinder part of an animal of some sort, probably a camel. The whole, I have no doubt, was intended to represent the cruel martyrdom of St. Bartholomew, the patron saint of the church. Of that on the north side, which had been destroyed in the same way, nothing more remained than a figure or two, with the back part of a chariot. From this then I am led to infer, that the subject of this painting was the baptism of the Ethiopian Eunuch. The height of the figures was about two feet. On each side of the chancel arch, were two angels with expanded wings, the right arm of one and the left of the other being so extended as to hold in their hands a chaplet of flowers just over the point. In their other hands were palm branches. These figures were about eight feet in length. The chancel windows were embellished with similar sentences. These windows differ from each other in size, and in the distance they are introduced from the floor. They are all of one pattern, except the east window, which is three, while the others are two-lighted only. The window on the north side next to the chancel arch is labelled both outside and in, and upon the whole more ornamented than the rest. At the time the rood loft was in existence, this, I suspect, was originally the way to it, communicating as it evidently did at that time with an archway, also on the north side of the same arch. The corbels on which the rood loft rested still

remain. In the east window were a few pieces of stained glass. One of these was supposed to contain the arms of John of Gaunt. But upon taking it out and cleaning it, it proved to be a representation of the crucifixion. The shield was divided by the cross; and about it on each side were the scourge, nails, hammer, and other implements of cruelty made use of upon that occasion. Over the altar the ceiling is of oak panneling, on which, in removing the whitewash with which it was covered, I found represented in gold the sun on the south side and the moon on the north, stars being dotted about in other parts. In cleaning off the plaster on the east side of the original entrance door a beautiful little holy-water basin was discovered in the stone work of the jamb. In lowering the earth which had accumulated about the walls of the church on the outside, a well was discovered to the east of, and close to the porch, as it now stands. It was found upon being opened to be thirty feet deep, and was no doubt intended to supply with water the stoop *without*, and the holy water basin and font *within* the church. The bells were re-cast in 1786 by Charles Ruddach, bell-founder, of Brighton, six new ones having been made out of the same number of old bells, as appears by an entry made in the parish ledger of that date. The expense of this re-casting is not stated. All that appears in the memorandum is, that it was to be defrayed by a church rate made especially for the purpose. The cost of taking the old bells down and hanging the new ones was £23 10s. The old bells were of considerable antiquity.

The expense of repairing the church in 1838 was about £400. The fresco paintings and holy water basin were covered up again.

In the south wall of the church tower close to the winding stairs leading to the top of it, are the remains of a small arched opening, of the use of which I can form no other conjecture, than that it was intended to admit of a view of the church from these stairs, with which it was evidently connected. It was about half way up the tower, and the greater part was cut away in constructing the screen at the back of the gallery, the timbers of which are fixed in this wall, and in making an opening through it to get to the belfry. For what purpose such a view of the church was

needed, supposing my conjecture to be right, it would now be difficult to form a notion.

In one of the Register Books of the Archbishops of Canterbury in the library of the palace at Lambeth, reference is made to a deed of John Duke of Lancaster, in the Duchy Office at Gray's Inn (fol: 48), by which Gilbertinus de Aquila gives to the church of Maresfield, towards its endowment, an annual rent of 60s., and divers lands in the parish.

There are in Maresfield no gentlemen's houses of any great antiquity. The Park House, the seat of Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P., which is the principal house in the parish, is a comparatively modern residence, the late Sir John having added rooms to the south of the not very ancient Newnham residence, called the Cross, which he inherited through his mother Wilhelmina, the daughter and heiress of John Newnham, Esq. Although the name of Shelley occurs frequently in the Register Books, from 1542 to 1648, the family of the present baronet had been unconnected with Maresfield until the Newnham property fell to his father by entail, in default of Newnham heirs male. The ancient knightly family of Shelley was for many years settled at Michelgrove, in Clapham, which they obtained by marriage with a lady of the Falconer family, who had previously possessed it, and who had assumed the territorial name of Michelgrove. Judge Shelley is supposed to have built a mansion upon it in the time of Henry VIII., whom he is said to have entertained there. The founder of the family came to this country from Normandy with the Conqueror. The present baronet is the most extensive landowner in Maresfield.

Another residence upon a large scale is Twyford Lodge, now occupied by Robert Trotter, Esq. This house, which is situated in that distant part of the parish which I have already described as Stumblewood, is more modern even than the Park House, having been built by the late General Sewell, father of the present proprietor, who inherited the estate from his uncle, William Sewell, Esq., one of the six Clerks in Chancery.

About two centuries ago William Newnham, Esq., of the Cross, purchased a large tract of forest land called Pippingford, which he enclosed and partly planted with trees. This

subsequently came by purchase into the hands of William Bradford, Esq., who built a house upon it in which he resided. At his death it was sold to Mr. Henry Shirley, who made large additions to the house, and by the carelessness of whose servants in preparing it for his reception after his marriage in 1836 it was destroyed by fire. Happening on the fifth of November the conflagration was mistaken for a large bonfire, so that but little aid was rendered by the residents of the neighbourhood in the attempt made to extinguish it. The estate was then sold to a Mr. Gordon, who died soon after he purchased it, and it passed to Mr. Mortimer, the present proprietor, who has erected a spacious house upon it, a part of which he now occupies. The views from this house are very extensive.

Forest Lodge, the property of Captain William Noble, is another modern-built house, upon a somewhat smaller scale; but erected and kept up in good taste, and upon the whole a comfortable residence. The present possessor has much improved it.

The two houses of the greatest antiquity in Maresfield are the house to the south of the church, called "The Park," and "Marshall's." By whom the former was built I have not been able to ascertain; but find from the registers, that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was inhabited by a family of the name of Rootes, or as it is spelled in the earlier registers—Rutes; but whether as proprietors or tenants only I am unable to say. Another branch of the same family was the proprietor of, and resided at Holmesdale, in Fletching; in addition to which he was the lay impropriator of the great tithes of that parish. Which of the two was the elder branch does not appear. Mr. Ralph Rootes was living in the Park house in 1620; and it seems to have continued the residence of his descendants for about a century later. There is every appearance of a well-timbered park having been attached to it. Until the year 1850; the estate once belonging to this house, including the advowson of the church, formed a part of the domain of Viscount Gage, when it was purchased by Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart. The advowson has since been alienated from it.

The burial of the following servants of an early possessor of the estate of this family are mentioned in the register.

1585, Thomas Curtreke, servant to Mr. Rootes. William, a lackey of Mr. J. Rootes. 1586, Alyce Cadwell, servant of Mr. Rootes. 1592, Thomas Nutterell, servant to Mr. Rootes.

The present house at Marshalls was erected by Mr. Nutt; and though as far as the plan was carried out it is in the Elizabethan style, the original design evidently being a centre with a porch, and two side wings, the centre and one of the wings only was built. It was, however, erected long subsequent to the reign of Elizabeth. From the last of the Nutts it passed to his nephew, Mr. Holford, at whose death it went to Mr. Holford's nephew of the same name, one of the present Members of Parliament for Gloucestershire, who sold it soon after it came to him to Sir J. V. Shelley. It is a stone building, and is finished off with balls at the angles of each of the gables. In the first Mr. Holford's time it was much neglected, a portion of it being occupied as a farm house; but upon its coming into Sir J. V. Shelley's possession he expended a considerable sum upon it, and it is now a very comfortable residence. The staircase of the house is of oak, and handsome.

Marshalls is first mentioned in the registers in 1643. The name occurs in an instance of lay baptism, of which several are recorded about this time. The entry states that John Rofe (the corrupt pronounciation of Relphe, a name also of some consequence in the parish), was baptized at Marshalls, by Mr. Clipper (being ill). As Mr. Nutt, the owner of Marshalls, married a Miss Relphe, the Relpes might have been the previous proprietors of Marshalls, and Mr. Nutt have become possessed of the property by this marriage. Who Mr. Clipper was is not mentioned. He was probably a neighbour called in to baptize this child.

A large house built and occupied by Mr. William Newnham, and called "Strethouse," stood for many years opposite to the church, on the north side. This was taken down a few years ago, by Sir J. V. Shelley, and the present elaborate entrance archway and lodge built upon its site.

Another residence of *some*, though perhaps *no very great* antiquity, and evidently erected for a better purpose than that to which it is at present applied, stands at the western

entrance of the village on the right hand, adjoining the parsonage premises. This is stated to have been built and occupied by a younger branch of the Relpes, of Marshalls.

The melancholy circumstances attending the death of a female of this family, resident in Buxted, and of a gentleman named Atkinson, to whom she was affianced, was deemed by Mr. Mitchell, the then rector of Maresfield, of sufficient interest to merit something more than a mere formal register of their burial. He has therefore recorded them in a Latin note;¹ and they are certainly, as Mr. Mitchell commences by saying, worthy of being delivered down to posterity. The entries of their burial are:—

1742. Dec^r. 14th, buried Mrs. Mary Relfe, of
Buxted.

1742. Dec^r. 19th, Mr. James Atkinson, of
London.

A mutual attachment, he continues, had for some time existed between them, and the day fixed for their marriage was close at hand, when a special messenger unexpectedly arrived in London, where Mr. Atkinson appears to have held some publick appointment, for the purpose of announcing the sad intelligence of the dangerous illness of the lady. He hastened to Buxted, and found the object of his dearest affections at the point of death. Gratified by the sight of her lover, and at this proof of his sincere attachment to her, she revived a little at the sight of him, and lived, contrary to all expectation, two days after his arrival, during which time he continued by her bedside, administering to her wants, and refusing to take food, or to be in any way comforted. She died on the evening of Sunday, on which day, sick in body, but much more sick in mind, he took to his bed, and there lay, overpowered by the intensity of his grief, and praying continually for relief by death, until the following Sunday, when he died at the very same hour in the evening that she expired; his death having taken place the day she was buried, and he himself being buried the very day they were to have been married. They are interred, side by side in the

¹ This note is given in Vol. 1V., p. 247.

churchyard of this parish, at the east end of the chancel. As the name of Atkinson occurs frequently in the registers about this time, the broken-hearted swain in this case was probably a native of Maresfield, as well as the lady to whom he was so devotedly attached.

The registers commence from the period of the first establishment of these parochial records, viz.: the 30th of Henry VIII. (1538). They are in a tolerably perfect state, and have been well kept. One only is missing, which is supposed to have been destroyed when the old parsonage house was burned in the year 1811; there are, too, omissions of a few years in those that remain. Of the curious matter they contain, some extracts have been already given in a paper upon Parish Registers, compiled by our present Secretary, Mr. Blencowe, and given in Vol. IV., p. 244. These, then, there is no need to notice farther. My extracts shall be confined to such other entries and memoranda as are deserving of a passing observation, and for which room could not be found upon that occasion.

It is singular that in the year 1538, three males and four females only were baptized, two couples married, and one male and four females buried; and of these five burials three were children; that in 1540, one male and one female only were baptized, there were no marriages, and one male only was buried; and that in 1541, three males and three females were baptized, but there are no entries either of marriages or burials. Judging from this, the population of Maresfield must have been at that time small indeed, for now the baptisms average at about fifty two, the marriages at six, and the burials at forty-five per annum. From 1556 to 1588 the names of the sponsors in each baptism are added.

Among those who are described as "generosi," or who have the prefix of Mr. in these registers, names are found connected with some of the ancient Sussex families of note; such as Pope of Hendall, and Chaloner of Lindfield, which occur in 1572.

Among the burials in 1559 are "Dominus Willielmus Lunnysdel," who in the entry of his burial in 1559, is described as "presbiter, curatus de Marsfeld," and John Langworth, who was probably a relative of Dr. Langworth,

one of the Rectors of Buxted, prebendary of Canterbury, and Archdeacon of Bath and Wells. In 1643, "Mrs. Susan Bellyngham, dyinge at Mr. Graye's, was buried;" and in 1690, the names of Mr. John Bethune of East Grinstead, Mr. Lewknore, Mr. Joseph Ferrers, and Mr. James Gyldsridge, occur.

In 1665, Mr. Thomas Pellatt was married to Mrs. Ann Michelborne. A branch of the ubiquitous Michelborne family appears to have been early settled in Maresfield, as the name frequently occurs from the commencement of the Registers. Mr. Pellatt was probably a scion of the family of this name, long resident at Courthouse in Steyning; and in 1699, Nicholas Longley, gentleman, was married to Bridget Culpepper. The name of Saxby, or as it is written in the earlier Register books, Saxpies and Saxbyes, of Oldland, occurs as early as 1570. The notorious name of John Cade appears as a Sponsor in 1569, and Thomas Cade in 1571. In 1716, Thomas Wilson, gent., and Mary Hutchinson were married; in 1720, Mr. Nutt of Marshalls, and Miss Rolfe; and in 1738, Richard Stapley and Martha Burt, who are described as both of Cuckfield. The above Mr. Wilson afterwards became the fourth Baronet. At the time of his marriage he was resident at Uckfield, where he was buried in 1759. The Hutchinsons were a highly respectable family living in Maresfield. Richard Stapley was of the Hickstead Place family.² In 1759, Mr. Sackvyle Olyve, late of the wine license office London, was buried. There is a tomb erected to his memory on the south side of the church. There are also several old tombs in the same part of the churchyard to the memory of different members of a family named Hothe, which was of considerable antiquity in the parish. They were the proprietors and occupiers of Lampool, being described as such, as early as 1557, and they appear to have held it two centuries later. The name is evidently territorial, as they are first described as "atte Hothe;" but at a later period as "de la Hole," "apud pontem," and "de la Stagno," which is Lampool latinized. Of the Kidders of Maresfield I have already given an account in Vol. IX., pp. 125 to 138.

² See Pedigree, Vol. II., p. 107.

Among the baptisms the following memorandum occurs—
 “1642, Mary Turner, the daughter of Nicholas Turner, of
 farley, near Maidstone, in Kent, beinge in the fight at Chi-
 chester, and travaylinge homeward, his wife was delivered of
 the said child in this parish, and was baptized the 22nd day
 of february. Witsesse thereunto, John Jarrett and Richard
 Norman, the wife of Thomas Hilles, and the wife of the said
 Richard Norman.”

“The fight” here alluded to is that which took place
 during this year between the adherents of the ill-fated
 Charles I., under Sir Edward Ford, of the Park, in East
 Harting, the Sheriff of Sussex at the time, and the Parlia-
 mentarian army. Sir Edward having aroused the loyal
 gentry of West Sussex, at once placed himself at their head;
 and having invited Lord Hopton to join them, they made
 Chichester their head-quarters on account of its being a for-
 tified town. But before they were fully prepared for an
 attack, Sir William Waller, sent by Lord Essex to interrupt
 their proceedings, came upon them by surprize, and drove
 them out of the city; and it remained in the hands of the
 Parliamentarians for six years afterwards. For an account
 of this fight, and of the troubles occasioned in Sussex by the
 Civil wars of that period, see Vol. V. p. 36.

Singular descriptions and designations are to be found
 attached to some of the entries. For instance, an illegiti-
 mate child is thus described, “*et, ut in rure aiunt, filia unius
 hominis vocatur.*” Robertus Kidd is called “*filius matris
 suæ.*” Margaret “commonly called beggar,” and “Beggars
 Yeomans,” are mentioned; and among the earlier entries are to
 be found “Margaret Whytyng, a walking woman;” “Men-
 dicus quidam Wastulus;” “John Taylor, a Chapman,” and
 “John Gynner, Cortoris,” i. e. a poulterer, *cors*, *cortis*, being
 a place to fatten chickens in, and the fattening of chickens for
 the London market being carried on to a very considerable
 extent here.

Faintnot is the only puritanical christian name I have met
 with in the registers; and this occurs but once. In 1744
 is the following entry, “Buried William, the son of George
 Feldwic, who was killed by accident, in shooting on the
 Lord’s day.”

In Maresfield, as elsewhere, the Register books appear to have been made use of by the parish guardians or churchwardens, at one period, for recording the annual passing of their accounts, and other parochial memoranda. On the first page of the second Register, which embraces a space of about fifty-one years, commencing with 1599, the following notes occur :

“ Memorandum, that on the 17th day of November, 1606, two severall bonds were made and taken to Peter Millard and John Hawkins, churchwardens of Maresfield, and their successors, to the use of the Parish, for the discharging of all costs and charges incurred in the education and bringing upp of a man child, after named Johne, borne in Robert Highstead’s howse, and brought upp by Richard Weller, of Maresfield; and bonds from John and Richard Weller for xiiij yeares in the summe of twenty pounds; the other bond from John Ball, of Boxley, in the county of Kent, for ever after, in the sum of forty pounds. These bonds are delivered to Peter Millard, to the use aforesaid, the day and year above-mentioned.”

After this follow records of the passing of these bonds from the old to the new Churchwardens; and then—“ this child did dye, and was buried at Marsefld the third day of May, 1610.” Both memoranda are signed “per me Ricardum Taylor, Rectorem.”

This “man child” was doubtless the illegitimate son of John Ball; and the bond for forty pounds intended to indemnify the parish officers against any expense they might be put to in his maintenance and education. At a somewhat later period I find in the parish ledger reference to several bonds of a like nature, the indemnifying sum in one of them being as high as £200, and in another £150.

Another note on the same page is as follows:—

“ Mem. : that there was a collection to be made by the letters patent of our Sovereign Lord the King’s Majesty, dated the 24th day of July, in the 13th year of his raigne of England, for the relief of one Henry Hughes of Dachtett, in the county of Buckingham, for one whoale year to endure, as appeareth by the Briefe in the chest in the chancel, putt and left there by me before James Marchant churchwarden,

and others, this 4th day of July, 1619, by virtue of which briefe there was a collection made in the church of Maresfield the 13th day of March following, the xiiijth of his Majesty's raigne; and there was collected iij^s and viij^d, which was never callyd for by any; for which cause I do returne the money into the hands of the churchwardens and overseers of this parish, for the use of the parish, if that the money be never rightly claymed; this proviso being granted by the consent of the officers now present, that if it be at any time hereafter demanded, the common stock or book of the year shall make it good, so as to discharge me. Dated this iiijth day of July, 1619, in the sixteenth year of his Majesty's" (James I) "Rayne." Then follow the signatures of the rector and churchwardens.

A book for recording Briefs read in Maresfield Church, and the sum collected upon each, was kept here from 1664 to 1759. Such a record I never met with before. The history of this book is somewhat remarkable. Its existence was not known in the parish until it was kindly given to me by Mr. John Fearon in 1851, it having been in Oaken-dean house, Cuckfield, in his and his father's time, for upwards of half a century. How it came there he was unable to inform me. The first entry in it is as follows:—"1664, May, collected towards Withyham church-building, 7^s 8^d." This was the first brief granted for aid in repairing the damage done to this church by lightning the preceding year. But as the sum thus raised was found insufficient, owing to the intervention of the Plague in the cities of London and Westminster in 1665, and the great fire of London in 1666, which prevented a collection being made in them and in the adjoining counties, a second brief was granted in 1668, extending to those cities, and to the Borough of Southwark, as well as to the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Essex, Hertford, Hampshire, Norfolk, and Somerset. The damage sustained by this fire was estimated at £1860. A person who saw the Church just after it had been struck, says that "it" (the lightning), "came in at the Steeple, melted the bells, and went up to the chancel, where it tore the monuments of the Dorset family to pieces."

Other Collections for the relief of Sussex cases of need, public and private, as entered in this book, are, "1665, September 8th, collected for a fire at Rotherfield, 4^s 10^d." "March 11th, for a fire at East Deane, 5^s 1^d." "1685, August 23rd, collected for Aston, (Alciston ?), in Sussex, 2^s." "1692, December 25th, towards the briefe for Tunbridge Wells, 2^s 6^d." "170²/₃, January 3rd, towards Rye church, with others, 15^s." "1714, October 21st, for New Shoreham church, 3^s." 1721, June 26th, for Amberley church, 4^s 9^d." 1722, for BRIGHTHELMSTONE, £2 6 6." "1751, June 23rd, for Storrington church, 4^s 6^d," expenses of repairs stated to be estimated at £1650. In 1665 a collection was made "for the reliefe of the poore visited by the Plague in London;" and in 1666 "for the poore suffering by y^e exceeding great fire in London." The former realized 9^s the latter 13^s. "Collected towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's church in London, £1 1 1." The greatest sum received at any one time was in 1680, "for the reliefe of the poore distressed Protestants of Ireland;" when £4 9 1 was collected; £1 10 5 having been collected the preceding year "towards the relief of the poore distressed french Protestants."

In the middle of Register 1, are several pages referring to Churchwardens' accounts, passed at different periods. The first is—

"This byll made the xxiiijth daye of December, in the yeare of our Lord 1543, wytnessythe that John Hoyth (Hothe) and Thomas Atherwode, Chyrchewardyns of the parissh of Marsfyld, haythe a countyd with the Parysshe the daie and yere abovesayd; and all thyngs a countyd for and allowyd, they owe to the Parysshe 8^s 6¹/₂^d; and lyffe in the Chyrchewardyns' hands 6lbs. of waxe."

Following this are thirteen other memoranda, certifying the correctness of statements presented annually by the different Churchwardens of their receipts and expenditure to the year 1562. Of these the most worthy of notice are the two following:

"Anno Domini 1557, xxv^o die Decembris,
guardiani Alexander Ellys,
John Otryngham.

The said churchwardens gave upp their accompte the xxvth day of December, anno domini 1557, and accomptyd for xxiiij^s and ix^d gatheryd and receyved of Hoggeweller, and for vij^s receyved of John Monke thelder, for dette which he did owe to the church. So that the whole some of monye which they accomptyd for extendyth to xxxj^s and ix^d. They did also farther accompte for iiij^s and iiiij^d, a legacye gyven to the churche by John Attheral; and for a chalyce sometime belongyng to the chappel of Nottlye. The whiche said legacye and chalyce they have receyved to the use of the churche of John Pettyt thelder, of Nottlye; also a newe albe, with an amysse; and so clerely dischargyd the sayd John Pettyt from any further payment of the said legacye and chalyce.

This Nottley chalyce no longer exists. It was probably got rid of when the present chalice was adopted towards the middle of the seventeenth century, which is of silver gilt, and has a cover. Around the chalice is this inscription: "This cupp and cover doth beelonge to the parrysshe churche of Maesfield; ano dom: 1635." On the cover too, which is evidently intended to be used as a paten, there is the same date, "Anno Dñi 1635."

Mem: that John Hylls haythe accomptyd and reckonyd with Simon Kidder, paryshe clerke of Marsfyld; and haythe receyvvd of the sayd Symon, in the name of Mr. Robert Taylor, parson of Marsfyld, for the oblations of marryages, purifyngs, chrystenynge, burynges, and holybrade, ffrom the feast of Pentecost, in anno predicto, unto the xxvth daye of Decembre, in dicto anno, x^s and viij^d¹/₂, and iiij^s for chryosomes."

The signification of the term "Holybrade" here made use of, and the emoluments comprehended under it, I am unable to explain. For though it is not unfrequently met with in descriptions of the rights and privileges of spiritual persons in a parish, I have never been able to find any very satisfactory account given of its meaning and application. In different parts of the parish of Rustington, near Littlehampton, there are small plots of ground, amounting in the whole to about two acres, which are called by this name; and which Mr. Cartwright, in his

history of the Rape of Arundel, thinks were so designated because they are cultivated by the spade and foot; and he considers them to be alluded to in the ordination deed of the vicarage under the clause "et omnes decimas provenientes de terra ortorum sive curtelagiorum infra villam et parochiam de Rustington, quæ cum spatha ac pedibus fodiuntur, calcantur, et coluntur, et quæ antiquitus pedibus fodi consueverunt, sed nunc per paucitatem hominum arantur." But why should plots so cultivated be called Holybrades? Although unable to advance a better explanation of the term, I must confess that this does not satisfy me. The name appears to me to have some much higher and holier origin.

The following copy of the court roll shews, that in 1524, the parish of Maresfield possessed a property called "the Mount," consisting of a tenement and three and a half acres of land.

"Marysfyld. Ad curiam tentam ibidem vij^o die aprilis anno Regis Henrici viij^{vi}, xv^o, venit Johannes Norman senior, et sursum reddit in manus Regis unum tenementum et tres acras dimid: terre nove assarte, vocate Mounds, jacentes in Marysfyld, ad opus Thome Raynard, Johannis Keddar, senior, Johannis Keddar, junior, Thome Atherwode, Johannis at Hothe, junior, et Johannis Norman, senior, ffeoffatores ad usum et proficuum totius parochie, qui presentes in Curia admissi sunt secundum consuetum Manerii. Et dant Domino de Relev: ut patet in Rot: Cur: viz. quantum redd: per annum." Its correctness is then certified. "Concordat cum verâ copiâ, anno Domini 1574, per me, Edwardum Watmouth, Rectorem ibidem." The Manor of Maresfield was then vested in the crown.

Upon this Mr. Mitchell indignantly remarks in a note referring to it, "Copia ex Rotulis Manerii de Marsfield, unde patet, domum quandam, cum tribus acris, nomine Mounds (Mowynds) ad parochiam tunc pertinuisse, quæ nunc vi et iniquitate temporum periere." In 1543, this parish property was leased for three years to Simon Kidder, at 10^s per annum.

The accounts of the churchwardens of Rye show, that about this time the church of their parish was entitled to a rent from certain lands called "Mounts." In Jevington too there are

lands, the property of the executors of the late Earl of Liverpool, called "Munts," or "Mounts;" but whether they were at any time the property of the church I am unable to say.

The next entry in these accounts is a memorandum of the feoffees, accounting with the parish next year for the proceeds of this property. There is also an entry of the date of 1651, to the effect that "the brazen sun dial cost on shilling, $\frac{8}{1}$."

From May 1st, 1695, to April, 1697, 4s. is added after the entry of each burial, except that of Lewis, the son of John Newnham, Esq., and Mary his wife, which is marked £1 4 0, and 2s. after each baptism.

The Manor of Maresfield was holden of the Honour of Aquila by the 20th part of a Knight's fee. It is very extensive, running through the townships of Maresfield, Nutley, Buxted, Withyham, Hartfield, Eastgrinstead, Westthotly, and Fletching. It was the property of John of Gaunt, having become so upon his surrendering the Earldom of Richmond. The two manors of Marshalls and Mascots are held of that of Maresfield; Dudleswell Manor is independent of it. It became a Royal Manor by its passing, with the other estates of the Duke of Lancaster to his son Henry, Duke of Hereford and Earl of Derby, who succeeded to the throne as Henry IV.; and it so continued until the 27th of Henry VIII., when it was granted by the Crown to Sir John Gage, the Chancellor of the Duchy, in whose descendant, Viscount Gage, it is now vested. Duddleswell Manor belongs to the Earl of Delawarr; Marshalls to Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart.; and Mascots to the Trustees under the will of the late Major Cranstone.

The ancient customs of the Maresfield manor are, the best beast as a heriot on the decease of a person dying seized of one or more freehold tenement or tenements. On death or the alienation of a freehold, a relief of one year's quit rent is due. The tenements of several copyholders are subject to heriots certain on death or alienation. On the death of any person seized at the time of one or more copyhold tenement or tenements not subject to a heriot certain, the best beast is due, and the same also on surrender, if the surrenderer parts with all his copyhold tenements, which are heriotable in

kind, otherwise no such heriot is due. Several copyhold tenements are subject to fines certain on admission; for every other a year's quit rent only is due, as a relief on the admission of any person claiming otherwise than by descent.

Besides money payments, two properties in this manor are subject to other claims, viz. Marshalls and Sedgers, both a part of the Nutt property. Marshalls is subject, over and above 5s. 9½d., to the render of one, and Sedgers, besides 1s., to that of two broad arrows and a hen. These are the only instances in Maresfield of lands subject to such claims. All manorial lands, out of the parish and within this manor appear to be subject to the customary render of a broad arrow. This is the case with Barkham, which is another subinfeudation of the Maresfield manor. The broad arrows are usually compounded for at 6d. each; the bushels of oats, to the payment of which some tenements are subject, at 1s. per bushel; and the hens, the rendering of which is the remnant of an old Saxon custom, at 6d. each.

There were three principal Iron works in Maresfield, those of "Oldland," "the Old Forge," just below Lampool, and "the Forge," at the southern extremity of the parish, on the site now occupied by the gunpowder works. Each had an extensive hammerpond, now laid dry, but the limits of which may still be traced. At the "Old Forge" cannon were cast. The proof bank still remains, from which balls are frequently extracted. Two of these forges were worked within the memory of persons now living. The "Oldland Forge" is doubtless by far the most ancient of these Iron works; what are now called "the cinders," by which must be understood "the slag," or refuse scoriæ after the iron is run off, here covers many acres of land, at a depth of about two feet beneath the surface: its thickness varying from three to about five or six feet. That this was in operation during the Roman occupation of this country, and probably worked by the Romans themselves, is clearly shewn by the great quantity of Roman remains, such as coins, fibulæ, torcs, and pottery, both coarse and red, which were found here when the bed was used for the supply of materials for repairing the roads. For a full account of this discovery see Lower's Iron Works of Sussex, given in Vol. II, p. 169, of our Archæol.

Collections. Foreigners were much employed at these iron works, which accounts for the names of French and Dutch men occurring in the Register books, more particularly from 1540 to the end of that century. John Jarratt, a hammerman, and another John Jarratt, a founder, are also mentioned. Among the iron masters we find in the same records 1580, Mr. Ralphe Hogge, who married Margaret, daughter of Edmond Henslow, master of the game in Ashdowne forest (see ante p. 67); 1609, Mr. Barnabye Hodgson; and at a rather later period, Mr. Randall Mannyng, Mr. Thomas Gray, or as his name is usually written Graie; Mr. Anthony Goldsmith, and Mr. John Plummer.

The following list of the incumbents of Maresfield, is taken partly from the Episcopal and partly from the Parochial Registers. Those from the Episcopal Registers are—

- 1404.—Thomas Ludlow, . . . Patron, The King.
 To this Incumbent Bishop Reade granted a licence for non-residence for twelve months, at the request of Constantia, Domina de Spencer, to enable him to prosecute his studies. (Reg. Reade, fol. 105)
- 1426.—William Suthby The King.
- 1440.—Roger Mersh, Ditto.
 Upon the resignation of William Suthby.
- 1446.—John Treke The King.
 Upon the resignation of Roger Mersh.
- 1470.—Richard Richardson Ditto.
- 1504.—Thomas Sewell Ditto.
 Upon the death of Richard Richardson.
- 1519.—Thomas Bankbourne Ditto.
- 1539.—Henry Simon Ditto.
 Upon the death of Thomas Bankbourne.

Those from the Parochial Registers are to be found on the fragment of a leaf at the end of Register 1, and is a complete list from the 32nd of Henry VIII. to the present time. It is as follows:—Mr. Robert Taylor, Mr. Mawdesley, Mr. Watmouth, Mr. Payne, Mr. Springett, Mr. Waylett, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Wattes, Mr. Pipe, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Bonner, Mr. Kettleby, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Rivett, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Turner.

From memoranda made in the different Register books, I am able to assign a date to the induction of most of the rectors there given.

ROBERT TAYLOR was inducted October 28th, 1541. There is a note to this effect in Register 1, p. 5, which states, "Hic inscribuntur nomina eorum, qui baptizantur a 28^o die Octobris, anno regni Regis Henrici octavi 33, quo die Robertus Taylor inductus erat in realem possessionem Rectoriæ Parochialis de Marsfeld." "Incipitur annus," says Mr. Mitchell, in speaking of the dates in this Register, "die quo Henricus octavus regnum suscepit, scilicet Aprilis 22^o." And again in 1548, "anno primo Edwardi Sexti," he remarks, "Incipit annus sicut antea sub Henrico 8^{vo}."

THOMAS MAWDESLEY was inducted in the year 1561, as appears by the following note at the top of page 115 of the same Register, "Notum sit quod Thomas Mawdesley inductus erat in Realem." The particular day is not mentioned; but the note has a manifest reference to the year immediately following. He was therefore probably inducted at the commencement of that year. On the 4th of March, he was certainly rector; for in a baptism which took place on that day, (see p. 20) in which his wife was one of the Sponsors, she is described as "Alicia uxor Thomæ Mawdesley Rectoris;" "quo puto," (says Mr. Mitchell, who is of the same opinion) "eum esse inductum. Anno enim priori memoratur Lawder, quem Taylori jam grandævo curatum fuisse, quam Mawdesley juveni, multo magis probabile est; præsertim cum biennium mansisset." The circumstance to which Mr. Mitchell alludes in this note as affecting Mr. Michael Lawder is, that he is called in the entry alluded to "presbiter," being so described as a sponsor in 1559, p. 11. And in another entry in the same page he is called "Clericus." He is designated "Dominus Michael Lawder," and represented as "tunc de Marsfeld." Mr. Mitchell seems to have overlooked the circumstance of Mr. Mawdesley being called "Rector" at page 20.

EDWARD WATMOUTH. Of the particular time of induction of this rector, the Register gives us no information. He is first so described May 25th, 1567, (Register 1, p. 29), in an entry as sponsor, and called "*Edmund* Watmouth parson;" and

again January 13th, 1569, he is described as "*Edmund Watmouth, clerk.*" There is an entry of his burial, Sept. 1st, 1580, (p. 129), where he is called Edward, and stated to be "parson of this parish of Maresfield." He married Jane Gydlowe in 1570, (see p. 48). His wife appears to have been a very active and useful person in the parish; as she is often mentioned as a sponsor to children baptized; and once or twice as privately baptizing herself.

NICHOLAS PAYNE, was inducted October 22nd of the same year (Reg. 1, p. 52). He is described as "parson;" and appears to have died in 1591. He and his wife Arable are often mentioned as sponsors. She died and was buried at Maresfield, November 2nd, 1588 (p. 140).

RAPHE SPRINGATE was of an ancient Sussex family, long settled at the Broyle, in Ringmer. He became Rector of Maresfield in 1591, as appears by the following note in Reg. 1, p. 147, which is inserted after the first entry, the date of which is June 20th—"Att this time Mr. Springett came in." He died in 1601, (Reg. II, page 50). The entry of his burial is, "Raphe Springate, being parson of this parish of Marsfyld, was buried Nov. 20th."

GEORGE WAYLETT. Of this incumbent the Registers give us but little information. That he came to the living in 1601 is, I think, to be inferred from the following memorandum entered in Register II, p. 4: "The third day of January, in the year of our Lord 1601, juxta, I, George Waylett, parson of Marsfeld, did reade the Booke of Articles, intituled—Articles whereupon it was agreed by the Archbisshopps and Bysshopps of both provinces, holden at London, in the year 1562. In wisse whereof these men, whose names follow here, subscribe themselves: Anthony Gouldsmith, Philip Kedder, and James Burgess, churchwardens; Samuel Hoode, Thomas Graie." Mr. Waylett was buried January 30th, 1605. See Reg. II, p. 53.

RICHARD TAYLOR probably took possession of the living in 1605. There is however no note of his having done so. The first intimation of his incumbency is found in the following memorandum: "The Articles of the Church of England, agreed upon in 1562, and commonly called the 39 Articles, were read by me, Richard Taylor, parson of Maresfield, the

9th day of March, 1605, in the audience and presence of the parishioners, per me, Richard Taylor: Thomas Upton, churchwarden, Anthony Gouldsmith, Thomas Norman, Samuel Hoode, cum multis aliis." The name of this Rector appears at the foot of the page on which are the entries of 1605-6, and all the succeeding years until 1638, as follows—"per me Ric. Taylor, Rectorem." In that year among the burials occurs "Richard Taylor, Minister and Rector of the parish of Marsfeld was buried the 20th day of February." (Reg. II, p. 74) He was interred in the chancel of the church, where a Sussex marble slab records the event. The inscription is now almost obliterated. Some of his predecessors were interred in the same chancel.

THOMAS OLDFIELD. Of the induction of this incumbent Reg. II, p. 39, contains the following memorandum—"Thomas Oldfield, Clark and Master of Arts, was inducted into the Rectorye of Maresfield the five-and-twentyeth daye of February, 1638, and distinctlye read, and willinglye did condescend to all the articles agreed upon in the convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God 1562, in the tyme of divine service, uppon sunday, beinge the thyrde daye of March, anno 1638, in the presence of Gershon Mannyng, Randall Mannyng, Thomas Rootes, Thomas Taylor, John Wiggens, and others." The page is signed at the foot "Thos. Oldfield, Rector." He must have been superseded in or about the year 1644, as his name appears at the bottom of p. 91, the last entry in which is dated the 16th day of March; a conjecture which the account of the next incumbent seems to confirm.

..... WATTES. The only mention I can find of this Incumbent is in the following note, entered in Reg. II, p. 44. "The 28th of July, 1644, a Minister, called Mr. Wattes, sent by the Committee, preached at our church at Maresfield." The Committee here alluded to was doubtless that to which Clarendon refers, when, in speaking of this critical period, he says, that fanaticism both political and religious had at this time arrived at the highest pitch of fervour to which it attained during the Commonwealth. In the year 1643, the two houses of Parliament delegated their power to a Committee, who, as soon as the intelligence reached London

of the success of the Royalists at the siege of Gloucester, which was expected to occasion the greatest consternation in the metropolis and the neighbouring counties, proceeded at once to prosecute and commit to prison, under the pretence of punishing the delinquency of the Royalist party, both Clergy and Laity, and to supply the parishes of the Clergy thus disturbed, with such as held puritanical doctrines, and were favorable to the use of the directory rather than the prayer book. That Mr. Oldfield had not been ejected at this time is plain, for we find him still performing the duties of the church and parish; the very first baptism after the notice of Mr. Wattes' preaching, being expressly stated to be by Mr. Oldfield, and the next by Mr. Wattes; while the third is stated to be performed "after the new fashion;" by sprinkling, that is, instead of dipping. Mr. Oldfield continued to baptize, and to sign the page at the foot, until December, when we find one or two baptisms by Mr. Wattes; after this Mr. Oldfield's name does not again appear; and as the Register contains no allusion to his death, we may fairly conclude that he was ejected about this time, and Mr. Wattes left in undisturbed possession of the church and benefice. How long he continued so is not recorded.

..... PIKE is stated to have been the next Rector; but the Registers do not tell us at what time he entered on the duties of the Incumbency, or whether he vacated the preferment by death or resignation. It is singular that the Register book of the particular period should not mention his name, or allude in any way to his having been Rector. His successor was

..... MIDDLETON, who is supposed to have been a member of a family of that name long resident in Maresfield, and who are often mentioned in the Register books, where they are invariably called "generosi." When his Incumbency commenced, and how it terminated, we are not in any way informed. To him succeeded

RICHARD BONNER; the date of whose induction is not mentioned, nor does his name occur in the Register books, except upon the occasion of his burial, which took place January 18th, 1692. He too was interred in the Chancel. In lowering the earth at the time of the extensive repairs in

1837, the rude stone that covered his grave was discovered just without the Communion Rails, at the depth of about two feet below the surface. Its weight, arising from its unusual substance, had been the means of sinking it, probably when the grave in which he was interred gave way; and being of the soft sandstone of the country, the inscription was almost worn away. In it he is called "Rector" and "ludi-magister." He was a benefactor to the parish, having bequeathed to it a cottage with a garden and croft thereto belonging, in Maresfield, and two rent-charges, one of two pounds and the other of ten shillings, both issuing out of a messuage and land in the parish of Ringmer, now belonging to Miss Moore. Out of the rent of the messuage and garden, and the 40s. rent-charge, the Trustees are to pay a schoolmaster, to be appointed by them, whose duty it shall be to teach two poor children of the parish the English tongue, and to instruct them in the principles of the Christian Religion; such school to be called "Bonner's School;" first paying thereout the expense of all necessary repairs, and the value of a Bible, the cost of which is not to exceed 8s., to be given yearly to some poor child of the parish, under the age of 14, who in the opinion of the Rector shall be most deserving of it. The profits of this Charity are now added to the funds for the support of the National School. The Trustees are, the Rector of Maresfield, the Vicar of Fletching, and the senior churchwarden in point of age for the time being. The owner of the property on which the annuity is charged, in Ringmer, is bound, if called upon by the Trustees to do so, to pay it to them in the porch of Maresfield church, on the 6th of April in each year; on which day the additional rent charge of 10s. is to be expended by the Trustees in an entertainment, and their accounts for the preceding year are to be submitted for inspection and approval. The charity yields about eight pounds per annum. I may here mention that there is another charity in the parish of one pound to the poor, to be paid quarterly, which is charged on a field now part of the Lower Spring Gardens farm, by whom founded is not known. The payment is of considerable antiquity, and the sum is now carried to the poor's rate. Horsfield imagines it to have been given as a rent charge by an early Lord of the Manor;

upon what authority he does not state. Mr. Bonner was succeeded by

RALPH KETTLEBY, the only mention of whose Incumbency in the Register books is in 1728, June 28th, where is the following record: "The Rev. Mr. Ralph Kettleby, rector, was buried." On a flat stone, now partially covered up by a pew at the west end of Berwick Church, is the following inscription to the memory of one of his family; "sacred to the memory of the good and virtuous Mary, the wife of John Waters, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ralph Kettleby, rector of Maresfield. She died February 11th, 1730, aged 34 years."

JOHN LLOYD was inducted in the year 1728. He describes himself as rector at the foot of the page, on which the death of his predecessor is recorded. He was the first Master of Dr. Anthony Saunder's school at Uckfield, where he died, and was buried in 1738. There is a small mural monument to his memory at the east end of the chancel of the church, on the outside, to the south of the east window.

HENRY MICHELL, his successor, was instituted to the living, October 4th, 1739, and inducted on the 10th of the same month; having been presented to it by Sir William Gage, Bart. and Knight of the Bath; and to the vicarage of Brighton by the crown about five years afterwards. He received his academical education at Cambridge, and was for some time a Fellow of Clare Hall. He was a man of great classical attainments, as his published latin works abundantly testify. Mr. Clarke of Buxted in speaking of him in Nichols' Literary Anecdotes, says, that he was a man of great taste and a sound judgment, in spite "of his reading Greek in the Country." He died and was buried at Brighton in 1789, after having held the living of Maresfield fifty, and that of Brighton forty-five years. He was of an old and highly respected Sussex family. At the end of the first year of burials, after he had taken possession, he made the following note: "Mortuis moriturus, H. Michell successit. Da probi mortem, Domine." And at the end of the marriage entries for 1739, he remarks upon his coming into residence: "Parochiam suam adeunti H. Michell A. M. Rectori faveat Deus." At the end of the baptism of the year 1740, he remarks,

“*Auspicium melioris ævi.*” He married in 1747, Dec. 29th, Faith, the only daughter of the Rev. Francis Reade, of Bedford, by whom he had sixteen children. In the record of their marriage in the Maresfield Register book, she is described as of Fletching. She died at Maresfield, and there is a small mural monument to her memory in the chancel. Mr. Michell died, and was buried at Brighton.

ROBERT RIVETT was inducted to the living in the year 1790, and resigned it again in 1811, the year in which the parsonage was destroyed by fire. His wife, who was Louisa, the youngest daughter of Culling Smith, Esq., of Hadley, in Middlesex, died, and was buried at Maresfield. There is a marble monument to her memory in the chancel.

GEORGE WOODWARD was inducted in 1811, and vacated the living by death, Dec. 6th, 1836. He was also vicar of Fletching, which preferment he held upwards of fifty, and rector of Wiggonholt with Greatham, which he held upwards of forty years, and which he resigned in 1832.

EDWARD TURNER, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, was instituted and inducted in April, 1837; having previously succeeded his predecessor in the incumbency of Wiggonholt and Greatham. This he vacated by the acceptance of Maresfield, to which he was presented by Viscount Gage.

While upon the subject of the incumbents of Maresfield, I must not pass over in silence, a man of some note in his time, who, during the commonwealth, was ejected for nonconformity from the living of S^t. Lawrence, in Kent, by the Bartholomew Act of 1662,³ and who is represented as having previously been rector of Maresfield. I allude to Mr. Peter Johnstone. Of his ever having been the incumbent of Maresfield, I can find no trace either in the parochial, or in the Episcopal Registers. Still the fact of his having served in some ministerial capacity here is indisputable. He is known to have had a daughter named Judith, who was borne in 1665; and among the baptisms of that year, I find the following entry, (Register III, p. 1): “Judeth Janson, the daughter of Mr. Peeter Janson, was baptized the xxvjth day of July.” From this then we may, I think, infer that he was resident

³ See Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*.

here at the time; although the general belief is that he went to reside at S^t. Lawrence in 1662. As he is known to have been born in 1629, he could not have been old enough for ordination before 1650. He might, however, have been admitted to Holy Orders at a somewhat later period, and have commenced his ministerial career at Maresfield towards the year 1660. And as we have no account in the Register books of Mr. Oldfield's death, who entered on the incumbency in 1638, and who was still discharging his ministerial duties in the parish in 1650, nor any clue to the date of the commencement of Mr. Pyke's incumbency, who is stated to have been the next rector, there might between these events have been an intervening time, during which Mr. Peter Johnstone supplied the duty, not as rector, for as a Presbyterian, he would have repudiated such a title, but as a quasi curate, possessing all the emoluments and exercising all the rights and privileges of a rector. He died at S^t. Lawrence, and was interred there in the chancel of the church.

From a descendant of his now living, a F.R.S., I learn, that Mr. Peter Johnstone was a Kentish man, and that his genealogy is not without historical as well as antiquarian interest. His descent was from Catherine Parr, the relict of Henry VIII. It is well known that after the King's death Catherine married Lord Thomas Seymour, brother to the former Queen, and Lord High Admiral of England. But it is not so generally known, that by him she had a daughter, born prematurely, her confinement being hastened by the great affliction brought upon her by her husband's execution, and the confiscation of all his property, and that in giving birth to this child she died. The poor little orphan was taken charge of and brought up by relatives, until she attained the age of 18, when she married Sir William Bushell, who resided in the Isle of Thanet, and by whom she had a daughter, who eventually married Mr. Silas Johnstone, first of Nether Court, and afterwards of Blacklands Court, near Canterbury; and from whom Mr. Peter Johnstone was a lineal descendant.

