

SUSSEX

Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. XV.

[VOL. III. OF SECOND SERIES.]

SUSSEX:

GEORGE P. BACON,

HIGH STREET, LEWES.

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# REPORT.

## BOSHAM CHURCH RESTORATIONS.

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At the half-yearly meeting of the Committee of the Sussex Archaeological Society, held in the Barbican, Lewes Castle, 18th June, 1863, it was proposed by M. A. Lower, F.S.A., and seconded by W. Figg, F.S.A., (and unanimously agreed to),

“That as the ancient historical Church of BOSHAM is undergoing restoration, the Committee do solicit from the Members of the Society their pecuniary aid towards so desirable an object.”

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. HENRY MITCHELL, Vicarage, Bosham, Chichester.

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The Committee regret that, in consequence of the state of their finances, they have not been able to include in the present volume the Rev. C. Heathcote Campion's paper on the mural paintings in Westmeston Church, which from their singular interest and beauty demand large and costly illustration ; but it is proposed to commence Vol. XVI. with that subject, to be followed by an elaborate paper on the Church-Bells of Sussex, by Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., which, by the liberality of J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., will be richly illustrated.

The case of treasure-trove at Mountfield in the spring of the present year excites the lively regrets of every true archæologist. That so valuable a discovery of re-

mains undoubtedly Celtic, in solid gold, intrinsically worth more than five hundred pounds, should have ended in the melting-pot is indeed lamentable, although neither the Committee, nor any individual member of the Society, can be blamed for that act of ignorant Vandalism.

The Committee cannot conclude this Report without recording their acknowledgments to a member of their body, Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., who has, at a considerable sacrifice of time and some labour, superintended these sheets through the press. Of his constant access to original documents in London, and his long acquaintance with literature and archæology, the Committee have gladly availed themselves.

LEWES CASTLE, *1st August*, 1863.

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THE  
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1862

Have been examined, and appear as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1862	103	15	1	Printing, &c.	190	1	3
Annual Subscriptions . . . . .	238	2	6	Engravings . . . . .	48	18	0
Dividend on Consols . . . . .	3	19	8	Advertisements and stamps .	25	14	4
Sale of books. . . . .	13	14	9	Stationery, &c. . . . .	14	4	
Hire of Tent . . . . .	11	8	8	Hastings Meeting. . . . .	15	12	7
				Clerk's Salary . . . . .	17	0	0
				Sundries . . . . .	11	17	6
				Balance . . . . .	61	2	8
	<u>£371</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£371</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>

LEWES CASTLE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

PAYMENTS.

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Balance, Jan. 1, 1862 . . . . .	52	6	0	Sundries—Coals, taxes, &c.	10	4	3
Visitors . . . . .	78	13	6	Rent, 1½ year . . . . .	50	2	5
Rent . . . . .	5	0		Warder's wages . . . . .	26	0	0
				Balance . . . . .	44	17	10
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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.

# Sussex Archaeological Collections.

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## POYNINGS.

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BY THE REV. THOMAS AGAR HOLLAND, M.A.,  
RECTOR OF POYNINGS.

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IN collecting materials for the contents of the few following pages, I had, happily, at hand as the basis of my work, a brief "Memoir," (as he termed it,) drawn up and privately printed, in 1844, by my Father, and Predecessor in the Rectory, addressed "To the Visitors of the Church," containing in abstract nearly all that had then been discovered on the subject among the public records. This I have taken the liberty of altering, *pro hâc vice*, by transposition, interpolation, and omission, in order to adapt it to our present more comprehensive purpose. The portions thereof quoted without any considerable verbal change are included between square brackets.

To several of the principal writers in these volumes, also, I am indebted for valuable aid: particularly to the Rev. Edward Turner, who placed at my free disposal the draft of an Article contingently prepared by himself with a similar view to my own; as likewise to W. Durrant Cooper Esq., F.S.A., for some of the transcripts from antient charters, for many authentic additions to the genealogy of the Lords Poynings, and for the tabular pedigree of their descent.

Some of my other kind assistants are named in the course of the paper.

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The parish of Poynings, which gives name to its hundred,<sup>1</sup> and contains 1643 acres of land, situated partly upon and partly at the foot of the Southdowns, is interesting to the

<sup>1</sup> The Hundred consists of the parishes with the hamlet of Fulking in Edburton.  
Poynings, Newtimber, and Piecomb,



Archæologist chiefly on three accounts: for the CHURCH, which is larger than most of the rural churches in the county, and of a noble and rare style of architecture; for the remains of a castellated MANOR HOUSE, the residence at an early period of a distinguished historical Family deriving their name and title hence; and for antient and extensive EARTHWORKS crowning the summit of the adjoining eminence.

These shall be the main topics of our special investigation to-day, by sedentary collation of excerpts from tawny vellum, moth-fretted tome, and modern tractate; followed up by local survey and inspection. Nor need we, the while, withhold our charmed and reverent gaze from the fine natural scenery in which they are embosomed, including the remarkable hill just mentioned, with the stupendous cleft or ravine at its side, which, bearing in common the appellation of THE DYKE, together form the most striking features of the chain of downs that frame, as it were, in a graceful and ever-verdant circle the many-tinted landscape of the Weald below.

In the first instance let us enquire into the annals of this place, secular and ecclesiastical, as far as they can be deduced from public documents, and safe tradition, beginning with the etymology of its name. Being dissatisfied with Horsfield's derivation of its intermediate form, "*Ponynges*," from *Pond*, and *Inges*, as Saxon for "watered meadows,"<sup>2</sup> with regard to his *first* syllable at least; there appearing to have been no *d* in any of its different spellings; after consulting some Saxon scholars in our Society, who were of opinion that it was a patronymic, I applied to the Rev. Dr. Bosworth, Anglo-Saxon Professor at Oxford, who courteously furnished me with his confirmatory judgment as follows:—"In a charter of King Eádgar, A.D. 960, Poynings is written '*Puningas*.' This is the earliest form in which I can find the word. It is thus divided, *Pun-ingas*. The latter part of the word is from *ing, es, mas.*; originating from, son of; thus forming patronymic nouns. This *mas.* termination *ing* often occurs in the plural, as *nom. acc. ingas, gen. inga, dat. ingum*, denoting descendants, sons of, inhabitants, or people of, race of, &c. Thus, *Cent-ingas*, the people of Kent." Dr. B.

<sup>2</sup> Horsfield's *Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 175.

after citing many more examples, adds, "From these the meaning of *ingas* in Puningas is clear. The first part, *Pun*, is more difficult." In some deeds, likewise, from the cartulary of Lewes Priory, dated two centuries later, we find the name spelt "*Punnings*."

But whatever may have been the modes of spelling it at different periods, and within the same period, at what time precisely the *y* was introduced into the first syllable does not appear. Without (or even with,) this letter its sound has, perhaps, been generally similar all along, since the *o* in Poninges might be rendered with a grave inflection as it is generally in both the first and last syllables of *Bolinbroke*, and other such words. In a charter of Bishop Seffrid II, at the close of the 12th century, confirming many churches in the neighbourhood to the monks of Lewes, we meet with *Pownings* as one of them;<sup>3</sup> and Hall, in his black-letter Chronicle, published in the middle of the 16th century, spells the name of the illustrious Sir Edward Poynings mostly in the same way, with *w*, but sometimes with *u*, and sometimes without either, though not at all with *y* in the first syllable. In all these cases the ear seems to have dictated to the hand and eye, in accordance with the original Saxon, which even yet lingers amongst us.

Hence it must be admitted that the traditional pronunciation "*Punnings*," now confined almost to the lower classes, is etymologically accurate. So inveterate, indeed, was this pronunciation a few years ago, that natives of the parish, or immediate neighbourhood, when asked on the roads close by, "the way to Poynings" (with, probably, a strong accent on the first syllable,) have replied that they knew of no such place; but after mutual explanations, have compassionately corrected the enquirer's more euphonious orthoepy by the shrewd surmise that, after all, "*Punnuns*" (another common rustic variation,) may have been the object of his search.

In like manner the word *dic*, being pure Saxon, is commonly used to denote a ditch of any kind, or size; sometimes, infelicitously, even the channel conveying the purling, crystal brook; and our great *Dyke* itself is so termed; in synonymy

<sup>3</sup> Horsfield's *Sussex*, Vol. I., p. 116.

wherewith, probably from hearsay on the spot, Grimm inscribed his sketch of this village "near the Devil's Ditch."

Thus, also, some of those quaint phrases used by the same class of unconscious lingual archæologists here and elsewhere, such as the substitution of "be," for *am, are, &c.*, when there is no imperative, or potential mood, and the like, prove in reality classical, though obsolete English, on reference to the standard version of the Bible, which, at the beginning of the 17th century, authoritatively consecrated the "vulgar tongue" of the period as the normal idiom of Scriptural Truth in our language. For examples:—"We *be* Abraham's seed;" "The eunuch had come to Jerusalem *for* to worship;" "I go *a* fishing." So, too, in the Catechism: "Tell me now many there *be*;" "Which *be* they?"

The Charter first referred to, and which contains the earliest notice of this place extant, is in Latin, and may be translated in abstract, thus;—after an exordium:

"Wherefore I Eádgár, governor, and ruler of the whole of Britain, restore in perpetuity to a certain Thane named Wulfric those lands which had been forfeited by him on account of some slight offence, granting that he may freely possess them, without any lien upon them, as long as he shall live, and may bequeath them after his death entire to any heirs that he shall please to appoint. Now these are the names of those lands which the aforesaid king has released to Wulfric for ever:—"

Among the lands (*rura*) enumerated as given back in different counties are two in Sussex besides Puningas (Poynings), viz., Pæccingas (Patching, or else Perching) and Intimbre (Newtimber.) Then comes an imprecation against intruders; and then the motive cause of this generous regal restoration is specified;

"For the aforesaid Thane gave to the aforesaid King 120 marcs, of the most approved gold, for the sake of the release of the property in question."

The signature of the king is witnessed by Archbishops Dunstan and Oscytel, four bishops, one abbot, seven dukes, and twenty-five ministri or thanes.<sup>4</sup>

Herein we note the name of another place ending in *ingas*, but from which the final *s* has been modernly elided. Steyning, in like manner, is said to have been Stæningas in Saxon,<sup>5</sup> and, in the Domesday Survey (1086),

<sup>4</sup> Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, Vol. II., p. 360. Charter CCCCLXXXI.

<sup>5</sup> See Article on that place by the Revd. T. Medland, Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. V.

it was written Stæninges; as were Patching, Patchinges; Lancing, Lancinges; &c.

According to Blackstone, "the distinction of *parishes*, nay even of mother churches, is found so early as in the laws of King Edgar, about the year 970; by which it was ordered '*dentur omnes decimæ primariæ ecclesiæ ad quam parochia pertinet*,' and as ten families of freeholders made up a town, tithing, or vill, so ten tithings composed a superior division, called a *Hundred*." "*Manors*," says the same, "are in substance as antient as the Saxon Constitution, though, perhaps differing in some immaterial circumstances from those that exist at this day." "It is from the Normans, however," interpolates Sergeant Stephen, "that we derive the particular form of Manor with which we are conversant at present; and among this people a manor (*manerium*,) seems to have been originally a district of ground, held by a lord, or great personage, who kept to himself such parts as were necessary to his own use, which were called *terræ dominicales*, or *demesne* lands, (being those of the *dominus manerii*,) and distributed the rest to freehold tenants, to be held of him in perpetuity."<sup>6</sup>

Of this domain Domesday says:

"William Fitz-Rainald holds Poninges of William [de Warrenne.] Cola held it of Earl Godwin who presented it to him. In the reign of King Edward [the Confessor] it was assessed at 8 hides, and is now assessed at such quantity, but never paid land tax. The arable is 13 plough lands. There are 2 ploughs in the demesne, and 25 villains; and 8 bondsmen have 15 ploughs. Here are a church, two ministers, 2 mills of 12<sup>s</sup>, 50 acres of meadow, and a wood of 40 hogs. In the reign of King Edward it was valued at £12, it was afterwards reduced, and still remains at £10."

Fitz-Rainald was son of Rainald, second brother of Robert de Pierpoint, Lord of Hurst Pierpoint.<sup>7</sup>

After him we do not find mention of any owner until we meet with Adam de Ponynges, in the reign of King Stephen. [He was probably] says the Memoir, [the first of the Baronial Family, (afterwards ennobled,) who derived their name from the place, and possessed the Manor for eleven generations in the male line, and during nearly three centuries.]

<sup>6</sup> "New Commentaries on the Laws of England (partly founded on Blackstone), by J. H. Stephen, Serjeant-at-Law, 4th edit. 1858," Vol. I.

<sup>7</sup> For his genealogy see "Pedigree of Warren and Pierpoint," by W. S. Ellis, Esq., *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. XI., p. 86.

He and his wife Beatrix were benefactors of St. Pancras, Lewes; and of his children we have some notices in the charters of St. Pancras.<sup>8</sup> Two sons John and William died early. His son Adam succeeded, and his daughter Alberta married into the family of de Querceto (Ockley?). Michael son of the last named Adam presented a good Norway goshawk to King John (1202,) for permission to hold a fair at Crawley every Wednesday, and married Margaret widow of Sir John de Kailli. His son Thomas held seven Knight's fees in Poynings, A.D. 1242, and died leaving a widow, Maud, who married Roger de Somercotes. His eldest son Luke, who was Lord of Crawley, and had free warren in Wrentham, Suffolk, &c., in 1272, died in 1294, having married Isabel daughter and coheir of Robert d'Aguillon, of Perching by Agatha daughter and coheir of Fulk de Beaufo. They had one child Sir Michael, who was summoned to Parliament in 1294, thus becoming the first Baron de Ponynge, or Poynings, as a peer of the realm. He contributed 38s. 8d. to the subsidy of 1296,<sup>9</sup> and died in 1316, leaving a widow Margaret, who presented to the living of Hockewood, Suffolk, in 1329. They had three sons and one daughter. The eldest son Thomas married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard de Rokesle, Seneschal of Poitou, and one of the heirs of her uncle John de Criol.<sup>10</sup> She was born in 1300, and dying in 1349 was buried at Poynings. This Thomas Poynings was summoned to Parliament by King Edward III. (1337.)

[In 1339 he perished in the great sea-fight with the French, who opposed the landing of the invading English near Sluys; and the King in commiseration of his early death, and in

<sup>8</sup> See Charters, post.

<sup>9</sup> In the collection for this subsidy (of 24 Edw. I.) we have the names of 15 other land-owners in the *Villata de Ponynge*, (among whom that of Andrew de Borde is especially to be noted), with the relative value of their property, as follows:—

	s.	d.
William de Perchyng	- 15	1½
Juliana de Panethorn	- 13	5½
William Mauntel	- 5	5½
William atte Breche	-	12
Johanne de la Mare	- 7	1

Andrew de Borde	-	2	¾
Robert Lullyng	-	16	¼
William de Westertune	-	3	2¾
William Eustace	-		19½
Robert de Pykumbe	-	3	7
Eustace ater Hylde	-		12
Robert atte Wydestrete	-	2	6½
Robert Eustace	-	2	1
Ralph atte Hylde	-		14½
Adam Wytung	-	2	6½
Total	-	102 <sup>s</sup>	

M.S. Record Office. No. 1791. Suss. Arch. Coll., II. p. 292.

<sup>10</sup> *Archæologia Cant.* II. 431.

reward of his distinguished bravery, gave to his son immediate seizin of his title and estates.

This son, Sir Michael, 3d Baron of Poynings, attended the King in all his foreign wars in 1339, in 1340, in 1346 at Crecy, (where he was created a Knight Banneret,) and in 1347 at the surrender of Calais.<sup>11</sup> During the peace consequent thereupon, he returned to his castle at Poynings, and was appointed one of the Guardians of the sea coast of Sussex, then considered in danger of an invasion by the French. In 1355 he again received the King's summons to attend him with horse and arms into France; and was present the following year at the memorable battle of Poitiers, in which the King of France and his Son were both taken prisoners, and brought captive, but with much courteous attention, into England.]

Sir Michael died on 15th March, 1368-9. He and his widow, (who had been the widow of John de Moleyns) and died on 16th May, in the same year, were the joint founders of the existing church, as we shall see presently, in our ecclesiastical department, by their respective wills, proved in 1369. But an item in that of the former is worthy of special notice here by itself, viz.: "Also I demise to him who may be my heir, a ruby ring, which is the charter of my heritage of Poynings, together with the helmet and armour which my father demised to me."

Of Thomas their eldest son, 4th Baron, born at Slaugham, 19th April, 1349, who, probably, (as we shall see presently,) with the efficient counsel of his reverend pastor, John de Worle, from Tarring, superintended the rebuilding of the Church, and to whom we may be therefore indebted for its massive and enduring character, nothing is left on record, but that he married Blanche de Mowbray, and was in the expedition made into Flanders in 1375. Dying without issue, he left his brother Richard his heir: having directed in his will, made at Slaugham just before his departure from England, that "if his body should not be buried at Poynings, as his Ancestors had been," yet "ten Annets and Trentals should be said for

<sup>11</sup> See also Barnes' Edw. III. p.p. 193. 340. 354.

his soul in Poynings and Slaugham churches within one year after his death." He was buried at St. Radigund's Abbey, of which he was Patron. His widow re-married Sir John de Worthe,<sup>12</sup> but continued to live at Poynings till her death in 1409; and according to her own directions was buried here.

Richard, 2nd son of Michael, and 5th Baron Poynings, was born in 1359, and married Isabella daughter and heiress of Robert Grey, (who had assumed the name, on succeeding to the estates of Fitz-Payne, and was son of Lord Grey, of Codmore) by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Guy de Bryan. It was through this marriage that the Poynings family many generations later claimed to be heirs of the Bryans.<sup>13</sup> [He was summoned to Parliament 1382-5. In 1387 at the call of duty, he left his peaceful home in Poynings, and all that made his residence here a delight; its terraced garden (of which traces still remain,) its depth of woods, its breezy downs, its never-failing brook which, then embanked into a succession of fishponds, supplied a store of food for set days of abstinence, sparkling in its lively course amidst the ever-verdant meadows—to attend the Black Prince and John of Gaunt into Spain; and assist, with his retinue, in restoring to his throne the deposed King of Castile. The army was composed of the flower of the English nobility, and he bore an high command in it. The object was achieved, but he had seen more than half of his companions in arms perish! "not by the stroke of the enemy, but by incommodious encampments, and unwholesome stations, where courage was useless, and enterprize impracticable: languishing in tents amidst damps and putrefaction, pale, torpid, spiritless and helpless, they had sluggishly melted away."<sup>14</sup> When therefore he was again, in 1387, summoned to encounter the same risque, he made his will at Plymouth, on the eve of his embarkation. A few months afterwards he fell a victim at Villalpando in Leon, to burning suns and noisome swamps, as he had anticipated. It is not known whether his body was brought to England for interment.]

<sup>12</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. XII, p.p. 25 n. 2. 36.

<sup>13</sup> Several documents relating to their intermarriages are printed in Nichols'

"Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica:" No. XI., p. 250: See also Manning and Bray's Surrey, II., 578.

<sup>14</sup> Dr. Johnson's "Falkland Islands."

Sir Harris Nicolas in his *Testamenta Vetusta* gives a copy or abstract of his will as follows:—

“Richard Lord Poynings, Plymouth, June 10, 1387. My body to be buried in the parish Church at Poynings, on the right side of the tomb of my brother, Thomas Lord Poynings. For the celebration of twenty trentals for my soul, and all Christian souls, x. mares; to Joane, my daughter, for her marriage, cc mares; <sup>15</sup> to the infant in my wife's womb, if it be a daughter, c. li. And if it so happen that I depart this life in such a place that my body cannot be buried at Poynings, to the end that my friends afar off may take notice thereof, I will that a stone of marble be provided with an escutcheon of my arms, and an helmet under my head, and an inscription declaring my name and the time of my death. I will that the advowson of the Church of Elsyng <sup>16</sup> be sold, and the money be bestowed in masses and trentals for the souls of Sir Michael de Poynings, my honourable lord and father, my mother, my uncle Richard de Poynings, my grandfather, brother, and sisters, and all my relations, and also for the souls of Sir Thomas Heryngaute, Robert Botiler, John de Tyes, my benefactors, for my own soul, and for all Christian souls. To my loving Lady Isabel, my wife, daughter to my Lord Robert de Grey, then called Fitz-Payne, the manor of Wrentham called Northale, in Suffolk, for her life. <sup>17</sup> Also I will that the manors of Preston-juxta-Ferlee and West Dene, in Suffolk, Ifeld-Peverell and Develand, in Sussex and Surrey, with the rents of Staundene and Combesdene, in the Isle of Shepey, be retained for the space of twenty years by my executor, for the payment of my debts, and the marriage of my younger children. To Thomas d'Odingsells.... And I appoint Sir William Percy, Knight, my executor.”

[Robert de Poynings, who was born 30th Nov., 1380, succeeded his father, Richard, in the Barony, and soon showed that “his blood was fetched from fathers of war proof.” As soon as he advanced to manhood, he was retained to serve Richard II. in his wars in France, with thirty men-at-arms, and sixty archers; and afterwards successively, the IV., V., and VI. Henries, with sixty men-at-arms, and 180 archers.] He was summoned to Parliament from 1404 to 1445. By Henry V., on 25th June, 1420, he was appointed, together with Hugh Halsham and Thomas Hoo, as council for the safe conduct of the Duke of Bourbon, the king's prisoner, and he had 4s. a day wages for himself, and 12d. a day each for 19 men-at-arms, and 6d. a day each for 40 archers. On 29th May, 1424, he was one of those selected to serve Hen. VI. beyond seas; and on 5th June the ships were paid for conveying the king from Dover to Calais, and thence to Crotez, in Normandy, to recover the castle and town there. <sup>18</sup> [He died 2nd October, 1446. It is not known whether

<sup>15</sup> His only daughter Joan married Richard, son and heir of Thomas Lord Camoys, K.G.

<sup>16</sup> Elsing in the hundred of Eynsford, co. Norfolk.

<sup>17</sup> She died 11th April, 1394.

<sup>18</sup> Devon's Issue Roll, p.p. 363, 386-7, 391. Mr. Henry B. Godwin has the original release, 22nd May 22 Richd. II.

(1399), from Wm. Lescrop, Earl of Wilts and Ld. of Man, for 500 pounds received from Rob. Poynings, son and heir of Richard Poynings, and Isabella his wife, for the custody of the lands and tenements in the King's hands during his minority. His wardship had been granted to Richard Earl of Arundel.



he also had left instructions that his remains should be brought to his beloved home to mingle with the dust of his forefathers, Barons bold, pious as bold, fierce in the battle-field when sword met sword in personal encounter; but at their homes generally courteous and gentle as their high-born dames.

“What forms would rise could each his marble leave!  
All still? All silent?  
And we who move above the silent dead  
Shall soon be silent as the dust we tread.”]

This Robert married twice. His first wife was Isabella, or Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald Lord Grey, of Ruthen, to whom a ring was given by Richard II., in 1397, and by her he had three sons, Richard, Robert, and Edward, the last two, born in 1419, being twins. Robert was father of the famous Lord Deputy of Ireland, of whom hereafter, and Edward took holy orders, and was rector of North Cray, Kent, in 1446, and Master of Arundel College in 1451.<sup>19</sup>

[Richard, the eldest of the sons, did not live to attain the ancient honours of his family. He was M.P. for Sussex in 1423; and died before his father, in 1430, and affords a rare instance in those times of a wish to be buried, not within, yet not far apart from the family cemetery. His will was to the following effect:—

“Richard Poynings, eldest son of Robert Lord Poynings, at the town of Sandwich, July 28, 1428. My body to be buried in the burial ground of Poynings, before the north door of the church, if my wife pleaseth, or where else she pleases; to my beloved wife, Lady of Arundel and Maltravers. . . ; to my cousin William Arundel, son of my said wife, a piece of the holy cross, to him and his heirs. And I appoint John Bolney and Walter Cury, Esquires, my executors. Proved October 31st, 1430.”<sup>20</sup>

His first wife, Joan, daughter of Henry Seamer, had died

<sup>19</sup> In the Suss. Arch. Coll. Vol. X., p. 140, there is an enumeration from the subsidy roll, temp. Hen. IV., annis 1411-12, of the several manors, lands, &c., held by this Lord, and their yearly value, amounting to £143 13s 4d, of which Poynings was worth £20. His seal attached to a deed of enfeoffment, temp. Hen. V., is two inches in diameter, and represents a shield bearing quarterly barry of six, surmounted by a bend, Poynings, and three lions passant surmounted by a bendlet, Fizpayne; on the sinister point of the shield is placed a helmet with mantling, and bearing, for a crest a large dragon's head with wings displayed. On one side of the helmet

is the badge of a crowned key; on the other an unicorn statant. Legend ‘*Sigillum Roberti Poynges militis.*’ Coll. Top. et Gen., XI. p. 258. It is engraved in Gent. Magazine, XCV., ii. 297. A standard of the time of H. VIII. exhibits per fess red and gold device, a key erect argent ducally crowned or, motto *loyauté n’a peur*, Coll. T. and G., IX. p. 60. The key also occurs as a badge on a seal of Sir Michael de Poynings—Heraldic notices of Cant. Cath., p. 84. The Poynings arms are still visible in stained glass in Slougham church.

<sup>20</sup> Test. Vetusta, p. 217. An earlier will dated 6th Hen. VI. is printed in the Coll. Top. et Gen., XI. p. 259.

in 1420, and was buried at St. Helens, Bishopsgate (Stowe). He subsequently married Alianore, daughter of Sir John Berkely, of Beverston, Gloucester, and widow of John, Lord Maltravers, 6th Earl of Arundel. She afterwards married, thirdly, Sir Walter Hungerford, Lord Hungerford, and died in 1455.

[The slab which covered his remains before the north door has been, it is supposed, brought by some thrifty Churchwarden of bygone days, into the nave of the Church, and having been cut in two horizontally in order to fill up a larger space of the broken floor, is to be seen between the font and the western door without a vestige of an inscription!]

It may be conjectured that as no mention of a *Porch* is made in his will, the present one was erected over the grave of the so-interred testator. The more elaborate finish of its masonry than that of any other part of the church, and the fully moulded and chamfered arch to the door of the church itself, although not exposed to the weather, with the repetition of the coat of arms in its gable, seem to lead to this conclusion.

Richard had two children, one a son living in 1428, but who died before himself; and as he thus [left no male issue, his daughter Eleanor, on the death of her grandfather, the last Baron, became his heir, and had at once special livery of all the castles, manors, and lands whatever of her inheritance. She had married Sir Henry Percy, son and heir of Henry 2nd Earl of Northumberland, carrying all the extensive estates, and the patronage of this church and chantry, into that noble family. The barony of Poynings became in consequence merged in the superior dignity, and has ever since formed one of the many titles of the Earls and Dukes of Northumberland]. Sir Henry was summoned to parliament on 14th October, 1446, in his wife's barony, and so continued till 1455, when he succeeded to the earldom. He fell, commanding the Lancastrian forces at Towton, in 1461. His son Henry, 4th Earl, who died in 1489, by his will, dated in 1485, bequeathes Poynings to his youngest son, Josceline, in these remarkable words:

“Also I will that my feoffees make an estate (astat) of lands, and tenements to the yearly value of 300 marcs to Gosslyne my son for the term of his life (leve) within the county of Sussex, whereof the manor and lordship of Poyninges shall be parell, to the intent that the said Gosslyne shall be of loving, and lowly (lauly) disposition toward the said Henry his [eldest] brother, and give him his allegiance;

and that I charge him to do and to be upon my blessing, and as he will answer before God." <sup>21</sup>

But no sketch of the story of Poynings would be complete without some notice of two descendants of the old baronial stock, although they were collateral to the inheritance, and unconnected with this locality, who distinguished themselves in later years, continuing its patronymic, and even reviving its title in duplicate, as a sole designation for a very brief space.

Sir Edward Poynings, K.G., &c., &c., of Ostenhanger, near Hythe, Kent, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., both in civil and military capacities at home and abroad, was son of Robert, younger son of Robert, 6th Baron. His mother was Elizabeth only daughter of Sir William Paston, the well-known Justice of the Common Pleas. As Lord Deputy of Ireland, temp. Henry VII. he stamped his reputation on the history of his country more enduringly, perhaps, than did any of his ancestors theirs, by causing the enactment in the Irish Parliament (1494-5) of a series of highly beneficial laws, among which ranks pre-eminent that one ever designated by his own name. "By this statute," says Hume, "all the former laws of England were made to be of force in Ireland; no bill can be introduced into the Irish parliament unless it previously receive the sanction of the council of England. This latter clause seems calculated for ensuring the dominion of the English, but was really granted at the desire of the Irish Commons, who intended by that means to secure themselves from the tyranny of their lords, particularly of such lieutenants or deputies as were of Irish birth." The law was repealed at the close of the last century. Sir Edward was appointed Comptroller of the Household and a Privy Councillor by Henry VIII., at the commencement of his reign, and was subsequently employed in various military and diplomatic offices, which he filled with signal success, as is shown in Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, Hall's *Chronicles*, &c. He died in 1521, being then Governor of Dover Castle. <sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 270. A very lengthy settlement of the Poynings property upon Alianore in 3 Edward IV. is printed in *Coll. Top.* XI. p. 267; and letters patent authorising the entry of herself and husband on the lands, 25 Hen. VI. in the same vol. p. 265. In 4 Hen. VII. a partition was made of the Bryan estates between

4 adverse claimants: the E. of Northumberland in right of the lady Alianore; Sir Edward de Poynings, as son and heir of Robert younger son of the last Lord Poynings; Sir Thos. Seymour; and the Earl of Ormond, *ibid.*, p. 271.

<sup>22</sup> For an abstract of his will see *Test. Vet.*, II., 578.

Lloyd, in his "State Worthies," I., p. 160, gives this account of Sir Edward Poynings, K.G.:

"He was the third of eighteen counsellours bequeathed by Henry VII. to his son, with his kingdom; a privy council in which there was not one lawyer, and a cabal that never condescended for advice to any below themselves; or performance of any of their decrees to any besides themselves; being a complete body of active and knowing men in their own orb. Who more prudent than Surrey? who more resolved than Poynings? whose vigilancy made him master of the Cinque Ports, as his valour advanced him general of the low-country forces,<sup>23</sup> whom he led on to several services with such success, and brought off (with the loss of not above an hundred men) with honour from the Lady Margaret, and applause from the whole country.

"No less happy was he in his government of Tournay, until the council at home (now grown thin by the secession of Fox, Warham, and Norfolk) had more need of him than garrisons abroad: vainly is that spirit penned within a city, that was equal to a kingdom. It is the unhappiness of other monarchies, that they have not men answerable to their employments: it was the unhappiness of this, that it had not employment suitable to its men.

"He lived and died in arms: Bulloign saw him first a souldier, and Bulloign saw him last the best camp-master in all Christendom—always observing three things: 1, The *situation* of his camp to *secure* his army. 2, The *accommodation* of it, to *supply* it. 3, His retreat, to draw off: the avenues to be guarded with souldiers, and strengthened with redoubts; which he made triangular, that more men might engage the enemy at once: during the erection whereof, the army was pallsado'd in the front with stakes headed with iron on both ends five foot long, and stuck slope-wise into the ground, to keep off both horse and foot: the foot-sentinels were without the redoubts, the horse-guards beyond them, at distances enough to descry the enemy, and not too much to retire to their works.

"A serious and plodding brow bespoke this noble knight's deep prudence, and a smart look his resolved valour; who was a man vastly different in his publick capacity, from what he was in private employment:

Quemquam posse putas mores narrare futuros?  
Dic mihi, si fias tu leo, qualis eris."

He was Comptroller of the Household from 1509—23; Warden of the Cinque Ports 1509; and Captain of Tournay 1513.

Sir Thomas Poynings, his illegitimate son, was also a great warrior, and equally high in favour with the same sovereign. He was Marshal of Calais in 1540; and Governor of Boulogne in 1545. On 30th January in that year, he was created Baron Poynings, although that honour was then held by the Earl of Northumberland, through the marriage, as already shewn, of his ancestor with Alianore, Baroness Poynings, in her own right. But Thomas, Lord Poynings, dying within a few months after his elevation without issue his title became extinct.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> On 22 June, 1511, he was appointed admiral of the expedition, to assist Charles Prince of Castile, against Charles Egmunde of Gildres. There are several letters from him in the Cottonian M.S., Galba, B. III. IV., and in the Record office. See Brewer's Cat.

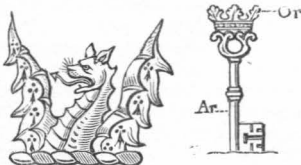
<sup>24</sup> See some very interesting remarks

on the Family and Arms of Poynings, Suss. Arch. Coll., Vols. VI., p.p. 72 and 73; and XI., p.p. 58 and 59, by W. S. Ellis, Esq.: to whom I am glad of this opportunity of specifically expressing my obligations for several instructive letters on these topics.

## Poynings Pedigree.

This, the first full pedigree, I believe, of the Poynings family that has been compiled, I have been enabled to draw up, with the kind assistance of T. W. King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald, and Thomas Close, Esq., F.S.A.; from the following sources: Cotton M.S., Vespasian, XV.;—Inquisitiones post mortem;—Close Rolls;—Dugdale's Baron;—Testa de Neville;—Manning and Bray's Surrey, I., 95, 626, II., 559, III., 117;—Collectanea Gen. et Top., II. III.;—Harl. MSS., 889, 971, 1544, 3288, 4626, 5871;—additional MSS., Brit. Mus., 5683-4, 5698, 8213, 19145; MSS., College of Arms, *Vincent*, V., fol. 13; 20, fol. 32; quatrefoil, fol 11; 2 D 14, fol. 14;—Blomefield's Norfolk, VI., 116.

W. D. C.



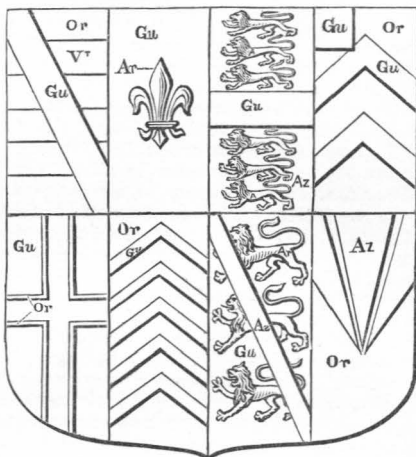
ARMS.—*Barry of six or. and vert., a bendlet gu.*

CREST.—*A dragon's head betw. two wings erm.*

BADGE.—*A key ar. crowned or.*

MOTTO.—*Loyauté n'a peur.*

QUARTERINGS.—1. D'Aguillon; 2. Rokesle; 3. Criol; 4. Crevequer; 5. D'Abrinci; 6. Fitzpayne; 7. Bryan.



ADAM DE POYNINGS=Beatrix  
temp. Steph., gave  
Church of Poynings  
to St. Pancras.

Adam de Poynings=  
benef: to St. Pan-  
cras; att: to Earl  
de Warren, 1194.

William de Poy-  
nings, ob. S. P.

John de Poy-  
nings, ob. S. P.

Alberta, m. . . . De  
Querceto(Ockley?),  
witness to her bro-  
ther's charter.

Michael de Poynings=  
gave Goshawk to  
King John, 1202  
(*Testa de Neville*),  
living 1215.

Margaret, widow  
of Sir John de  
Kailli. (*Blome-  
field's Norf.*)

Hamelin de Poynings,  
Sequestrator of three  
churches in Lewes  
under St. Pancras,  
1195 or 1199.

Thomas de Poynings,=  
held seven knights'  
fees in Poynings,  
1242. (*Testa de Ne-  
ville*). Maud, d. of.....  
She re-m. Roger de  
Somercotes.

Sir Luke de Poynings,  
Lord of Crawley; had  
free warren in Wren-  
tham, Suff., &c., 1272;  
ob. 1294.

Isabell, d. and co-h.  
of Robert D'Aguillon,  
of Perching, by  
Agatha, d. and co-h.  
of Fulk de Beauf.

Adam de Poynings,  
held Great Acle, &c.,  
Norf., 1268. (*Esch.*  
53 H. III., n. 24.)

Sir Michael Poynings,  
sum. 1294; ob. 1316.

Margaret, d. of.....  
sum. with her husb.  
to Cor. of Edw. II.  
(1308), survived him,  
(*Parl. writs*); pre-  
sented to Hockwood,  
Suff., 1329.

Sir Thomas de Poy-  
nings, at Stepney  
Tournament, 1309;  
sum. to attend Great  
Council at Westm',  
1324.<sup>a</sup> (*Parl. writs*).

See next page.

<sup>a</sup> He differenced his arms with *Three mullets ar. on the bend.*

See ante, p. 14).

Sir M. P., = Margaret

<p>Thomas <i>Baron</i> Poynings, on sum., 1337; ob. in sea fight at Sluce, October, 1339.</p>	<p>= Agnes, d. and co-h. of Richard de Rokesle, by Joan de Criol, h. to her bro. Bertram (<i>Arch. Cant</i> II., p. 143); bo. 1300; ob. 1349; bu. at Poynings.</p>	<p>Sir Nicholas de Poynings, Knt. confirmed his br. grant to Motynden. (<i>Inq. ad q. d.</i> 7th Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1362.)</p>	<p>Jane, d. of Sir ..... Talbot, b (<i>Vincent</i> 22, pp. 7 to 26).</p>	<p>Michael de Poynings, M.P. for Suss. 1313; at Dunstable Tournament; gave ch. of Lancing, &amp;c., to Motynden Priory, Headcorn, Kent, 16 Jan., 1350; ob. same year. S. P.</p>	<p>= Matilda, d. of . . . de Broc, of Lancing, Suss.</p>	<p>Joan, m. Sir Thomas Tregoz. †</p>
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<p>Sir Michael Lord de Poynings, bo. 1317; sum. 1342-68; ob. 15 March, 1369; bu. at Poynings.</p>	<p>= Joan, w<sup>o</sup> of Sir John de Molyns; ob. 16 May, 1369.</p>	<p>Richard Poynings.</p>	<p>Luke Poynings, <i>chivaler</i>; sum. 1368-73, as <i>Baron St. John</i>; ob. <i>circ.</i> 1385.</p>	<p>= Isabella, sis. and co-h. of Edmund <i>Lord St. John</i>, of Basing, w<sup>o</sup> of Henry de Burghersh; ob. 16 Oct., 1393. (<i>Inq. p. m.</i>)</p>	<p>Johanna, m. William de Crichtot, of Great Ashfeld, Suff. 1343. (<i>Suss. Arch. Col.</i> XIV., 182).</p>	<p>Hawys, m. 1. Sir John de Reydon, of Overbury, Suff.; 2. John de Wysham. (<i>Hart. MS.</i>, 1175, fol. 74). Heart bur. at Grey Friars, Dunwich. (<i>Weever</i>, 171).</p>
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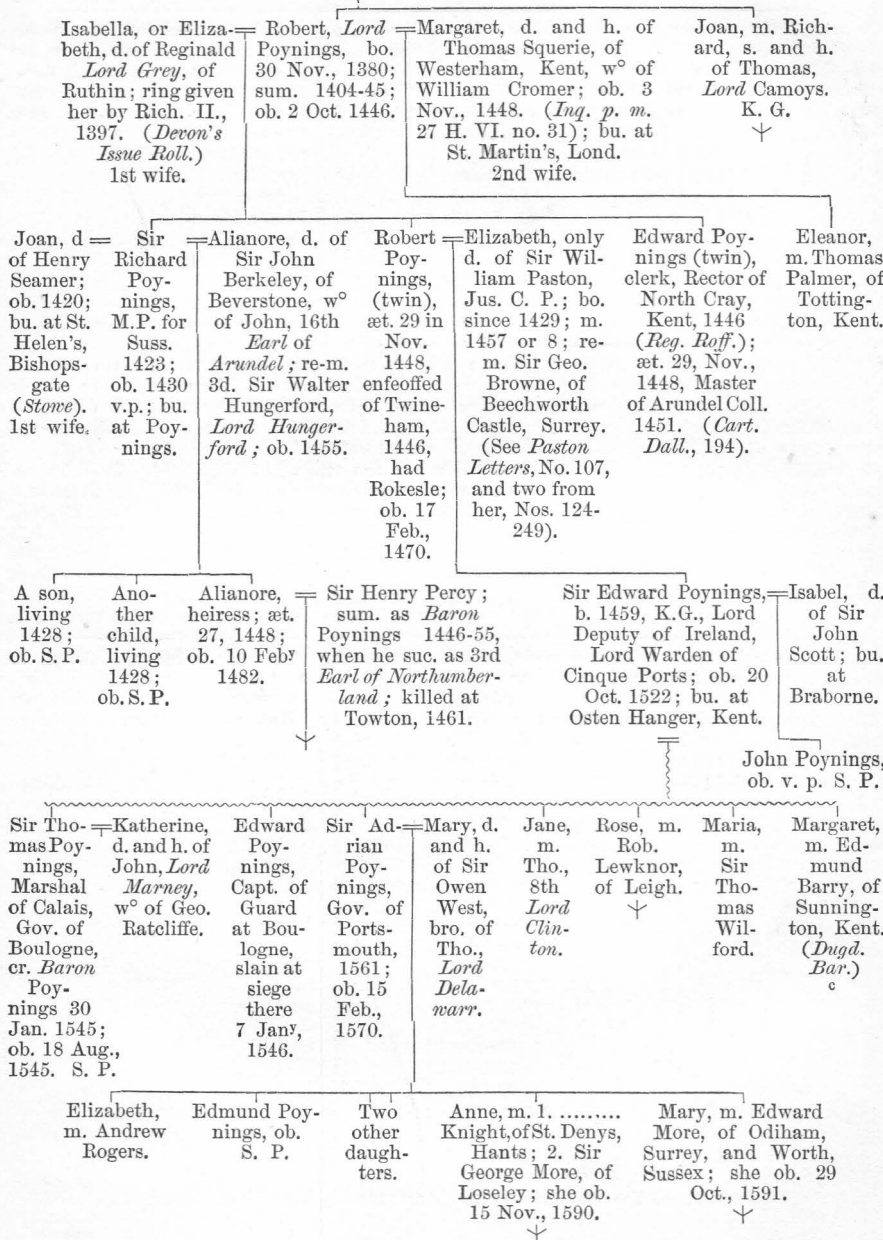
(See p. 17).

<p>Sir Thomas de Poynings, bo. at Slaugham, 19 April, 1349 (<i>Suss. Arch. Col.</i> XII., p. 34); ob. 1375; bu. at St. Radigunds Abbey, of which he was patron, S. P.</p>	<p>= Blanche de Mowbray, re-m. Sir John de Worthe; ob. 1409.</p>	<p>Sir Richard <i>Lord</i> Poynings, bo. 1359; sum. 1382-5; ob. 1387, in Spain; bu. at Poynings.</p>	<p>= Isabell, d. and h. of Sir Robert de Grey, <i>Bar. Fitzpaysn</i>, and Elizabeth, d. of Sir Guy Bryan, <i>Lord Bryan</i>, æt. 30 and upwards, 12 June, 1393; ob. 11 April, 1394 (<i>Coll. Top. and Add. MS.</i> 19 145).</p>	<p>Agnes, m. 1. Will., <i>Lord Bardolph</i>; he ob. 1386, æt. 34; bu. at Carmelite Friars, Lynn; 2. Sir Thomas Mortimer; she ob. 12 June, 1403.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, m. 1. John Grey, of Rotherfield, Oxon. (<i>Rot. cl.</i> 35 Ed. III. m 2. dorso.; 1361; 2 Sir ..... Daccum.</p>	<p>Mary, m. Sir Arnold Savage.</p>	<p>Alice, m. 1. Sir Andrew Bures; 2. Sir John Sutton.</p>
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See next page.

b In some of the MSS. she is made erroneously the wife of Thomas P.

(See ante, p. 15). Sir R., Lord P. = Isabell.



<sup>c</sup> Hasted (III. p. 117) states that these natural children were by four different concu-

bines. There are several particulars relating to them among the MSS. at Loseley.

(See ante, p. 15).

L. P., *Baron St. John*—Isabella.

Joan, d. of Roger, <i>Lord Strange</i> ; ob. 1398. 1st wife.	==	Sir Thomas <i>de St. John, chivaler</i> ; æt. 36 and upw. at death of his mother; ob. 7 March, 1429; bu. at Box- grove.	==	Phillippa, d. of Edm. Mortimer, 3rd <i>Earl of March</i> , w <sup>o</sup> of John, <i>Earl of Pembroke</i> and Rich., 14th <i>Earl of Arundel</i> ; ob. 26 Sep., 1400; bu. at Boxgrove. 2d wife. Margaret, 2d d. and co-h. of Sir Nigel Loring, w <sup>o</sup> of Sir Thomas Pevre, of Bedford. 3d wife. Maude, extrix. of her husb., re-m. Hugh Halsham; ob. 3d June, 1453. ( <i>Inq. p. m.</i> ) 4th wife.	Johanna, m. Henry de Ferrers, 4th <i>Baron Ferrers</i> , of Groby.
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Margaret, m. l. Sir John de Braose, of Wiston. He ob. 29 Nov., 1426. S. P. ( <i>Suss. Arch.</i> <i>Coll. V. p. 6.</i> ) 2. .... Wickham. ( <i>Inq. 5 H. VI.</i> )	==	Lucas Poynings, ob. v. p. S. P.	Isabel.	Elizabeth, d. and h. of Martin Ferrers, of Bere Ferrers, 1st wife.	==	Sir Hugh Poynings, ob. v. p. Oct., 1426.	==	Eleanor, d. of John, <i>Lord Welles</i> . 2d wife.
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Joan, b. circ. 1394; 1st wife.	==	Sir Tho- mas Bonville 2nd s. of William 1st <i>Lord</i> Bon- ville; ob. Feb'y 1467. ( <i>Inq.</i> <i>p. m.</i> )	==	Leva, d. and heir. of John Gorges, of War- leigh; ob. 16 Dec <sup>r</sup> 1460. ( <i>Inq.</i> <i>p. m.</i> )	John Paw- let, gr. gr. father of Sir John P., creat. 1539 <i>Lord</i> <i>St. John</i> , of Basing, and, 1551, <i>Marq. of</i> <i>Winches-</i> <i>ter</i> .	Con- stance, æt. 20, 1429; ob. be- fore June, 1453.	Henry, Greene, of Drayton, 2d husb.	John Orell, 1st husb.	Alice, æt. 19, 1429; ob. 19 April, 1439 ( <i>Inq.</i> <i>p. m.</i> ); bu. at Grey Friars, Lond.	Sir Thomas Kinge- ston, 2d husb.
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Constance, only child, m. John Stafford, *Earl of Wilts.*

John Bon- ville, b. at Basing, 4 April, 1413, <i>Lord of Hal-</i> <i>naker</i> ; ob. 24th August, 1494; body removed from Shute to Boxgrove?	==	Katherine, d. of Sir Robert Wingfield, of Lether- ingham; ob. 1498; bu. at Box- grove.	Jane, d. and h. of John Wy- bury, or Wil- bu. at Box- grove, Trevo- licke, Cornwall.	John Bonville, of War- legh, only child, ob. v. m.	Eliza- beth, m. John Batell.	Eleanor, m. Tho- mas Cotton.	Thomas Kings- ton, of Shute, Devon, b. 1435.	Margaret, m. Thomas Uvedale, of Hackham, Hants. ( <i>Harl.</i> <i>M.S. 1544,</i> <i>fol. 45.</i> )
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Florence, b. 1472; m. l. Sir Humphrey Fulford; 2. John Bouchier, 1st <i>Earl</i> of <i>Bath</i> , and ob. Oct., 1524. S. P. ( <i>Inq. p. m.</i> )	==	Elizabeth, bo. 1473; m. Thomas West, <i>Lord Delawarr</i> , heir. of her sister, and ob. S. P. bu. at Broadwater,	Anne, m. Philip Coplestone, of Coplestone. ( <i>Risdon's Devon</i> <i>p. 191.</i> )
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NOTE.—The standard of Sir Edward Poynings was—A, an unicorn courant ar, armed and unguled or, with 5 keys, wards downwards ar, each ensigned with a ducal coronet or.—B, two, and C, three similar keys. *Excerpt. Hist.*, p. 63.



"The pedigree," says Mr. Cooper, "omits three persons of the name whom I have not been able to identify, viz., 1, Michael de Poynnynges, killed by the Prior of Burscogh, Henry de Tilderslegh, Sir Thomas Dutton, and others, in 1347; 2, the Lord Poynnings, stated by Dugdale to have been killed at the siege of Orleans, 1428-9; and 3, Thomas Poynnings, M.P. for Sussex, 1450 and 1452. The story of the rape of Margerie, wife of Nicholas de la Beche, and niece of Michael de Poynnynges, by Thomas de Litherlond, prior of Burscogh, her rescue, and the murder, in 1347, of the uncle and his companion, Thomas, the clerk of Shipton, is given by Mr. Roby among his Traditions of Lancashire (vol. 1, p. 144): but it is clear that he only saw the calendar and not the roll (Patent 21 Edw. III, part 3, m. 15,) for he omits the name of Margaret's husband, as well as the Prior's assistants in the murder, Tilderslegh, &c.: and makes the priory itself, which is near Ormskirk, Lancashire, the scene of the murder. That was within the verge of the lodgings of Lionel the king's son, protector of England during the absence of Edw. III., at the manor of Beaumes, an outlying part of Wilts., near Reading. The Prior, Tilderslegh, and Dutton, were tried and convicted at the summer assizes for Wiltshire, holden before William de Thorpe, Chief Justice of England, and others: but were pardoned on 28th November following."

In 1535, Henry Algernon, 6th Earl of Northumberland,<sup>25</sup> sold this estate, with the patronage of the united rectory and chantry, to King Henry VIII., who soon after granted them in exchange for other manors to Sir Anthony Browne, K. G.,<sup>26</sup> and to his heirs male *in capite*; whose eldest son and successor, Anthony, was created Viscount Montague by Philip and Mary, in 1554.

For an account of the family of Browne, I would refer to the article on "Cowdray House and its possessors," by Sir

<sup>25</sup> In 15 H. VIII. the Earl let Poynnings' Manor for £56 per annum to Geo. Gyfford; confirmed the same year by his son covenanting to repair, but reserving liberty of residing at the Manor Place for himself and heirs, or to Sir Henry Pole, now Lord Montague. Lord Montague's deeds: which also mention a conveyance by the Earl of Northumber-

land, in 24 H. VIII. (1533-4) to Sir Edward Seymour for £1,600. This must have been a mortgage. The Earl finally, in 27 H. VIII. (1535), conveyed Poynnings with other property to Sir T. Audeley, Chancellor, Sir T. Cromwell, Lord Cromwell, &c., &c., to the use of the King.

<sup>26</sup> 29 H. VIII.—all the estates were then valued at £133 8<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup> per ann.

Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., in Vol. V, S.A.C.<sup>27</sup> Suffice it here to recall to mind the well-known lamentable death of George Samuel, 8th Viscount Montague, in early manhood, by drowning in the falls of Schaffhausen in 1793, through his own extreme rashness, a few weeks after Cowdray House was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, of which calamity he had not heard. The title and the Poynings property then devolved on his cousin, Mark Anthony, who dying without issue in 1797, the former became extinct or dormant, and the latter reverted to the Crown. In 1804 a beneficial lease thereof for 31 years was granted to William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., and the Hon. Elizabeth Mary, his wife, to whom Cowdray had passed by will, at the death of her brother, the 8th Viscount. At the termination of that period the Crown resumed the manor here, which now contains about 1244 acres; and in default of an heir, continues to administer it through the Office of Woods.

The Ecclesiastical history of Poynings cannot be traced further back than Domesday, wherein, as we have seen, a church and two ministers are recorded on the domain here held by W. de Warrenne, first Earl of Surrey; whose memory is associated even with the present, which is not the original edifice, by a tradition that the north transept, latterly called the "Montague," was at some earlier period designated as the "Surrey," chancel. Whence we may infer that this powerful follower and son-in-law of the Conqueror was a benefactor to, if not the founder of the former church. A later Earl, probably the third of the same family (1138—1148) as mesne lord, by a deed yet extant, confirms the gift offered by his subordinate in possession of the lands, Adam de Puningis, of the advowsons of the churches of Poynings and Pangdean (probably the church of Piecombe was intended hereby, there being no trace of even a chapel at Pangdean within that parish,) and twelve shillings' rent, about equal to as many ploughlands, at Comestre to the Priory of Lewes. By another, the same Earl, or his successor, confirms a gift

<sup>27</sup> Comprehended in this chronological period, I find, from the Record office, that in the Parliamentary Survey (No. 7) taken in 1651, there were 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> due for the common fine money pay-

able from the Borough and Tithing of Poynings, and an Alderman's fine of 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> was also payable out of the hundred. The Court Leet was held at Poynings, as it still is.

of 10s. out of the mills at Poynings, offered by William and Adam, sons of the foregoing Adam, to that monastery, for services at St. James's altar for the soul of their deceased brother John. The latter Adam de Punyngis, again confirms a donation to the same amount made by his brother William, and his mother Beatrix, for the same purpose.

There is likewise a charter, by which Adam (the 2nd) de Punyngis presents and confirms to God and St. Pancras, and the monks of Lewes, for his own welfare, and that of his mother, and of his friends, and for the souls of his father, brothers, and of his successors, the rents in Comestre which Sigarus Palmer and Sinod held; and four shillings' rent or ploughlands in Denchcombe, and five tenements in Lewes, &c.; also the tithe of all his pastures in Poynings and Pangdean, lately broken up, or yet to be broken up for tillage, by himself or his heirs, all in perpetual alms. And a charter from the same made in 1195 or 1199, declares that his son Hameline might receive from the Prior and Convent of Lewes the sequestration of the three churches of the Holy Trinity, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas, Lewes, which Oddo, the presbyter, held and that he should pay the pension till the Priory presented other incumbents.

These are the copies of the five deeds alluded to:—

*CARTA qualiter Willielmus Comes de Warena confirmavit donaciones quas Adam de Punyngis dedit monachis de Lewes, videlicet, ecclesias de Ponynges et de Penkedena et Xij solidatas terre apud Comestre, etc.*

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus Comes de Warena<sup>28</sup> concedo et confirmo in libera elemosina donaciones quas dederint Deo et Sancto Pancrassio et monachis Adam [de Punyngis] et Beatrix uxor ejus at Adam filius eorum, scilicet, ecclesias de Punyngis et de Pingedena<sup>29</sup> et plenarie decimas omnium rerum et de Punyngis et Pingedena insuper xx solidatas terre, scilicet, xj solidatas terre ad Cumciechetre quas Sigarus Palmarius et Sinodus tenent, et iiij solidatas ad Denechecumbe quas Brittwi le rapere tenet, et in Burgo de Lewes v mansuras cum ipsis hominibus, qui supradictas terras tenent, liberas et quietas ab omnibus consuetudinibus et servicijs et exacionibus et nominatum a scutagio; dono etiam illis servicium quod ad me pertinet et Adam et heredes ejus inde clamo quietos—Teste Rogero, Capellano; Robert de Wesneval; Johanne de Chaineto; Ricardo de Moreville; Willielmo de Petro ponte.

*CARTA qualiter Willielmus Comes de Warena confirmavit donacionem decem solidorum excecuncium de molendino de Ponyngis &c.*

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus Comes de Warena confirmo in libera elemosina donacionem quam donaverunt Deo et Sancto Pancraccio Willielmus et

<sup>28</sup> Probably the 3rd Earl, 1138—1148.

<sup>29</sup> Penkedena or Pingedena, now Pangdean, and included in Piccombe. It was

called Pinhedene. The manor still continued in the family of Poynings in 40 Edw. III.

Adam filij Beatricis de Puningis pro anima Johannis fratris sui defuncti, ad servicium altaris Sancti Jacobi, scilicet, decem solidos de molendino de Puningijs.—Teste Johanne de Kaisneto; Willielmo de Droseto; Edwino, presbitero de Lewes &c.

*CARTA qualiter Adam de Punningis confirmat donacionem quam donaverunt Willielmus frater suus et Beatrix mater sua, scilicet, X solidos de molendino de Punninges etc.*

NOTUM sit tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Adam de Ponnynges dono et confirmo donacionem quam donaverunt Willielmus frater meus et Beatrix mater mea pro anima Johannis fratris mei defuncti, et omnium parentum meorum, et mea, scilicet, x solidos de molendino de Punningis—Teste Roberto de Wennevale; Johanne de Kainneto; etc.

*CARTA qualiter Adam de Punningis dedit Deo et Sancto Pancrassio et monachis de Leves XII solidatas terre apud Concistre et viij solidatas apud Danecumbam etc in perpetuam elemosinam.*

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Adam de Punningis pro salute mea et matris mee et amicorum meorum et pro anima patris mei et fratrum meorum et successorum meorum animabus dono et concedo et presenti carta confirmo Deo et Sancto Pancrassio et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam xx solidatas terre, liberam et quietam ab omnibus servicijs et consuetudinibus pertinentibus sive ad Dominum Regem sive ad Comitem sive ad me ipsum, viz, xii solidatas apud Consistre quas Sigarus Palmarius et Sinodus tenuerunt, et viij solidatas apud Danecumbam, et in burgo de Lewijs v mansuras, qui supradictas terras tenent, si contigerit servicia qualiacumque in predictis terris exigi sive de Scutagio, sive de Danegelt, sive de parcis claudendis,<sup>30</sup> sive de alijs qualibuscumque consuetudinibus ego de meo proprio adquietabo. Preterea concedo et presenti carta confirmo decimam de omnibus pascuis meis nuper ruptis terris ad colendum et ad huc rumpendum quicunque eas ruperit vel ego vel heredes mei, Punningis et Pingedena, in perpetuam elemosinam. Teste Hamelino,<sup>31</sup> comite de Waren; Reginaldo de War; Alberta de Querceto, sorore mea; Simone filio Simonis; Radulpho de Bello Monte; Petro, capellano; Berenger fratre Hugonis de Cressi; Willielmo Ruffo; Willielmo Limello; Waltero, medico; Willielmo de Montepyne; Willielmo dapifero; Ricardo Amberlengo; Willielmo filio Simonis; et multis alijs.

*LITERA Adame Punningis qualiter Hamelinus filius suus per consilium suum suscepit de Priore et Conventu de Leves tres ecclesias in Leves donec ei in proximo vacante beneficio promissio eidem per cartam Prioris et conventus factam compleatur, quod cum factum fuerit dictas ecclesias dictis monachis resignabit etc.*

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Adam de Punninges salutem in Domino. Sciatis quod Hamelinus filius meus per consilium et concensum meum suscepit a priore et conventu Sancti Pancrasij ecclesias Sancte Trinitatis Sancte Petri et Sancte Nicholai, quas Oddo presbiter tenuit, habendas et tenendas sub annua et solita pensione solvenda donec ei in aliquo proximo vacante beneficio promissio eidem per cartam Willielmi prioris et conventus factam compleatur, quod cum factum fuerit has prenominate ecclesias cum carta quam inde habuit monachis libere resignabit et omnes alias cartas quas de quacunque promissione habuit preter illam quam tunc recipiet cum facta ei promissio completa fuerit. Si vero inferioris valencie aliquod beneficium primum vacare contigerit quod tum similiter cum supradictis ecclesijs promissionem filio meo factam juxta vacationem taxationem bonorum vivorum complere possit ei conferetur, et sic de omni promissione ei facta

<sup>30</sup> It had been held of the Earls of Surrey, by the service of enclosing the park at Cuckfield.

<sup>31</sup> Hamelin Plantaganet was the 5th Earl, 1163—1202. The Poynings family would seem to have been in some way

connected with his estates, for in 1194 this Earl gave a power of attorney to Adam de Poynings to act for him (Rot. Curia, vol. I.), and Adam's second son bore the Earl's christian name of Hamelin.

liberi et quieti erunt prior et conventus Sancti Pancrassij et omnes cartas de promissione aliqua ei factas libere recipient. Ipse vero Hamelinus filius meus in capitulo Sancti Pancrassij tactis Sanctis Evangelijs jurans priori et conventui fideliter, et quod pensionem suam terminis suis eis reddet et quod hanc conventionem sicut hic expressa est bona fide observabit. Teste Magistro Willielmo de Kukefeld; Magistro Sansone; Willielmo, vice c[omite]<sup>32</sup>; Willielmo, capellano; Waltero de Acle; Waltero, medic[o]; Laurencio, clerico; et multis alijs.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas (1291) no more of this place is stated than "Decanatus de Lewes, ecclesia de Ponynge, £8."

The "Nonæ Roll," made in the 15th year of Edward III. (1342), so denominated from being a taxation of the ninth part of the corn, fleeces, and lambs in each parish, besides specifying the value of these, states that the Rector of the Church of Ponynge has demesne lands and tenements to the amount of two marcs (£1 6s. 8d.), that the oblations and other small matters arising at the altar, are worth 20s., the tithe of lactage, 40s.; of pannage, 12d. It is also declared therein that the Prior of Lewes has within the parish a certain portion of the corn-tithes, worth two marcs per annum.

The Parliamentary survey of the 26th of Henry VIII. (Liber, Regis—1535), is very brief, and in these words: "Ecclesia de Ponynge, Edvardus Coplond, Clericus, Rector ibidem. Valet clare per annum communibus proficiis, et commoditatibus, £10."

The sixth or seventh in descent from the first Adam de Ponynge, Michael, the third Baron, bequeathed, as before mentioned, by his will, dated in the autumn of 1368, "200 marcs for building a new church at Poynings," and "£40 to make a new aisle and altar in the church at Slaugham, to the north;" £20 to the Friars Carmelite at Shoreham, towards building their church;" and "a silver cup to the (cathedral) church of Chichester;" with money to "Our Lady of Walsingham," and for annuals to be chanted for his soul at Poynings and Slaugham; desiring to be buried "at Poynings, near to the grave of my mother, towards the south." He died March 15, 1369, aged 51. His widow, Joanne, also by her will, dated May 11, 1369, bequeathed (eventually) "200 marcs to the new church;" and desired to be buried

<sup>32</sup> William (Mareshal) was Sheriff 1195 and 1199.

"in the church on the north side, near to the grave of my late husband." Lady Poynings died on the 16th of the same month.

Having procured a transcript (as far as its antiquated Norman French could be deciphered) from the copy of Lord Michael's will at the British Museum, taken May 17, 1781, from the original in possession of Viscount Montague, which was burnt in the great fire at Cowdray House, in 1793, and an abstract of that of his lady, from Sir Harris Nicolas's work, they are here produced as the testaments of the co-founders of the church.

## MICHAEL, LORD POYNINGS.

IN NOMINE patris et filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

Jeo Michael de Ponyngges de bone et seyne memoire le vendredi prochain apres la feste seint Mathe l'apostle, l'an du grace mil CCLXVIII, ordeigne mon testament en ceste maniere. En primis jeo demise ma alme a Dieux et a nostre Dame et a tous les Seinz, et mon corps destre enterre a Ponyngges juxte madame ma mere vers le suth ouest, will que mon enterrement soit fact per l'avisement de mes executors, qui serront Johanne, ma fême; mestre Adam Wykende; Robert Botiller; Johan de Worle, person de l'aglise de Teryngg; et Johan atte Hyde. Et jeo demise a mes executors cest assavoir a Johanne ma femme un peice d'argent dél Amoigne et XII Esquelles [small bells] et XII salsers [saucers] d'argent, et tout lestoir et aultre chatel esteaunt en le monoir de West Dene; a Mestre Adam Wykende XI merks; a Roberd Botiller . . . et tout lestoir esteaunt en les manoirs de Flecham Lydestronde dél Counte de Norff. et apres son decis a Richard mon fitz; a sire John de Worle, person de l'aglise de Teryngge XX li., sil soit mon executor; a Johan atte Hyde XL mercz. Auxint (aussi) jeo demise XL li. a faire une nouvelle Ele en l'aglise de Slagham vers le North ove (avec) une auter que soit dedie de seint James. Auxint jeo demise a nostre dame de Walsyngham XL s. Auxint jeo demise a l'aglise de Cicestre un hanap (cup) ove le condele [couvercle?] d'argent enamallez en le forme des armes le comte D'Arroundell. Auxint jeo demise pour faire une nouvelle eglise a Ponyngges CC mercz. Auxint jeo demise a qui que soit mon heir un anel [for anneau, ring] rubre, quel est Chartre de mon heritage de Ponyngges, ensemblement ove tout la chapelle [chapeau, helmet] et armuyz que mon pere moi demisa et une peice de Basque [skirt of the doublet] ove les ewers d'argent, XIJ esquels ove XIJ salsers d'argent nouvelles. Auxint jeo demise a Margarete ma fille CCCC mercz pour son mariage; et si ele demizi devaunt que ele soit marie que les ditz CCCC mercz serront al disposition de mes executors. Auxint jeo demise pour chaunter pour moi deux annuels, l'un a Ponyngges et l'autre a Slagham. Auxint jeo demise a freres Carmes de Shorham en aide de la fesaunce de leur eglise XX li. Auxint jeo demise a Katerine Kestwold C mercz. Auxint jeo demise a Maud de Nexon 5 marcz. Auxint jeo demise a William Tauk XX li. Auxint jeo demise a sire Roger, person de l'aglise de Slagham, vj marcz. Auxint jeo demise a Sire John Dakere x marcz. Auxint jeo demise a Sire Benandz, viker de Portslade, v marcz. Auxint jeo demise a Sire Roberd, viker de Ifeld, xx s. Auxint jeo demise a Sey Vauce x marcz. Auxint jeo demise a Sire Thomas, person de Ponyngges, x marcz. Auxint jeo demise C marcz destre separees entre mes servauntz selone l'avisement de mes executors et selonc la fierrance de leurs estatz, avant regard a ceux que ont l'entaille. Auxint jeo demise que si hom payrra avenir per ascime voie a la dette que nostre seigneur le Roi me doit auxi bien de mes gages et . . . de mes charmaux et altres damages grevous de quel n'est plein restitution fact a moi, ensemblement avec ceo que est a dagere de mon fei per la patente nostre dit Seigneur a moi grantez; quelle ensemblement avec aultres evidences tochcauntz cestz matire serront trouvez en ma tressorie: et en cas que le Roi de si grace will and deigne que ceste dette purra bienment estre paiez ma voluté

est que il soit repris entre Johanne, ma fême, et Roberd Bottiller . . . . elmont. Et auxint jeo . . . . a (ppointe) Johanne ma fême, mestre Adam Wilkende, Roberd Bottiller, Johen de Worle person de l'aglise de Terryngce, et Johan atte Hyde mes executors. Auxi espiecalement come jeo puis que mes dettes soient lealment paieiz per tout. Auxint jeo demise as chescuns de mes bordes<sup>33</sup> gentz en Sussex que finement hostel XLs. et as chacuns du pauvres que rien ne et soient bordes de . . . . XII d., et la residue de mes biens proprement nomaunt la dette que le Roi me deitt apres que mon darrys soit performe jeo voit quil de merge (remain) al disposition et al ordinaunce de mes executors avaunt diz.<sup>34</sup>

JOAN, LADY POYNINGS.

Joan, widow of Sir Michael Poynings, Knight. Friday after the Ascension (11th May), 1369. My body to be buried in the church of Poynings, on the north side, near to the grave of my late husband; to the new building of that church c mares; to Thomas my son c mares, until he be of full age, then to be given to the building of the said church; to Elizabeth my daughter, a drinking cup of silver, with a cover, enamelled and gilt, and also an ewer of the same; to Richard, my other son, two vases and two ewers of silver; and also to the said Richard and Thomas my sons, and to Agnes Bardolf, my daughter, four pieces of silver, of one suit.<sup>35</sup>

Richard, 4th Baron, who succeeded his brother, Thomas, is the first described in 1387 as "patron of the chantry of the Blessed Mary, at Poynings," as well as of the Rectory,<sup>36</sup> and he has, in consequence been supposed to have founded the former; but I have not been able to meet with decisive authority for this; although as his father in 1368 bequeathed money "to our Lady of Walsingham," it is scarcely probable that there was in his days a special shrine to the Virgin here; nor seems there any ground for the notion that a separate chapel so dedicated had existed in the glebe field of two acres, called "the Chantry," and was afterwards removed into the church, as stated by several recent writers, and obviously adopted from a letter (in the British Museum) written by the Rev. G. Beard, Rector of Poynings, to Sir W. Burrell, dated from Danny, in December, 1779. For, from a deed extant among the archives of Chichester Cathedral, it appears that in 1525 "the chapel or aisle in the south transept," wherein the said chantry was then located, and wherein it is expressly affirmed to have been "founded," having fallen into grievous dilapidation, in consequence of its emoluments not proving sufficient to support a separate priest, a formal union thereof with the Rectory was sought and obtained from the Bishop by the Rector,

<sup>33</sup> Bordes, Borderii, or Bordemanni: in brief: Tenants, whether Borderers, or merely Cottagers, but of less servile condition than the Villani, or Villeins. See the Law Books.

<sup>34</sup> M.S. addit., 5684.

<sup>35</sup> Test. Vet.

<sup>36</sup> Inq. p.m., 15 Rich. II., Pt. 1, No. 53.

with the sanction of the Earl of Northumberland, then patron of both. Wherefrom, no mention being made therein of a prior removal of the chantry into the church from elsewhere, I conclude that the field in question was so named as forming the corpus of the chantry in the church, or a portion thereof, in conjunction with the farm of 70 acres in the parish of Piecombe, also named "the Chantry," with which the Rectory of Poynings is endowed; the earliest known lords of the Poynings manor having possessed lands in Piecombe. In the clerical subsidy granted to King Richard II. in 1380, this chantry had been assessed at 30s.

The decree of Bishop Shyrborne referred to, I will remark, for the benefit of those readers who cannot construe Latin, or such corrupt, and abbreviated Latinity as was furnished by the ecclesiastical lawyers of that period, stipulates with consent of the Rector, Richard Brock, that he, and his successors, shall be liable to keep the said aisle in proper repair. On which account the incumbent is still subject to this charge, as well as to that of the communion chancel, amounting to about half of the body of the church. Hence "Francis Killingbeck,"<sup>37</sup> the name of a Rector, with the date 1625, cut into one of the oaken tie-beams, between the plates of its roof doubtless denotes some due reparation executed at his expense in the centenary of the union.

Here is the episcopal decree referred to: the order of events recited wherein it may be premised, was as follows:—

Rector's petition to the Bishop: p. 26. II. The Earl's power of attorney, dated 8 July, 1525: pp. 26, 27. III. The Bishop's mandate for fixing a challenge for opposition to the petition on the church door, dated 12 Sept. 1525: p. 27. IV. 17th Oct. the Bishop sitting in his cathedral court, at Chichester, receives the certificate of the execution of his mandate, pronounces opponents contumacious for non-appearance, and fixes 7th Nov. for final decree: p. 27. V. The Bishop in his court at Aldingbourn, Nov. 7, delivers the decree. It was sealed, Nov. 12, 1525: p. 27.

<sup>37</sup> See post, p. 30.



## LITERÆ TESTIMONIALES super unione Cantarie de Poyngs ad rectoriam de Poyngs.

*Preamble.* UNIVERSIS Sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes literæ perveniant et quos infra scripta tangunt seu tangere poterunt quomodolibet in futuro, Robertus permissione divina Cicestrensis episcopus salutem gratiam et benedictionem ad fidem indubiam presentibus adhiberi. Ad Universitatis vestre noticiam deducimus et deduci volumus per presentes quod fructus redditus proventus ad cantariam beate Marie fundatam in Australi parte ecclesie parochialis de Poyngs, nostre cicestrensis dioceseos, spectantes et pertinentes fuerunt et sunt adeo tenues et exiles quod cantarista ejusdem (prout ex fide dignorum testimonio accepimus) ex ipsis congrue sustentari ac onera eidem cantarie incumbencia debite supportare non possit juxta primævam fundacionem ejusdem sic quod cantaria diu quasi inofficiata extitit et in præsentem extat. Quodque capella sive insula ejusdem cantarie intra ecclesiam predictam edificata ad talem est deducta ruinam, quod ecclesia ipsa de Poyngs non solum deformitatem sustinet ex ruinositate ejusdem cantarie, verumetiam magnam indies in luminibus et ornamentis ejusdem patitur jacturam. Quamobrem honestus vir dominus Ricardus Brock nunc rector diete ecclesie de Poyngs nobis humiliter supplicavit quatenus premissis omnibus et singulis per nos consideratis prefatam cantariam in Australi parte ecclesie parochialis de Poyngs predictæ eidem ecclesie de Poyngs et rectori ejusdem cuicumque pro tempore existenti ex causis predictis unire annectere et consolidare ceteraque in hac parte requisita; facere que nostro in hac parte incumbunt officio pastoralis dignaremur.

*Narration of proceedings in Court, 17 Oct., 1525.*

Nos igitur Robertus episcopus antedictus animarum parochianorum ibidem saluti prospicere cupientes super premissorum veritate et eorum notorietate plenam noticiam habentes, cum consensu decani et capituli ecclesie nostre cathedralis Cicestrensis, domini Antonii Wayte Archidiaconi Lewenensis, necnon venerabilis viri magistri Niniani Borell [Burrell] decretorum doctoris procuratoris viri domini Henrici Percy comitis Northumber. dictarum ecclesie et cantarie veri et indubitati patroni, cujus procuratorii tenor infrascribitur XVII die mensis Octobris Anno Domini MDXXV. In ecclesiæ nostræ cathedralis Cicestrensis loco consueto ibidem judicialiter sedentes (recepto prius certificatio domini Gerardi Young capellani super executione mandati nostri desuper facta, cujus tenor infrascribitur) facta quoque proclamatione per interessentes in hac parte pretendere volentibus et nullis comparentibus ad petitionem domini Ricardi Brock rectoris predicti in presentia prefati procuratoris, pronuntiabimus eos et eorum quemlibet contumaces ac in penam contumaciarum suarum assignavimus eisdem ad comparendum coram nobis in loco predicto septimo die mensis Novembr. extunc proxime sequenti ad audiendum finem sive decretum nostrum de super unione annexione et consolidatione predicta sub certo modo et forma auctoritate nostra facienda.

*Documents viz: The Earl is here termed the 'Founder,' as inheritor of the 'Foundation.'*

TENORES vero procuratorii dicti nobilis viri fundatoris et patroni predicti. ac mandati nostri de quo supra sequuntur et sunt tales.

*I.*  
*E. of Northumberland's appointment of Ninian Burrell as proctor to assent.*

PATEAT universis per presentes me Henricum Percy comitem Northumber. dominum honorum de Cokermouth et Petworth ac dominum de Poyngs Fitz-payne et Bryan verum et indubitatum patronum cautarie et ecclesie parochialis de Poyngs predictæ Cicestrensis dioceseos necnon jure hereditario fundatorem ac patronum cantarie prefate in Australi parte ecclesie predictæ fundate sive situate ex certis causis me ad hoc moventibus pro tenuitate paupertate ac tranquilla et pacifica quiete et stabilitate rectorie ejusdem ecclesie necnon pro missis oracionibus ac aliis divinis negociis per rectores prefate ecclesie in posterum pro animabus fundatorum defunctorum celebrandis et dicendis concessisse assensisse ac per presens scriptum pro me hereditus et successoribus meis assensum habuisse et dedisse de et pro annexione et unione cantarie

predicte ad ecclesiam prefatam sicut cantaria predicta in perpetuum per ordinarium loci illius ad rectoriam et ecclesiam annexetur et uniaro onerando rectorem ecclesie predictae et ejus successores ad reparacionem capelle sive insule cantarie prefate et ad certas missas et oraciones per discretionem Reverendi patris Cicesterensis episcopi notificandas et injungendas; insuper ego predictus Henricus Percy facio ordino et constituo Ninianum Borell clericum decretorum doctorem meum verum et legitimum ac indubitatum in hac parte procuratorem ac pro eadem annexione et unione nuncium specialem ad exhibendum et persequendum hunc meum consensum et assensum ac nomine meo acturum facturum et receptorum omnia et singula que in hac parte et circa eandem viderentur esse optima et necessaria que egomet facerem aut fieri procurarem si presens interfuerim. Et ego predictus Henricus Percy fateor me fore ratum gratum et firmum in perpetuum habiturum totum et quicquid idem procurator meus circa eandem annexionem et unionem nomine meo in hac parte fecerit aut fieri procurabit. In cujus rei testimonium hoc prius scriptum propria manu signari ac sigillum armorum meorum presentibus opponi feci Dat apud Londinum octavo die mensis Julii anno regni Henrici octavi XVII.