The Nonæ return for the parish of Maresfield is as follows :

“ At an Inquisition taken at Lewes, March 17th, 1342, before Henry Husse and his associates, the appointed Collec-

tors of the ninth of sheaves, wool, and lambs granted to Edward III., upon the full value of the church, the jurors were John Marshalls, William Marscot, Thomas Cannyle, and John de Colebroke, who declared upon their oaths, that the ninth part of the sheaves of the parish were valued that year at vij^{li}; the ninth part of the wool at v^s; and the same of lambs at xx^d; amounting in the whole to vij^{li} vj^s viij^d. They also say that there belonged to the Rectory a messuage with a curtelage and garden, and xij acres of arable land, valued at xx^s; tithe of hay valued this year at x^s; and of vetches at xiiij^s iiij^d; and farther, that the Rector of the Church has in the Chace of Ashdowne pasturage for xx head of cattle, and pannage for xxiiij hogs, valued at xx^s per annum, the tithe of a mill at x^s, and of the pannage and agistment of the Parc of Maresfield at x^s, and oblations and other small tithes taxed at xxxvj^s; the total amount of which falls short of xx marcs. They also declare that there are no "Cardinalia beneficia" in the parish; nor any persons gaining their living otherwise than by agriculture. To the words "Cardinalia beneficia," which are often to be found in the Nonæ Inquisitiones, I am unable to assign any very satisfactory meaning. It has been suggested to me that they signify "benefices with cure of souls," which seems to accord with the quaint old Fuller's notion; who in his Worthies, says, under the head Cardinals, "anciently, cardinalis imported no more than an ecclesiastical person, beneficed and inducted into the cure of souls."

The following wills of Maresfield residents are to be found among the earlier records of the Archdeaconry Court at Lewes.

1545. Richard Kidder, the younger, after bequeathing his soul to the mercy of God, directs his "body to be buried in the churchyard of S^t. Bartholomew, Maresfield." He then gives "to the hye Altar of Maresfield for tythes negligently paid viij^d; to the mother church of Chichester ij^d; to be bestowed at his burial vj^s viij^d; at his month's day x^s; and at his yere's mind at the discretion of his executors." The residue of his property he bequeaths to his daughter Jone. The witnesses are "Thomas Raynard, Thomas Kidder, Robert Taylor, clerke, and others." Value of effects £8.

1546. John Hobson, after a similar disposal of his soul and body, gives "to the hye Altar *iiij^d*; to the reparation of the church *iiij^d*; to the poore people of the parishe at his burial a barrell of bere, and a dozen of brede; and at his month's mind *iijs^s iiij^d*." Among his bequests are a cow to each of his children—the name of the cow in each case—Nightingale to one, Beauty to another, &c., being mentioned. He makes William Roots his Executor, and Robert Taylor, parson of Maresfield, the supervisor of his will; and to his executor he bequeaths *iijs^s iiij^d*. The witnesses are Thomas Woodman, John at Hothe, and Robert Taylor, clerke. Value of effects £13 12s.

1547. Thomas Tyler, husbandman, after directing his "bodeye to be buried in the yard of the churche of S^t. Bartholomew, Maresfield," bequeaths "to the hye Altar *xij^d*; to the church of Chichester *viiij^d*; to the bells of Maresfield church *iiij^d*; to the making of a torche *viiij^d*; and to be bestowed at his burial *vjs^s viij^d*;" and the same "at his month's and yere's mind." He then disposes of the remainder of his worldly goods among his widow and children. The witnesses are Thomas Raynard, Simon Kidder, John Hazlegrove, Thomas Bartlett, and Robert Cayley, clerke. To the overseer of his will he gives "a hose clothe, the price *iijs^s iiij^d*;" and to "old Browne a hose clothe," the price of which is not stated. Value of effects £17 4s. 8d.

1548. Thomas Herd makes no bequests of any peculiar interest. His will is witnessed by Robert Taylor, clerke, and John Browne. Value of effects £21 8s.

1550. Ales Ales' will is curious only on account of all her bequests being made to females; and the overseers and witnesses being females also. One of the latter is named Margaret Cromwell. This will is described as "approbatum in Curia de Maresfield."

1552. William Vinal bequeaths his "bodie to the earthe to be buried in the church earthe of Marsfield."

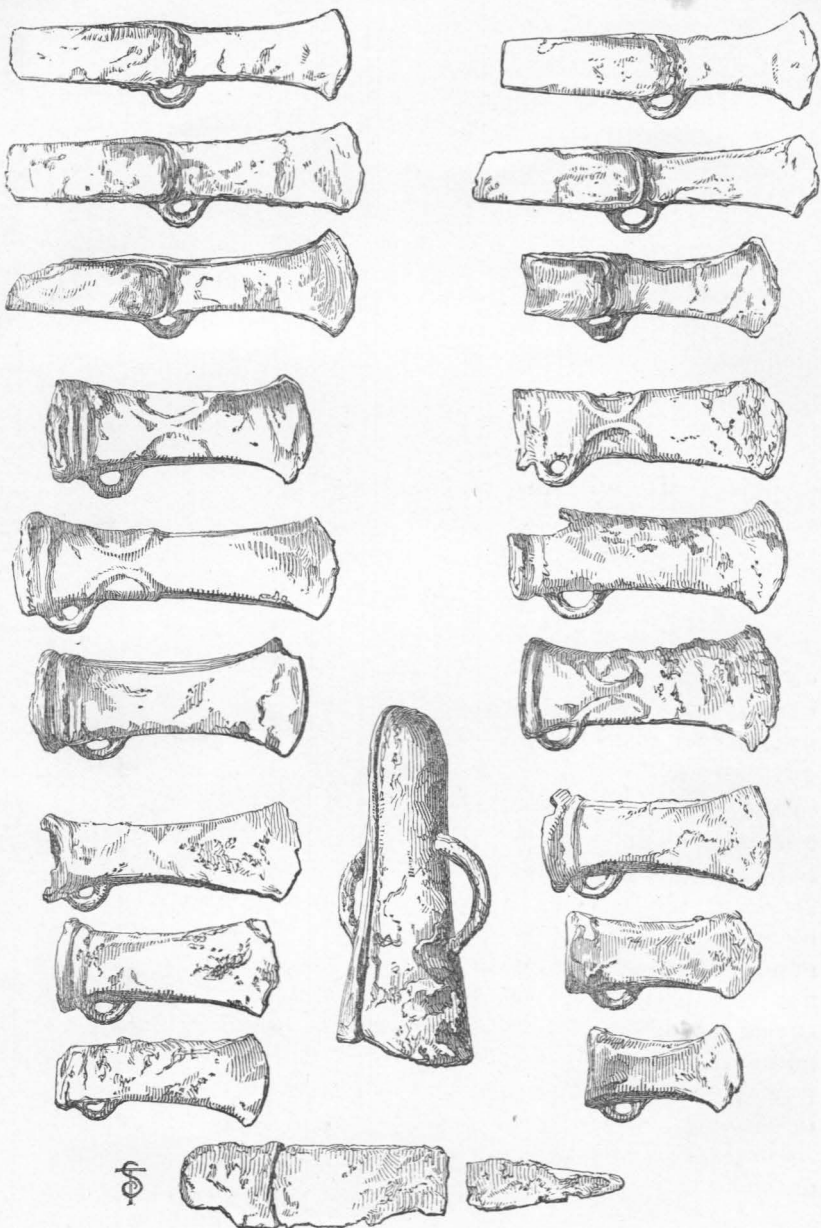
1555. John Shelleye, who is described as "of the chapelrye of Nottlye, in the parishe of Marysfeld," bequeaths his "soule to the Holye Trinitye, and all the blessed companye of Heavyn;" and his "bodeye to be buried in the churchyard of Maresfeld."

1559. John Norman having made a similar bequest of his soul and body, gives "towards the reparation of the church of Marysfeld iij^s iiij^d; to the poore men's boxe vj^d; in almes at his buryall to the poore people iij^s iiij^d; at his moneth's mynd to the poore people in monye xij^d; in the church to the poore everye yere for the space of vij yeres immediately after his decease in brede and drinke so much as could reasonably be made of three strikes of wheate and of the same quantity of malt;" and this he orders "to be done by Thomas his son, or whosoever shall be his heire for the tyme."

1587. John Monke bequeaths his "soul to God, &c., and his bodye to be buried in the church earth of Marysfeld, among the faithful," &c.

There are other early Maresfield wills in the Registry, but none of them of any archæological interest.

On the Black house farm near to the Budlett's Common in Maresfield, there is a meadow, part of which is surrounded by a moat on two sides, and a part of the third, the other portion of the third, and the fourth side having been filled up, but so as to be still distinctly traceable. That a house stood within it at an early period there can be no doubt; but by whom it was occupied, or to whom it might have belonged, I have met with no documents to shew; the tradition of the neighbourhood is, that the Masters of the Forest resided here, and that it was their official residence.



CELTS AND CELT-MOULD, $\frac{2}{5}$ OF ACTUAL SIZE.

Found at Wilmington, and presented to the S. A. S. Museum by the Rev. G. M. Cooper, M. A.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME
BRITISH ANTIQUITIES

FOUND AT WILMINGTON.

BY THE REV. G. M. COOPER, M.A.

TOWARDS the end of the year 1861, a discovery was made in the parish of Wilmington, highly interesting as connected with the ancient inhabitants of Great Britain. In the operation of draining a pasture field belonging to Mr. Richard Lambe, some 200 yards south of the Wilmington Railway-gate, the workmen came upon a large number of Bronze Celts. They were contained in a rude earthen crock, of the usual coarse and sun-dried material, the precise form of which could not be ascertained, as it was shattered into small fragments by the workman's spade. Indeed, so friable had it become from age and damp, that it could scarcely have been taken out entire, even if the weight of metal contained in it had been previously removed. The depth at which it was buried was about two feet, in a very stiff clay, covered by an undisturbed top soil of some eight inches. These implements were 33 in number, of the two common forms, but so various in size and weight, that hardly any two of them are in these respects precisely alike. For the most part they are in excellent preservation.

Perhaps the most curious item in this discovery, is a very complete bronze mould for making such instruments. With the Celts were also fragments of the blades of two daggers

or spearheads, the handles or sockets of which were not forthcoming.

Each of the Celts has a ring on its side, for facility perhaps of carriage, or for the purpose of tying on the handle, probably with a thong of leather. In a people who had attained the skill to make such casts, this seems but a rude contrivance. To form the amalgam of copper and tin, in certain definite proportions, of which they consist, having first extracted those two metals from their respective ores, implies a considerable amount of artistic knowledge in the ancient inhabitants of this Island; unless, indeed, we suppose the mixed metal to have been imported ready for use. But it must be remembered that they had no metal hard enough to drill a hole through bronze. With iron they were familiar, but the process by which iron is hardened into steel, was not discovered till long after these Celts were made. Having no means, therefore, of perforating the metal and fixing the head to the handles by nails or rivets, they were driven to the necessity of using thongs—a very imperfect method certainly—but the best they had.¹

It has generally been thought, I believe, that these implements were designed for a warlike use, and they have frequently been regarded as battle-axes; though a due consideration of their size, and of the manner in which they must have been attached to the handle, affords but little plausibility to such a supposition. If they were axes, the helves must have been transverse to the axis of the metallic head, and the difficulty of attaching them firmly together, would be very great. But I cannot think they were so intended or so used; because, in that case, they would have been in the shape of those undoubted axes of flint, which are frequently found, with *two* similar edges at the opposite extremities, and a perforation in the centre for the admission of the helve or handle—very much after the fashion of one of our modern stone-hammers, only presenting too sharp edges, one on either side, instead of two blunt hammers—(see S.A.C., Vol. ix, p. 120, fig. 2). Or, if they were designed for single axes, then it cannot be doubted that even these rude artists could as easily have made at the end of

¹ The blacksmith uses the same contrivance to this day.

each a ring or eye (as it is technically termed) for the handle to pass through, similar to that in an ordinary carpenter's axe of the present day, as they could the rings which we see affixed to the side of every Celt. This contrivance would be as simple and obvious, and would certainly have furnished a much firmer hold. Then again, had they been meant for axes, they would surely have been *solid*, and not hollow. The pictorial representations of the battle axes in use in times not very far distant from the Celtic period, have no resemblance to the instruments under consideration, but come much nearer to the modern idea. And lastly, it seems quite ridiculous to consider the smallest of these Celts in the light of a weapon of war; since, agreeing exactly with the others in all other respects but size, it is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch wide at the edge, and weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. Such a weapon would make slight impression on a moderately strong head-piece, though wielded by the hand of a Robert Bruce or a Cœur de Lion.

The number found of form (1) was seventeen; the largest measures 5 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide at the edge, and weighs 9 ounces; the dimensions and weight of the smallest I have just given. Of form (2) thirteen were found, differing much less in size and weight than those of the first pattern; the largest being 6 inches long by 1 wide, and weighing $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; the smallest 5 long by 1 wide, and its weight $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The weight of metal in the whole collection, including the mould and 2 blades is 14lbs. 2 oz.

If then these Celts were not warlike weapons, the question arises, what were they? I think the hollow socket in those of the first form, fitted for the insertion of a handle in the direction of, and not transverse to, the line of its axis, point to their use as chisels, the short handle of which, wedged in perhaps, and driven by the blow of the hammer in a straight direction, a thong would do much to retain in its proper position. Bronze is capable of taking a sharp edge; it was the hardest metal with which the old Britons were acquainted; the Homeric heroes had known it long before; and these implements would be useful to them in the construction of their war chariots, their boats, and their houses: for I am disposed to assign them to the

Romano-British period, during which the conquered race doubtless learnt much in the arts of design and the use of their tools, from their civilized conquerors.

The form of the 2nd kind (No. 2) I confess appears to me not quite so capable of a ready explanation. This is solid instead of hollow, with a sharp edge at one extremity and a plain long wedge-like shank at the other, indented on either side with a little raised edge or shoulder, as if to support the handle. Why this different mode of attaching the handle was adopted, I cannot conjecture to my own satisfaction; but it is plain, I think, that the handle was here also in the line of the axis, and not transverse to it;—for which latter application it would be most inconvenient.

Regarding them as tools, the different sizes of both these varieties would of course be highly convenient to the workman in his operations. They might be used in masonry as well as in carpentry, in breaking up old work or shaping stone or other materials; and indeed they bear a partial resemblance to a very useful implement of the modern bricklayer, which has a pick or hammer on one side and a sharp edge on the other. Whether either kind were at all used in war or the chase appears doubtful: for killing either man or beast pointed weapons—the sword, spear, arrow—are better adapted; but for skinning the animals they had taken in hunting these Celts might be found useful.

With respect to the object which the depositor had in view when he committed his treasure to the earth's keeping, we are of necessity left entirely to conjecture. For my own part, I incline to think him a professed artizan,—some cunning workman in metals, whose business it was to make such implements. For it is very observable that the present specimens are almost all more or less broken, and otherwise a good deal the worse for wear; and clearly were so at the time of their burial, for their defects are manifestly not the work of subsequent decay. They are, as already noticed, a most miscellaneous collection, agreeing only in general form, not in size or weight, and none of them fitting the mould found with them. May we not suppose them to have been to him simply so much old metal, which he intended to melt down and re-cast according to his own form and fashion?

Perhaps he was called away to a distance, and this was a heavy weight to carry with him; or perhaps the times were perilous, and his treasure valuable; he hid it, that he might not lose it. Then he either never returned, or possibly lost his life near at hand; and his deposit has lain unheeded some fifteen centuries, till it was exhumed in the nineteenth century, for the gratification of Sussex Archæologists, in the course of an operation of which he could have never dreamt, and at an era when we are more likely to turn his spears into pruning hooks, and his so-called axes into ploughshares, than apply them to purposes of offence and defence. These are the best conjectures I can frame about these curious relics. I advance them with diffidence, saying to each and every of my brother antiquaries—

“—si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.”

The collection is deposited in the Museum of our Society at Lewes Castle; to which, by the liberality of Mr. Lambe, I am enabled to present it; and it is well deserving the inspection of those who take an interest in such matters. The mould is suited to cast celts of the first form only; and though a good deal corroded in the interior, the two projecting pins, by which, when the mould was closed and the molten metal poured in, the lateral ring was formed, are plainly perceptible. It may be proper to remind the reader that the metal itself, known by the name of Bronze, has been found by chemical analysis to consist, in axe heads, of ten parts of copper to one of tin: in spear heads, the proportions are as six to one. It is identical with our bell-metal, and different from brass, which is an amalgam of copper and zinc, the latter of which metals was wholly unknown to the ancients.

ROMAN REMAINS

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF

HURST-PIER-POINT AND DANNY.

BY ROBERT WILLIS BLENCOWE, Esq.

It has long been known that the neighbourhood of Hurst-Pier-Point abounds with Roman relics; and many an explorer of that district has been well repaid for his researches. This is particularly the case with that ridge on which the village, or rather let us call it the flourishing little town of Hurst is placed, and along which the high road passes, leading from Stone Pound to Albourne; where, at different times, quantities of coins, implements, and various specimens of Roman pottery have come to light. And this is just the spot where they might naturally be expected. It is well known that the Romans were accustomed from very early times to bury their dead outside the walls of their towns, a necessity to which Englishmen have only within a very few years awakened; and the sides of their high roads were usually selected for that purpose. There is good reason to believe that a track from east to west, through the forest, extended along the somewhat elevated ground on which Hurst-Pier-Point stands, and that it was much used by the Romans. It probably commenced at or near Stone Pound, where it crossed the road which led from Portus Adurni (Portslade) by Clayton, stretching northward through the Weald.

The following are some of the localities in which not only Roman, but other earlier relics have been found. To my friend the Rev. Edward Turner, I am indebted for the following account of what has been discovered upon the Ham Farm, which lies on the south side of the turnpike road. "Immediately behind the farm house there is a very large mound of earth, bearing strong evidence of being artificial, and which I have always looked upon as of Roman origin, and sepulchral. Nothing, however, had been found to substantiate this conjecture, until about six years ago, when the then tenant, a kinsman of mine, engaged in enlarging a farm

yard adjacent to it, found it necessary to cut away a part of this mound, and in doing so, he discovered an urn in a perfect state, and fragments of others; around, there were lying many bones and teeth of animals, both large and small. The urn was given to the late Mr. Auckland, of Lewes. Part of a quern was also found near the spot, and a piece of sandstone perforated with holes, which had been evidently drilled through by some sharp instrument, for what purpose it would be difficult to guess. Another interesting discovery made in the course of the improvements carried on upon this farm, was that of an ancient road. In draining the meadows to the north of the house, the workmen were obstructed in several places by a bed of concrete, about three feet thick, and from thirty to forty feet in width. This they were obliged to cut through, a work of no ordinary labour, consisting as it did of a foundation of stones and large chalk, upon which was placed a layer of unbroken flints, and upon this a bed of sea beach, mixed with small chalk to give it firmness, to form the crust of the road. The solidity of this mass of materials was very great.¹ This ancient road was about twenty inches below the surface, and was traced across two of the meadows."

"This discovery clears up a very important point connected with the Roman Via, which is well known to have run north and south through the county for the purpose of connecting the Portus Adurni of the Romans at Aldrington, with the Ermyrn Street from London to Dover. That from this Portus it first passed through Portslade and Hangleton, there can be no doubt, Portslade taking its name from this circumstance, but after leaving Hangleton all traces of it are lost, until you get to St. John's Common, where they are again perceptible, and are occasionally met with from thence through Ardingly and onwards through Surrey, until it reaches Bromley in Kent, where it joins the Ermyrn Street (see Sussex Archæol. Collections, Vol. II, p. 76). Between Hangleton and St. John's Common, the direction taken by this road has been involved in much uncertainty, some thinking that it bore away towards Clayton Hill, where it descended the chalk downs, and followed the line of the present Brighton and Cuckfield turnpike road to St. John's

¹ There was no sham in the works of the Romans; what they did they did thoroughly well. There was no veneering in their carpentry.

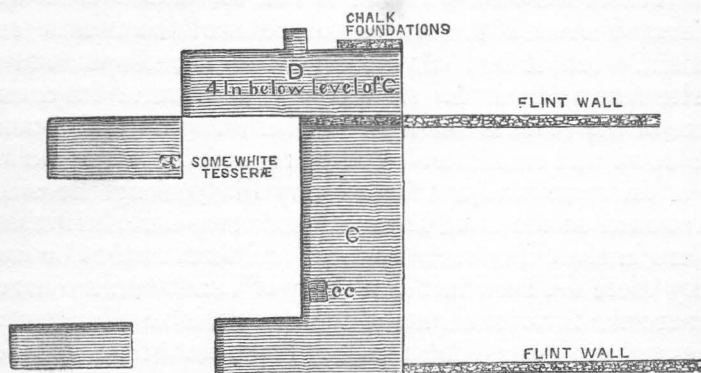
Common; whilst others thought that from Hangleton it took the direction of the Devil's Dyke, descending the hills at Saddlescombe. The pointing of the road across the Ham Farm, which was from north-east to south-west, plainly shews that those who held the Devil's Dyke direction were right, for that this road discovered on the Ham Farm was a portion of Portus Adurni Via, is unquestionable. From Saddlescombe it must have run somewhere near to Danny, and consequently close to the Roman Villa lately discovered there. Nor is this the only Roman building found in this neighbourhood. In the grounds in front of Clayton Parsonage there are the remains of a Roman bath, which were opened about half a century ago, and again covered up. From the banks on each side of the road between Clayton church and the parsonage I have frequently taken fragments of Romano-British pottery."

To mention other localities which have given up their Roman relics;—Many a Roman coin, both of silver and brass, and urns perfect and broken, and fragments of iron and brass instruments have been turned up at the Cross Ways Sandpit. Urns and Paturæ have been found at Wickham; and in the village of Hurst, particularly in the churchyard, so many coins and so large a quantity of pottery has been at various times unearthed, as to give rise to the conjecture that it may have been the site of a Roman Temple. The fact is that the whole district there is rife, not only with relics of the Romans, but with the vestiges of earlier and later races; for the British and Saxon people were also dwellers on our Downs and in our Weald. About two miles southward of Hurst is that bold projection of the Downs, called Wolstanbury,² where there is a circular encampment about a furlong in diameter, like Chanctonbury and Mount Caburn; it was probably originally British, and subsequently occupied by the Romans and Saxons; and here have been found celts of flint and bronze, Roman coins, knives, and the handles of swords, portions of armour, shattered shields and broken spurs, memorials of those fighting men of various races who have been at different times the rough occupants of our beautiful county.

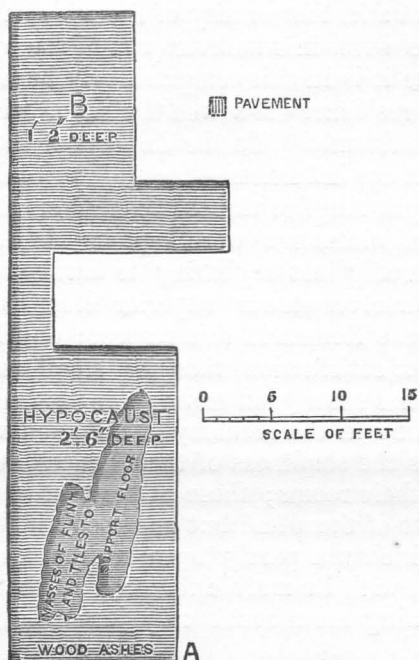
It was in the autumn of 1857 that some labourers engaged in draining a meadow about a quarter of a mile to the north-

² See the article on Sussex in the *Quarterly Review* for July.

west of Danny, about half way between the villages of Hurst and Wolstanbury, struck with their pick-axes against the walls and the tessellated pavement of a Roman Villa, of which the following is a plan.



GRASS



As this building has been fully described in the tenth volume of Collections, p. 210, and a reference to the ground plan on the preceding page gives the best notion of its size and character, it is not necessary to enlarge upon it here.

The site of the villa was well chosen, for placed as it was on elevated ground the views to the north and west are beautiful. It had been often observed that the spot was a favorite resort for cattle. It was dry and warm in consequence of the cavities below it, and here they naturally came to lie down and ruminate. There are probably other buildings of the same kind not far off, very likely along the sides of that road on the Ham Farm alluded to before. If those who are interested in such matters (and fortunately for our society there are such in the vicinity of Hurst) will observe what are the favorite haunts of their cattle, it may lead to the discovery of other Villas more important than this of Danny.

The ruins of this building were not more than a foot below the surface of the ground; and the first portion intruded upon by the pick-axe was the hypocaust or fire-place and the bath, that luxury of life which the Roman could not dispense with, in whatever part of the world his lot was cast, and here it is in this comparatively humble place, not probably the residence of a wealthy man, with all its necessary accompaniments. To the delights of the vapour bath, with its sanatory influences—the sudatorium, to say nothing of the strigil, Anglice the curricomb, or the unctorium, where perfumed ointments were kept in alabaster boxes, Englishmen are only just beginning to awake, so far are we, who pride ourselves on our superior cleanliness and refinement, behind the Roman in this respect; and let it be said, with a feeling of satisfaction, that the small metropolis of Sussex, Lewes, has set a good example in this sanatory course.

Nothing in the economy of a Roman villa surprises us so much as the smallness of their houses, and the very limited size of their rooms; those at least of a domestic character. The best of them had but one room, if that can be called a room which was partly open to the heavens above it—the Atrium, with its marble fountain in the middle—of any size. The dining room could only just hold the triclinium with

its three couches for the guests to recline upon; and the bedroom with its cubiculum was certainly not larger; but this is to be accounted for by the difference of their tastes and habits from ours. In fact they lived very little at home. They were early risers, as the inhabitants of hot climates generally are, and they left home to pass the day in their public buildings, their temples, and amphitheatres, and the porticoes of their Basilicæ; these indeed were spacious and magnificent; and they came home for a short repose during the heat of the day and to sleep at night. This was a simpler process with the Roman than it is with us. They wanted no canopy over their heads, supported by four posts, and no stifling curtains, to shut out the wholesome air of heaven.

In the detail of the Roman discoveries I have been much assisted by my friends, the Rev. Edward Turner and Mr. Figg. To the latter I am also indebted for the ground plan of the villa.

SETTLEMENT

PREVIOUS TO THE MARRIAGE OF ISABELLA POYNINGS
WITH WILLIAM DE CRICKETOT, 1343.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

AMONG many valuable Sussex MSS. belonging to B. H. Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., of Newbury, and kindly lent by him for the use of our society, are many of interest relating to the family and estates of the Poynings. I have selected for translation from the Norman-French, a marriage settlement, which is extremely curious, not only as mentioning a marriage not noticed by Dugdale, but as being one of the earliest marriage settlements extant.

Mr. W. S. Walford in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (2 ser. vol 1, p. 160) has printed a marriage contract dated 8th December, 1326, for the marriage of William de Morlée with Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Bardolph, Lord of Wormegay: and I may save trouble of search by mentioning that in *Nichol's Collect; Topogr: et Gen:* (vol. 4, p. 249) is given a marriage contract, dated 16th March, 1426, of Sir John Stafford with Anne, daughter of William, Lord Botreaux, and (vol. 1, p. 348) a short marriage contract of Thomas Foljambe, on his marriage with Margery, eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Longford, dated 15th November, 1454.

Nichols also in the same Coll: vol. 2, p. 67, gives an entail in the family of Barton, dated 21st May, 1328, and (p. 368) in the family of Wickham, dated in Trinity term, 1391.

In *Bentley's Excerpta Historica* (p. 249) is the marriage settlement, dated 18th July, 1429, of William Haute, Esq.,

of Kent, with Joan, daughter of Richard Wydeville, of the same county.

The fortune of the Sussex bride was not large; but her father being dead, her brother gave her and her husband a good start by providing for the maintenance of them and their household for some 16 months after the marriage. This is also an early instance of the settlement by a husband of part of his estate in tail male, with a covenant not to alienate other parts of his estate or disinherit his heirs male.

“1st April, 17th Edward III (1343); An Indenture between Michael de Poynings, Lord of Poynings, of the one part, and William Cricketot, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Master William shall espouse Johanna de Poynings, sister of the said Master Michael, and shall take for the marriage from the said Master Michael 350 marks, to be paid 100 marks on the day of marriage, at the feast of All Souls then next following 100 marks, and at the feast of Easter then next following 100 marks, and at the feast of St. Michael then next following 50 marks. And also the said Master Michael shall find dwelling for the said Johanna, one demoiselle, and for the issue of the said Johanna, from the day of the marriage until the feast of St. Michael then next ensuing, and from the said feast of St. Michael for one year thence next ensuing, fully to be accomplished; and for the said Master William for the “venues” which he shall make for his companion (wife) during the same time, for him, a valet, a chamberlain, and six garçons, as is befitting, without any other costs or expenses being incurred. Saving that at the end of the said term the said Master William shall make her a sufficient chamber,¹ to the value of forty marks. And the said Master William shall enfeoff Master Michael de Poynings, the uncle Sir John Botele, parson of the church of Foxherall, Richard Froisel, and Robert de Batesford with his manor of Ashfeld, in the county of Suffolk, with all the appurtenances, together with all other lands and tenements which he holds on the day of the date of these presents in the villes of Great Asshefeld and Little Asshefeld, or in other villes adjoining, as belong-

¹ A lady's chamber consisted of her jewels, wardrobe, and personal paraphernalia, as well as sometimes furniture.

ing to the said manor there, whatsoever they may be, whether belonging to the said manor or not; to hold to the said Master Michael, John, Richard, and Robert, and their heirs forever, who shall afterwards make an estate of the said manor and of the other lands with their appurtenances to the said William and to Johanna and to their heirs (which the said Master William shall beget on the body of the said Johanna), and in default of issue the remainder to the heirs of the said Master William. And also the said Master William shall enfeof the aforesaid Masters Michael, John, Richard, and Robert with his manor of Oversden with the appurtenances, and with the advowson of the church, in the county of Suffolk; and shall recover from them his estate in tail to himself and to Johanna his companion and to their heirs by a fine to be levied in the court of the King between this and the octaves of St. Michael next to come at the latest, if it be not before. And the parties have agreed that the marriage and the enfeoffment and the re-enfeoffment in right of the manor of Asshefeld shall be executed and perfected before Pentecost next to come, and of the other manor in the mode above described. And moreover the said Master William grants and promises in good faith that he will not disinherit the heirs male (between himself and his companion, Johanna, begotten) of the other lands of his inheritance not entailed, in time to come. And as the said Master William is under a bond to the said Master Michael in £400 to well and truly perfect and hold the covenants aforesaid, the said Master Michael wills and grants that immediately and so soon as the said covenants are perfected the said writing shall be held to be null and void. In witness whereof to this Indenture the parties aforesaid have interchangably affixed their seals. Given at Aketon (now Acton) the day and year aforesaid."

This Michael Poynings was the purchaser of the Perching property, and among Mr. Godwin's deeds are several relating to that estate. The Poynings family were owners also of property in Suffolk, being possessed of the manors of Wrentham and Tanies in Bures.

In pursuance of this settlement Wm. Cricketot, in 17 Edward III (No: 55 Suff:), levied a fine to the use of Michael Poynings and others.

The Cricketots were an old family in Suffolk. William de Cricketot held the manors of Ovesden and the manor of Great Ashfield and also Great Ixworth;² he was succeeded by his son William, who married Isabell, daughter of John Bracebridge, and died in 1343. It is their son whose marriage contract I print. He made his will at Great Ashfield on 10th April, 1354, directing his body to be buried in the church of the blessed Mary of Ixworth convent. He left a messuage in St. Edmund's, called the Halle, to be sold and disposed of for his soul as his executors should think best; they were his wife, with Symon Sare, parson of the church of Ovesden, Ralph de Walsham, and Geoffry de Honerveton. The will was proved at Bury on 26th February following. On the Inquisition it was found that he held the half of the manor of Ixworth; and together with his wife, who survived, the manors of Asshefeld and Ovesden, and tenements and lands in Great and Little Badewell and Walsham, and that William, his son and heir was then 7 years old. This son died S.P: Another son, Edmund, became a monk of Ixworth; and an only daughter, Jane, became a nun at Campes.³

Their ARMS were Az. on a cross ar: four cockles gu.

² Inq. ad. q. d. 1 Edward II., No. 106.

³ Addl. M.S. Brit. Mus., 8206, p.p. 204-6. Edward Lord Thurlow, who was

a Sussex resident, took his title as Lord Thurlow of Ashfield, which he owned.

OLD SUSSEX HARVEST CUSTOM,
AND
PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH

IN USE AT HASTINGS.

BY JAMES ROCK, JUN., ESQ., ALDERMAN.

THE interesting paper in the last volume of the "Sussex Archæological Collections," by Mr. M. A. Lower, on "Old Speech and Manners in Sussex," has brought to my recollection a Harvest home custom which I witnessed about twenty years ago, and which it may be well to place on record.

My friend, Mr. Jenner, who held a farm at Boreham Street, under the Earl of Ashburnham, had frequently invited me to attend one of his harvest homes, and assist at the old Sussex custom of "turning the cup over." At last I accepted his hospitality, and was much amused at the quaint ceremony, which had furnished my friend with the chief occasion for his invitation.

I did not arrive in time to witness the bringing in of the last load from the field, but at my friend's house I was shewn into the best parlour, where other friends were assembled, previous to a most abundant repast. Towards the close of the meal we could hear a rather monotonous chanting proceeding from the kitchen. The effect heard faintly, except when occasionally an intermediate door was open, was by no means disagreeable. Our host explained the ceremony of 'turning the cup over,' which was then going on in the kitchen, and invited us to take part in it ourselves. Accordingly we all adjourned to the kitchen, which we found crowded with the labourers of the farm and the men who had assisted them in harvesting.

At the head of the table one of the men occupied the position of chairman; in front of him stood a pail—clean as wooden staves and iron hoops could be made by human labour. At his right sat four or five men who led the singing; grave as judges were they; indeed the appearance of the whole assembly was one of the greatest solemnity, except for a moment or two when some unlucky wight failed to 'turn the cup over,' and was compelled to undergo the penalty in that case made and provided. This done, all went on as solemnly as before. The ceremony, if I may call it so was this:

The leader, or chairman, standing behind the pail with a tall horn cup in his hand, filled it with beer from the pail. The man next to him on the left stood up, and holding a hat with both hands by the brim, crown upwards, received the cup from the chairman, on the crown of the hat, not touching it with either hand. He then lifted the cup to his lips by raising the hat, and slowly drank off the contents. As soon as he began to drink, the chorus struck up this chant:

I've bin to Plymouth and I've bin to Dover.
 I have bin rambling, boys, all the world over—
 Over and over and over and over,
 Drink up yur liquor and turn yur cup over;
 Over and over and over and over,
 The liquor's drink'd up and the cup is turned over.

The man drinking was expected to time his draught so as to empty his cup at the end of the fourth line of the chant; he was then to return the hat to the perpendicular, still holding the hat by the brims, then to throw the cup into the air, and reversing the hat, to catch the cup in it as it fell. If he failed to perform this operation, the fellow workmen who were closely watching him, made an important alteration in the last line of their chant, which in that case ran thus;

The liquor's drink'd up and the cup *aint* turned over.

The cup was then refilled and the unfortunate drinker was compelled to go through the same ceremony again. Every one at the table took the cup and "turned it over" in succession, the chief shepherd keeping the pail constantly supplied with

beer. The parlour guests were of course invited to turn the cup over with the guests of the kitchen, and went through the ordeal with more or less of success. For my own part, I confess that I failed to catch the cup in the hat at the first trial, and had to try again; the chairman however mercifully gave me only a small quantity of beer the second time.

This custom of 'turning the cup over,' with its accompanying chant, was rather amusing at first, but after hearing it as I did on the occasion I have described, for at least four hours without intermission, it became at last rather tiresome. I could not get the tune out of my head for a long time after—indeed I have not got rid of it yet. Here it is, as nearly as I can put it into musical notes. My Sussex readers can supply some of the drawl, which is inexpressible by notes. As nearly as I can remember it was in the key of G minor.

I've been to Plymouth, and I've been to Do - vor, I have been rambling, boys,
 all the world o - ver. O - ver and o - ver, and o - ver and o - ver;
 The liquor's drink'd up, and the cup is turn'd o - ver. O-ver and o - ver, and
 o - ver, and o - ver; The liquor's drink'd up, and the cup is turn'd o - ver.

As the annual meeting of this year has been held at Hastings, it may not be out of place here to mention a few peculiarities which I have noticed in the language of the 'natives,' I mean more especially the seafaring part of the population. One is the general use of the 'v' for 'w,' another is the use of 'd' for 'th.' The following examples were probably fabricated by "young Hastings" in ridicule of its progenitors, but are nevertheless true specimens of the vernacular.

"Vill White an' I vent to Vinchelsea, and de horse vood vaak; ve kep on vip, vip, vip, but the horse vood vaak; last ov all, he vaak's agin a vaall and breaks a vinder."

“Var b’ze gwain?” “To de Vite Rock, vill you goo?” “No I vaunt.” “Vy vaunt ye?” “Cos I vaunt, and dat’s vy.”

I do not remember to have seen the word “Queeve” in any vocabulary; I have heard it several times in Hastings. It seems to mean to twist or cant. A boy playing at marbles will say to his antagonist “don’t queeve,” meaning I suppose, some peculiar twist of the wrist not quite in accordance with the laws of the game. Again, when the ‘Great Eastern’ stuck fast on the ways by getting across them while being launched, I heard a Hastings man say, “They’d have got her off all right if she hadn’t queeved.”

When a carpenter finds a board warped in drying, he says it is “shawled.”

A man who has got rid of something that he thinks he is better without than with, says he has got “shet” (shot) of it.

To “holl” is to throw: I heard the word used thus not long since in the Hastings Town Hall—“I holl’d him down in the grass.”

The letter ‘a’ is pronounced ‘aa’ or ‘ah,’ as in French. Law is ‘laa,’ shaw (a small wood) is ‘shaa.’ Boys used to say when I was a boy too, “A Gringer daa (daw) is worth a haapenny more den a Castle daa,”—being the jackdaw which haunts that portion of the cliffs eastward of the town, known as “Gringer;” a place where at some former time, before the sea had eaten away so much of the shore, there probably was a village or hamlet.

A curious misapplication of a word is in common use at Hastings. When a gale rises suddenly from south or south-west, of limited area, and lasting only a few hours, it is called a “planet.” Such gales frequently follow a thunderstorm on this coast. I think the same word is used to denote the pillary clouds which rise in the south-west some hours or days before the gale actually arrives. It is a common saying among the fishermen, “Ven de planets poke up in de vess-ward, and the clouds come up agin de vind, it’s sure to raain.”

A few words of French origin are in use among the fishermen, derived probably from intercourse with French fishermen at sea, or in smuggling. “Boco” (beaucoup) is a word in common use thus, “Dere’s boco’s of feesh dis morning.” Sometimes it is “Boco de feesh.” “Frapper,” to strike or

beat, is also used: one boy will say to another "I'll frap you." I have met with several fishermen who had a considerable knowledge of French, acquired, as I was told, in French prisons in the old war time.

The Hastings of my earliest recollections, nearly forty years since, was a very different place from the Hastings of the present day. George Street, now near the centre of the old town, was then called the suburbs, and there were few houses westward of the castle cliffs, which at that time overhung the road where Breeds Place now stands. The character and language of the population have changed with the external appearance and extent of the town, speaking of it as a whole, but All Saints Street, Bourne Street, and nearly the whole of the old town, are but little altered, and their inhabitants remain almost unchanged, either in speech or habits. The language of the native Hastinger is full-mouthed, and not very intelligible to the stranger. It has little refinement about it, either in style or pronunciation, as may be inferred from the specimens which I have given, but it is generally forcible and expressive, and possesses a rude manliness of character, which I prefer to the less rugged, but more finnikin, provincialisms which are to be found within 100 miles both eastward and westward.

I have not observed here any tendency to the use of the 'a' for 'o,' thus, 'marning,' 'farty,' for, morning and forty; as is done in the western part of the county, and still more in Hampshire, nor any approach to the 'tip-tongue' pronunciation of the Eastern Counties

REGISTERS OF HASTINGS PARISHES.

BY W. A. GREENHILL, M.D. OXON.

At the present time Hastings is known chiefly as a rapidly increasing watering-place, the population of which is about eight times more numerous now than it was at the beginning of the present century. After the Norman conquest it is known in history as the chief of the Cinque Ports, and it was for some centuries a place of considerable importance on that account. Between these two periods very little is known of its history or internal condition, as it never seems to have thoroughly recovered itself after being burnt by the French in 1378; and the notices of the town that are met with in books or MSS. (some of which are given in a previous article,) only serve to indicate that it had fallen into a state of comparative decay. Some slight idea of its population, and also of certain special periods of distress from pestilence, may be gathered from an examination of the parish registers, made some few years ago, the general results of which shall be briefly laid before the members of the Sussex Archæological Society.

Rickman states (*Census Report*, 1831, vol. 1, p. xxix.) that out of more than 11,000 parish registers in England and Wales, 2634 commence before the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1558, and 2448 between that year and 1603. In Hastings there are two ancient sets of parish registers; that of St. Clement's parish commencing in 1558, and that of All Saints in 1559. They have been continued with probably at least an average degree of care and regularity down to the present time. Some of the books are made of

parchment, others of paper; some are in good preservation, others are in a very dilapidated condition; in some the writing is very good, in others it is shamefully careless. For several years about the middle of the seventeenth century, during the Commonwealth, both registers are defective, as is the case with many of the parish registers throughout the kingdom; and in some other years one or other of them is occasionally mutilated or incomplete. In all the following calculations care has been taken to select, as far as possible, those years which appear to be complete in both registers.

We will begin with the population of the place, which in 1801, as we learn from official sources, amounted to only 3175, viz. 1425 males, and 1750 females. It happens that a census of the population was made in the year 1731, which states the total number of the inhabitants at that time to have been 1636, viz. 782 males, and 854 females.¹ These numbers appear so very small that it will be desirable to test their accuracy as far as practicable, and to see how far they agree with estimates of the population derived from other sources.

These can be calculated in two ways. One of them is by simply counting the baptisms and burials, and deducting the latter from the former, thus finding out the number of persons added to the population. From January, 1731, to December, 1800, the baptisms registered in Hastings were 4935, and the burials 3710, or 1225 less than the baptisms. Deduct 1225 from 3175, the population in 1801, and the result is 1950, or the estimated population in 1731, which exceeds the number given by Dr. Frewen by 314.

The second mode of calculating the population is that which was adopted by Rickman (*Census Report*, 1841, Preface, p. 35), and is based on the assumption that the average number of baptisms, burials, and marriages, at any given period, bore the same proportion to the existing population as in 1801. Thus, if in Hastings 104.0 baptisms in the year 1801 coincided with a population of 3175, what popu-

¹ See a letter from Dr. Frewen to Dr. Jurin, dated Jan. 28, 1730-1, inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions* (vol.

xxxvii. p. 108), and quoted by Moss (*Hist. of Hastings*, p. 174), and others.

lation is indicated by 57.6 baptisms in the year 1731? The population estimated in this manner from the baptisms is 1770, from the burials it is 2194, from the marriages it is 2048; and the mean of these numbers, or 2004, may be taken (as done by Rickman, p. 36) to represent the final result of the calculation.² This number exceeds that given by Dr. Frewen by 368. When it is borne in mind that the census in 1731 was taken immediately after a long and very severe visitation of epidemic small-pox, when the population was diminished, not only by the number of deaths which had occurred, but also, probably, by the voluntary absence of such of the inhabitants as could conveniently leave the infected place, the difference between the number obtained by enumeration (1636), and those derived from the above calculations (1950 and 2004), are not so great but that they may fairly be said to confirm each other. (See Tables on pp. 204 to 206).

In order to obtain the population of 1771, we may use the same two modes of calculation.

I.—Population enumerated, 1731	...	...	1636
Add excess of baptisms over burials between			
1731 and 1770	...	...	381
<hr/>			
Estimated population, 1771	...	...	2017
Add excess of baptisms over burials between			
1771 and 1800	...	...	844
Add probable influx of soldiers and strangers			
towards the end of the last century	...		314
<hr/>			
Population enumerated, 1801	...	...	3175
<hr/>			
Or, II.—Population in 1771, calculated from baptisms			1862
Ditto from burials	...	...	2241
Ditto from marriages	...	...	1843

² I have tested this mode of calculation in the case of the Hastings Registration District, and have made an estimate of the population in 1841, based on that of 1851, with the following results:—

1841	Popula- tion enu- merated.	Population calculated from			Average of 3 preceding estimates.
		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	
1841	14,836	13,120, or — 1716	15,270, or + 434	14,880, or + 44	14,423, or — 413

The amount of error in this case is less than 3 per cent., which certainly may be considered a satisfactory result.

The mean of these numbers is 1982, which agrees very nearly with the number arrived at by the former calculation, viz. 2017: and the mean of these two calculations, or 2000, may be taken to represent the probable population in the year 1771.

Between the years 1701 and 1730 the baptisms exceeded the burials only by about 70;³ and if this number be deducted from 1636 (the population in the year 1731), the result is 1566, the estimated number of the inhabitants in the year 1701. The population in this year, calculated as above, from the baptisms, burials and marriages, would be 2105; and the mean of these two numbers, or 1835, is the probable number of the inhabitants in the year 1701.

Between the years 1671 and 1700 the registers of All Saints parish are nine times defective, so that it would be unsafe to base any calculation on the relative numbers of baptisms and burials. By Rickman's mode of calculation (which may be adopted for want of any more exact method) the population in the year 1671 may be reckoned at 2186.

In the same way between the years 1631 and 1670 the registers of both parishes are in too defective a condition to allow of their being used for the purposes of calculation. If we again adopt Rickman's method the population in the year 1631 may be estimated at 2083.

Between the years 1601 and 1630 the registers are unusually perfect. That of All Saints parish is defective in the year 1613, but the probable excess of baptisms over burials may be reckoned at about 200. By Rickman's calculation the population would in the year 1601 amount to exactly the number 1601, showing a much larger increase than appears from the parish registers.

Between the years 1571 and 1600 the All Saints register is defective four times, and the St. Clement's register three times: it would therefore be unsafe to use them as the basis of any calculation. By Rickman's method the population in the year 1571 amounted to 1627.

It will be borne in mind that all the above figures, except those relating to the years 1731 and 1801, are to be consi-

³ In one year, 1712, the register of burials in St. Clement's parish appears to be defective; to supply this deficiency, 13 burials have been added conjecturally.

dered as approximative only, and also are to be taken as the basis of any further calculations only until some better estimates can be substituted. Probably they are sufficiently correct for all ordinary purposes; and we shall not be far wrong in believing that in the latter part of the sixteenth century Hastings contained somewhat more than 1600 inhabitants; that at the beginning of the seventeenth century the population had slightly declined; that for 70 years it continued to increase, till it amounted to nearly 2200; that for the next 60 years it again declined, till in the year 1731, immediately after a very severe epidemic, it had sunk to 1636; that it gradually began to recover itself, and in the latter part of the last century increased more rapidly than at any former period, till in the year 1801 it amounted to 3175.