II. *The Bishop's Mandate.* ROBERTUS permissione divina Cicesterensis episcopus universis et singulis rectoribus vicariis capellanis curatis et non curatis clericis et literatis quibuscunque per diocesan nostram Cicesterensem ubilibet constitutis salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Quia cantarie Beate Marie Virginis fundata in Australi parte ecclesie et parochialis de

Ponyngs nostre Cicesterensis dioceseos propter ejus exilitatem et ruinositatem capelle sive insule ejusdem quasi inofficiata diu extitit ecclesia quodque parochie ibidem nimis tenuae extat beneficium quodque nobilis vir dominus Henricus Percy dominus Northumb. cantarie et ecclesie antedictae verus fundator et patronus earundem dominus Ricardus Brock rector dicte ecclesie parochialis antedictae in augmentum divini cultus in eadem pro perpetuo de cetero auctoritate nostra ordinaria annecti et uniri uti nobis est monstratum multum desiderant; nos igitur eorum desiderium ratione consensus agnoscentes vobis committimus et mandamus quatenus citissime citari faciatis peremptorie per affixionem petitionis in valvis dicte ecclesie parochialis omnes et singulos jus aut interesse in premissis se habere pretendentes quod compareant coram nobis vel commissario nostro in ecclesia nostra cathedrali Cicesterensi loco consueto ibidem decimo septimo die Octobris proximi jus et interesse in premissis si quod habeant in debitu juris forma proponatur et allegatur ulterius que facturos et recepturos quod justicia in hac parte suadebit et quid in premissis feceritis nos dictis die et loco debite certificietis sub pena contemptus. Datum sub sigillo nostro in manerio nostro de Aldynbourne xij die mensis Septembr, anno domini MDXXV.<sup>10</sup>

*Proceedings in Court, 7 Nov., 1525.* Quo quidem septimo die Novembris advenientes nos Robertus episcopus antedictus in loco predicto judicialiter sedentes ad petitionem dicti rectoris in presentia magistri Niniani Borell procuratoris antedicti sententiam sive decretum nostram in negotio unionis annexionis et consolidationis predictae habito ad hoc consensu decani et capituli ecclesie nostre cathedralis necnon domini Antonii Wayte archidiaconi Lewenensis tulimus et promulgavimus in his scriptis.

*The Decree.* IN Dei Nomine Amen. Auditis visis intellectis ac plenarie discussis per nos Robertum permissione divina Cicesterensem episcopum meritis et circumstantiis cujusdam negotii unionis annexionis incorporacionis cantarie beate Marie fundate in Australi parte ecclesie parochialis de Ponyngs nostre dioceseos eidem ecclesie de Ponyngs faciende quod coram nobis aliquamdiu vertebatur et ad huc pendet indecisum legitime procedens rimato penitus per nos toto processu habito et facto in negotio servatis que de jure in hac parte servandis et legitime vocatis in hoc unionis negotio de jure vocandis ad nostri decreti sive finis definitionem in (istius?) unionis negotio (habito super hoc consilio et consensu decani et capituli ecclesie nostre cathedralis Cicesterensis domini Antonii Wayte archidiaconi Lewenensis ac nobilis viri domini Henrici Percy comitis

Northumbrie dictarum ecclesie et cantarie fundatoris et patroni ac domini Ricardi Brock rectoris dicte ecclesie hodierni) sic duximus procedendum et procedimus in hunc modum. Quia per acta jactata deducta allegata et probata ac per inquisitionem desuper factam comperimus et invenimus fructus redditus et proventus dicte cantarie adeo tenues et exiles quod nemo ex eis honeste sustentari ac onera ejusdem cantarie congrue supportare possit ipsumque cantariam inofficiatam et multum ruinosam. Idecirco nos Robertus episcopus antedictus Christi nomine prius invocato ac ipsum solum Deum oculis preponentes de consilio juris peritorum cum quibus cor consultavimus in hac parte habito consilio et consensu de quibusdam supra causas unionis incorporationis et consolidationis dicte cantarie beate Marie ecclesie parochiali de Poyngs et rectori ejusdem cuicumque pro tempore existenti veras justas ac de jure consonas fuisse decernimus et declaramus ipsamque cantariam cum omnibus suis fractibus redditibus proventibus et emolumentis eidem ecclesie et rectori ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerit in perpetuum unimus anneximus et consolidamus. Eandemque cantariam beate Marie cum dicta ecclesia parochiali de cetero unum facimus et adjudicamus sic que rectori dicte ecclesie de Poyngs qui pro tempore fuerit cedente vel decedente capemano dicte cantarie qui nunc est vel alias quomodo libet ipsam cantariam vacari contigit licebit rectori dicte ecclesie cuicumque pro tempore existenti corporalem possessionem cantarie cum suis juribus et pertinentibus universis aucte proprium tanquam membrum dicte ecclesie apprehendere ingredi nancisci habere et retinere fructus redditus et proventus ejusdem cantarie libere recipere et in usum proprium convertere consensu nostro successorum nostrorum aut alicujus alterius in aliquo requisito aut expectato. Salvo semper et reservato nobis et successoribus nostris Cicestrensibus episcopis in perpetuum (prout tenore petitionis expresse reservavimus) ex fructibus proventibus et redditibus dicte cantarie beate Marie pro indemnitate nostra et successorum nostrorum pensione annua viginti denariorum ac Venerabili viro magistro Antonio Wayte archidiacono Lewenensi et successoribus suis pro indemnitate sua et successorum duodecim denarios in festo sancti Michaelis archangeli per rectorem dicte ecclesie pro tempore existentem nobis et successoribus nostris ac archidiacono predicto et successoribus suis singulis annis in perpetuum bene et fideliter persolvendos intra ecclesiam nostram cathedralem predictam sub pena sequestrationis fructuum cantarie antedicte. Ulteriusque adjudicando decernimus cum consensu ut supra quod dictus dominus Ricardus Brock rector de Poyngs hodiernus et ejus ibidem futuri successores omnes et singuli pro tempore existentes celebrabunt seu celebrari facient et quilibet eorum celebrabit aut celebrari faciet in capella dicte cantarie beate Marie intra ecclesiam predictam exequias more ecclesie cum missa de requie quater in anno in perpetuum pro animabus fundatorum cantarie predicte defunctorum et aliorum olim defunctorum fidelium, necnon idem rector et ejus ibidem successores quicumque singulis annis futuris in perpetuum reparabunt et manutenebunt suis sumptibus et expensis capellam sive insulam cantarie predicte et quilibet eorum sic bene et sufficienter de die in diem quotiens et quum necesse erit reparabit et manutenebit. Que omnia et singula suprascripta nos Robertus episcopus antedictus adjudicamus promulgamus et decernimus hanc nostram finalem definitionem sive hoc nostrum finale decretum quasi finem quod fecimus promulgamus in his scriptis. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apponi fecimus. Datum quoad sigilli nostri appositionem in manerio nostro de Aldynbon (Aldynbourn) XII die mensis Novembris anno domini millesimo quinquagesimo XXV<sup>to</sup>.

In this deed we may also note the curious etymological confusion exhibited by the adoption of "insula" as Latin for *aisle*. It obviously arose from some monkish ecclesiologist of yore translating literally into the vernacular of the cloister the word which he was accustomed to hear pronounced, and perhaps had seen written, "*isle*," in broad and "vulgar" English. Indeed the same corruption was handed down to

near the middle of last century; as we find that even Pope, in his *Eloisa*, could write:

“Long sounding *isles*, and intermingled graves.”

Aisle itself, the Anglo-Norman word for *aile* in French, from the Latin *ala*, a wing, which in its first intention (as the logicians say) in architecture designated an extra member added to the trunk of a building, has undergone successively several incongruous applications. These useful, or ornamental, but not always necessary, excrescences usually constructed in corresponding pairs, were naturally termed “wings,” or “aisles:” and thence, by a spurious analogy, followed the habit of calling the central line between them the “*middle aisle*.” Thus at the present day a person passing through the nave towards the chancel, or choir, of a church, that may be without these appendages, is often said to be “walking up *the aisle*.” “*Insula*,” moreover, is singularly unsuitable for one of the transepts of *Poynings* Church; since they constitute integral portions of the main fabric: while “aisle” being specially appropriate thereto, might without additional pedantry, have been aptly rendered direct by *ala*.

From a document in the Record Office, we learn that Robert Dudley, by his will dated August 18, 1510, bequeathed “To the church of *Poynings* £10:” but for what specific objects, and how the money was expended, there is no evidence.

It appears from the only copy of the assessment for the County rate, dated June 15, 1649, known to exist, and which is among the MSS. of T. Frewen, Esq., that the value of the property in this parish was then estimated at £380 5s. per annum.

The Parochial Registers commence in 1558. The names most prevalent therein for the first hundred years are “Slybody,” “Bonyface,” “Smyth,” “Osborne,” “Galloppe,” &c.: the two latter have become extinct here only within the last fifty years. “Bellyngham, gentleman,” occurs, and “Marshalls” abound in the 17th, and the latter continues through the 18th, and into the 19th century. “Souches” till lately owners of the “stone-healed house,” now pulled down, are not met with before the beginning of the 18th; nor are “Barbers,” nor “Hollingdales,” which now almost divide the

population between them. The last name is, however, found in a subsidy list of the hundred in 1543, as "Walter Holyngdale," contributing "in goodes £10," with that of "Richard Bellyngham in landes, £40." "Grumbel," "Gumbrell," or "Dumbrell," now a numerous tribe in the parish, and neighbourhood, does not appear here till the middle of last century.

The succession of Incumbents cannot be traced therein, as but few pages bear the signature of even the officiating clergyman. The only entries of their burial before the present century are those of Hide, Cossum, and Beard. It is observable, besides, that in neither signatures, nor entries does the term Rector occur until the burial of Cossum in 1665; between which date, and the *curacy* of Beard in 1731, no clergyman's name appears, except in 1728, that of "John Hart," curate. The early incumbents generally signed themselves "Minister *there*," or "Minister *ibidem*." The burial entry of Hide in 1610, who wrote a beautiful hand, and signed his name at the bottom of every page from the beginning of the Books thitherto, styles him "Parson of the same parish." Some neat and kindly verses in ten four-lined stanzas were inscribed by him immediately after the following entry: "The 6th of Nov., 1608, was buried Richard Weller, a man of much mercie, and pittie towards the poore in every parish wheresoever he had anie landes, or lyving there." They were printed in the "Sussex Garland," published by Jas. Taylor, Brighton, Part IV., Aug. 1850. In 1612 Rector Killingbeck furnished a musket to the "Clergy Armor."<sup>38</sup>

For a List of Incumbents I am chiefly indebted to the tabulated MS. Collections of the late James Benett Freeland, Esq., of Chichester, through favour of his son, H. W. Freeland, Esq., M.P. The first four names, however, from 1368 to 1402, were extracted from the Registry of Lewes Priory. They were entered there perhaps only, with the characteristic conventual jealousy of episcopacy, in consequence of the patronage being then still vested in that house since the donation thereof by Adam de Poynges above three

<sup>38</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. XI., p. 225.

centuries before. In 1402 the King presents; and ever afterwards the lords of the manor or their Feoffees.

DATE OF ADMIS- SION, OR OTHER FIRST NOTICE.	INCUMBENTS.	HOW VACANT.	PATRONS.
1368	Sire Thomas	...	...
1368	John de Worle	...	...
1392	John Barton	...	...
1402	John Risborough	...	...
1402	John Barbour	res. John Risborough	...
1402 July 19	Roger Panton	res. John Barbour	The King.
1407 Nov. 11	John Ingram	...	{ Feoffees of Robert Lord of Pomyngges.
1411 Oct. 26	William Upton	d. John Ingram	The same.
1444 Sept. 30	William Bolton	...	The same.
1446	Robert Shortes <sup>39</sup>	...	...
1478	William Owghery	...	...
...	William Otréd	...	...
1482 July 14	William Lawrens, cap.	d. Wm. Otréd	{ Alionora, Countess of Northumberland, and Lady of Pomyngs. Henry, Earl of Nor- thumberland, and Lord of Pomyngs.
1503 Mar. 8	Richard Noblet, cap....	d. Wm. Lawrens	{ The same. The same. The same.
1511 Jan. 3	Henry Prior	d. Richd. Noblet	King Henry VIII.
1523 Oct. 8	Richard Brocke, cap....	res. Henry Prior	King Edward VI.
1529 Nov. 16	Edward Copland, cap.	d. Richd. Brocke	Sir Anthy. Browne, Kt.
1535 Oct. 18	Richd. Cawarden <sup>40</sup>	...	The Bishop (by lapse).
1544 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 8	Thomas Woode, cap....	d. Richd. "Caurden"...	...
1554 April 11	Thomas Cottsmore	dep. William Woode	...
...	John Soresby	dep. Thos. Cottsmore	...
...	Francis Cox	...	...
1558 Dec. 11	Edward Hyde	res. Francis Cox	{ Thos. Smyth and Henry Smyth, by grant from Anthy. Lord V. Montague.
1610 Aug. 7	{ Francis Killing- becke, A.M. }	d. Edwd. Hyde	...
1624	Alexander Fisher	...	...
1627	Anthony Wood	...	...
...	Adam Cosham	...	...
167 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 21	Isaac Wright, A.M.	d. Adam Cosham, 1665	Fras., Viset Montague.
1679 Dec. 14	John Rothwell A.M.	...	...
1686 Jan. 17	Thos. Bielby, A.M.	res. John Rothwell	{ Richd. Styles, of Petworth, Gent.
1706 July 25	John Smith, A.M.	d. Thos Bielby	...
1749 May 4	George Beard, A.M.	d. John Smith	{ Sir Chas. Matthew Goring, of Highden, Bart.
1786 Nov. 8	Francis Atkins, A.M.	d. George Beard	{ Anthy. Joseph, Vis- count Montague. The Chancellor, Mas- ters, and Scholars of the University of Ox- ford: the then V. Montague being a Roman Catholic.
1796 Oct. 29	Fras. Whitcombe, B.D.	d. Fras, Atkins	...
1807 April 2	{ Samuel Holland, } A.M. and M.D.	res. F. Whitcombe	King George III.
1846 May 8	{ Thomas Agar Hol- land, A.M. }	res. S. Holland	Q. Victoria.

<sup>39</sup> Coll. Top. et Gen.

<sup>40</sup> Richd. Cawarden, or Caurden, held the Deanery of Chichester 1543-8, and

with it the rectories of Poynings and Selsey.

It does not appear as if many of these Ministers resided here, latterly at least, before 1796, when Mr. Whitcombe fitted up the former parsonage for his habitation. Mr. Beard, who officiated as curate and rector for 55 years, lived in the mansion house at Hurst Pierpoint, and at Danny Park, as tutor to Mr. Champion's sons. The major portion of the present house was erected in 1848, in addition to a few good rooms built by Dr. Holland, and in lieu of the old, and low-pitched, but very picturesque cottage, which he retained, of whose date there was no memorial. Upon clearing out its foundations at the eastern end, those of a still more ancient building were discovered, consisting of large, square, and rudely carved stones.

Here is "A copy of the Return of the Commissioners appointed by the late Rt. Rev. Thomas [Bower], Lord Bishop of Chichester, for the Parochial Visitation of the Deanery of Lewes, on July 2, 1724; [which he did not live to accomplish,] extracted from the Registry of the Archdeaconry."

Queries 1, 2, 3.—The Patron, Lord Viscount Montacute. The Rector, John Smith, A.M., instituted in 1706, of Jesus Colledge, Cambridge.

4, 5.—The church and chancell in very good repair; but the chancell very indecent by pigeons dunging there. The communion table very bad. The carpett and linnen, a silver chalice and cover, a pewter plate and flaggon, all in good order. The rails indifferent. The pulpitt and desk, the cushion and cloth, good; but the surplice very old, and new one promised. The Bible very imperfect, and the Common Prayer Book wants new binding. The windows both of the church and chancell want cleaning very much. Ye common seats at the west end of the church very bad. A Cross isle belonging to the patron, and formerly the burying place of the family, wants paving. The front wall of the church porch ready to fall. The steeple and three bells in good order. The chancell repaired by the rector. No poor box.

6.—The parsonage house and outhouses in good order; but the pale fence of the church yard adjoining to the parsonage close very bad.

7.—Families, eighteen; one of which Anabaptists. No Papists.

8, 9.—No benefactions or augmentacons.

10.—The value in the king's books £10, not discharged from first fruits; the yearly value exceeding 50 pound.

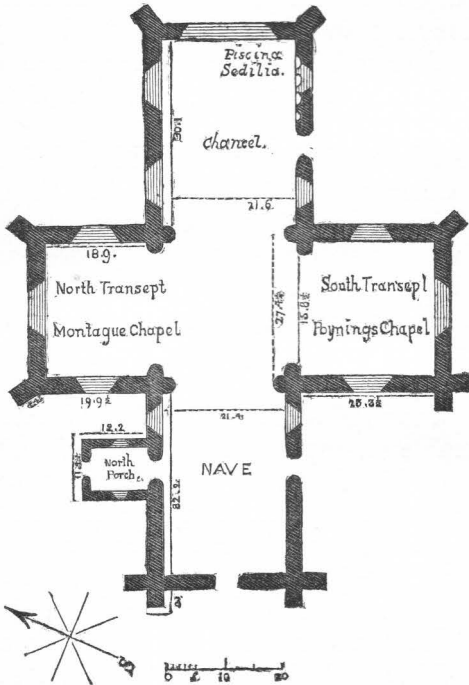
11, 12.—Divine service and sermon once every Lord's-day; and the communion administered near the three solemn festivalls. Communicants twenty five. Supplied [served] by Lewis Beaumont, the curate, and rector of Pycombe.

13.—Glebe, nineteen acres of plain land in Poynings, and the depasturing of 50 sheep upon the downs, and a right of commonage for 8 head of cattle, about seventy acres of land in Pycombe, and the depasturing of 250 sheep upon Westenbury [Wolstonbury] Hill, and 11 head of cattle in the common fields.

Anth. Springett—John Blackman—Tho. Peirce.

Let us now sally forth, from the Rectorial Library, to visit, and examine the several objects themselves of our antiquarian research, in their modern aspect, and condition.

The CHURCH, from whichever point of the compass it may be approached, presents an attractive, imposing, and very similar appearance, owing to its peculiar shape, which is rather that of the Greek than of the usual Latin, Cross; or as the GROUND PLAN, sketched some years ago by the Rev. J. L. Petit, demonstrates, almost, but not quite equi-cruciform.



We will take our first minute survey of the exterior of the sacred edifice from the head of the street-lane of the village opposite to its principal entrance, on the north, and at the foot of the flight of steps that lead up to the churchyard.

Hence it shews huge and lofty; its broad-browed tower, with a battlemented crown, enthroned upon the nearly central junction of high-ridged transepts; occupying an isolated mount of its own, which, encircled by an old grey wall fringed with trees and shrubs on the outside, forms the graveyard, and enhances in some degree the apparent elevation of the fabric itself by optical illusion. The actual dimensions



have been found by admeasurement to be, from the ground up to plate of roofs, 22 feet; to top of gables, 40 feet; to top of battlements, 58 feet 6 inches. A curious tradition, moreover, often heard repeated by passers by, affirms that so narrow is the space all around, between the church and this wall, and so numerous are the turnings made by the walls and double buttresses of the former, that the inner line thus described is longer than the outer one. This, however, has been recently disproved by admeasurement, the church line having been found to contain 447, and that of the yard 491 feet.

As to materials, the bulk of the building being composed of chalk and other rubble, the exterior is tessellated with blue, and white, drest flints, promiscuously, and about equally, combined, which interchangeably predominating, at sunset glow like amethysts, and by moonlight glisten like pearls. The columns, arches, coignes, and mullions of the windows are framed of a rich yellow sandstone, still dug in the neighbourhood, with here and there a mixture of Caen. The original "healing" of the roof is of Horsham stone, which gives so venerable an appearance to the churches, and to many old houses in this part of the county.

Having ascended to the wicket gate, the PORCH, the flint facing of which is most elaborately cut and squared, presents two graceful pointed arches, one external, with elongated horizontal spandrils, the other in the wall of the church itself, and two small trefoil-headed nich-like windows at the sides; and displays the armorial shield of the old Barons of Poynings carved on a stone in its gable. Hereby entering the NAVE you acknowledge that the interior fully corresponds with the exterior in space and dignity, and are at once struck with the unusual height of the coved ceiling, the four noble columns and wide arches that support the tower, and the large and handsome eastern window of the chancel. The main scope of the whole having been sufficiently scanned, we will direct our steps to the VESTRY in the SOUTH TRANSEPT, where copies of the "Memoir" hang in portable frames for the guidance of casual enquirers, in order that we may avail ourselves of some more extracts therefrom explanatory of the building itself; first generally, and after-

wards particularly; passing on thence, as we read, to the several objects specified, in the most convenient order; viz. to the CHANCEL, the NORTH TRANSEPT, and through the NAVE, again to the western door, for egress.

[You have before you a Village Church of no ordinary form and dimensions, and may wish to know something of its history. It was erected in the fourteenth century upon the site of a former church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is supposed that the present building was commenced in 1370; and that, spacious, and substantial as is the building, and costly as must have been the enrichments of the interior by painted glass and Norman encaustic tiles, it was completed for the 400 Marcs. This we can easily admit, when, referring to Bishop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*, and to Sir G. Shuckburgh Evelyn's tables in the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1798, we find that the sum of money called a marc (13s. 4d.) in the 14th century, on a general comparison of the prices of the various necessaries of life in 1350, with the average in 1798, is calculated to be as 1 to 18—(13s. 4d.=£12) of the present time. The 400 marcs, bequeathed for the purpose, would thus be equal to £4800 of our money; and it is to be borne in mind that the principal materials used in church building, sandstone, flints, lime, and oak timber, were all found on the manorial estates.

In recording the magnanimous acts of the pious and brave in former days, to whom Poynings owes its church and its endowment, it is natural to reflect on the interesting picture afforded to us in this instance (and it is one only of many thousands,) of the origin, and the sure provisions made for the permanence, of our blessed parochial system. The Lords of the soil, faithful to the trust implied in the wealth and station allotted to them by a wise Providence, regarded all their dependents and vassals as children assigned to their care, and protection, and love. At their own cost they built a church for them, and spontaneously taxed their estates in perpetuity, in order to insure for themselves, their families, their vassals, dependents, and successors, pastoral guidance and instruction, the public worship of God, the means of fulfilling His holy ordinances, and religious edification, without cost to the poor of future generations; relieving the

state so far from one at least of its most stringent duties and responsibilities, and requiring only of the state in return, that it should protect and uphold in its intirety the sacred inheritance, for the parish, and the purposes to which it was at first inalienably appropriated.

A debt of gratitude is certainly due to our Roman Catholic predecessors (whatever of error might mix itself with their piety and charity,) for erecting such noble edifices, in a style of strength to endure for a late posterity; and Protestants have greatly erred in suffering them to fall into decay. A long series of unrepaired defects had brought this church into a sad state of dilapidation by the commencement of the present century. But in these happier days, in which a desire to restore our venerable churches begins to prevail, the subsequent history of its gradual restoration, as circumstances would allow, may not be unacceptable.

In 1808 the repairs were begun by ceiling the roof within, and covering the rafters without partially with tiles, as they seemed in some places to require a lighter material than the original Horsham stone. Other repairs followed from time to time, which need not any particular detail. The principal are: the refitting with some new pieces of mullion, and glazing throughout the great altar window; the removal of the pulpit and desk from the south side of the north west pillars, whence the voice reached only one half of the congregation at a time, to its present commanding position; the repairing and re-arranging of the pews; and the transferring of the gallery, which filled the western end of the nave, darkening the seats underneath, and hanging over the font, to the floor of the north transept. This cumbersome addition had evidently been erected subsequently to the rebuilding of the church, for the western doorway had been blocked up in order to afford room for the gallery stairs. The removal led to the restoration of the western door, from whence the whole body of the church is now seen at once, with the font in its proper situation, at the entrance of the nave, and almost equally near to the three great doors; symbolizing that it is by the holy rite of Baptism that we obtain admission into the true fold of the Church of Christ. Of the north transept one window was entirely closed, the other two only partly glazed,

and the floor unpaved. This having been latterly the property of the Montague family, as appertaining to the manor farm, had been occasionally repaired by the owners of the estate, and the Crown being now possessors of the lands in trust for the heirs, if any be ever found, of the late Viscount, the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests have lately partially repaired it.

But no part has suffered so much from neglect as the SOUTH TRANSEPT, which was the burial place of the Poynings family. The three windows were found blocked up with flint and mortar; the place of the altar was marked only by some elevation of the ground, and a small remnant of the stone which conveyed the water from the piscina. The tombstones themselves, from which their recording brasses had been torn away, had been sacrilegiously mutilated by the unholy zeal of the Puritans; and what fanatic violence had spared the spirit of Mammon had further desecrated and destroyed. In search of hidden treasures the very graves had been violated by midnight marauders; and the floor left in broken masses. The whole transept was dark and damp, and of a sepulchral chillness. To shut it out altogether from the body of the church, the SCREEN had been brought from the communion chancel, and raised up to the capitals of the pillars of this transept on a wall composed of the fractured monumental slabs; and faced with lath and plaster, duly whitewashed; and the less mutilated slabs had been subsequently removed to fill up vacancies in the brick floor of other parts of the church.

“ Here some men lye interred ” who

“ Loved the Church so well, and gave so largely to it ;

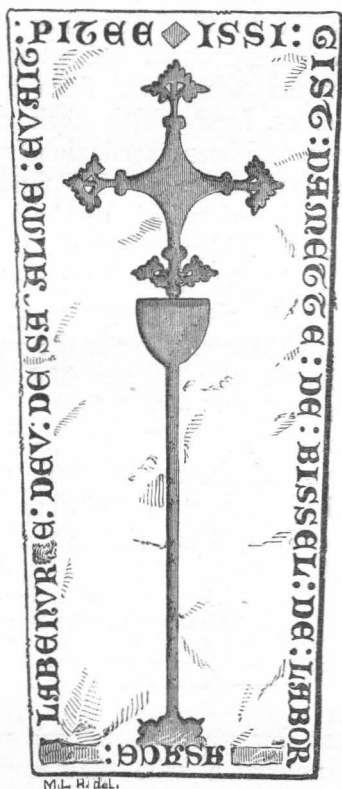
“ They thought it should have canopied their bones

“ Till Domesday ——— But all things have their end ! ”

Within the last few years, however, with some assistance from the nobleman who emblazons on his shield the insignia of the honoured Barony of Poynings,<sup>41</sup> the Rector has undertaken the partial restoration of this transept. The bricklayer, who had been employed to remove some of the tombstones, was, happily, still living, and

<sup>41</sup> The late Hugh, 3rd Duke of Northumberland, in 1842.

though too infirm for work, was competent to point out the exact spots which they had originally occupied. They have accordingly been all restored to their places, since Mr. Townsend's account of the church in the *British Magazine*.<sup>42</sup> And although it is now impossible to appropriate each slab to its owner, to "the mighty men of valour," and to their pious dames: they are yet worthy of observation: all for this their history; and some for their original intelligible beauty: especially one which, from its floriated cross, and shield of



arms, in humility and faith resting upon it, had been supposed to have "canopied" the Re-builder of the Church, or the Founder of the Chantry. But on examination of the

<sup>42</sup> Vol. I., p. 144.

matrices of the lost brass, which appeared almost as legible as letters, a learned Antiquary of Lewes, (M. A. Lower, Esq., F.S.A.) has discovered a portion of the inscription, in Lombardic characters, to be "Issi gist Damette de Bissel de la Bor \* \* \* Asace \* \* \* labenur, \* Dev de sa alme de enait pitee," (Here lies Dametta<sup>43</sup> de Bissel, of the \* \* \* May God have mercy on her soul.) The Re-builder of the Church was probably deposited under the large stone which has indentations for the brasses of two recumbent figures, his own and that of his widow, who died a few months after his decease. One slab only has been added to the number, and kept distinct from the rest; a flat unlettered tombstone, with a simple Calvary cross (probably the memorial of a priest,) which had been displaced, and broken in digging a recent grave in the south-west portion of the churchyard, three feet below the present surface of the ground, and ten feet from the south wall of the nave. It is laid on what have been collected together of the remains of the old Altar; surrounded by some encaustic tiles, which were turned up when the rough floor was levelled for its present humbler covering of unfigured tiles. The later restorations of this transept have been, the lowering of the screen, the cleansing it of its successive layers of paint and plaister, and adding to it new oak fretwork wherever the old had been destroyed: and the opening and glazing of the three windows. The upper tracery of the side windows had fortunately been hidden only in part by flint and mortar, and perpendicular mullions were easily supplied. But of the large south window not a fragment remained. That which occupies its place (inferior in every respect to all the others in the church) was brought from Chichester Cathedral, where it formed the eastern window of the south aisle; for which Dean Chandler had substituted an obituary painted window to the memory of a deceased sister." ]<sup>44</sup>

It is difficult to gather from the wording of their wills what was intended to be the positive or relative position of

<sup>43</sup> May not Damette have been a diminutive for young lady?

<sup>44</sup> The frame of this window in stone, is a fair specimen of the style commonly called "Mason's Gothic," in contradistinction of that in wood (of which here-

after,) called Carpenter's ditto. It was perhaps hastily improvised, as per contract, in conformity with similar restorations, when the cathedral was repaired after the outrages perpetrated therein by Cromwell's fanatical soldiery.

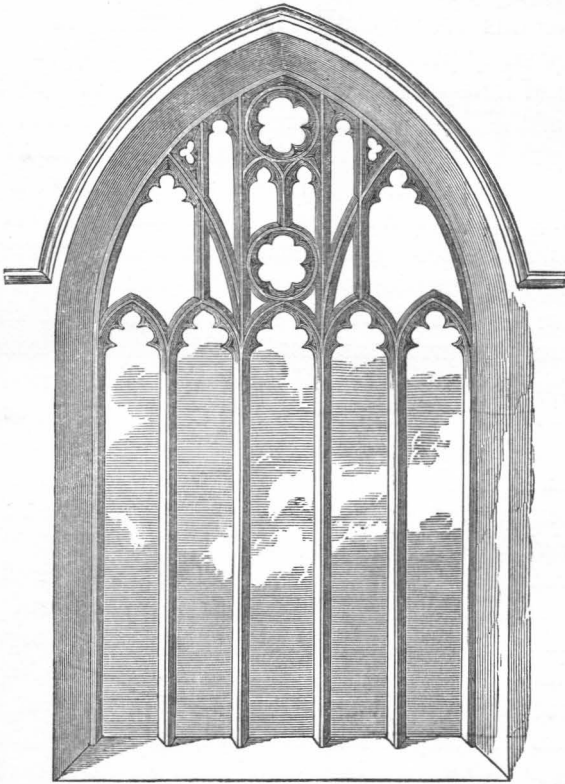
the respective graves of the Founder and Foundress; or whether the prior church had transepts. The tradition concerning the previous successive designations of the north transept, and the fact that it now belongs to the Crown, may imply that it had. But there seems no doubt that the floor of this south transept roofed the cemetery of the de Ponynge race, and that there was no interruption to their continuous interment herein during the reconstruction: which may account for a portion of the older building having been, as it is surmised, left standing on this very site, and incorporated with the new one.

[It is not supposed that the Church possessed a Vestry till the present oak partition was recently put up in this transept. The peculiar style of the architecture, grand in its simplicity, noble in its elevation, and beautiful in its proportions, hardly admitted of any break in the interior. This may account not only for the deficiency of a Vestry, but also for the space allotted to the bell-ringers being unenclosed; and for a ladder, instead of an enclosed staircase leading up to the interior of the tower.

The PULPIT, lately cleansed from the impurities of paint, with which it had been covered by successive generations of Church "Beautifiers," has probably already attracted the general observation of the visitor. It deserves more particular notice for its rudely designed, and rudely executed carving. The back is supposed to represent our first parents in Paradise; and the body of the Pulpit, serpents in various states of contortion, writhing into devices suited to the fancy of the merciless carver; and since the removal of the last remnant of paint, these writhing serpents are found to be all marked with an abundance of symbolical crosses.]

As we mount the step by which access to the chancel is gained, our Memoir in hand informs us that the late Camden Society, of Cambridge, (now merged in the Ecclesiological Society,) in their useful "Appendix to 'A few words addressed to Churchwardens, &c.," recommend the EASTERN END WINDOW herein, as a good model for five-lighted, and the four minor ones at the sides (which are precisely similar to the other six side-windows throughout the church,) for two lights in the perpendicular style. They might have added

intermediately that the windows at the north and west ends are equally good specimens of three lights.



REV. T. TROCKE, *delt.*

And here it may be remarked, with respect to the chief window before us, that among the legatees and executors appointed by the Founder, was "Sire Johan de Worle, Person de Terring;" and according to the list of Incumbents here from the Lewes cartulary, this priest succeeded "Sire Thomas," (himself also a legatee,) in the Rectory of Poynings before the end of the year 1368; a circumstance which seems to account for its being almost a *fac simile* of that at West Tarring (engraved in Horsfield's Sussex,) the chancel of which fine church is supposed to have been a few years be-



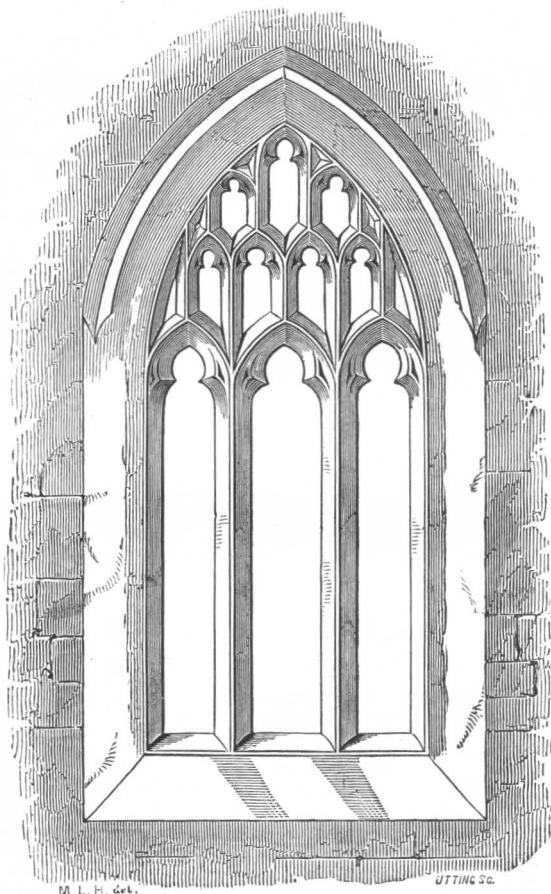
fore that date added to the nave about a century older.<sup>45</sup> The only difference between them, if the size of the two windows be the same, will appear from the following particulars. It is a moot point whether the tracery of our window is now perfect, or was ever completed. Something is deemed requisite by many persons to occupy the wide open spaces at the sides of its upper division, and to surmount the two bare archlets of the lights immediately below them, each of the intervening three, and even the indents between them, supporting a perpendicular mullion. In the Tarring window, at the corresponding places, there are additional mullions, but the pattern described thereby evidently could not be re-produced here; nor is it easy to devise one that would suit; since these spaces are finished off with trefoiled headings of their own, while those at Tarring are not. This actual difference, therefore, might have been intended, although the configuration of the two compartments in question may fail to satisfy the eye of fastidious critics. The side windows likewise, of Tarring chancel as closely resemble our ten minor ones throughout the church: and that in the tower in the west there, our three original minor end-windows.

But Alfriston Church, which is probably older than Tarring chancel, is considered to have been the *general* prototype of Poynings, although its chancel and nave together are longer in proportion to the transepts. There, again, the great east window is almost identical with that at Tarring; but it contains only one *huit-foil*, as its eight-petaled rosette above may be termed, instead of the two *six-foils* of both its compeers. Most of the other windows, too, at Alfriston, are the same respectively as their correspondents in this church, with some slight variations of detail.

The legitimate inference then, from these comparisons seems to be that Tarring chancel and west window were first copied from Alfriston; and Poynings church afterwards from both, at the immediate instance of Rector John de Worle, in his double capacity of executor to the founder, and Incumbent. Whence Alfriston derived her model, remains to be discovered.

And while speaking of windows, as an agreeable and

<sup>45</sup> See History of West Tarring, by John Wood Warter, Vicar: Rivingtons, 1853.



NORTH WINDOW IN NORTH TRANSEPT, POYNINGS CHURCH.

unusual lightsomeness may be perceived in some here, without the actual reason being manifest, it may prove useful to point out the means whereby that effect is produced. When the blocked-up portions in the chancel and south transept were restored, and the windows wholly reglazed, my Father devised a plan which was, I believe, at the time quite new and original on his part. Instead of the old rust-eaten bars upright, and transverse, outside, which have so cumbrous and prison-like an appearance, narrow but strong slips of iron formed by the village blacksmith into zigzag lines resembling those described by the lower and upper halves of the leaden frames of the diamond panes, were fastened against them inside, at due intervals horizontally, by boring their ends into the mullions. The result is that inside the church the iron are scarcely distinguishable from the leaden lines to which they run parallel, and on the outside they are not seen at all, and the general aspect of the windows is rendered altogether lighter.

[The few ENCAUSTIC TILES which were left here before the present pavement was laid down, in 1833, were at that time collected, and are preserved in one of the steps leading up to the Communion rails. The most common and perfect of the patterns is the device of a Fleur de Lys. These tiles were probably brought from Normandy when the church was rebuilt; and intended to record our then recent victories in France, in which Lord Michael had borne a distinguished part. The Fleurs de Lys remind us of the important battle of Poitiers, in which Edward, the Black Prince, took captive the French King and his Son; when

“Great Edward thus avenged,  
With golden Iris his broad shield embossed.”