Since that time the population, total increase, and increase per cent., have been as follows:—

A.D.	Population.	Total increase.	Increase per cent.
1811.	4025	850	26.77
1821.	6300	2275	56.53
1831.	10,231	3931	62.40
1841.	11,789	1558	15.23
1851.	17,621	5832	49.47
1861.	23,443	5822	33.04

In 1731, the female part of the population out numbered the male, but not to the same extent as has since been the case. In 1731 they formed upwards of 52 per cent. of the total population; in 1801, and also in 1851 they formed upwards of 55 per cent., and in 1861 upwards of 58 per cent., the population being—males, 9,792; females, 13,651.

In going through the register of burials it is easy in some years to trace the results of various epidemic diseases that from time to time spread over different parts of the country, while in other instances we have no indications of the seasons that were so fatal in Hastings having been equally unhealthy elsewhere. The principal periods marked by the plague or other epidemic diseases were the following.

By far the most fatal year recorded in the parish registers of Hastings is 1563, when the burials amounted to 191. If the population be reckoned at 1700 in that year, the mortality must have been at the enormous rate of 112 per 1000.

The cause of this excessive mortality (which occurred chiefly in the months of August, September, and October,) is not mentioned; but it may be safely attributed to the plague, as we find that in the same year, and especially in the same three months, this disease was raging to a fearful extent in the neighbouring town of Rye. (See Mr. W. D. Cooper's *Notices of the last Great Plague, &c.*, Arch: vol. 37, p. 3.) In Bascome's *History of Epidemic Pestilences*, the Plague is not mentioned in connexion with this year, but we read (p. 88) that "there was a great dearth of corn and other provisions in London; famine and disease were the result, and 20,000 persons perished in consequence."

In Rye there was another visitation of the Plague, but of somewhat less severity, in 1580 (see Mr. Cooper's *Notices, &c.*); but in this year the mortality in Hastings does not appear to have been above the average.

In 1590 the burials were 110, the average number in the three previous years having been 63.

In 1592 and '93 the burials were 85 and 81, chiefly in St. Clement's parish. "During the summer of 1592" (says Bascome, p. 95) "the drought was extreme, and the autumn was sultry and variable. The river Thames was fordable at London, and epidemic pestilence destroyed 18,000 persons in that city. Various other parts of England also suffered from it." The following year (1593) was very fatal in London, where upwards of 11,500 died of the plague (*Collection of the Yearly Bills of Mortality, 1759*).

In 1597 the burials were 114, a larger number than had taken place in any year since 1563, and larger also than in any following year before 1699. The mortality was chiefly in St. Clement's parish. In reference to the years at the end of this century, Bascome states (p. 95) that "malignant fevers prevailed in England about these periods;" and it appears that in Cranbrook (which was then a larger place than Hastings,) there died in the above year 222 persons, of whom 181 were carried off by the plague (Graunt's *Natural and Political Observations on the Bills of Mortality, Appendix*).

In 1622 and '24 the burials amounted to 83 and 95. In 1622 (says Bascome, p. 100) "London was visited by epidemic pestilence, which continued for four years;" and in

1625 the Plague once more prevailed in Rye, though in a less virulent form than on the two former occasions. (See Mr. Cooper's *Notices*, &c., p. 3.)

In August 1625, the following entry (furnished to the writer by Mr. Cooper,) appears in the Hastings town books, and shows the precautions taken by the Mayor and Jurats to prevent infection:—"This Assembly perceiving the danger of the infection of *the plague* now universally raging in divers parts of this Kingdom; Therefore with general consent, the better (with God's mercy and grace,) to avoid the same in this Town, it is decreed, and the rather to meet with the wilful obstinacy of some unruly and disobedient persons, inhabitants of this Town, That henceforth watch and ward shall be kept, and may intend at the Town's general charges in such number, and in several and needful places as Mr. Mayor and his Brethren shall think fit and appoint, to restrain all strangers, passengers and suspicious persons, repaying to the Town as they shall receive instructions from Mr. Mayor.

"And it is also decreed that no person or persons, inhabitants of this town generally, as well innkeepers, ale-house-keepers, as other housekeepers, shall receive or suffer any stranger to dwell, lodge, or remain in any, their houses, tents, or outhouses, before Mr. Mayor be truly certified of them:—any person offending to the contrary to be fined £5.

"Neither shall any person or persons, inhabitants of this town, tradesmen or others, buy, fetch, receive, or bring into this town or any part of the same, any manner of wares, merchandizes, cloth, hemp, apparel, wool, or other commodities whatsoever, from the City of London, or from any place infected or suspected of the contagion, without Mr. Mayor's privity, knowledge, and consent, under the like penalty, &c.

"Special regard is by way of advice wished to be had by Mr. Mayor and his Brethren that no persons, strangers, or town dwellers, shall be suffered to drink and tipple immoderately in this town; and if any be taken refractory in this kind, they shall be censured by Mr. Mayor and his Brethren."

In each of the years 1638, '39, and '40 the burials were above the average, and in 1641 the number reached 100. Bascome says (p. 103) that in 1639 "there was a severe frost in England, which continued for nine weeks, commenc-

ing on December 24. London was visited by epidemic pestilence of a severe type." In Cranbrook also the first three years seem to have been unusually fatal, but in 1641 the burials there did not exceed the average number.

In 1643 the burials were 83, or 16 above the average number of the previous ten years. The same year was also very fatal at Cranbrook.

The year 1653 must have been one of very great mortality. Only eleven burials are mentioned in the register of All Saints, (which is very defective from 1647 to 1653,) but the St. Clement's register contains a notice of 89, of which number no less than 39 took place in the months of April and May. No cause can with certainty be assigned for the unusual mortality of this year, which does not appear to have been equally fatal in London and elsewhere.

In 1663 "severe pestilence prevailed in England" (Bascome, p. 108). In the same year 62 burials are noticed in the St. Clement's register at Hastings, and 25 in that of All Saints, which is probably defective. The mortality occurred principally in the autumnal months (Sept., Oct., and Nov.)

In 1665 and the former half of the following year, the plague was raging in London. It is not known whether the same disease spread to Hastings, and as the register of All Saints parish is defective in those years, the number of burials is not preserved. In St. Clement's parish the mortality in these two years does not appear to have exceeded the average.⁴

In the following year, however, (1667) there appears to have been a great mortality in St. Clement's parish, chiefly in the months of April, May, and June. The number of burials in this parish was 61, in All Saints it was 29, besides those that were unregistered.

In 1686 the All Saints register is again defective, and contains only four burials, but the St. Clement's register contains 92. The mortality seems to have begun in the winter of 1685-6, and to have continued to the end of the following July, if not longer. The burials in London in 1686 were only a little above the average number.

⁴ In Oct., 1666, the *London Gazette* contained a proclamation stating that the infection being much spread about the town of Battel, though the inhabitants

were free, yet to prevent its further spreading, the fair usually kept on 11th November was directed not to be holden. See Mr. Cooper's *Notices*, &c., p. 21.

In the years 1690, '91, and '92 the mortality was excessive, the burials being upwards of 88, (for the All Saints register is defective here,) 104, and 89. The most fatal season seems to have been the autumn (viz. Sept., Oct., Nov.) of 1691, in which three months there were 52 burials. The cause of this unusual mortality is not noticed.

The autumn of 1699 was especially unhealthy; no less than 81 burials took place in the three months of Sept., Oct., and Nov.; and the total number during the year was 134. But here also the fatal disease is not mentioned, nor is it possible to guess its nature with any degree of certainty. Bascome says (p. 115) that "fatal catarrh prevailed in England" in 1699, but this is hardly likely to have been the case in autumn.

In 1711 the burials in the four months July, Aug., Sept., and Oct. amounted to 103, and in the whole year to 160, but the nature of the fatal disease is not specified.

The former part of 1729 appears to have been unusually healthy, as only 42 burials took place in the whole year; but towards the end of the year small-pox made its appearance in the town, and continued without intermission till the beginning of the year 1731. A notice of this epidemic is to be found in the letter from Dr. Frewen mentioned above, wherein he states that 705 persons (or more than one third of the whole population of the town,) were attacked by the disease, of which number 97 died, and 608 recovered (including four that were inoculated); that 206 persons escaped it, and that 50 died of other diseases during the time. What is meant by 206 persons "escaping" the small-pox is not quite clear, but the rest of this statement is incidentally confirmed by the parish registers. In the All Saints register of burials from Nov. 8, 1729, to Jan. 5, 1730-1, the names of 41 persons are marked with a cross or asterisk, and in the St. Clement's register 48, which mark was no doubt intended to point out those who were carried off by small-pox. The disease was most fatal in August and September, in which two months the number of burials amounted to 45. With respect to the mention by Dr. Frewen of inoculation, it will be remembered that this practice was introduced into England a very few years before he wrote, viz. in 1721.

The town seems to have continued in a healthy state till the close of the century. In 1794 the burials amounted to 87, or 31 above the average of the previous ten years; and in 1797 to 113, or 51 above the average. In the latter year the whole of the excess of mortality was caused by small-pox, which began to prevail towards the end of December, 1796, and continued till the following February or March. In these three months 11 persons are stated to have "died of small-pox in the natural way," and 61 "in consequence of inoculation."⁵

This appears to have been the last really severe epidemic visitation of small-pox in Hastings; for the occasional deaths caused by this disease from time to time in the present day, which occasion great alarm when they occur, would have been reckoned a very slight visitation indeed at the end of the last century. Indeed, the whole state of things in those days appears to us so strange as to be almost unintelligible; nor can we fully realize the existence of "pest-houses," with "guards to prevent persons from improperly visiting the said houses," "the expense of guards and other things necessary to keep the said distemper out of the town," the "prosecution at the expense of the parish, or by subscription, of every person in future who shall appear to be the occasion of the small-pox being brought into this parish," the "prosecution by indictment of any persons who shall in future return into the town after having been inoculated, without a certificate first obtained from their doctor, certifying that such persons are not infectious," the "immediate application by the parish officers to the inoculating doctors earnestly entreating them not to inoculate any more persons this summer," &c., &c. (see the curious note in Moss, p. 174). From all this worry and alarm (besides the actual danger,) we have been happily delivered, and perhaps this very deliverance may be one cause why some persons are inclined to doubt the reality or the extent of the dangers they have escaped, and to undervalue the great means whereby this improvement in the public health has been effected, viz. *Vaccination*.

⁵ In this year the disease was prevalent in all the districts round Hastings, and inoculation was general amongst

all classes; houses being specially set apart for the reception of the patients.—
(Note by Mr. Cooper.)

1803. "Influenza," says Bascome (p. 147), "overspread the British Isles in the spring of this year, causing great mortality." In Hastings the burials amounted to 94, or 24 above the average of the ten previous years. The deaths occurred principally in March and April, and in the parish of All Saints, where 58 persons died in the course of the year, of whom 30 were infants.

In each of the years 1804 and 1805 the number of burials amounted to 85, the greater part of which were in the parish of All Saints. In 1804, out of 61 persons who died in this parish, 29 were infants.

In 1810 the burials amounted to 182, a larger number than had taken place in any year since 1563. It must however be remembered that in 1563 the population of the town was probably less than 1700, whereas in 1810 it was about 4000, so that the rate of mortality per 1000 in this latter year, though enormously high, was only 45, instead of 112. The cause of the mortality, which occurred chiefly in Aug., Sept., and Oct., is not known; but out of 92 burials in All Saints' parish 46 were of infants, and of 90 persons who died in St. Clement's parish 30 were soldiers.

In 1813 the new Parish Registers were adopted, and since that time there have been more than two sets in the town. As only those of All Saints' and St. Clement's parishes have been examined, the total number of burials cannot be given; but it may be mentioned that in the years 1814, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1827, 1829, 1830, the mortality appears to have been above the average.

Lastly, it is interesting to enquire whether the rate of mortality in Hastings in former times was higher or lower than it is in the present day; and it is satisfactory to be able to state that the public health must, within the last 130 years, have improved very considerably. We cannot, of course, pretend to calculate the rate of mortality from the presumed amount of the population, when we have already calculated the amount of the population from the presumed rate of mortality; and therefore we cannot say anything of the rate of mortality before the year 1731, when the earliest census took place of which any detailed record has been preserved. The burials between Jan. 1726 and

Dec. 1735 (taking the five years before and after Jan. 1731) amounted to 625, which is at the very high annual rate of 38.2 per 1000. By the beginning of the present century the rate of mortality had greatly decreased, and (calculated in the same way from the years 1796 to 1805) amounted to 23.7 per 1000. In 1851 it had been still further reduced to about 18.7 per 1000, and there is no reason to think that the state of the public health in Hastings has been less favourable since that time.⁶

The following extracts, &c., from the registers may be interesting.

Both registers appear to have been copied at first from some earlier documents, and accordingly the commencement of each shews some confusion in dates and other particulars. The All Saints' Register commences Nov., 1559, meaning probably to begin with the reign of Elizabeth, in Nov., 1558; and in the St. Clement's register the dates from June to November 1560 appear to be entered 1559, as Martin Brabon,⁷ who is said to have been bailiff in Aug., 1559, was not in office till the following year, 1560.

1574. April 4, Penance done on Palm Sunday in St. Clement's Church.

1585. Nov. 15. "The Priory" mentioned in the St. Clement's register, and again 1590, December 22, and 1601, April 19.

1609. Mention in the All Saints' register of a license to eat meat in Lent.

1620. Oct. 15, a man "slain by the halling up of his father's ship—called the Blessing upon Sunday," in All Saints.

1620-1. March 7, "died, being excommunicated, and buried out of the listes of [All Saints'] church-yard, near to the further battery, nec in præsentia Rectoris, nec cujusvis alii (*sic*)."

1621. April 18, buried in All Saints' church-yard "a

⁶ Since writing the above sentence the writer has seen an extract from the last Report of the Registrar-General, in which it is stated, that in the ten years, 1851 to 1860, the death-rate in the Hastings

Registration District was nearly 18.3 per 1000, which is a still further reduction.

⁷ He is called *Martin* in the Register, not *Mark*, as in the List of Bailiffs and Mayors.

stranger who paid me for his outward garment 2^s 6^d." A similar entry occurs Dec. 15, 1621.

1628. Aug. 4, buried in St. Clement's church-yard, a man slain by "the enemy off Shoram." This was during the war with France, which had begun in the previous year.

1639. April 23, buried "Mr. John Barley, Mayor."⁸

1641. March, "killed by a shot from sea."

1641. July, buried "William Lovell, Mayor."⁹

1654. Marriages began to be performed by the Mayor, or the Justice of the Peace, the banns having been previously published in the market-place on three market-days, or in a church on three Lord's-days.¹⁰

1658. Dec. Marriages were again celebrated by the minister of the parish.

1677. March 15, buried, a widow, belonging to St. Clement's parish, "excommunicated."

1678. June 19, buried in St. Andrew's church-yard under the Castle, a widow, belonging to St. Clement's parish, who died "excommunicate."

1700. May 29, buried a man "without the funeral office, he having hanged himself" (St. Clement).

1704. May 1, buried a woman "in a place near the Castle, she having hanged herself" (St. Clement).

1705-6. March 5, buried Mr. Richard Waller, Town Clerk (All Saints).

At the end of the third vol. of the All Saints' register (where some leaves have been cut out,) is the following note:—"N.B. This book had part thus cut out when I, Richard Nairn, received it upon the death of the late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. James Cranston. Nov. 27, 1726."

About the middle of the last century Hastings was a station for troops, as it was at the beginning of the present century. In 1747, May 11, mention is made in the St. Clement's register of General Hawley's dragoons, and in 1750-1, March 12, of Major Preston's company of dragoons. The baptism of the children of several soldiers is recorded between the years 1750 and 1760.

⁸ There is a brass in the church to another John Barley, who died in 1601.

⁹ There must be some mistake or confusion of date, in the Register here, as

William Lovell's name does not appear in the List of Mayors till 1657.

¹⁰ Under the Ordinance passed 24th Sept., 1653.

1758. May 31, buried "John Jacob Sur, the linguist, belonging to Capt. Greyling's privateer" (St. Clement).

1758. Sept. 13, buried "Jer. Wright, suffocated by the straitness of his handkerchief."

1768. Oct. 8, buried a corporal, "without the office" (St. Clement).

1805. Feb. 13, baptized "Samuel Ellis, son of Susannah, born after 13 months' absence of Charles Ellis, who is a prisoner in France." (All Saints).

The registers also contain the mention of two matters, which are found in other similar documents, and which appear strange to modern readers, viz. the enforced burial of the corpse in woollen,¹¹ and the tax on births, marriages, and burials.¹² For information on both these subjects the reader may consult the *Notes and Queries*, 1st series, vols. 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, and 2nd series, vol. 3.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BAPTISMS, BURIALS, AND MARRIAGES,

IN THE YEARS 1571, 1601, 1631, 1671, 1701, 1731, 1771, and 1801.

A.D.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.		
	All S.	St. Cl.	Total.	All S.	St. Cl.	Total.	All S.	St. Cl.	Total.
1569	19	21	40	22	24	46	3	8	11
1570	22	22	44	11	22	33	7	8	15
1571	17	27	44	13	23	36	11	10	21
1572	16	24	40	14	40	54	5	13	18
1573 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sum	74	94	168	60	109	169	26	39	65
Mean	18.5	23.5	42.0	15.0	27.2	42.2	6.5	9.7	16.2
1599	19	20	39	...	...	...	5	4	9
1600	33	28	61	8	23	31	2	14	16
1601	16	28	44	15	26	41	6	13	19
1602	29	35	64	13	15	28	2	8	10
1603	27	40	67	15	21	36	7	14	21
Sum	124	151	275	51	85	136	22	53	75
Mean	24.8	30.2	55.0	12.8	21.2	34.0	4.4	10.6	15.0

¹¹ Under the Act 30 Charles II., c. 3.

¹² 6th and 7th William III., c. 6. Bachelors and widowers were by the same Act taxed 1s. yearly.

^a Omitted, because the registers are imperfect.

A.D.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.		
	All S.	St. Cl.	Total.	All S.	St. Cl.	Total.	All S.	St. Cl.	Total.
1629	31	58	89	19	34	53	13	12	25
1630	20	43	63	12	40	52	10	3	13
1631	27	35	62	14	30	44	5	7	12
1632	31	38	69	10	49	59	5	6	11
1633	23	45	68	11	46	57	9	11	20
Sum	132	219	351	66	199	265	42	39	81
Mean	26.4	43.8	70.2	13.2	39.8	53.0	8.4	7.8	16.2
1669	16	48	64	24	49	73	3	8	11
1670	14	55	69	30	53	83	5	14	19
1671	15	42	57	10	65	75	6	9	15
1672	... ^a	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10
1673	21	54	75	12	39	51	3	1	4
Sum	66	199	265	76	206	282	18	41	59
Mean	16.5	49.7	66.2	19.0	51.5	70.5	3.6	8.2	11.8
1699	22	42	64	... ^b	...	...	2	12	14
1700	11	49	60	21	37	58	15	9	24
1701	24	37	61	25	18	43	9	21	30
1702	16	43	59	20	24	44	6	11	17
1703	26	29	55	22	34	56	4	18	22
Sum	99	200	299	88	113	201	36	71	107
Mean	19.8	40.0	59.8	22.0	28.2	50.2	7.2	14.2	21.4
1729	22	32	54	17	25	42	5	9	14
1730	18	36	54	... ^b	...	...	9	5	14
1731	27	39	66	25	21	46	23	10	33
1732	28	31	59	22	27	49	16	5	21
1733	27	28	55	29	20	49	10	10	20
Sum	122	166	288	93	93	186	63	39	102
Mean	24.4	33.2	57.6	23.2	23.3	46.5	12.6	7.8	20.4
1769	33	29	62	36	23	59	2	11	13
1770	32	27	59	26	17	43	6	20	26
1771	27	33	60	24	17	41	9	13	22
1772	33	31	64	28	22	50	7	4	11
1773	24	34	58	27	21	48	4	14	18
Sum	149	154	303	141	100	241	28	62	90
Mean	29.8	30.8	60.6	28.2	20.0	48.2	5.6	12.4	18.0
1799	37	58	95	34	27	61	15	25	40
1800	48	65	113	45	20	65	14	13	27
1801	46	48	94	43	24	67	8	21	29
1802	43	73	116	27	28	55	14	16	30
1803	43	59	102	58	36	94	12	17	29
Sum	217	303	520	207	135	342	63	92	155
Mean	43.4	66.0	104.0	41.4	27.0	68.4	12.6	18.4	31.0

^a Omitted, because the registers are imperfect,

^b Omitted, because the number is so

far above the average as to be useless for our purpose.

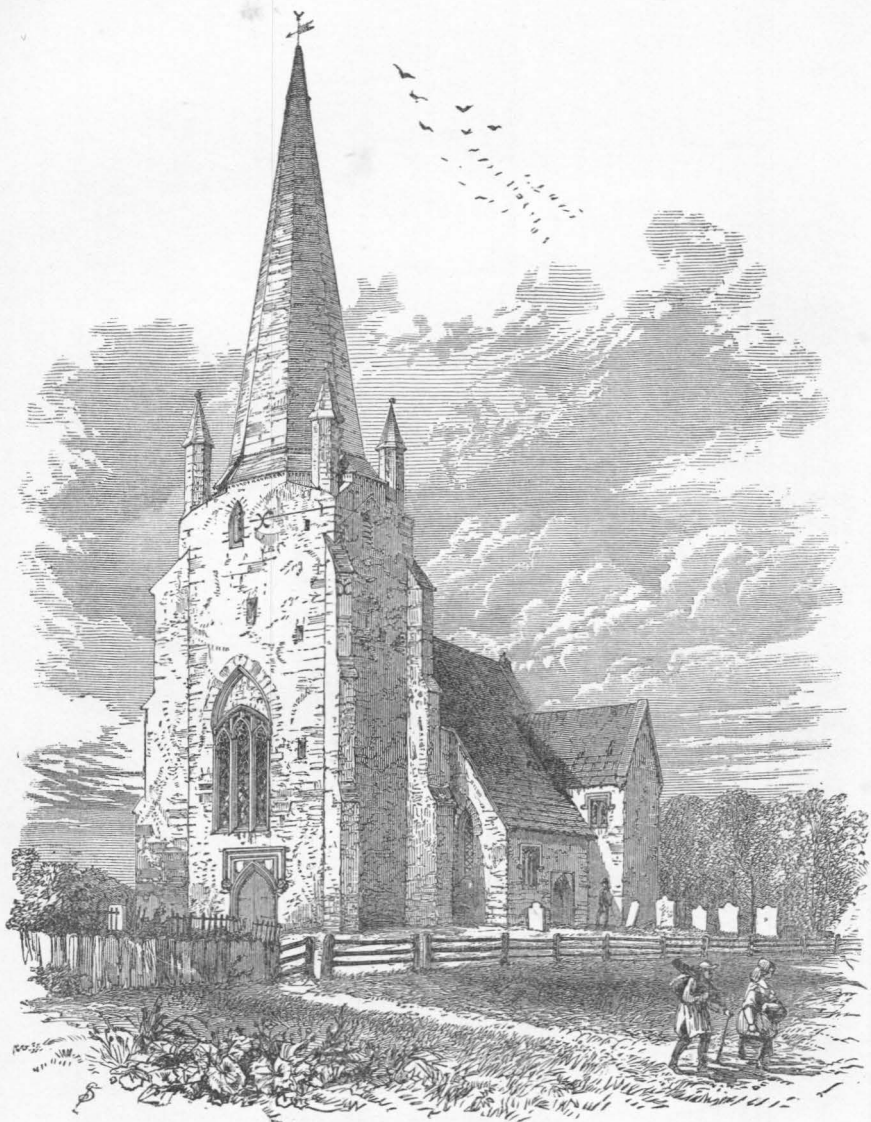
POPULATION CALCULATED FROM THE PRECEDING AVERAGES.

A.D.	Population calculated from			Average of 3 preceding columns.	Most probable amount.
	Bapt.	Bur.	Mar.		
1571	1282	1961	1638	1627	1627
1601	1679	1588	1536	1601	1601
1631	2137	2474	1638	2083	2083
1671	2014	3315	1229	2186	2186
1701	1832	2334	2150	2105	1835
1731	1770	2194	2048	2004	*1636
1771	1862	2241	1843	1982	2000
1801	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3175

* By actual enumeration.

NUMBER OF BAPTISMS AND BURIALS, FROM 1558 TO 1800.

A.D.	Number of		Excess of Baptisms.
	Bapt.	Bur.	
1558 to 1570	591	473	118
1571 to 1600	1478	1471	7
1601 to 1630	1898	1696	202
1631 to 1670	2129	2243	-114
1671 to 1700	2006	1800	206
1701 to 1730	1844	1757	87
1731 to 1770	2402	2021	381
1771 to 1800	2533	1689	844
Total ...	<u>14,881</u>	<u>13,150</u>	<u>1731</u>



CHIDDINGLY CHURCH, 1852,
From a Drawing by M. A. Lower, F.S.A.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF CHIDDINGLY.

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

CHIDDINGLY, a parish containing 4393A. 3R. 16P., is situated in the hundred of Shiplake and Rape of Pevensey, and is surrounded by the parishes of Waldron, Hellingly, Arlington, Chalvington, Ripe, Laughton, and East Hothly. A small portion of the parish lies in the hundred of Dill. In physical character it resembles many of its neighbour parishes of the Weald, to which it locally and geologically belongs. Its features, however, are no longer those of the 'great primeval forest of Anderida; since the operation of the iron-works in former times, and the extension of agriculture in more recent days, have to a great extent denuded it of the woods which anciently covered the greater portion of its area.¹ On its northern side, however, there still remain considerable tracts of woodland. The surface is for the most part varied by agreeable undulations, and although none of the eminences attain any great elevation, it has been said that the parish may be considered in one respect to equal the "eternal city," inasmuch as, like old Rome, it stands upon *seven hills*. These little eminences are known as Stone-Hill, Gun-Hill,² Thunder's Hill, Burgh-Hill, Holms-Hill, Scraper's-Hill, and Pick-Hill. The last-mentioned is the only spot which commands an extensive prospect, but from it the whole parish appears spread out as on a map. Woods, pastures, arable ground, farmsteads, devious roads, and deep-drawn ravines, lie before

¹ In 1839, the woodlands of the parish amounted to 774a. 1r. 3p.

² So named from the public-house called the Gun, which, according to tra-

dition, was originally kept by a man who had been a cannon-founder at the Stream-iron-works.

the spectator in 'commingled beauty' and 'amiable irregularity'—the distant South Downs forming a bold and beautiful back-ground to the charming picture.

Too remote from railways, either existent or probable, I am afraid that this respectable old parish has seen its best days.³ Stage-coaches used to traverse its length and its breadth; but the days of stage-coaches having 'ceased and determined,' the chances of commercial improvement are very small. The population has considerably decreased, and the inhabitants are now exclusively employed in agriculture and trade. It was far otherwise a few generations since, when according to tradition there were no fewer than seven private coaches kept in it, there being that number of resident gentry families. An Eastbourne guide, published in 1787, speaking of Chiddingly church, says: "This church was formerly so much frequented, that when Halland was inhabited by the Pelham family, and other families resided in the neighbourhood, there have been, within the memory of persons now living, at least fourteen coaches on a Sunday."

Of the history of the parish anterior to Domesday Book, I have little to record. It would appear that the Romans availed themselves of the ferruginous treasures of the wealden formations of the upper part of the parish, where among the scoriæ or *cinders* of the long extinct iron-works, fragments of Samian and other Roman pottery have been found. A fine coin of Severus was dug up about thirty years since, near the southern boundaries of the parish.

The name of the parish is clearly Saxon; and its final syllable *ly* (anciently *lyghe*), is common to several neighbouring places. With Hellingly on one hand and East Hothly on the other, it formerly had the alias of *Middle-ly*; but this is now obsolete. The termination *leah* generally signifies field or district, sometimes, according to Professor Leo, a woody neighbourhood; but the meaning of *Chiddingly* is not so easily explained. There is a *Chiddingly* wood in the parish of Ardingly; in Surrey there is the parish of *Chiddingfold*; and in Kent that of *Chidding-stone*. It is clear that

³ Unless indeed it should hereafter turn up as an English *El Dorado*—for Dr. Mantell found in the strata of a

sand-pit in the parish some laminae of GOLD.

these names have, as to the first and second syllables, a common etymology; what that etymology is, let us now inquire.

I was formerly of opinion that the two syllables *Chidding* were identical with the Anglo-Saxon *ciding*, contention, which would make Chidding-ly the field or district about which contentions (*chidings*) had arisen; but neither in this case, nor in the Kent and Surrey parishes above alluded to, do I find that the respective localities were at any period, *par excellence*, "debateable ground." I suspect, then, that we must look to a more obvious origin for the qualifying epithet *Chidding*.

Numerous places in Sussex, and indeed throughout England, have names composed of three syllables, the last of which is a generic word, such as *ly, wood, ford, ton, ham*, and the like, the middle or penultimate syllable being *ING*. In this immediate district for instance, we have *Arlington, Chalvington, Folkington, Wilmington; Ardingly, Hellingly, Etchingly Wood*, (in Surrey, *Bletchingly*); *Sessingham, Beddingham, Wellingham, Etchingham; Possingworth, Atlingworth*, and many others. Since, then, this *ING* is an ingredient in so many local names, it is clear that it must have some marked and distinct signification, and this is satisfactorily pointed out in Mr. Wright's History of Ludlow:

"Names of places having *ing* in the middle are generally formed from patronymics, which in Anglo-Saxon had this termination. Thus, a son of Alfred was an *Alfreding*; his descendants in general were *Alfredingas*, or *Alfredings*. These patronymics are generally compounded with *ham, tun, &c.*; and whenever we can find the name of the place in pure Saxon documents, we have the patronymic in the genitive case plural. Thus, Birmingham was *Beorminga-ham*—the home or residence of the sons or descendants of *Beorm*. There are not many names of this form in the neighbourhood of Ludlow; *Berrington* (*Beoringatun*) was, perhaps, the inclosure of the sons or family of *Beor*, and *Culmington* that of the family of *Culm*."

The name of Chiddingly, then, is Saxon, signifying the abode of the offspring of *Caed*, *Chid*, or perhaps *Chad*, a well-known name. Equally Saxon are the designations of several of the farms and lands within its boundaries; e.g.:

FRITHS farm (A.-Sax., *frith*,) a wood.

BURGHILL (A.-Sax. *bëorh*,) a hill: the second syllable is therefore a pleonasm.

EASTERFIELDS. 'Eoster' was an A.-Sax. goddess, whose

feast was held in the month of April, and hence by the accommodating policy of the Roman missionaries, her name was given to the great Christian festival which terminates the season of Lent. Whether the small estate known by this name had anything to do with the cultus of Eoster must for ever remain simple matter of conjecture,⁴ but we know that in several instances the designations of the Anglo-Saxon divinities did become affixed to places where they were specially venerated; e.g. Tewkesbury is derived from Tuisco, and Wednesbury from Woden.

DERNE (A.-Sax. *dearn*) a secret, hidden, or lonely spot. This epithet accurately describes the locality at the present day.

PICKHILL. (A.-Sax. *pic*) a peak, point, or top.

EASTKNOWLE. (A.-Sax. *cnoll*) a hill or eminence.

BOLT (WOOD, &c.) (A.-Sax. *bolt*) a house or dwelling.

The first actual mention of Chiddingly is found in Domesday Book. That venerable record informs us that it was accounted part of the territory of the Earl of Moreton (that is, of the Rape of Pevensey), and that Ralph and Godwin held one rood-land of that personage. Before the Conquest Aelmar had held it of King Edward, as free or allodial land, and it had always been assessed at the quantity stated. The arable was three ploughlands. There was one plough in the demesne, two villains with a plough, and a mill *with the miller* yielding four shillings. There was another rood-land situated in the Rape of Hastings, which had been uninterruptedly valued at twenty shillings. *Cetelingi*, as the scribe is pleased to write it, formed part of the hundred of Edlueston. That hundred appears to have been nearly co-extensive with the now existing one of Shiplake, though it is difficult, if not impossible, to say when the change of name and boundary took place.⁵ The modern hundred of Shiplake includes the parishes of Waldron, East Hothly, Chiddingly, Ripe, Chalving-

⁴ At Chailey, a small bridge on the old London road glories in the name of "Pig's Easter bridge."

⁵ In the Rot. Hundred. it is called Schepelake, which shows that the modern designation dates back to the

XIII. century. There is a parish of the same name in Oxfordshire. In both instances, the derivation seems to be from A.-Sax. *Scap*, sheep, and *leag*, or *leah*, field or district.

ton, and Laughton. The Domesday hundred of Edlueston comprised the manors of

Claveham, Claverham, in the parish of Arlington.⁶

Ripe, Rype.

Achintone, Eckington, part of Rype.⁷

Calvintone, Chalvington.

Waldrene, Waldron.

Lestone, Legton, Leghton, Laughton.

Estothingham, East Hothly?

Cetelingei, Cetenglei, Chiddingly.

The valuation of the *miller* with the mill of Chiddingly is a singular piece of feudalism, and not to be found elsewhere, I think, in Domesday. The mill was probably either the existing mill at Streame, or one which stood lower down a branch of the Cuckmere, at a spot which is still known as *Old Mill*.

The manor of *Cetelingei* was doubtless identical and co-extensive with the present manor of Chiddingly, which includes about a fifth part only of the parish, although it extends into those of Willingdon, Waldron, and Heathfield. This last parish being within the Rape of Hastings, it is probable that the extra rood-land mentioned was situated there. The remaining portions of the parish lie in the manors of Laughton, Willingdon, and Foxhunt.

The next document of importance relating to the parish is the Subsidy Roll of 24 Edw. I (1296), which contains the taxation of this and the adjoining parish of East Hothly in one list.⁸ It is impossible now to discriminate the proprietors belonging to the respective parishes, though from the names, as associated with those of existing lands, it would appear that the earlier portion of the list refers to East Hothly, and the latter to Chiddingly.

⁶ According to the Burrell MSS., a portion of Chiddingly is included in the manor of Claverham, now extinct.

⁷ It should be remarked that the original name of what is now called Rype was Eckington. There was, however, a Domesday manor of Ripe, which, with the neighbouring one of Laughton, possessed many salt-pans; which shows that at the time of the Survey the tidal waters of the Ouse, or rather of its tributary, the *Ritch*, flowed much higher

than at the present day. What is now a mere rivulet, must then have been a considerable estuary, depositing its saline treasures upon the bank (*ripa*), from which the manor and parish of Rype took their name. In a document of the XIV. century, the district is curiously described as "the *ripe* of Laughton."

⁸ Kindly communicated by W. D. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A.

VILLAT' DE HODLEGH AND CHYTYNGELEGH.

Robr'o atte Bokholte	iijs ^s x ^d	Henr' de Posyng	xviij ^d ob
Marger' de Wyleghe	xiijs ^s ix ^d ob	Willmo Maufe	xvijs ^s xj ^d
Laur' le Wodeward	vj ^d	Rado de Chyfelbergh	iijs ^s ob
Rob'r'o Carle	xv ^d q ^a	Micho de Chyfelbergh	viijs ^s q ^a
Nicholas atte Ferche	ijjs ^s x ^d q ^a	Simon de Bromh'mme	ix ^s ob q ^a
Willmo le Coupe	iijs ^s iiij ^d ob	Rog'o de Bromham	vjs ^s viij ^d ob
Ric'ro Stullac	vjs ^s v ^d	Robro le Berd	iijs ^s viij ^d ob
Walt'o atte Ferche	ijjs ^s xj ^d q ^a	Miche le Berd	xviij ^d ob
Johanne le Dondel	viijs ^s ob q ^a	Thoma le Noch	ijjs ^s iiij ^d q ^a
Willmo Bryerych	ijjs ^s xj ^d ob	Miche le Pott'e	ijjs ^s ij ^d q ^a
Walt'o le Swon	v ^s viij ^d ob	Willmo ater Pluche	ijjs ^s viij ^d
Rob'r'o le Dondel	v ^s iiij ^d ob q ^a	Gilebro le Koker	xiiij ^d
Gregor atte Bokholte	xiiij ^d q ^a	Henr de Hambeleg	iijs ^s viij ^d ob
Willmo de Hodleg	iijs ^s viij ^d	Robro de Peke	v ^s viij ^d ob q ^a
Nicol at Swete Telgh	iijs ^s v ^d q ^a	Thoma le Rene	ijjs ^s ij ^d q ^a
Willmo Garlande	xv ^d q ^a	Willmo de Peke	iijs ^s viij ^d ob
Thom Emming	xxiiij ^d	Rado atte Nasse	iijs ^s ij ^d
Willmo de Cobbeforde	xvj ^d ob	Rado le Kyng	xvjs ^s ob q ^a
Willmo atte Forde	v ^s j ^d ob	Robro atte Hamme	xix ^d
Thom Goldyng	iijs ^s vj ^d ob	Johanne ater Rede	fjs ^s iiij ^d ob
Willmo atte Wat'e	vjs ^s j ^d ob q ^a	Ricero atte Vosepole	iiijjs ^s x ^d ob
Rob'r'o Hardyng	iiijjs ^s ij ^d ob q ^a	Willmo ater Dykore	vjs ^s ob q ^a
Henr le Fullere	xviij ^d ob	Andr' de Hilleshers	iijs ^s j ^d ob
Willmo le Marescal	xviij ^d ob	Johanne de Hylleshers	xviij ^d ob
Margar de Posyngeworth	xijjs ^s ij ^d q ^a	Rado le Koc	xiiij ^d ob
Johanne Hemmyng	xiiij ^d	Gregor Brunekoc	xij ^d
Johanne de Redyngbregg	xij ^d	Walt'o de Oxemers	xij ^d
Rogero de Cobbeforde	xiiij ^d	Rado atte Hothe	xiiij ^d q ^a
Willmo Lepard	xix ^d	Marger atte Brodelonde	xviij ^d ob
Rob'r'o le Ster	xij ^d	Robro de Chyselbergh	xiiij ^d q ^a
Rob'r'o de Edwrytesh'm	xxij ^d q ^a	Walt'o de Honewyke	ijjs ^s v ^d ob q ^a
Willmo de Edwrytesh'm	ij ^s	Willmo atte Hetthe	ijjs ^s iiij ^d ob q ^a
Nicolao Wylard	ijjs ^s j ^d ob q ^a	Johanne Fraunceys	ijjs ^s vj ^d ob q ^a
Joh'e Heryngaud	vijjs ^s j ^d	Rado le Pott'e	iijs ^s iiij ^d ob
Jacob le Frylend	ijjs ^s iiij ^d ob		

Sm^a xij^{li} xjs^s j^d ob.

JURATI.

Thoma Greyton	v ^s iiij ^d q ^a	Johanne atte Wat'e	ijjs ^s j ^d ob q ^a
Hugon de Cam'a	vjs ^s v ^d	Robro atte Bergh	ijjs ^s ij ^d ob q ^a
Robro le Koker	vjs ^s x ^d ob	Thoma de Lulleh'm	iijs ^s ix ^d
Robro le Byrche	iiijjs ^s ix ^d	Henr le Rede	iijs ^s ix ^d
Simon de Cam'a	iijs ^s v ^d ob q ^a	Nicolao Garlaunde	iijs ^s x ^d q ^a
Ricero atte Hoke	iijs ^s v ^d ob q ^a	Rado de Stecklose	ijjs ^s vij ^d

At the date of this document surnames had but recently begun to be assumed by small proprietors and the common people, and the names which it comprises, therefore, enable us to identify many of the estates and lands with family designations of the *local* class, some of which are still extant, though the majority are extinct, in this neighbourhood.

Roberte at Bokholte doubtless borrowed his surname from

Buckholt, in the parish of Bexhill, as did Margery de Wyleghe hers from Whiligh in that of East Hothly. Then we have a William de Hodlegh, who was doubtless a principal parishioner of the latter parish. Margery de Possingworth must have been of Waldron extraction, and Simon of Bromhamme's lands are yet known as Broomham, on the confines of Laughton.⁹ Hamley, or Amley, in the eastern part of the parish furnished a family name to Henry de Hambeleghe. Robert de Peke was "of that ilk," now called Peak's farm. Ralph atte Nasse dwelt no doubt at the hamlet of Nash Street; while his neighbour William at Dicker must have derived his name from the well-known district so called. He was no doubt among the earliest progenitors of an old Sussex family, now represented by one of the founders of the Sussex Archæological Society, and its original treasurer, Thomas Dicker, Esq. Andrew and John de Hilleshers were perhaps proprietors of Hilders farm, while Honeywick-lane, near Chiddingly Place, still preserves the remembrance of Walter de Honewyke, as does the Hook-wood, on the frontiers of Waldron, that of Richard at Hoke. Burghill gave name to Robert at Berg, and so did Stuckles, near the west end of the Dicker, to Ralph de Stecklose. Thomas de Lulleham's name is still retained in that of Lulham's, a small estate in the neighbouring parish of Rype. I may further remark that Nicholas Wylard, whose taxation amounted to two shillings one penny-halfpenny-farthing, was no doubt the *fons et origo* of the ancient family of Willard, who in the last century still continued to possess lands in the parish, and who yet exist in the county with the ancient baptismal name of Nicholas. Hugo de Camera is doubtless identical with Hugh de la Chambre of Laughton, who, in 6 Edward II., settled upon his son, lands in Clapham, Littlington, &c., and became founder of the well-known family of Chambers.

In the ninth year of Edward II (1316), when the returns of lords of townships, &c., were made for the purpose of effecting military levies, in pursuance of the ordinance of the

⁹ Close by Broomham is a place called *Gallows Corner*, where, according to local tradition, a man was hung in

chains for highway robbery. The date of the event is not known or even guessed at.

parliament held at Lincoln in that year, the following landholders are mentioned in connection with the parish:

“*Hundred de Schepelake.*”

Villat' de Chitynglegh est	}	Andr' de Sackvile Willi' Maufee ¹⁰ Johis de Douedale Prior de Warton Margar' Regine Angl' Rad'i de Camoys Willi' de Freningham ”
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The account of Chiddingly in the Nonæ returns of temp. Edward III, 1341, is circumstantial. These returns of the *ninths* of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs in rural districts, of the ninth of chattels in towns, and of the *fifteenth*s among merchants-foreign and dwellers in forests and wastes, were made for the levying of a tax to sustain the cost of the king's wars against the French and the Scotch—assessors and sellers being appointed for each county. This war-tax, which was raised for two years only, is almost unequalled in the annals of taxation.

“*Chudynglegh.*”

“This indenture witnesseth that an inquisition was taken at Lewes, the second day of April, in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward, the Third after the Conquest, before Henry Husee and his fellow collectors and assessors of the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, and of the fifteenths in the county of Sussex, granted to our Lord the King . . . according to a commission directed to the said Henry and his fellows, upon the oath of Geoffrey le Coker, Walter atte St(ro)de, Miles le Fynch, and Andrew Ileshersche,¹¹ parishioners of Chudynglegh, who say upon oath that the ninth part of the sheaves of the parish is worth this year eleven marcs, the ninth of fleeces five shillings and five pence, and the ninth of lambs three shillings and four pence. They also say that the abbot of Robertsbridge hath in the same parish a manor called Derne, whence the ninth part of sheaves is this year worth fourteen shillings. And thus the sum total of the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs in the parish is £8 9s. 4d. And although the Chancellor of Chichester with the church of Chiddingly is assessed at fourscore marcs, yet the church of Chiddingly cannot reach the taxation aforesaid, inasmuch as the same Chancellor hath within the parish a messuage, land, wood, and meadow which is worth one marc per annum, also tithes of hay worth five shillings. Further, the jurors say that the Chancellor hath at Mankeseye, within the liberties of the Cinque Ports, a messuage and sixty acres of land, as the dotation of his church, worth per annum sixty shillings. Also rents and assize worth twenty-eight shillings. Likewise he hath corn-tithe of Mankeseye worth twenty-two marcs, while the ninth of fleeces there amounts to thirty shillings, that of lambs to twenty-five shillings, tithes of cheese to twenty-five shillings, and that of hay to twenty shillings. They further say that

¹⁰ The Maufees had considerable lands here, and were patrons of the Vicarage. (See post.) In 21 Edward I., Chidingele, Derne, Cobbeford, and Alfriston, one knight's fee and three quarters, belonged to William Maufee. Claus. A. 21 E. i.

¹¹ It is interesting to note that the four inhabitants of Chiddingly who made this return, more than five hundred years

ago, have left their family names impressed upon lands and localities still easily identifiable within the parish. *Coker's Pit* is near Easterfields, before mentioned; *Strood* is still the name of a farm; so likewise is *Finches*; and I venture to think that *Hilders* is a corruption of the name here written Ileshersche, elsewhere Hilleshers.

the Chancellor hath at Horseye,¹² within the liberties of the Cinque Ports, corn-tithe worth twenty-two marks arising from the chapel there. Also, at Estenovere, within the liberties aforesaid, corn-tithe worth five mares. Also at the Newelond, within the liberties of the Cinque Ports, corn-tithe worth four mares. They also say, that there are none dwelling within the parish except such as live by agriculture and by their sheep, and that there are no cardinal benefices. In testimony whereof, &c.”

Manorial History.

MANOR OF CHIDDINGLY. The first notice of this manor, subsequently to the Domesday Survey, that I have found, shows it to have been in 12 Edward II. in the possession of Nicholas de la Beche, who also held the other Sussex manors of Waldern, Erlington, Claverham, Werteling, Old Court, Meresham, and Idenne, and obtained for them a grant of free warren.¹³ This personage appears to be identical with the Sir Nicholas de Beche, who, according to a wardrobe account dated 27th March, 1311, participated with Sir Humphrey de Littlebury and Sir Thomas le Latimer in the reward of twenty pounds for the singular service of *dragging the King out of bed on Easter Monday*. He must have been in high favour at Court to have indulged in such a pleasantry, but the scriptural injunction against putting trust in princes, was illustrated in this case. Perhaps “too much familiarity bred contempt,” for it clearly appears that he fell into dire disgrace with his sovereign, since an order was afterwards issued to the Sheriff of Sussex to take into his hands the manors of Chetynglegh and Claverham which had been the property of Nic. de la Beche, *the King's enemy*, and to keep them in safety, &c.¹⁴ At a later period, however, he was reinstated in royal favour, and in the ninth of Edward III. we find him in the distinguished position of Constable of the Tower of London. Later still, in consequence of his valour in the Breton wars, he was summoned to parliament as a Baron, 25 Feb., 1341. He died possessed of the manor of Chidingle, which, by the royal favour, had been restored to him in 12th Edward III.¹⁵ Leaving no children, his estates passed to his sisters, the eldest of whom carried Chiddingly by marriage to Sir Andrew Sackville, the progenitor of the noble house of Dorset, upon whose illustrious history and long

¹² For a brief note concerning Mankeseye and Horseye, see my Chron. of Pevensey, p. 52.

¹³ Cal. Rot. Chart.

¹⁴ Abbrev. Rot. Orig.

¹⁵ Cal. Rot. Chart.

territorial connection with the county of Sussex it is not necessary here to enlarge. Chiddingly Park was sometimes an occasional, and sometimes, it would appear, the principal, abode of the Sackvilles; for here in 1556 dwelt the then representative of the family, John Sackville, Esq., whose will, "being all of his composure, and wrote with his own hand," is given *in extenso* in Collins's peerage.¹⁶ "I give," runs this document, "I give and bequeathe my poore synful soule unto Allmightie Jesu, my maker and redemer, most humble beseching his most excellente Majestie, through the mediation and grace of his most holly and blessed mother, seynte Marie the Virgin, and Sainte John the Baptist, and all the saintes in heven, to accept, and take the same unto his mercie into everlastinge joye and blisse, there perpetually to reste with Abraham, Isake, and Jacob, for ever. Amen." He directs his "poore synful carkase" to be buried at Witheam (Withyham,) in case of his decease "at Chiddingleigh, or within xij or xiiij miles of the same." He eschews a pompous funeral, to the end that the most of his goods may be given to the poor of Withyham, Hartfield, and Chiddingly, and other places where his lands lie. He also bears in mind the poor of Chalvington, Waldron, Hailsham, Arlington, Heathfield, Woodmancote, &c. His descendants, though chiefly resident at Buckhurst, in Withyham, continued in the proprietorship of the manor of Chiddingly, which still belongs to Mary, Countess Amherst, elder daughter and co-heiress of John Frederick Sackville, 3rd Duke of Dorset.

The house known as Chiddingly Park has not possessed, within the memory of man, any elements of grandeur; and it has within the last few years been re-built as a farm house. No traces of the *park* remain.

The next manor to be mentioned is that of *Chiddingly alias Byrche*. It has long lost manorial rights, and it is known as Chiddingly Place. The only trace of the *alias* is preserved in Birch Lane, a long circuitous wooded road, once no doubt an avenue, leading from the hamlet called Muddle's Green towards the house.

In 43 Edward III, Michael de Poynings held the manor.

¹⁶ Edit. 1768, vol. ii. p. 274.

As Birche, Berchs, *alias* Birchs, *alias* Birch-parke, it was held in 16th Henry VI (1437) by William Alman, Thomas Attewood, Stephen Walsh, and others; and in 7 and 29 Edward IV, by Thomas Onstye. In 7 Henry VII William Pelham, Esq., conveyed the manor and demesnes of Chetyngleigh to Sir William Scott and other feoffees.¹⁷ In 8 and 14 Henry VII, William Midmore held his Court: and in 24 Henry VIII, Elias Midmore is described as "dominus manerii de Birch Parke in Chetyngghly."¹⁸ In 4 Edward VI, there was an exemplification of a recovery of the manors of Horeham and Birche with 1060 acres of land (including Hall Land), George Roberts and John Fawkenere, plaintiffs, and Godard Welshe, gen., defendant. In 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, John Jefferay, gen., held his Court; and again in 1 Elizabeth, "John Jefferay, gen., servient' ad leg." In 15 Elizabeth, Thomas Churcher and John Michell remitted to John Jefferay all the manor of Chetingley, *alias* Chudinglee, which the said John had purchased of Thomas Devenyshe, Esq., and William his son. The same year, 1573, a fine was levied between Churcher and Michell, plaintiffs, and John Jefferay, serjeant-at-law, defendant, of the manors of Chittingly and Birch, with 130 acres of land in Chittingly, Waldron, Willingdon, and Hartfield. In 20 Elizabeth, Sir John Jefferay died seized, leaving his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who was married to Edward, Lord Montague, and had a daughter and heiress who married Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsay. The manor of Rype or Deanland was a subinfeudation of the manor of Byrche, as that of Chiddingly Place seems to have been of Chiddingly-Sackville. But the account given of the several manors by Sir William Burrell is much confused. From the representatives of Jefferay this manor passed to the Pelhams. At the beginning of the 18th century it belonged to the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, brother of Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle. On his death, it descended to his four daughters, and on partition fell to the share of the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Sondes, in right of their wives, and they joined in a sale of it to the Rev. John Chatfield, of Balcombe, whose son and heir, the Rev. Henry

¹⁷ Pelham Deeds B., quoted in Burrell MS. Addit. 5681.

¹⁸ Pelham Deeds C., No. 4. Ibid.

Chatfield, possessed it in 1783. Subsequently the estate has belonged for three generations to the family of Guy, Mr. David Guy being the existing proprietor.

The family of Jefferay, owners of this manor for two or three generations, and rendered illustrious by the production of Sir John Jefferay, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, seem to have been of Sussex origin. Their arms were: *Azure, fretty Or, on a chief Argent, a lion passant-guardant Gules.* CREST: *A lion's head erased Argent, ducally crowned Azure.* Some speculations on the probable origin of this coat and crest are given in my *Curiosities of Heraldry*, page 47, and also in *Suss: Arch: Coll.* vol. vi., page 83. Among the Burrell MSS. is a copy of a document entitled "*An Arbor or Genealogye of the descent and offspring of the house of Jeffray of Chittingly in the com' of Sussex together with their severall mariges and coat-armours and y^e times of ther decease,*" from which, together with a careful examination of their Wills proved at Lewes, I have been enabled to draw up the following particulars of this old and almost forgotten Sussex family.

Symon Geoffrey, Geffray, or Jefferay, whose place of residence is not mentioned, was father of *William* Jefferay, of Bletchington,¹⁹ in Sussex, who married Katherine — and died 9th Edward IV (1469), leaving a son and heir, *John* Jefferay, who purchased this estate, as it would appear, about the close of the fifteenth century. He married Agnes Milward, heiress of an ancient Cinque-Port family (long resident at Pevensey, Hastings, &c., of whom the late Edw. Milward, Esq., the first husband of Sarah, Countess Waldegrave, was the last representative), whose pedigree is thus entered in the Visitation of 1634:—

Symon Milward died 48. Edw. III.

John Milward, 6. Richard II.—Agnes.

John Milward, 10. Henry VI.—Jone.

Richard Milward, 6. Edw. IV.—Jane Penbridge.

Agnes, only daur. and heiress—JOHN JEFFERAY.

ARMS. *Argent, a cross moline Sable, between three crescents Gules.*

¹⁹ So stated in the pedigree; but now called Friston Place. more likely Betchington, in Friston,

John Jefferay, the purchaser of Chiddingly, died 28th June, 1513, leaving three sons, Richard, Thomas, and William. He was buried, together with Agnes his wife, in the middle of the nave of Chiddingly church, where a brass plate to his memory still exists.

His three sons became founders of three distinct branches of the family, who flourished for several generations in the immediate neighbourhood; and as their genealogy has never been very carefully recorded, I purpose to present it here, beginning with the younger branches.

Thomas Jefferay, second or third son of John and Agnes, settled at Rype, and himself became father of three sons—John, Thomas, and Bartholomew. Of these

I. *John Jefferay* succeeded his father at Rype, and by his will, dated 5th March, 1558, gave his body “to be buried within the parysh church of Rype before the image of o’ Lady of Petye.” He left, by Margaret his wife, three sons, Bartholomew, George, and John.²⁰ In the printed pedigrees, a son, Thomas, of Gray’s Inne, is mentioned, but as he is not alluded to in the will, it is probable that he died before his father. II. *Thomas Jefferay*, the next son, resided at Lewes. By his will, dated 9th March, 1573, he directs his body to be entombed in the “church of Allsaynts, in the mydle place before the chauncell door.” He gives legacies to Joane, his wife, and to his three sons, Richard, Thomas, and Nicholas,—to his son Thomas, “all the things he hath at Cambridge, and if his brother Nicholas do hereafter studie at Cambridge, then I bequeath the things unto him.” He names a brother William. The remaining son (III.) *Bartholomew Jefferay* was seated at Buckholt, in the parish of Bexhill, where he carried on considerable iron-works, as ap-

²⁰ *John Jefferay*, of Rype, made his will 23 June, 1630, bequeathing to George, his eldest son, and to his son, John Jefferay, lands at Warbleton (late Thomas Stollyon’s, Gen.), at Heathfield, at Patcham, and at Rype. There are also bequests to his wife Joane, and to his son Thomas, who had issue Richard, John, Thos., and George. He was succeeded at Rype by the above named

George Jefferay, whose children were

John, Mary, George, and Jane. His will, dated 7 Jan., 1640, gives the residue of his estate to Elizabeth, his wife.

Another branch of the family settled at Berwick. John Jefferay was living there in 1612, at which date, he had a son, Edward Jefferay, and a grandson, John Jefferay, a minor. John Jefferay, first-named, was rector of Berwick for a very long period. See *Suss: Arch: Coll: Vol. vi.*, page 226.

pears by his will, in which he mentions his “fforge, ffurnace and woodes.” He married Alice Pitcher, and had four sons, Richard, Bartholomew, Davie, and Arthur. He died in or about 17th Elizabeth, and was buried in Bexhill church. One of his sons, Bartholomew, settled in the city of London, and by his will, bearing date 4th March, 1589, and proved at Lewes, he gave all his debts, &c., to his brother Davye, and, in case of his death, to his brother Arthur.

PEAKS BRANCH. *William Jefferay*, son of John and Agnes, was founder of another junior branch of the family—whether second or third I cannot ascertain—whose principal residence was Peaks, in the eastern part of the parish, now a farm-house. His will is dated 20th Aug., 1543. “Ffirst,” says the testator, “in the name of God I gyve and bequeth my sowle to his divine mercy and goodnes and to his blessed mother o’ Lady, St. Mary, and to all the holy co’pany of hevyn, and my body to be buried in the church of Chetynglygh aforesaid, *in the myddyll passe before the roode, at my father’s fett.* Item, I bequeth to the hie al^r within the same church vi^s. viij^d. Item, I will to have a taper of iiij pownds of wax to burne *before the sepulker* the space of vij yers next after my decease.” He mentions as legatees, Margaret his wife, and Alice, Margaret, Ffaith, Annyse, and Marie, his daughters, and gives the residue of his estate to his son and executor, Thomas Jefferay, who is to “order hit (the will) as he thynketh most best for the welth of my sowle.” Besides this Thomas he had an elder son, John Jefferay, who died at Oxford.

Thomas Jefferay married, first, the daughter and heir of — Havell, and widow of — Willard, by whom he had a son William, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married — Lulham. He married, secondly, Alice Acton of Rype (of an ancient family but lately extinct), and widow of Edward Lulham, by whom he was father of Thomas, who died *s.p.*, Anne, wife of Lawrence Sharpey, of Cranbrook, Francis, wife of John Sharpey, brother of Laurence, Elizabeth, and Mary. By his will, dated 24 May, 1550, he bequeaths his body to be buried “in the churche of Chetynglygh in the myddle passe, *next to my father’s fote.*” He gives towards the maintenance of the church xx^s, and to be spent at his burial vij^{li}. He also

gives to the poor of Chetynglygh xl^s., and to the poor of each of the parishes of Hellynglyghe, Haylsham, Pevensey, Westham, Rype, and Waldron x^s. There are also legacies to his six servants, to Thos. Lulham, his wife's son, to his godson, Thomas, son of John Jefferay, junior, of Rype, to the children of Thos. Jefferay, of Lewes, to Stephen French, his godson, to John French, Edward Pelham, and Thos. Pelham. Further he gives to his four daughters £50 each; to his unborn child £30; and to Alice, his wife, £500. Executors, John Fawkener, sen., John Jefferay of Rype, jun., Roger Deane of Waldron, and William Jefferay, the testator's son; Sir Edw. Gage, Knt. (to whom he gives his "best cowlte") and Thos. Tyndowl to be overseers. His lands he bequeaths as follows:—

To his son Thomas, his lands and tenements called Semgwynes, Besdes, the Pyke, Hydowne, and Marmale Downe.

To his son William, Groveherst, Newland, Nashes, Barghill, and Sinderford, out of which he is to pay certain moneys due to Roger Drew, and Joane his wife, and Walter Finch, Gen.

As Thomas died *s.p.* his portion probably reverted to his brother, the successor of his father at Peaks—

William Jefferay, who married Awdrie, daughter and heiress of Thos. Harvey, and niece of Wm. Harvey, Clarendieux king-at-arms. He died in 1611, and was buried *at the feet of his father*, being thus the fourth in the genealogical series deposited in this order in the nave of Chiddingly church. Besides seven daughters, married as stated below,²¹ he had two sons, Thomas and William, the former being his successor in the paternal estate, while the latter was one of the first settlers of New England. He was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, 18th May, 1631, having been in the colony several years before the arrival of Governor Winthrop.²²

Thomas Jefferay married Margaret, daughter of Richard Moseley, of Ousedale, co. Stafford, who died at the age of 25, in 1618, leaving two daughters, Lettice, who married John Boys, of Betshanger, Knight of the Shire for Kent in the Long Parliament,²³ and Margaret, who became wife of William

²¹ 1. Jone=Jno. Baker of Withyham.

2. Awdrie=Hugh Evans of London.

3. Susan=Richard Weller of Cranbrook.

4. Alice=Richd. Turner of London.

5. Mary=Jno. Stockhouse of London.

6. Elizabeth=Edward Lewis of London.

7. Anne=William Gough of London.

²² Farmer's Geneal. Regist. of New Engl. edit. 1829, p. 161.

²³ See Berry's Kent. Geneal.

Peckham of Laughton, Oct. 29th, 1657.²⁴ The last, apparently of his line, he survived until 1663, when he was buried among his ancestors at Chiddingly.

I now return to the eldest son of John and Agnes Jefferay, who succeeded his father as proprietor of Chiddingly Place. In a Subsidy Roll for "villa de Chetinglegh," in 1545, he stands at the head of the list, his assessment being 40^{s.}, while that of Thomas Jeffrye is 20^{s.}, and that of Margaret Jeffrye 8^{s.} He died in 1554, having married Eliza, daughter of Robert Whitfeld, Esq., who came from Alston Moor, in Cumberland, and settled at Wadhurst in this county.²⁵ By her he had two sons, John and Richard. Of the former, who became Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, I shall speak by-and bye. The latter, *Richard Jefferay*, settled at South Malling, near Lewes, and married Margerie, daughter of John Humphreyes, of Warwick, and widow of Richard Keyme, by whom he had an only son, Francis, and two daughters; 1, Margaret, wife of Edward Mascall, of Plumpton Place, and, 2, Alice, wife of John Gardner, of Ratcliffe, near London. He died in 1600, and was buried in Chiddingly church. Francis Jefferay, his son and heir, succeeded him at South Malling, and married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Walter Maney, of Kent, and secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Saye. In Ringmer church there is a mural monument, with small figures of this gentleman and his first consort, in the costume of their days, and the following inscription:—

"Heer lyeth bvried the body of that vertvovs and religiovs gentlewoman, Mrs. Elizabeth Jefferay, wyfe of Francis Jefferay of South Malling, Esq: one of the dayghters and coheires of Walter Mayney of Kent, Esq: She died the 23 of September, and in the 40 yeare of her age.

"Devovt to God—officiovs to her pheere;
Zeaalovs of good—jeaalovs of everye ill;
Wise, modest, more then can be marshall'd heere,
(Her many vertves wovld a volvme fill,)
For all heaven's gifts—in many single sett—
In Jefferay's *Maney* altogether mett!"

(*Sir*) *John Jefferay*, the eldest son of Richard, first named, succeeded to the Chiddingly estate on the death of his father. Of this distinguished personage Fuller, in his "Worthies of England,"²⁶ thus writes: "Sir John Jeffry, Knight, was

²⁴ Par. Reg.

²⁵ The Whitfelds of Lewes, Ashford,

&c., are descended from this gentleman.

²⁶ Vol III., p. 252.

born in this county (Sussex), as I have been informed. It confirmeth me herein because he left a fair estate in this shire (judges generally building their nest near the place where they were hatched), which descended to his daughter. He so profited by the study of our municipal law, that he was preferred secondary judge of the Common Pleas; and thence advanced by Queen Elizabeth, in Michaelmas term, the nineteenth of her reign, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which place he discharged for the term of two years to his great commendation."

Mr. Foss gives the following particulars of his legal career: "After pursuing his legal studies at Gray's Inn (where he was admitted in 1544, called to the bar in 1546, and made Lent reader in 1561), he was summoned to the degree of serjeant in Easter term, 1567; on which occasion he was presented with a purse containing £10 by the society. On October 15, 1572, he was nominated one of the Queen's serjeants; and on May 15, 1576, he was promoted to a judicial seat in the Queen's Bench. Within a year and a half he was called upon to succeed Sir Robert Bell, as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. In the course of the next year his seat was vacated by his death."²⁷ In 1571 Sir John sat in parliament for East Grinstead, and in 1572 for Arundel.

Of this eminent judge's character an elaborate analysis is given by Lloyd.²⁸ "This," says he, "was he who was called the plodding student, whose industry perfected nature and, was perfected by experience. He read not to argue only; for that is vanity; nor to believe and trust; for that is easiness: nor to discourse; for that is idle: but to weigh and consider; for that is prudence. Four things, he would say, helped him—I. His inclination. II. Method. III. Religion, with that just and composed mind that attends it. IV. A great happiness in the four faculties that make a lawyer: 1. A sharp invention and clear apprehension. . . . 2. Judgment to examine and weigh the particulars invented and apprehended; for truth lieth in things as gold in mines. 3. Memory to retain what is judged and examined. 4. A prompt and ready delivery of what is conceived and retained, set out

²⁷ The Judges of England. By Edward Foss, F.S.A., Vol. V., p. 513.

²⁸ State Worthies. Vol. I., p. 241.

with ingenuity and gravity—*oratio prompta, non audax*. . . . His Latine and French were grammatical; his rhetoric natural; his logic, reason.

“His gesture and habit were grave but not affected: speaking as much to the eye as his tongue did to the ear. . . . Modest he was, but not fondly bashful—his prudence and not his softness. His humility begat affableness; his affableness, society; that, conference; conference, parts; and they, acquaintance; and that, practice; and practice, experience; experience, renown; and that, preferment.”

We have seen that Sir John held his dignity but a short time. By inquisition dated 29th Aug., 22. Elizabeth, the jurors return that Sir John Jefferay, Knight, Lord C.B. of the Exchequer, died in Coleman-street Ward, London, 13th May, 1577, seized, *inter alia*, in fee tail (*viz*: to him and the heirs of his body, remainder to the heirs of the body of John Jefferay, his grandfather, remainder to the right heirs of the said J. Jefferay, Knight) of a capital messuage and lands in Chittingly, wherein he dwelt at his death; and that he was seized in fee of the manor of Chittingleigh, with the lands, &c., thereto belonging in Chittingleigh, Waldron, Willingdon, Hartfield, &c., which formerly belonged to Thomas Devenish, Esq., and William Devenish, his son; that the said manor is held of Elis Midmore, and at the death of the said Sir John Jefferay was held of Richard Midmore, deceased, father of Elis, by fealty, &c. That Elizabeth Jefferay, his daughter and heir, was at his death aged 15 years and upwards, and that administration was granted to Mary, his wife (daughter of Geo. Goring, Esq.), whom he married about 20th Elizabeth [i. e. very shortly before his decease]. The inquisition was taken at Lewes before James Thetcher, Herbert Pelham, William Morley, and Edward Middleton, Esquires.”²⁹

Sir John Jefferay's first wife was Alice, daughter and heiress of John Apsley, of London, Esquire, descended from the ancient Sussex family, Apsley of Thakeham. By her, who died in 1570, he left issue an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married Sir Edward Montague, of Boughton, co. Northampton. Sir Edward was made a Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of James I, and subsequently raised

²⁹ Burrell MSS. Addit. 5681.

to the peerage by the title of Baron Montague of Boughton. He was the eldest son of Sir Edward Montague, from whom descended the ducal houses of Manchester and Montague, as well as the Earls of Halifax and Sandwich. Sir Edward and Lady Montague were occasionally resident at Chiddingly, and the latter, who died 6. December, 1611, was buried there. She left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby and Eresby, who is presumed to have succeeded, *jure uxoris*, to the mansion and estate. The descent of the latter has been given in a previous page.

Chiddingly Place, as rebuilt by Sir John Jefferay, the Chief Baron, must have been one of the finest Elizabethan houses in the county. It occupied three sides of a quadrangle, open towards the north; the two projecting wings, and the slightly advanced porch, giving a ground plot exactly resembling an E, the initial of her Majesty's name—an architectural compliment of that period. The principal apartments were on the eastern side of the mansion. The east wing, now used as a barn, and called 'the chapel,' has no appearance of having been employed for such a purpose; it has evidently been divided into two stories by a floor, and the chimney-pieces of the upper story still remain. It is worthy of notice that they have no appearance of ever having been used. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the house was occupied as a mansion only for a very brief space of time. The mortar could scarcely have been dry when its builder departed this life, and his heiress soon after took up her chief abode in a distant shire. The length of the barn is 60 feet. The great hall, which stood at the south end of this building, communicated with the entrance porch, and was a magnificent apartment, having at its eastern end, looking towards the church, a large and lofty window, in which were displayed the arms and crest of Jefferay, and their quaint, punning motto in old French—

Je ffay ce que diray.

(I shall do what I say!
Quoth bold Jefferay.)³⁰

³⁰ Sir John Jefferay sometimes used be a quality inherent in judges, and one the still more uncompromising motto— is strongly reminded here of Pilate's QUE FRA JE FRA! Firmness seems to ὁ γέγραφα, γέγραφα.

—with the date, 1574, evidently that of the re-erection of the house. At the opposite end of the hall was a gallery which communicated with an apartment upstairs by a Tudor-arched doorway, the stone-work of which remains visible in the wall of the existing portion of the house. Beneath is an arcade of three stone arches, somewhat mutilated. In the spandrils are the following subjects extremely well carved. Beginning from the south—1. A woodman bearing logs upstairs; 2. A page bearing a flagon upstairs; 3 and 4. Figures of Flora with wreaths and branches; 5. A bearded figure with jug and cup, and a key suspended from his neck, presenting the cup to—6. A young man, who is holding out his hand to receive it. On two ornamental brackets, which formerly supported the timber-work of the roof, are the following arms: 1. Quarterly, *Jefferay and Mylward*; 2. Party per pale, *Jefferay and Mylward* again; impaling *a bend plain between two bendlets engrailed (Whitfeld)*. Before its demolition, there were similar brackets on all sides of the hall.³¹

The portions of the mansion which now remain are the so-called “chapel-barn,” and so much of the body of the house as stood to the west of the great hall. The western wing and the porch have long been destroyed;³² but the accompanying outline woodcut, somewhat corrected from a drawing by James Lambert, jun., shows the condition of the edifice in 1765.

Over the porch there was a massive shield, with the arms

³¹ The following piece of folk-lore was formerly current respecting this Hall. Once upon a time there stood in the gallery a “crock of money,” over which brooded an evil spirit in the form of an old black hen. There she sat night and day, without sustenance, to the great wonderment of the neighbours, until at length a rustic, more valiant than discreet, resolved to dislodge her and get possession of the treasure. So much the worse for him; for on putting forth his hand to seize the hen, she rushed at him with fury, threw him to the ground, flew along the hall, and made her exit through the great east window. The poor fellow lay for a long time upon the floor as if dead, and from that day

never recovered his senses, but was obliged to be rocked in a cradle till the day of his death! Two massive iron bars of the window, said to have been broken in the hen’s precipitate flight, were long pointed out in proof of the accuracy of the legend.

³² They had long been in a state of dilapidation and decay, and when, during the heat of the French war, the demand for building materials for barracks, &c., was excessive, Mr. David Guy, the grandfather of the present possessor, could not resist the temptation to pull down and sell those portions of his house which were otherwise of no utilitarian value.



CHIDDINGLY PLACE, 1762.



JEFFERAY MONUMENT.

and quarterings of Jefferay, and on each side, over the entrance, these verses:—

On one Side.

HÆC ANTIQUA DOMUS FLORESCENS NOMINE SEMPER
JEFFERAI, LONGO TEMPORE, FRACTA FUIT;
JEFFERAI NATUS TANDEM, QUAM STRUXERAT ALTE
REGINÆ AD LEGEM SERVUS UBIQ: GRAVEM.

On the other Side.

SPLENDIDA STELLIGERENS CONFIRMET MŒNIA CHRISTUS,
TUNC STRENUÈ CONDIT CONDITOR IPSE DOMUM.
SIT DOMUS ISTA PIIS, JUSTIS, DOMUS ISTA PERENNIS,
IN QUÀ LATA SONENT³³ LAUSQ. SALUSQ. DEI.

The following translation is believed to have been made by Mr. Stephen Vine, of Lindfield.³⁴

This antient house still flourishing
In name of Jefferay,
Through length of time was fractured much,
And long in ruins lay;
Until that Jefferay was born,
Who built it more stately,
Always obeying the commands
Of the Queen's majesty.

If Christ who does the stars uphold
These splendid walls support,
Then may the builder build his house
In large and ample sort—
An everlasting house, in which
The just and godly may
The praises of their God set forth,
For ever and for aye.

Chiddingly Place is supplied with water from a spot nearly a quarter of a mile distant, called the *Conduit* (vulgo, "the cundick"). A building, of apparently the same date as the mansion itself, covers the principal well.

Peaks, the other seat of the Jefferays, stands near the eastern verge of the parish. It is now a farm house, and possesses no marks of former magnificence. The younger daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Jefferay of Peaks married, in 1657, William Peckham, of Laughton. In the family of Peckham

³³ Sir W. Burrell's reading is *fovent* with a query; but there can be little doubt of *sonent*.

³⁴ Schoolmaster and Antiquary. His contributions on Sussex antiquities to

the Gentleman's Magazine entitle him to the distinction of the Father of Sussex Topographers. I wish some member of the Society would favour us with the details of his personal history.

this property remained until 1770, when William Peckham, Esq., of Arches in Framfield, died, leaving two daughters, married respectively to the Rev. William Woodward, and the Rev. H. Courthope. By the representatives of the Woodwards it was sold to the present proprietor.

In my boyhood there was an old song relating to this estate and the neighbouring small one in Hellingly, called Perryland. One of the stanzas—the only one I remember—was—

“ My daddy was a good ol’ man,
He left me Peaks and Perrylan’;
But in the space of twenty year,
I spent it all in gin and beer.”

What truth there may have been in this statement, or to what individual it refers, I know not.

The next house in Chiddingly demanding our notice is *Streame*, or, as it is now commonly called, ‘the Stream.’ The estate was for several generations the residence of the family of French, whose arms were, *Sable, a bend between two dolphins Argent*.³⁵ This name was exceedingly common in the district in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries; but the settlement of the family at Streame is involved in obscurity. In 1540 Thomas and John Frenche were witnesses to the will of Elys Mydmor, of Chiddingly; and in the reign of Elizabeth, there were two contemporary John Frenches. One of these, who styles himself in his will, dated 4th March, 1583, “*John ffrenche, a Streame of Chittingligh*,” became the founder of a family of some local importance. Besides legacies to Joane his wife, and Stephen his son, he bequeathed to his son John, CCC^{li}, to his son Thomas, a like sum, and to his son Andrew, “fower hundreth pownds,” and appointed his sons-in-law, Thomas Edolphe and Thomas Salter, overseers of his will.

Stephen French, Esq., succeeded to the estate, and married Barbara, daughter of Anthony Fowle, of Rotherfield, Esq. He died in 1606, leaving issue a son John, and two daughters, Joane, wife of Captain Samuel Fuller, of Waldron, and Mary, wife of John Meeres, of Glynley, Esq.

³⁵ On a hatchment in the church these authorities make the shield *Gules*, the tinctures are reversed, and some other charges *Argent*.

John French, Esq., the next in succession, married Anne, daughter of John Sackville of Sedlescombe, Esq., who after his decease remarried, in 1631, Robert Forster of Battel, J.P. By her he had, besides other issue,

Stephen French, Esq., born 1623. He married Susanna, daughter of Sir Robert Forster of Egham, co. Surrey, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench. He died in 1666, and was buried in the chancel of Chiddingly church. He had an only son, John, who died at an early age, while a student at Wadham Coll: Oxon, and was buried in the college chapel there; and six daughters, four of whom died unmarried. Of the other two, Anne married Thomas Bromfield, Esq., and carried Streame into his family; Charitie married Thos. Newdigate, Esq., of St. Anne's House, in Lewes, and dying in 1696, aged 41, was buried in the church of St. Anne.

The *Bromfields* were an ancient Welsh family,³⁶ a younger branch of whom settled at Udimore, in this county. Their arms were *Azure, a lion passant Or.* Thomas Bromfield, who married Anne, the coheiress of French, had two sons, French and John. French Bromfield, who had considerable estates in East Sussex, died unmarried in 1719, and was buried in Chiddingly chancel. His brother, John Bromfield, of Lewes, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Weekes, of Westfield, Esq. He died possessed of Streame in 1735 (and was buried in the chancel), leaving a son and a daughter. Elizabeth, the daughter, died in 1790, and was buried at St. Anne's, and John, the son, who died in 1792, was interred at Chiddingly, near his father.

From the Bromfields, Streame passed by sale to Sir Henry Oxenden, of Broom-house, co. Kent, and from him to Mr. Reeves, father of Mr. Robert Reeves, the present owner.

To the east of Streame, which now possesses few remains of its ancient state, is a fine pond, many acres in extent, whose waters impel the machinery of a flour mill, as they formerly did that of extensive iron-works, which stood near the same spot. The Frenches were iron-masters, and greatly improved their fortune by that trade. The articles chiefly wrought were great and small ordnance, chimney-backs, andirons, and smaller commodities. Bells were also cast at Chiddingly,

³⁶ See Burke's Extinct Baronets.

probably at the same works. Of this manufacture I have already given some details in *Suss: Arch: Coll: vol II, p. 196*. Vestiges of 'mine pits' are still to be seen hard by, at East-knowle wood, Derne wood, Forge wood, &c.

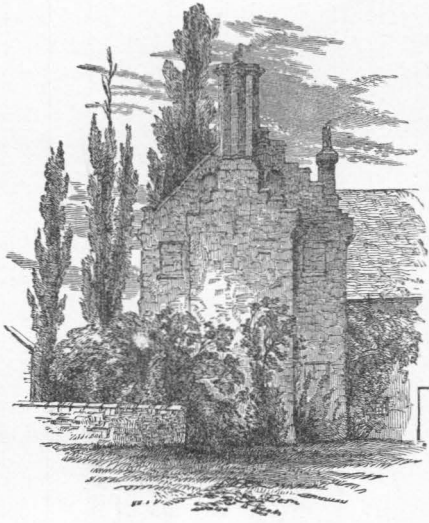
Burghill, in the southern part of the parish, was for some generations the residence of the respectable old family of *Miller*, whose genealogy I have recorded in *Suss: Arch: Coll: vol. IX, p. 33*. They bore for arms, *Ermine, a fesse Gules, between three wolves' heads erased, Azure*. There are several tombs to their memory in the church-yard, to the south of the chancel. The estate passed by heirship to the family of Hall of Brighton, by whose representative it was sold to Thomas Day, Esq., father of John Day, Esq., who now possesses this and other good lands in the parish. The old mansion of the Millers was pulled down about forty years since, and the present house erected on the same site.

Stonehill, in the northern part of the parish, belonged in former times to the very ancient Sussex family of Elphick. It is a fine specimen of the timber-framed or post-and-panel house, such as the Sussex yeoman of other days delighted to call his home. The Elphicks continued to be of importance in the parish in 4th (?) Charles I, a member of the family paying the largest sum to a subsidy then levied.³⁷

		Yearly value.	Tax.
CHITTINGLEY.—Thomas French, gent.	landes	30s.	6s.
Thomas Thunder	landes	40s.	8s.
Richard Elfick	landes	50s.	10s.
John Brooke	landes	20s.	4s.
Thomas Elfick	landes	40s.	8s.
Robert Lucas	landes	40s.	8s.
Richard Miller	landes	30s.	6s.
Edmond Caverley	landes	20s.	4s.

Near the hamlet of Whitesmith is *Burches* or *Burchetts*, now an inconsiderable farm-house, but the remnant of a good residence of the family of Willard, who in point of antiquity yield to very few in the county. We have already seen that a Nicholas Willard appears in the subsidy roll for this parish so far back as the year 1296, and there is little doubt that the family were territorially connected with Chiddingly from that date until the sale of this farm in the last century. They bore for arms, *Argent, a cheveron Erminois between three*

³⁷ MS. Record Office, T.G. 44, 454.



FRITHS, CHIDDINGLY.



BURCHETTS, CHIDDINGLY.

fish-weels, Sable. Some years since, at the request of the late Colonel John Harry Willard of Eastbourne, I drew up an elaborate genealogy of the family of which he was the representative, and I hope in some future volume of the *Suss: Arch: Coll:* to present it in all its details. What remains of the old Willard house at Burchetts is shewn in the accompanying woodcut.

Friths, another good old house, of which only a fragment remains, with traces of a moat, was the residence of the Chauntler family, whose heiress married the Rev. J. Chatfield, of Balcombe, in 1740, and so conveyed the property into that family. It must originally have been a good specimen of the house of a gentleman of decent means. *Friths* is distant from Chiddingly Place about a quarter of a mile. The woodcut shews a gable, with its elegant multangular chimney.³⁸

At *Hale Green* is an old house which, like too many others in the Weald of Sussex, has declined from the rank of mansion to that of farm-house, and is now the abode of cottagers. In one of the front windows there are four small diamond-shaped panes, arranged lozenge-wise, with the following armorial bearings:—

1. Argent, a ram's head to the sinister, couped Sable, armed Or.
2. Argent, a fesse engrailed Argent, between three bulls' heads couped Or.³⁹ On a kind of chief the word TOREL.
3. The arms of England and France, the charges all Or.
4. Argent, a griphon's head erased Or. On the dexter side of the shield an A; on the sinister a B.

About the year 1780 several other heraldic decorations remained in the house. Sir William Burrell thus describes them:—

“In the south window, the same as the second coat in the north window (*Torel*).

“In the north window of the parlour, England quartering France. Crest: a regal crown, ornamented on the outside of each quarter with white and red roses; a lamb couchant, with a cross-erosslet fitchée under its dexter leg.

“In the pantry window, J. H. S.

“In a chamber window facing the south, within a garter, ‘Honi [soit qui mal y pense]’, a stag in full career Argent, collared and chained Or.

“In a chamber window facing the north, an eagle or vulture with a viper in its mouth.

“In ditto, another pane, the same as No. 4 in north window.”

³⁸ It is desirable that some member of the *Suss. Arch. Society* should favour us with an article on *Sussex Chimneys*. The Weald abounds in beautiful examples.

³⁹ *Sic* The heraldry is of course incorrect here, as in some of the other coats.

The first known possessors of this house were the Torels or Tourles, some of whom down to the middle of the seventeenth century continued to reside at Chiddingly. At a later date it belonged to a branch of the knightly family of Calverley, whose pedigree, as lords of Calverley, in Yorkshire, is traced to the time of Henry I. A younger son, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, was progenitor of the Sussex line, whose last male descendant was Thomas Calverley, of the Broad, in the adjacent parish of Hellingly, and of Ewell Castle, in Surrey. Calverley Park, at Tunbridge Wells, is named after them. Their coat-armour was—*Sable, an inescoccheon within an orle of owls Argent*. The name occurs at Chiddingly as early, at least, as the year 1626, at which date, I believe, they were proprietors of Hale Green. The estate long remained in the family, but eventually this branch so much declined in wealth and respectability, that its last representative, Nathaniel Calverley, is said to have died a pensioner on the parochial funds, about sixty years ago. The farm now belongs to Mr. Robert Reeves, of Streame.

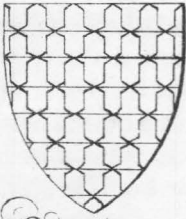
Thunder's Hill, another old house, near Peaks, was for several generations the property and residence of the family of Thunder. The house has long disappeared. In the reign of Edward VI., Thomas Thunder was at the head of the family, and some of his descendants were buried in the church.

Another family-house, known as *Shirley's*, has also disappeared. It stood between the Place and the Burghill estates. It derived its names from the very ancient family of Shirley, of Easington, co. Warwick, a branch of whom longed possessed Wiston, in this county, and at a later period Preston, near Brighton.⁴⁰ Drew Shirley, a younger son of the Preston Shirleys, was ancestor of this branch. He married, in 1681, Mrs. Mary Martin, of Rype, and was buried at Chiddingly, in 1707.⁴¹ Thomas, their son, had issue by Elizabeth, his wife, a son Thomas, and died in 1718. In the parish register, his death is thus deplored: "Burials 1718, Sept. 18,

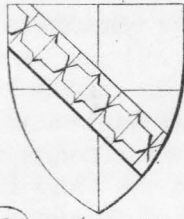
⁴⁰ See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. v. p. 1.

⁴¹ In the chancel of Chacombe, co. Northampton, is this inscription: "M.S. In memory of Mrs. Mary Shirley, relict

of Drew Shirley, gent., of Chiddingly, in Sussex, who departed this life May the 14th. An. ætat. 86, Dni. 1727."



Beche.



Sackville.



Mylward.



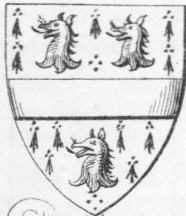
Jefferay.



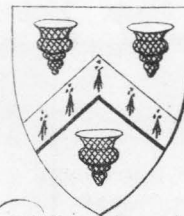
French.



Bromfield.



Miller.



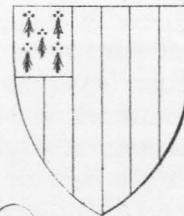
Willard.



Torel.



Calberley.



Shirley.



Churchar.

ARMS OF CHIDDINGLY FAMILIES.

Mr. Thomas Shirley, a young gentleman of great hope, who, in all probability, had he lived longer, would have been very useful to his country and neighbours"—a curt record of worth which greatly piques our curiosity, but we know nothing more of him. His son, Thomas Shirley, Gent., died in 1737, possessed of "Shirley's" and Farlee, now Farleys, about half a mile southward of the church. He was the last of the Shirleys of Chiddingly. His mother, Elizabeth, as it would seem, re-married in October, 1721, Edward Milward, of St. Clement's in Hastings, Gent. The lands called Shirley's and Farlee passed to the family of Turner, and thence to that of Day, (in each case, I think, by purchase) and they are now attached to the Burghill estate.⁴²

Among other families of note formerly connected with Chiddingly, are the *Midmores*, of whom incidental mention has already been made, and the *Churchars*. Thomas Churchar, who was resident here in 1570, left issue Henry and Thomas, founders of two branches seated respectively at Slynfold and at Guildford. The arms *allowed* to Thomas Churchar by Clarencieux Cook, 12th Elizabeth, were—*Chequy Argent and Sable, on a bend Gules three lions' heads erased Or.*

The Dicker, formerly an unenclosed ground, called Dyker waste, but originally a forest,⁴³ extended into the parishes of Chiddingly, Hellingly, and Arlington, and was chiefly included within the manors of Laughton, Michelham, and Helynglygh. Gilbert de Aquila temp. Henry III., as Lord of the Honour of the Eagle, gave to the priory of Michelham, then founded by him, right of pasture *in Dykera*, and in 13 Henry IV. there was a confirmation of lands and liberties to the prior and convent of Michelham, including pasturage for sixty beasts and one hundred hogs in *Dyker*, and in *Broleo de Leighton*, probably the Broyle.

The prior and convent of Otham also possessed certain rights here, which afterwards fell into the hands of the Devenish family. The Dicker is said to have consisted,

⁴² See "Stemmata Shirleiana," by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., privately printed

1841, p. 241.

⁴³ See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. ii. p. 209.

originally, of a thousand acres, and the name seems somehow to imply a multiple of ten (*decem*). In Domesday *dicra ferri* means ten bars of iron, and at the present day a *dicker of leather* is ten hides, and this latter phrase seems to involve a kind of pun. According to Crompton and other jurists, a hide of land was originally 100 acres; and as ten hides of land constituted a dicker of land, so ten leather hides made a dicker of leather! Perhaps the tanners of old estimated Dido's purchase of Carthage at 100 acres, and thus assimilated their leather trade to the traffic of the crafty princess, who purchased as much of African soil as she could encompass with a bull's hide! The Dicker was much diminished in extent by successive encroachments, which gave rise to repeated litigation. The bailiffs of Pevensey Rape claimed jurisdiction of it as parcel of the Honour of the Eagle, and of the Duchy of Lancaster, and acting upon such claim, impounded the cattle depastured on it by those who in virtue of ancient usage imagined they had established that right. This led to counter-proceedings, and the Dicker became, in good earnest, "debateable ground." From the "Calendar to pleadings, Duchy of Lancaster," published by the Record Commission, we get the following list of causes:

19 Henry VIII. Plaintiffs, Thomas Akehurst and Thos. Petty: Defendants, Elys Midmore and John Shepherd, the King's bailiffs: Premises, disputed claim to cattle taken 'in withernam:' Places, Elynglegh and Chetynglegh.

22 Henry VIII. Plaintiffs, John Praty and Thomas Praty: Def., John Shepherd, bailiff of Pevensey Rape, and Elys Midmore: Premises, seizure of cattle upon a writ of *feri facias* and *replevin*, and commitment of the Bailiff of the Court of Rype to the Fleet prison: Places, Chetynglegh, &c.

Henry VIII. (s. d.) John Playsted, bailiff of Pevensey Rape, against William Pelham [lord of the manor of Laughton, and builder of Laughton Place]: Premises, disputed claim to casualties and estrays of cattle in Dykar Waste.

Early in the reign of Elizabeth commenced an almost interminable series of suits relative to the points in dispute. The Dyker had been leased by the Crown to Anthony Smith, and a suit was made (7. Eliz.) for him by Wm. Fletewood, serjeant of the duchy court, against John Russell and Thos. Pyme, for a tenement upon the waste or open ground of the Dyker, at a place called Cromerlotte (*hodie* Camberlott) where the defendants had committed a purpresture or encroachment. 2. A similar suit against Wm. Devenish, Edw. Howell, John Akerst, John Inskippe, John Frend and others, for trespass in Dyker Waste, containing 700 acres, part of

which defendants stated had belonged to the prior of Otteham.

3. Another (9. Eliz.) against Rich. Thunder, who had the fee of land called Margose (*hodie* Margers by Nash-Street), at the will of John Pelham, lord of the manor of Laughton, and Matthew Rowffe, they as defendants claiming right of common pasture in the waste ground called the Dyker in Chetynglygh, containing 450 acres. [This must refer to the portion of the waste in Chiddingly only.]

4. A counter suit of Wm. Devenyshe, claiming the estate of the prior and convent of Otteham, as seized of 120 acres *super Dyker*, &c., against Wm. Fletewood, the duchy serjeant, and Anthony Smyth, who as lessee held 440 acres. Premises: a waste ground called the Dyker, containing 700 acres, and particularly of the waste at Cromerlott and Bowershipp (Boreship, in Hellingly, afterwards the residence of a branch of the Fuller family).

5. The next suit was instituted by Fletewood against Rich. Pretty, John Peckham, Hen. Skynner, Wm. Rowse, Thomas Willarde and others, trespassers on the Dyker.

6. Another by Smith, the queen's farmer of 450 acres of Dyker, against Richard Pretty, Wm. Rowse, and others.

7. (10. Eliz.) John Pelham, as lord of Laughton manor, against Anthony Smyth, respecting the waste ground called the Dyker, containing 530 acres, part of the Honour of the Egle. In all these proceedings Smyth seems to have been successful, and we hear no more of these squabbles until the 17th Elizabeth, when (8) John Jefferay, serjeant-at-law—afterwards the celebrated chief baron—espousing the popular cause, commenced a suit against the lessee.

9. The next suit was between John Jefferay, on behalf of the Queen, and John Foote, who claimed as representative of the dissolved priory of Mychelham, right of pasture in Dyker waste.

10. The same year Smyth sued John Jefferay, Humphrey Miller, and others claiming the right of William Devenishe for lands called Dyker Farm and Meerfields.

11. (23. Eliz.) The attorney-general, on a relation of Anth. Smyth, against Dame Judithe Pelham and others respecting the ground called the Dyker and the boundaries thereof.

12. (The last recorded in the calendar) The attorney-general against John Acton, Rich. Pretye, and others claiming in right of Lady Judithe Pelham respecting woodlands on the Dicker.

What further proceedings occurred I cannot ascertain. The Queen's claim was evidently very unpopular, and it was subsequently withdrawn, and the waste adjudged to the lords and customary tenants of the respective manors. In 1813 an act of parliament passed for the enclosure of the waste lands within the manor of Laughton, and by an arrangement provided for in that act—the consent of every tenant having been first obtained—the Dicker was apportioned to the customary tenants of the manor. Of the other portions of the waste, that which had belonged to Ottenham priory, and which lay principally in Hellingly, had been previously enclosed; while of that formerly possessed by the monks of Michelham, and denominated the Upper Dicker, in the parish of Arlington, part has until within the last twenty years remained unenclosed.

Ecclesiastical History, and Church Notes.

The date, the founder, and the patron saint of Chiddingly church are alike unknown. The first mention of the benefice is in the reign of King John (Abbrev. Placit. p. 89), when a dispute arose respecting the last presentation to the church of Chittingeleg, which John de Monte Acuto claimed against William Maufé, who appeared, and stated that he had presented a clerk, and that the see of Chichester being vacant, a legate had admitted such clerk. The jurors said that William, the father of the said William, presented one Gilbert, and that afterwards Richard, son of William, had impleaded the prior of Lewes, and recovered seizin, and presented the said Gilbert to that church.