This latter escutcheon has, since the Union with Ireland, given place on the Arms of the Kings of England, most auspiciously, to an emblem of peace, the Shamrock of the Sister Isle. A few of the Norman tiles have the impression of what Heralds have familiarly called, Heater Shields, the armorial bearings probably of the companions in arms of Michael, Lord de Poynings; but none of his own are found amongst them. One at least of the heraldic tiles, bearing a Lion Rampant, crowned with a bordure bezantee, the Arms of Richard, King of the Romans, Brother of Henry III, deco-

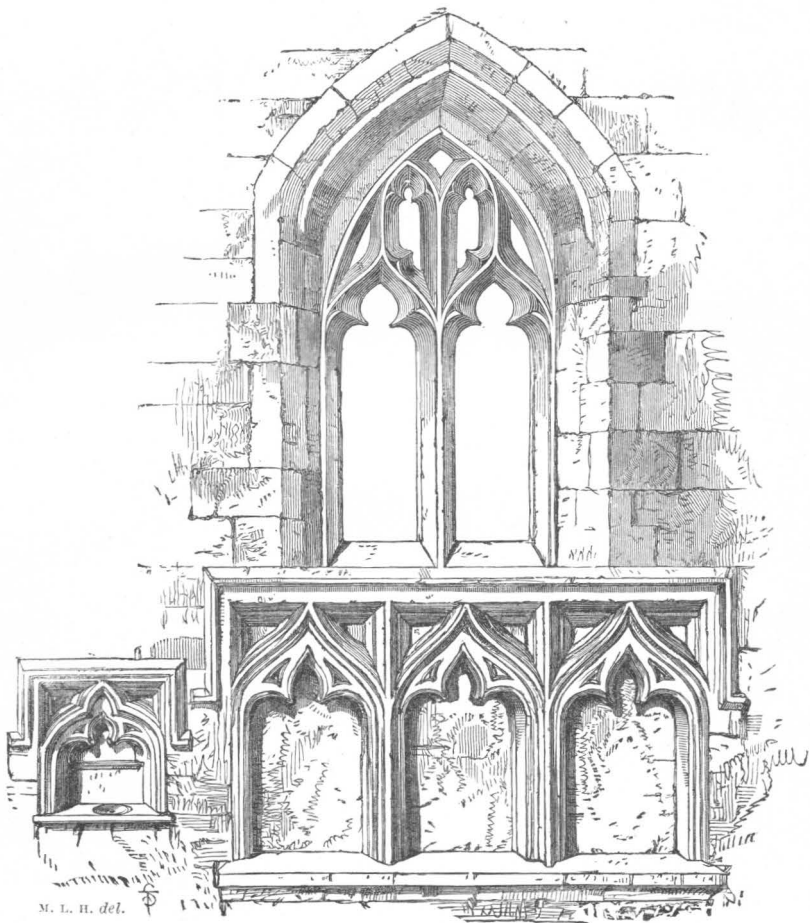
rated, it is probable, the floor of the earlier edifice. It is not to be supposed that such tiles continued to be manufactured a century after his death, and more than a century after the defeat and capture of the royal brothers at Lewes, in the Baron's War.<sup>46</sup>

Among other objects in the chancel worthy of notice are the PISCINA, used for the washing of the sacred vessels by the officiating priest, and the carrying off of the water into the earth; and the three SEDILIA, occupied by the priests for rest during the intervals of their ministrations. They are all nearly as perfect as when they were erected, more than four centuries and a half ago.]

The small Gothic doorway on the right probably gave entrance, in old times, to the Baronial family from their contiguous mansion, or to the Priest, or to both. Such are, however, I believe, commonly termed Priests' doors.

[Of the PAINTED GLASS with which the church was originally ornamented, few specimens remain. Two central compartments of the upper tracery of the eastern window of the NORTH TRANSEPT contain figures which, though much faded, will repay the visitor for the trouble of making out the design. The subject is the ANNUNCIATION. The benignity of countenance of the Angel Gabriel, who is in the act of delivering from Heaven the awful Salutation, "Hail thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with Thee," (*"Ave, gratiâ plena, Dominus tecum,"*) and the pious repose of Mary who while she is "casting in her mind what manner of salutation this might be" is already in her mind saying "Behold the handmaid of the Lord! be it unto me according to thy word," are well delineated; and could scarcely, in the present state of advancement in the arts, be surpassed in truth of conception, or in fidelity of expression. The Dove, its head encircled with the celestial nimbus, is seen descending towards the Virgin, and a large flowering Lily plant, shaped like a cross (in accordance with a Romish legend,) in an ornamental vase or flower-pot, occupies the centre of the picture. The coloured glass in numerous small and fragile quarries yet lingering in the upper portion of the NORTHERN WINDOW, is imagined to represent a Man's head, perhaps the

<sup>46</sup> See "Illustrations of Sussex Tiles," *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. III., p. 239, &c.



M. L. H. del.

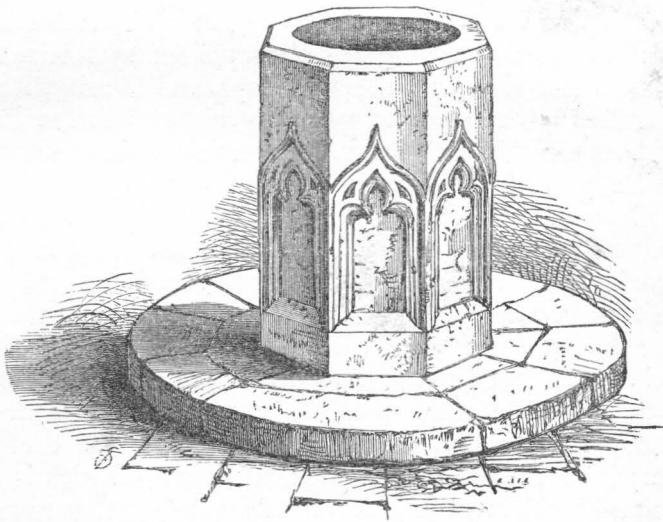
PISCINA, SEDILIA, AND MINOR WINDOW, POYNINGS CHURCH.



REV. T. TROCKE, *del.*

THE ANNUNCIATION:  
IN THE EAST WINDOW, NORTH TRANSEPT, POYNINGS CHURCH.

*ecce Homo*, identically multiplied. [This transept possesses now but one monumental slab, and that has long been despoiled of its brass record. It is supposed to have covered the remains of some member of the family of Montague.] The matrix evidently delineated a diminutive female figure, standing, with an armorial shield beneath, and a label for a legend. Is it not more likely to commemorate one of the Poynings family (possibly the mother or the widow of the Founder,) and to have been removed hither at some time from the south transept?



M. L. H., *delt.*

The FONT, to which we now return, is described by the Camden Society as “an octagon, having each side of the lower part pannelled in a trefoiled Ogee light (*“non lucendo”*) with a circular, projecting base.” And in their “Few words to church builders,” they say that “excellent models both of devices and arrangements are to be found (among other named churches) in the chancel of Poynings church.” The editors, too, of a very interesting work “on Baptismal Fonts,” selected the font of this church for delineation in their second number, calling it “a specimen of Transition from the Decorated style to the Perpendicular.”<sup>47</sup>

[There is one object more for the visitor’s notice: a little

<sup>47</sup> “Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts,” London J. Van Voorst, 1844.

curiously carved oaken chest by the western door.] This, I will interpose in further explanation than is given here, did not originally belong to the church, but was brought a few years ago from a Convent abroad, where it had been used as a Thurible. It bears the date of 1760, but appears much more antient. The figures and symbols on three of the sides evidently represent Faith, Hope, and Charity, as my Father observes, who thus concludes his Memoir: [On the fourth side is a figure, not clearly ascertained. From its resemblance to Roman statues of Victory, it is supposed by some to indicate (rising as it does from a Globe, which it seems to spurn), the Christian "victory which overcometh the world:" but as that victory has already been symbolized on the three other sides in Faith, and Hope, and Charity, it may be meant as an emblem of "worldly riches which make to themselves wings and fly away," suggesting a better use than is generally made of those fleeting treasures. In Roman Catholic countries, Thuribles, as their name imports, are used for holding frankincense.—This is intended to bear an incense of a sweeter savour,—ALMS FOR THE POOR.]<sup>48</sup>

Quitting the hallowed precincts by this door, and turning to the left, resume we our survey of the exterior of the church. But first I am prompted by a glance at the beautiful tracery of the window above, silvered, and empurpled by variegated lichens, overlooking the front court of the Rectory house, to relate an incident connected with it that tends to show how utterly devoid of architectural perception and taste were some of the respectable yeomen and others of days not long gone by. About forty years ago my father, being disturbed in his house by a loud, crashing noise from the direction of the church, hastened thither, and found a bricklayer mounted on a rough scaffold, knocking out the square wooden frame that had been thrust into the lower portion of the western window to sustain the mutilated and shortened upright mullions which supported the light tracery above. Dr. Holland indignantly asked the man what he was about, and by whose authority he was acting. The latter, with what he meant as a re-assuring smile, replied: "The

<sup>48</sup> Mention has not been made of the few modern obituary monuments in the church, because their inscriptions, with

all those on the tombs in the churchyard, having been copied off, will appear by themselves at the end of the volume.





M. L. H., del.

POYNINGS CHURCH FROM THE NORTH EAST.

*Churchwardens* are going to put up a new, *whole*, and handsome window;" (by them probably intended to prove an agreeable surprise on the following Sunday,) adding exultingly: "you can see it, sir, if you please to look into the *Wheelwright's* yard." Dr. H. nevertheless, without waiting to avail himself of the invited inspection, at once authoritatively stopped this eccentric "improvement," and eventually himself restored the lower mullions in kindred stone.

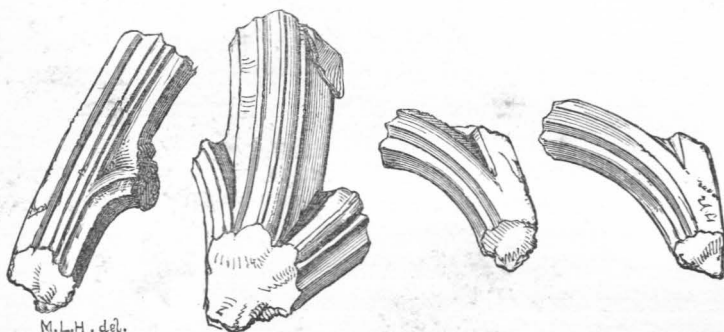
Similar experiments successfully executed by the same destructive edificator upon the same unfortunate transept deserve to be recounted as warnings; such as the battering off of the external drip-moulding that bestrode the junction of the roof with the tower, for the purpose of substituting the existing daub of brown cement; and the displacement of some of the flints in the gable to make room for his own device of a diamond pattern, formed of the bottoms of about a dozen black glass bottles.

I deem it as legitimate and salutary a function of the Archæologist to expose and rebuke these outrages of modern barbarism, as to point out to admiration the architectural boons of our forefathers in times when evidently the very labourers employed to rear them partook of a congenial appreciation of their grandeur and symmetry.

The remains of a coat of rough-cast on the east side of the south transept, the quarter least exposed to stress of weather, in outline resembling, as Mr. Petit has observed, "the shoulders of a gable," and some old stone-work embedded in the centre, forming something like the sill, and half of the arch, of a larger window, together with the irregular and undrest condition of the flints where uncovered, and the total absence of the drip-moulding which everywhere else runs along the base; have led many persons, including Mr. Petit and the late Mr. Hussey,<sup>49</sup> to conjecture that it must be a remnant of the former church. This notion (previously alluded to) seems corroborated by the fact of the foundation of a wall parallel with its west side, about twelve feet distant therefrom, having been hit upon by the sexton in digging graves in the churchyard, a few years ago. Within the intervening space, too, were dug up some pieces of delicate

<sup>49</sup> See "Notes on Churches in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey," by the Rev. Arthur Hussey, p. 259.

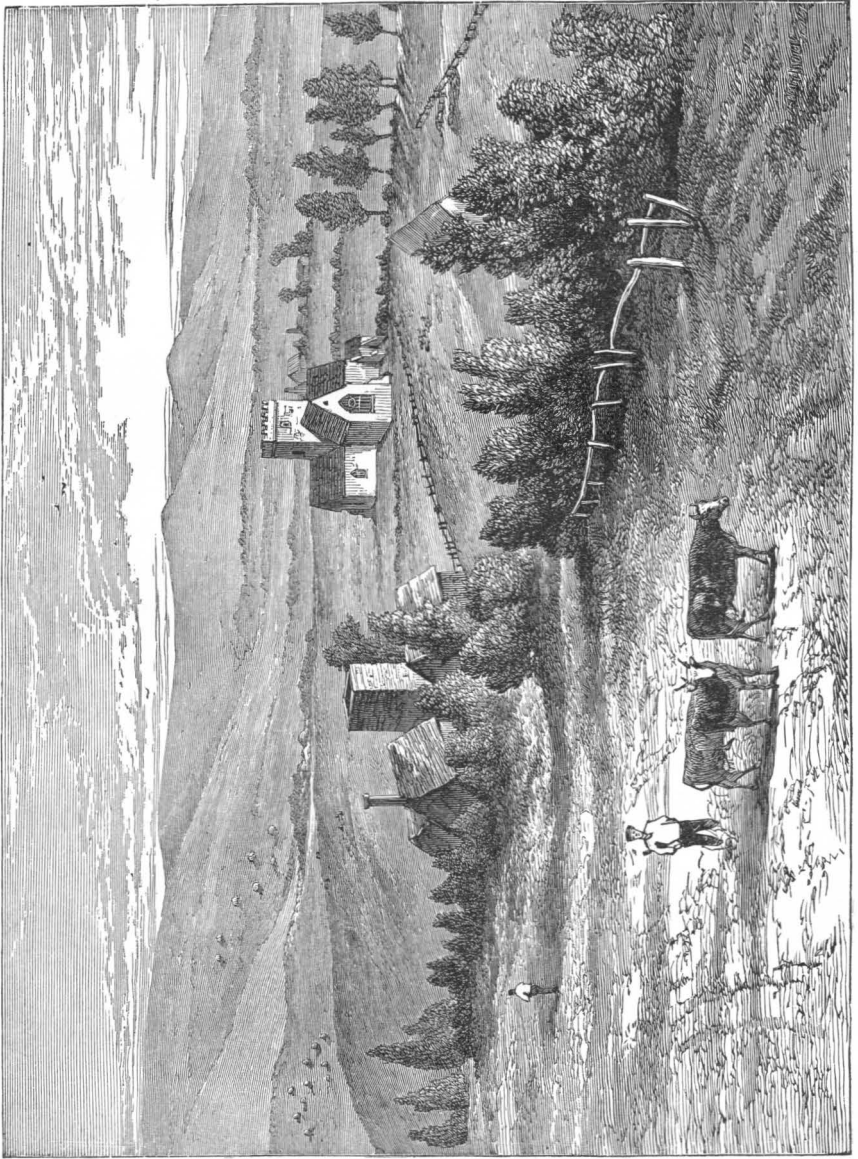
tabernacle-work in a hard, white stone; which, apparently, belonged to the rood screen, or to a canopied shrine, of a different style to anything now at least remaining in the present church.



The outer face of the great eastern window, surmounted by the baronial arms upon a larger scale than on the Porch, and an elegant stone *quatrefoil* in the apex of the gable, well repay minute examination. But a glance round the remainder of the edifice unto the Porch again, although the eye continues to be equally gratified thereby, elicits nothing further demanding particular detail, on account of the general uniformity before remarked. It is, however, a curious, though not very unusual circumstance, that all the original putlog-holes, or square orifices left in the walls for the support of the scaffold while the church was being built, are still discernible, framed with stone, and but partially filled in with flint, brick, or rubble.

The chief restorations yet obviously desirable (beyond ordinary and essential repairs) are the raising of the ridges of the north and south transepts, which have been, unfortunately, lowered by a few feet at some period, up to their pointed external mouldings, so as to correspond with the other two which retain their original height; the substitution of a new south window similar in pattern to those at the north and west ends; and the removal of whitewash from all the sound stone-work within. The church would then be normally complete again.

Let us now (though not without a lingering pause for moral and religious musing upon this unique and uniform Christian Temple, its architecture, and its history,) cross the



FOYNING'S.

road on the east leading to Brighton over the hills, which alone separates the Churchyard from the premises of "THE PLACE."

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The Ruins of the MANORIAL MANSION, now with difficulty distinguishable as incorporated in the recently enlarged dwelling-house of the present Farm-stead, or enveloped in tree-grown ivy, scattered about its orchard and gardens, are enclosed in a contracted and disproportionate area. A succession of terraces, apparently artificial, in the side of the abruptly rising ground immediately beyond them (along the lines of which remained rows of ornamental timber within the memory of living men,) marks the site of the ancient Pleasance; and two large yews of great age still flourish greenly at their feet.

There is a difference of opinion as to on which side the Entrance Court was situated. Some think to the west, where there is a break in the wall: others to the north, facing what seems to have been the Tournament-yard. Obliquely opposite to this, about a quarter of a mile distant, in the "New-house" division of the manor, there is the appearance of a section of a former Avenue, in a straight open alley defined by lines of stunted oak and brushwood on either side: which within a few years was of greater length, reaching down to the Mill lane, southward. But the trenchant axe of modern utilitarian advancement is gradually reducing the vestiges of yonder verdant glade; from the edge of whose sloping brow many a mailed and bannered host, returned aweary from distant fields of chivalrous enterprise, may have first hailed the kindred towers of the Sanctuary, and the Fortress of their longed for rural home, with exulting glee, and devout genuflexions, and becrossings. Regarding this we can only add, in the pathetic words of Campbell with reference to a similar feature in his own Argyle:

"Now travelled by few is the grass-covered road,  
Where the hunter of deer, or the Warrior trode,  
To his hills that encircle the sea."

Whether these walls were at any period defended by a heavier artillery than the tough yewen bow, and the hazel arrow, from the adjoining woods, with which the archers of

the knightly Barons played so conspicuous a part in the wars at home and abroad, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VI. there seems to be no evidence beyond the existence of a solitary, and perhaps aggressive, cannon-ball on the premises, weighing 53lb. There used to be a similar one in the Rectory grounds in the days of my youth.

The materials of this more ancient pile were the same as those of the Church, and comprised a large quantity of brick-work besides; as an outbuilding, used for stabling, time out of mind, and some separate walls constructed of thin dark-red bricks, attest. In what era the mansion or castle was founded is not known, nor when it was first suffered to fall into decay; but the latter probably soon after the failure of the direct male line of the de Poynges family, in 1446. There is, I believe, no documentary, nor traditional evidence of its having been the permanent abode of their successors, the Percys, or the Brownes. Even the last name does not appear in the parochial registers. In 1608, we learn from the Burial register, "*one* Thatcher" dwelt at "The Place." We can, indeed, readily imagine that the Earls of Northumberland during their eighty-eight years' tenure, may have preferred the probably more magnificent palaces and wider domains of Alwick, Sion, Petworth, &c.; and the Lords Montague theirs at Cowdray, and elsewhere. There is, however, no doubt that the Montagues spent some time here occasionally. An account book of Paul Adams, steward to Francis, 3rd Viscount, extant among the documents of Battle Abbey, containing entries dated from July, 1657, to July, 1658, from which Mr. Turner has favoured me with extracts, implies that his Lord and Lady sojourned here for about six weeks in the autumn of the former year. "The account commences," observes Mr. T., "with the extraordinary disbursements in consequence of their going to Poynings and residing there for a time early in that period." I select those only that may relate to this place; although the locality of the setting of Mrs. Hall's shoulder, and of the washing of Will Stapler, &c., does not seem to be precisely established thereby.

"August 12th, 1657: Paid Peter Woolger, the carrier, for carrying my lady's things, which went into France when her ladyship went, £1 18s.—16th, Paid the bone-setter for setting Mrs. Hall's shoulder, 5s.—19th, Given to my Lady Gage's coachman, by my lady's orders, £1.—20th, Delivered to Francis Compton, to buy

things at London against the Ambassador's coming down, £8.—Given to the fiddler for playing to my master, 1s. 6d.—Sept., For two quarts of acamarabilas [aqua mirabilis] which we had from London for my lady, at 8s. the quart, 16s.—For the bottle to put it in, 8d.—For washing Will Stapler, 1s. 2d.—23d, Paid the fruiterer at Lewes for cherries and other things, £4 1s.—26th, Delivered to the coachman when he went to Guildford to fetch the Ambassador, 5s.”

“From Poynings,” adds Mr. Turner, “Lord and Lady Montague appear to have gone to London; for the continuation of the steward's accounts have reference to expenses incurred there.” One more item, however, seems a sequence of the visit to East Sussex:

“Paid [the] Lewes carrier, for bringing a box of puddings for my mistress and my master, and the porter bringing them out of Southwark, 1s. 4d.”

It is pleasant to learn that my lord was more fairly treated by this assiduous steward in the instance of the Sussex puddings forwarded to London, than he was in that of the costly and “wonderful” *water*, imported thence for her ladyship's special use at Poynings Place. A friend, however, suggests that these “puddings” may have been certain unctuous appliances for dressing their hair: but, then, why were they fetched from the country to the metropolis? Of what the minor articles consisted in the *et cetera* to the “cherry” bill of £4 1s., (in those days,) must ever remain a mystery.

A portion of the Manor House was certainly kept up until 1727, when it was almost totally consumed by fire, how caused now unknown. After that time the remnant of it was occupied by the woodreeves of the estate, until, in 1856, when considerable additions thereto were made by the Commissioners of Woods, for the accommodation of the tenant of the newly arranged and enlarged “Manor Farm,” Mr. Botting.

A coloured drawing of the Ruins of the Mansion, the Church, and surrounding scenery, including part at least of the site of the Earthworks on the Dyke Hill, by Grimm, dated 1780, in the Burrell Collection in the British Museum,<sup>50</sup> (of which there is also in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, a smaller sketch by the same hand, in Indian ink,) represents a lofty tower, rising majestically above the woodreeve's lodge, and between it and the stables, entire, but without its roof. This tower is also again, shown somewhat diminished in height, in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1810, from a drawing taken in 1802; and I myself well remember it

<sup>50</sup> The size of the painting is 15 inches by 10½. It has been reduced, and engraved for the frontispiece of this volume.

nearly in the same condition, in my youth. I have a pencil sketch of it, more diminished, yet of considerable height, as seen between the Church and the Rectory, from the middle of the village, in 1822. Portions of it had from time to time fallen or been taken down, upon the plea that it was in a dangerous state: till at length, in 1823 or 1824, the greater part of what remained fell bodily, with a thundering crash, one morning, during the fortunate absence of a cow that was usually impounded in the donjon at its base.

Moreover, persons now living in the parish tell me that a large apartment, in a nearly perfect state, with stone window-frames, had, together with other portions of the ruins, early in the present century, been hauled to pieces by means of horses attached to cart ropes; but with so much difficulty, owing to the inherent tenacity of the masonry, that the men employed were at length obliged to desist. Wherefore the massive fragments that yet remain were rescued from destruction. The disengaged materials were used up in the ordinary farm-buildings, and for "mendment" of roads on the estate, where they are still visible. But surely a little money might have been judiciously and meritoriously expended from time to time in supporting the weaker parts, so as to preserve for many years this great ornament to the country, without appreciable loss to tenant or landlord. Yet thus, alas, were these interesting relics, teeming with historical and romantic associations, recklessly destroyed by some, to whose mental vision, it would seem, *stones*, according to the bald philosophy of Wordsworth's "Boy and the Primrose," were stones, and "nothing more," whatever their relative position; whether forming (and to such perhaps more delectably) the newly component particles of some ignoble hovel, or proudly ensconced together in the turret of a feudal fortress, imbued with the mellow tintings of successive ages.

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But it is high time to set out for the EARTHWORKS; and on our way thither we shall have an opportunity of enjoying some of the grandeur and beauty of the scenery by which the objects of our present research are environed. Meet study this, too, for the true Antiquary; for, as strives the human architect to counterfeit her matchless structures,



in his mountain-dome, and pyramid, his columnar arcade, his foliated capital, and his rose-wreathed entablature; so Nature, the Creator's plastic handmaid, is wont, in return, to lend a superior grace to the trophies of Art, by the feathery shadings of her tufted trees, her mantling arras of ivy, her floral festoons, and the delicate embroidery of her various lichens. Among "the everlasting hills," therefore, and in sight of the vistas of primæval forests, let us be fain to ramble, and for man's baffled cunning admire the more those divinely moulded originals.

The best route hence, in order to comprise the chief peculiarities of our range of Down with some additional archæological objects, will be to pass through the bottom of the Dyke proper, and emerge therefrom at its further end to the summit of the hill on which they are situated. Striking, then, into the shady lane opposite the southern boundary of "The Place," where was once a stately alley bordered by walnut trees, many of which were rooted up only within memory, we round the rear of the newly restored Mill Lake, with its river-like bend, and wooded banks; the first of a former chain of five in succession, of which two more are now kept up.

The Mill erected a few years ago in the adjoining barn by the Manor tenant evidently occupies the site of one of the two mentioned in Domesday; since on deepening the water-course leading from the bay the old channel was laid open, and needed only to be cleared of the long accumulated alluvium. Embedded in this substratum were found the upper half of the scull, ten inches in length, including an elongated proboscis with six teeth on each side of the jaw, of some strange animal conjectured to have been a Peccary, or Mexican Hog, and the jaw-bones of some other unrecognised animals. At the same time, the skeleton of a Man was disinterred, lying close to the foundation of the east end of the barn, with what seemed to have been a dirk in his hand, at his side, corroded by rust, and the remains of a wooden handle of some sort, and two small iron rings. Upon comparing this weapon, however, with the "Bronze Relics," &c., engraved in our Collections, Vol. II, p. 260, it appears identical with figure 18, which is described as "an Anglo-Saxon spear-head found near Brighton, with a skeleton," &c.

The present machinery, indeed, of this Mill, for threshing, winnowing, and grinding corn; and for chopping straw, turnips, &c., must differ much from that of its predecessors in Saxon, or Norman days. For, here now hangs an enormous wheel, of cast iron, so nicely poised that it is twirled on its axis as lightly as a damsel's spindle, at the touch of the youngest Naiad of the Springs, who lends her limpid potency to exact from the produce of the neighbouring fields the staple of our "staff of bread." While at the other Mill lower down the stream, the dwelling house attached to which bear the date 1625 over the door, the original apparatus is not unaptly represented "clattering" in primitive, yet still efficient simplicity.

Passing over the "coker" bridge, we have arrived in front of the much admired, and *bepicknicked* "spring-head," the willow-woven cradle of the nascent rivulet. This spot, be it averred, to the probable astonishment of many who from the neighbouring Marine Watering Place have been in the habit of cantering up the almost imperceptible slope of five miles thence, in order to "look down" upon our picturesque champaign, has been proved by scientific admeasurement to be eleven feet higher than the top of the Church hill at Brighton, and about two hundred feet higher than the pinnacles of the tower of St. Peter's Church.

And now entering the gorge of Nature's wondrous delve, with nought to break the severe uniformity of its hollow space, and afford relief to the eye, save two sepulchral tumuli, or Barrows, stretching across its lowest depth, we pace onward opprest with a feeling of its profundity, and solitude; till having gradually ascended, with more effort than it was expected would be demanded, the steep outlet before proposed, the southern line of the antient Earthworks, called "the Poor Man's Wall," is reached.

Hence, having gazed awhile, refreshed, and delighted, on the sea; with Brighton to the left, Shoreham, and Worthing, to the right, and, in the distance, the Isle of Wight, resembling a ship turned keel upmost, we trip with more elastic step to the north along a nearly level platform, by the little hostelry in the centre, to the other extremity of the verdant, yet artificial, and now partially disjointed mounds, covered with mossy sward, and wild flowers, that in days of yore con-

stituted an oblong, or roughly oval, encampment, about a mile in circumference, adapted to the outline of the summit of the hill. Upon one of these we take our stand for a few minutes more, contemplating the magnificent, and contrasted landscape now expanding to our view, bounded only by the Hampshire, Surrey, and Kentish, hills: while nestling in the choicest spots behind their leafy screens, are described Churches, Mansions, Townships, and Villages: all betokening man's duly improved gifts of art, and skill, and industry, and prosperity.

But, in accordance with the necessary limits of our program, we must confine our present attention to the earthen ramparts at our feet.

These are composed of indigenous chalk and flint, the trenches at their base, whence their materials were taken, forming a shallow foss; for the protection of some of the earliest tribes in possession of the heights, either native, or invaders from foreign shores.

Whether they were thrown up by the aboriginal Britons, by Romans, Saxons, or Danes, there does not appear to be any satisfactory proof. For, that Roman coins, and pottery have been found within them is not in itself decisively such. Mr. Turner, to whose comprehensive article "On the Military Earthworks of the Southdowns,"<sup>51</sup> I would more largely refer, says in his MS. committed to me for the present object: "This may be looked upon as the most extraordinary of the chain of Forts existing on some of the boldest summits of the chalk hills; and which, if they had a previous existence, and an ancient British origin, (as was certainly the case with some of them,) the Romans while subduing this country took possession of, and adapted to the purposes of defence against the attacks of their opponents. Wolstonbury to the east, and Cissbury to the west, are the two most important of these encampments near to this above Poynings. The former is distant about two, and the latter about seven miles hence. There is also an entrenched Roman station of some extent on Beeding Hill, which intervenes between the Dyke, and Cissbury."

The mists of even now gathering over the course of the Adur intimate that we must hasten our return homeward.

<sup>51</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iii.

Descending by a gentle declivity at the east of the wide, deep coombe called the "Punchbowl," we drop into an ancient bridle path running from the Poor Man's Wall along the brim of the ravine, and down by an, happily, abortive lime-quarry, that nevertheless sadly scars the soft contour of the hill, into the middle of the village.

Little can be said, in an architectural sense, of the neat, and substantial dwellings in our street, except of one or two. The old house to the left, facing eastward, attached to the "Dyke Farm," (which consists of about 350 acres of land running in a narrow slip from the top of the hills into the valley,) was formerly the residence of a family named Osborne, who also were at one time owners of Newtimber Place. Its gabled, and double-storied porch, with a twin tall gable on either side, present a sort of Tudor aspect. On a stone in its south side, after the initials "W. and M. O.," the date 1729 is inscribed; which seems far more likely to commemorate some repairs than the foundation itself.

There was, indeed, an apparently older house opposite its gates, used latterly as a Poorhouse, and Dame's School, with square stone-mullioned windows, and a moulded doorway; and which having been roofed with Horsham stone, had been long designated "the stone-healed house." It was pulled down about twenty years ago, and three narrow tenements were run up in its stead.

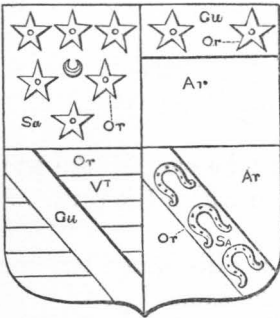
But now the setting sun illumining the windows of the church beckons us, with golden finger, across the Brook, near the Blacksmith's ever-clinking forge, and up the Elm-arched roadway, to the spot where we commenced our imaginary tour of exploration: and where, within concentrated view, again, of Church, and Manor House, and even of the projecting rim of the Earthworks on the Down, we may suitably take leave, for the day, of the antiquities of Saxon Punningas, mediæval Ponynge, and modern Poyninges.

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# THE BONVILLES OF HALNAKER.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

THE pedigree of Poynings clears up the descent of Halnaker from the St. Johns, through the Poynings, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heir of John Bonville, of Shute, and wife of Thomas West, Lord de la Warre.



It is confirmed by the arms on the monument at Broadwater; where the Bonville arms are differenced with a *crescent* for Sir Thomas B., who married for his first wife Joan, the Poynings' co-heiress, and was second son of William Lord Bonville; and in addition to the 2 St. John and 3 Poynings quarterings there is the quartering of 4 Ferrers, for Elizabeth Ferrers,

first wife of Sir Hugh Poynings.<sup>1</sup> By his second marriage with Leva, heiress of John Gorges, of Warleigh, Sir Thomas B. had a second son, who also bore the same christian name as his eldest son John;<sup>2</sup> but in the MSS. at the college of arms he is described as of Warleigh, and his arms as borne by the Coplestones, of Devonshire,<sup>3</sup> (the descendants of his only child, Anne), are differenced with a *chief embattled gules*.

So little has been known of Halnaker and its owners during the fifteenth century that our members will be glad to read

<sup>1</sup> The shield is wrongly described in Cartwright, and the quarterings are not appropriated by him to the families.

<sup>2</sup> There were two half-brothers of the same christian name, Thomas, in the

Hoo family. Suss. Arch. Coll., viii., p. 110.

<sup>3</sup> See Ped. Harl. MSS., 889, fol. 230; 1091, fol. 67; 3288, fol. 47; 5871, fol. 60.

the documents relating to them, which hitherto have not been printed. They will form a fit supplement to the account of the elder branch of the family.

The first is the proof of age in 1434 of the only child of Joan, the eldest of the Poynings' co-heiresses, She was then dead, and her husband had married again.

PROOF OF AGE OF JOHN BONEVYLE, son of Joan, daughter of Hugh Poynges, Knight, son of Thomas Poynges de St. John, Chivaler, deceased, and Joan, his late wife, kinsman and one of the heirs of the said Thomas, taken at Basingstoke, on the 16th of July, 12 Hen. VI. (1434).<sup>4</sup>

*Roger Kent* (60) deposes that the said John Bonevyle was born at Basing, in the county of Southampton, on the 4th of April, 1 Hen. V. (1413), and baptised on the same day, in the Parish Church. He remembers it well because he saw the said John lifted out of the Holy Font.

*William Austyn* (59) because he held a lighted wax candle in the said church at the baptism.

*John Cook* (57) because on that day he was in the said church, and was chosen one of the wardens (custos) of the goods of the said church.

*William Chamberlayne* (56) because he carried the water to the holy font of the said church in which the said John was baptised.

*William Bygge* (55) because Alice, his daughter, married John Gay in the said church on the same day.

*Thomas Newman* (53) because John, his brother, was buried in the said church on the same day.

*John Coudray* (50) because Isabella, his daughter, died suddenly in the said church on that day.

*John Hoo* (57) because on that day he fell and broke his right leg at Basing, and then saw the said John Bonevyle carried to the church to be baptised.

*William Whitle* (55) because Agnes, his wife, on that day was purified in the said church, after the birth of John, son of the said William and Agnes.

*Thomas White* (58) because on that day he was chosen King's bailiff in the county aforesaid, and saw the said John Bonevyle in the said church.

<sup>4</sup> Inq. 12 Hen. VI., No. 60.

*John Attehoke* (50) because on that day there was a great and strong wind, and many houses in Basing fell down, and he saw the said John Bonevyle in the church, in the hands of Alice Come, his nurse.

*William Browne* (60) because by a deed dated on that day he purchased a tenement in Basing, of one John Gerard; and he saw the said John Bonevyle in the churchyard.

It was not, however, till 6th Nov., 1458, that the division of the Poynings' property was made between the co-heiresses of Sir Hugh. Then by an Indenture tripartite<sup>5</sup> between John Bonevyle, Esq., John Paulet, Esq., and Thomas Kingeston, Esq., cousins and heirs as well unto Thomas Poynings, Lord St. John, as to Hugh St. John, Knight, son and heir unto the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas, viz., the said John Bonville, son of Jane, eldest daughter of the said Hugh, and the s<sup>d</sup> John Paulet, son of Constance, second daughter of the same Hugh, and the said Thomas Kingeston, son of Alice, the third and youngest daughter of the same Hugh, there was a partition between them of all the manors, lands, &c., of the Poynings of Halnaker. John Bonville took Halnaker and Walburton Manors, the patronage of the Priory of Boxgrove and of the Chantry of Mundham, the free chapel of Halnaker, with the advowson of the same, and all the lands and tenements in Boxgrove, Westhampnet, Hunston, Yapton, Mundeham, Sedylsham, Arundell, Kirdeford, Offham, Walburton, and Compton; and likewise the reversion, after the deaths of Godfrey Hilton and Alianore, his wife, of the manor and advowson of Chanton, and the free chapel there, the patronage of the Priory of Selborne, and all lands in Chanton, subject to an annual payment of £3 5s. 10d. out of Chanton, to Thomas Kingeston.

John Bonville's wife, Katherine, was by descent a Sussex lady. She was youngest daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield, of Letheringham, Suffolk, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Gowshill, or Gowsell,<sup>6</sup> Knt., of Hoveringham, Notts, and Elizabeth, his wife (bo. 1372, ob. 1425), eldest d. and co-heir of Richard, 14th Earl of Arundel; and so descended from the De Bohuns and from Alice, sister and heir

<sup>5</sup> Rot. cl. 37 Hen. VI., m 16.

<sup>6</sup> Sir Robert was her fourth husband.

of John, Earl of Warren and Surrey.<sup>7</sup> The wills<sup>8</sup> of both husband and wife show that it was not till after much litigation that the Somersetshire and Devonshire estates were recovered by them. Tateworth was obtained only after a writ of right by the husband, and proceedings between his widow and Thomas, Marquess of Dorset, who had married Cecilie, great granddaughter and heiress of Lord Bonville, were pending in 1497.

TESTAMENT OF JOHN BONVILLE.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Penultimo die mensis Maij, anno domini millesimo quadragesimo nonagesimo quarto, et anno regni regis Henrici septimi nono. Ego, JOHANNES BONVYLE, de Shute, armiger, Exon dioc: compos mentis, sane que memorie, ac laudes omnium creatori sanitati corporis sufficienter imbutus; nemo tamen quod modo confectus diemque extremum ignorans in hunc modum testamentum meum condo. In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotente, et beate Marie virgini ejus genetrici, ac omnibus sanctis; corpusque meum sepeliendum in capella beate Marie in ecclesia sancti Michaelis Archangeli de Shute dict: Exon dioc. Item lego eidem unum missale, unum calicem cum coopertorio pertinent: eidem calici, unum librum vocatum a "*portuos*,"<sup>9</sup> et unum librum vocat: "*processionale*," quatuor paria vestimentorum, et unum par organorum, cum omnibus alijs ornamentis ibidem permansur: in custodia custodis ecclesie sancti Michaelis Archangeli predicti per indenturam inde inter capellanum capelle predictae, qui pro tempore fore contigerit et custodes ecclesie sancti Michaelis Archangeli ecclesia predictae pro tempore existen: Also I bequeith to every parish church where I am Lord and Patron, xx<sup>s</sup>. Also I bequeith to the church of Pancraswyke<sup>10</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeith to the church of Seint Michaell of Shute xx<sup>s</sup>. Also I bequeith to the bretherede of Seint Kateryne, of Colynton iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeith to the bretherede of Seint Kateryne, of Chard,<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Harl MS., 1177, fol. 47 b. Tierney's Arundel ped.

<sup>8</sup> I am able to give these wills in consequence of the facilities recently afforded to literary enquirers, by Sir Creswell Creswell.

<sup>9</sup> A portasse or breviary.

<sup>10</sup> In the hundred of Black-torrington,

Devon. The estate passed by the marriage of Margaret, one of the co-heiresses of the De Dennis family, to the Ferrers; and through Elizabeth, only child of Martin Ferrers, to the Poynings and Bonvilles.