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas, 1291, the advowson was an adjunct to the Chancellorship of Chichester cathedral, and the vicarage was estimated at £5 6s. 8d. per annum. Fifty years later, 1341, we have the estimated value in the *Nonæ Return* (see *ante*). The impropriation of Chiddingly continued with the Chancellors of Chichester until 7th Elizabeth, when it was exchanged for the rectory of Ditchling and the advowson of the vicarage. In the same year the rectorial tithes were granted by the crown to Thomas Reeve, Willm. Revet, and Willm. Hitchins, and by them in

the following year to Sir Richard Sackville. In 16th James I, Richard, Earl of Dorset, Lord Willm. Howard of Naworth, Sir Geo. Rivers of Chafford, Richard Amherst of Lewes, and Edw. Lindsey of London, sold the rectory and parsonage to Willm. Crowe of Mayes, Esq., Nicholas Rootes of Maresfield, Esq., and Rich. Keymer of Maresfield, Gen. The parsonage lands are specified in the deed, "all which do lye together to the *parke* of Chiddingly, east, to a lane leading from the *town-street* to the church."—17th James I. the aforesaid purchasers sold the great tithes, &c., to John French, Gen.—24th Charles I. Samuel Fuller, of Tanners in Waldron, Esq., and Stephen, son and heir of John French, sold it to John Fuller and French Fuller, both of Waldron, Esquires. In the same year John Fuller, of Waldron, sold to Stephen French, all the tithes of certain lands at Streame. In 1678, John Fuller of Waldron gave the rectory and parsonage to his son John, in whose family they have ever since remained.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. the vicarage is estimated at £8 per annum, with the deduction of 2s. 8d. for procuration, and 8d. for synodal. In the same record there appears a pension of 10s. payable to the Dean of Chichester, while the farm of the rectorial tithes belonging to the Chancellor of that church, and the glebe of the rectory are reckoned at £7. This was probably a lease, much below the actual value.

The following returns of Commissioners for the inspection of churches are among the Consistory records at Lewes.

"1686. Churches inspected by Mr. Timothy Parker, Rector of East Hoathly.

"Chiddingly. The windows of the chancell want glasing. The church wants new whiteliming. A Carpet wanting to y^e Comunion table. A book of Canons and table of degrees p^hibiting marriage wanting. The Churchwarden hath engaged to have what's wanting provided, and what's decay'd repaired. A silver patin is wanting."

BISHOP BOWER'S VISITATION, 1724.

(*Inter alia.*) "The Church in good Repair without Side; the Walls within want White-Washing, and some of the Seats repairing. The Windows in the South Wing of the Church Belonging to the honourable Mr. Henry Pelham want mending. The Ceiling of the Chancell which is to be repaired by John Fuller of Rose-Hill, Esq., wants mending and the Walls whitewashing. The Rails about the Communion Table want mending.

"A good Surplice, Pulpit Cloth and Cushion, a good Carpett, two linnen Cloths, two Chests with three locks on each, one Silver Cup, and one Silver Salver.

"About Seventy-five families, one of Presbyterians, one of Anabaptists,

"Divine Service and a Sermon each Lord's Day. The Sacrament Administered four Times a year, about 40 Communicants,"

The Church occupies a commanding situation near the centre of the parish. The surrounding church-yard is amply stored with memorials of the departed, and encompassed by wooden rails, which are kept in repair by the tenants of the respective farms, a certain portion being supported by each. The respective rails are marked with the initials of the tenants, and are, in consequence, denominated *church-marks*. This primitive custom, though not confined to the parish, is peculiar to this part of the county. I subjoin a document of the last century, in which the liabilities of each farm are stated. It purports to have been “transcribed by John Herring, Vicar, Nov. 17th, 1772.”

AN ACCOUNT of the Church-yard Marks of the Parish of Chiddingly taken from *ancient records*, beginning at the North-West corner, and so to ye East, with the number of feet each mark contains:—

	<i>Feet.</i>
John Chatfield, Clerk, for ye Freights maintains	33
Ditto, for ye Hilders	34
The Owner of Eades Land at Whitesmith	2½
John Bannister near Holm's-Hill	2
John Reed, nr. ye Dicker	2
Richard Turner, gent, for Goodmans	2
William Thorpe, nr. ye Dicker	2
Sir John Dyke, maintains	9
Rose Fuller, esq., for ye Parsonage	20
Thomas Cayley maintains	6
Edward Russell, near the Dicker	6
The Park Farm	45
Tart's land at Swansbrook	7
Highlands, Ld. Pelham	22
Brightling [Charity] Lands	9
The Hale Farm	16
The Gun Lands	6
The Stroud Lands	9
The Gatehouse Farm	40
Easterfield Farm	11
Stonehill Farm	16
Rich. Holman's Farm, Pickhill	8
Burghole Farm, Dewdney	5
Beard's Land belonging to the Hale	6
Attree's Land, Pickhill	5
Peaks Farm	29
The Old-Mill lands	5
Thunder's-Hill, Ramsbeach, and Willets	20
Rich. Turner, gent, for Shirleys	8
Farley's Farm	34
West-street	6
J. Holman, for Land near the Stream	12
Relfs Land, near Whitesmith	9
Alchorn's Bird-in-hand, a gate and two posts	5
The late Miller's Land, at Muddles Green (stile)	8
Mr. Willard's Farm at Whitesmith	24
Burghill Farm	40

	<i>Feet.</i>
Thomas Bray, for land near the Dicker	3
J. Ellis for ye Goosenest	3
Wm. Pink at Nash-street	3
Henry Stephens, for land nr. ye Dicker	3
George Medley, Esq., for ye Purchase	8
The Shelf Land belonging to Burghill Farm	10
Nash Street Lands belonging to Burghole Farm	16
Robert Smith's Land near ye Dicker	5
Abr. Langham's Land near Holme's Hill	5½
Richard Turner, gent, for Holme's Hill	4
Stuckles Land	3½
Woodfall Down, now occupied by W. Elphick	3½
Rose Fuller, Esq., for the Pickes Land	6
Part of Foxhunt Farm	10
Thomas Hickes for Newington's Land	5
The Place Farm including ye Gate	32
Edward Holman, for Smith's Land (William Tourle)	6
Willm. Reynolds	6
The Stream Farm	29

The Church consists of a nave, with aisles and a north porch, a chancel, and a tower, at the west end, crowned with a stone spire, which reaches the altitude of 128 feet, and has octagonal pinnacles at the angles. In a district very deficient of spires of any kind, and where stone spires are hardly seen, this pile forms, from many points of view, a noble and picturesque object. The whole fabric is constructed of the stone of the country, and there is a tradition, confirmed by the traces of a deep but disused pit, that the materials were procured from a field in the northern part of the parish, on the farm called Hilders. The chancel is of the Early-English style bordering upon the geometrical. The east window of five lights was originally of large dimensions, but the tracery has been entirely cut away in comparatively recent times. Both the north and south aisles have an Early English window of one light at their west end, and there have been several later insertions. On the south side is a kind of transeptal chapel, built in the reign of James I., to receive the great Jefferay monument. The tower is apparently of the fifteenth century. There is a large western window which does not occupy its due place in the face of the wall, having been pushed, as it were, on one side to make way for a newel staircase, which occupies the S.W. angle of the tower. Below is a doorway with two blank shields in the spandrels, and the hood-moulding terminates on each side with the *buckle*, the Pelham badge, so common in the neigh-

bouring churches,⁴⁴ which would seem to show that that family were benefactors to the fabric. About the beginning of the present century, some symptoms of insecurity having been observed at the upper part of the tower, and at the base of the spire, the village blacksmith was called in to prevent a downfall, which he contrived by encircling the latter with a massive iron chain, and by various cramps and ties in the tower.⁴⁵ The belfry contains a peal of six bells of some renown among local campanologists. The inscriptions upon them and their measurements are subjoined:—

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME, 1634.	26	19	48	51	17 $\frac{1}{8}$
2. RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION, 1774. THOS. JANAWAY, FECIT.	27	21	49	54	2
3. JOHN LULHAM, ROBERT STORER, CHURCHWARDENS. ROGER TAPSELL MADE ME, 1633. SL. EL. DD. EN. ES.	30	22	51	54	2
4. T. G. 1617.	31	24	53	57	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
5. RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION. THOMAS MEARS, OF LONDON, FECIT, 1811.	35	25	62	66	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
6. RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION, 1773. THOMAS JANAWAY, FECIT.	39	28	67	76	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ⁴⁶

A passage extends from the tower arch to the chancel, and this is intersected through the middle of the nave by another which extends from the porch on the north side to the south door. The porch formerly covered the south door, and was removed to its present position in the year 1657. The aisles are separated from the nave by short, thick octagonal columns, supporting heavy pointed arches. A similar arch communicates with the chancel. Across this arch was placed the rood-loft, no traces of which however remain. The chancel greatly requires restoration. During some recent repairs, a trefoil-headed piscina was discovered on the south side, and re-opened, but of the Easter sepulchre, which is well known to have existed in the northern wall, no trace was discovered.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iii. p. 211.

⁴⁵ During these works, an adventurous villager ascended the spire for the purpose of taking down the vane to be 'glostered' (i.e. re-gilt). While at the summit he performed the perilous feat of standing upon his head on the apex.

⁴⁶ These particulars have been kindly

communicated to me by J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A. The figures relate to the dimensions of the bells—the diameter, the height, the circumference of crown, the circumference of waist, and thickness of sound-bow, all in inches.

⁴⁷ Remains of mural paintings, of no great antiquity or interest, were found.

Of monuments and inscriptions this church affords a considerable variety, though none of them are very ancient. The oldest commemorates the founder of the Jefferay family in Chiddingly, who lies buried in the middle of the nave, beneath a slab, on which is a brass plate thus inscribed:—

**Of yo^r charite pray for the soules of John
Jefferay and Agnes his wyfe the which John
decessed xxviii day of Junn the yer of o^r
lord M: v^c xiiij, of whose soules Jhu haue mercy.**

At the foot of this slab there probably lay another to the memory of William, one of the sons of John and Agnes Jefferay, and beyond that a third for Thõmas his son—see their wills *ante*—but no trace of them now exists. The next slab in genealogical order bears this inscription:—

“Sub hoc marmore jacet corp. Gulielmi Jefferay, generosi, ut ampli' patet in quodã parvo monumento, australi parte huj' ecclesie affixo.”

Above are the arms of Jefferay; lower down, on the same stone, is a shield of arms nearly effaced. *Sable, a chevron between three millpicks Argent*, for Moseley of Staffordshire, with this additional inscription:—

“Juxta hoc ex boreali parte jacet corp' Margarite uxor Tho. Jefferay, filii et heredis ipsi' Gvliel., cuj' monvme't. extat in sacello huj' ecclesie.”

To the left of the chancel arch is a small mural monument thus inscribed:—

“In the chavncell of this chirch lyeth byried the body of Richard Jefferay, of South Malling, Esq., sole brother to Sir John Jefferay, Lo: chiefe baron. He married Margerie, daughter of Jo: Hvmphry, of Warwick, Esq., and widowe of Richard Keyme, by whome he had issve Fra: his only sonne, married to Eliz: Mayney, one of the davght. and coheires of Walter Mayney, of Kent, Esq., and 2 daughters, Margaret, married to Edward Mascall, of Plumpton, Gent: and Alice, married to John Gardiner, of Ratcliffe, neere London, Gent: He dyed the 13. of Decemb: in ye yeare 1600, and the 72 of his age.

“Expecto donec veniat immutatio mea: Job. 14: 14.

“Francisc. Jefferay, filius ejvs unic., patri suo hoc monvmentvm posvit. An. 1612.”

On the opposite side of the arch, partially concealed by the pulpit, is a small monument affixed to the wall, containing representations in relief of a gentleman, a lady, two sons, and seven daughters, in a devotional attitude. On a tablet beneath we read:—

“Heer lyeth the body of William Jefferay, Gent. He died on the 29. of October, An. Salut. 1611; ætatis svæ 68. He married the daughter and heire of Tho.

Harvey, Citizen and Grocer of London, by whom he had issue 2 sonnes and 7 daughters, who are all yet living. He went to the grave in a full age after he had lived in good report and kept howse with his s^d wife the space of 42 yeares together in this Parish, and had seene many of his children's children.

"Thomas Jefferay, filivus ej' primog' patri dilecto memoriae et observantiae ergo posvit, Ano. 1612."

The monumental glory of the church, is the gorgeous tomb of Chief-Baron Jefferay and his family, which stands in a small chapel erected for its reception on the south side of the church, and opening into the south aisle. The dimensions of this magnificent memorial are 18 feet in height by 12 in breadth. The accompanying illustration, from a photograph, conveys a fair idea of the monument. In the middle compartment is a recumbent figure in alabaster of the judge in his official robes and collar of SS, his right hand supporting his head, and his left holding a closed scroll. From the proportions of the sculpture, the observer is led to conclude that Sir John was in person below the middle height: his features wear a commanding expression. Lower down, resting upon the base of the monument, which is composed of Sussex marble, with ornamental mouldings, recline the effigies of Dame Alice, his first wife. On the dexter side, within a niche, is an erect statue of Sir Edward Montague, with a dense beard, and habited in a flowing robe, with a sword by his side, the pommel of which has been broken off.⁴⁸ On the other side stand the effigies of Dame Elizabeth, his wife, in the extraordinary costume of the period. Her tight boddice, fastened with small hemispherical buttons from top to bottom, contrasts ludicrously with her broad well-starched collar above, and her preposterously large hooped petticoat below. The grotesque appearance of this latter article of dress is by no means diminished by a skull, which peeps out from its nether folds, apparently to adumbrate the fact that her ladyship had triumphed over Death. At the middle of the base of the monument, on an advanced pedestal, is a small and much mutilated upright figure of the heiress of Sir Edw. Montague. The tomb is surmounted by a semicircular arch, highly decorated, and within it on a black marble

⁴⁸ At Kimbolton, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, a descendant of Sir Edward, there is a fine portrait of the latter,

which bears a considerable resemblance to this figure.

tablet, supported by small figures emblematical of Time and Mortality, is the following inscription:—

“ Here lye buried the bodies of Sir John Jefferay, Knt., late Lord Chief Baron of the Excheqvr, and of Alice his first wife, sole daughter and heire of John Apsley, of London, gent., and of Dame Elizabeth, sole daughter and heire, married to Sir Edward Montagv, of Bovghton, in the covnty of Northampton, Knight of the Bathe, by whome shee left issue living one only daughter, Elizabeth, married to the Right Honovrable Sir Robert Bertie, Knight of the Bathe, Lord Willvby, of Willvby, Beacke, and Ersby, who have issue now living three sonnes, Montagv, Roger, Peregrine, and one daughter, Katherine.

“ The said John Jefferay dyed the xxiii. of May, 1575.⁴⁹ Alice, his first wife, died the 28th of May, 1570; and Dame Elizabeth Montagv, there daughter, died the 6th of December, 1611; at whose request to her said hvsband, Edward Montagv, in memory both of her discent and ofspringe, this monvment was erected and finished, 1612.”

The monument was profusely ornamented with heraldry, consisting of the arms and quarterings of the family; but both these and the monument itself are fast yielding to the ravages of time. Tradition has, as usual, attributed these dilapidations to the puritans of the seventeenth century, but the charge rests upon no good foundation, and is probably untrue. Independently of the ordinary decay which befalls human creations, it is probable that the Jefferay monument has suffered from an unfortunate popular mistake, which identified the principal person commemorated with the flagitious judge, Sir George Jeffries, temp. James II., who was not born until many years after Sir John Jefferay's death. The author of the “Curiosities of Great Britain,” published many years since, in an account of the tomb, furnished by Mr. William Lashmar of Chiddingly, says: “The people hereabouts simply tell you that he [Sir John J.] dropped down dead with the scroll in his hand, as the peculiar judgment of Heaven on a wicked judge in a wrong cause.” A ridiculous statement made these Jefferays so proud that “the ground was not good enough for them to walk upon,” and in consequence they had a range of cheeses laid every Sunday from their mansion to the church, to set their dainty feet on! The two round tablets upon which the statues of Sir Edward and Lady Montague stand, do in truth somewhat resemble a couple of gigantic cheeses, and they probably suggested this “mighty pretty story,” which to the credit of the existing generation is a “tradition only traditionally remembered.”

The next and only other remaining monument of the Jeffe-

⁴⁹ There is an error as to the date of death. See notice of Sir J. J., *ante*.

rays, is a small one affixed to the north wall of the chancel. In the centre of it is an urn hollowed in front to display a carved skull, around which is the legend "FVI MARGARITA." On each side of the urn is an angel of good design. The inscription is:

"In memory of Margerie, eldest daughter of Richard Moseley, of Ovsedail, in the co. of Stafford, Esq., and wife vnto Thomas Jefferay, son and heir of William Jefferay, of this parish, Gent., to whom (being three years married) she left issue two daughters, Lettice and Margaret.

"Flesh is bvt flesh: the fairest flowers do fall:

The strongest stoop: death is the end of all.

"Inclyta gem'a jacet, prudens, pia, pulchra, pudica,

Ante diem cadens, inclyta gemma jacet:

Corporis haec quamqu' cineres habet urna repostas,

Mens super astra tamen non peritura manet.⁵⁰

"Obiit 8vo die Sep^{is} anno salutis 1618—suae 25.

"Charissimæ conjugis memoriæ piique amoris ergo posuit moestissimus maritus, anno 1620."

More to the eastward is another monument surmounted by the arms and crest of French and Foster.

"Here lieth the body of Stephen French, Gent., eldest son of John French, of Stream, in this parish, Esq., by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Sackville, of Selscombe, in this county, Esq. The said Stephen French married Susan Foster, second daughter of Robert Foster, of Fosters, in Egham, in the county of Surrey, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by whom he had issue one son and six daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Susan, Charite, and Katherine. John French departed this life in Wadham College, Oxon, where he was then student, and was interred there in that chapel under a small monument. Katherine French died before her father, and lyeth interred by him in this chancel. He departed this life in the 44th year of his age. This monument his living wife and daughters erected in memory of him. Obiit June 23d. Anno Dom. 1666."

Opposite the foregoing is a mural monument surmounted by an escocheon of the following arms: *Quarterly; first and fourth—Azure, a lion passant-guardant Or; second and third—Argent, a cross fleury Sable between four Cornish choughs Proper; impaling FRENCH. CREST, a lion passant Or, holding in his mouth a wreath Argent and Sable.*

"Sacred to the memory of John Bromfield, Esq., of Lewes, in Sussex, who died Jan. 30, 1735, aged 52. And Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Weekes, Esq., of Westfield, in Sussex, who died Nov. 6, 1734, aged 42. They left one son and one daughter, by whom this monument is erected, as a token of their duty and gratitude to the best of parents. Elizabeth, the daughter, died in January, 1790, aged 62, and was buried in the parish church of St. Anne, otherwise St. Peter and St. Mary Westout, of Lewes. And John, the son, died January 30, 1792, aged 65, and was buried in this chancel."

The following are upon two slabs in the chancel:—

"Here lyeth Stephen French, of Stream, Esq., who dyed the 23 of Iune, 1666. And Sosanna his wif, aged 76 yeares, who dyed the 16 of March, 1695."

"Here Lyeth the Body of Mary, 3d Daughter of Stephen French, of Stream, Esq., and Susannah his Wife, Who Dyed ye 10th Day of March, 1695."

⁵⁰ Falling too soon, a priceless gem lies here,
Prudent as pious—beauteous as sincere;
What though this urn her much-loved ashes boast,
Her soul, beyond the stars, shall ne'er be lost!

There are several other memorials of the Frenches and others, concealed by the boarding of the chancel, which we are fortunately enabled to supply from Sir William Burrell's notes, taken on his visit to the church in June, 1783.

"Here lieth the Body of French Bromfeild, Esq., first son of Thos. Bromfeild, Esq., late of Lewes, in this County. He died the 11th of November, 1719, æt. 52.

"Here lieth Ann, wife of Thos. Bromfeild, Esq., of Lewes, in this Co., eldest daughter of Stephen French, late of this parish, and Susannah, his wife. She left issue two sons, and died the 19th day of January, 1697.

"Here lieth the body of Thos. Bromfeild, of Lewes, in this Co., Esq., who married Ann, the daughter of Stephen and Susa. French, of this parish, Esq., who departed this life the 27th day of January, 1710, æt. 73.⁵¹

"Here, &c., Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Stephen French, &c., who died the — day of Sept., —.

"Here, &c., Susannah, 4th daughter of Stephen French, &c., who died ye 21st day of June, 1709, æt. 56."

In the passage running from the porch to the south door are the following:—

"Here lyeth Sara Pilbeam, who dyed Jvne the 2, 1692, aged — years, and — har sister Wicks."

"Here Lieth Interred ye Body of James Pilbeam, of this Parish, Son of Richard and Elizabeth Pilbeam, of Wivelsfield, in this County, who Departed this life April ye 9, 17—8, aged 31 years. Also ye Body of ye abovesaid Elizabeth, who died May 3, 1757, aged 83 years."

"Here lies interred the body of Thomas Thunder, late of Thunder's Hill, who departed this life March ye 3d., 1710, aged 60 years. Near this place lies also the Body of William Thunder, Brother to the abovesaid Thomas Thunder, who departed this life Dec., 1703, aged —."

"Here lies Interred the Body of Margaret Smith, Widdow, late of Thunder's Hill, in this parish, sister to the said Thomas and William Thunder, who Departed this life the 31st day a March, 1731, in the 76 year of her age."

To the westward of John Jefferay's slab are inscriptions commemorative of some of the vicars, which will be given hereafter in my notices of the incumbents.

The old font of the church, probably of the 14th century, was ejected many years since, and replaced by a miserable little marble basin. During the incumbency of the present esteemed vicar, a new font has been introduced; the upper part, however, is ancient, and came from the church of South Heighton, long since destroyed by lightning.

The earliest Parish Register has been lost. The existing one commences, for baptisms and burials, in 1621 and for marriages in 1623, and is complete from that date. The duplicates in the archdeaconry court at Lewes begin in 1605, but many of the annual bills are missing.

⁵¹ Thos. Bromfield, Esq., is elsewhere styled "Major," and he is entered under that title in the Parish Register.

There are numerous entries of members of the gentry families of Jefferay, French, Calverley, Willard, Miller, Tourle, Newington, Chauntler, Shirley, Millward, Acton, and Delve, some of whom appear to have been but temporarily associated with the parish.

There are several puritan baptismal names. Thus in 1621, John, the son of *Ffreegift* Bishopp was baptized; in 1618, *Restore* Weekes espoused *Constant* Semar; and in 1631, Thomas Perse took to wife *Faint-not* Kennarde. On 26th Marche, 1616, was buried Mary, wiffe of *Ffreegift* *Mabbe*. Hume preserves a Sussex jury-list, the constituents of which all bore such names as *Called* Lower of Warbleton, *Redeemed* Compton of Battle, *Stand-fast-on-high* Stringer of Crowhurst, &c. He alleges that about the middle of the seventeenth century (1653) the Puritans laid aside the names of Henry, Edward, Anthony, &c., as "heathenish and ungodly," and adopted these ridiculous substitutes; but it is quite clear from the dates of the above-quoted entries that such names were in vogue in the preceding century, and that they do not belong exclusively to the *Barebones* epoch. Sir William Burrell has preserved a list similar to Hume's, and it includes one of the names just cited, viz. :—

"Free-gift Mabbe of Chiddingly."

Now as this person lost his wife in 1616, it is quite apparent that he must have been born in the sixteenth century, and that he does not come within the range of Hume's sneer about the "pretended saints" of the Cromwellian era.⁵²

About the middle of the seventeenth century, Chiddingly church appears to have been a favourite resort for persons desirous of entering upon the holy state of matrimony. In 1653 there were eighteen, and in 1654 thirty-seven, weddings. Many of the couples came from distant parishes, and even from other counties; e. g. :—

- "1654. Richard Day, of Mayfield, and Mary Weston, of Rotherfield.
- John Whitepaine, of St. Michael's in Lewes, and Mary Typton, of St. Anne's Parishes.
- Mr. John Broke, of Feversham, Kent, and Bridget Thomas, of Ospringe.
- George Knatchbull, of Cranbrooke, and Avis Porter."

⁵² Neither, certainly, does an inhabitant of the neighbouring parish of Waldron, whose baptismal register bears date 17 Decemb., 1609: "Flie-fornica-

tion, the base son of Catren Andrewes." (From the register bill at Lewes.) See more on this subject in my "English Surnames," vol. i. pp. 226-230.

Under the year 1707 is the following marriage entry :

"William Thunder and Eliz: Horscraft, as is reputed, but not certainly known, *Anab.*" (Anabaptists.)

"1729. Mr. Roger Mortimer and Mrs. Sarah Collier, both of Eastbourne, per license."

The gentleman was a painter of local celebrity, and uncle of Jno. Hamilton Mortimer, "the Sussex Salvator Rosa."

In 1638 there were 30 burials, and the year 1656 is marked as "a time of mortality upon the Dicker." The following mortuary records are somewhat singular:—

"1643. Richd. Snatchall, a stout yong man, a curious blacksmith, died of ye small-pox.

"1653. Old Goodman Message. Goodman Tutt's wife.

"1656. Richard Luccas, wthout any buriall was buried, April 25th. Widdowe Ince Bur. without any burial!

"1658. Wickins, a lame boy. 1659. A maide of N. M.—A maide of R. B."

The following entries show the longevity of some of the inhabitants:—

"1659, April 18. George Bennett, aged 112 years, buried."

"1645, May 27. Dorothy Earle (a woman of great age, viz. 106 years) buried."

"1710, March 27. *Old John Ellis*, the father of Whitesmith, was buried."

"1797, Jan. 2. Ralph Bull, aged 92."

"1809, March 16. Eliz. Horscraft, aged 94."

Among more recent instances of protracted life may be mentioned Mr. Richard Hicks, 1837, aged 92; Mr. Richard Soper, 1838, aged 99; his widow reached a similar age; Anne Glyde, a pauper, 183-, aged 97; Mr Thos. Guy, 1855, aged 90.

In the church chest there are some records dating from about the year 1658. They contain few facts of general interest. The following refer to the payments by the church-wardens for the destruction of *vermin*, and it will be seen that foxes in those days ranked in that category :

"1662.	For two Bodgers' heads...	...	...	0	2	0
	For another Bodger's head	...	...	0	1	0
1665.	To Catlin's maide for a Gray's ⁵³ hed	...	...	0	1	0
	And to Rd. Swane for a Gray's hed	...	...	0	1	0
	To Morrell for fouer Fox-heads...	...	...	0	4	0
1667.	Mr. Ffuller's man for a fox-hed	...	...	0	1	0
1671.	For 3 ffox heds	...	...	0	3	0
	For a fox-hed to John Rabbet	...	...	0	1	0
1672.	Sir John Pelham's man for 3 d ^o.	...	...	0	3	0
	For a foxe's head to Capt. Ffuller's man	...	...	0	1	0

⁵³ "*Grey*" is an old word for a Badger, whence "*grey-hound*." *Grey-wood* in this parish was probably named after the animal.

Under 1662 is the following memorandum:—

“Observe. Chittingly payeth yearly for the maymed souldiers 13^s, for Jayle 2^s, and for Charitable Vses 8^s 1^d, and the treasurers doe demand 1^s 4^d.”

For the following list of Vicars and Patrons of the benefice I am indebted to H. W. Freeland, Esq., M.P. It was extracted from the episcopal registers by the late J. B. Freeland, Esq. There is a hiatus from 1560 to 1667, which I have partially filled from the parish register and other sources.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
.....	John Stoke	.....	.....
1407, Aug. 4	John Putter	res. John Stoke	{ William Rede, Chan- cellor of the Cathedral.
1413, June 3	Walter Gunmaylok	res. John Putter	Robert Neel, Chancellor.
1478	William Joy	.....	.....
.....	John Bumdon	.....	.....
1509, Sep. 19	Simon Fewlar	death John Bumdon	{ Thomas Burwell, LL.B., Chancellor.
1513, July 8	Willm. Titelton Cap.	res. Simon Fowler	{ William Birley, Chan- cellor.
1560, Jan. 6	Thomas Chatfelde	d. Wm. Titelton	{ Augustin Bradbridge, Chancellor.
1588	{ Willm. Storckey } was minister, and certainly vicar in 1605	.....	.....
1623	Samuel Burton, vicar	buried 13 Jan.	.....
1652	Robert Baker, vicar	buried 15 Oct.	.....
1667, April 4	Ephraim Bethell	.....	.....
1671-2, Jan. 2	Thomas Eades	.....	King Charles II.
1692, Feb. 23	Willm. Blackstone	.....	William and Mary.
1725, June 15	Giles Watkins	Cess. Wm. Blackstone	The King, by lapse.
1728, Apr. 16	Edward Luxford	d. Giles Watkins	Lionel Duke of Dorset.
1737, Aug. 12	John Lloyd, A.B.	Cess. Edwd. Luxford	{ Lionel Cranfield Sack- ville, Duke and Earl of Dorset.
1748, Aug. 31	John Herring, A.B.	Cess. John Lloyd	The same.
1777, Feb. 13	Thomas Baker	d. John Herring	Lord Geo. Germain.
1796, Mar. 30	Henry Bishop, A.M.	d. Thomas Baker	{ John Fredk. Sackville, Duke of Dorset.
1825, Jan. 12	{ Whitworth Rus- } sell, A.M. }	d. Hen. Bishop	{ Charles, Earl of Whit- worth, and Arabella Di- ana, Duchess of Dorset.
1847, Oct. 27	{ James Henry } Vidal, M.A. }	d. Whitwth. Russell	{ William Pitt, Earl Am- herst, and Mary his wife.

The following memoranda relating to some of the incumbents appear worthy of preservation.

WILLIAM TITELTON or TYTLYNGTON, was incumbent during the sifting times of the Reformation. He is mentioned in the Valor of Henry VIII. as holding the vicarage, which he continued to hold notwithstanding the alternation of creeds at the accessions of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. Like his contemporary, the Vicar of Bray, he held on to his benefice through all the troubles of that stormy period, and died at last adhering to his original creed, as appears from his will, dated October 1, 1559. He bequeaths his soul in the usual formula of the church of Rome. His body he directs to be buried at Chiddingly, "in the chauncell, at the north syde, under the Sepulcre," (see description of the church *ante*). He gives to the church vj^s viij^d; to Clement Jackson, for making his grave iij^s iij^d. "Also I will vi prestis to syng or saye *dirige* and masse, to pray for my sowle; every preyst to have xij^d." &c.

WILLIAM STORCKEY is mentioned in the "Certificate of armour and furniture" of the clergy of Sussex, 1595, thus:—"Chiddingly, Mr. Starke, Vic.—a Calliver furnished." Among the names of neighbouring gentry appended to this list we find—"John French of the Streame, j light horse; William Geffrey j ditto; Richard Geffray, gent., j ditto."

THOMAS EADES, who succeeded to the vicarage soon after the restoration of the Stuarts, ranks among the non-jurors who refused allegiance to King William III. His zeal in the Jacobite cause, and the eccentricity of his character may be inferred from his will, proved in the Archdeaconry court of Lewes in 1718.

"In the Name of God, Amen: the 23rd day of June, 1715, in the first year of the reign of George, King of Great Brittain, &c. I, Thomas Eades, of the parish of Chittingly, in the county of Sussex, Clar., being of sound and perfect memory, do make this my will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say, I commend my soul to God that gave it, and my body to the earth from whence it came, and do will that eight men shall carry my corps to the church, for which my executrix shall pay them halfe-a-crowne a piece. Item, I give to my wife, Lydia, my lands lying in Chittingly and Laughton during her naturall life, with power to let a

lease for seven years. Item, I give and bequeath to the parish clarks of Chittinglie twenty shillings a year for ever, to be paid to them and every one of them out of my lands lying in Chittinglie, to be paid half yearly by even portions, that is to say, ten shillings at St. Michaelmas and ten shillings at our Lady-day, after the decease of my wife Lydia; and do give to the clarks and to every one of them the same power to recover the said legacy as landlords have for the recovery of rent. But if it should so fall out that any clarke shall be chose of these names following, that is to say, Chapman, Strong, Shewsmith, Hollands, Fuller, Tree, or Attree, that none of any of these names shall receive any benefit of this my will, but the legacy so given shall be received by the churchwardens or overseers of the parish, and given to the poor of the parish, all the time any one of these names shall be clarke. And the clarkes of the parish receiving this legacy shall take care that the stone that is laid upon my grave be no way abused, nor the superscription defaced; if any such thing shall fall out, that then the said present clarke shall lay down another at his own charge, every way equal to the first; which if any clarke shall refuse or neglect to do, then whosoever will take upon him and shall lay down another stone of the same sort, and of the same largeness, with the same superscription, shall have power to take and receive the said legacy till he is paid his full charge, and twenty shillings over for his care. I have no goods or chattels to dispose of, etc." He appoints Lydia his wife executrix, and Robert Holman overseer of his Will and Testament.

The names Chapman, Strong, &c., were doubtless those of persons who had most actively opposed the non-juror's principles, and as most of these names occur in the Register, it is probable that they belonged to some of the leading persons of the parish.

Eades survived his suspension about thirty years, residing probably during that time upon his little estate at White-smith. He died in 1717-8, at the advanced age of eighty years, and was buried in the nave of the church, where a flat stone, the object of the above bequest, still covers his remains. The 'superscription' which affords another proof of

his prejudices and eccentricities—strong even in death—is as follows :

“ The body of Mr. Thomas Eades lies here,
A faithful shepherd that did not pow'rs fear ;
But kept old Truth, and would not let her go,
Nor turn out of the way for friend or foe.
He was suspended in the *Dutchman's* days,
Because he would not walk in their strange ways.
Dæmona non armis sed morte subegit Jesus,
As Xt. by death his rampant foes trod down,
So must all those who doe expect a crown.
“ He died 1717, aged about 80 years.”

The legacy above referred to has been the subject of several squabbles between the parish clerks and the owners of Eades' farm. In 1805, James Potter recovered £28 by a suit at law; subsequently the clerk's claim was again resisted, and by a court of law declared invalid, as the rent-charge had not been settled upon freehold property. In consequence of this, the inscription will probably at no distant period be effaced, and these pages will have to perform the duty of handing down the record of the “faithful” and courageous “shepherd's” predilections and dislikes.

GILES WATKINS is commemorated by a tablet affixed to the outside of the church, at the west end of the north aisle.

“*Infra jacet corpus Reverendi Ægidii Watkins, A.B., hujus ecclesiæ nuper vicarii, qui obiit vicesimo quinto die mensis Februarii, Anno Domini 1727, ætatis 36.*”

JOHN HERRING lies buried in the church-porch under a plain stone of medieval type—*Qu:* a *second-hand* tomb-stone? Above on a tablet is this inscription:—

“ In memory of the Rev. John Herring, who was Vicar of this parish 28 years, departed this life Dec. 28, 1776, aged 67 years.”

Mr. Herring is traditionally remembered as the first person who introduced potatoes into this district from Devonshire. That this esculent dates only from a very recent period here, is proved by the fact that, the parish accounts of Mr. Herring's time contain an entry of “half-a-bushel of potatos” bought for the workhouse—probably as a delicacy for the sick.

THOMAS BAKER was born of a respectable family in Suffolk. On leaving the university he became travelling tutor to Lord George Germain, whom he more than once accom-

panied to North America, and by whom he was presented to the vicarage in 1777. He was an excellent classical scholar, and a cultivator of poetry. His only publication, so far as I am aware, is a "Poem on the Winter Season," which, considering the unpoetical age in which he flourished, is not altogether destitute of merit. Mr. Baker, who also held the living of Alciston, died in 1795, and was buried in the church, beneath the following epitaph of his own composition :

" Reader, for thy eternal state prepare,
By faith, repentance, piety, and prayer ;
With this request the solemn silence breaks,
And to the eye this cold, dumb marble speaks.
Though dead, I preach. If e'er, with ill success,
Living, I strove the important truth to press,
Your precious, your immortal souls to save,
Hear me, at least, O hear me from my grave."

During the earlier part of this excellent vicar's incumbency he had a poetical parish clerk, one William Dine, who in 1771 printed at Lewes a small volume of "Poems on Several Occasions." Some of the verses are of merit, but in general they are formed upon the type of Sternhold and Hopkins, and are even farther from any claim to immortality than those of the worthy vicar himself.

In conclusion I have to thank W. D. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., for several useful communications from the Record Office, and I am also indebted to Mr. James Noakes, churchwarden of Chiddingly, for transcribing the monumental inscriptions in the church-yard, which will be found in the following pages.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH-YARD, CHIDDINGLY,

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. JAMES NOAKES, CHURCHWARDEN.

NORTH SIDE OF CHURCH.

Headstones.

"In memory of WALTER GUY (late of Mill House), who died the 21st June, 1844, aged 84 years. Also of ANN, his first wife, who died the 19th Novr., 1794, aged 32 years. Left surviving seven children. And of FRANCES, his second wife, who died the 10th Oct., 1854, aged 78 years.

"In memory of RICHARD GUY, who died Octr. 24th, 1805, aged 53 years. Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died Decr. 12, 1798, aged 45 years. Also of ELIZABETH, their eldest daughter, who died Feby. 9th, 1794; likewise seven sons, who died in their infancy."

"In memory of GIFT GUY, daughter of Richard and Frances Guy, who died Novr. 19, 1790, aged 16 years.

In youth's gay prime by ling'ring sickness try'd,
She patient bow'd her lovely head and dy'd;
The path of innocence thro' life she trod,
And joyful fled for Refuge to her God.
Reader, would'st thou to that blest place ascend,
Wisely prepare, and make the Judge your friend.

Also in this grave rests the body of MARY, sister to the above Gift, who died Jan. 22nd, 1793, aged 14 years.

Their mortal relics to this bed we trust,
Till the last trump shall wake their slumbering dust."

"To the memory of ELIZABETH, wife of RICHARD GUY, who died March 24th, 1767, aged 37 years. Also of FRANCES, his second wife, who died July 16, 1794, aged 52 years. Also of the above said RICHARD GUY, who died 5th of July, 1807, aged 83 years."

"In memory of DAVID GUY, late of this parish, yeoman, who departed this life September 12th, 1812, aged 78 years. Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who departed this life, April 20, 1787, aged 55 years. And of JESSE, their son, who departed this life Augt. 30th, 1794, aged 20 years."

"In memory of seven children, the issue of THOMAS and MARY GUY, of the Place, in this parish, ELIZABETH, born 2nd May, 1804, died 3 May, 1806; CHARLES, born 16 Decr., 1805, died 4th May, 1806; FRANCES, born 30 May, 1808, died 8 Decr., 1809; HENRY, born 10th July, 1809, died 28th Jan., 1810; RICHARD, born 11 Decr., 1818, died 22 July, 1822; MATTHEW MARK, born 8 July, 1822, died 3rd Sept., 1822; LUKE JOHN, born 8th July, died Sept. 7th, 1822."

Rails.

"In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of JOHN PAGE, who died 9 February, A.D. 1843, aged 44 years."

"In memory of JOHN ROBERTS, who died 20 June, 1807, aged 62 years. Also of ANN ROBERTS, his wife, who died 27th Oct., 1815, aged 72 years."

Headstones.

"Sacred to the memory of CATHERINE GRINSTEAD, who departed this life 23rd September, 1854, aged 58 years.—'Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'—Mat. xxv., 23.—'And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find them so, blessed are those servants.'—Luke xii., 30."

"In memory of MARTHA, the beloved wife of THOMAS GUY, late of this parish, wheelwright, who died in London, Decr. 26th, 1853, aged 27 years.—'Those that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.'"

"In memory of ROBERT ADAMS, who departed this life the 12th of June, 1798, aged 72 years."

"Here lieth the body of MARTHA COLCOCK, late of Isfield, in ye county, who died ye 1st of November, 1733, aged 82 years."

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS GUY, late of this parish, wheelwright, who departed this life 9th March, 1826, aged 69 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who died the 16 January, 1844, aged 84 years. And of eight of their children—RICHARD, died 17th January, 1844, aged 42 years; PHILADELPHIA, died 26 August, 1840, aged 56 years; FANNY, drown'd 8th May, 1788, aged 2 years; NATHANIEL, died 10th March, 1859, aged 50 years; THOMAS, died 21 August, 1824, aged 33 years; ELIZABETH, died 26 July, 1825, aged 30 years; RACHAEL, died 31st August, 1828, aged 31 years; GAUIS, died 25 March, 1824, aged 23 years."

Altar Tomb.—Defaced.

Altar Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of ANNE, second wife of EDWARD CHAUNTIER, of this parish, yeoman, who was buried April 18, 1751, aged 69 years. Also of ANNE, relict of the REV. JOHN CHATFIELD, Rector of Balcombe, in this county, daughter of Edward and Anne Chauntler, who departed this life, Feby. 7th, 1787, aged 67 years."

Headstones.

"In memory of WILLIAM WILLARD, who died Decr. 30th, 1792, aged 32 years."

"In memory of DINAH BONIFACE, who departed this life Augt. 30, 1789, in the 21st year of her age."

"In memory of JOHN BRAY, late of the parish of Hailsham, who departed this life Decr. 9, 1814, aged 80 years."

"In memory of THOMAS BRAY, late of Chiddingly, who departed this life April the 25th, 1785, aged 83 years."

"In memory of RICHARD BRAY, who died March 19th, 1803, aged 61 years."

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH ROSWELL, wife of Charles Roswell, of Rodmill, and daughter of Samuel and Alice Holman, late of this parish, who died 17 May, 1814, aged 42 years. Also of EDWARD HOLMAN ROSWELL, son of Charles and Elizabeth Roswell, who died 14th November, 1818, aged seventeen years."

"Sacred to the memory of ALICE, wife of THOMAS TOOTH, of Waldron; she died Decr. 7th, 1786, in the 19th year of her age. And of WILLIAM TOOTH, her son, and WILLIAM HOLMAN, her brother, who died infants."

Rails.

"In memory of SAMUEL INCE HOLMAN, late of the Friths farm, in this parish, who departed this life the 29th March, 1825, aged 85 years. Likewise of ALICE, his wife, who died on the 6th of June, 1817, aged 73 years."

Two pilgrims sleep beneath this peaceful sod,
Whose spirits rest in their Redeemer, God;
Whose days were spent in harmony and love,
In bliss more pure prepared in realms above;
Till the last trump shall wake the slumbering dust
To join the resurrection of the just."

"To ye memory of MARY, wife of THOMAS BRAY, of this parish, who departed this life Agvst ye 10th, 1744, in the 37 year of her age.

A tender. mother. of. five. small. children dear.
And. left. them. young. to God's. protection here.
But. dry. vp. your. tears. and. weep. for. me. no
more.

I called. was. from. you. ovt. of. this. world. before.

Headstones.

"Here lieth the body of JOHN TURNER, late of this parish, who died 26th July, 1768, aged 68 years."

Altar Tombs.

"Here lieth the body of RICHARD TURNER, late of this parish, Gent., who died 20th January, 1787, aged 72 years."

"RICHARD ANDREW TURNER, late of Lewes, Esquire, who died 24th Sepr., 1831, aged 75 years."

"Underneath this stone lieth ye Body of JOHN TURNER, who died the 28th June, 1748, aged 67 years. And also the body of MARY TURNER, the wife of John Turner, who died the 15th January, 17-9, aged 76 years"

Headstones.

"In memory of ROBERT TURNER, of this parish, who departed this life November 5th, 1777, aged 67 years."

"To the memory of FRANCIS HICKS, late of this parish, who died the 8th of March, 1765, aged 68 years. Also of FRANCES, his wife, who died the 21st March, 1774, aged 73 years. Had issue by FRANCES, his wife, one son and three daughters, viz., FRANCES, ELIZABETH, JOHN, and MARY. JOHN, died ye — of Sepr., 1764, aged 25 years, and is buried near this place; MARY, died ye 17th Jan., 1765, aged 23 years, and is buried near this place."

"In memory of PETER PELLING, who died Feby. 19th, 1802, aged 74 years. Also of FRANCES, the wife of the said Peter Pelling, who died May 5th, 1807, aged 71 years."

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZA GUY WESTON, late of Highlands, in this parish, who departed this life the 9th day of November, in the nineteenth year of her age."

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH WESTON, late of Nash Street, who departed this life, the 14th day of April, anno dom. 1836, aged 47 years.

How fleeting is our life; alas, how frail;
Afflictions seize, and soon our joys are fled,
Passing away just like a transient tale,
We launch into the regions of the dead.
But thou shalt view the Saviour's smiling face,
Who sent a refuge in his pardoning grace."

"In memory of WILLIAM GUY, yeoman, late of Highlands Farm, in this parish, who departed this life on the 5th day of November, MDCCCLII., aged 72 years. Also of ANN, his wife, died 30th of June, 1852, aged 82 years."

"A grateful tribute of filial affection to the memory of JOHN TURNER, late resident of this parish, who departed this life the 10th day of April, A.D. 1792, aged 31 years. Also of SARAH, relict of the aforesaid John Turner, and afterwards the wife of THOMAS MERRICKS, of Uckfield; she died the 18th day of November, 1832, aged 77 years."

Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of GEORGE, son of JAMES and ANN NOAKES, of this village, who died this 1st of January, MDCCCL., aged 2 years and 8 months. 'Is it well with the child? And she said it is well.' — 2 Kings iv., 20.

Poor little babe, thy spirit's fled,
Thy tender frame lies here,
And o'er thy lov'd remains we shed
The bitter, bitter tear.
But faith within thy Saviour's arms,
Views thee remov'd from pain,
And faith the sting of death disarms,
And says we'll meet again.
When we, through Christ, shall be like thee,
Heirs of a blest eternity."

Headstones,

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN GUY, late of this parish, who departed this life 29th January, 1819, aged 63 years. Also ELIZABETH, his wife, who died May 25th, 1787, aged 31 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MARY, wife of GEORGE GUY, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Guy, of Chiddingly place, who died 25 November, 1842, aged 41 years. Also of DAVID, their son, who died the 19th July, 1842, aged 1 year. And of the above named GEORGE GUY, who died 26 May, 1858, aged 56 years."

"Sacred to the memory of GEORGE GUY, son of Thomas and Mary Guy, of Chiddingly Place, who endured a long and severe affliction with exemplary patience and resignation, and departed this life, 4th March, 1831, aged 14 years.—'Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but out of them all the Lord delivereth him.'"

Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS GUY, of the Place, in this parish, who died Feby. 26, 1855, in the 90th year of his age. Also MARY, his wife, who died Decr. 26, 1850, aged 72 years,—'I will

ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death.—Hos. xiii. 14.

In age and feebleness ex-treme,
Who shall a sinful worm redeem?
Jesus, our only hope thou art,
Strength of the failing flesh and heart!
O, let us catch one smile from thee,
And drop into eternity."

EAST SIDE.

Headstones.

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM ELPHICK, of Chiltington, and formerly of Chiddingly, who departed this life on the 6th day of October, MDCCCLXII., in his 73rd year.

A tender brother, faithful friend,
And a kind neighbour to the end."

"Sacred to the memory of RICHARD SOPER, who departed this life on the 23rd day of July, 1838, in the 99th year of his age. Also of JANE SOPER, his wife, who died on the 27th day of March, 1843, aged 95 years. This venerable couple resided at Nash Street, in this parish, who by persevering industry reared a numerous family, and were a pattern of conjugal happiness for the long period of seventy years."

"Sacred to the memory of CHARLOTTE, daughter of JOHN CLIFFORD RUSSELL, and JANE, his wife, of this village, born July 5th, 1817; died March 9th, 1833.

'We all do fade as a leaf,
' Sweetly decked with pearly dew
The morning rose may blow;
But ere 'tis noon, the chilling blast
May lay its beauties low.'

Also of HARRIET, their eldest daughter, born Novr. 7, 1812; obt. May 13th, 1843."

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN CLIFFORD RUSSELL, for many years boot and shoe maker, of this village, who departed this life, 27th September, MDCCCL., aged 59 years. 'The memory of the just is blessed.' Also of JANE, his wife who died 29th of January, 1854, aged 73 years."

Rails.

"In memory of THOMAS WOODGATE, who departed this life on the 16th day of June, 1861, aged 78 years. 'We bring our years to an end as a tale that is told.'—xc. P., 19."

"To the memory of WILLIAM THORPE, the son of William and Mary Thorpe, of this parish, who died suddenly on the 23rd of August, A.D. 1831, aged 9 years and 8 months."

Headstones.

"To the memory of MARY WOODGATE, who departed this life, Jan'y. 27th, 1828, aged 53 years."

"To the memory of THOMAS HICKS, who died May 10th, 1774, aged 68 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who died October 9th, 1770, aged 58 years. Likewise of HANNAH, their daughter (wife of HENRY COLEGATE), departed this life Octr. 21st, 1769, aged 31 years. Also of four of their children, who died in their infancy."

Altar Tombs.

"Sacred to the memory of MR. RICHARD HICKS, who died 17th of April, 1837, in the 92 year of

his age. Also to the memory of MRS. MARY HICKS, wife of Mr. Richard Hicks, who died 28th June, 1796, aged 39 years."

"Sacred to the memory of FRANCES HICKS, daughter of Richard and Mary Hicks, late of Hilders farm, in this parish, who died 21st July, 1841, aged 48 years. Also MARY ANN, their daughter, who died 10th January, 1842, aged 52 years."

"Sacred to the memory of JAMES HICKS, Esq., of Hilders farm, in this parish, who departed this life February 1st, 1850, aged 64 years."

Tomb.

"Here lieth interred ye body of HENRY HAMMOND, late of Hellingly, who departed this life ye 10th day of May, 1715, aged 74 years. Here also lieth the body of MARY, wife of Henry Hammond, who departed this life the 24th day of December, 1739, in the 83rd year of her age."

Headstone.

"Sacred to the memory of PETER PAGDEN, yeoman, who died May 10th, 1819, aged 66 years. Also to the memory of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died Decr. 27th, 1820, aged 65 years."

Rail.

"In memory of ELIZABETH, ye wife of JAMES PAGDEN; she died Octr. ye 26th, 1763. ag. 47 yr. In memory of JAMES PAGDEN, who departed this life Sepr. 26, 1764, ag. 63 yr."

Tomb.

"Here lieth interred the body of THOMAS INCE, late of this parish, who departed this life March ye 1st, 1745, aged 77 years. Here also lieth interred the body of ELIZABETH, the wife of Thomas Ince, who departed this life the 14th of February, 1756, aged 59 years."

Headstone.

"To the memory of JOHN PANKHURST, who died 27th May, MDCCCLXI., aged 77 years. Also of SUSANNAH, his wife, who died Sepr. 17th, 1752, aged 52 years."

Altar Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of ANN, wife of JOSEPH WILLARD (late Ann Pagden), who died in childhood, Jan'y. 14th, 1792, aged 43 years. Also five of their children, who died young, viz., 4 sons and one daughter.

Blest be that hand divine, that gently laid
My head at rest beneath this peaceful shade;
Here rests from all the toilsome cares of life
A tender mother and a virtuous wife,
A sincere christian, and a faithful friend,
While living, lov'd, lamented in her end,
Angels who saw her ripe for joys to come,
Convey'd, by God's command, their sister home;
Reader, thou too must die, therefore prepare
To meet her with thy blest Redeemer there."

Rails.

"Sacred to the memory of FRANCES, daughter of THOMAS and CAROLINE PARKES, of this parish, who fell asleep Sepr. 3rd, 1854, aged 18 years.—
'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'—P. cxvi., 15."

"In memory of RUTH GUY, daughter of ROBERT and JANE GUY, who died 20th June, 1838, aged three years and four months. Also an infant daughter, born 14th Jan'y., died 17th Jan'y., 1837.—'He led them forth by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation.'—P. cvii. 7."

"Sacred to the memory of ELLEN, the wife of WILLIAM SMITH, who departed this life on the 15th of January, 1853, aged 26 years."

"In memory of ELIZABETH, the wife of THOMAS DEADMAN, who died on the 18th of July 1851, aged 35 years.—'Take ye heed, watch and pray, for ye know not when the time is.'—Mark xiii. 33."

Headstones.

"In memory of EMERIC GEORGE, the beloved child of the REV JAMES HENRY and EMMA VIDAL, born 1st Decr., 1854, died 30th July, 1858.—'And Jesus called a little child unto him'—Matt xxiii.

2.—Also of an infant brother

born	}	2nd Novr.,
died		

 1858.—'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN WARBURTON, son of MR. VALLANCE ELAM, of Burghill, in this parish, and JANE MARIA DISNEY, his wife, obt. November 15th, MDCCCLXI., aged 10 months."

Rails.

"In memory of REUBEN and MOSES, sons of MR. STEPHEN and ELIZABETH SMITH, of this parish.
Reuben { departed this life July { $\frac{5}{14}$ } 1830
aged { $\frac{12}{20}$ } years."

"In memory of MR. STEPHEN SMITH (late of this parish), who departed this life Novr. 3rd, 1845, aged 58 years.

Why should we tremble to convey their bodies to the tomb,
Where the dear flesh of Jesus lay, and left a sweet perfume?"

Also to the memory of ELIZABETH, wife of STEPHEN SMITH, who died on the 6th day of January, 1849, aged 67 years.

The graves of all his saints he blest,
And softened every bed;
Where should the dying members rest,
But with their dying head?"

"In memory of ANN, the wife of THOMAS REED, who died the 30th of March, 1808, aged 45 years.—'The king's daughter is all glorious within, her clothing is of wrought gold; she shall be brought unto the king in raiment of needlework.'—P. xlv. 13, 14."

"In Memory of JOSEPH MILHAM, son of John and Sarah Milham, who died 25 day of May, 1834, aged five years. Also of JAMES MILHAM, their son, who departed this life the 28 day of November, 1834, aged three years.

Here on a bed of dust we sleep,
Cease then, fond parents, cease to weep,
And undisturb'd in peace we lie,
Our spirits live beyond the sky."

Headstones.

"Sacred to the memory of SARAH, the beloved wife of WILLIAM HOLMAN (late of the Gate-House Farm, in this parish), who died 30th January,

1856, aged 70 years. Also of the before-named WILLIAM HOLMAN, who died 27th July, 1859, aged 77 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MR. JOHN BARNES, late of Brighton, and of the Strood farm in this parish, who died the 11th day of August, 1860, aged 77 years.—'Rooted and built up in Christ, and established in the faith.'—Col. 2nd chap., 7th verse."

"In memory of JOHN BARNES, of the Strood farm, in this parish, who died 23rd Sept., 1818, aged 75 years. MARY, the wife of the said John Barnes, who died 8th July, 1819, aged 73 years. Likewise of ELIZABETH, their daughter, who died 10th Sept., 1794, aged 17 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MARY, the daughter of WILLIAM and SARAH HOLMAN, of this parish, who died 10th December, 1822, aged 16 years. Also of CHARLOTTE, their daughter, who died 17 Octr., 1843, aged 33 years. Also of WILLIAM, their son, who died 11th May, 1844, aged 21 years."

Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of MR. WALTER FUNNELL, of the Park farm, in this parish, who departed this life on the 27th day of March, 1854, aged 57 years.

Happy those in Jesus sleeping,
O'er whose dust a watch he's keeping,
All their toils and tears are o'er;
When he comes reveal'd from heaven,
Crowns will then to them be given,
They shall reign for evermore.

'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'—Psl. cxvi. 15."

Headstones.

"In memory of JOHN FUNNELL, of the Park farm, in this parish, who departed this life 11th May, 1821, aged 63 years. Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died 7th November, 1846, aged 89 years."

"EDWIN, son of JAMES and SARAH FUNNELL, died 10th October, 1818, aged 5 weeks. EMMA, their daughter, died 22nd March, 1819, aged 2 years."

"Sacred to the memory of SAMUEL SIMSON FUNNELL (of Stone Hill), son of John and Elizabeth Funnell, of the Park farm, who departed this life, in a believing hope of a better resurrection, Feby. 22nd, 1857, in the 72nd year of his age. Also JANE, his first wife, who died March 12th, 1832, aged 49 years. And of one of their daughters MARTHA LEIGH, died July 11th, 1847, aged 24 years.—'Bless the Lord, O, my soul, and forget not all his benefits: Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crown eth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies.'

What sinners value I resign,
Lord, 'tis enough that thou art mine,
I shall behold thy blissful face,
And stand complete in righteousness."

SOUTH SIDE.

Headstones.

"Sacred to the memory of ANN, the wife of JOHN GIBBS (of Lamberhurst), and daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Lashmar, late of this parish, who died June 27th, 1805, aged 62 years."

Take, Sacred Earth, all that my soul holds dear,
till ye Archangel's trump shall sound from Heaven
to Earth and wake the dead to life, to meet
their Saviour and their Judge."

"In memory of JOHN GIBBS, late of Lamberhurst, Sussex, who departed this life, February the 5th, 1823, aged 82 years.—'In such an hour as ye think not—'

Snatch'd from the world and all its anxious cares,
Happy they whom a well-spent life prepares,
Life prolong'd beyond the usual span,
Revolv'd in death repose to busy man;
Just deeds commend, solicitude shall cease,
Inspiring hope, sweet harbinger of peace."

"Here lieth ye body of THOS. WOOD, who departed this life March the 21st ———."

"In memory of RICHARD HOLMAN, who departed this life December the 24th, 1790, aged 53 years.
I've search'd my heart, and find my sin so great,
I sink, O Lord, beneath thy gloomy weight;
O, gracious Saviour, for a sinner plead,
My pardon's sure if thou but intercede.

Also of SAMUEL, his son, who died June 19th, 1786, aged 2 years. And of MARY, his wife, who died March 27th, 1829, aged 76 years."

"Here lieth ye body of ROBERT HOLMAN, who died the 15th of July, 1734, aged 26 years."

"The memory of WILLIAM PINK, died 11th July, 1775, aged 78 years. Also of ANN, wife of William Pink, who died Jan'y. 27th. 1767, aged 64 years."

Tombs.

"Here lieth the body of JOHN WILLARD, eldest son of Thomas Willard, late of Whitesmith, within this parish; hee departed this life the fourth day of October, 1680, ætatis suæ 48."

"Here lieth the body of JOHN MILLER, of Burghill, in this parish, eldest son of Richard Miller, and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life June 27th, in the 55 years of his age, Anno Domi 1700. And also vnder this next adjoining stone lie interred the body of the aforesaid RICHARD and ELIZABETH."

Allar Tomb.

"Here resteth the body of RICHARD, the second son of HENRY and MARTHA MILLER, of Burghill, who departed this life the 14th day of September, 1731, in the 18th year of his age. Near this place also resteth the body of Mrs. PHILADELPHIA MILLER, second wife of Henry Miller, Gent., of this parish, who departed this life, Jan'y. 3, 1733, aged 50 years. Here also resteth the body of HENRY MILLER, late of Burghill, in the parish of Chiddingly, Gent., who departed this life the — day of February, 1738, in the 56 year of his age. Here resteth the body of MARTHA, wife of HENRY MILLER, of Burghill, in this parish, Gent., who departed this life Jan'y. ye 21st, 1723-4, in the 43 year of her age.

A faithful friend, a mother dear,
A loving wife doth now rest here,
Though by her death we loss sustain,
—Christ has made our loss her gain."

Broken Slabs.

"Here lieth the body of HENRY, son of HENRY MILLER, of this parish, Gent., who died Decr. aged 3 months."

"Here lieth the body of JOHN, son of HENRY and MARTHA MILLER, of Burghill, who departed this life 19th April, 1713, aged 13 weeks."

"Here lieth the body of MARTHA MILLER, who departed this life, 18th May, 1713, in ye year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of ELIZABETH MILLER, departed this life ye 5th April, 1711, aged 7 weeks."

Headstones.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

"This stone is erected as a tribute of esteem to the memory of SOPHIA, daughter of JOHN and SOPHIA SIMMONS, who departed this life October 25th, 1856, aged 45 years."

"In memory of MARY, the wife of THOMAS FUNNELL, of the Park, in this parish, who died April 18th, 1765, aged 33 years. Also of SARAH, his second wife, who died Augt. 17th, 1790, aged 61 years. Also of MARY, his third wife, who died Novr. 28th, 1794, aged 49 years. Likewise of MARY, daughter of the said Thomas and Mary, his first wife, who died in her infancy. And of FRANCES and MARY, daughters, by Sarah, his second wife, who also died in their infancy. And also of the said THOMAS FUNNELL, who died the 24th March, 1798, aged 79 years."

Rails.

"In memory of THOMAS QUAIFFE, late of Netherfield Toll farm, Battle, Sussex, who died 5th August, 1837, aged 70 years.—'Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he.'—Job xiv. 10.—Also of MARY, the wife of Thomas Quaife, who departed this life suddenly on the 8th January, 1836, aged 70 years.—'Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come.'—Matt. xxiv. 42."

"Also of SARAH, the wife of WILLIAM RENVELL, who died on aged 81 years." (Other side defaced.)

Headstones.

"In memory of Mr. JAMES COLLINS, late of this parish, who departed this life on the 6th September, A.D. 1845, aged 77 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who died the 21st August, 1857, aged 86 years."

"Sacred to the memory of SARAH COLLINS, daughter of James and Mary Collins, who departed this life on the 16th August, 1824, aged 22 years.

No more can worldly sorrow and distress,
Drop low thy spirit, or thy heart oppress,
Escap'd, we trust, to realms of endless peace,
Thy deep afflictions shall for ever cease;
And in that day when the last trump shall sound,
In Mercy's list may thy dear name be found."

"In memory of MATTHEW BARNABAS COLLINS, who died 26th May, 1830, aged 19 years.

By grace divine he learnt redemption's plan,
And justified the ways of God to man;
Calmly endured afflictions sharp and long,
Rejoiced in hope, and Jesus was his song;
'Till to his God his spirit wing'd its flight,
Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?

— Also of EDGAR BECKWITH, son of JOHN and LAURINA COLLINS, born in Edinburgh, April 4th, died Sept. 17th, 1826, aged 5 months."

"Sacred to the memory of STEPHEN COLLINS, son of James and Mary Collins, who departed this life on the 16th November, 1850, aged 46 years.

Left surviving a widow and one son. After enduring a long affliction with patience and fortitude, he resigned his spirit to God who gave it.'

"Sacred to the memory of WM. JOHNSTON DRAY, who departed this life January 8th, 1831, aged 24 years.

Sickness approached with all its gloomy pain,
And skilful art was exercised in vain,
No mortal aid my drooping life could save,
But Heaven's decree consign'd me to the grave."

"In memory of ABIGAIL GUY, the wife of John Guy (of Millhouse, in this parish), who departed this life the 13th day of June, 1853, aged 71 years.—
'And deliver them who through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage.'—
Heb. ii. 15."

Mural Tablets—East End of Chancel.

"Near this place rest the remains of WILLIAM LASHMAR, and SARAH, his first wife; she died March 21st, 1797, aged 40 years; he August, 11th, 1828, aged 74 years. He left surviving, Frances, his second wife, six daughters and two sons (see monument opposite). FRANCES, his second wife, abovesaid, died July 8th, 1835, aged 59 years. FRANCES, their youngest daughter, died Octr. 24th, 1837, aged 36 years. HARRIOTT, 4th daughter of William and Sarah Lashmar, died at Croydon, in Surrey, June 28th, 1841, and was interred there, aged 57 years. WILLIAM

BARTHOLOMEW, their eldest son, died also at Croydon, April 12th, 1844, and was interred there, aged 56 years.—'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'—M. v. 7.—
'Our rest is in the grave.'"

"Near this place are interred EDWARD LASHMAR, long resident in this parish, who died 27th March 1785, aged 78 years. ELIZTH., his wife, died 10th Augt. 1780, ag. 67 years. They had issue one daughter and three sons, Ann, Edward, William, and John. EDWARD died in his infancy, in 1745. ANN (wife of JOHN GIBBS), died 27th June, 1805, ag. 62. SARAH, wife of WILLM., died 21st March, 1797, ag. 40. Willm. and Sarah Lashmar had issue nine daughters and three sons, namely, Ann-Inocent, Eliz, Sarah, Harriott, Jane, Sophia, Phillis, Mary-Newman, Amelia, Willm.-Bartholw, Mortimer, and Henry. SARAH, 3rd daught, died 19th Feby., 1782, ag. 16 weeks. MY. NEWMAN, 8th dtr., died 31 Augt., 1791, ag. 10 months. JANE, 5th daught, died 23 Feby., 1795, ag. 10 years. ANN-INNOCENT, eldst. daught (wife of ROSE HERRING), died 30th April, 1806, ag. 27 years. (JANE, their daughter, died 27th July, 1806, ag. 3 years.) MORTIMER, 2nd son, died 15th Sepr., 1825, ag. 32 years. Willm. and Frances had issue two sons, Richd.-Edwd. and Francis-John, and one daughter, Frances. FRANCIS JOHN died in his infancy, in 1799. RICHARD-EDWARD, died 29th June, 1825, aged 26 years."

INSCRIPTIONS IN ICKLESHAM CHURCH, 1862.

TRANSCRIBED BY G. SLADE BUTLER, Esq., F.S.A.

MURAL MONUMENTS—*In the Chancel.*

“Sacred to the memory of THOMAS COOPER, late of New Place, gent., whose remains are deposited in a vault in this Chancel. After a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation, he died 9th April, 1807, aged 54 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who departed this life 19th Janry., 1824, aged 62 years. Likewise of ANN COLLINS (sister of the above Mary Cooper), who departed this life 30th April, 1835, aged 72 years.”

“In memory of THOMAS LEWIS, eldest son of WILLM. and MARTHA COOPER, and grandson of Mr. Thomas Cooper, who departed this life 4th Feby., 1824, aged 7 years. Also of ROBERT COURT, third son of Mr. THOMAS COOPER, who departed this life 24th Novr., 1824, aged 31 years.”

North of the Nave.

“Sacred to the memory of the REV. THOMAS RICHARDS, for nearly twenty-seven years Vicar of Icklesham, who died on the 6th of December, 1843, aged 53 years, leaving a widow, two daughters and seven sons to deplore their irreparable loss. ‘Take ye heed, watch, and pray, for ye know not when the time is.’—Mark xiii. 33. Also of ELIZABETH RACHEL MAURICE, the beloved wife of HENRY S. STOBART. ESQRE., and younger daughter of the above Rev. Thomas Richards and Anne, his wife; she died deeply lamented at Witton Tower, co. Durham, on the 4th of April, 1856, aged 24 years, ten days after the birth of her son.—‘When the chief shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of Glory that fadeth not away.’—1 Peter v. 4.”

In South Aisle of the Chancel.

“In the vault beneath this marble are deposited the remains of ARNOLD

NESBITT, ESQR., late an eminent merchant in London. Lord of the Manor of Icklesham, and Member in several Parliaments for the Ancient Town of Winchelsea; who died the 7th April, 1779, aged 57 years.”

[The altar tomb, of Sussex marble, without inscription, but ascribed by Horsfield to Henry Finch, benefactor to St. Nicholas' chapel, 1493, was wholly removed during the “restorations” ? made in 1847.]

Slabs in the Chancel.

“REVD. THOMAS RICHARDS, died 6th December, 1843, aged 53 years.”

“Here lieth the body of KATHERINE, the wife of Mr. EDWARD ODIARNE, who died July the 21st, 1740, aged 33 years. Likewise a daughter stillborn, 5 days before she died. And also THOMAS, ye son of Mr. Edward Odiarne and Katherine, his wife, who died the 4th of February following, aged 2 years and 5 months. Here also lieth the body of EDWARD ODIARNE, who departed this life April 21, 1757, æt. 64.”

“T. C.,
1807.”

In the North Aisle of Chancel.

“Within this vault lieth ye Body of MARY, ye daughter of JAMES and ELIZABETH BEAL, of this parish, she died ye eleventh of April, 1759, aged 6 years. Also the remains of JAMES BEAL (yeoman), he died the 7th day of December, 1767, aged 53 years. And also the remains of ELIZABETH, his wife, she departed this life July 3rd, 1802, aged 85 years. And also of ANN, daughter of the aforesaid James and Elizabeth Beal, who departed this life Decr. 1st, 1821, aged 67 years.”

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH-YARD—HEADSTONES.

NORTH OF THE CHURCH.

- "In memory of WILLIAM COOPER, Gent., one of ye sons of Mr. Thos. Cooper, of this parish by Elizabeth, his wife, who was one of the daughters of Mr. Adrian Spray, of Westfield. He departed this life May ye 4th, 1763, aged 70 years.
- "Also MARY, his wife, who was one of the daughters of Mr. Thos. Weeks, of Ewhurst, she departed this life Janry. ye 4th, 1781, aged 81 years, leaving issue one son, William.
- "Also to the memory of the last-named WILLIAM COOPER, he departed this life Janry. ye 2nd, 1787, aged 62 years."
- "To the memory of HANNAH, the wife of JOHN BATES, of this parish, who died July 31, 1832, aged 65 years. Also near this spot lay the remains of three of their children, HARRIOT, CELIA, and CHRISTOPHER. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labour.'—Rev. xiv. ver. 13."
- "To the memory of JOHN BATES, of this parish, who died March 31, 1848, aged 85 years, left surviving one son and two daughters. What he was, the judgment day will best make known. Reader, what art thou?"
- "In memory of THOMAS COLEGATE, who departed this life Dec. 20th, 1807, aged 84 years. Also ELIZABETH, wife of the above Thomas Colegate, who departed this life June 8th, 1794, aged 74 years."
- "In memory of SAMUEL BATES; he died Janry, 15th, 1772, aged 44 years."
- "'Cast me not away in the time of age.'—Psalm 71st. verse 8th. 'Forsake me not when my strength faileth me.'—Sacred to the memory of JACOB CAREY, upwards of fifty years a resident of this parish, who died 7th January, 1853, aged 76 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of LOUISA, daughter of JACOB and ELIZABETH CAREY, who died February 2nd, 1818, aged 1 year and 6 months. Also of ELLEN ANNE, daughter of JAMES and ELIZA CAREY, and granddaughter of the above-named Jacob and Elizabeth Carey, who died February 8th, 1853, aged 10 months.
- The Saviour, chastening those he loves,
His Angels bright did send,
To take these little harmless doves
To joys that never end.
A few short days they felt at most,
A mother's tender love,
But now they have joined the glorious host,
That dwell in heaven above."
- "In memory of MARY CHAMPNY, who died March 4th, 1782, aged 66 years."
- "In memory of ELIZABETH, daughter of JOHN and MARY CHAMPNY, who died October 23rd, 1776, aged nine years and nine months."
- "In memory of JOHN CHAMPANY, who died January 26th, 1784, aged 63 years."
- "In memory of WILLIAM CHAMPANY, who died January, 1763, aged 52 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of MARY BUMSTED, who died June 21st, 1810, aged 55 years. Also EDWARD BUMSTED, husband of the above, who died Octr. 21st, 1809, aged 41 years. Likewise JOHN AUSTEN, who died—"(rest obliterated).
- "Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BARDEN, who died Janry. 27th, 1850, aged 80 years. Also of SARAH, his wife, died October 25th, 1860, aged 84 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of — MARTHA, wife of EDWARD APPS, late of this parish, who departed this life the 25th August, 1808, aged 54 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of GEORGE, son of JOHN and ANN SIMMONS, who died August 12th, 1855, aged 20 years. Also four of their children, three of whom, viz., ANNE, HENRY, and CHARLES, died in their infancy. DELIA, born June 12th, 1842, died April the 4th, 1843. 'In thy presence is fulness of joy.'—Psal. xvi. xi. ver."
- "Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM (who was the only surviving) son of WILLIAM and SARAH BLACKMAN, late of this parish; he died Decr. 3rd, 1830, aged 51 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BLACKMAN (late of this parish), who died 2nd of November, 1818, aged 72 years. Also SARAH, his wife, who died 3rd of August, 1807, aged 66 years. Likewise JOHN, their son, who died 30th of January, 1788, aged 13 years. And LUCY, their daughter, who died 16 April, 1784, aged 1 year and 10 months."
- "Sacred to the memory of LUCY BLACKMAN, the wife of HENRY GAUSDEN, of Ore, who died Janry. 7th, 1850, aged 48 years, daughter of John and Sarah Simmons, and granddaughter of William and Sarah Blackman."
- "Sacred to the memory of SPENCER JAMES, son of RICH. and ORPAH IGGULDEN, born 27th July, 1836, died 17th July, 1846. 'I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me.'—Prov. viii. 17. Also STEPHEN, son of the above, born 10th August, 1832, died 9th October."
- "Sacred to the memory of RICHARD IGGULDEN, born October 18th, 1805, died January 21st, 1861."
- "WILLIAM CLOKE, departed this life 1 March, 1818, aged 75 years. SARAH, relict of the above William Cloke, died 22 January, 1851, aged 76 years. 'If we be dead with Christ, we shall also live with him.'—Tim. 11 chap. 11 verse. MARY ANN, the beloved wife of WILLIAM BREEDS, and daughter of the above William and Sarah Cloke, died May 24th, 1856, aged 57 years. 'Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.'—"
- "Sacred to the memory of FANNY GROOMBRIDGE the wife of JAMES PARSONS, who departed this life November 15th, 1846, aged 25 years. Though

short her summons, and in the prime of life, yet she murmured not at God's command; but with pious resignation gave her soul into the hands of her Maker, full of hope through the merits of our blessed Redeemer."

EAST OF THE CHURCH.

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH HOWARD (a widow), who died the 6th day of December, 1838, aged 82 years. Also of JOHN BEALE, her first husband, who died the 16th day of March, 1791, aged 40 years. Also of THOMAS HOWARD, her second husband, buried at Brede."

"In memory of JAMES BEALE, son of John and Elizth. Beale, who died April 3rd, 1807, aged 15 years"—(a verse illegible).

"In memory of JOHN BEALE, who died March 10th, 1791, aged 40 years, leaving a wife and nine children."

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS PADGHAM, who died 18th August, 1836, aged 76 years. Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died 19th December, 1816, aged 54 years. Likewise of ELEANOR MARTIN, their daughter, and wife of John L. Martin, who died 17th November, 1835, aged 32 years. And of their son WILLIAM PADGHAM, who died 13th August, 1818, aged 23 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MARIA, the wife of CHARLES COOPER FOWLE, who died June 18th, 1855, aged 23 years. Also to the memory of ANNE, their infant child."

"Sacred to the memory of EDWIN EASTON, who died July 20th, 1854, aged 39 years.

 Lov'd ones are gone
 Whose pilgrim days are gone;
I soon shall greet them on that shore,
 Where partings are unknown."

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of STEPHEN JEWURST, who died the second of May, 1808, aged fifty-four years. Also his sister ELIZABETH PAY, who died November 24th, 1826, aged 91 years."

"In the front of this stone are interred the remains of HENRY STONESTREET, youngest son of John and Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 8th Octr., 1798, an infant

"Also ELIZH. STONESTREET, youngest daughter of John and Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 14th Feb., 1812, aged 17 years.

"Also SAMUEL POLLE, eldest brother of Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 14th Sept., 1806, aged 52 years.

"Also JOHN STONESTREET, eldest son of John and Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 21st March, 1815, aged 32 years.

"Also WILLIAM STONESTREET, third son of John and Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 24th March, 1810, aged 22 years.

"Also MARY STONESTREET, wife of John Stonestreet, who departed this life 19th April, 1825, aged 64 years.

"And of the above JOHN STONESTREET, who died Dec. 26, 1833, aged 80 years."

SOUTH OF THE CHURCH.

Tomb within Iron Railing.

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM, son of JOHN and SARAH HARMAN, who died 22nd Sept., 1824, aged 49 years. Also FRANCES, wife of WILLIAM HARMAN, who died July 28th, 1857, aged 70 years. Also FRANCES, daughter of John and Sarah Harman, who died April 24th, 1860, aged 74 years.—*East Side.*—"In memory of JOHN HARMAN, son of JOHN and SARAH WINTON, who died July 11th, 1840, aged 9 years.—*West Side.*—"In memory of the three children of William and Frances Harman:—THOMAS, died Oct. 27, 1822, aged five days. FRANCES, died July 14, 1829, aged 10 years. WILLIAM, died Oct. 20, 1837, aged 19 years.—*North Side.*—"Sacred to the memory of SARAH, wife of John Harman, who died 22nd September, 1818, aged 73 years.—*South Side.*—"Sacred to the memory of JOHN HARMAN, who died 17th December, 1832, aged 80 years."

"Sacred to the memory of JAMES HARMAN FIELD, who died 13th of August, 1838.

Short was his life,
Longer will be his rest,
Christ call'd him home,
Because he thought best;
For he was born to die,
To lay his body down,
And young he did fly,
Unto the world unknown."

In Old English.—"MARY JANE, wife of JOHN AUSTIN, died XIX. July, MDCCCLVI., aged XXXIII. Also ELIZABETH, wife of John Austin, died XXI June, MDCCCLIX."

Stone illegible.

"In memory of SARAH WHEELER, for 30 years a faithful servant in the same family, who, after 10 years' service at the Vicarage, died Janry. 30th, 1855, aged 47. She served not with high service, but faithfully, as a servant of Christ. Jesus said, 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.'—Rev. 2nd, 10 ver.

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lay my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen."

"He was a faithful man, and feared God above many.' Neh. 7.—2.—Sacred to the memory of JOHN PEIRCE, who served faithfully the office of Parish Clerk for 47 years, he departed this life Dec. 17th, 1861, aged 76."

"In memory of MARY, daughter of—rest illegible.

Also three other stones, the inscriptions on which are wholly illegible.

"Memento mori. Here lies the body of MARY, wife of MR. THOS. BARNSLEY, of Winchelsea, he died May ye 29th, 1746, aged years."

"Here are deposited the remains of THOS. BARNSLEY, of Winchelsea, gent., descended from an ancient family at Barnsley Hall, in Worcestershire; he died the 28th day of January, 1760, aged 63 years."

- "Sacred to the memory of LEONARD TOWNER (of this parish), who died 10th May, 1849, aged 67 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH, daughter of LEONARD and MARY TOWNER, who died August 30th, 1854, aged 36 years.
Dear suffering sister, gone before ;
Thy pardoned soul, we trust, is flown,
Where Christ, thy Saviour, evermore
Lives, and still loves thee as his own.
'Jesus said unto her, "I am the Resurrection and the Life."—St. John xi. xxx."
- "In memory of WILLIAM, son of LEONARD and MARY TOWNER (of this parish), who died on the 28th of April, 1823, aged 17 years.
Gay youths prepare ! for mark how soon,
Life's spark is fled, its race is run,
Its joys, its sorrows all are gone ;
The morning flower oft fades ere noon.
Also of CHARLES, their son, who died December 7th, 1832, aged 16 years.
Oh ! who shall be the sinner's stay,
When heaven and earth shall pass away ?
Oh, on that dread that awful day,
When man to judgment wakes from clay,
Then Christ alone must be his stay."
- "Sacred to the memory of RICHARD CRASSINGHAM (of this parish), who died 26 April, 1847, aged 88 years. Also of MARTHA, his wife, who died 4 November, 1809, aged 63 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of JAMES KING (the son of George and Ann King), who died 12th December, 1834, aged 17 years.
God takes the good—too good on earth to stay,
And leaves the bad—too bad to take away."
- "Here lieth the remains of Mr. GEORGE KING (of London), sixth son of the late George and Ann King, of this parish, who died at Rye, 6th June, 1850, aged 24 years. Reader, remember thou must die."
- "Sacred to the memory of HANNAH, wife of GEORGE KING, who departed this life the 27th of April, 1818, aged 65 years. In afflictions how patient, to death how resigned.
A faithful wife, a friend most dear,
A tender mother lieth here."
- "Sacred to the memory of GEORGE KING, who departed this life Sept. 11th, 1819, aged 60 years."
- "In memory of HARRIOT, daughter of George and Ann King, who departed this life 18th Oct., 1816, aged 18 weeks.
The great Jehovah, full of love,
An angel bright did send,
To fetch this little harmless dove
To joys that never end."
- "Sacred to the memory of ALFRED, son of George and Ann King, who departed this life April 18th, 1821, aged 5 months. Also to the memory of HARRY, son of George and Ann King, who departed this life February, 19th, 1823, in the 5th year of his age.
The panting sigh,
Appoints the just to slumber, not to die ;
The starting tear we check'd, we kissed the rod,
And not to earth resign'd them, but to God."
- "Sacred to the memory of GEORGE KING, who died 7th December, 1831, aged 41 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. W. N. B. HARMAN, formerly wife of the late Mr George King, of this Parish, and only daughter of the late Edward Skinner, Esq., of the Float, Udimore, who departed this life at her cottage, Albany Road, London, of cholera, on the 5th Sept. 1849, aged 54 years. She was one of the best of mothers, and her end was perfect peace. 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'"
- "Sacred to the memory of HARRY KING, who departed this life the 11th Novr., 1813, in the 25th year of his age. He left surviving a widow and one son, Jeffrey-George.
Stay, traveller, stay, and cast an eye,
As you are now, so once was I ;
As I am now, so must you be,
Prepare yourself to follow me."
- "Sacred to the memory of LUCY, wife of JAMES STONHAM, who died April 4th, 1819, in the 25th year of her age, leaving issue 1 daughter, viz., Sarah."
- "Sacred to the memory of SARAH HESSELL (late of this Parish), who departed this life, November 9th, 1832, aged 51 years. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours.' Rev. 14 chap. 13 ver."
- "Sacred to the memory of THOS. HESSELL (late of this parish), who departed this life 19th May, 1785, aged 45 years. Also of THOMAS and ELIZABETH, his children, who died infants. He left surviving Hannah, his wife, and James and Sarah, his children.
God does not always warning give ;
Reader, take care how you live."
- "In memory of MARY, wife of JAMES HESSELL, who died Decr. 28th, 1801, aged 51 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of JAMES HESSELL, who died Sept. 25th, 1819, aged 73 years."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

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1. *The Bailiwick of Endelenewick.*

In speaking of this Bailiwick in my account of Ashdown Forest, I have declared, at page 43, my inability to state what rights and privileges were included under it, and to what particular district of Eastern Sussex it referred;—not recollecting at the moment that the Rev. G. M. Cooper, in his account of Wilmington Priory and Church, Vol. IV., page 64, has given us this information, as well as some other particulars regarding it. He tells us that it was situated in his parish of Wilmington; that a piece of land, now a part of Moor's Hill Farm, is still called by this name; that there are appearances of a mansion having once stood upon it; and that Philip de Endelenewick occurs among the names of those who were appointed commissioners for ascertaining the value of the ninths and fifteenths of Wilmington in the year 1346.

Of the extent of the jurisdiction of this Bailiwick, we may form some notion from the circumstance, that rents, varying in their amounts, and called "the Endleweek Rents," are still due at Michaelmas in each year to Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick, Esq., as owner of this piece of land, from the following Manors, or parts of Manors, and Lands:—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, for Jevington Manor, £6 18s. 8d.; for Toakes' ditto, 3s. 6d.; for Radmell ditto, 2s. 2d.; and for half the Manor of Eastbourne, 8s. The Right Honourable Viscount Gage, for Charleston Manor, £1 17s. 6d.; for Ripe ditto, £1 2s. 6d.; for Exceat ditto, £1 10s.; for Ludlay ditto, £2 10s.; and for land at Selmeston, 1s. 3d. The Messrs. Langridge, for land also in Selmeston, 2s. 6d. The executors of the late John Davies Gilbert, Esq., for the other half of Eastbourne Manor, 8s.; for the Scot of Hartfield Manor in Eastbourne, 11s. 2d.; and for Birling ditto, 10s. Frederic Shepherd, Esq., for Folkington Manor, £1 3s. 8d. The executors of the late C. S. Brooker, Esq., for land in Alfriston, £1 18s. 1d. The executors of the late William Harrison, Esq., for Sutton Manor, in Seaford, 4s. 9½d. Mr. Ellman, for land in West Firle, 12s. 6d. The Right Honour-

able the Earl of Chichester, for Chinting Manor, 12s. The late Dr. Warneford's Trustees, for the Broad in Hellingly, 2s. Messrs. Popple, for Dean's Place Manor, 12s. 11d. The Countess of Amherst, for Milton Manor, 2s. — Gray, Esq., for different parts of Tarring Manor, three several payments of 16s. 8d., 13s. 4d., and 16s. 8d. Due from Mr. Meyrick himself, for Chalvington Manor, £3 5s. 5d. Mr. Lees, for Peakdean, and other lands in Eastdean, £1 5s. The executors of the late John King, Esq., for Blatchington Manor, 16s. 1d. Total amount of rents paid, £29 6s. 4½d.

Jacob, in his Law Dictionary, describes a bailiwick as a liberty not subject to the authority of the sheriff of the county in which it was situated, and over which the lord of the liberty appointed a bailiff, with the same powers within his precincts, as an under-sheriff exercises under the sheriff of the county. The Bailiff of Westminster is an instance of the exercise of a privilege of this kind.

EDWARD TURNER.

2. *Anthony Copley, of Roughey.*

Can any of our readers direct me to sources of information as to Anthony Copley, who was at Rome in 1592, and, with Cardinal Allen, there in 1596? He had been at the English college there on a pension of ten crowns, procured from Pope Gregory by his kinsman Robert Southwell (the Jesuit). On 6th January, 1590, he was Great Master of the Maes to the King of Spain. He was knighted, and had the title of baron given to him by the French king (*Strype's Annals*, iv. p. 12). A very indifferent account of him was given to Queen Elizabeth. Richard Topclyffe, writing on 26th June, 1592 (*Lansd: MS.* 72, fol. 39), calls him—"Young Antony Copley, that most desperate youth, that liveth with some others, but most familiarly with Southwell (the Jesuit). Copley did shoot at a gentleman last summer, and did kill an oxen with a musket; and in Horsham Church threw his dagger at the parish clerk, and stuck it in a seat in the church. There liveth not the like, I think, in England for sudden attempts, nor one upon whom I have good grounds to have watchful eyes, for his sister Gage's and his brother-in-law Gage's sake, of whose pardon he boasteth he is assured." Anthony Copley's sister, Margaret, married John Gage. Copley gave information to the government of the proceedings of the Englishmen abroad, and the state of Spain and Flanders (*Ibid.*, pp. 379, 386). He was proclaimed in 1603 for his participation with Raleigh in the Arabella Stuart plot, tried and convicted at Winchester on 15th November, 1603, but afterwards pardoned.

Some short notices of A. Copley, by Mr. G. R. Corner, appear in the third vol. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, pp. 200, 203-5, and Mr. J. P. Collier there states A. C. to have been the compiler of a very curious prose collection of anecdotes, stories, and jests, under the title of "Wits, Fits, and Fancies," printed in 1595, and again in 1614; and that he also published, in 1596, an allegorical piece in verse, entitled, "A Fig for Fortune." It was dedicated to Sir Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague, of Cowdray, and Copley states that he had been "disastred for virtue," and had been "winnowed into the fan of Grace and Sionry."

W. D. C.

3. *Westham Church.*

The following notes of this church were prepared for, and used at, the last meeting of our Society at Pevensey:—The south wall of the church is Norman, having three of the original windows remaining, and the frame of the fourth is very visible on the outside. They are placed unusually high, and rebated for glass externally. The rest of the church, except a portion of the north wall, and part of the original transept, appears to be, principally or entirely, perpendicular. There is some good carved screenwork, and part of the roodloft occupies its original position. The stairs exist in the wall, though the entrance and outlet are blocked up. The Norman south transept, formerly a chantry, remains, and was till recently converted into a school-room; from the appearance of foundations it seems to have terminated in an apse. By the side of the west door under the tower is a mutilated stoup. The chancel arch is of the late decorated period, and of fine proportions. The east window of the chancel contains the remains of some well-designed, but indifferently burnt, painted glass. Originally it represented the Saviour and the Twelve Apostles. St. Thomas, St. Matthew, and St. Peter still remain. Under the window, on the outside, is a cross of faced flint, with Caen stone sides. The font, of the Eastbourne green sandstone, is of the period of Henry V. The interior woodwork is in good preservation, and is of the same or next reign. It not only forms the screen between the nave and the chancel, but also between the nave and the south transept. In this transept is a monument to John Thatcher, Esq., who died 3rd September, 1649, without issue, and was the last of the once "noble family," as the inscription states, who were allied by marriage with the families of Challenor, Lewknor, Oxenbridge, Sackville, Pelham, Colepeper, Stapley, Tresham, and Audley. They were originally of the Broyle, Ringmer, and then of Priesthawes, in Westham. This John Thatcher is mentioned in a note to the notice of the Oxenbridges, of Brede, in the twelfth volume of the Sussex Arch. Coll., as being with Cardinal Allen, at Rome, in 1596.

W. D. COOPER.

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

*John Peersy of— the field illegible.

Rev: Brighthelmstone—in the field $\begin{matrix} P \\ I \quad G \end{matrix}$

For the following I have to thank R. S. Burt, Esq.:—

*James *Morris—in the field a Swallow (*the Arundel Arms.*)

Rev: Of Arandell 1652—in the field I * M.

*Richard. Alderton—in the field a Bird, qy., a Cock.

Rev: Of Fallmer. 67—in the field $\begin{matrix} A. \\ R. \quad E. \end{matrix}$

*William Smith in—in the field $\begin{matrix} * \\ * \\ * \end{matrix}$ 1667.

Rev: *Steaming. Mercer—in the field $\begin{matrix} S \\ W \quad I \end{matrix}$

WILLIAM FIGG.

5. *Thatcher Family of Massachusetts.*

Mr. Cooper supposed (vol. 12 p. 211) that the Thatchers of Massachusetts might be of the Priesthaves family. The first Thatcher, however, who went to America was Anthony Thatcher, of the Frome and Beckington district, Somersetshire, and was brother of Peter Thatcher, minister at Salisbury, and afterwards of Milton, Massachusetts, whose grandson married the youngest daughter of John Oxenbridge, the ejected fellow of Eton College.

Ex inf. Wm. Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, and G. W. Thatcher, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts.

6. *Memorials of Old Lewes.*

Page 8.—The inscription in the spandrel of the doorway of "The Vine," should be *Anno* 1577, and not *I. S.*

7. *Rhyming Epistle by a Sussex Lady, a century ago.*

In our eighth volume Mr. Blaauw favoured us with various extracts and translations from the "Iter Sussexiense" of the classical Dr. John Burton. The doctor entertained no very high opinion of the Sussex Gentry as they existed at the middle of the last century, especially of the robust sex. Of the ladies, he says: "They are both by nature better bred and more intellectual than the men." The habits of a young Sussex gentlewoman belonging to a well-known county family, somewhat before Dr. Burton's date, are illustrated in the following effusion, communicated by my friend William Smith Ellis, Esq., of Hydecroft. The MS., which has been for some time in his possession, is evidently a very hasty copy, with many blunders of transcription: a few emendations have therefore been made.

Mr. Ellis remarks that the writer, Miss, or as the custom then was to call single ladies "Mrs.," Mary Sergison "was probably daughter of Thos. Sergison, Esq., of Cuckfield place, by his wife Mary, daughter of William Pitt, Esq., who had three daughters, Mary, the youngest, being married to John Tomlinson, Esq., and dying in 1762. Mrs. Prudence Sergison, the "sister Pru" referred to, was buried at Cuckfield, Jan. 1, 1752. "Uncle Mich" was undoubtedly one of the four sons of Thomas Warden, Esq., who succeeded to the name and estate on failure of the issue of his brother Thomas Sergison, *né* Warden."

I have only to add that "good Sir Russel" is probably Richard Russel, M.D., F.R.S. (a native of Lewes, who, about the date of this letter, was bringing Brighthelmston into notice as a watering-place); and to call attention to the characteristic fact that the Chaplain's place, even at this comparatively late period, was the lower end of the table.

A Letter from Mrs. Mary Sergison in the country to her sister in London.

"Whilst you, Dr. Sister, fond of Town
Drive far the thought of coming down,
And dress, and visit park and play,
And *gallant* your hours away,
Vouchsafe to hear in humble rhyme,
How we poor girls at home do spend our time.

The morning Sister Pru, with care,
 Devotes to family affairs—
 Gives out her orders—calls for John—
 Then reads, and writes, and works, till one.
 Meanwhile I thus my hours employ,
 In healthful sports and *manly* joys.
 I beat the Drum, or mount the back
 Of never-tripping famous BLACK—
 Hallow with Stephen to the hounds,
 And fill the park with cheerful sounds.
 Invited by the air and day,
 To Slaugham now we take our way—
 In pity view that ancient seat,
 In ruins venerably great.
 Arrived at Widow's, tea we sup,
 Enrich'd with cream—a cooling cup.
 But Uncle Mich, tho' very sober,
 Had got a pot of rare October.
 I join with him and *poz*, I say,
 'Tis far before poor slip-slop TEA !
 Refreshment had, we mount again,
 And travel o'er the forest plain.
 The fearfull rabbits scour with haste,
 The nimble dogs pursue as fast,
 Just at their cells secure their prey,
 And bear it to their lord away.

Such exercise gives life anew,
 Adds colour, health—and far surpasses
 All the pale pleasures of your London lasses.

I guess ere now you smile and say,
 "O the dull stupid country way ;
 What's this to Drawing-room and Ball,
 And Ranelagh, and dear Vauxhall ?"
 Dear Madam, hold ! be not in passion,
 You'll find that we, too, are in the fashion—
 For, let me tell you, sister Pru
 Has had a rout as well as you ;
 A rout scarce seen by London fare—
 We had to eat, to drink, to spare.
 On ham and chicken, too, we dined ;
 Toasted your health in generous wine,
 A Lord and Captain graced our board,
 (No fop nor sharper on my word)
 We'd ladies, too, of fame and worth,
 Whose beauty might adorn a court ;
 A Chaplain, too, with due decorum,
 At bottom placed, said grace before 'em.
 We laugh'd and prattel'd, drank, and played,
 And cards amused till evening's shade.
 A social walk pass'd time away,
 And cheerfull chitchat closed the day.
 In short, our hearts knew little care ;
 We want but only one thing here—
 If good Sir Russel but restore
 Mama to health, we ask no more ;
 The greatest, best of blessings sent,
 All will be joy and sweet content."