<sup>11</sup> Bonville owned Tateworth, a tything in Chard, Somerset.



iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeith to my curatt of Shute, for my tithes and oblacions due or forgoton, x<sup>s</sup>. Also I bequeith to *Thomas Stokwell* xx<sup>s</sup>. Also I bequeith to *Nicolas Baker* xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, and so to have it yerely after my deceese, and Kateryn my wyfe, duryng the lyfe of the said Nicholas. Also I bequeith to the bretherede of Seint Kateryne<sup>12</sup> and Seint Blase, in the parish of Roggut (Rogate),<sup>13</sup> in the dioc: of Chechestyr, xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, and to by ij Kene for the same bretherede to be evyr prayed for. Also I bequeith to the hospitall of Ledysdowne<sup>14</sup> in the same dioc: xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeith to *Sir John Prestone*, my chapeleyne at Halfnaked, vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Item, I bequeith to the brethered of Seint Crosse, Seint Nicholas, and Seint Martin, in the parish church of Shute aforeseed, vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeith to *Richard Cambone* xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeith to *John Clarke* xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeith to *Thomas Pole* xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeith to *Thomas Stampe* xl<sup>s</sup>.<sup>15</sup> Also I bequeith to *Anne Brendon*,<sup>16</sup> *Jane Wadham*, and *Alice Wadham*, to everich of them x<sup>li</sup>, under this condicion that if they continue in the service of my seid wife, every of them to have the seid x<sup>li</sup> whan any of them be so married. Also I bequeith to *Willyam Clarke* xx<sup>s</sup>. Also I bequeith to *Sir Richard (Shelston)*<sup>17</sup> xl<sup>s</sup>. Also I bequeith to all my servauntes, as well men as women, so that they shall perceyve and have after the deceese of me and my wyfe, in maner and forme as suyth, that is to witt, every gentyman x<sup>s</sup>, every yoman vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, every grome v<sup>s</sup>, and every woman servaunt iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, except those that be feed and in the bequest afore-specified. Also I bequeith to my chapell of Seint Mary Magdalene, within my place of Halfnaked, a "*portuos*" and a "*procesionall*," to be had and kept for ever fastened with a chayne of iron in the lectorn there. Also I, the seid John Bonville, will and graunt and bequeith that all my goodes and landes, moveabill and unmoveabill, after the deceese of me and my wyfe, and after my dettys payd, and the will of

<sup>12</sup> These benefactions to the brotherhoods of St. Katherine, were doubtless in compliment to his wife who bore the name.

<sup>13</sup> William Haben made a bequest

for a taper before St. Katherine there Suss. Arch. Coll., xii., p. 76.

<sup>14</sup> I cannot identify this place.

<sup>15</sup> One of his trustees.

<sup>16</sup> She did remain with the widow.

<sup>17</sup> Blank in original.

me abovesaid, and the wyll of me also aforetyme declared, and the will of my wyfe fully done and performed, that the same goodes so remayning shall egally be departed betwene my daughters *Florence* and *Elisabeth*; under condicion that they will please my wyfe duryng ther lyfe accordyng to ther dewte. And whereas *John Stanney*, esquier, *John Hamond*, clerk, *John Brugh*, and *Thomas Stampe*, by myn assent recovered by wrytt of right the Manor of Tateworth, in the Counte of Somerset, and other manors, landes, and tenementes in the Counte of Devonshyre, in fee, have declared my wyll therupon afore this tyme as by wrytyng thereof made it apperith. I will the seid John Stanney, John, John, and Thomas now therof seased kepe the same my wyll afore this tyme declared. Also I will and make myn executors of this my testament *Kateryn*, my wyfe; Sir *Reignold Bray*, knight;<sup>18</sup> *Robard Reed*, oon of the kynges serjauntes of the lawe;<sup>19</sup> and *Edward Bartelott*;<sup>20</sup> desyryng them to see this my will and testament executed as ferre as in them is. And I will that the seid Syr Reignold Bray have for his labour v. marc. Robert Reed xls. and Edward Bartelott xls. And I will that the reverent fader in godd the *Bysshop of Bath and Wellys*, now beyng pryve seale,<sup>21</sup> be overseer of this my testament, he havyng for his labour iiiij<sup>li</sup>. Dat: die et anno supradicto.

Proved at "Lamehith," the last day of March, 1495, and commission of administration issued to Kateryne, the relict of the deceased.

The names of the executors and overseer point to a close intimacy between the testator and the court of Henry VII.,

<sup>18</sup> K. G., who died 1503. He was the trusty counsellor of Hen. VII. Bacon says—"he was noted to have had with the king the greatest freedom of any counsellor; but it was but a freedom to set off flattery, yet he bore more than his just part of the envy for the exactions." He was executor also of the will of Cicely Duchess of York, proved also in this year 1495, and seems to have been the adviser of several families of note.

<sup>19</sup> Robert Read was appointed King's Serjeant 4 April, 1494; Just. K. B. 24 Nov.. 1495; and Chief Justice of C. P. in Oct. 1506. He had been appointed by King's Coll., Camb., counsel with a

yearly stipend of 26<sup>s</sup>, charged on the manor of Withyham. He was one of the executors of the will of Hen. VII. See Memoir, by T. Brocklebank, and Foss' Judges, v. 230.

<sup>20</sup> Of Stopham. He was in the commission of Oyer and terminer for Sussex, 1 and 2 Rich. III., Rot. Pat.

<sup>21</sup> Richard Fox, prebendary of Salisbury, was in 1462 made Bishop of Exeter. He was translated in 1493 to Bath and Wells; in 1494 to Durham; and in 1501 to Winchester. He died 1528. He was one of the counsel left to Hen. VIII. by his father, and the first patron of Wolsey.

but whether Bonville himself held office I have not been able to ascertain.

## WILL OF KATHERINE BONVYLE.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Vicesimo quinto die mensis Septembris, anno domini millesimo cccc nonagesimo septimo, I *Kateryn Bonvyle, late wife of John Bonvyle*, of Shutte in the countie of Devon, Esquier, being in hoole mynde and good remembrance, but som deale sike in my bodye, make my testament and last will of all my goodes, landes, and tenements, in England; in the which lands and tenements John Hamond clerk, Thomas Stamp, and other ben seased of—First; I bequeth and recomend my soule to almyghty God to our Lady and to all the companygh of heven, and my body to be buried in the church of the Prioury of Boxgrave, as by me and my frendes shalbe assigned. Item, I woll that myne executours shall remove the body and bones of *John Bonvyle* myne husband which lieth in Shutte, and bury thaym in the church of the Prioury of Boxgrave aforesaid, if the lawe woll suffre it. Item, I bequeth to the reparation of the Cathedrall church of Chichester iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeth to the Prioury of Boxgrave aforesaid x<sup>li</sup> to bye thaym ij blue frontelles<sup>22</sup> for the high awter, according to thair blue vestymentes late by my said husband and me to thaym yeven, for the which the priour and convent shall doo all observances accordyng at my burying, moneth mynde, and xij<sup>th</sup> moneth mynde. Also I bequeth to the *priour* the best hors of my ij horses in my stabyll the tyme of my deth for my mortuary. Item, I bequeth to the convent of the same place xl<sup>s</sup>. Also I woll a cuppe of silver w<sup>t</sup> a covering called *Busshop Lacyes*<sup>23</sup> cuppe, a powdre box of silver, a litle standyng Goblett of silver, and a litle pece of chased be made ij chaleys; one therof I woll the *priour of Boxgrave* shall have, and th'other the chapell of Halfnaked. Also I bequeth to my doughter *Elizabeth West* a ryng with a rubye, an ooche<sup>24</sup> with a safer, ij rubies and iij grete perles,

<sup>22</sup> This hanging for the front of the altar was often highly decorated, and the arms of the family who presented it were sometimes emblazoned thereon.

<sup>23</sup> Edmund Lacy, canon of Windsor,

was Bishop of Hereford in 1420, and transferred to Exeter, dying in 1450.

<sup>24</sup> Properly a Nouche. They were made of various shapes in gold, and were applicable to a clasp, brooch, or buckle.

with a chafyng boll (bowl) of silver, a prymer with a claps of silver, a litle cofre of ivory, a long payer of bedes cascydonyes, ij of my best kerchieffes, and my best paynted cofer, x paier of shetes and ij gurdelles harnessed, wherof one is enamelyd. Also I bequeth to my doughter *Florence Fulford* an ewer of silver and gilt, ij sponys silver and gilt, the which were the *bussshop of Exceter's* (Fox), an agnus with a flatt stone and perles, and with holy wex theryn, and my weddyng ryng, and my secund best paynted cofer. Also I bequeth to *John Lenthorp* Esquyer<sup>25</sup> a fethre bed, a bolster, a paier of shetes, a payer of blankettes, and a coverlett, and xl<sup>s</sup> in money at the moneth day. Also I bequeth to *Anne Brandon* x<sup>li</sup> in money and money worth; Also I woll that the said Anne have other x<sup>li</sup> of the bequest of my husbond as it appereth in his testament. Also I bequeth to Sir *Richard Skelston*, clerk, xl<sup>s</sup>. Also I bequeth to Sir *John Preston*, capellaine of Half-naked, xl<sup>s</sup>. Also I bequeth to *Denys Merwode* a fethre bed, a bolster, a paier of shetes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett. Also I bequeth to *Margery Bernard* a fethrebed, a bolster, a pair of shetes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett. Also to *Davy Waren* a fethrebed, a bolstar, a pair of shetes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett, and xl<sup>s</sup> in money at the moneth day. Also I bequeth to *Richard Gamond* a fethrebed, a bolstar, a pair of shetes, a pair of blankettes, a coverlett, a pott and a panne. Also I bequeth to *Davy Tailour* a fethrebed, a bolstar, a pair of shetes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett. Item, I bequeth to *Laurence Poyntyngton* a fethrebed, a bolstar, a payre of shetes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett. Also I bequeth to *John Stamp*, a fethrebed, a bolstar, a pair of shetes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett. Also I bequeth to *Isabell Chese* a matresse, a bolstar, a pair of shetes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett. Also I bequeth to *Nicholas Hyne* a matresse, a bolstar, a pair of shettes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett. Also I bequeth to *Thomas Benlace*, a matresse, a bolstar, a paire of shetes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett. Also to *Nicholas Baker* a matresse, a bolstar, a pair of shetes, a pair of blankettes, and a coverlett. And I woll that all the said stuff be deli-

<sup>25</sup> John Lenthorpe, or Leventhorpe, of Ugley, Essex; sheriff of Essex and Herts 1509.

vered by the discretion of myne executours. Also I woll that all my horses unbequethed be egally devided amongst my servauntes by the advise of my said executours. Also I woll that myne household be kept till my moneth day be passed with mete and drynke, and every man of my said houshold servantes to whome no money by me is bequethed to have xx<sup>s</sup> at the moneth day, if he tary so long in houshold. Also I woll that every of my women servantes, aftre my moneth mynde be kept, have xxx<sup>s</sup> for their wage, and to be conveyed home to thair frends at my cost and chardge for th'advise and discretion of myne executours. Also I woll that myne executours kepe an obite yerely in the Prioury of Boxgrave to the value of xvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> by the yer of my moveable goodes till myne executours may purchase land to the yerly value of xvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>; to be distributed in this forme, to the Prior ther iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, to the supprior xij<sup>d</sup>, And to every monke beyng a prest viij<sup>d</sup>, to every novyce iiij<sup>d</sup>; And for bred and ale to suche persones as shall com to the said yerely obite iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>; And the residue of the said sume of xvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> to be distributed by the discretion of myne executours. Also I bequeth to our blissed ladie of *Walsyngham* a ryng with a safer and a rubye. Also I bequeth to our ladie of Pewe<sup>26</sup> a pair of bedys of corall with certaine rynges and tokyns in the same. Also I bequeth to the rode of Northdore in Paules an "Agnus Dei," without stonys or perles. Also I woll that myne executours shall sell all my plate unbequethed for the costes and expensys of removynge of my said husband from Shutte to the Prioury of Boxgrave. Also I woll that all my moveable goodes with thissues and profytes of all my landes in Devonshir and Somersetshir, as yet beyng in trouble and varyaunce betwene my *Lord Marques*<sup>27</sup> and me, aftre the recoverynge of the same be disposed to the performynge and fulfilling of myne husbandes will and myne; and if the said landes can not be recovered, which God defend!! then I woll that myne executours shall performe and fulfyll myne husbandes will and myne as farr as all suche goodes of myne as shall com to

<sup>26</sup> Our Lady of Pity or Mercy at Westminster, an image of the Virgin, with our Saviour in her lap. Elizabeth of York made several offerings to this shrine, as did also Hen. VII. There

was an image of her in Rype church. See Suss. Arch. Coll., xiv., p. 219.

<sup>27</sup> Thomas Grey, 8th Baron Ferrers, of Groby, was created Marquess of Dorset in 1475, and died 1501.

there handes shall extend in all suche thinges as they thinke moost necessary to be performed and fulfilled by thair discretion. Also I bequeth to *litle Roger xx<sup>s</sup>* and a gowne. The residue of all myne other goodes not bequethed I give and bequeth to Maistre *Adam Facete*, Sir *John Hawies*, clerk, and *Thomas Stamp*; whome I make myne executours to dispose for my soule, myne husbandes soule, and all crysten soules as they thinke moost expedient to the pleasir of God and the helth of our soules. These beyng witnesses Sir Richard Shelston, John Lenthorpe Esquyer, Davy Wareyn, Richard Gamond, Davy Taillor, and meny other.

Proved at "Lamehith" on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of March 1498 by Thos. Stamp, &c.

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It is doubtful whether the executors were ever able to carry out the desire above expressed for removing the body of John Bonville from Shute to Boxgrove; but the wife was buried in the Priory church, for Thomas, Lord De la Warr expressly told Cromwell that "there lyethe many of my aunsystorys, aud also my wyffys mother."<sup>28</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., VII., p. 218.

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## ON SOME OLD PAPERS

### FOUND IN A TOWER OF COWDRAY HOUSE.

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BY SIR SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, BART., F.S.A.

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COWDRAY HOUSE, with its former possessors, has already supplied materials for two papers in these Collections (vols. v. and vii.). The subject is invested with no ordinary amount of interest: the calamities and extinction of a titled family of this county—of considerable political importance at one period of its history—and the destruction of a palatial residence, in point of architecture the pride of Western Sussex, can scarcely fail to prove attractive to the readers of these volumes.

On the right side of the now desolate Buck Hall, approaching the ruins by the principal entrance, there stands a tower, which once formed the S.E. external angle of the quadrangle, and whose massive masonry gives one the idea that it would defy for ever the attacks of time. The fire, which must have been raging on both sides of it, apparently found no ingress here, but years, and damp, and neglect have done their work, however insidiously; and although this tower can still boast of the only remaining floor and ceiling and stairs, yet the whole fabric has been pronounced to be so extremely insecure, that the entrance-door at its base, for prudential reasons, is now, and has been for several years, kept under the assurance of lock and key.

The construction of this portion is curious; it appears more ancient than the rest of the building, and may be the remains of the old Bohun edifice. The walls are of great thickness at the bottom, and are reduced gradually towards the top. The buttresses at the foot seem to have been added subsequently to the fire, and also the strong external iron band which girds it near the top. The base is hexagonal; out of it spring four octagonal towers, which, with three stacks of chimneys, rise some height above the roof. The Great Kitchen, of which there is a coloured drawing by Grimm in the Burrell Coll. (B. Mus: Add. MSS. 5699),

occupied the whole of the base up to a height of more than 30 feet; the remaining portion of the tower was occupied by an apartment 22ft. in diameter. At some period after the fire, an intermediate floor was introduced by taking off a portion of the height of the kitchen, and the space above was converted into an Audit-room, where the Tenants for many years dined at the half-yearly Audits, the dinner being cooked in the old kitchen below, and then hoisted up through an aperture still existing in the modern floor; the room was externally lighted by the upper parts of the four great mullioned windows, which originally were wholly in the great kitchen. The upper chamber has all the appearance of having been the house-steward's office, from the shelves and cupboards which are affixed to the walls.<sup>1</sup> The spiral stairs from the ground led to it and the roof only.

When, some years ago, I visited this room, the floor was strewn with parchments and papers; some had been thrust by handfuls into the cupboards, and many were gathered in little heaps in corners where gusts of wind had probably driven them, and where the damp had caused them to adhere in masses, rendering many of them illegible, for small traces of glazing remained in the wide casements, consequently the rain could penetrate from any quarter; the ivy, moreover, had thrust its way to the ceiling, and jackdaws had evidently learnt to look upon this apartment as their own, and one well adapted for the education of the young. Under such circumstances it was "hard lines" with the poor documents. But more ruthless still than the rain, or damp, or jackdaws, had been the spoiling hands of casual visitors, before the door had been closed to the public. The collectors of autographs and seals had in frequent cases torn off these appendages; doubtless many documents had been carried away wholly, but generally they were thus mutilated, and then flung down on the floor as valueless.

The collection was of a most miscellaneous description, any paper of importance to the estate having been of course previously examined and disposed of.<sup>2</sup> It consisted chiefly

<sup>1</sup> The great library of the house was in the S. angle of the west front.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Alexander Brown (agent to the Earl of Egmont) informs me that he had all the papers cleared out soon after the sale of the estate. To this gentleman

my thanks are due for assistance on several archæological occasions; and the Society is indebted to him for the loan of Sir David Owen's Will (see Vol. VII.), and Lord Montague's Household Book.



of obsolete leases and other parchment indentures. Some of these latter made me wonder why they should have been there at all. Of the former, I think that the oldest I saw was not earlier than the reign of Elizabeth. One indenture bore the date 1594, and retained the signatures of "W. Burghley" and "Richard Kyngesmyll." Some of the papers have already been noticed. A fragment, throwing light on the history of one of the Lord Montagues, is referred to in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. vii., p. 179, and a Roll of the Gentry and Magistrates of the County in 1727, in vol. viii., p. 336. Rolls of Courts Baron, of the numerous surrounding manors held of Cowdray, were in abundance. "A Particular of suche thinges" (armour and military stores) "as weare ceassed upon in the Earle of Warwycke's Howse in the Strand, the 22d August, 1642." A copy of the temporary discharge from the tender mercies of the Committee of Sequestration on "Viscount Mountague giving a security of the thirde parte of his estate," signed by three members of the Committee, May 16, 1649. Receipts of several "Compositions" for various Recusants. A certificate on oath by the minister (J<sup>o</sup> Mathewes) and Churchwarden (J<sup>o</sup> Peto) of Steyning, that "John Lancaster of Beeding did receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after divine service and sermon, on Sunday, 6th Oct. 1728;" witnessed by John Ingram of Buttolphs, and Thos. Gates of Pulborough. "Moneys expended in the Borough of Midhurst from 1749 to 1754." A Bond for £1,783 16s. 2d. (paid) of Lord Montague's in 1789, to "Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., George Dorsett, John Johnson, and John Wilkinson, Esqrs., of New Bond Street, Bankers, &c." As for small bills, they ranged from receipts for work done upon the estate, from A.D. 1500, to "Boxes of Strasbourg Paste, bought of L Wetten, Confectioner at the Three Balcony's, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, in 1783." In forwarding an account to Lord Montague, who, it appears, was then living in St. James' Square, London, the agent, Mr. Morrell, takes the opportunity of appending the following melancholy announcement: "Mr. Denham, whom your Lordship was lately become acquainted with, was last night cruely murder'd. Mr. Wrench and his niece had been to dine with him, (it was intended that he should marry the young woman soon,) and between

five and six o'clock parted with them in a furze field, near half way to Mr. Wrenches house; in the same field his Brains was Dash'd out, and a Violent Blow upon his arm, and then dragg'd into a Ditch, and at three o'clock this morning, (Dec. 4, 1757) was there found; he was a good Natur'd Charitable Man, and I think beloved by every body, except the Murderer, which I hope will be found out."

There were piles of letters to and from different members of the family down to the last young Lord, who was drowned at Schaffhausen. The bearers of the title signed themselves "Mountague," with the exception of Francis, who died s. p. in 1708, who wrote "Montaignu." After him the signature adopted was "Montague." Most of these letters contain nothing remarkable, while some disclose sources of personal anxiety and family distresses. The broad acres of Cowdray could not keep their possessors from dealings with the Jews.

The following specimen, selected for present publication, bears a general as well as a local interest. It may prove some consolation to us, complaining of 9d. in the £ Income-tax in 1863, to be reminded how heavily oppressed our less capable predecessors were in 1666.

In that year the foreign relations of this country presented a most unsatisfactory aspect. England was at open rupture with the States of Holland and France combined, Denmark had played her false, and there was not a single ally who could or would give her assistance. As the emergency kept the King and Parliament on good terms, no wonder that an extraordinary subsidy was voted for the occasion. An Act was passed (18 and 19, Car. II. c. i.) "for raising Moneys by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the maintenance of the present war." It contained a grant to the King of 20s. in every £100 of personal estate. Servants, men and women, were to pay 1s. out of every 20s. they received in wages; and every person was to pay 1s. above the other rates, paupers alone excepted. Aliens were to pay double what they would have been liable for had they been natural born subjects. Payments were to be made in addition according to rank. A Duke £50; a Viscount, £25; the eldest son of a Viscount of 21 years of age, £17 10s., &c.

The following gentlemen were appointed Commissioners for

Sussex under this Act:—"John Ashburnham, Edward Blaker, Henry Brunhard, Esqrs., George Edmonds, Captain John Eversfield, John Backshall, gent, Edward Cooper, Esquire, John Mitchell, Francis Gratwicke, Esquires."

Here is the assessment of the Cowdray establishment under this Act:—

## COWDRY.

A noate of the names and sirnames of the persons inhabiting or resideing within the saide howse of Cowdry, belonging to the Right Honoble. Francis Lord Viscount Mountague, according to an Acte of Parliament entituled The Pole Bill, made Feby y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1666.

	The Right Honoble. Francis, Lord Viscount Mountague. <sup>3</sup>			
	The Honoble. Lady Elisabeth, Viscountes Mountague	-	00	01 00
	Francis Browne, <sup>4</sup> Esqre., eldest Sonne of the saide Viscount and pole	-	-	17 11 00
	Mrs. Elizabeth Browne, <sup>5</sup> daughter of y <sup>e</sup> s <sup>d</sup> Viscount	-	00	01 00
Repaide	Mrs. Katherine Browne, Kinswoman to y <sup>e</sup> said Viscount	-	00	01 00
	William Burlacey, gent serv <sup>t</sup> wages per ann: x <sup>lb</sup> pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	00	11 00
	Francis Complin, serv <sup>t</sup> wages 8 <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	00	09 00
Repaide	Paule Adams, <sup>6</sup> serv <sup>ts</sup> wages x <sup>lb</sup> per ann: (sic)	-	00	10 00

<sup>3</sup> Third Viscount. His mother was daughter of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer of England. His wife was fourth and youngest daughter of Henry, Marquis of Worcester. Lord Montague is not charged in this list, his quota having probably been paid elsewhere. His wife having no property of her own, is charged only for Poll.

<sup>4</sup> Francis succeeded his father in 1682, married Mary, daughter of William Herbert, Marquess of Powis, and widow of Richard, Viscount Molineux, d. s. p., 1708. This is the Viscount that signed himself "Montaignu," and was perhaps educated abroad.

<sup>5</sup> Married Christopher Roper, Lord Teynham.

<sup>6</sup> This individual appears in a parchment deed, dated 1664, in my possession, as "Paul Adams, Esquire, his Majesties officer for the receiving and collecting and answering the duety and revenue arising or belonging to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> by Fire-hearths and stoves within the County of Sussex;" and he acknowledges himself bound in the sum of £2000 for the proper discharge of the office. The act under which he was appointed was the 16th Car. II, c. III., which recites the 13th and 16th Car. I. This inquisitorial and odious tax was of course irrespective of the burdens which have been just

enumerated. The collectors had power to enter, search, view, and number the fire-places, accompanied by a constable. All houses with more than two chimneys were liable for the duty. In default of payment distress was to issue, and one Justice might decide differences, &c.

It is somewhat remarkable that the person in question should be described as an Esquire in 1664, and plain "Paule Adams, servant," in 1666. He might have been an Esquire by office only, but unless he had resigned he was so still. There was nothing unusual in the fact of the King's officer being in the service of a nobleman. We are told that Lord Burleigh could reckon up 20 gentlemen retainers, who had each one thousand pounds a year (Strype, V. III., p. 129). The first servant on this list is W. Burlacey, a "gentleman servant." By the Poll Bill, public officers taxed in monthly assessments were to pay 1s. in the pound of the profits of their offices; officers not so taxed 3s. in the pound, so that Paul would be caught any how: but query, could his position have been omitted for the sake of the penalty it entailed? "Every person of the degree of an Esquire or soe reputed (to pay) the sume of £5, and every Gentleman or reputed gentleman the sum of 20s." W. Burlacey however is not charged in this paper as a gentleman.

Repaide	John Morison, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages x <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	11	00
Repaide	William Lufe, servan <sup>ts</sup> wages 5 <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	06	00
Repaide	Robert Lufe, servan <sup>ts</sup> wages 5 <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	06	00
Repaide	John Norman, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages 4 <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	05	00
	David Prother, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages 4 <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	05	00
Repaide	John Reades, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages iij per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	04	00
Repaide	John West, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages v <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	06	00
	John Mills, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages iiij <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	05	00
	Mr. Rishome, <sup>7</sup> serv <sup>ts</sup> wages vj <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	14	00
Repaide	Richard Cowley serv <sup>t</sup> wages 4 <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	05	00
	Lawrence, Mr. Brown's foot-boy, his pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	01	00
Repaide	Mrs. Jane Goodwin, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages x per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	11	00
Repaide	Mrs. Mary Cox, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages 4 <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	05	00
Repaide	Ann Allen, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages 4 <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 2 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	05	00
Repaide	Mrs. Elizabeth Underhill, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages iiij <sup>lb</sup> per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	04	00
Repaide	Mrs. Masey, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages iij per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	04	00
Repaide	Mary Nucher, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages iij per ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	04	00
					24	06	00

Pd.	Mary Turner, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages iiij <sup>lb</sup> pr ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	04	00
Pd.	Jane Richardson, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages iij pr ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	04	00
Pd.	Eliz. Gates, servants wages iij pr ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	04	00
Pd.	Susan Cowley, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages 5 pr ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	06	00
Pd.	Elisa Dabins, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages xl <sup>s</sup> pr ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	03	00
Pd.	Anne Meare, serv <sup>ts</sup> wages xl <sup>s</sup> pr ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	03	00
	Richard, farrier wages iiiij <sup>lb</sup> pr ann: pole 1 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	05	00
Pd.	Robert Willett and his wife (sic), serv <sup>ts</sup> wages iiiij <sup>lb</sup> pr ann: poles 2 <sup>s</sup>	00	06	00			
Pd.	John Moon and his wife, wages iiij <sup>lb</sup> pr ann: poles 2 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	06	00
Pd.	Thomas Haule and his wife, wages iiij <sup>lb</sup> pr ann: poles 2 <sup>s</sup>	-	-	-	00	06	00
					02	07	00
					24	06	00
	Sum tal.	-	-	-	26	13	00

Received this third day of Aprill 1667 the severall sumes above mentioned of William Lucas gent for the poles assessed by the assessor according to Act of Parliament upon the severall psons above named by me John Sanders (sic) one of the Collectors appoynted by the Com<sup>r</sup> and Assessor for gathering of the same in all amounting to the sume of Twenty six pounds and therteen shillings I say received

£	s.	d.
26	13	00

In presence of  
JNO. TOURNER.

JOHN SANDERES.

<sup>7</sup> Probably an alien, as he is charged double duty. (Perhaps Riche-homme, a Frenchman?)

We may presume from the "repaid" in the margin, that these persons had been charged and had paid elsewhere. The wages appear to be moderate: £10 per ann. for the "gentleman," and the

"King's officer" is decidedly cheap; of course they were all at "livery," i. e., found in everything. Lawrence, the footboy, evidently received no wages, so we must hope that his poll was paid by his employers. The names of Luff, Norman, and Mills, are still common in or about Midhurst.

The following wine merchant's bill furnishes us with the prices of wine two centuries since :

29th Novemb: 1669.

My Lord Mountagues Acc<sup>t</sup> [with Rich. Blachford] viz—

2: hhd. of Aubryan wine	-	-	-	-	£24	00	00
1: hhd. of Sauterne wine	-	-	-	-	£12	00	00
6: terses off Clarrett	-	-	-	-	£25	00	00
One hhd. of Vinagr <sup>r</sup>	-	-	-	-	£03	10	00
					<hr/>		
					£64	10	00
Rec <sup>d</sup> Backe one terse of wine	-	-	-	-	4	00	00
					<hr/>		
Remaynes dew for Ballence	-	-	-	-	£60	10	00
					<hr/>		

Under the date of 1681, March 29th, we have an undertaker's bill, which, among the ordinary items of shroud, head-cloth, &c., contains this entry: " $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pinte of plague-water when taken out of the river, £00. 00. 03." Plague-water was the "disinfectant" of the period; but the circumstances in which the deceased was "taken out of the river" are unexplained.

A much later bill of a rustic snip will finish these notings. In 1672, Gilbert Hannam founded a Grammar-School in Midhurst. It is to be hoped for the credit of that Institution, that Richard Tilbury was not one of the alumni.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE. LORD VISCOUNT MOUNTAGUE.

TO RICHARD TILBURY.

1784.					£	s.	d.
Febr <sup>y</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> .	George the footman	Pair fine Stout	Doe Brichis	-	-	1	5 0
	John Benem	Pair fine Stout	Dito	-	-	1	5 0
	Robert Chapman	Pair fine Stout	Dito	-	-	1	5 0
	John Fluck	Pair fine Stout	Dito	-	-	1	5 0
	Postilan	Pair fine Stout	Dito	-	-	1	5 0
	Thomas Bucher	Gamekeper	Pair fine Stout	Dito	-	1	5 0
	Edward Under Butler	two Pair of Colerd	Glovs to Cleane				
	Knivs	-	-	-	-	0	3 6
	Young Jacob	for Mending his	Brichis	-	-	0	1 6
	Master Brown	for Dry Cleaning his	Brichis	-	-	0	0 9
	Mending Postilan	Brichis	-	-	-	0	2 0
					<hr/>		
					£7	17	9

Febr<sup>y</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> Rec<sup>d</sup> the Contents of this Bill in full

of me RICHD. TILBURY.

# CHARLTON AND THE CHARLTON HUNT:

A SKETCH OF THE OLDEN TIME.

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BY MR. T. J. BENNETT.

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This paper was originally printed for the author in the form of a detached pamphlet.

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WE have all heard of Goodwood; but where is *Charlton*? and what of it? A little more than a hundred years ago these questions would have been exactly reversed; then, all the world had heard of Charlton, while the glories of Goodwood, now become a household word among us, slumbered in the womb of time. In an account of the Judges' progress to Chichester in 1749, they are described as being entertained by the Duke of Richmond "with a dinner at his hunting house, near *Charlton*." The writer evidently either did not know the name of *Goodwood*, or considered it would give no information to his readers; "near Charlton" was quite sufficient guide as to its locality.

Charlton was the Melton Mowbray of its day, and the Charlton Hunt the most famous in England; the resort of the great and wealthy, eager to participate in our national sport of fox-hunting. King William III. and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, then a guest in England, are recorded as having been down to Charlton to witness a fox-chase; and even the softer sex joined in the hunt, held their assemblies in the village, and probably participated in the pleasure of eating a *Charlton pie*,—a dainty then well-known, though now entirely forgotten,—forgotten, as Charlton itself now is: the very traditions have nearly died out; scarcely a villager can now tell of its former renown, or talk of the "good old times." But to keep these in remembrance, to commemorate *some-*

*thing* of the glories of Charlton, the writer of these few pages has collected such information as may interest those acquainted with the neighbourhood, or loving the sport Charlton was so famous for; for much of which he is indebted to the courtesy of Charles Dorrien, Esq., of Ashdean House, who possesses a curious MS. account of the Hamlet and the Hunt.

Charlton, a tything of the parish of Singleton, lies in the valley north of the Goodwood hills, and about a mile east of the high road from Chichester to Midhurst. It is now principally remarkable for its "Forest"—a large wood, extending over 800 acres, belong to the Goodwood estate, but formerly the property of the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel, where this great family enjoyed the pleasures of the chase, having a hunting-seat at Downley, on the verge of the forest, of sufficient importance to be used as an occasional residence; indeed, two of the Earls are stated to have died at Downley,—Thomas, in 1525, and William, in 1544.

From time immemorial, therefore, it appears that the woods and pleasant downs of Charlton have been appropriated to the enjoyment of hunting and the chase; of later years more exclusively to fox-hunting; and from this circumstance only, Charlton derives its celebrity.

As long as the pursuit of the fox has existed as a national sport, it is probable there was a *Meet* at Charlton; but it was first brought into notice from its being the favourite resort of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who probably owed his acquaintance with Sussex to his friendship with Ford, Lord Grey (afterwards his second in command at Sedgemoor), who was seated at Up-park, in this neighbourhood. Monmouth appears to have had a peculiar love of Charlton, saying jestingly, "When he was King, he would come and keep his Court at Charlton." So early, too, were his hopes of a future crown alluded to. On one occasion he was so entertained and made so much of by the citizens of Chichester, being received by crowds, welcomed by bonfires and ringing of bells, and subsequently taken in state to the Cathedral, that Bishop Carleton thought it necessary to write apologetically to the Metropolitan to excuse the apparent want of loyalty to the reigning Sovereign. This letter, still

extant, is dated February 17th, 1679. Amongst those who paid their respects to Monmouth at this time were Mr. James Butler, of Amberley, M.P. for Arundel, and Mr. Edward Roper, of Eltham, who afterwards married his second daughter, and whose connexion with Charlton, as subsequently alluded to, is probably accounted for by this relationship.

Two packs of fox-hounds appear to have been kept at Charlton at this time, belonging to the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Grey, the master and manager being Mr. Roper, the before mentioned Kentish gentleman, a great lover of the chase, and possessing great knowledge of hounds and hunting. He was sufficiently intimate with Monmouth to be obliged to leave the country on the unfortunate termination of Monmouth's attempt to seize the throne, taking refuge in France, where he made acquaintance with the celebrated St. Victor, and enjoyed in the forests of Chantilly the sport he was debarred from pursuing at home. On the accession of William III. Mr. Roper returned, and resumed the management of the hounds, which appear to have become the property of the Duke of Bolton and himself, and had soon the satisfaction of seeing a noble party of lovers of the chase around him. Among the earliest names mentioned were the Marquis of Hartington (afterwards Duke of Devonshire), whose daring exploit of riding down Leven Down, one of the steepest hills near, and leaping a five-barred gate at the foot, was long remembered; Earl of Halifax, General Compton, Dukes of Bolton, Grafton, and Montrose, Lord Nassau Powlett, Lords William and Harry Beauclerc, Forester, Hervey, Harcourt, and others. How these noblemen were accommodated with lodgings is a wonder to the present generation. Some of them had (probably built) houses of their own,—the Dukes of Devonshire and St. Alban's and Lord Harcourt amongst them; and every cottager, both in Charlton and the adjacent villages, had a lodger in the hunting season; a golden harvest for them. To add to the importance of the Hunt, the Earl of Burlington, the Vitruvius of his day, designed them a banqueting-room, where these votaries of Diana feasted after the fatigues of the chase, and talked over the feats of the day. This building was popularly known by the name of *Foxhall*, from the gilt figure



of a fox surmounting a tall flagstaff, erected in front of it, to show the "southerly wind," so dear to fox-hunters; a gift from Henrietta, Duchess of Bolton, the daughter of the Duke of Monmouth, who seems to have inherited her father's love of Charlton. Both she and her youthful son, Lord Nassau Powlett, were constant visitors there.

The fame of Charlton had now reached other countries. St. Victor came from France to return his friend's visit, and both that country and Germany sent admirers of the sport to Charlton, with probably half the Aristocracy of England, amongst them the first Duke of Richmond, who had purchased Goodwood of the family of Compton in 1720 as a hunting-seat, and from thence brought both his Duchess and the youthful Lord March to the Meet at Charlton, while Her Grace, with her daughter, Lady Ann Lennox (afterwards Countess of Albemarle), held assemblies in the evening at Foxhall, contended by the presence of the Duchess of Bolton, Lady Forester, and other ladies whom the attraction of the chase had brought to Charlton,—a love of hunting being by no means confined to the nobler sex.

The success and importance of the Hunt appears now to have provoked the envy of the then owner of Petworth, the proud Duke of Somerset, who, accustomed to be paramount in West Sussex, could not brook the sight of horses and hounds riding over his estate. His Grace's ire is amusingly described as inquiring first of his neighbour, Sir William Goring of Burton, "Whose hounds they were, so frequently coming near his house?" and on being told they were the "Charlton Pack, Mr. Roper's," cried out, stammering with anger, "Who is he? Where's his estate? What right has he to hunt this country? I'll have hounds and horses of my own," and, in spite of Sir William's remonstrances, his Grace had kennels and stables built on the Downs, near Walton, called *Twines* (afterwards used by Lord Egremont as racing stables), and even condescended to send down first-rate cooks to tempt the Sussex gentlemen with a sumptuous breakfast; but they were faithful in their allegiance to Charlton, and after a few years' vain endeavour to carry his point, His Grace gave away his hounds, and left the field in disgust.

We have now to record the death of the old Squire, Mr.

Roper, who so long had had the management of the Charlton Pack, and had brought it to such perfection: sportsman to the last, he had (in April 1715) ridden with the hounds to Findon, but, just at the *find*, dropped down lifeless on the field, at the advanced age of 84. By his death, the hounds became the sole property of the Duke of Bolton, who for a short time devoted himself to Charlton; but the attractions of his second Duchess, Lavinia Fenton (the original *Polly* of the *Beggar's Opera*), eventually drew him away from Charlton altogether, and on his retirement, he gave the hounds to the second Duke of Richmond, who assumed the entire management, assisted by Lord Delawarr, and having for huntsman, the redoubted Tom Johnson, so well known with the Pack. The Hunt, in their hands, assumed an importance and regularity scarce before known: every morning a hundred horses were led out, each with his attendant groom in the Charlton livery of blue, with gold cord and tassels to their caps. Lords and Ladies continued to flock to Charlton in the hunting season; and the new Master, the Duke of Richmond, in 1732, built the house, still remaining, where he and the Duchess slept, to be ready for the early Meet (eight o'clock in the morning). The walls of the principal room are ornamented with paintings relative to the chase, and stand almost the sole relic of the "Charlton Hunt." About this time occurred that famous Fox-chase, even now remembered in the County of Sussex, lasting ten hours: an event of sufficient importance to cause an account of it to be written and hung up in many of the houses about, where the names of both huntsmen and hounds are carefully preserved.

The Hunt continued to flourish during the life of the second Duke of Richmond; but at his death, in 1750, his successor, the third Duke, though a sportsman, was probably not so *devoted* to the chase as his forefathers. He, indeed, caused splendid kennels to be built for the hounds at Goodwood; but it is probable that the removal of the Pack from Charlton detracted somewhat from its general popularity, and accordingly we are not surprised to find, in a list of the "Goodwood Hunt," as it was then called, years after, that the members of it were very much confined to the County of Sussex. On the fourth Duke of Richmond going to Ireland,

as Lord Lieutenant, the Hounds were presented to King George IV., and soon after, symptoms of madness showing themselves amongst the Pack, they were all destroyed.

So end the glories of Charlton and the Goodwood Pack. Foxhall was pulled down; the residences of the various Noblemen in the village have disappeared (the Duke of Richmond's lodging only remaining), with all vestiges of the Charlton Hunt, once so famous; and the villager, as he hears the distant cry of Lord Leconfield's Hounds occasionally in the neighbourhood, may wonder at those changes in the world which have given to that Nobleman, what all the rank and power of his great ancestor could never command,—the privilege of hunting West Sussex.

Old Harry Budd, of Charlton, gamekeeper to the Duke of Richmond, who died in 1807, at the age of 94, was one of the last who remembered, personally, and could talk of the frequenters of Charlton. He had heard his grandfather speak of Monmouth, whom he had conversed with; and Harry had either seen himself, or heard from his grandfather, the names of the following noted personages, as visitors of Charlton:—Duke of Monmouth, Duke of Bolton, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Kingston, Duke of Montagu, Duke of Montrose, Duke of Grafton, Duke of St. Alban's, Dukes of Richmond, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Kildare, Earl of Dalkeith, Earl of Halifax, Earl Delawarr, Viscount Downe, Viscount Harcourt, Lord Ossulstone, Lord Hervey, Lord Walpole, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Nassau Powlett, Lords William and Harry Beauclerc, Lord Robert Manners, Viscount Dursley, Lord Lifford, Lord Cowper, Lord Bury, Lord John Cavendish, Count La Lippe, Baron Hardenberg, Mr. Watson Wentworth (afterwards Marquis of Rockingham), Hon. I. Dormer, Hon. C. Bentinck, Hon. G. Bennett, Hon. Colonel Waldegrave, Hon. General Brudenel, Hon. John Boscawen, Hon. Captain Legge, Sir Wm. Corbett, Sir Matthew Fetherstone, Sir Cecil Bishopp, Admiral Townsend, General Honeywood, General Hawley, Mr. Percy Wyndham, Mr. Ralph Jennison (Master of George II.'s Buck Hounds), Brigadier Churchill, &c., &c.

The following narrative is copied from an old MS.,

framed and hung up in an ancient farm-house in Funtington, nearly illegible from age:—

“ A FULL AND IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE CHASE AT CHARLTON, ON FRIDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1738.”

“ It has long been a matter of controversy in the hunting world to what particular country or set of men the superiority belonged. Prejudices and partiality have the greatest share in their disputes, and every society their proper champion to assert the pre-eminence and bring home the trophy to their own country. Even Richmond Park has the Dymoke. But on Friday, the 26th of January, 1738, there was a decisive engagement on the plains of Sussex, which, after ten hours’ struggle, has settled all further debates and given the brush to the gentlemen of Charlton.

“ PRESENT IN THE MORNING:—

“ The Duke of Richmond, Duchess of Richmond, Duke of St. Alban’s, the Lord Viscount Harcourt, the Lord Henry Beauclerk, the Lord Ossulstone, Sir Harry Liddell, Brigadier Henry Hawley, Ralph Jennison, master of His Majesty’s Buck Hounds, Edward Pauncefort, Esq., William Farquhar, Esq., Cornet Philip Honeywood, Richard Biddulph, Esq., Charles Biddulph, Esq., Mr. St. Paul, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Peerman, of Chichester; Mr. Thomson, Tom Johnson, Billy Ives, Yeoman Pricker to His Majesty’s Hounds; David Briggs and Nim Ives, Whippers-in.

“ At a quarter before eight in the morning the fox was found in Eastdean Wood, and ran an hour in that cover; then into the Forest, up to Puntice Coppice through Heringdean to the Marlows, up to Coney Coppice, back to the Marlows, to the Forest West Gate, over the fields to Nightingale Bottom, to Cobden’s at Draught, up his Pine Pit Hanger, where his Grace of St. Alban’s got a fall; through My Lady Lewknor’s Puttocks, and missed the earth; through Westdean Forest to the corner of Collar Down (where Lord Harcourt blew his first horse), crossed the Hackney-place down the length of Coney Coppice, through the Marlows to

Heringdean, into the Forest and Puntice Coppice, Eastdean Wood, through the Lower Teglease across by Cocking Course down between Graffham and Woolavington, through Mr. Orme's Park and Paddock over the Heath to Fielder's Furzes, to the Harlands, Selham, Ambersham, through Todham Furzes, over Todham Heath, almost to Cowdray Park, there turned to the limekiln at the end of Cocking Causeway, through Cocking Park and Furzes; there crossed the road and up the hills between Bepton and Cocking. Here the unfortunate Lord Harcourt's second horse felt the effects of long legs and a sudden steep; the best thing that belonged to him was his saddle, which My Lord had secured; but, by bleeding and Geneva (contrary to Act of Parliament) he recovered, and with some difficulty was got home. Here Mr. Farquhar's humanity claims your regard, who kindly sympathised with My Lord in his misfortunes, and had not power to go beyond him. At the bottom of Cocking Warren the hounds turned to the left across the road by the barn near Heringdean, then took the side to the north-gate of the Forest (here General Hawley thought it prudent to change his horse for a true-blue that staid up the hills. Billy Ives likewise took a horse of Sir Harry Liddell's); went quite through the Forest and run the foil through Nightingale bottom to Cobden's at Draught, up his Pine Pit Hanger to My Lady Lewknor's Puttocks, through every mews she went in the morning; went through the Warren above Westdean (where we dropt Sir Harry Liddell) down to Benderton Farm (here Lord Harry sank), through Goodwood Park (here the Duke of Richmond chose to send three lame horses back to Charlton, and took Saucy Face and Sir William, that were luckily at Goodwood; from thence, at a distance, Lord Harry was seen driving his horse before him to Charlton). The hounds went out at the upper end of the Park over Strettington-road by Sealy Coppice (where His Grace of Richmond got a summerset), through Halnaker Park over Halnaker Hill to Seabeach Farm (here the Master of the Stag Hounds, Cornet Honywood, Tom Johnson, and Nim Ives were thoroughly satisfied), up Long Down, through Eartham Common fields and Kemp's High Wood (here Billy Ives tried his second horse and took Sir William, by which the Duke of

St. Alban's had no great coat, so returned to Charlton). From Kemp's High Wood the hounds took away through Gunworth Warren, Kemp's Rough Piece, over Slindon Down to Madehurst Parsonage (where Billy came in with them), over Poor Down up to Madehurst, then down to Houghton Forest, where His Grace of Richmond, General Hawley, and Mr. Pauncefort came in (the latter to little purpose, for, beyond the Ruel Hill, neither Mr. Pauncefort nor his horse Tinker cared to go, so wisely returned to his impatient friends), up the Ruel Hill, left Sherwood on the right hand, crossed Ofham Hill to Southwood, from thence to South Stoke to the wall of Arundel River, where the glorious 23 hounds put an end to the campaign, and killed an old bitch fox, ten minutes before six. Billy Ives, His Grace of Richmond, and General Hawley were the only persons in at the death, to the immortal honour of 17 stone, and at least as many campaigns."

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# THE PRIORY OF BOXGROVE.

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BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.

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OF this Priory, which was situated about four miles to the north of Chichester, on the high road from that ancient city to Petworth and Arundel, but little now remains; sufficient however to shew, that the buildings of which it consisted were very extensive, and that it must have ranked among the larger monastic institutions of Sussex. The spot on which it stood possesses much picturesque interest, having, to the south of it, the beautifully undulating and well-timbered park of Goodwood House, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and to the north-west the paddock of Halnaker House, a turretted mansion formerly upon a large scale, but a part of which only now exists, and that part in ruins; and which is supposed to have been built by Thomas Lord La Warre, upon the site of a more ancient house, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., the style of the greater part of it being of that period. The spot on which this house stood is much higher than that of the Priory. The grounds belonging to it occupy a gentle declivity of the Southdowns, sloping to the south-east, and are still remarkable for many fine specimens of the Spanish chesnut tree, all of them evidently of considerable antiquity.<sup>1</sup>

The exact period of the establishment of this Religious House is not known, but it must have been between the years 1117 and 1135, its founder being Robert de Haia, who is called in the register of the Priory, "the king's cousin,"—"consanguineus ejusdem Regis"—while in a list of the reli-

<sup>1</sup> For an account of this Park—its size, and the number of deer kept in it in 1570, see *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. IX., p. 224.

gious houses and their founders, in England, given in an old manuscript book in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, this Robert is said to be "uncle to the Conqueror, King of England." The family of de Haia or de la Hay, came in, Mr. M. A. Lower tells us,<sup>2</sup> with the Conqueror, and became widely dispersed throughout Britain. One principal branch settled at Halnaker; another removed into Scotland, and were the ancestors of the Earls of Errol, and Marquisses of Tweedale; while a third remained fixed in the locality of Battle. The name occurs frequently in the muniments of Battle Abbey, to which they were also liberal benefactors. One branch gave name to a seat at Netherfield, in Battle, now called Hays, or Netherfield Toll, and became extinct about a century ago. The Visitations of Sussex notice another branch, which was settled at Robertsbridge, temp. Edward IV., and subsequently at Glyndbourne, near Lewes, of which was William Hay, author of the "Essay on Deformity," and other poems.

The Priory of Boxgrove was of the order of St. Benedict, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Blaze.<sup>3</sup> This saint was Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and renowned for the most extraordinary miracles, and other manifestations of supernatural power, which he is said to have displayed during his life; and suffered martyrdom in the same city during the persecution of Licinius, by direction of Agricolaus, the president under the Emperor Dioclesian, A.D. 289. He was canonized February 3rd, 316. This Priory was made alien, or subordinate to the Abbey of De Exaquio, or L'Essay, in Normandy, of which Robert de Haia was also the patron;—a Priory, so attached, becoming, even when the manors, tithes, and lands with which it was endowed were in this country, a cell to, and under the direction of, the foreign monastery on which it was thus made dependant. Of this kind were the greater part of the Sussex Priors. They were perhaps without any regular buildings until the monks of the foreign abbey on which they depended, influenced either by a desire to increase the number of their particular order, or to secure to themselves more diligent and faithful stewards of the lands

<sup>2</sup> Chronicle of Battle Abbey, p. 200, note 5.

<sup>3</sup> Willis says to St. Peter.



of which they were possessed—both probably had their weight—built receptacles upon their estates for the monks which they sent to this country for the purpose. These receptacles, at first small, were in process of time enlarged, as their means of support increased, until they became regular convents, varying in their constitutions from each other, according to the peculiarities of the rules of the order they were led to adopt. And hence arose out of the Benedictine order, the Cluniacs, the Cistercians, the Grandmontaines, and the Carthusians; some of whom acted up to the letter, others to the spirit of the rule of their founder. The first Priories established in the kingdom were of this order; which originated in Italy under the patronage of Pope Gregory the Great, and obtained much wealth and power abroad. Whether it had been introduced into this country previous to the Norman Conquest is still, with many, a doubtful point. That it had, appears to me unquestionable; for the Episcopal College of secular Canons founded by Wilfrid, at Selsey, in the year 681, and transferred to Chichester by virtue of a resolution passed at a Synod held in London in the year 1075, was of this order, as well as other monastic institutions attached to cathedral churches.

But whether they had an ante-Norman existence or not, it is quite certain that, in early Norman times, their number, power, and wealth, had increased to such an extent as to lay the foundation of their subsequent superiority in this and other countries. Besides Boxgrove and Selsey, there were of this order in the Western division of the county, the Priories of Sele, or Beding, and Steyning, both of them alien, and the Nunneries of Eseborne, Lyminster, and Ruspar. During the early French wars the revenues of many of these Alien Priories were confiscated, and applied in liquidation of the expenses thus incurred; but were often again restored upon the re-establishment of peace. Henry V. granted charters of denization to a few; but the revenues of the remainder were transferred by him to other British monasteries. Among those thus retained and indigenized, was the Priory of Boxgrove, the charter of the independence of which is dated 1340.

The origin of the name Boxgrave or grove is involved in some obscurity. It will be observed that in the charters of

this house, to which I shall presently have occasion to refer, it is universally called Boxgrave; as is also the case in the monkish hexameter line which forms the motto of the most ancient seal of the Priory:

“Dicitur ex ligno viridi Boxgravia digno.”

In other deeds referred to by Sir William Burrell it is called Brygrove, Boygarve, &c., which could only have happened from a misinterpretation of the real name on the part of the scribe. Local description, Dallaway observes, as in the case of Boxhill, in Surrey, and Boxley, in his own native county of Gloucestershire, where there are large groves of boxwood, cannot here be applied in explanation of the name. No such groves of box trees ever existed in the vicinity of this Priory. “Dicitur ex ligno viridi” then must be considered as an admissible poetic license, authorised by the name. My esteemed friend, the Rev. William Turner, the late rector, tells us, that he found in Dugdale ten parishes included in the hundred of Box, one of which is Boxgrove. He is therefore inclined to derive the name from the word GRABEN, a grave or ditch in the hundred of Box, or Stockbridge. Of such a ditch remains now exist; and the foss itself is of undoubted antiquity; it being alluded to in one of the earlier deeds of gift to the Priory, as follows: “All that plain and woodland adjoining to their”—the monks’—“tilled ground, the fence-ditch of which went along towards Stagnestede, and thence by about an equal distance home to Norde strete. This,” he continues, “is an evident allusion to an ancient British foss, or line of defence, intended at the time it was made as a protection against invasion from the south. It is of very considerable extent, and may still be clearly traced from Boxgrove Common onward through the parish of Boxgrove to the corner of the kitchen garden of Goodwood House. Near to it was the boundary of the ancient free warren of Stagnestede. The traces of the foss are here lost, but may be found again in the Valdoe copse, and more distinctly still in the parish of Lavant, until it finally disappears on the Broyle. A manor belonging to the Priory in Hamptonet was called La Grave.” If this description be correct, and we have no reason to doubt

its accuracy, Boxgrave means a church in the hundred of Box, situated on the ancient British grave or foss.

Accommodation was originally provided in this Priory for three monks, who were brought over by the founder from the ancient Norman Priory to which it was attached, and placed in it. Nor was this number added to until the marriage of his daughter Cecily with Roger St. John, upon which occasion three more were appointed, probably to meet the increasing spiritual wants of the neighbourhood. Their son William was, however, the great benefactor to this house; and may be said to have advanced it to the condition of a flourishing Priory; on which account he is sometimes called its founder; he having, with the consent of the prior and monks of the foreign convent, added several more monks, thereby making the number of its inmates 13. He further confirmed what his ancestors had previously granted to it; and at the same time met the charge, which these additional monks would bring upon the House, by considerably enlarging its revenues. To this number his brother Robert added shortly after two more; thereby raising the total number of resident monks to 15, which appears to have been the number at first contemplated. A sixteenth was subsequently appointed by the same Robert de St. John, who gave to the Priory four virgates of land in Bernham and Walbergeton, with their appurtenances, for his maintenance. To this grant he attached a condition that, in case of a vacancy in this number, it should be filled up by the monks within the next three months; and that, upon their failing to do so, the Lord of Hannac should appoint. He also reserved to himself the right of selecting one of the monks to officiate in the chapel of Halnaker House,<sup>4</sup> when he and his family were resident there; for which privilege he engaged to give him the same board in his house that he would have had if he had continued in the Priory; and when he and his family were not resident, he was to be received back into the Priory to be boarded by the Abbot and monks. He also reserved to the Abbot and monks of the foreign abbey of L'Essay the right of removing to their own establishment any monk of Box-

<sup>4</sup> This chapel was dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalene. See p. 61.

grove that they thought might be of use to them, provided the monk so selected was neither the Sup-prior nor the Cellarer. Before the Priory was dissolved this number had been reduced to 9.<sup>5</sup>

At its first foundation the appointment to the vacancies which might at anytime occur among the resident monks of this House, either by death or removal, was vested in the Abbot of the foreign Abbey to which the Priory of Boxgrove was subordinated. But at a subsequent period, in consideration of certain grants of land made to it for the increase of its endowment, and for the maintenance of its monks, this was altered, and the monks were to supply such vacancies themselves, and to appoint their own Prior. The Abbot, however, of the foreign abbey reserved to himself and the monks of his house, the right to interfere in the event of their failing to exercise the privileges thus vested in them within a given time.

The endowment of this Priory was, in the aggregate, very considerable, as we learn from the ancient chartulary, or register, of this House, now in the British Museum.<sup>6</sup> This chartulary consists of one hundred and fifty folio leaves of parchment. The writing is, for the most part, of the style of the thirteenth century. There are, however, some later insertions. Unfortunately two of its leaves are missing, one at the commencement, which contained the greater part of the charter of its foundation, and the other towards the middle. From it we learn that among the earliest benefactors to this House, as well as to the foreign Abbey of which it was a Cell, was, as we might expect to be the case, the founder himself. As Lord of the Manor of Halnaker, or, as it was sometimes called, Halfnaked, Robert de Haia, anxious for the welfare of the Abbey of L'Essay, of which he was the patron, had given to the monks the churches of Boxgrave, in Sussex, and Brotely, in what county I have been unable to ascertain, there being no place of this name now to be found; together with two hydes and a half of land, lying

<sup>5</sup> In the year 1328, William Russel, a monk of this Priory, went out of the house on the eve of Pentecost to visit his friends, without the leave of the

Prior and Convent, and was killed in the Manwode. See Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. XII., p. 27.

<sup>6</sup> MSS. Cotton, Claud : A. 6.

about the church of Boxgrave, and the tithes of the whole parish, and of his rents at Christmas, and of the profits of his woods, whether they arose from mast or sale; and in the same woods, housebolt, firebolt, and mast for their swine. He also gave to them the churches of St. Peter, at Hamp-tonett, of St. Leodegar, at Honestan (Hunsdon), of St. James, at Brideham (Birdham), of Our Lady, at Berneham (Barnham), of St. Catherine, on the river Thames, of St. George, at Belton, and of St. James, at Cade (these two last churches I am unable to identify), with their glebes and tithes, and also the measure of wheat called cherset,<sup>7</sup> to which all the churches in his different lordships were entitled, and the tithes of the same lordships. These might have been the grants made to the foreign Abbey to induce the Abbot and monks to sanction the establishment of a Cell to their House at Boxgrave, and eventually have led to their doing so.

Of the same family, Roger de Haia, the eldest son of the founder, and his son of the same names, were also benefactors to this Priory. Roger, the father, gave to the monks of Boxgrave, for the salvation of his own soul, and of the souls of his Lord—William de St. John, his wife Emma, and of their children that died in their infancy, as well as of his ancestors generally, his mill in Honestan, with four acres of land, and all the mill appurtenances—viz., the head of water as it extends on both sides of the mill to the sea, and the customary right of way to it through his demesne lands, and one quarter of oats annually; the herbage of the mill-dam not being included in the grant. These they had permission to hold free of all suit and service. And Roger, the son, confirmed to the Prior and monks all his father's grants; and at the same time added a virgate of oak-land (unam virgatam terre de quercu), which had been promised to them by his father. The rents of other mills they received in kind. From Boxgrave mill was paid to them eighteen quarters of barley; from Loddesdown mill ten quarters of ditto; from Piddesley

<sup>7</sup> Cherset, according to Fleta, was a certain measure of wheat, which, in times past, every man gave on St. Martin's day to the Church, as well in the times of the Britains, as of the English. It is supposed to have had its origin in the first-fruits required to be given under

the Law of Moses. In the writ of Canute sent to the Pope it is called Chirchsed—Church-seed, that is, Semen Ecclesiæ. The term is of frequent occurrence in Domesday. See Selden's History of Tithes, p. 216.

mill two quarters of ditto; and from Merdun mill seven quarters of ditto.

By the marriage of Roger de St. John with Cicely, the only child of the founder, the family of St. John became interested in the welfare of the Priory, and munificent patrons of, and benefactors to, it. This Roger was the third in descent from John de St. John, who came over from Normandy with Duke William; under whom he held the appointments of Master of the Horse and Comptroller of the Baggage Waggons. They were Lords of the Manor of Stanton St. John, in Oxfordshire, and of Barlavington, in Sussex. Of this family the first benefactor to the Priory, on record, was William, the son of this Roger de St. John, who gave to the monks of Boxgrave, for the purpose of supplying them with firewood, and timber for building purposes, a wood, which is described as situated between the cultivated land at Bessole and the wood of Halnac. He also gave to his brother Robert, towards the support of the same monks, the tenth part of his rents and profits in Berneham and Walbermauthon (Walberton).

They also possessed lands and houses in these two parishes. This we learn from a sealed extent and valuation of the possessions of this Priory made in the 18th year of the reign of Edward II. (1325). In Berneham they had two granges, and a house for their farm servants; the easements (aysiamenta) of which were valued at 12d. They had also in the same parish forty-eight acres of land, valued at 24s.; three acres of meadow, valued at 3<sup>s</sup>; and assize rents of free tenants, payable quarterly, the value of which was 13<sup>s</sup> 1<sup>d</sup>. Total 40<sup>s</sup> 1<sup>d</sup>. The value of the church is declared to be 16 marcs per annum. In Walberton they had assize rents paid quarterly both by freemen and natives in equal portions, the annual value of which was £4 3s.; three hens at Christmas valued at 4½d. per annum; and two acres of meadow. They had also at Tortington two acres, and at Arundel one acre of land, valued at 3s. per annum. Total £4 6s. 4d. The church at Walberton was valued at 20 marcs.<sup>8</sup>

The next benefactor of the St. John family was Robert,

<sup>8</sup> MS. Donat. Brit. Mus., E. 164, fol. 331.

the elder brother of this William; who in a list of those that are stated to have held under the Earls of Arundel, as of the Honor of Arundel, is said to have done so to the extent of twelve knights' fees in Halnaker. Having confirmed to God and St. Mary, and the Monks of St. Trinity at L'Essay then dwelling at Boxgrave, all that his grandfather, the founder of the Priory, Roger his father, and William his brother, had given to them, viz: the churches already mentioned of Boxgrave, Hamptonett, Honestan, Brideham, Waubergeton, Berneham, and Belton, with the church of Ichenor in addition, and the tithes with which they were endowed, and the free and perpetual right of presentation to them when vacant; he adds the advowson of the church of Thadeham (Thakeham?), the tithes of Ichenore and Boxgrave, pasture for twelve oxen and two cows in Hannac and Estratenton (Stretington, which was probably so called from its being situated on the Stone-street or Roman road from Chichester to London), and in the wood of Hannac pasturage for their cattle, and pannage for their swine. Of this wood he also gave to them a part in demesne. And to enable the Monks to maintain their order, and their number at that time thirteen, at Boxgrove, he granted to them in addition the church, and a third part of the Vill of Mundeham, the tithe of all the woods of Hannac, as far as they were situated within the Honor of Arundel, for pannage and sale and other exigences, and a free right of way through the whole of the same woods for their cattle and swine; also the land called Werda, free of all suit and service as far as they were due to him. He also granted permission to the same monks, with the approval of the Abbot of L'Essay, to make the appointment of the office of Prior of Boxgrove fixed and permanent, so as to restrict the Lords of Hannac for the time being from removing him, as they had more than once done, when so appointed. Out of these grants he reserved to the Abbey of St Trinity L'Essay a rent of three marcs, two of which the abbot and monks of this house had before been accustomed to receive, the third being added for the preservation of their Order, the Abbot consenting, in consideration of this grant, to make the appointment of Prior of Boxgrove permanent in the monks of that house, so long as it should be found to conduce to the

honour and advantage of the establishment. He also, for himself and his heirs, quitclaimed for ever to the tenants of the Prior and Convent of Boxgrave, at their special request, pleas of assize of bread and beer, as well as all other pleas, due to him and his Court of Hannac, and all his other manors.

The appropriation of these churches to the Priory were confirmed by John Grenefeld, bishop of Chichester from 1174 to 1180; who reserved to the church of Chichester the rights belonging to it in everything, and restricted the Prior and Convent, as Patrons, from appointing any one to the incumbency of either of them, who did not engage himself to officiate in it.<sup>9</sup> Following this confirmation are the deeds of ordination, or augmentation of their vicarages. From the Episcopal Registers of the Diocese, it appears that the Priory presented to these churches until the year 1520. The church of Mundeham is supposed to have been rebuilt at the expense of this Priory. At the end of the north aisle was the chantry of St. Mary Magdalen of Halfnaked, or Halnaker, founded by one of the St. Johns previous to the year 1348. Upper Nyton, or Nyton Park, in Aldingbourne, was formerly a grange or farm belonging to this Priory.

Another benefactor of this family was John de St. John, the son and heir of Robert, who gave to the monks of Boxgrave a rent of one marc per annum.

Connected by marriage with the St. Johns was William, the son of Adam de Port, a Baron of considerable eminence, who resided at Basinges,<sup>10</sup> in the county of Southampton. He was descended from Hugh de Port, who held fifty lordships in the same county in the time of William the Conqueror. This Adam married Mabel, the only daughter and heir of Reginald Auravel, by his wife Muriel, only daughter of Roger de St. John, and sister of Robert and William de St. John, whose heir she eventually became. This William de Port, or St. John, (for he assumed the surname of St. John, as was customary at this early period) had obtained livery of the lands of his father, by the payment of five hundred marcs to the King. Having confirmed to the church of St. Mary at Boxgrave, and the

<sup>9</sup> Episc. Reg., c., fol. 86.

<sup>10</sup> Basingstoke.



monks worshipping God therein, all the gifts of Robert de Haye, and of Roger, William, and Robert de St. John, and of others holding of the Honor of Hannac, he gave to them, for the salvation of the souls of himself and his ancestors, all the land, plain and rough, which adjoined their cultivated land, and extended towards Slaughtre-street, the fence ditch of which went along in the direction of Stagnestede, and from thence, for about the same distance, towards Norde-street. Slaughtre-street and Norde-street were so designated from their situation with reference to the Roman stone-street.

Of the benefactors to the Priory, unconnected with the founder's family, were Hugh and Robert de Croft. Hugh, who was brother and heir presumptive of Philip de Croft, gave to it all his lands in Renestede, Harting, and Elvestede, with the advowson of the church of Elvestede. These lands the Prior and monks afterwards sold to John de Gatesden, for £300; to which he added £80 to enable them to purchase the Manor of Kingsham. And Roger de Croft, knight, gave to the same house a virgate of land in the Vill of Merewe, in the occupation at the time of Robert le Frances.

Allied with the St. Johns by marriage were the knightly families of Poyninges and Tregoz, who were also benefactors to the Priory. The Poyninges' family did not add at all to its endowment. Lucas de Poynings, having by his marriage with Isabella, the heiress of the St. Johns, become the patron of the house, confirmed to the Prior and monks the various properties with which it had been previously endowed; and their son Sir Thomas by an instrument, dated Halfnaked, on the feast of the Assumption, the third of Henry VI. (15th August, 1425) did the same; which instrument, with its seal still remaining, is among the Harleian charters in the British Museum. Of the family of Tregoz, the benefactors were Robert, Philip, and Philip's son, Richard. Robert gave to God and the church of St. Mary at Boxgrave, and to the monks worshipping therein, for the salvation of the soul of William Earl of Arundel, his own soul, and the soul of Sybilla his wife, two crofts of land in the manor of Lagrave.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> The *Monasticon Anglicanum* says in Hamptunete. Possibly the land might have been in that part of the

manor of Lagrave, which was in West Hampnett.

Philip gave to the monks of Boxgrave, for the salvation of the souls of himself and his wife Emma, sixteen acres of land in Norde-strete, and Richard, his son, confirmed all the grants made by his father to the same priory.

Other persons interested in the welfare of this Priory, and who became benefactors to it, were Gilbert de Sartelle, who, for the salvation of his own soul, gave to it all his interest in the church of St. Peter at Hamtonett; and his wife, Emma de Falese, who gave, with his consent, to the church of the same Priory, a hyde of land in Hertinges, for the supply of a candle to be kept perpetually burning in it. This gift was subsequently confirmed by Hugh de Grundeville, and the same Emma, whose wife she had since become. Richard de Cheyney, for the salvation of the soul of his father Roger, gave to it a tenement and garden, the situation of which is not stated, and a rent of 2<sup>s</sup> per annum, to be paid on the day of his anniversary. Godfrey<sup>12</sup> de Coleville gave to it the tithes of the whole of his demesne lands at Keinore, both cultivated and uncultivated, except one third, which was due to the church of Siddlesham; also the whole of the tithe of his villanage, which gift Robert de Coleville subsequently confirmed. In the year 1254, we find permission granted to Roger de Coleville, Knight, by the Prior and monks of this establishment, to find one monk in food and clothing out of his tithes in Keinore. Another benefactor was William de Wildbruge, who gave to the monks two acres of land, and the tithes of a portion of land in the plain "de Missâ," for the support of two wax candles to be kept continually burning at the mass of St. Mary. Geudewine, the son of Savaric, gave to the same monks the Mill of Butheswell, and the land belonging to it, lying near to the church of Fordes. In the list before alluded to of those holding under the Earls of Arundel, as of the Honor of Arundel, Savaricus de Bohun is stated to hold three Knight's fees in Midhurst and Fordes.—Ralph Sanzaver, and Matilda his mother, confirmed to this Priory the gifts of William de Cheyney, the uncle of this Ralph, and Geudewine, his Lord, added at the same time as a gift from himself to the church of Boxgrave, for the good of their souls, the assart land which the wife of Roger de

<sup>12</sup> The Monast. Anglicanum makes Robert the donor.

Cheyney held ; and as a donation from his uncle William de Cheyney, land called "Warda."—Ralph de St. George, Agatha his wife, and Alan their son and heir, gave to the Priory the tithe of Liparinges, which Basilia, the mother of this Ralph, had previously given to the Abbot and monks, for the support of a service in the church of Ichenore, or in the chapel of Brideham ;—Brideham, or Birdham, being at that time a Chapel of Ease only to Ichenore—for the benefit of the men of this Ralph, when sojourning at Liparinges, and for the support of a weekly service to be specially performed there for the souls of Basilia, and all faithful deceased ; until he should have provided an oratory in which one of the chaplains of the monks might perform this service. In the will of Margaret,<sup>13</sup> the wife of Sir John de Covert, of Sullington, given in Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, in a note at pages 120, 21, and 22, she bequeaths a cow to John de St. George. Agatha, the wife of this Ralph de St. George, was the daughter of William D'Albini and Queen Adeliza. John, the son and heir of Hugh Estorin, Knight, for the salvation of his own soul, and the souls of all his ancestors and successors, by the desire and with the full approval and consent of Rose his wife, gave to the same church and monks, houses and lands, and an annual rent charge of 2<sup>s</sup>., in the City of Chichester. The houses and lands are described as being at the corner of Ponke Lane, in East Street. Hugh Estorin, the father, was also a benefactor to the Priory ; for the deed goes on to state that all the grants made by the father and son, as well as by William Piping, towards its support, viz,—four acres of land in Sepvic (Shopwick?), and a shop in Chichester,—were confirmed by Ralph Belet and Sybilla his wife. In 1172, William D'Albini granted two parts of a Knight's fee at Offham, in the parish of South Stoke, to Hugh Estorin. The charter is given by Cartwright in his history of the Rape of Arundel, page 222, from a transcript among the Lansdowne manuscripts (203, fol: 16), in the British Museum. An engraving of the seal will be found in the same history.

For the salvation of the souls of himself and of his wife Clementia, Bartholomew de Ellestede, Knight, gave to the

<sup>13</sup> This Margaret was the second wife of Sir John de Covert, and the daughter of Richard Cheslebeach, of Chaldon, in Surrey. Her will is dated 1366.

same Priory pasture land in his park of Ellestede, the quantity of which, from an imperfection in the manuscript, is not legible. And Godfrey Peverell gave to them the two marcs of silver, which Henry de Scaccario and his heirs paid annually to him for land held by them in Styvelye. The Peverells were an ancient family, having considerable property, if not resident, in Sompting. A manor there, which once belonged to them, is still called Sompting Peverell, or Welda. The church of Chiselberge, in the Diocese of Bath, with its patronage and advowson, was given to the Prior and monks by John de Gatesden; to which, for the salvation of his soul, he subsequently added the whole of the land, "de grava," or "Lagrove," with all that belonged to it, which he received from William de la Beech (de fraxino), and the manor of Lagealt. This gift was made to John de Gatesden and his heirs in the 23rd year of Henry III. (1239), and confirmed to them by the same king about seven years later. In the deed of confirmation William de la Beech is called a Norman. Among the tenants of the Honor of Arundel, before more than once alluded to, John de Gatesden is said to hold two Knight's fees in Pulleberg. He was Sheriff for the counties of Sussex and Surrey in the same year; having served the same office the two preceding years in conjunction with Philip de Crofts, and the twentieth year with Henry de Bada.

Two messuages in Chichester were given to the church and monks of Boxgrave, and to the church and Vicar of St. Mary at Hamtunet, upon condition that the monks and vicar found a chaplain for themselves and their manor of West-strete Hamtunet, and the chapel attached to it, with the sanction and approval of Ralph (Neville), Bishop of Chichester (from 1224 to 1245). In the name West-strete Hamtunet we have another reference to the same Roman Stone-strete; Hamtunet being so described on account of the church standing to the west of this noted strete or via. And Stephen, the son of Nicholas de Basinges, bequeathed his body to be interred in the church of Boxgrave; and with it two virgates of land in Berneham, for an anniversary to be held in the same church, and to supply two poor people, attending on that day, with food.

Donations were made to the Prior and monks of Boxgrave by two other Religious Houses. George, Lord Abbot of Arden (a Benedictine monastery in Yorkshire, founded by Peter de Hoton), and the convent of the same, gave to them the rent of sixty acres of land (*quinque solidata terræ*) which they had been accustomed to receive in the Vill of Wykes, in Lymminster, where this Peter held one Knight's fee. This rent had been bestowed on the convent by Godehilda de Planches, the wife of William de Port, or St. John, and Eustachia, her daughter, in the year 1218, for the salvation of their own souls, and of the soul of Richard, Godehilda's son. The land out of which the rent arose is stated to be in the occupation of William Ferre. This gift was afterwards confirmed by Roger, son and heir of Eustachia de Wykes, and John, his brother. They also received from the Prior and Canons of Bilsington (a priory of Austin Canons, situated in Kent, and founded by John Mansell, in the year 1223) ten marcs, which they had reserved to themselves when they granted the church of Bilsington to these Canons in the year 1226. They also reserved to themselves the right of entering on the manor for the purpose of distraint in case of non-payment of this sum when due; an arrangement which was sanctioned and confirmed by Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury. Thomas Gosebee was admitted chaplain of the vicarage of Bilsington at the same time, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Boxgrave. In Pope Nicholas's valuation (1283) the church of Bilsington, in the Deanery of Limne, and province of Canterbury, with the pension to Boxgrave, is valued at £16 13s. 4d. In a note it is added that ten marcs are due to Boxgrave from this church.

We now come to the benefactions of the Earls of Arundel, who were deeply interested in the welfare of this priory, and became its liberal patrons and supporters. The first of these mentioned in the chartulary is the benefaction of John de Fitzalan, grandson and heir of Hugh, formerly Earl of Arundel, who confirmed to God and the Church of the Blessed St. Mary, and to the Monks of Boxgrave worshipping God there, in pure and perpetual alms, all the donations, lands, and

rents, which the illustrious Earl William, the first of that title, and the subsequent Earls of Arundel, his ancestors had given to the same church, charging them with the annual payments to himself of twopence at Lagheday. The illustrious Earl William, here alluded to, was William D'Albini, the first Earl of Arundel, Albini Pincerna as he was sometimes called, from the office of cup-bearer to the King which he held, and the consort of Queen Adeliza, whose first husband was Henry I. He was one of the most powerful Barons of his day, and historically renowned for his great strength and the many valiant exploits which he displayed in the different enterprizes in which he engaged. He, as well as Queen Adeliza, were considerable benefactors to Boxgrave Priory, having become interested in its prosperity, not only by the strong religious feeling they were inspired with, but from the circumstance of their daughter Olyva having married the son of the founder. In addition to a part of the wood of Bessole, called Hazlewood, adjoining that of Hannac, this Earl gave to it forty acres of land in Stocton, with common pasture for one hundred and fifty sheep,<sup>14</sup> ten oxen, two horses, and twenty hogs, and land of the value of 7s. per annum in Mildentone. This last gift was made for the maintenance of a lamp to be kept constantly burning in the chapter-house of the Priory.

Of this noble family was probably John de Arundel, who, for the love of God, and the salvation of his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors and heirs, gave to the same Church and Monks, houses, and an enclosed area, or garden, with their appurtenances, formerly belonging to Roger Faber, and which are described as situated in East Street, Chichester, between the house of Ralph de Warham<sup>15</sup> and the lane called Ponke Lane, and subject to the payment of 12d. to the King, and 6d. to the house of the Lord of Chichester, (domui domini de Cicestr.) In return for this donation, the Monks of Boxgrave gave to him from the revenues of their house,

<sup>14</sup> The Chartulary says fifty sheep, but other deeds agree in stating the number to be one hundred and fifty. Possibly the *one* in the Chartulary may be obliterated.

<sup>15</sup> Ralph de Warham was Bishop of Chichester from 1217 to 1222. He is commonly described as Ralph II.

eight marcs of silver, towards the expenses of his journey to Jerusalem. To this deed were affixed his own seal, and the seal of the City of Chichester.