8. *The De Warenne 'Chequy' in architecture.*

Any observer of the ancient and the picturesque, visiting Lewes, Seaford, and other places in this district, notes the peculiarity of chequered masonry in many an old wall, the chequers being alternately Caen or other yellowish stone, and squared flints. I am told that such chequer-work is also observable in Surrey, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and that it is rarely, if ever, seen in other counties.

If it be so, this fashion of masonry must surely have been originally devised in compliment to the great baronial house of De Warenne—whose arms were *Chequy, Or and Azure*. The Caen or other warm-coloured stone sufficiently represents the *gold*, as also does the bluish tint of the chipped flint the *azure* of the De Warenne shield. The De Warenne influence existed chiefly in this and the other three counties alluded to; and it would be most interesting to ascertain whether this particular ornamental mixture of material is unknown elsewhere.

Lewes.

M. A. LOWER.

9. *Notes on Sussex Archæological Collections, Vols. XII. and XIII.*

VOL. XII. 21—The father and grandfather of Edward Daniel Clarke were not fellows of Jesus College. Both of them were fellows of St. John's College.

Ibid. 22—Dr. E. D. Clarke's living in Cambridgeshire was Harlton, not Helstone. We believe that he died at Elsenham in Essex.

Ibid. 215—For Thomas à Wood read Anthony à Wood.

Ibid. 267—The letter stated to have been from Henry, Lord Howard of Estricke, is, we doubt not, from Henry Estricke, a private individual. There never was any such person as Henry, Lord Howard of Estricke.

VOL. XIII. 274—John Bracegirdle was sizar of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1588; B.A. 1591-2; M.A. 1595; B.D. 1602; and author of a poetical translation of Boethius, dedicated to his patron, Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. His being vicar of Rye, and the time of his death, are facts which were unknown to us when we drew up the brief notice of him contained in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* (Vol. II. 430).

Ibid. 276—Lewis Bagot was never of Trin. Coll., Cam. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford.

Cambridge, 11 Oct., 1862.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.

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Nash Street Lands belonging to Burghole Farm	16
Robert Smith's Land near ye Dicker	5
Abr. Langham's Land near Holme's Hill	5½
Richard Turner, gent, for Holme's Hill	4
Stuckles Land	3½
Woodfall Down, now occupied by W. Elphick	3½
Rose Fuller, Esq., for the Pickes Land	6
Part of Foxhunt Farm	10
Thomas Hickes for Newington's Land	5
The Place Farm including ye Gate	32
Edward Holman, for Smith's Land (William Tourle)	6
Willm. Reynolds	6
The Stream Farm	29

The Church consists of a nave, with aisles and a north porch, a chancel, and a tower, at the west end, crowned with a stone spire, which reaches the altitude of 128 feet, and has octagonal pinnacles at the angles. In a district very deficient of spires of any kind, and where stone spires are hardly seen, this pile forms, from many points of view, a noble and picturesque object. The whole fabric is constructed of the stone of the country, and there is a tradition, confirmed by the traces of a deep but disused pit, that the materials were procured from a field in the northern part of the parish, on the farm called Hilders. The chancel is of the Early-English style bordering upon the geometrical. The east window of five lights was originally of large dimensions, but the tracery has been entirely cut away in comparatively recent times. Both the north and south aisles have an Early English window of one light at their west end, and there have been several later insertions. On the south side is a kind of transeptal chapel, built in the reign of James I., to receive the great Jefferay monument. The tower is apparently of the fifteenth century. There is a large western window which does not occupy its due place in the face of the wall, having been pushed, as it were, on one side to make way for a newel staircase, which occupies the S.W. angle of the tower. Below is a doorway with two blank shields in the spandrels, and the hood-moulding terminates on each side with the *buckle*, the Pelham badge, so common in the neigh-

bouring churches,⁴⁴ which would seem to show that that family were benefactors to the fabric. About the beginning of the present century, some symptoms of insecurity having been observed at the upper part of the tower, and at the base of the spire, the village blacksmith was called in to prevent a downfall, which he contrived by encircling the latter with a massive iron chain, and by various cramps and ties in the tower.⁴⁵ The belfry contains a peal of six bells of some renown among local campanologists. The inscriptions upon them and their measurements are subjoined:—

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME, 1634.	26	19	48	51	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
2. RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION, 1774. THOS. JANAWAY, FECIT.	27	21	49	54	2
3. JOHN LULHAM, ROBERT STORER, CHURCHWARDENS. ROGER TAPSELL MADE ME, 1633. SL. EL. DD. EN. ES.	30	22	51	54	2
4. T. G. 1617.	31	24	53	57	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
5. RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION. THOMAS MEARS, OF LONDON, FECIT, 1811.	35	25	62	66	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
6. RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION, 1773. THOMAS JANAWAY, FECIT.	39	28	67	76	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ⁴⁶

A passage extends from the tower arch to the chancel, and this is intersected through the middle of the nave by another which extends from the porch on the north side to the south door. The porch formerly covered the south door, and was removed to its present position in the year 1657. The aisles are separated from the nave by short, thick octagonal columns, supporting heavy pointed arches. A similar arch communicates with the chancel. Across this arch was placed the rood-loft, no traces of which however remain. The chancel greatly requires restoration. During some recent repairs, a trefoil-headed piscina was discovered on the south side, and re-opened, but of the Easter sepulchre, which is well known to have existed in the northern wall, no trace was discovered.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iii. p. 211.

⁴⁵ During these works, an adventurous villager ascended the spire for the purpose of taking down the vane to be 'glostered' (i.e. re-gilt). While at the summit he performed the perilous feat of standing upon his head on the apex.

⁴⁶ These particulars have been kindly

communicated to me by J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A. The figures relate to the dimensions of the bells—the diameter, the height, the circumference of crown, the circumference of waist, and thickness of sound-bow, all in inches.

⁴⁷ Remains of mural paintings, of no great antiquity or interest, were found.

Of monuments and inscriptions this church affords a considerable variety, though none of them are very ancient. The oldest commemorates the founder of the Jefferay family in Chiddingly, who lies buried in the middle of the nave, beneath a slab, on which is a brass plate thus inscribed:—

**Of yo^r charite pray for the soules of John
Jefferay and Agnes his wyfe the which John
decessed xxviiij day of Junn the yer of o^r
lord M^c v^c xiiij, of whose soules Jhu haue mercy.**

At the foot of this slab there probably lay another to the memory of William, one of the sons of John and Agnes Jefferary, and beyond that a third for Thōmas his son—see their wills *ante*—but no trace of them now exists. The next slab in genealogical order bears this inscription:—

“Sub hoc marmore jacet corp. Gulielmi Jefferay, generosi, ut ampli' patet in quodā parvo monumento, australi parte huj' ecclesie affixo.”

Above are the arms of Jefferay; lower down, on the same stone, is a shield of arms nearly effaced. *Sable, a chevron between three millpicks Argent*, for Moseley of Staffordshire, with this additional inscription:—

“Juxta hoc ex boreali parte jacet corp' Margarite uxor Tho. Jefferay, filii et heredis ipsi' Gvliel., cuj' monvme't. extat in sacello huj' ecclesie.”

To the left of the chancel arch is a small mural monument thus inscribed:—

“In the chavncell of this chirch lyeth bvried the body of Richard Jefferay, of Sovth Malling, Esq., sole brother to Sir John Jefferay, Lo: chiefe baron. He married Margerie, daughte of Jo: Hvmphry, of Warwick, Esq., and widowe of Richard Keyme, by whome he had issve Fra: his only sonne, married to Eliz: Mayney, one of the davght. and coheires of Walter Mayney, of Kent, Esq., and 2 davghters, Margaret, married to Edward Mascall, of Plumpton, Gent: and Alice, married to John Gardiner, of Ratcliffe, neere London, Gent: He dyed the 13. of Decemb: in ye yeare 1600, and the 72 of his age.

“Expecto donec veniat immutatio mea: Job. 14: 14.

“Francisc. Jefferay, filivs ejvs unic., patri suo hoc monvmentvm posvit. An. 1612.”

On the opposite side of the arch, partially concealed by the pulpit, is a small monument affixed to the wall, containing representations in relief of a gentleman, a lady, two sons, and seven daughters, in a devotional attitude. On a tablet beneath we read:—

“Heer lyeth the body of William Jefferay, Gent. He died on the 29. of October, An. Salut. 1611; ætatis svæ 68. He married the davghter and heire of Tho.

Harvey, Citizen and Grocer of London, by whom he had issue 2 sonnes and 7 daughters, who are all yet living. He went to the grave in a full age after he had lived in good report and kept howse with his s^d wife the space of 42 yeares together in this Parish, and had seene many of his children's children.

"Thomas Jefferay, filivus ej' primog'. patri dilecto memoriae et observantiae ergo posvit, Ano. 1612."

The monumental glory of the church, is the gorgeous tomb of Chief-Baron Jefferay and his family, which stands in a small chapel erected for its reception on the south side of the church, and opening into the south aisle. The dimensions of this magnificent memorial are 18 feet in height by 12 in breadth. The accompanying illustration, from a photograph, conveys a fair idea of the monument. In the middle compartment is a recumbent figure in alabaster of the judge in his official robes and collar of SS, his right hand supporting his head, and his left holding a closed scroll. From the proportions of the sculpture, the observer is led to conclude that Sir John was in person below the middle height: his features wear a commanding expression. Lower down, resting upon the base of the monument, which is composed of Sussex marble, with ornamental mouldings, recline the effigies of Dame Alice, his first wife. On the dexter side, within a niche, is an erect statue of Sir Edward Montague, with a dense beard, and habited in a flowing robe, with a sword by his side, the pommel of which has been broken off.⁴⁸ On the other side stand the effigies of Dame Elizabeth, his wife, in the extraordinary costume of the period. Her tight boddice, fastened with small hemispherical buttons from top to bottom, contrasts ludicrously with her broad well-starched collar above, and her preposterously large hooped petticoat below. The grotesque appearance of this latter article of dress is by no means diminished by a skull, which peeps out from its nether folds, apparently to adumbrate the fact that her ladyship had triumphed over Death. At the middle of the base of the monument, on an advanced pedestal, is a small and much mutilated upright figure of the heiress of Sir Edw. Montague. The tomb is surmounted by a semicircular arch, highly decorated, and within it on a black marble

⁴⁸ At Kimbolton, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, a descendant of Sir Edward, there is a fine portrait of the latter,

which bears a considerable resemblance to this figure.

tablet, supported by small figures emblematical of Time and Mortality, is the following inscription:—

“ Here lye buried the bodies of Sir John Jefferay, Knt., late Lord Chief Baron of the Excheqvr, and of Alice his first wife, sole daughter and heire of John Apsley, of London, gent., and of Dame Elizabeth, sole daughter and heire, married to Sir Edward Montagv, of Bovghton, in the covnty of Northampton, Knight of the Bathe, by whome shee left issue living one only daughter, Elizabeth, married to the Right Honovrable Sir Robert Bertie, Knight of the Bathe, Lord Willvby, of Willvby, Beacke, and Ersby, who have issue now living three sonnes, Montagv, Roger, Peregrine, and one daughter, Katherine.

“ The said John Jefferay dyed the xxiii. of May, 1575.⁴⁹ Alice, his first wife, died the 28th of May, 1570; and Dame Elizabeth Montagv, there daughter, died the 6th of December, 1611; at whose request to her said hvsband, Edward Montagv, in memory both of her discent and ofspringe, this monvment was erected and finished, 1612.”

The monument was profusely ornamented with heraldry, consisting of the arms and quarterings of the family; but both these and the monument itself are fast yielding to the ravages of time. Tradition has, as usual, attributed these dilapidations to the puritans of the seventeenth century, but the charge rests upon no good foundation, and is probably untrue. Independently of the ordinary decay which befalls human creations, it is probable that the Jefferay monument has suffered from an unfortunate popular mistake, which identified the principal person commemorated with the flagitious judge, Sir George Jeffries, temp. James II., who was not born until many years after Sir John Jefferay's death. The author of the “Curiosities of Great Britain,” published many years since, in an account of the tomb, furnished by Mr. William Lashmar of Chiddingly, says: “The people hereabouts simply tell you that he [Sir John J.] dropped down dead with the scroll in his hand, as the peculiar judgment of Heaven on a wicked judge in a wrong cause.” A ridiculous statement made these Jefferays so proud that “the ground was not good enough for them to walk upon,” and in consequence they had a range of cheeses laid every Sunday from their mansion to the church, to set their dainty feet on! The two round tablets upon which the statues of Sir Edward and Lady Montague stand, do in truth somewhat resemble a couple of gigantic cheeses, and they probably suggested this “mighty pretty story,” which to the credit of the existing generation is a “tradition only traditionally remembered.”

The next and only other remaining monument of the Jeffe-

⁴⁹ There is an error as to the date of death. See notice of Sir J. J., *ante*.

rays, is a small one affixed to the north wall of the chancel. In the centre of it is an urn hollowed in front to display a carved skull, around which is the legend "FVI MARGARITA." On each side of the urn is an angel of good design. The inscription is:

"In memory of Margerie, eldest daughter of Richard Moseley, of Ovsdail, in the co. of Stafford, Esq., and wife vnto Thomas Jefferay, son and heir of William Jefferay, of this parish, Gent., to whom (being three years married) she left issue two daughters, Lettice and Margaret.

"Flesh is bvt flesh: the fairest flowers do fall:

The strongest stoop: death is the end of all.

"Inclyta gem'a jacet, prudens, pia, pulchra, pudica,

Ante diem cadens, inclyta gemma jacet:

Corporis haec quamqu' cineres habet urna repostas,

Mens super astra tamen non peritura manet.⁵⁰

"Obiit 8vo die Sep^{is} anno salutis 1618—suæ 25.

"Charissimæ conjugis memoriæ piique amoris ergo posuit moestissimus maritus, anno 1620."

More to the eastward is another monument surmounted by the arms and crest of French and Foster.

"Here lieth the body of Stephen French, Gent., eldest son of John French, of Stream, in this parish, Esq., by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Sackville, of Selscombe, in this county, Esq. The said Stephen French married Susan Foster, second daughter of Robert Foster, of Fosters, in Egham, in the county of Surrey, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by whom he had issue one son and six daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Susan, Charite, and Katherine. John French departed this life in Wadham College, Oxon, where he was then student, and was interred there in that chapel under a small monument. Katherine French died before her father, and lyeth interred by him in this chancel. He departed this life in the 44th year of his age. This monument his living wife and daughters erected in memory of him. Obiit June 23d. Anno Dom. 1666."

Opposite the foregoing is a mural monument surmounted by an escocheon of the following arms: *Quarterly; first and fourth—Azure, a lion passant-guardant Or; second and third—Argent, a cross fleury Sable between four Cornish choughs Proper; impaling FRENCH. CREST, a lion passant Or, holding in his mouth a wreath Argent and Sable.*

"Sacred to the memory of John Bromfield, Esq., of Lewes, in Sussex, who died Jan. 30, 1735, aged 52. And Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Weekes, Esq., of Westfield, in Sussex, who died Nov. 6, 1734, aged 42. They left one son and one daughter, by whom this monument is erected, as a token of their duty and gratitude to the best of parents. Elizabeth, the daughter, died in January, 1790, aged 62, and was buried in the parish church of St. Anne, otherwise St. Peter and St. Mary Westout, of Lewes. And John, the son, died January 30, 1792, aged 65, and was buried in this chancel."

The following are upon two slabs in the chancel:—

"Here lyeth Stephen French, of Stream, Esq., who dyed the 23 of June, 1666. And Sosanna his wif, aged 76 yeares, who dyed the 16 of March, 1695."

"Here Lyeth the Body of Mary, 3d Daughter of Stephen French, of Stream, Esq., and Susannah his Wife, Who Dyed ye 10th Day of March, 1695."

⁵⁰ Falling too soon, a priceless *gem* lies here,
Prudent as pious—beauteous as sincere;
What though this urn her much-loved ashes boast,
Her soul, beyond the stars, shall ne'er be lost!

There are several other memorials of the Frenches and others, concealed by the boarding of the chancel, which we are fortunately enabled to supply from Sir William Burrell's notes, taken on his visit to the church in June, 1783.

"Here lieth the Body of French Bromfeild, Esq., first son of Thos. Bromfeild, Esq., late of Lewes, in this County. He died the 11th of November, 1719, æt. 52.

"Here lieth Ann, wife of Thos. Bromfeild, Esq., of Lewes, in this Co., eldest daughter of Stephen French, late of this parish, and Susannah, his wife. She left issue two sons, and died the 19th day of January, 1697.

"Here lieth the body of Thos. Bromfeild, of Lewes, in this Co., Esq., who married Ann, the daughter of Stephen and Susa. French, of this parish, Esq., who departed this life the 27th day of January, 1710, æt. 73.⁵¹

"Here, &c., Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Stephen French, &c., who died the — day of Sept., —.

"Here, &c., Susannah, 4th daughter of Stephen French, &c., who died ye 21st day of June, 1709, æt. 56."

In the passage running from the porch to the south door are the following:—

"Here lyeth Sara Pilbeam, who dyed Jvne the 2, 1692, aged — years, and — har sister Wicks."

"Here lieth Interred ye Body of James Pilbeam, of this Parish, Son of Richard and Elizabeth Pilbeam, of Wivelsfield, in this County, who Departed this life April ye 9, 17—8, aged 31 years. Also ye Body of ye abovesaid Elizabeth, who died May 3, 1757, aged 83 years."

"Here lies interred the body of Thomas Thunder, late of Thunder's Hill, who departed this life March ye 3d., 1710, aged 60 years. Near this place lies also the Body of William Thunder, Brother to the abovesaid Thomas Thunder, who departed this life Dec., 1703, aged —."

"Here lies Interred the Body of Margaret Smith, Widdow, late of Thunder's Hill, in this parish, sister to the said Thomas and William Thunder, who Departed this life the 31st day a March, 1731, in the 76 year of her age."

To the westward of John Jefferay's slab are inscriptions commemorative of some of the vicars, which will be given hereafter in my notices of the incumbents.

The old font of the church, probably of the 14th century, was ejected many years since, and replaced by a miserable little marble basin. During the incumbency of the present esteemed vicar, a new font has been introduced; the upper part, however, is ancient, and came from the church of South Heighton, long since destroyed by lightning.

The earliest Parish Register has been lost. The existing one commences, for baptisms and burials, in 1621 and for marriages in 1623, and is complete from that date. The duplicates in the archdeaconry court at Lewes begin in 1605, but many of the annual bills are missing.

⁵¹ Thos. Bromfield, Esq., is elsewhere styled "Major," and he is entered under that title in the Parish Register.

There are numerous entries of members of the gentry families of Jefferay, French, Calverley, Willard, Miller, Tourle, Newington, Chauntler, Shirley, Millward, Acton, and Delve, some of whom appear to have been but temporarily associated with the parish.

There are several puritan baptismal names. Thus in 1621, John, the son of *Ffreegift* Bishopp was baptized; in 1618, *Restore* Weekes espoused *Constant* Semar; and in 1631, Thomas Perse took to wife *Faint-not* Kennarde. On 26th Marche, 1616, was buried Mary, wiffe of *Ffreegift* *Mabbe*. Hume preserves a Sussex jury-list, the constituents of which all bore such names as *Called* Lower of Warbleton, *Redeemed* Compton of Battle, *Stand-fast-on-high* Stringer of Crowhurst, &c. He alleges that about the middle of the seventeenth century (1653) the Puritans laid aside the names of Henry, Edward, Anthony, &c., as "heathenish and ungodly," and adopted these ridiculous substitutes; but it is quite clear from the dates of the above-quoted entries that such names were in vogue in the preceding century, and that they do not belong exclusively to the *Barebones* epoch. Sir William Burrell has preserved a list similar to Hume's, and it includes one of the names just cited, viz. :—

"Free-gift Mabbe of Chiddingly."

Now as this person lost his wife in 1616, it is quite apparent that he must have been born in the sixteenth century, and that he does not come within the range of Hume's sneer about the "pretended saints" of the Cromwellian era.⁵²

About the middle of the seventeenth century, Chiddingly church appears to have been a favourite resort for persons desirous of entering upon the holy state of matrimony. In 1653 there were eighteen, and in 1654 thirty-seven, weddings. Many of the couples came from distant parishes, and even from other counties; e. g. :—

- "1654. Richard Day, of Mayfield, and Mary Weston, of Rotherfield.
- John Whitepaine, of St. Michael's in Lewes, and Mary Typton, of St. Anne's Parishes.
- Mr. John Broke, of Feversham, Kent, and Bridget Thomas, of Ospringe.
- George Knatchbull, of Cranbrooke, and Avis Porter."

⁵² Neither, certainly, does an inhabitant of the neighbouring parish of Waldron, whose baptismal register bears date 17 Decemb., 1609: "Flie-fornica-

tion, the base son of Catren Andrewes." (From the register bill at Lewes.) See more on this subject in my "English Surnames," vol. i. pp. 226-230.

Under the year 1707 is the following marriage entry :

"William Thunder and Eliz: Horscraft, as is reputed, but not certainly known, *Anab.*" (Anabaptists.)

"1729. Mr. Roger Mortimer and Mrs. Sarah Collier, both of Eastbourne, per license."

The gentleman was a painter of local celebrity, and uncle of Jno. Hamilton Mortimer, "the Sussex Salvator Rosa."

In 1638 there were 30 burials, and the year 1656 is marked as "a time of mortality upon the Dicker." The following mortuary records are somewhat singular:—

"1643. Richd. Snatchall, a stout yong man, a curious blacksmith, died of ye small-pox.

"1653. Old Goodman Message. Goodman Tutt's wife.

"1656. Richard Luccas, wthout any buriall was buried, April 25th. Widdowe Ince Bur. without any burial!

"1658. Wickins, a lame boy. 1659. A maide of N. M.—A maide of R. B."

The following entries show the longevity of some of the inhabitants:—

"1659, April 18. George Bennett, aged 112 years, buried."

"1645, May 27. Dorothy Earle (a woman of great age, viz. 106 years) buried."

"1710, March 27. *Old John Ellis*, the father of Whitesmith, was buried."

"1797, Jan. 2. Ralph Bull, aged 92."

"1809, March 16. Eliz. Horscraft, aged 94."

Among more recent instances of protracted life may be mentioned Mr. Richard Hicks, 1837, aged 92; Mr. Richard Soper, 1838, aged 99; his widow reached a similar age; Anne Glyde, a pauper, 183-, aged 97; Mr Thos. Guy, 1855, aged 90.

In the church chest there are some records dating from about the year 1658. They contain few facts of general interest. The following refer to the payments by the church-wardens for the destruction of *vermin*, and it will be seen that foxes in those days ranked in that category :

"1662.	For two Bodgers' heads	0	2	0
	For another Bodger's head	0	1	0
1665.	To Catlin's maide for a Gray's ^s hed	0	1	0
	And to Rd. Swane for a Gray's hed	0	1	0
	To Morrell for fouer Fox-heads... ..	0	4	0
1667.	Mr. Ffuller's man for a fox-hed	0	1	0
1671.	For 3 ffox heds	0	3	0
	For a fox-hed to John Rabbet	0	1	0
1672.	Sir John Pelham's man for 3 d ^o	0	3	0
	For a foxe's head to Capt. Ffuller's man	0	1	0

⁵³ "*Grey*" is an old word for a Badger, whence "*grey-hound*." *Grey-wood* in this parish was probably named after the animal.

Under 1662 is the following memorandum:—

“Observe. Chittingly payeth yearly for the maymed souldiers 13^s, for Jayle 2^s, and for Charitable Vses 8^s 1^d, and the treasurers doe demand 1^s 4^d.”

For the following list of Vicars and Patrons of the benefice I am indebted to H. W. Freeland, Esq., M.P. It was extracted from the episcopal registers by the late J. B. Freeland, Esq. There is a hiatus from 1560 to 1667, which I have partially filled from the parish register and other sources.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
.....	John Stoke	.....	.....
1407, Aug. 4	John Putter	res. John Stoke	{ William Rede, Chan- cellor of the Cathedral.
1413, June 3	Walter Gunmaylok	res. John Putter	Robert Neel, Chancellor.
1478	William Joy	.....	.....
.....	John Bumdon	.....	.....
1509, Sep. 19	Simon Fewlar	death John Bumdon	{ Thomas Burwell, LL.B., Chancellor.
1513, July 8	Willm. Titelton Cap.	res. Simon Fowler	{ William Birley, Chan- cellor.
1560, Jan. 6	Thomas Chatfelde	d. Wm. Titelton	{ Augustin Bradbridge, Chancellor.
1588	{ Willm. Storckey } was minister, and certainly vicar in 1605	.....	.....
1623	Samuel Burton, vicar	buried 13 Jan.	.....
1652	Robert Baker, vicar	buried 15 Oct.	.....
1667, April 4	Ephraim Bethell	.....	.....
1671-2, Jan. 2	Thomas Eades	.....	King Charles II.
1692, Feb. 23	Willm. Blackstone	.....	William and Mary.
1725, June 15	Giles Watkins	Cess. Wm. Blackstone	The King, by lapse.
1728, Apr. 16	Edward Luxford	d. Giles Watkins	Lionel Duke of Dorset.
1737, Aug. 12	John Lloyd, A.B.	Cess. Edwd. Luxford	{ Lionel Cranfield Sack- ville, Duke and Earl of Dorset.
1748, Aug. 31	John Herring, A.B.	Cess. John Lloyd	The same.
1777, Feb. 13	Thomas Baker	d. John Herring	Lord Geo. Germain.
1796, Mar. 30	Henry Bishop, A.M.	d. Thomas Baker	{ John Fredk. Sackville, Duke of Dorset.
1825, Jan. 12	{ Whitworth Rus- } sell, A.M. }	d. Hen. Bishop	{ Charles, Earl of Whit- worth, and Arabella Di- ana, Duchess of Dorset.
1847, Oct. 27	{ James Henry } { Vidal, M.A. }	d. Whitwth. Russell	{ William Pitt, Earl Am- herst, and Mary his wife.

The following memoranda relating to some of the incumbents appear worthy of preservation.

WILLIAM TITELTON or TYTLYNGTON, was incumbent during the sifting times of the Reformation. He is mentioned in the Valor of Henry VIII. as holding the vicarage, which he continued to hold notwithstanding the alternation of creeds at the accessions of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. Like his contemporary, the Vicar of Bray, he held on to his benefice through all the troubles of that stormy period, and died at last adhering to his original creed, as appears from his will, dated October 1, 1559. He bequeaths his soul in the usual formula of the church of Rome. His body he directs to be buried at Chiddingly, "in the chauncell, at the north syde, under the Sepulcre," (see description of the church *ante*). He gives to the church vj^s viij^d; to Clement Jackson, for making his grave iij^s iij^d. "Also I will vi prestis to syng or saye *dirige* and masse, to pray for my sowle; every preyst to have xij^d." &c.

WILLIAM STORCKEY is mentioned in the "Certificate of armour and furniture" of the clergy of Sussex, 1595, thus:—"Chiddingly, Mr. Starke, Vic.—a Calliver furnished." Among the names of neighbouring gentry appended to this list we find—"John French of the Streame, j light horse; William Geffrey j ditto; Richard Geffray, gent., j ditto."

THOMAS EADES, who succeeded to the vicarage soon after the restoration of the Stuarts, ranks among the non-jurors who refused allegiance to King William III. His zeal in the Jacobite cause, and the eccentricity of his character may be inferred from his will, proved in the Archdeaconry court of Lewes in 1718.

"In the Name of God, Amen: the 23rd day of June, 1715, in the first year of the reign of George, King of Great Brittain, &c. I, Thomas Eades, of the parish of Chittingly, in the county of Sussex, Clar., being of sound and perfect memory, do make this my will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say, I commend my soul to God that gave it, and my body to the earth from whence it came, and do will that eight men shall carry my corps to the church, for which my executrix shall pay them halfe-a-crowne a piece. Item, I give to my wife, Lydia, my lands lying in Chittingly and Laughton during her naturall life, with power to let a

lease for seven years. Item, I give and bequeath to the parish clarks of Chittinglie twenty shillings a year for ever, to be paid to them and every one of them out of my lands lying in Chittinglie, to be paid half yearly by even portions, that is to say, ten shillings at St. Michaelmas and ten shillings at our Lady-day, after the decease of my wife Lydia; and do give to the clarks and to every one of them the same power to recover the said legacy as landlords have for the recovery of rent. But if it should so fall out that any clarke shall be chose of these names following, that is to say, Chapman, Strong, Shewsmith, Hollands, Fuller, Tree, or Attree, that none of any of these names shall receive any benefit of this my will, but the legacy so given shall be received by the churchwardens or overseers of the parish, and given to the poor of the parish, all the time any one of these names shall be clarke. And the clarkes of the parish receiving this legacy shall take care that the stone that is laid upon my grave be no way abused, nor the superscription defaced; if any such thing shall fall out, that then the said present clarke shall lay down another at his own charge, every way equal to the first; which if any clarke shall refuse or neglect to do, then whosoever will take upon him and shall lay down another stone of the same sort, and of the same largeness, with the same superscription, shall have power to take and receive the said legacy till he is paid his full charge, and twenty shillings over for his care. I have no goods or chattels to dispose of, etc." He appoints Lydia his wife executrix, and Robert Holman overseer of his Will and Testament.

The names Chapman, Strong, &c., were doubtless those of persons who had most actively opposed the non-juror's principles, and as most of these names occur in the Register, it is probable that they belonged to some of the leading persons of the parish.

Eades survived his suspension about thirty years, residing probably during that time upon his little estate at Whitesmith. He died in 1717-8, at the advanced age of eighty years, and was buried in the nave of the church, where a flat stone, the object of the above bequest, still covers his remains. The 'superscription' which affords another proof of

his prejudices and eccentricities—strong even in death—is as follows :

“The body of Mr. Thomas Eades lies here,
A faithful shepherd that did not pow'rs fear ;
But kept old Truth, and would not let her go,
Nor turn out of the way for friend or foe.
He was suspended in the *Dutchman's* days,
Because he would not walk in their strange ways.
Dæmona non armis sed morte subegit Jesus,
As Xt. by death his rampant foes trod down,
So must all those who doe expect a crown.
“He died 1717, aged about 80 years.”

The legacy above referred to has been the subject of several squabbles between the parish clerks and the owners of Eades' farm. In 1805, James Potter recovered £28 by a suit at law; subsequently the clerk's claim was again resisted, and by a court of law declared invalid, as the rent-charge had not been settled upon freehold property. In consequence of this, the inscription will probably at no distant period be effaced, and these pages will have to perform the duty of handing down the record of the “faithful” and courageous “shepherd's” predilections and dislikes.

GILES WATKINS is commemorated by a tablet affixed to the outside of the church, at the west end of the north aisle.

“*Infra jacet corpus Reverendi Ægidii Watkins, A.B., hujus ecclesiæ nuper vicarii, qui obiit vicesimo quinto die mensis Februarii, Anno Domini 1727, ætatis 36.*”

JOHN HERRING lies buried in the church-porch under a plain stone of medieval type—*Qu:* a *second-hand* tomb-stone? Above on a tablet is this inscription:—

“In memory of the Rev. John Herring, who was Vicar of this parish 28 years, departed this life Dec. 28, 1776, aged 67 years.”

Mr. Herring is traditionally remembered as the first person who introduced potatoes into this district from Devonshire. That this esculent dates only from a very recent period here, is proved by the fact that, the parish accounts of Mr. Herring's time contain an entry of “half-a-bushel of potatos” bought for the workhouse—probably as a delicacy for the sick.

THOMAS BAKER was born of a respectable family in Suffolk. On leaving the university he became travelling tutor to Lord George Germain, whom he more than once accom-

panied to North America, and by whom he was presented to the vicarage in 1777. He was an excellent classical scholar, and a cultivator of poetry. His only publication, so far as I am aware, is a "Poem on the Winter Season," which, considering the unpoetical age in which he flourished, is not altogether destitute of merit. Mr. Baker, who also held the living of Alciston, died in 1795, and was buried in the church, beneath the following epitaph of his own composition:

"Reader, for thy eternal state prepare,
By faith, repentance, piety, and prayer;
With this request the solemn silence breaks,
And to the eye this cold, dumb marble speaks.
Though dead, I preach. If e'er, with ill success,
Living, I strove the important truth to press,
Your precious, your immortal souls to save,
Hear me, at least, O hear me from my grave."

During the earlier part of this excellent vicar's incumbency he had a poetical parish clerk, one William Dine, who in 1771 printed at Lewes a small volume of "Poems on Several Occasions." Some of the verses are of merit, but in general they are formed upon the type of Sternhold and Hopkins, and are even farther from any claim to immortality than those of the worthy vicar himself.

In conclusion I have to thank W. D. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., for several useful communications from the Record Office, and I am also indebted to Mr. James Noakes, churchwarden of Chiddingly, for transcribing the monumental inscriptions in the church-yard, which will be found in the following pages.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH-YARD, CHIDDINGLY,

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. JAMES NOAKES, CHURCHWARDEN.

NORTH SIDE OF CHURCH.

Headstones.

"In memory of WALTER GUY (late of Mill House), who died the 21st June, 1844, aged 84 years. Also of ANN, his first wife, who died the 19th Novr., 1794, aged 32 years. Left surviving seven children. And of FRANCES, his second wife, who died the 10th Octr., 1854, aged 78 years.

"In memory of RICHARD GUY, who died Octr. 24th, 1805, aged 53 years. Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died Decr. 12, 1798, aged 45 years. Also of ELIZABETH, their eldest daughter, who died Feby. 9th, 1794; likewise seven sons, who died in their infancy."

"In memory of GIFT GUY, daughter of Richard and Frances Guy, who died Novr. 19, 1790, aged 16 years.

In youth's gay prime by ling'ring sickness try'd,
She patient bow'd her lovely head and dy'd;
The path of innocence thro' life she trod,
And joyful fled for Refuge to her God.
Reader, would'st thou to that blest place ascend,
Wisely prepare, and make the Judge your friend.

Also in this grave rests the body of MARY, sister to the above Gift, who died Jan'y. 22nd, 1793, aged 14 years.

Their mortal relics to this bed we trust,
Till the last trump shall wake their slumbering dust."

"To the memory of ELIZABETH, wife of RICHARD GUY, who died March 24th, 1767, aged 37 years. Also of FRANCES, his second wife, who died July 16, 1794, aged 52 years. Also of the above said RICHARD GUY, who died 5th of July, 1807, aged 83 years."

"In memory of DAVID GUY, late of this parish, yeoman, who departed this life September 12th, 1812, aged 78 years. Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who departed this life, April 20, 1787, aged 55 years. And of JESSE, their son, who departed this life Augt. 30th, 1794, aged 20 years."

"In memory of seven children, the issue of THOMAS and MARY GUY, of the Place, in this parish, ELIZABETH, born 2nd May, 1804, died 3 May, 1806; CHARLES, born 16 Decr., 1805, died 4th May, 1806; FRANCES, born 30 May, 1808, died 8 Decr., 1809; HENRY, born 10th July, 1809, died 28th Jan'y., 1810; RICHARD, born 11 Decr., 1818, died 22 July, 1822; MATTHEW MARK, born 8 July, 1822, died 3rd Sepr., 1822; LUKE JOHN, born 8th July, died Sepr. 7th, 1822."

Rails.

"In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of JOHN PAGE, who died 9 February, A.D. 1843, aged 44 years."

"In memory of JOHN ROBERTS, who died 20 June, 1807, aged 62 years. Also of ANN ROBERTS, his wife, who died 27th Octr., 1815, aged 72 years."

Headstones.

"Sacred to the memory of CATHERINE GRINSTEAD, who departed this life 23rd September, 1854, aged 58 years.—'Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'—Mat. xxv., 23.—'And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find them so, blessed are those servants.'—Luke xii., 30."

"In memory of MARTHA, the beloved wife of THOMAS GUY, late of this parish, wheelwright, who died in London, Decr. 26th, 1853, aged 27 years.—'Those that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.'"

"In memory of ROBERT ADAMS, who departed this life the 12th of June, 1793, aged 72 years."

"Here lieth the body of MARTHA COLCOCK, late of Isfield, in ye county, who died ye 1st of November, 1733, aged 82 years."

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS GUY, late of this parish, wheelwright, who departed this life 9th March, 1826, aged 69 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who died the 16 January, 1844, aged 84 years. And of eight of their children—RICHARD, died 17th January, 1844, aged 42 years; PHILADELPHIA, died 26 August, 1840, aged 56 years; FANNY, drown'd 8th May, 1788, aged 2 years; NATHANIEL, died 10th March, 1839, aged 50 years; THOMAS, died 21 August, 1824, aged 33 years; ELIZABETH, died 26 July, 1825, aged 30 years; RACHAEL, died 31st August, 1828, aged 31 years; GAUIS, died 25 March, 1824, aged 23 years."

Altar Tomb.—Defaced.

Altar Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of ANNE, second wife of EDWARD CHAUNTNER, of this parish, yeoman, who was buried April 18, 1751, aged 69 years. Also of ANNE, relict of the REV'D. JOHN CHATFIELD, Rector of Balcombe, in this county, daughter of Edward and Anne Chauntler, who departed this life, Feby. 7th, 1787, aged 67 years."

Headstones.

"In memory of WILLIAM WILLARD, who died Decr. 30th, 1792, aged 32 years."

"In memory of DINAH BONIFACE, who departed this life Augt. 30, 1789, in the 21st year of her age."

"In memory of JOHN BRAY, late of the parish of Hailsham, who departed this life Decr. 9, 1814, aged 80 years."

"In memory of THOMAS BRAY, late of Chiddingly, who departed this life April the 25th, 1785, aged 83 years."

"In memory of RICHARD BRAY, who died March 19th, 1803, aged 61 years."

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH ROSWELL, wife of Charles Roswell, of Rodmill, and daughter of Samuel and Alice Holman, late of this parish, who died 17 May, 1814, aged 42 years. Also of EDWARD HOLMAN ROSWELL, son of Charles and Elizabeth Roswell, who died 14th November, 1818, aged seventeen years."

"Sacred to the memory of ALICE, wife of THOMAS TOOTH, of Waldron; she died Decr. 7th, 1786, in the 19th year of her age. And of WILLIAM TOOTH, her son, and WILLIAM HOLMAN, her brother, who died infants."

Ralls.

"In memory of SAMUEL INCE HOLMAN, late of the Friths farm, in this parish, who departed this life the 29th March, 1825, aged 85 years. Likewise of ALICE, his wife, who died on the 6th of June, 1817, aged 73 years."

Two pilgrims sleep beneath this peaceful sod,
Whose spirits rest in their Redeemer, God;
Whose days were spent in harmony and love,
In bliss more pure prepared in realms above;
Till the last trump shall wake the slumbering dust
To join the resurrection of the just."

"To ye memory of MARY, wife of THOMAS BRAY, of this parish, who departed this life Agvst ye 10th, 1744, in the 37 year of her age.

A tender mother of five small children dear,
And left them young to God's protection here.
But dry vp. your tears, and weep for me, no more.

I called, was, from, you, ovt. of, this, world, before.

Headstones.

"Here lieth the body of JOHN TURNER, late of this parish, who died 26th July, 1768, aged 68 years."

Altar Tombs.

"Hre lieth the body of RICHARD TURNER, late of this parish, Gent., who died 20th January, 1787, aged 72 years."

"RICHARD ANDREW TURNER, late of Lewes, Esquire, who died 24th Sepr., 1831, aged 75 years."

"Underneath this stone lieth ye Body of JOHN TURNER, who died the 28th June, 1748, aged 67 years. And also the body of MARY TURNER, the wife of John Turner, who died the 15th January, 17-3, aged 76 years"

Headstones.

"In memory of ROBERT TURNER, of this parish, who departed this life November 5th, 1777, aged 67 years."

"To the memory of FRANCIS HICKS, late of this parish, who died the 8th of March, 1765, aged 68 years. Also of FRANCES, his wife, who died the 21st March, 1774, aged 73 years. Had issue by Frances, his wife, one son and three daughters, viz., Frances, Elizabeth, John, and Mary. JOHN, died ye — of Sepr., 1764, aged 25 years, and is buried near this place; MARY, died ye 17th Jan., 1765, aged 23 years, and is buried near this place."

"In memory of PETER PELLING, who died Feby. 19th, 1802, aged 74 years. Also of FRANCES, the wife of the said Peter Pelling, who died May 5th, 1807, aged 71 years."

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZA GUY WESTON, late of Highlands, in this parish, who departed this life the 9th day of November, in the nineteenth year of her age."

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH WESTON, late of Nash Street, who departed this life, the 14th day of April, anno dom. 1836, aged 47 years.

How fleeting is our life; alas, how frail;
Afflictions seize, and soon our joys are fled,
Passing away just like a transient tale,
We launch into the regions of the dead.
But thou shalt view the Saviour's smiling face,
Who sent a refuge in his pardoning grace."

"In memory of WILLIAM GUY, yeoman, late of Highlands Farm, in this parish, who departed this life on the 5th day of November, MDCCCXLI., aged 72 years. Also of ANN, his wife, died 30th of June, 1852, aged 82 years."

"A grateful tribute of filial affection to the memory of JOHN TURNER, late resident of this parish, who departed this life the 10th day of April, A.D. 1792, aged 31 years. Also of SARAH, relict of the aforesaid John Turner, and afterwards the wife of THOMAS MERRICKS, of Uckfield; she died the 18th day of November, 1832, aged 77 years."

Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of GEORGE, son of JAMES and ANN NOAKES, of this village, who died this 1st of January, MDCCCL., aged 2 years and 8 months. 'Is it well with the child? And she said it is well.'— 2 Kings iv., 20.

Poor little babe, thy spirit's fled,
Thy tender frame lies here,
And o'er thy lov'd remains we shed
The bitter, bitter tear.
But faith within thy Saviour's arms,
Views thee remov'd from pain,
And faith the sting of death disarms,
And says we'll meet again.
When we, through Christ, shall be like thee,
Heirs of a blest eternity."

Headstones,

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN GUY, late of this parish, who departed this life 29th January, 1819, aged 63 years. Also ELIZABETH, his wife, who died May 25th, 1787, aged 31 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MARY, wife of GEORGE GUY, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Guy, of Chiddingly place, who died 25 November, 1842, aged 41 years. Also of DAVID, their son, who died the 19th July, 1842, aged 1 year. And of the above named GEORGE GUY, who died 26 May, 1858, aged 56 years."

"Sacred to the memory of GEORGE GUY, son of Thomas and Mary Guy, of Chiddingly Place, who endured a long and severe affliction with exemplary patience and resignation, and departed this life, 4th March, 1831, aged 14 years.—'Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but out of them all the Lord delivereth him.'"

Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS GUY, of the Place, in this parish, who died Feby. 26, 1855, in the 90th year of his age. Also MARY, his wife, who died Decr. 26, 1850, aged 72 years.—'I will

ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death."—Hos. xiii. 14.

In age and feebleness ex-treme,
Who shall a sinful worm redeem?
Jesus, our only hope thou art,
Strength of the failing flesh and heart!
O, let us catch one smile from thee,
And drop into eternity."

EAST SIDE.

Headstones.

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM ELPHICK, of Chiltington, and formerly of Chiddingly, who departed this life on the 6th day of October, MDCCCLIII., in his 73rd year.

A tender brother, faithful friend,
And a kind neighbour to the end."

"Sacred to the memory of RICHARD SOPER, who departed this life on the 23rd day of July, 1838, in the 99th year of his age. Also of JANE SOPER, his wife, who died on the 27th day of March, 1843, aged 95 years. This venerable couple resided at Nash Street, in this parish, who by persevering industry reared a numerous family, and were a pattern of conjugal happiness for the long period of seventy years."

"Sacred to the memory of CHARLOTTE, daughter of JOHN CLIFFORD RUSSELL, and JANE, his wife, of this village, born July 5th, 1817; died March 9th, 1833.

'We all do fade as a leaf,
'Sweetly decked with pearly dew
The morning rose may blow;
But ere 'tis noon, the chilling blast
May lay its beauties low.'

Also of HARRIET, their eldest daughter, born Novr. 7, 1812; obt. May 13th, 1843."

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN CLIFFORD RUSSELL, for many years boot and shoe maker, of this village, who departed this life, 27th September, MDCCCL., aged 59 years. 'The memory of the just is blessed.' Also of JANE, his wife who died 29th of January, 1854, aged 73 years."

Rails.

"In memory of THOMAS WOODGATE, who departed this life on the 16th day of June, 1861, aged 78 years. 'We bring our years to an end as a tale that is told.'—xc. P., 19."

"To the memory of WILLIAM THORPE, the son of William and Mary Thorpe, of this parish, who died suddenly on the 23rd of August, A.D. 1831, aged 9 years and 8 months."

Headstones.

"To the memory of MARY WOODGATE, who departed this life, Jany. 27th, 1828, aged 53 years."

"To the memory of THOMAS HICKS, who died May 10th, 1774, aged 68 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who died October 9th, 1770, aged 58 years. Likewise of HANNAH, their daughter (wife of HENRY COLEGATE), departed this life Octr. 21st, 1769, aged 31 years. Also of four of their children, who died in their infancy."

Altar Tombs.

"Sacred to the memory of MR. RICHARD HICKS, who died 17th of April, 1837, in the 92 year of

his age. Also to the memory of Mrs. MARY HICKS, wife of Mr. Richard Hicks, who died 28th June, 1796, aged 39 years."

"Sacred to the memory of FRANCES HICKS, daughter of Richard and Mary Hicks, late of Hilders farm, in this parish, who died 21st July, 1841, aged 48 years. Also MARY ANN, their daughter, who died 10th January, 1842, aged 52 years."

"Sacred to the memory of JAMES HICKS, Esq., of Hilders farm, in this parish, who departed this life February 1st, 1850, aged 64 years."

Tomb.

"Here lieth interred ye body of HENRY HAMMOND, late of Hellingly, who departed this life ye 10th day of May, 1715, aged 74 years. Here also lieth the body of MARY, wife of Henry Hammond, who departed this life the 24th day of December, 1739, in the 83rd year of her age."

Headstone.