Other benefactors of this family were (1) William, the second Earl of Arundel and Sussex, who, in 1189, upon the day of the marriage of his sister Olyva, gave to the Church of the Holy Trinity of L'Essay the Church of Bilsington, with all its lands and tythes; and to God and the Church of Boxgrave another part of the wood of Bessole, which is described as being divided from the remainder of the wood by two highways and three crosses. One of these crosses, which is stated to be the ancient cross of the parish, stood at what is now called "the town lane," at its point of junction with the Petworth road. The mound on which it was erected was taken away a few years ago to repair the roads. The adjoining field is still called "the Crouch-cross field." Of the locality of the remaining two crosses we have no information. To this portion of the wood he added the wood of Winkinges, a name still remaining, for the salvation of his own soul, and the souls of King Henry, the son of the Empress Matilda, by whose gift he held the honor of Arundel, of his sister Olyva, and his daughters Olyva and Agatha. (2) William, his son, and the third Earl, who confirmed to the Priory all the donations of his grandfather and father. (3) William, the fourth Earl, in 1199. Of his benefactions we have no particular statement. (4) Hugh, the fifth Earl, already mentioned in 1255; and (5) Isabella, the daughter of Roger Mortimer, who married John Fitzalan, the grandson and heir of this Hugh, about the year 1260. As their son Richard was but 5 years old at his father's death, the benefactions of this illustrious family to Boxgrave Priory could no longer be continued.

The earlier grants to this Priory were all of them confirmed to the Prior and Monks by Hilary, the fifth Bishop of Chichester. His deed of confirmation is without date; but it must have been executed between the years 1146 and 1173, during which period he held the see.

From the St. John's the manor and estate of Halnaker passed, by the marriage of Luke de Poynings with Isabella, daughter of Hugh de St. John, and relict of Bartholomew de

Berghersh, in the 6th of Edward III. (1333), into the family of de Poynings. But though the Poynings family were great benefactors to the Priory of Lewes,<sup>16</sup> and more particularly Adam de Poynings, an ancestor of this Lucas, in the time of Henry II., they do not, as I have already said, beyond the confirmation of previous charters, appear to have been so to that of Boxgrave.

A few other properties belonging to the Priory may be mentioned, the donors of which are not known. Of these was Lagnesh or Lagnershe, in Boxgrave, which, in 1535, was valued in the *Liber Regis* at a reserved rent of £5 13s. 4d. It appears, too, by the *Nonæ* return that the impropriation of the benefice of Didling was, at the time that return was made, vested in the Prior and Monks. The value of the tithes thus accruing to the Prior, as a part of the endowment of his office, was 40s. per annum

By a document in the Register of Bishop Sherburne it appears that the Prior of this House had assigned over to this Prelate, and to Philip Caleys, the Treasurer, and Robert Probelowe, one of the Canons of the Cathedral Church, Thomas Chaworthe, brother of the Prior, William Cheyney and Richard Walters, Seculars, with the full consent of the Monks of the Priory over which he presided, all their moveable goods, of whatsoever they might consist, or wheresoever they might happen to be, in the Diocese of Chichester, to be held by them as their property. Full power was given to them to dispose of these goods by gift or sale, or in any other way they might think advisable. The deed is dated Boxgrave, April the 7th, the tenth of Henry IV. (1410), and witnessed by Thomas Preston, a relative of the Prior, Thomas Byk, Thomas Roper, Hugh Arblest, John Doune, John Androwe, and others. For what particular end or purpose this assignment was made we are not told; nor is anything stated in the deed on which to found even a conjecture. Possibly some unhappy schism or disunion occurring about this time, rendered such a step necessary for the sake of security.

A charter of Henry III.<sup>17</sup> empowers the Prior of Box-

<sup>16</sup> Luke de Poynings gave the Church of Poynings to this Priory.

<sup>17</sup> Cart. 19th of Henry III., m. 3, and

Register of the Priory, fol. 117. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. IX., 225, states the profit of this fair to be worth 10s. per annum.



grave to hold a fair of three days' continuance at Boxgrave, viz: on the eve, the day (February the 3rd), and the morrow of St. Blaze, Bishop and Martyr. And in the 13th of Edward I. (1340),<sup>18</sup> this King released the same Prior and his servants from the obligation of suit and service due at the Court of the Lord; and from the Assize of bread and ale; and all other pleas appertaining to Roger de St. John, as Lord of the Manor of Halfnaked. He also claimed before the Justices Itinerant, in the reign of Edward IV.<sup>19</sup> the right by purchase of such Assize, which the Priory over which he presided had held from time immemorial.

In the year 1409, a dispute arose between the Monks of this Priory and the Vicar of the Church, as to the respective rights and privileges of each. The Monks maintained, that the Vicar of the Church, by virtue of the deed of Ordination, or creation of the Vicarage, owed fealty to them; and that, upon his Institution, he was sworn to render it. They also claimed the Altar Oblations, and other offerings of the Church, as belonging to them; and more particularly the pence accruing at the triennial commemoration, and all other Mass pence as they were commonly designated; pence, that is, given during the forty days of Lent, and at such other times as they were customarily received by the Vicar, and for which he was bound to account to the Prior and Monks. They farther maintained, that it was his duty as Vicar to have at all times in view the advancement of their honour and profit, and to uphold their interest in every thing, by word as well as by deed. They also complained that he did not, as he was bound to do, join with the Monks in their processions, and in their celebration of Vespers on certain solemn festivals. A dispute had also arisen, as to what was included under the general term of garden herbs, to the tenth of which he was entitled as Vicar (*de decimis olerum*), under one of the clauses of the deed of Ordination, which the Monks considered to be limited to particular herbs, while the Vicar maintained that it was unlimited, and that it included all garden herbs.

The questions having been referred to John Smyth, a Monk

<sup>18</sup> Rot. Pat., 13th of Edw. I., m. 8.

<sup>19</sup> Placita de Jurat: et Assis: coram Johan Reygate et Sociis, &c.

of the Priory, appointed to act in the matter in dispute by the Prior and Convent, and by Henry Bewterer, the Vicar, acting for himself, to the Bishop of the Diocese for amicable adjudication and decision, with the full approbation of the disputing parties; he again referred them to Godfrey, the Chancellor of the Church, and the Rector of Brydham, and to Adam Symmonds, the Subdean; who, having heard the evidence on both sides, and carefully examined the documents submitted for their inspection, decided that the Vicar owed fealty to the Prior and Convent; that the Oblations of the parishioners, of whatsoever nature they might be, whether arising from presents made by the living, or as donations on account of the dead, were due to the Prior and Convent, and ought to be restored to them, with the exception of such as are under the deed of Ordination and Creation specially reserved to the Vicar; and that the Vicar is bound by an oath, by every means and in every way, to advance the honour and interest of the Convent, and that the Monks may require this of him. They farther declared it to be the duty of the Vicar to walk in procession with the Monks, attired as they usually are at such times and upon such occasions, with Cope, &c., and to join with them in Vespers on all festival days; and to aid them in the performance of their Religious Services, as his predecessors were accustomed to do from time immemorial. And that not even an appearance of slight might be passed upon him, a stall was assigned to him in the Choir, and a particular place in all processions, at the discretion of the Prior, or, if absent, his representative. They also determined, that under the term "Olera," or garden herbs, the tithes of which were due to the Vicar, were included by custom of the country, coleworts and onions only. This deed is dated 1250, and to it is appended another deed, headed "Ordinatio Vicarie" by "Clyppyng Biscop." John Clypping was Bishop of Chichester from 1253 to 1262.

Upon the breaking out of the war between England and France in the 18th of Edward II. (1325), this, with other alien Priories, was seized by the King, and subjected to a certain annual payment. Its temporalities, however, were restored to it again in the 3rd of Edward III., (1330) free

of all farther exaction, and acquitted of all farther demand, upon the Monks petitioning him so to do. In anticipation probably of such a seizure and exaction, a foreign Prior had, shortly before it took place, been set over the house by Pope John, at the instigation of the King, much to the annoyance of the Monks, who pleaded in their petition against this appointment—that the members of the society had heretofore always been natives of the realm, and accustomed to elect a Prior from their own body, who was confirmed, instituted, and inducted by the Bishop of the Diocese; and that until this foreigner was set over them, the house with its possessions had never been taxed; nor was it then subject to, or in any way dependent upon, a foreign abbey. The validity of this plea was admitted by the King, and the exaction was not pressed.

The Priory of Boxgrove was finally dissolved in the year 1535, and the site granted to Thomas, Lord La Warr, at the cost of £126 13s. 4d., the amount of the valuation of the property at the time it was made over to him. This nobleman was then the possessor of the Lordship of Halnaker, having succeeded to it in right of his wife, whose name, previous to her marriage, was Elizabeth Bonville; and whose family was descended from that of Poynings.<sup>20</sup> Here he resided, until he exchanged the Estate with the Owner for the Nunnery of Wherwell, in Hampshire.<sup>21</sup> Some interesting particulars connected with the dissolution of Boxgrove Priory will be found in the letters which passed on this subject. In petitioning Secretary Cromwell either to abstain from dissolving this Religious House, or, if its dissolution must take place, for a grant of the property to himself, Lord La Warr says, "Pleasythe you to be advertysed, that I have perffyt word, that the Acte ys past, that all howses of Relygyon that ys under three hundred markys is gevyn to the Kyng's hands, both the lands and goodes; and that by the saide Acte his Highnes may, by his letters patent under his grete seale, gyve lysense to as many as shall stand with his gracy's pleasure, to contynewe unsubpressyd. And so hyt ys,

<sup>20</sup> For the descent of Elizabeth Bonville, and a brief account of the family to which she belonged, see ante, p. 58, et seq.

<sup>21</sup> Camden states that this exchange was not in accordance with the wishes of Lord La Warre, but proposed by the King, and "he dare not refuse."

that I have a power howse callyd Boxgrave, very nere to my power howse callyd Halnaker, whereof I am founder;<sup>22</sup> and there lyethe many of my Auncystorys, and also my wyffy's mother;<sup>23</sup> and for by cause hyt ys of my foundacyon, and that my paryshe churche ys under the roofo of the churche of the saide monastery, and I have a power Chappell to be buried yn,<sup>24</sup> wherfor yf yt myght stande with the Kyng's grace's pleasure, for the power servyce that I have doyn his Highnes, to forebere the subpressyng of the same, or else to translate hyt ynto a College of suche nombre as the landes wyll bere. And yf hyt may not stand so with his Grace's pleasure, then I would lowly beseeche hys Grace to have the preferment of the farme, with all such other things as the Pryor in hys tyme had for the provysyon of hys howse. Wherffor I wyll beseeche you, that I may have your lawffull faver, goodwyll, and helpe hereyn. And suerly, Sir, I shall recompence your goodnes hereyn; so that I trust, that for so power a thing, you shalbe contentyd and pleasyd; beseechyng you to be so good to me hereyn as you may be, as my most trust ys in you, as knowythe the blessed Trinite, who long preserve you." This, he adds, was "wrytten at my power howse," and is dated "Lady-day" (1535). It is subscribed, "Your owen assuryd, Thomas La Warre."

From the reply of the visitors to Lord Cromwell, reporting progress in the dissolution of this Priory, we learn that his request for it to be spared was not acceded to, but that its possessions were made over to him. These Visitors, or Commissioners appointed by the King to carry the order of dissolution into effect, were Mr. John Mores, Sir John Dawtre, of Moor Place, Petworth, and Mr. William Palmer, of New Place, Angmering. Their letter on the subject, which is

<sup>22</sup> It is by no means unusual for the later patrons of religious houses to call themselves founders.

<sup>23</sup> His wife's mother was Katherine, the daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield. By her marriage with John Bonville she became the mother of Lady Bath and Lady La Warr. She survived her husband four years. In her will she directs her husband's body, which had, at his own desire, been buried at Shute in Devonshire, to be removed to Boxgrove. But as Lord La Warr does not allude to

his being interred there, his widow's wishes were probably never carried into effect. See ante pp. 63 and 66.

<sup>24</sup> The Chapel here alluded to is the beautiful Sacellum of Caen stone, standing near to the pulpit on the south side of the nave. It has an altar, and was doubtless used by the priest for the service of obits. It is an interesting specimen of the highly florid Gothic style of architecture prevalent at the time it was erected.

addressed to "the Right Honourable, and my sing'ler good Lord," states, that according to the King's instructions, they, as Commissioners, had dissolved the Priory of Boxgrave. "The besenes of disolucion was fynyshyd," Mr. Mores, the writer of the letter, says, "on the 26th day of this present month, at which tyme I received your Lordshypp's lettre in faver of my Lord La Warre, which, according to your Lordshypp's commaundement, by the assent of other joynt Commissioners with me, I have followed, so that my said Lord La Warre, as I trust, is contentyd. The valure of the goodes that he hath bowght comys to cxxvi<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, whereof he hath payed xl<sup>li</sup>; and for the reste, I have taken hys owne bond to the Kinge's use, to be payed at such dayes as he hymself hath desyred, that is to say, Michelmas next, and Ester followinge, wherewith I trust the King's Grace wilbe pleasyd by means of your good Lordshyppe; and the rather, befor that hys Grace, by the vygilant circumspection and diligent dewtie of the saide Lord La Warre, hath more profett there, than in any other howse dissolvdyd in Sussex. And as I verely thynke, the Kinge is not better answeyrd, nor more trewly of the goodes apperteyninge to hys Highnes by reason of any howse dissolvdyd in Englonde, then he is also there, as Almighty God knowith, who longe your Lordshyppe faver with the increase of honor to his pleasure." The letter is dated "from Boxgrave, xxvij<sup>th</sup> day of Marche" (1535), "at his Lordshyppe's commaundement glad to do service," and signed "John Mores." The originals of these two letters are in the British Museum.<sup>25</sup>

Although a considerable part of the Priory is stated to have been taken down in 1780 for the sake of the building materials which it afforded, a farm house in the neighbourhood having, Dallaway tells us, been erected with the stone thus procured, some interesting portions still remain, but not sufficient to enable us to form any very accurate notion of its former greatness and extent. A fair idea, however, may be obtained of its size from what is now standing, and from the foundation walls of what has been removed, which still remain in places, rising just above the surface of the soil,

<sup>25</sup> MSS. Cotton, Cleopat., E. IV., ff. 234-5. For other particulars connected

with the dissolution of this Priory, see Vol. VII., pp. 218-19.

and which, were the soil opened, would probably be found much more general. Of these, the Church and the Refectory are the most prominent.

That there was a Church at Boxgrove previous to the establishment of the Priory is shewn by its being alluded to in the original deed of endowment of this House. The expression "besides the Church" is there made use of. The Revd. William Turner, the late Rector of Boxgrove, considered the arches of what is now called the Chapter House as parts of the parish Church so alluded to.

Two important questions connected with the history of this Church have occupied the attention of Archæologists of late, viz: (1)—Whether, at an early period, two Churches, one monastic and the other parochial, did not exist under the same roof? And if this was the case: (2)—What portions of the present Church are to be assigned to each?

In considering these two very interesting, but at the same time very difficult, parts of my subject, I shall, as far as I can, adopt the arguments made use of by Mr. Turner, who, during his incumbency of some years' duration, in conjunction with myself, made them his particular study; and the conclusion which he came to, and in which I entirely coincide, was, that two such Churches did exist. "Now the first proof," he says,<sup>26</sup> "of there having been two Churches under one roof at Boxgrove is to be found in the Western wall of the present Church. This wall appears to have been built only to a certain height, and its date of erection must have been prior to the Reformation, because on the western side of it are the remains of a piscina; and there was probably an altar here, although no traces of it have been found. On the north and south sides of the Church, close to this wall, are two holes of a corresponding height, in which the main beam was probably inserted which supported the gallery of the Roodloft, or it might have been the Reredos.<sup>27</sup> This seems to be confirmed by the projecting ends of two pieces of timber still remaining, and which are inserted nearly at the top of the wall. The work is of very rude masonry, and has

<sup>26</sup> See Sharpe's History of Boxgrove Church, in which he was greatly assisted by Mr. Turner.

<sup>27</sup> The Reredos, according to Parker, is either the screen which separates the chancel from the body of the church, or an erection at the back of the altar.

a coping, which has been lowered in the centre about half a foot, for the insertion of the present unsightly window, which may occupy the space of the former Rood. There are two doors in this wall connecting the two Churches, and a third door in the south aisle. There is also an arched door-way from what is supposed to have been the Cloisters of the Priory, which appears to favour the notion that this was the monastic Church."

Taking for granted that this intersectional wall separated the monastic from the parish Church; let us now see what evidence we have, that the remaining part constituted the parish Church.<sup>28</sup>

The first evidence is the Stoup for holy water in the Porch. That this Porch did not exist in the most ancient Church is, I think, clear, from a large Norman lancet window which opened into it from the west side of the south transept; and from another window in the south aisle, the space of which is occupied by an old monument. But the most striking proof is the extract from the very interesting letter written by Thomas Lord La Warr to Mr. Secretary Cromwell, which I have just given, in which he states his parish Church to be under the roof of the Church of the Monastery, identifying the part belonging to the Parish by an allusion to the "power Chappell" which he had erected in it "to be buried in;" urging these upon the Secretary as an excuse for the request which his letter contains. I may bring forward another, though perhaps a somewhat questionable evidence—the circumstance, viz., that, leading out of the Cloisters of the Priory into the western end of the present—which doubtless formed part of the old-Church, there is a handsome Gothic doorway, the insertion of which is of much more modern date than the rest of the building. The upper part of the inside of this doorway was decorated with two plain shields, one of which has perished. These aristocratic ornaments support the notion that it was an entrance door for the members of the family occupying Halnaker House. And this opinion is in some measure confirmed by the fact, that, until the last few years, the occu-

<sup>28</sup> In Vol. IX., p. 226, a document is given by Mr. M. A. Lower of the date of the 12th of Elizabeth, which, in his

opinion, shews the parish church to have been identical with the Church of the Priory. At that time it probably was so.

pants of this House always came to Church by the path leading to it; and entered the Church, not by this door, which is not now open, but by a smaller one at the side of it. The larger door might have been closed when the family ceased to reside at the Mansion. In the foreground of one of the two large paintings at Goodwood House, the subjects of which are "Views from Halnaker House," and which were a present to the grandfather of the present Duke of Richmond by the late Earl of Derby, is a view of Boxgrove Church, with the roof remaining on the old as well as the present Church.

I may add, that although I am satisfied with my conclusion as to the existence of two Churches at Boxgrove under one roof, the one being for the use of the Monks, and the other of the parishioners generally, this is not the case with respect to their appropriation. The reduced number of the Monks previous to the dissolution of the Priory, the apparent meanness and comparative smallness of the part of the church now in ruins, and the traces of a door opening into it from the cloisters, induced me to assign it to the Monks. But on the other hand we can hardly suppose that the Prior would not retain the larger church for the use of himself and his brethren. We find, too, one of their number, John Rykeman, who, as will be seen by the list, was Prior of the house in 1419, buried in the north transept; and he is the only member of this religious establishment recorded to have been interred within the walls of the parish church. In the latin inscription on his tomb he is called "Monachus istius loci." Donations appear to have been made for tombs which exist in the present, as well as the Monastic Church. We find also in the dispute between the Prior and the Vicar about attendance in church processions, and the render of garden tithes, the deed of adjustment of which I have also just given, that a stall was assigned to the Vicar by the Prior. Stalls would not have been found in the smaller church; and Mr. Sharpe is probably right in his conjecture that the present vestry door was the Prior's entrance from his house. May we not then conclude that the present church, though originally distinct from the monastic, served, in the latter days of the Priory's existence, both for a monastic and a parochial church, in consequence of the old Church of the Priory having



fallen into a state of decay, as we find it given in evidence that it had begun to do in an episcopal visitation, which I shall presently notice, held in 1524, and thus become unserviceable? Conscious of their approaching dissolution, and of the gradually diminishing revenues of their house, the Monks would scarcely incur the expense of keeping up so costly a building, even if their remaining income admitted of their doing so.

In the Tower of Boxgrove Church, above the present ceiling, are some beautiful Norman arches. As the Tower itself is a rood tower, what, it may be asked, was the position of the rood? In the old church it seems to have been at the entrance of the chancel, under the eastern arch of the tower. Its site in the present church is evident from the corresponding marks in the marble capitals of the columns on each side; and this is curiously confirmed by the window which opened out of the end of the north transept into the dormitory of the Monks, one of the sides of which has been bevilled or splayed, since its original structure. On the outside are three rude stones projecting from the wall under it, which seem to have been intended either for a sitting or kneeling place. Here then I would suggest, that this window might have been originally designed for a lychnoscope window, commanding a full view from this apartment of the altars of St. Mary and St. Blaze, which were in the south transept; and at a subsequent period, when the rood was placed in the position which I have now assigned to it, the side of the window might have been bevilled to afford the Monks a clear sight of it. On the same outside end of the north transept, considerably higher than this window, but within the gable of the ancient church, is an old door-way, which Professor Willis, when he saw it, upon the occasion of the visit of the Archæological Institute to Chichester in 1853, at once pronounced to be the entrance to the staircase, down which the Monks passed into the Church for their midnight services. The alterations which have been made in this part of the Church have obliterated all traces of the stairs, unless the curious arch at the north-west corner of the transept is a part of it.

Gough, in his account of the Sepulchral Monuments of some celebrity in the kingdom, states that Sir Thomas

Poynings, by his last will and testament, dated 1428, bequeaths his body to be buried "infra cancellam Ecclesiæ Monasterii Prioratus de Boxgrave, ex parte boreali cancellæ, juxta tumbam dominæ Philippæ quondam Comitissæ de Arundel et Pembroc, nuper Uxoris meæ, una cum petrâ marmorîâ planâ super corpus meum ponendâ et jacendâ." This Sir Thomas was the son of Lucas de Poynings, by Isabella, relict of Bartholomew de Berghersh, and one of the two daughters and coheireses of Hugh de St. John. She was also coheirress of Edmund, her brother, who died a minor.<sup>29</sup> By this marriage the Halnaker Estate passed into the Poynings family. Sir Thomas's wife, Philippa, by whose side he wished to be interred, was the daughter of Edmund, third Earl of March. She had been married twice before; first, to John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, and, second, to Richard, 14th Earl of Arundel. In the second year of the reign of Henry IV. (1401), he obtained a licence by the title of Lord de St. John to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Besides the marble stone which he desired his executors to set up over his grave, he directs torches of the value of 6s. 8d. to be burned at the mass to be celebrated on the day of his funeral, and after mass at his burial; and that five tapers of wax weighing forty pounds should burn about his body during the funeral ceremony; and that twelve poor people bearing these torches should have each of them a gown of black cloth, and 12d. in money. He died March 7th, 1429, having, during his life, made Halnaker House his principal place of residence.

The tower of the church contains but one bell; the reason of which we are not left to conjecture, for the fate of the set of bells which it formerly contained is recorded on this solitary occupant of the belfry. Around it is a belt, on which is the following inscription, showing that this or a previous tower, with its bells, was wholly, or in part, destroyed by lightning: "In anno 1674, curâ Johannis Peckham et Edwardi Morley, generosorum et guardianorum hujus Ecclesiæ, Gulielmus Eldridge me fecit resurgere e ruinis fulgure tactis." This accident may possibly account for the

<sup>29</sup> See Poynings Pedigree, ante, pp. 15-17.

striking disproportionate lowness of the present tower, when compared with the height of the body of the Church. No doubt it was once much loftier than now; and that the upper part was shattered by the same terrific stroke that destroyed the bells, so as to make it needful to be taken down to its present height; and this conjecture seems to derive support from the abrupt and unfinished termination of the stairs leading up the tower itself.

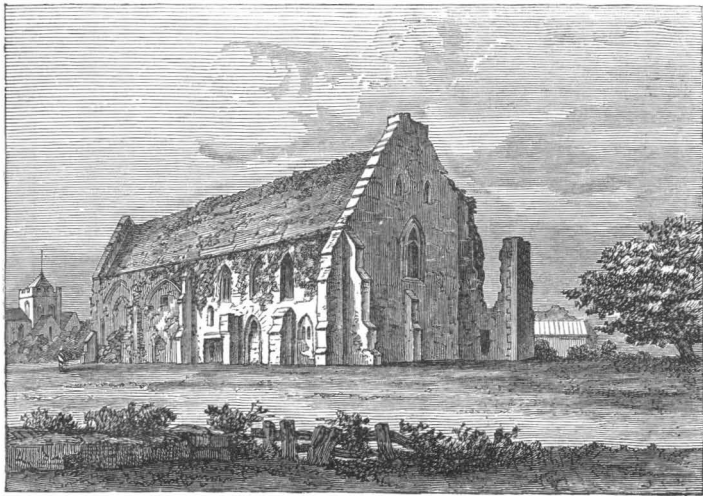
Although there is nothing in the external appearance of this Church to attract at first sight any particular notice or attention, its interior is very striking from the harmony of its parts with their proportions. Externally, too, it will bear a very close examination. Indeed, whether contemplated externally or internally, it is one of the finest of our Sussex Conventual Churches. Sharpe in his history of it says, with great truth, that it is a Church on which the lover of Ecclesiastical Architecture may profitably bestow somewhat more than a cursory glance. "The low tower rising above the surrounding trees, will, by the round and shafted arches of its belfry windows, lead him to suppose that he will find in it some remains of Norman work. The Choir, the roof of which rises nearly to the string course of the tower parapet, gives, by its flying buttresses, and the breadth of the Clerestory between them, the promise of a vaulted interior of rather a curious arrangement; and the lancet windows, plain as they externally are, with the fine eastern triplet still in its original condition, indicate a considerable portion of work belonging to the thirteenth century. The appearance of the transepts, and an evidently mutilated nave, westward of which there are some mouldering remains, show that the present edifice is but the part of one much larger. And some monastic ruins of large buildings still existing in the immediate neighbourhood, mark the site of a Monastic Establishment worthy of the Church in its original splendour."

The length of the old Church was 181 feet, and of the Chancel 47 feet. In its perfect state then the whole Church was 228 feet long, and of a proportionate width. The dimensions of the present Church are 126 feet in length by 51 feet in breadth; of which the breadth of the nave is 24 feet, and of each of the side aisles 13 feet six inches. A view

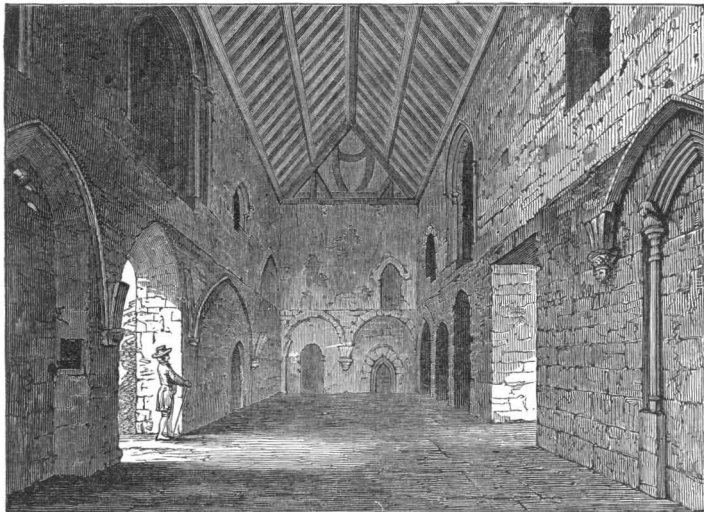
of the Church in its present state, with a brief account of its principal architectural characteristics, will be found at page 10 of the Appendix to Vol. VII. of our Archæological Collections, giving an account of the proceedings of the Archæological Institute, at the annual meeting of its members, at Chichester, in 1853.

Of the Monastic ruins, the most remarkable are the remains of the fine Hall or Refectory, which has been thought by some to have formed a part of the Prior's house, and to have been his reception room; to the west of which ran rather an extensive range of buildings, which are shown in Buck's views of the Priory taken in 1737, comprising the kitchen with its appendant offices. Of this Hall or Refectory the gables and part of the walls have been preserved. This building, which stands north and south, consists of a lower stage, originally vaulted, with a central row of piers or shafts, and a large upper room, unvaulted. The part within the roof, if not open to the room, must have been turned to some profitable account, as the gable exhibits a pair of good windows, and one in the very point standing over the central space between the two. The style is decorated. The length of the room is about 63 feet, and its breadth about 24 feet. Views of the exterior and interior of this Refectory are given. At some distance to the westward of the Church is a buttressed brick building, which, whatever may have been its original destination, is now used as a pigeon house.

Dallaway has fallen into sundry errors in his description of the Church. He states that a charter of William D'Albini, Earl of Arundel, recites a donation made to this Church, "*pro animâ Adelizæ, Reginae*"—meaning his mother, "*et pro animabus Olyvæ, sororis meæ, et Olyvæ filiæ meæ, quæ ibi jacent;*" words which have been applied to the three, but which can refer to the last mentioned only. For had not this been the case, the singular noun "*animâ*" before "*Adelizæ Reginae*," would have been omitted, and "*animabus*" have supplied its place. And he then goes on to state that there is, in his opinion, sufficient evidence to show, that this Queen was interred in the Conventual Church of Reading, which was founded by her first husband, Henry I, and not in Boxgrove Church, as has been supposed.



EXTERIOR OF THE REFECTORY, BOXGROVE PRIORY.



INTERIOR OF THE REFECTORY, BOXGROVE PRIORY.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the deed here referred to by Dallaway does not mention the name of Queen Adeliza at all.<sup>30</sup> Nor was the Church of Boxgrove given to this Religious House by this Earl of Arundel, but by Robert de St. John, the grandson of the founder, by whom he thinks it was probably built. Where the sufficient evidence of which Dallaway speaks is to be found that this Queen was buried at Reading, he does not tell us, but it was probably from two historians<sup>31</sup> who state this to have been the case. Mr. Albert Way, however, has clearly shown that they are mistaken; and that she retired after her husband's death to the Affligen, near Alost, in Brabant, which was founded by her uncle and her father, where she died; and Scidlerus, in his *Chorographia Sancta, Brabantiaë*, cites a record of the Abbey, in which it is said that she was buried there, near to the clock—"Affligenum delata, vivendi finem facit ix. Kal: Aprilis, et sepulta est e regione horologii nostri." This account seems to be too positive and circumstantial to be called in question.

Dallaway too speaks of subsellia on the north side of the altar, on which the Prior and his assistants were accustomed to sit during the celebration of high mass. These niches, he says, were in carved stone. No such niches are now to be found; nor is there any appearance of there ever having been such subsellia in the church. He speaks also of a chantry at the end of the north aisle, which was fitted up in the reign of Henry VI. This too is a misconception. He was probably misled by finding an aumbry near to the end of the north wall, and a piscina under the east window of the same aisle.

From a deed of William de St. John, the son of Adam de Port, we learn that there were three principal altars in this church; one dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and the glorious martyr, St. Blaze; another to St. Catherine; and the third to St. John.<sup>32</sup> To the first he left an acre of land in Halnaker to furnish two lamps; for the support of the second he also provided, as well as William de Wildbrug; and for the supply of the third William D'Albini, Earl of

<sup>30</sup> Chartulary deed 9.

<sup>31</sup> See Coate's History of Reading, p. 250; and Sandford's General History, B. 1, p. 27.

<sup>32</sup> Willis speaks of a fourth, dedicated to St. Peter, but of this I have no evidence.

Arundel, made provision. It was directed to be used at the celebration of the mass appointed for the good of his soul. At each altar lamps were to be kept perpetually burning. The stones of two of these altars still remain in the church.

A few glazed paving tiles have been collected from different parts of the church, and placed together as a flooring at the east end of the south aisle. They are for the most part decorated with grotesque figures, and of a type calling for no particular notice. A few have scrolls upon them, but without monograms, cognizances, or armorial bearings, which we naturally look for, and expect to find, in such a church as Boxgrove, and which were common in the more improved state of the art of manufacturing them. "The painting and preparation of these tiles for the kiln was," Dallaway tells us, "among the employments of the monks in their leisure hours, in which they eventually excelled; and it was customary in the larger convents to have them placed before the altars of the parish churches of which they had the patronage."

Built into a buttress at the north-eastern angle of the church is a stone on which is carved the cognizance of the Earls of Arundel—viz., a horse in a galloping attitude, under an oak tree. The horse so represented has generally an oak sprig in his mouth, but it is here wanting. Beneath is inscribed, "Cause m'oblege," in gothic characters, the carvings of the letters of which are very good. These words are said by Mr. Turner to have been the battle-cry of the nobles when summoned by the monarch to war; while their retainers used the words, "Service m'oblege." Whether it was so or not I am unable to state for a certainty; the circumstance seems probable, and is historically interesting. The stone has evidently been taken from some other part of the church, and has been reduced in size, to adapt it to its present position. Near to this is another stone, on which have been carved three spurs, two and one.

Among Grimm's drawings in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, are five of Boxgrove, one of which is of the church, and the remaining four of the refectory.<sup>33</sup> On that of the church are

stated to be "the heads of William D'Albini and Queen Adeliza on painted glass, inside of the east window, in the extremities of the mitre over the window." These still remain above the two side lights of this window. The account continues—"The stone marked R. X. I. stands on the top of an arched buttress, on the right hand, in the place marked N. Z." The date of this note is given as June 7th, 1781. The stone thus marked also remains in the position here represented, but not with the letters mentioned in this note upon it. They are, as far as they can well be made out, P. R. C. The buttress is one of three flying buttresses, and smaller in comparison than the other two. These letters are doubtless the monogram of Prior Richard Cheese, and would seem to imply that he either built or repaired this buttress during the time he presided over the Priory, which it will be seen by the list of priors was from 1483 to 1510. Above these letters is a shield with three birds upon it, the arms of the Lumleys, which are also found on several of the flag stones on the Chichester Cross, near to which was their town residence; and which, though much changed from what it originally was, still remains. They were of Stansted, and connected by marriage with the Earls of Arundel. The letters N. Z. are purely imaginary, no traces of any such initials being now to be found. On the lower part of the same buttress is a rude perpendicular dial, which was probably made by a former vicar of the church.

"Of the full extent of the Priory buildings it would," Mr. Turner says, "be difficult to form an accurate opinion." On the west side they seem to have been bounded by the present Village-street; the wall on one side of which is evidently built on the ancient wall of the monastic enclosure. On the east side of what is now an orchard, but which was formerly the cemetery of the Priory, there is an arched doorway, which gave access to the adjoining field; on the south side of which are the remains of an old brick wall, which probably limited the precincts in that direction. In this field foundations of some of the buildings have been struck by the plough. On the north no traces of boundary or other walls have been found beyond what was doubtless the prior's house and outbuildings.



From "Notes respecting Halnaker, Boxgrove, &c.," given by Mr. M. A. Lower, in Vol. IX., p. 223, from a survey made in the time of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that the site of the late Priory of Boxgrove was then fenced in partly with a brick and stone wall, and partly with divers ruinous buildings—viz., a brewhouse,—a barn for the tithes grown upon the demesnes and tenants' lands,—a stable for twenty horses,—a dove-house "letten" to Sir Thomas Palmer at the yearly rent of £3,—rooms "above and under," calculated, "with some painstaking," for the manufacture of two hundred quarters of malt per annum, and chambers sufficient for storing it. Malt was probably not made there at the time, as the malthouse, though it had a kiln capable of drying five combs per day, was without a cistern. The survey then goes on to state that adjoining to the kiln is a well five fathoms in depth, which "serveth" by means of underground pipes. This probably was the well of the Priory. The tithe barn is stated to have been covered with shingles.

A field to the west of the vicarage house is still called "The Warren," a rabbit warren for the supply of the Monks' table being a customary appendage to a Monastery.

Some interesting injunctions, throwing light on the habits and manners of the Monks of this and some other Religious Houses in Sussex, will be found in Vol. IX., p. 61. They were issued by Bishop Sherburne, after a visitation held in the year 1518. The original is in the register of his transactions among the Episcopal Archives of the Diocese. There are also among the same Archives records of several other earlier and later Episcopal Visitations of this Priory, from which we are enabled to discover what its state was with regard to discipline, and a strict observance of the rules of their order, and what with regard to the condition of the Priory buildings, at the time they took place. The earliest of these of which we have any notice was a visitation made by Bishop Reade, January 10th, 1402. Of this no particulars are given. Possibly everything connected with the Monks and their Priory was found to be in a satisfactory state. Nothing more than the simple fact of its being held was necessary to be recorded; or as the earlier Episcopal Registers are transcripts only of ancient records no longer in exist-

tence, it might be that an allusion only to this visitation was deemed sufficient; the particulars of no great moment, and comprised perhaps in the two words, "Omnia bene," being omitted.

The second recorded visitation of this Priory was held by Bishop Story in 1478, the first year of his Episcopacy. Besides the Prior, nine Canons and Brethren were then resident in the Priory, who all answered to their citation, and having acknowledged obedience to the Bishop, stated the House, and everything connected with and belonging to it, to be in a more satisfactory condition than they had been for forty years before.

With the exception of Bishop Sherburne's in 1518, out of which his injunctions arose, no other visitation of this house appears to have taken place until July 28th, 1524, when it was visited by the Commissary of the same Bishop; upon which occasion the Prior and the same number of Monks presented themselves in obedience to the Bishop's mandate; who being called upon, as they would answer to their consciences, faithfully to report such matters and things, as in their opinion, required reformation in the affairs of the Priory, or the state of the religion which they professed, the Prior and Sup-prior declared all in the house to be in a satisfactory state. The sup-prior, however, complained that the Prior did not render an account of the state and circumstances of the house, as he was bound to do every year in the presence of all his brethren. Other monks complained of the same thing, adding that the cellarer was a layman instead of a secular monk, as was required to be the case; that the church of the Priory was somewhat dilapidated; and that there was not upon the establishment, as by their rule there ought to have been, an instructor in grammar. These irregularities were ordered to be amended, and the visitation was then adjourned.

The last visitation of this religious house was held on the 19th of June, 1527, that is, about eight years before its dissolution; upon which occasion, after the usual forms of admonition and proclamation had been made, the Prior, six canons, and five novices appeared. The Prior reported the Priory buildings to be in a moderate state of repair, and unencumbered by debt; and that the monks were, in their

habits and conversation, orderly, and sufficiently obedient to him, and in their lives virtuous and religious, according to the prescribed rule of the order they professed.