"Sacred to the memory of PETER PAGDEN, yeoman, who died May 10th, 1819, aged 66 years. Also to the memory of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died Decr. 27th, 1820, aged 65 years."

Rail.

"In memory of ELIZABETH, ye wife of JAMES PAGDEN; she died Oct. ye 26th, 1763, ag. 47 yr. In memory of JAMES PAGDEN, who departed this life Sepr. 26, 1764, ag. 63 yt."

Tomb.

"Here lieth interred the body of THOMAS INCE, late of this parish, who departed this life March ye 1st, 1745, aged 77 years. Here also lieth interred the body of ELIZABETH, the wife of Thomas Ince, who departed this life the 14th of February, 1756, aged 59 years."

Headstone.

"To the memory of JOHN PANKHURST, who died 27th May, MDCCCLXXI., aged 77 years. Also of SUSANNAH, his wife, who died Sepr. 17th, 1752, aged 52 years."

Altar Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of ANN, wife of JOSEPH WILLARD (late Ann Pagden), who died in childhood, Jany. 14th, 1792, aged 43 years. Also five of their children, who died young, viz., 4 sons and one daughter.

Blest be that hand divine, that gently laid
My head at rest beneath this peaceful shade;
Here rests from all the toilsome cares of life
A tender mother and a virtuous wife,
A sincere christian, and a faithful friend,
While living, lov'd, lamented in her end,
Angels who saw her ripe for joys to come,
Convey'd, by God's command, their sister home;
Reader, thou too must die, therefore prepare
To meet her with thy blest Redeemer there."

Rails.

"Sacred to the memory of FRANCES, daughter of THOMAS and CAROLINE PARKES, of this parish, who fell asleep Sepr. 3rd, 1854, aged 18 years.—
'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'—P. cxvi., 15."

"In memory of RUTH GUY, daughter of ROBERT and JANE GUY, who died 20th June, 1838, aged three years and four months. Also an infant daughter, born 14th Jan., died 17th Jan., 1837.—'He led them forth by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation.'—P. cvii. 7."

"Sacred to the memory of ELLEN, the wife of WILLIAM SMITH, who departed this life on the 15th of January, 1853, aged 26 years."

"In memory of ELIZABETH, the wife of THOMAS DEADMAN, who died on the 18th of July 1851, aged 35 years.—'Take ye heed, watch and pray, for ye know not when the time is.'—Mark xiii. 33."

Headstones.

"In memory of EMERIC GEORGE, the beloved child of the REV JAMES HENRY and EMMA VIDAL, born 1st Decr., 1854, died 30th July, 1858.—'And Jesus called a little child unto him'—Matt xxiii.

2.—Also of an infant brother ^{born} }
 } died } 2nd Novr.,
1858.—'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

"Sacred to the memory of JOHN WARBURTON, son of MR. VALLANCE ELAM, of Burghill, in this parish, and JANE MARIA DISNEY, his wife, obt. November 15th, MDCCCLXI., aged 10 months."

Rails.

"In memory of REUBEN and MOSES, sons of MR. STEPHEN and ELIZABETH SMITH, of this parish.
Reuben } departed this life July { 5 } 1830
Moses }
aged { 12 } years."
 { 20 }

"In memory of MR. STEPHEN SMITH (late of this parish), who departed this life Novr. 3rd, 1845, aged 58 years.

Why should we tremble to convey their bodies to the tomb,
Where the dear flesh of Jesus lay, and left a sweet perfume?"

Also to the memory of ELIZABETH, wife of STEPHEN SMITH, who died on the 6th day of January, 1849, aged 67 years.

The graves of all his saints he blest,
And softened every bed;
Where should the dying members rest,
But with their dying head?"

"In memory of ANN, the wife of THOMAS REED, who died the 30th of March, 1808, aged 45 years.—'The king's daughter is all glorious within, her clothing is of wrought gold; she shall be brought unto the king in raiment of needlework.'—P. xlv. 13, 14."

"In memory of JOSEPH MILHAM, son of John and Sarah Milham, who died 25 day of May, 1834, aged five years. Also of JAMES MILHAM, their son, who departed this life the 28 day of November, 1834, aged three years.

Here on a bed of dust we sleep,
Cease then, fond parents, cease to weep,
And undisturb'd in peace we lie,
Our spirits live beyond the sky."

Headstones.

"Sacred to the memory of SARAH, the beloved wife of WILLIAM HOLMAN (late of the Gate-House Farm, in this parish), who died 30th January,

1856, aged 70 years. Also of the before-named WILLIAM HOLMAN, who died 27th July, 1859, aged 77 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MR. JOHN BARNES, late of Brighton, and of the Strood farm in this parish, who died the 11th day of August, 1860, aged 77 years.—'Rooted and built up in Christ, and established in the faith.'—Col. 2nd chap., 7th verse."

"In memory of JOHN BARNES, of the Strood farm, in this parish, who died 23rd Sept., 1818, aged 75 years. MARY, the wife of the said John Barnes, who died 8th July, 1819, aged 73 years. Likewise of ELIZABETH, their daughter, who died 10th Sept., 1794, aged 17 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MARY, the daughter of WILLIAM and SARAH HOLMAN, of this parish, who died 10th December, 1822, aged 16 years. Also of CHARLOTTE, their daughter, who died 17 Octr., 1843, aged 33 years. Also of WILLIAM, their son, who died 11th May, 1844, aged 21 years."

Tomb.

"Sacred to the memory of MR. WALTER FUNNELL, of the Park farm, in this parish, who departed this life on the 27th day of March, 1854, aged 57 years.

Happy those in Jesus sleeping,
O'er whose dust a watch he's keeping,
All their toils and tears are o'er;
When he comes reveal'd from heaven,
Crowns will then to them be given,
They shall reign for evermore.

'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'—Psl. cxvi. 15."

Headstones.

"In memory of JOHN FUNNELL, of the Park farm, in this parish, who departed this life 11th May, 1821, aged 63 years. Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died 7th November, 1846, aged 89 years."

"EDWIN, son of JAMES and SARAH FUNNELL, died 10th October, 1818, aged 5 weeks. EMMA, their daughter, died 22nd March, 1819, aged 2 years."

"Sacred to the memory of SAMUEL SIMSON FUNNELL (of Stone Hill), son of John and Elizabeth Funnell, of the Park farm, who departed this life, in a believing hope of a better resurrection, Feby. 22nd, 1857, in the 72nd year of his age. Also JANE, his first wife, who died March 12th, 1832, aged 49 years. And of one of their daughters MARTHA LEIGH, died July 11th, 1847, aged 24 years.—'Bless the Lord, O, my soul, and forget not all his benefits: Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crown eth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies.'

What sinners value I resign,
Lord, 'tis enough that thou art mine,
I shall behold thy blissful face,
And stand complete in righteousness."

SOUTH SIDE.

Headstones.

"Sacred to the memory of ANN, the wife of JOHN GIBBS (of Lamberhurst), and daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Lashmar, late of this parish, who died June 27th, 1805, aged 62 years."

Take, Sacred Earth, all that my soul holds dear,
till ye Archangel's trump shall sound from Heaven
to Earth and wake the dead to life, to meet
their Saviour and their Judge."

"In memory of JOHN GIBBS, late of Lamberhurst, Sussex, who departed this life, February the 5th, 1823, aged 82 years.—'In such an hour as ye think not—'

Snatch'd from the world and all its anxious cares,
Happy they whom a well-spent life prepares,
Life prolong'd beyond the usual span,
Revolv'd in death repose to busy man;
Just deeds commend, solicitude shall cease,
Inspiring hope, sweet harbinger of peace."

"Here lieth ye body of THOS. WOOD, who departed this life March the 21st ———."

"In memory of RICHARD HOLMAN, who departed this life December the 24th, 1790, aged 53 years. I've search'd my heart, and find my sin so great, I sink, O, Lord, beneath their gloomy weight; O, gracious Saviour, for a sinner plead, My pardon's sure if thou but intercede.

Also of SAMUEL, his son, who died June 19th, 1786, aged 2 years. And of MARY, his wife, who died March 27th, 1829, aged 76 years."

"Here lieth ye body of ROBERT HOLMAN, who died the 15th of July, 1734, aged 26 years."

"The memory of WILLIAM PINK, died 11th July, 1775, aged 78 years. Also of ANN, wife of William Pink, who died Jan'y. 27th. 1767, aged 64 years."

Tombs.

"Here lieth the body of JOHN WILLARD, eldest son of Thomas Willard, late of Whitesmith, within this parish; hee departed this life the fourth day of October, 1680, ætatis sue 48."

"Here lieth the body of JOHN MILLER, of Bvrghill, in this parish, eldest son of Richard Miller, and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life June 27th, in the 55 year of his age, Anno Domi 1700. And also vnder this next adjoining stone lie interred the body of the aforesaid RICHARD and ELIZABETH."

Altar Tomb.

"Here resteth the body of RICHARD, the second son of HENRY and MARTHA MILLER, of Burghill, who departed this life the 14th day of September, 1731, in the 18th year of his age. Near this place also resteth the body of MRS. PHILADELPHIA MILLER, second wife of Henry Miller, Gent., of this parish, who departed this life, Jan'y. 3, 1733, aged 50 years. Here also resteth the body of HENRY MILLER, late of Burghill, in the parish of Chiddingly, Gent., who departed this life the — day of February, 1738, in the 56 year of his age. Here resteth the body of MARTHA, wife of HENRY MILLER, of Burghill, in this parish, Gent., who departed this life Jan'y. ye 21st, 1723-4, in the 43 year of her age.

A faithful friend, a mother dear,
A loving wife doth now rest here,
Though by her death we loss sustain,
—Christ has made our loss her gain."

Broken Slabs.

"Here lieth the body of HENRY, son of HENRY MILLER, of this parish, Gent., who died Decr. aged 3 months."

"Here lieth the body of JOHN, son of HENRY and MARTHA MILLER, of Burghill, who departed this life 19th April, 1713, aged 13 weeks."

"Here lieth the body of MARTHA MILLER, who departed this life, 18th May, 1713, in ye year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of ELIZABETH MILLER, departed this life ye 5th April, 1711, aged 7 weeks."

Headstones.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

"This stone is erected as a tribute of esteem to the memory of SOPHIA, daughter of JOHN and SOPHIA SIMMONS, who departed this life October 25th, 1856, aged 45 years."

"In memory of MARY, the wife of THOMAS FUNNELL, of the Park, in this parish, who died April 18th, 1765, aged 38 years. Also of SARAH, his second wife, who died Augt. 17th, 1790, aged 61 years. Also of MARY, his third wife, who died Novr. 28th, 1794, aged 49 years. Likewise of MARY, daughter of the said Thomas and Mary, his first wife, who died in her infancy. And of FRANCES and MARY, daughters, by Sarah, his second wife, who also died in their infancy. And also of the said THOMAS FUNNELL, who died the 24th March, 1798, aged 79 years."

Rails.

"In memory of THOMAS QUAIFFE, late of Netherfield Toll farm, Battle, Sussex, who died 5th August, 1837, aged 70 years.—'Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he.'—Job xiv. 10.—Also of MARY, the wife of Thomas Quaiife, who departed this life suddenly on the 8th January, 1836, aged 70 years.—'Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come.'—Matt. xxiv. 42."

"Also of SARAH, the wife of WILLIAM RENVELL, who died on aged 81 years." (Other side defaced.)

Headstones.

"In memory of MR. JAMES COLLINS, late of this parish, who departed this life on the 6th September, A.D. 1845, aged 77 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who died the 21st August, 1857, aged 86 years."

"Sacred to the memory of SARAH COLLINS, daughter of James and Mary Collins, who departed this life on the 16th August, 1824, aged 22 years.

No more can worldly sorrow and distress,
Drop low thy spirit, or thy heart oppress,
Escap'd, we trust, to realms of endless peace,
Thy deep afflictions shall for ever cease;
And in that day when the last trump shall sound,
In Mercy's list may thy dear name be found."

"In memory of MATTHEW BARNABAS COLLINS, who died 26th May, 1830, aged 19 years.

By grace divine he learnt redemption's plan,
And justified the ways of God to man;
Calmly endured afflictions sharp and long,
Rejoiced in hope, and Jesus was his song;
'Till to his God his spirit wing'd its flight,
Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?

— Also of EDGAR BECKWITH, son of JOHN and LAURINA COLLINS, born in Edinburgh, April 4th, died Sept. 17th, 1826, aged 5 months."

"Sacred to the memory of STEPHEN COLLINS, son of James and Mary Collins, who departed this life on the 16th November, 1850, aged 46 years.

Left surviving a widow and one son. After enduring a long affliction with patience and fortitude, he resigned his spirit to God who gave it.'

"Sacred to the memory of Wm. JOHNSTON DRAY, who departed this life January 8th, 1831, aged 24 years.

Sickness approached with all its gloomy pain,
And skilful art was exercised in vain,
No mortal aid my drooping life could save,
But Heaven's decree consign'd me to the grave."

"In memory of ABIGAIL GUY, the wife of John Guy (of Millhouse, in this parish), who departed this life the 13th day of June, 1853, aged 71 years.—
'And deliver them who through fear of death, were all their lifetime subject to bondage.'—
Heb. ii. 15."

Mural Tablets—East End of Chancel.

"Near this place rest the remains of WILLIAM LASHMAR, and SARAH, his first wife; she died March 21st, 1797, aged 40 years; he August, 11th, 1828, aged 74 years. He left surviving, Frances, his second wife, six daughters and two sons (see monument opposite). FRANCES, his second wife, abovesaid, died July 8th, 1835, aged 59 years. FRANCES, their youngest daughter, died Oct. 24th, 1837, aged 36 years. HARRIOTT, 4th daughter of William and Sarah Lashmar, died at Croydon, in Surrey, June 28th, 1841, and was interred there, aged 57 years. WILLIAM

BARTHOLOMEW, their eldest son, died also at Croydon, April 12th, 1844, and was interred there, aged 56 years.—'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'—M. v. 7.—
'Our rest is in the grave.'"

"Near this place are interred EDWARD LASHMAR, long resident in this parish, who died 27th March 1785, aged 78 years. ELIZTH., his wife, died 10th Augt. 1780, ag. 67 years. They had issue one daughter and three sons, Ann, Edward, William, and John. EDWARD died in his infancy, in 1745. ANN (wife of JOHN GIBBS), died 27th June, 1805, ag. 62. SARAH, wife of WILLM., died 21st March, 1797, ag. 40. Willm. and Sarah Lashmar had issue nine daughters and three sons, namely, Ann-Innocent, Eliz, Sarah, Harriott, Jane, Sophia, Phillis, Mary-Newman, Amelia, Willm.-Bartholw, Mortimer, and Henry. SARAH, 3rd daughtr, died 19th Feby., 1782, ag. 16 weeks. MY. NEWMAN, 8th dtr., died 31 Augt., 1791, ag. 10 months. JANE, 5th daughtr, died 23 Feby., 1795, ag. 10 years. ANN-INNOCENT, eldst. daughtr (wife of ROSE HERRING), died 30th April, 1806, ag. 27 years. (JANE, their daughtr, died 27th July, 1806, ag. 3 years.) MORTIMER, 2nd son, died 15th Sepr., 1825, ag. 32 years. Willm. and Frances had issue two sons, Richd.-Edwd. and Francis-John, and one daughter, Frances. FRANCIS JOHN died in his infancy, in 1799. RICHARD-EDWARD, died 29th June, 1825, aged 26 years."

INSCRIPTIONS IN ICKLESHAM CHURCH, 1862.

TRANSCRIBED BY G. SLADE BUTLER, Esq., F.S.A.

MURAL MONUMENTS—*In the Chancel.*

“Sacred to the memory of THOMAS COOPER, late of New Place, gent., whose remains are deposited in a vault in this Chancel. After a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation, he died 9th April, 1807, aged 54 years. Also of MARY, his wife, who departed this life 19th Janry., 1824, aged 62 years. Likewise of ANN COLLINS (sister of the above Mary Cooper), who departed this life 30th April, 1835, aged 72 years.”

“In memory of THOMAS LEWIS, eldest son of WILLM. and MARTHA COOPER, and grandson of Mr. Thomas Cooper, who departed this life 4th Feby., 1824, aged 7 years. Also of ROBERT COURT, third son of Mr. THOMAS COOPER, who departed this life 24th Novr., 1824, aged 31 years.”

North of the Nave.

“Sacred to the memory of the REV. THOMAS RICHARDS, for nearly twenty-seven years Vicar of Icklesham, who died on the 6th of December, 1843, aged 53 years, leaving a widow, two daughters and seven sons to deplore their irreparable loss. ‘Take ye heed, watch, and pray, for ye know not when the time is.’—Mark xiii. 33. Also of ELIZABETH RACHEL MAURICE, the beloved wife of HENRY S. STOBART. ESQRE., and younger daughter of the above Rev. Thomas Richards and Anne, his wife; she died deeply lamented at Witton Tower, co. Durham, on the 4th of April, 1856, aged 24 years, ten days after the birth of her son.—‘When the chief shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of Glory that fadeth not away.’—1 Peter v. 4.”

In South Aisle of the Chancel.

“In the vault beneath this marble are deposited the remains of ARNOLD

NESBITT, ESQR., late an eminent merchant in London. Lord of the Manor of Icklesham, and Member in several Parliaments for the Ancient Town of Winchelsea; who died the 7th April, 1779, aged 57 years.”

[The altar tomb, of Sussex marble, without inscription, but ascribed by Horsfield to Henry Finch, benefactor to St. Nicholas' chapel, 1493, was wholly removed during the “restorations” made in 1847.]

SLABS *in the Chancel.*

“REVD. THOMAS RICHARDS, died 6th December, 1843, aged 53 years.”

“Here lieth the body of KATHERINE, the wife of Mr. EDWARD ODIARNE, who died July the 21st, 1740, aged 33 years. Likewise a daughter stillborn, 5 days before she died. And also THOMAS, ye son of Mr. Edward Odiarne and Katherine, his wife, who died the 4th of February following, aged 2 years and 5 months. Here also lieth the body of EDWARD ODIARNE, who departed this life April 21, 1757, æt. 64.”

“T. C.,
1807.”

In the North Aisle of Chancel.

“Within this vault lieth ye Body of MARY, ye daughter of JAMES and ELIZABETH BEAL, of this parish, she died ye eleventh of April, 1759, aged 6 years. Also the remains of JAMES BEAL (yeoman), he died the 7th day of December, 1767, aged 53 years. And also the remains of ELIZABETH, his wife, she departed this life July 3rd, 1802, aged 85 years. And also of ANN, daughter of the aforesaid James and Elizabeth Beal, who departed this life Decr. 1st, 1821, aged 67 years.”

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH-YARD—HEADSTONES.

NORTH OF THE CHURCH.

"In memory of WILLIAM COOPER, Gent., one of ye sons of Mr. Thos. Cooper, of this parish by Elizabeth, his wife, who was one of the daughters of Mr. Adrian Spray, of Westfield. He departed this life May ye 4th, 1763, aged 70 years.

"Also MARY, his wife, who was one of the daughters of Mr. Thos. Weeks, of Ewhurst, she departed this life Janry. ye 4th, 1781, aged 81 years, leaving issue one son, William.

"Also to the memory of the last-named WILLIAM COOPER, he departed this life Janry. ye 2nd, 1787, aged 62 years."

"To the memory of HANNAH, the wife of JOHN BATES, of this parish, who died July 31, 1832, aged 65 years. Also near this spot lay the remains of three of their children, HARRIOT, CELIA, and CHRISTOPHER. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labour.'—Rev. xiv. ver. 13."

"To the memory of JOHN BATES, of this parish, who died March 31, 1848, aged 85 years, left surviving one son and two daughters. What he was, the judgment day will best make known. Reader, what art thou?"

"In memory of THOMAS COLEGATE, who departed this life Dec. 20th, 1807, aged 84 years. Also ELIZABETH, wife of the above Thomas Colegate, who departed this life June 8th, 1794, aged 74 years."

"In memory of SAMUEL BATES; he died Janry, 15th, 1772, aged 44 years."

"'Cast me not away in the time of age.'—Psalm 71st. verse 8th. 'Forsake me not when my strength faileth me.'—Sacred to the memory of JACOB CAREY, upwards of fifty years a resident of this parish, who died 7th January, 1859, aged 76 years."

"Sacred to the memory of LOUISA, daughter of JACOB and ELIZABETH CAREY, who died February 2nd, 1818, aged 1 year and 6 months. Also of ELLEN ANNE, daughter of JAMES and ELIZA CAREY, and granddaughter of the above-named Jacob and Elizabeth Carey, who died February 8th, 1853, aged 10 months.

The Saviour, chastening those he loves,
His Angels bright did send,
To take these little harmless doves
To joys that never end.

A few short days they felt at most,
A mother's tender love,
But now they have joined the glorious host,
That dwell in heaven above."

"In memory of MARY CHAMPNY, who died March 4th, 1782, aged 66 years."

"In memory of ELIZABETH, daughter of JOHN and MARY CHAMPNY, who died October 23rd, 1776, aged nine years and nine months."

"In memory of JOHN CHAMPANY, who died January 26th, 1784, aged 63 years."

"In memory of WILLIAM CHAMPANY, who died January, 1763, aged 52 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MARY BUMSTED, who died June 21st, 1810, aged 55 years. Also EDWARD BUMSTED, husband of the above, who died Octr. 21st, 1809, aged 41 years. Likewise JOHN AUSTEN, who died—" (rest obliterated).

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BARDEN, who died Janry. 27th, 1850, aged 80 years. Also of SARAH, his wife, died October 25th, 1860, aged 84 years."

"Sacred to the memory of — MARTHA, wife of EDWARD APPS, late of this parish, who departed this life the 25th August, 1808, aged 54 years."

"Sacred to the memory of GEORGE, son of JOHN and ANN SIMMONS, who died August 12th, 1855, aged 20 years. Also four of their children, three of whom, viz., ANNE, HENRY, and CHARLES, died in their infancy. DELIA, born June 12th, 1842, died April the 4th, 1843. 'In thy presence is fulness of joy.'—Psal. xvi. xi. ver."

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM (who was the only surviving) son of WILLIAM and SARAH BLACKMAN, late of this parish; he died Decr. 3rd, 1830, aged 51 years."

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BLACKMAN (late of this parish), who died 2nd of November, 1818, aged 72 years. Also SARAH, his wife, who died 3rd of August, 1807, aged 66 years. Likewise JOHN, their son, who died 30th of January, 1788, aged 13 years. And LUCY, their daughter, who died 16 April, 1784, aged 1 year and 10 months."

"Sacred to the memory of LUCY BLACKMAN, the wife of HENRY GAUSDEN, of Ore, who died Janry. 7th, 1850, aged 48 years, daughter of John and Sarah Simmons, and granddaughter of William and Sarah Blackman."

"Sacred to the memory of SPENCER JAMES, son of RICH. and ORPAH IGGULDEN, born 27th July, 1836, died 17th July, 1846. 'I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me.'—Prov. viii. 17. Also STEPHEN, son of the above, born 10th August, 1832, died 9th October."

"Sacred to the memory of RICHARD IGGULDEN, born October 18th, 1805, died January 21st, 1861."

"WILLIAM CLOKE, departed this life 1 March, 1818, aged 75 years. SARAH, relict of the above William Cloke, died 22 January, 1851, aged 76 years. 'If we be dead with Christ, we shall also live with him.'—Tim. 11 chap. 11 verse. MARY ANN, the beloved wife of WILLIAM BREEDS, and daughter of the above William and Sarah Cloke, died May 24th, 1856, aged 57 years. 'Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.'"

"Sacred to the memory of FANNY GROOMBRIDGE the wife of JAMES PARSONS, who departed this life November 15th, 1846, aged 25 years. Though

short her summons, and in the prime of life, yet she murmured not at God's command; but with pious resignation gave her soul into the hands of her Maker, full of hope through the merits of our blessed Redeemer."

EAST OF THE CHURCH.

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH HOWARD (a widow), who died the 6th day of December, 1838, aged 82 years. Also of JOHN BEALE, her first husband, who died the 16th day of March, 1791, aged 40 years. Also of THOMAS HOWARD, her second husband, buried at Brede."

"In memory of JAMES BEALE, son of John and Elizth. Beale, who died April 3rd, 1807, aged 15 years"—(a verse illegible).

"In memory of JOHN BEALE, who died March 10th, 1791, aged 40 years, leaving a wife and nine children."

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS PADGHAM, who died 18th August, 1836, aged 76 years. Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died 19th December, 1816, aged 54 years. Likewise of ELEANOR MARTIN, their daughter, and wife of John L. Martin, who died 17th November, 1835, aged 32 years. And of their son WILLIAM PADGHAM, who died 13th August, 1818, aged 23 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MARIA, the wife of CHARLES COOPER FOWLE, who died June 18th, 1855, aged 23 years. Also to the memory of ANNE, their infant child."

"Sacred to the memory of EDWIN EASTON, who died July 20th, 1854, aged 39 years.

 Lov'd ones are gone
 Whose pilgrim days are gone;
 I soon shall greet them on that shore,
 Where partings are unknown."

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of STEPHEN JEWURST, who died the second of May, 1808, aged fifty-four years. Also his sister ELIZABETH PAY, who died November 24th, 1826, aged 91 years."

"In the front of this stone are interred the remains of HENRY STONESTREET, youngest son of John and Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 8th Oct., 1798, an infant

"Also ELIZH. STONESTREET, youngest daughter of John and Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 14th Feb., 1812, aged 17 years.

"Also SAMUEL POILE, eldest brother of Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 14th Sept., 1806, aged 52 years.

"Also JOHN STONESTREET, eldest son of John and Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 21st March, 1815, aged 32 years.

"Also WILLIAM STONESTREET, third son of John and Mary Stonestreet, who departed this life 24th March, 1810, aged 22 years.

"Also MARY STONESTREET, wife of John Stonestreet, who departed this life 19th April, 1825, aged 64 years.

"And of the above JOHN STONESTREET, who died Dec. 26, 1833, aged 80 years."

SOUTH OF THE CHURCH.

Tomb within Iron Railing.

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM, son of JOHN and SARAH HARMAN, who died 22nd Sept., 1824, aged 49 years. Also FRANCES, wife of WILLIAM HARMAN, who died July 28th, 1857, aged 70 years. Also FRANCES, daughter of John and Sarah Harman, who died April 24th, 1860, aged 74 years."—*East Side.*—"In memory of JOHN HARMAN, son of JOHN and SARAH WINTON, who died July 11th, 1840, aged 9 years."—*West Side.*—"In memory of the three children of William and Frances Harman:—THOMAS, died Oct. 27, 1822, aged five days. FRANCES, died July 14, 1829, aged 10 years. WILLIAM, died Oct. 20, 1837, aged 19 years."—*North Side.*—"Sacred to the memory of SARAH, wife of John Harman, who died 22nd September, 1818, aged 73 years."—*South Side.*—"Sacred to the memory of JOHN HARMAN, who died 17th December, 1832, aged 80 years."

"Sacred to the memory of JAMES HARMAN FIELD, who died 13th of August, 1838.

Short was his life,
Longer will be his rest,
Christ call'd him home,
Because he thought best;
For he was born to die,
To lay his body down,
And young he did fly,
Unto the world unknown."

In Old English.—"MARY JANE, wife of JOHN AUSTIN, died XIX. July, MDCCCLVI., aged XXXIII. Also ELIZABETH, wife of John Austin, died XXI June, MDCCCLIX."

Stone illegible.

"In memory of SARAH WHEELER, for 30 years a faithful servant in the same family, who, after 10 years' service at the Vicarage, died Janry. 30th, 1855, aged 47. She served not with high service, but faithfully, as a servant of Christ. Jesus said, 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.'—Rev. 2nd, 10 ver.

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lay my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen."

"He was a faithful man, and feared God above many.' Neh. 7—2.—Sacred to the memory of JOHN PEIRCE, who served faithfully the office of Parish Clerk for 47 years, he departed this life Dec. 17th, 1861, aged 76."

"In memory of MARY, daughter of—"rest illegible.

Also three other stones, the inscriptions on which are wholly illegible.

"Memento mori. Here lies the body of MARY, wife of Mr. THOS. BARNSLEY, of Winchelsea, he died May ye 29th, 1746, aged years."

"Here are deposited the remains of THOS. BARNSLEY, of Winchelsea, gent., descended from an ancient family at Barnsley Hall, in Worcestershire; he died the 28th day of January, 1760, aged 63 years."

- "Sacred to the memory of LEONARD TOWNER (of this parish), who died 10th May, 1849, aged 67 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH, daughter of LEONARD and MARY TOWNER, who died August 30th, 1854, aged 36 years.
Dear suffering sister, gone before ;
Thy pardoned soul, we trust, is flown,
Where Christ, thy Saviour, evermore
Lives, and still loves thee as his own.
'Jesus said unto her, "I am the Resurrection and the Life."—St. John xi. xxx."
- "In memory of WILLIAM, son of LEONARD and MARY TOWNER (of this parish), who died on the 28th of April, 1823, aged 17 years.
Gay youths prepare ! for mark how soon,
Life's spark is fled, its race is run,
Its joys, its sorrows all are gone ;
The morning flower oft fades ere noon.
Also of CHARLES, their son, who died December 7th, 1832, aged 16 years.
Oh ! who shall be the sinner's stay,
When heaven and earth shall pass away ?
Oh, on that dread that awful day,
When man to judgment wakes from clay,
Then Christ alone must be his stay."
- "Sacred to the memory of RICHARD CRASSINGHAM (of this parish), who died 26 April, 1847, aged 88 years. Also of MARTHA, his wife, who died 4 November, 1809, aged 63 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of JAMES KING (the son of George and Ann King), who died 12th December, 1834, aged 17 years.
God takes the good—too good on earth to stay,
And leaves the bad—too bad to take away."
- "Here lieth the remains of Mr. GEORGE KING (of London), sixth son of the late George and Ann King, of this parish, who died at Rye, 6th June, 1850, aged 24 years. Reader, remember thou must die."
- "Sacred to the memory of HANNAH, wife of GEORGE KING, who departed this life the 27th of April, 1818, aged 65 years. In afflictions how patient, to death how resigned.
A faithful wife, a friend most dear,
A tender mother lieth here."
- "Sacred to the memory of GEORGE KING, who departed this life Sept. 11th, 1819, aged 60 years."
- "In memory of HARRIOT, daughter of George and Ann King, who departed this life 18th Oct., 1816, aged 18 weeks.
The great Jehovah, full of love,
An angel bright did send,
To fetch this little harmless dove
To joys that never end."
- "Sacred to the memory of ALFRED, son of George and Ann King, who departed this life April 18th, 1821, aged 5 months. Also to the memory of HARRY, son of George and Ann King, who departed this life February, 19th, 1823, in the 5th year of his age.
The panting sigh,
Appoints the just to slumber, not to die ;
The starting tear we check'd, we kissed the rod,
And not to earth resign'd them, but to God."
- "Sacred to the memory of GEORGE KING, who died 7th December, 1831, aged 41 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. W. N. B. HARMAN, formerly wife of the late Mr. George King, of this Parish, and only daughter of the late Edward Skinner, Esq., of the Float, Udmore, who departed this life at her cottage, Albany Road, London, of cholera, on the 5th Sept. 1849, aged 54 years. She was one of the best of mothers, and her end was perfect peace. 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'"
- "Sacred to the memory of HARRY KING, who departed this life the 11th Novr., 1813, in the 25th year of his age. He left surviving a widow and one son, Jeffrey-George.
Stay, traveller, stay, and cast an eye,
As you are now, so once was I ;
As I am now, so must you be,
Prepare yourself to follow me."
- "Sacred to the memory of LUCY, wife of JAMES STONHAM, who died April 4th, 1819, in the 25th year of her age, leaving issue 1 daughter, viz., Sarah."
- "Sacred to the memory of SARAH HESSELL (late of this Parish), who departed this life, November 9th, 1832, aged 51 years. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours.' Rev. 14 chap. 13 ver."
- "Sacred to the memory of THOS. HESSELL (late of this parish), who departed this life 19th May, 1785, aged 45 years. Also of THOMAS and ELIZABETH, his children, who died infants. He left surviving Hannah, his wife, and James and Sarah, his children.
God does not always warning give ;
Reader, take care how you live."
- "In memory of MARY, wife of JAMES HESSELL, who died Decr. 28th, 1801, aged 51 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of JAMES HESSELL, who died Sept. 25th, 1819, aged 73 years."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

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1. *The Bailiwick of Endelenewick.*

In speaking of this Bailiwick in my account of Ashdown Forest, I have declared, at page 43, my inability to state what rights and privileges were included under it, and to what particular district of Eastern Sussex it referred;—not recollecting at the moment that the Rev. G. M. Cooper, in his account of Wilmington Priory and Church, Vol. IV., page 64, has given us this information, as well as some other particulars regarding it. He tells us that it was situated in his parish of Wilmington; that a piece of land, now a part of Moor's Hill Farm, is still called by this name; that there are appearances of a mansion having once stood upon it; and that Philip de Endelenewick occurs among the names of those who were appointed commissioners for ascertaining the value of the ninths and fifteenths of Wilmington in the year 1346.

Of the extent of the jurisdiction of this Bailiwick, we may form some notion from the circumstance, that rents, varying in their amounts, and called "the Endleweek Rents," are still due at Michaelmas in each year to Owen John Augustus Fuller Meyrick, Esq., as owner of this piece of land, from the following Manors, or parts of Manors, and Lands:—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, for Jevington Manor, £6 18s. 8d.; for Toakes' ditto, 3s. 6d.; for Radmell ditto, 2s. 2d.; and for half the Manor of Eastbourne, 8s. The Right Honourable Viscount Gage, for Charleston Manor, £1 17s. 6d.; for Ripe ditto, £1 2s. 6d.; for Exceat ditto, £1 10s.; for Ludlay ditto, £2 10s.; and for land at Selmeston, 1s. 3d. The Messrs. Langridge, for land also in Selmeston, 2s. 6d. The executors of the late John Davies Gilbert, Esq., for the other half of Eastbourne Manor, 8s.; for the Scot of Hartfield Manor in Eastbourne, 11s. 2d.; and for Birling ditto, 10s. Frederic Shepherd, Esq., for Folkington Manor, £1 3s. 8d. The executors of the late C. S. Brooker, Esq., for land in Alfriston, £1 18s. 1d. The executors of the late William Harrison, Esq., for Sutton Manor, in Seaford, 4s. 9½d. Mr. Ellman, for land in West Firle, 12s. 6d. The Right Honour-

able the Earl of Chichester, for Chinting Manor, 12s. The late Dr. Warneford's Trustees, for the Broad in Hellingly, 2s. Messrs. Pople, for Dean's Place Manor, 12s. 11d. The Countess of Amherst, for Milton Manor, 2s. — Gray, Esq., for different parts of Tarring Manor, three several payments of 16s. 8d., 13s. 4d., and 16s. 8d. Due from Mr. Meyrick himself, for Chalvington Manor, £3 5s. 5d. Mr. Lees, for Peakdean, and other lands in Eastdean, £1 5s. The executors of the late John King, Esq., for Blatchington Manor, 16s. 1d. Total amount of rents paid, £29 6s. 4½d.

Jacob, in his Law Dictionary, describes a bailiwick as a liberty not subject to the authority of the sheriff of the county in which it was situated, and over which the lord of the liberty appointed a bailiff, with the same powers within his precincts, as an under-sheriff exercises under the sheriff of the county. The Bailiff of Westminster is an instance of the exercise of a privilege of this kind.

EDWARD TURNER.

2. *Anthony Copley, of Roughey.*

Can any of our readers direct me to sources of information as to Anthony Copley, who was at Rome in 1592, and, with Cardinal Allen, there in 1596? He had been at the English college there on a pension of ten crowns, procured from Pope Gregory by his kinsman Robert Southwell (the Jesuit). On 6th January, 1590, he was Great Master of the Maes to the King of Spain. He was knighted, and had the title of baron given to him by the French king (*Strype's Annals*, iv. p. 12). A very indifferent account of him was given to Queen Elizabeth. Richard Topclyffe, writing on 26th June, 1592 (*Lansd: MS.* 72, fol. 39), calls him—"Young Antony Copley, that most desperate youth, that liveth with some others, but most familiarly with Southwell (the Jesuit). Copley did shoot at a gentleman last summer, and did kill an oxen with a musket; and in Horsham Church threw his dagger at the parish clerk, and stuck it in a seat in the church. There liveth not the like, I think, in England for sudden attempts, nor one upon whom I have good grounds to have watchful eyes, for his sister Gage's and his brother-in-law Gage's sake, of whose pardon he boasteth he is assured." Anthony Copley's sister, Margaret, married John Gage. Copley gave information to the government of the proceedings of the Englishmen abroad, and the state of Spain and Flanders (*Ibid.*, pp. 379, 386). He was proclaimed in 1603 for his participation with Raleigh in the Arabella Stuart plot, tried and convicted at Winchester on 15th November, 1603, but afterwards pardoned.

Some short notices of A. Copley, by Mr. G. R. Corner, appear in the third vol. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, pp. 200, 203-5, and Mr. J. P. Collier there states A. C. to have been the compiler of a very curious prose collection of anecdotes, stories, and jests, under the title of "Wits, Fits, and Fancies," printed in 1595, and again in 1614; and that he also published, in 1596, an allegorical piece in verse, entitled, "A Fig for Fortune." It was dedicated to Sir Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague, of Cowdray, and Copley states that he had been "disastred for virtue," and had been "winnowed into the fan of Grace and Sionry."

W. D. C.

3. *Westham Church.*

The following notes of this church were prepared for, and used at, the last meeting of our Society at Pevensey:—The south wall of the church is Norman, having three of the original windows remaining, and the frame of the fourth is very visible on the outside. They are placed unusually high, and rebated for glass externally. The rest of the church, except a portion of the north wall, and part of the original transept, appears to be, principally or entirely, perpendicular. There is some good carved screenwork, and part of the roodloft occupies its original position. The stairs exist in the wall, though the entrance and outlet are blocked up. The Norman south transept, formerly a chantry, remains, and was till recently converted into a school-room; from the appearance of foundations it seems to have terminated in an apse. By the side of the west door under the tower is a mutilated stoup. The chancel arch is of the late decorated period, and of fine proportions. The east window of the chancel contains the remains of some well-designed, but indifferently burnt, painted glass. Originally it represented the Saviour and the Twelve Apostles. St. Thomas, St. Matthew, and St. Peter still remain. Under the window, on the outside, is a cross of faced flint, with Caen stone sides. The font, of the Eastbourne green sandstone, is of the period of Henry V. The interior woodwork is in good preservation, and is of the same or next reign. It not only forms the screen between the nave and the chancel, but also between the nave and the south transept. In this transept is a monument to John Thatcher, Esq., who died 3rd September, 1649, without issue, and was the last of the once "noble family," as the inscription states, who were allied by marriage with the families of Challenor, Lewknor, Oxenbridge, Sackville, Pelham, Colepeper, Stapley, Tresham, and Audley. They were originally of the Broyle, Ringmer, and then of Priesthawes, in Westham. This John Thatcher is mentioned in a note to the notice of the Oxenbridges, of Brede, in the twelfth volume of the Sussex Arch. Coll., as being with Cardinal Allen, at Rome, in 1596.

W. D. COOPER.

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

*John Peersy of— the field illegible.

Rev: Brighthelmstone—in the field $\begin{matrix} P \\ I \quad G \end{matrix}$

For the following I have to thank R. S. Burt, Esq.:—

*James * Morris—in the field a Swallow (*the Arundel Arms.*)

Rev: Of Arandell 1652—in the field I * M.

*Richard. Alderton—in the field a Bird, qy., a Cock.

Rev: Of Fallmer. 67—in the field $\begin{matrix} A. \\ R. \quad E. \end{matrix}$

*William Smith in—in the field $\begin{matrix} \cdot\cdot \\ 1667. \\ \cdot\cdot \end{matrix}$

Rev: * Steaming. Mercer—in the field $\begin{matrix} S \\ W \quad I \end{matrix}$

WILLIAM FIGG.

5. *Thatcher Family of Massachusetts.*

Mr. Cooper supposed (vol. 12 p. 211) that the Thatchers of Massachusetts might be of the Priesthaws family. The first Thatcher, however, who went to America was Anthony Thatcher, of the Frome and Beckington district, Somersetshire, and was brother of Peter Thatcher, minister at Salisbury, and afterwards of Milton, Massachusetts, whose grandson married the youngest daughter of John Oxenbridge, the ejected fellow of Eton College.

Ex inf. Wm. Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald, and G. W. Thatcher, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts.

6. *Memorials of Old Lewes.*

Page 8.—The inscription in the spandrel of the doorway of "The Vine," should be *Anno* 1577, and not *I. S.*

7. *Rhyming Epistle by a Sussex Lady, a century ago.*

In our eighth volume Mr. Blaauw favoured us with various extracts and translations from the "Iter Sussexiense" of the classical Dr. John Burton. The doctor entertained no very high opinion of the Sussex Gentry as they existed at the middle of the last century, especially of the robust sex. Of the ladies, he says: "They are both by nature better bred and more intellectual than the men." The habits of a young Sussex gentlewoman belonging to a well-known county family, somewhat before Dr. Burton's date, are illustrated in the following effusion, communicated by my friend William Smith Ellis, Esq., of Hydecroft. The MS., which has been for some time in his possession, is evidently a very hasty copy, with many blunders of transcription: a few emendations have therefore been made.

Mr. Ellis remarks that the writer, Miss, or as the custom then was to call single ladies "Mrs.," Mary Sergison "was probably daughter of Thos. Sergison, Esq., of Cuckfield place, by his wife Mary, daughter of William Pitt, Esq., who had three daughters, Mary, the youngest, being married to John Tomlinson, Esq., and dying in 1762. Mrs. Prudence Sergison, the "sister Pru" referred to, was buried at Cuckfield, Jan. 1, 1752. "Uncle Mich" was undoubtedly one of the four sons of Thomas Warden, Esq., who succeeded to the name and estate on failure of the issue of his brother Thomas Sergison, *né* Warden."

I have only to add that "good Sir Russel" is probably Richard Russel, M.D., F.R.S. (a native of Lewes, who, about the date of this letter, was bringing Brighthelmston into notice as a watering-place); and to call attention to the characteristic fact that the Chaplain's place, even at this comparatively late period, was the lower end of the table.

A Letter from Mrs. Mary Sergison in the country to her sister in London.

"Whilst you, Dr. Sister, fond of Town
Drive far the thought of coming down,
And dress, and visit park and play,
And *gallant* your hours away,
Vouchsafe to hear in humble rhyme,
How we poor girls at home do spend our time.

The morning Sister Pru, with care,
 Devotes to family affairs—
 Gives out her orders—calls for John—
 Then reads, and writes, and works, till one.
 Meanwhile I thus my hours employ,
 In healthful sports and *manly* joys.
 I beat the Drum, or mount the back
 Of never-tripping famous BLACK—
 Hallow with Stephen to the hounds,
 And fill the park with cheerful sounds.
 Invited by the air and day,
 To Slaugham now we take our way—
 In pity view that ancient seat,
 In ruins venerably great.
 Arrived at Widow's, tea we sup,
 Enrich'd with cream—a cooling cup.
 But Uncle Mich, tho' very sober,
 Had got a pot of rare October.
 I join with him and *poz*, I say,
 'Tis far before poor slip-slop TEA !
 Refreshment had, we mount again,
 And travel o'er the forest plain.
 The fearfull rabbits scour with haste,
 The nimble dogs pursue as fast,
 Just at their cells secure their prey,
 And bear it to their lord away.

Such exercise gives life anew,
 Adds colour, health—and far surpasses
 All the pale pleasures of your London lasses.

I guess ere now you smile and say,
 "O the dull stupid country way ;
 What's this to Drawing-room and Ball,
 And Ranelagh, and dear Vauxhall ?"
 Dear Madam, hold ! be not in passion,
 You'll find that we, too, are in the fashion—
 For, let me tell you, sister Pru
 Has had a rout as well as you ;
 A rout scarce seen by London fare—
 We had to eat, to drink, to spare.
 On ham and chicken, too, we dined ;
 Toasted your health in generous wine.
 A Lord and Captain graced our board,
 (No fop nor sharper on my word)
 We'd ladies, too, of fame and worth,
 Whose beauty might adorn a court ;
 A Chaplain, too, with due decorum,
 At bottom placed, said grace before 'em.
 We laugh'd and prattel'd, drank, and played,
 And cards amused till evening's shade.
 A social walk pass'd time away,
 And cheerfull chitchat closed the day.
 In short, our hearts knew little care ;
 We want but only one thing here—
 If good Sir Russel but restore
 Mama to health, we ask no more ;
 The greatest, best of blessings sent,
 All will be joy and sweet content."

8. *The De Warenne 'Chequy' in architecture.*

Any observer of the ancient and the picturesque, visiting Lewes, Seaford, and other places in this district, notes the peculiarity of chequered masonry in many an old wall, the chequers being alternately Caen or other yellowish stone, and squared flints. I am told that such chequer-work is also observable in Surrey, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and that it is rarely, if ever, seen in other counties.

If it be so, this fashion of masonry must surely have been originally devised in compliment to the great baronial house of De Warenne—whose arms were *Chequy, Or and Azure*. The Caen or other warm-coloured stone sufficiently represents the *gold*, as also does the bluish tint of the chipped flint the *azure* of the De Warenne shield. The De Warenne influence existed chiefly in this and the other three counties alluded to; and it would be most interesting to ascertain whether this particular ornamental mixture of material is unknown elsewhere.

Lewes.

M. A. LOWER.

9. *Notes on Sussex Archæological Collections, Vols. XII. and XIII.*

VOL. XII. 21—The father and grandfather of Edward Daniel Clarke were not fellows of Jesus College. Both of them were fellows of St. John's College.

Ibid. 22—Dr. E. D. Clarke's living in Cambridgeshire was Harlton, not Helstone. We believe that he died at Elsenham in Essex.

Ibid. 215—For Thomas à Wood read Anthony à Wood.

Ibid. 267—The letter stated to have been from Henry, Lord Howard of Estrictie, is, we doubt not, from Henry Estrictie, a private individual. There never was any such person as Henry, Lord Howard of Estrictie.

VOL. XIII. 274—John Bracegirdle was sizar of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1588; B.A. 1591-2; M.A. 1595; B.D. 1602; and author of a poetical translation of Boethius, dedicated to his patron, Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. His being vicar of Rye, and the time of his death, are facts which were unknown to us when we drew up the brief notice of him contained in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* (Vol. II. 430).

Ibid. 276—Lewis Bagot was never of Trin. Coll., Cam. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford.

Cambridge, 11 Oct., 1862.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.

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