Of the transactions of the visitations of the different monasteries in Sussex, held at different times, there are but few records in the Bishop's Registers, compared with the number of such visitations which must, we are led to imagine, have taken place, and fewer still of the Priory of Boxgrove, one of the most important in the county. Whether they were held periodically or not, we have no means of determining. Judging from the dates of the records of those that did take place, they appear not to have been. Still, when held, they seem to have been conducted with all the solemnity and decorum which the importance and sacred character of the institutions themselves so visited, and the irregularities and abuses which prevailed at the time they took place, and which they were intended to discountenance and reform, were calculated to bring forth. They are, too, as Mr. A. Way, in speaking of these visitations in his notices of the Priory of Ruser,<sup>34</sup> says, "interesting and valuable," as showing the state of the different religious houses in the diocese during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Madox, in his "History of the Exchequer," states, that the Prior of Boxgrove having refused to pay an aid demanded of him towards the marriage of the eldest daughter of Edward I., pleading as his reason for such refusal that the property of the Priory was held in frank almoign,<sup>35</sup> his plea was held to be good by the court, and the Sheriff of Sussex ordered to restore to the house the goods which had been seized by him for payment under distraint.

The earliest valuation which we possess of the temporalities of this house is that given in Pope Nicholas' taxation made in 1283, which is as follows:—Boxgrave Manor, £6 14s. 1d.; Westhamptonett ditto, £1 6s. 0d.; Reminford ditto, £0 10s. 6d.; Walbergeton, £3 4s. 0d.; Berneham, £0 16s. 0d.; Drayton, £4 19s. 2d.; Mundeham, £4 0s. 0d.;

<sup>34</sup> See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. V., p. 244.

<sup>35</sup> Frank almoign signifies a tenure or title to lands and tenements bestowed on God; given, that is, to such people as devote themselves to His service, for

pure and perpetual alms, and from which the feoffors or donors cannot demand any terrestrial service, so long as the lands, &c., remain in the hands of the feoffees. *F. N. B.*, 211.

Elvestede, £2 6s. 8d., making a total of £23 16s. 5d. In the Diocese of Winchester the Manor of Merew, belonging to the Prior and his Brethren, is taxed at £5 10s. 0d. In the 18th of Edward II., (1325) the income of the Priory appears to have been considerably reduced; as a jury empannelled for the purpose of ascertaining its amount at that time returned it at no more than £9 16s. 8d.

The next is Henry VIIIth's valuation, which states the value of the Rectory of Boxgrave to be £28 6s. 8d.; ditto of Hamptonet, £13 6s. 8d.; ditto of Berneham, £12 13s. 4d.; ditto of Mundeham, £5 0s. 0d.; ditto of Walberton, £6 0s.; ditto of Hunston, £1 6s. 8d.; Bylsington pension, £6 13s. 4d.; Birdham ditto, £1 6s. 8d.; Walberton ditto, £0 10s. 0d.; total, £75 3s. 4d. Profits of 280 acres of land in the hands of the Prior for the use of the House, £14 2s. 0d.; Rents of Boxgrave Manor per annum, £20 12s. 0d.; ditto of Mundeham ditto £13 3s. 2d.; ditto of Hamptonet ditto. . . . ; in Walberton and Yapton, rents of tenements, &c. &c., £6 6s. 6d.; in Hunston ditto, £2 12s. 2d.; Chichester at Portfield ditto, £4 0s. 1½d.; value of rents at Stoke near Arundel, £1 6s. 0d.; of quit rents at Kirdford, £0 17s. 0d.; rent of land at Drayton, £12 11s. 4d.; ditto at Nyton, £3 6s. 8d.; of a farm at Paghham, called Lagmarshe, £5 13s. 4d.; ditto at Ovyng, called Groves, £8 0s. 0d.; ditto at Merrowe, near Guildford, £5 6s. 8d.; Rents of Tenements at Maydon, £1 12s.; rents at Farnherst, £0 2s. 6d.; ditto from Lodsworth, £0 12s. 0s.; ditto from Bramshot, £0 18s. 4d.; ditto from Stoughton, £0 5s. 6d.; ditto from Ichenore, £0 13s. 6d.; ditto from Hartyng, £0 15s. 0s.; ditto from Compton, £0 7s. 0s.; ditto from Ipyng, £1 6s. 4d.; ditto from Launcing, £0 1s. 6d.; total of temporalities, £110 19s. 8d., and spiritualities, £75 0s. 0d.; making up the whole £185 19s. 8d. The outgoing were in pensions to the Vicar of Boxgrave per annum, £9 13s. 4d.; ditto Hamptonett, £7 6s. 8d.; ditto Barneham, £7 6s. 8d.; ditto the Prior of Lewes, £0 12s. 0d.; Synodals to the Bishop of Chichester, £0 0s. 8d.; to the same for Procurations, £0 13s. 4d.; to the Archdeacon of Chichester for ditto, £0 6s. 8d.; to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester for rent, £4 0s. 8d.; to the Abbey of

Bruton for ditto, £0 8s. 0d.; to the Men of the Portus de Mawdlyn<sup>36</sup> ditto, £0 6s. 0d.; to the Nunnery of Ruspar, £0 2s. 0d.; to the Prior of Tortington, £1 8s. 0s.; to the Lord of Shapwicke, £1 8s. 0d.; to the Priory of Christ Church Canterbury, for the rent of land in the parish of St. Pancras, £0 1s. 0s.; to the Lord of Halnacre, £0 0s. 9d.; to the Lord of Arundel, £0 10s. 3d.; to the Mayor and Burgesses of Chichester, £0 7s. 10d.; to the College of Arundel, £0 0s. 6d.; to the Hospital of the Blessed Mary in the City of Chichester,<sup>37</sup> £0 0s. 4d.; to Master Erneley, Steward of the Priory, £1 6s. 8d.; to the receiver of the rents in the counties of Kent and Surrey, £1 0s. 0d.; to six poor inhabitants one penny and a half-penny per day, by the statutes of the foundation, £2 5s. 7½d.; to certain people at the Lord's Supper in money, £0 10s. 0d., and one quarter of wheat to be distributed amongst them by the same ancient foundation statutes, £1 0s. 0d.; total, £40 9s. 5½d.; leaving in favour of the house a clear balance of £145 10s. 5½d.

The last valuation is that called "Computus Ministrorum Domini Regis temp. Henrici VIII.," of which the following is the substance:—County of Sussex. Rents of lands and houses in Arundel, £1 6s. 0d.; Rents of Assize in Kyrdford, £0 12s. 0d.; the same in Chichester, together with rents of tenants holding at the will of the Lord, £1 9s. 5d.; Assize and other rents accruing from Elsted, Lodesworth, East Harting, Compton, Kingesham, Byddleswell, Stoughton, Fernherst, Ichenore, Launcyng, Mardon, Warnford, and Westerton, £10 13s. 8d.; the same from Hamptonett and Woodcote, £3 15s. 0d.; Pensions and portions paid from the Rectories of Bourdham and Hunston, and from the Vicarage of Walberton, £3 0s. 0d.; Rents of the Manor and Rectory of Boxgrave, £58 4s. 5d.; Rents from Netton and Worth, £3 7s. 8d.; Rent paid from the Rectory of Walberton, £6 13s. 4d.; Rents from Drayton, £12 0s. 0d.; Rent paid from the Rectory of Bernham, £12 13s. 4d.; Rent from Merrowe, £5 6s. 8d.; Pension from Bysington, £6 13s. 4d.;

<sup>36</sup> What port is here alluded to I have been unable to discover. As the church of Apeldram is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, might not Dell Quay, the point in this parish to which Chichester

harbour is navigable, have been originally called by this name? It can scarcely refer to Mawdlyn in Bramber.

<sup>37</sup> For an account of this hospital see Vol. XI., p. 1.

Quit-rents of the Manor of Mundham, £4 6s. 8d.; Rent paid from the Rectory of North Mundham, £5 0s. 0d.; ditto from the Rectory of Hampnett and Woodcote, £13 6s. 8d.; ditto from Monrow and Pursey, in Boxgrove, £6 17s. 4d.; Total, £155 3s. 6d.

In 1444, the value of the annual income of Boxgrove Priory is stated in the Episcopal Registers to have been £100 clear. "Item compertum est, quod redditus Prioratus de Boxgrave extendunt de claro ad C. libras."<sup>38</sup>

Of the Priors of this house no list is given either in Tanner or Willis. The following is compiled from the Monasticon Anglicanum, with such additions as I have been able to make from the Bishop's Registers, the Chartulary of this Priory, and other documentary sources:—

NAME.	DATE.	AUTHORITY.
Adingarius . . . . .	1117	Chartulary.
Godfrey . . . . .	11...	Ditto.
Ankerville . . . . .	11...	Dallaway.
Nicholas . . . . .	11...	Ditto.
Radulphus . . . . .	1177	Ditto.
Nicholas . . . . .	1200	Chartulary.
Ralph . . . . .	1214	Dallaway.
Robert . . . . .	1215	Chartulary.
Ansketill . . . . .	1217	Ditto. <sup>39</sup>
Walter . . . . .	1230	Dallaway.
Ansketill . . . . .	1232	Chartulary.
W. . . . .	1252	Ditto.
Walter . . . . .	1257	Ditto.
Simon . . . . .	1258	Ditto.
W. . . . .	1260	Ditto.
John de Wynton . . . . .	1283	Dallaway.
Thomas . . . . .	1288	Chartulary.
Laurence Hernel, or de Glocestria	1313	Ditto.
Robert atte Strode . . . . .	1328	{ Suss. Arch. Coll., XII., 27.
Walter . . . . .	1330	Chartulary.
John de Warenges . . . . .	1345	Dallaway.
Nicholas de Stanlighs . . . . .	1349	Ditto.
Richard Boneham . . . . .	1353	Ditto.
John . . . . .	1355	Chartulary.
John Chaworth . . . . .	1398	Dallaway.
John Rykeman <sup>40</sup> . . . . .	1409	Dallaway.

<sup>38</sup> MS. Book, marked C, p. 39.

<sup>39</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. X., p. 126.

<sup>40</sup> Episc. Reg. Rede, Johannes Rykeman elected Prior of Boxgrove 1409, upon the death of John Chaworth.

John Stanys . . . . .	.....	Ditto.
John Joye <sup>41</sup> . . . . .	1473	Ditto.
Richard Chese . . . . .	1485	Ditto.
John Peccam . . . . .	1510	Ditto.
Thomas Myles . . . . .	15...	Ditto.

who resigned the Priory in 1535.

In the evidence taken at Chichester on Monday after the Annunciation, the 25th of Edwd. III (1351), in proof of the age of John, son and heir of John de Clere of West Wittering, John Atte Strode states, that he remembered the date of his birth, because Robert, his brother, was elected Prior of Boxgrove, and that he was at the Priory when the news of his birth arrived, and he caused his brother to enroll it in the Missal of Boxgrove.<sup>42</sup>

In 1463 Lady Poynings, conjointly with Eleanor, Countess of Northumberland, her daughter, appointed a Prior to Boxgrove. This was probably John Stanys, of whose election we have no date, unless there should have been an intervening Prior between him and John Rykeman, of whom we have no account, and which the time that elapsed between the Priorships of Rykeman and Joye, renders not improbable.

Of the Seals of this Priory, besides the ancient one alluded to at p. 93, I have met with but one other—that, namely, which is mentioned in the *Monasticon Anglicanum* as attached to a lease granted by the Prior and Monks of this House the 24th of Henry VIII, (1533) two years only before its dissolution. It is of red wax, and the impression represents the Virgin Mary sitting with the infant Jesus in her lap. Of the legend nothing more remains than “DE BOX.” The deed is in the Augmentation Office. This seal was probably the “*Sigillum commune*” of the Priory.

Two members of a family designated by the territorial name of “De Boxgrave,” represented Chichester in Parliament—John de Boxgrave in 1323, and William de Boxgrave in 1380.

<sup>41</sup> Episc. Reg. D. 1485, Richard Chese appointed Prior of Boxgrove, upon the death of John Joye.

<sup>42</sup> See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. XII., p. 27.

## SUSSEX MEN AT AGINCOURT.

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BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

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AMONG the many important military services in which the noblemen, esquires, and yeomen of our county have been engaged, there has been no occasion on which they have more distinguished themselves by their numbers and their prowess than on the field of Agincourt.

Although the statement of Mr. Joseph Hunter, in his "Critical and Historical Tracts,"<sup>1</sup> that the cases are few "in which the best-informed genealogical antiquary could show a male heir" (*i. e.*, a person descended in an unbroken male line) "to any of those heroes in any conspicuous position in the country," is as applicable to the Sussex leaders as to others; yet there are in the ranks of the gentry and yeomanry not a few of such male heirs; and still more are there of those who, "according to the principles of family representation, as understood in England, may in these times claim the honour of being the representatives" of men, who gallantly fought in the ranks of the fifth Henry.

True it is that the Earl of Arundel and Surrey and Sir Thomas West died childless; that Lord Maltravers and Lord Camoys, and Sir Roger Fiennes, and the Palmers are represented only through female descents; that the Coverts, the Halshams, the Hoos, the Lewknors, the Michelgroves, the St. Clercs, the Waleys, and the Wolfs have passed away; but the Ashburnhams, the Aylwards, the Barttelots, the Berkeleys, the Bolds, the Morris', the Turners, and many others, still flourish among us.

It is remarkable that in a few instances only of the

<sup>1</sup> No. 1, Agincourt, 1850, p. 3.



esquires can we discover the families who, in 1411-12, were assessed as holding lands in Sussex of the annual value of £20 and upwards.<sup>2</sup> The archers, however, supply us with many genuine Sussex names, some of whom have since risen to the position of the gentry, and most of whom were, no doubt, already substantial yeomen, finding their own horses.

No tradition exists here similar to one in Warwickshire, that the retinue of one of her knights<sup>3</sup> formed the nucleus of the archers of the present day. Many a familiar name, to be found alike in the following lists and in the recent muster roll of the Artillery and Rifles on Brighton Downs, will prove however, that, after the lapse of four centuries and a half, the bearers of those names in our day are as ready to defend their own hearths and homes as were their predecessors to uphold the military renown of their sovereign before the walls of Harfleur and on the banks of the Ternoise.

The English army was small. The retinues of the lords and knights of our county, however, contributed these :—

	Banneret.	Knights.	Esquires, or Men-at-Arms, or Lances.	Archers.			
Thomas, Earl of Arundel .....	1	...	3	...	95	...	300
Thomas, Lord Camoys .....	—	...	1	...	27	...	69
John Arundell, Lord Maltravers ...	—	...	1	...	18	...	40
Sir Thomas West.....	—	...	1	...	18	..	60
Sir Roger Fiennes .....	—	...	—	...	7	...	24
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	1		6		165		493

Making, with the five lords, esquires, &c., 670 men. The archers of the Earl of Arundel and Lord Camoys were mounted. These numbers were large when the population of the county is remembered, and when it is borne in mind that the Cinque Ports men were employed among the shipping in the transport of the troops.

The retinue of the Earl of Arundel was, indeed, partly composed of men from Surrey and from his Welsh estates. His banneret was Sir REGINALD COBEHAM, of Steresborough, Surrey, who in his letters of safe conduct, dated 5th June, is called brother and heir of John, son of Reginald de Cobham,<sup>4</sup> who also held the manor of Northese, in Sussex.

<sup>2</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. x., p. 129.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Franc., 3 Henry V., m. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Ralph Shirley's.

Sir Reginald was certainly at the battle, and he so appears in the Earl of Arundel's roll, although, in the carefully-written notices of the family in the collections of the Surrey Archæological Society,<sup>5</sup> it is stated that "he is not mentioned in the roll of Agincourt, as having taken part in that great battle." Another Surrey esquire, WILLIAM WOLVERTON, of Southwark, who had his letters of safe conduct on the 15th June, is the only name of Sir Roger Fiennes' retinue which has been as yet discovered.<sup>6</sup>

On the other hand, some Sussex men served under other leaders. Thus JOHN ASHEBORNHAM, of Lamberhurst, and of Asheborneham, Sussex, procured letters of protection, or of general attorney, on 30th August, in consequence of being engaged to accompany the king in the expedition; and he served in the retinue of the Duke of Clarence.<sup>7</sup> SEMANNUS CHAMPAYNE, of Winchelsea, had his letters on 13th July, as being in the retinue of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Captain of Calais;<sup>8</sup> and Sir ARNALD SAVAGE, Knight, had similar letters on 15th June, as being in the retinue of Edmund Thorpe, *locum tenens* of Thomas Earl of Dorset.<sup>9</sup>

The Sussex retinues endured their full share of sickness and suffering before Harfleur. The flux which there prevailed compelled the return of the Earl of Arundel, in time only to die. Sixteen of his esquires, and the same number of his archers, had also leave to come back to England; nineteen men-at-arms, three minstrels, and sixteen archers were on the list of sick; and two of the esquires and thirteen of the archers died.<sup>10</sup> Eight of Lord Maltravers' esquires, with three valets, together with his chamberlain, butler, and cook,<sup>11</sup> and no less than one-fourth of Sir Thomas West's retinue, was also on the list of sick.<sup>12</sup>

On the field of battle, Lord Camoys (whose wife was *Hotspur's* widow) commanded the rear-guard as a wing on the left, and, for his services on this St. Crispin's day, he was, on the next St. George's day, created a K.G. The gal-

<sup>5</sup> Vol. ii., p. 144, where the name of his deceased brother John is not given. Reginald had the custody of the Duke of Orleans, as prisoner, from 12th May, 1436, till his release, after a heavy ransom, in 1441.

<sup>6</sup> Rot. Franc., m. 18.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. m. 8, Nicolas', p. 335.

<sup>8</sup> Rot. Franc., m. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. m. 19.

<sup>10</sup> Hunter. p. 24.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 31.

<sup>12</sup> Exch. Queen's Remembrancer, Misc. Army, Hen. V., §.

lantry of others found its more substantial reward in the prisoners whom they took. By WILLIAM WOLF, of Ashington, one of the Earl of Arundel's esquires, was captured Sir Bursegaud, Seneschal of France, who was released by the king at Calais.<sup>13</sup> JOHN AYLEWARD, an esquire under Lord Camoys, had two prisoners; and THOMAS FITZ-HENRY, who was also among Lord Camoys' men-at-arms, and the only one killed in the battle, had captured another prisoner, Theobald Goodman de Velers, to account for whose ransom William Fitz-henry, on the 24th March, 1416, gave his bond in 111s. 1d. To the small band of Sir Roger Fiennes<sup>14</sup> surrendered two other prisoners, Monsieur William Barge and William de Nodecourt, to account for whose ransom Sir Roger, on 10th January, 1416, also gave the king his bond in £55.<sup>15</sup>

The particular volumes which have been printed in reference to Agincourt by Sir Harris Nicolas and Mr. Jos. Hunter have given some names; the list of the Earl of Arundel has not been printed; the men-at-arms only under Lord Camoys have been partially and incorrectly printed by Nicolas, the list of archers has not been given; and additions have been made by me to the other lists. I have also used the entries in the Rot: Franciæ of 3 Hen. V., and translated the accounts of the Earl Arundel and Lord Camoys from the Pipe roll, now known as the "Agincourt roll," which had not been found when Mr. Hunter wrote.

Some men of Sussex renown, trusted by the King, were not in this expedition, being occupied with affairs at home. The Lord Poynings and Sir John Dalengrudge, who were with the King in his subsequent expeditions into France, were absent in 1415; and Sir John Pelham, who had been ambassador to France in the previous year to negotiate for a restitution of parts seized by France and for a royal marriage, was a commissioner to array all the defensible men, hoblers, and archers in Sussex, for the defence of the realm during the King's absence, and to be in readiness as well to expel

<sup>13</sup> See p. 127.

<sup>14</sup> Nicolas, appendix, p. 62.

<sup>15</sup> Bonds among Exch. Miscell. If Walsingham be correct, that there were

only 1 duke, 1 earl, 4 knights, 1 esquire, and 28 archers killed, this supplies the name of the only esquire.

and repulse any attempts of the enemy, as to go beyond seas if necessity required; he was also to superintend the embarkation of the army and the supply of provisions.<sup>16</sup>

THOMAS FITZ-ALAN, 5th Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY, indented on 29th April to serve with 1 banneret, 3 knights, 95 men-at-arms, and 300 horse archers. The Earl was taken ill at Harfleur, and having had the King's Licence, dated 28th September, to return to England, he did so, and died on 13th October. Several of his retinue were also obliged to return from Harfleur invalided. The account of the late Earl<sup>17</sup> was rendered by Beatrix,<sup>18</sup> his widow, Sir John Wiltschir, Knt., and John Bertlot, the executors; it also included as well the sums received by the Earl himself for his own wages—6s. 8d. a day; as also for one banneret at 4s., 3 knights at 2s. each, 95 men-at-arms at 12d. each, and 300 archers at 6d. a day each, with the accustomed reward, viz.: 100 marcs for every 30 men-at-arms, for a quarter of a year; according to the force and effect of an Indenture, dated 29th April, 1415; and of £854 12s. 11d. prest money received from the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer on 6th June, 1415, for the wages of the Earl and his retinue in the King's service in France; and also of £1,412 16s. received of the King by the hands of the Earl of March,<sup>19</sup> being the amount of a fine for that Earl's marriage, assigned by the King for the wages of the Earl of Arundel and his retinue for the second quarter.

There were not any perquisites of war, prisoners, money, gold, silver, or spoils of war beyond the value of 10 marcs taken by the Earl or any of his retinue for which payment was to be made by the King according to the indenture. Sir Burgesando (Bursegaud), Seneschal of France, was captured by William Wolf, one of the Earl's Esquires, at the battle of "Agencourt," and was released by the King at the town of Calais. The total received was therefore £2,267 8s. 11d.

The account of the wages of the Earl, one banneret, 3 knights, 95 men-at-arms, and 300 archers (the names of which men-at-arms and archers are annexed in a roll) at the

<sup>16</sup> Rot. pat., 3 Hen. V., p. 2, m. 37.

<sup>17</sup> Agincourt Roll, m. 2.

<sup>18</sup> Eldest of the two natural daughters of John I., King of Portugal.

<sup>19</sup> Edmund, Earl of March, a Mortimer; heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. He was also in the expedition, but returned sick.

before-mentioned rates was from 8th July to 6th October, when the first quarter, for which the prest money had been advanced, was completed, i.e., 91 days, and from 5th October to 16th November when the King and certain of his retinue disembarked at Dover, as set out in the account of Robert Babthorp, (comptroller of the King's household) and from the 16th November to 24th November, viz., one quarter of a year and 49 days, deducting £28 12s. 8d. for the wages of the Earl at 6s. 8d. a day; and 5 Esquires each at 12d. in his retinue, who had returned from Harfleur into England, on account of the earl's illness, by licences of the King,<sup>20</sup> making in the whole for the 49 days, £1,803 1s. 8d.; and in accustomed rewards for the men-at-arms, at the rate of 100 marks for every 30, and deducting £7 4s. 11½d. for the rewards of 6 men-at-arms who returned with the earl, for the 49 days, £334 12s. 3½d., and for the expenses paid for re-shipment as well of the late earl and 5 esquires, who returned from the town of Harfleur into England by the King's licence, as of the banneret, 3 knights, 94 men-at-arms and 300 archers from Calais to Dover, in England, after the battle, with 738 horses—viz., for the earl, 24s.; for the banneret, 16s.; for each of the 3 knights, 6s.; for each of the 95 men-at-arms, 4s.; and each of the 300 archers and one horse, for each archer, 2s., and each horse, 2s.; £113 16s. Thus the total expenses were £2,251 9s. 11½d; so that the sum of £15 18s. 11½d. was owing from the executors to balance the account.

“La retenue mon tres honore *Seigneur Thomas Comte D'arundell* en une viage avec nostre tres souveraine *Seigneur le Roy* envers Harflew, comenceaunt le primer jour de Juyillet, et retenuz ovesques luy par demy an ensuant.”<sup>21</sup>

Mouns<sup>r</sup>. Mes<sup>m</sup>. vac. de Haveflewe in Angliam de licenciâ Regis, 28 Septembre, A<sup>o</sup> iij<sup>o</sup>.

BAROUN.

Mouns<sup>r</sup>. Reynold Cobeham.

CHIVALERES.

Mouns<sup>r</sup>. John Mortemer

Mouns<sup>r</sup>. Robert Moton

Mouns<sup>r</sup>. Robert Morle

<sup>20</sup> Dated 28th Sept. The 738 horses included sumpter horses.

<sup>21</sup> Exch. Q. R. Misc. Army Hen. V., parcel No. 48.

## ARMIGERI.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Thomas Arundell, <sup>22</sup> vac :  | Robert Woolf, <sup>30</sup> and                                   |
| On leave to England, by the king's licence, 8th October.                          | John Michelgrove, puisne<br>Per Halsham.                          |
| Thomas Lewkenore <sup>23</sup>  | William Brerton   |
| Hugh Halsham <sup>24</sup>  | Dead, 1st October.  |
| Thomas Ferers   | Randolf de Brerton  |
| Thomas Morle  | In England by leave, in his place<br>Rob <sup>t</sup> . Lathbury. |
| John Fitz-piers   | Robert Nesham   |
| On leave to England, day and year above said, in his place Richard Elys.          | Thomas Wyllaboy   |
| Thomas Salmon   | Ralph Venables  |
| Leave, &c., same day.   | Henry Lawton  |
| John Somery   | Robert Cotegreve  |
| Leave, &c., same day.   | Hugh Cotoun   |
| Hugh Borlee   | Utright Dod   |
| Leave into England, 4th October; in his place, the same day, came John Botillere. | Davy Dowglas  |
| Richard Pavy  | Thomas Forde  |
| Leave, &c., same day.   | John Sonde  |
| Thomas Parker   | Richard Tailard   |
| Leave, &c., in his place Jakke ap Guille.   | John Vawve  |
| William Waleys <sup>25</sup>  | John Donne  |
| Leave, &c., in his place Eden ap Meredith   | Fylchyn Chokelake   |
| William Wolf  | Richard Lakon   |
| John Wiltshire <sup>26</sup>  | Thomas Gyffard  |
| Roger Gunter <sup>27</sup>  | Rob <sup>t</sup> . Corbet   |
| Leave, &c., in his place Morgan ap Jay.   | In England by leave, in his place John Hamond.                    |
| William Okherst <sup>28</sup>   | Roger Corbet  |
| John Bartelot, <sup>29</sup> le puyne   | William Stevynton   |
| Leave, &c., in his stead John Vachan.   | Roger Unneslowe <sup>31</sup>                                     |
| John Cosoun, Arundell Herowd  | Williame Kede   |
| Leave, &c., in his place John de Cloveslond                                       | Esmoun Harley   |

<sup>22</sup> Lord of the Manor of Changeton.

<sup>23</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iii., p. 92. His letters of safe conduct were dated 1st July.

<sup>24</sup> They owned the Manors of Grinstead and Applisham. Richard Halsham indented for himself and three foot archers; and received £8 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>, prest money; Exch. Q. R. Misc. Army Hen. V. parcel 47.

<sup>25</sup> Of Glynde.

<sup>26</sup> He was one of the Earl's executors.

<sup>27</sup> Of Gilleston, in Wales. The grand-

son married Jane, w<sup>o</sup> of Edmund Lewknor, and settled at Racton. May not the frequent intermarriages between Sussex and Welch families have arisen from the Earl of Arundel's connection by estates with Wales?

<sup>28</sup> His grand-daughter and heiress married Thomas Bartelott of Billingshurst.

<sup>29</sup> Of Stopham. His father was one of the Earl's executors.

<sup>30</sup> Of Ashington.

<sup>31</sup> Now Onslow.

John Gyffard	Ralph Hawton	
Henry Wytewyk	John Beaupee	
John Ilpeston	Estephene West	
Nicholas Peshale	John Ryslorpe	
John Husee	Adam Alford	
Thomas Mounde	John Faunt	
William Calan	Thomas Flemyng	
John Berle	William Botervill	
In England, in his place Meredith	Richard Kirkeman	
Vaghan.	John de la Mare	
John Wynnesbury	Lewes Hereford	
In England, in his stead John Covert.	John Nowby	
William Golde	William Chircheman	
In England, in his stead Thomas Lynne.	Richard Hervynge	
Richard Motoun	Robert Pekirke	
George Cokeyn	Roger Devet	
John Myddelton	Thomas Fanying	
Thomas Palmere, <sup>32</sup> leisne	John Broun	
Thomas Palmer, le puyse	Robert Stanlake	
John Waleys	John Coolpepir	
John Pigeoun	William Courtenay	
John Barre	William Breton <sup>33</sup>	
Hugh Kent	John Shawe	
Richard Thrygstone	Thomas Sencler <sup>34</sup>	
Dead 28th Sept., in his stead Thomas	John Fischer	
Knaky.	William Tonge	} ultra retinentia.
Thomas Glym	John White	
Thomas Stokton	William Godynton	
Robert Tebbe	John Davy	
Thomas Pakeman		
Henry Delcroun		

## ARCHERS.

William Celer, in England, and in his place Davyd Floyt ap Yen	John Kelsale, in England, and in his place John ap Owayn	William del Halle, in Eng- land, and in his place Edward Avener
William Twyford, in Eng- land, and in his place Reynold Vaghan	John Brown, in England, and in his place John Pacchyng	William Northwych John Sevyngtón Thomas Yarum
Thomas Pountesbury, in England, and in his place Jankyn Fustor	Robert Chambre, in Eng- land, and in his place William Barbor	William Dawe Lewys Albirbury Lewys Hunte, in England, and in his place John Puslowe
William Hull, in England, and in his place, Ybady Duy	John Bridesale Nicholas Short	

<sup>32</sup> Of Parham.<sup>33</sup> Of Burwash.<sup>34</sup> Of East Grinstead, Heighton, &c.

John Feror	William Lacoun	John Whelere
Thomas Bakere	Henry Rydele	Peter Hunte
John Broun del Chambre <sup>35</sup>	William Skynnere	John Holond
Stephen Duch	Alayn Pavy	William Cradok
John Grenewode	Lewes de la Pole	David Walsh
Lawrence Martyn	John ap Meredith	Nicholas Barbor
John Hall	Thomas Kirkele	William Barbor
Walter Farnham	Aleyn Porter	Denys Taillor
Mathew del Pantrie	John Crowe	Richard Cook
Peter Birchere	Richard Heed	John Hereford
David del Chambre, in Eng-	John Walsh	William Wode
land, and in his place	Nich. Bakere	John Martyn
Tudur ap Ithel	Griffith ap Llewellyn	Henry Carnaby
John Bakere	William Bensey	John Alayn
John Muleward <sup>36</sup>	John Cormysham	Henry Hawkyn
Thomas Feror	John Armerer	John Feror
William Yonge, in England,	Richard Colbrok	Nicholas Fuller
in his stead John Webbe	Peter Johebon	John Cook
Robert Chode	Richard de la Barre	William Bekwith
John Cocker	Thomas Joce	John Greneok
John Lange	John Mungomeri	Richard Grene
William Blanchard	John Catelowe	John Pik
John Carre	John Serle	Walter Hunte
John Myllyngton	John Bailton	Robert Feror
Walter Bradhurst	Thomas Moore	John Lamborne
John Clerk	Richard Walsh	John Parker
John Pigeoun	_____	Thomas Bate
William Bretoun	_____	Reginald Skidemor
John Pye	_____	Peter Riall
John Andrew	John Rufford	Walter Briggeman
Richard Barbor	Thomas Rowthe	John Hamond
Robert Feror	William Sanewell	John Mersh
David Mathew	Thomas Elianore	Robert Vykery
Richard Mosehale	John Smalwode	Richard Rowchestre
William Parker	Thomas Wyverden	John Totenale
John Knolles	Walter Lyntoun	Roger Byfeld
William Barton	John Frie	John Thorp
John Laylond	John Hertford	Hugh Ollesmere
Robert Madefray	David Standyshe	Thomas Belgrave
William Gladewyn	Henry Houghton	Richard Whityngton
Thomas Wytte	John Holbroke	Thomas Purdu, dead 3rd
John Wolule	Richard Godewyn	October, in his place came
Robert Feror	John Holdernesse	Richard Baxter
Geoffrey Homwode, dead 1st	Thomas Capon	Roger Bonhure
Oct., in his place Griffith	David Whitecherche	John Stempedale
ap Simond	John Clerk	William Twycroft
John Westcot	Mathew Grenelef	John Bromfeld
Robert Rumpe	John Boge	William Ryngedale
John Kent	Hugh Bradshawe	Richard Newton
William Parker	Robert Rokele	Richard Tybton
William Feror	John Perre	John Ede, dead 3 Oct., in his
Thomas Foldere	William Grene	place David atte Halle
Nicholas Statfeld	John Seward	John Cook
Lewys Feror	John Strene	William Caresewald
William Atte Wode	Robert Johnstone	John Feror
John Tailor	William Blakemore	William Waleys
Mathew _____	Giboun Adammessone	Thomas Bromley
Thomas Lacoun	Walter Leverour	William Walsh
Walter Megre	Thomas Lynehous	William Iremongere

<sup>35</sup> Of Littlington.<sup>36</sup> Of Pevensey. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, Vol. XIV., p. 218.



John York	John Shaklyn	Thomas Barwe
John Glover	William Cook	Thomas Grafton
Richard Chesman	Richard Upton	John Grafton
David Tailor	Dyow Rounton	David de Grafton
William Glym	Ralph Henries	Robert de Yate
William Robles	Thomas Boules	William Lynkesle
Thomas Kombe	William Janes	Richard de Clif
Reginald Bowyere	Richard Masoun	Thomas de Arkelode
John in the Okes	David Vaghan	Thomas Fernchilde
John Depdale	Henry Parson	Robynet Martyn
William Piert	Richard Baily	Richard Talket
John de Sutton	John Skuddere	Richard Godfray
John Baggele	Richard Leche	John Bradeley
Thomas Bechessone	Richard Huse	John del Wode
John Spark	Robert Snowe	Maddok Smyth
Richard Wither	John Bougent	Howel ap Roger
Roger Mechell	Thomas Bougent	William de Lyndley
William Careswall	John Camel	Thomas Bride
Roger de Stranley	William Oswestre	Robert Feror, dead 24th
William de Wyght	Richard Adammes	Sept., in his place Peter
William Lucet	Nicholas Shale	Furbor
John Webbe	Henry Gilkyn	William Treemale
William Craddok	William Foxle	Robert Persevale
Robert de Forde	John Bille, invalidated into	Roger Turvyn
John Glover	England 6th Oct., in his	John Teteworth
Two names erased	place John Biltley	William Hundesacre
Hugh Purs	Thomas Nedeham	John Cok
Thomas Pendale	William Yarneswode	John Feror
John Brese	Thomas Symmesone	William Bakere
William Erich	Phillip Horton, invalidated	William Shawe
David Oswastre	into England same day, in	John Pogeroun
Hugh Leche, dead 26th	his place Roger Penerwyn	Robert More
Sept., in his place Griffith	William Macy	Deycons Varnor
ap David	Thomas Glayve	Hoghwel ap Guillem
Richard Pykestoke	Yevan Knyzth	Hoghwel Kery
John Feror	Richard Malpas }	John Gogh de Hudcote
Meredith Ketyn	Richard Cherman }	Vap. Will Ball
Lewes Bykeldy, dead same	Dead 26th Sept., in their	Hugh Furbor
day, in his stead Yevan	places Richard Cruwers	Howel Dewgh de Keyv
Skolayk	and William Estak	John Tailor, dead 25th Sept.,
Lewes Koke	Blethyn Feror	in his stead Yevan Webbe
Peter Furbor	Grenow Boul	Thomas ap Griffith Gogh
William Westley	John of Llewellyn	Geffrey Colgeyn
William Berche	John Ednet	John Geffray, invalidated into
Ralph Vikers	Thomas Dodde }	England 6th Oct., in his
John Bailif	Llewellyn de Staplefforde }	place Moris Tudur
John Waleys	Dead same day, in their	John Whytyngton
Richard Waleys	places Yevan ap Owayn	Geffray Kedewyn }
John Northwey	and Deyow ap Llewellyn	Mathew Bromfeld }
John Horde	ap Forworth	Invalided 6th Oct., and in
John Barbor	James de Stoochelache	their steads Thomas Tu-
Richard Tailor	Thomas Daa	dur and David Orbolgh
Richard Elyettes	William Horton	John Hert
John Daukyns	John Hunsterton }	Deyow ap Llewellyn Guynva
John Caux	Richard Robmessone }	Laurence Tailor
John Molle	Dead same day, in their	Yevan ap Griffith ap Mad-
John Pykstoke	places John Gogh and	duk ap Meredith
John Hamme	Dayow ap Atha	Deyow ap Philip
Thomas Asteley	Morgaunt Filkyn	

In the Rot. Franciæ we find that the following members of the earl's retinue had their letters of safe conduct—viz., on 15th June, Wm. Payne;<sup>37</sup> on 17th, John Guerdon, Clerk, Richard de Ledys, and John Warner;<sup>38</sup> on 1st July, Thomas Joop and Richard Atte Bond; and on 9th July, John Davy; whilst the earl intended to secure the good eating of himself and his immediate friends by taking with him Thomas Schereman, of Rye, victualler, and William atte Halle, of Petworth, butcher, whose letters were dated 7th July.<sup>39</sup>

THOMAS LORD CAMOYS, of Broadwater, indented to serve with 30 men at arms, *i.e.* himself, 2 Knights, 27 Esquires, and 60 horse archers,<sup>40</sup> and had his safe conduct on June 12th.<sup>41</sup>

His statement<sup>42</sup> of receipts was for prest money, &c., for his own wages at 4s. a day, 2 Knights each at 2s. a day, 27 men-at-arms 12d. a day each, and 60 archers at 6d. a day each, with the accustomed reward for the 30 men-at-arms of 100 marks for a quarter of a year in a certain voyage made by the King in person towards France, according to the force and effect of a certain indenture between the King and the said Thomas, made the 29th April preceding. He acknowledged the receipt of £362 8s. 4d. prest money received in Easter term for wages, &c., viz.: from the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, on the 6th June, £208 4s., and on 6th July, £154 4s. 4d. And for £16 3s. 11d. the 3rd part of the ransom of French prisoners taken by the men in Lord Camoys' retinue; there being no other money or spoils of war. The total receipts being £378 12s. 3d. The account was for wages of Lord Camoys at 4s. a day; one knight only at 2s.; 24 men-at-arms at 12d. a day each; and 60 archers at 6d. a day each (who were named in the schedule to the account), and was from 8th July, when the retinue was at Southampton ready to embark, to 16th November following, when the King landed at Dover, and thence to 24th November, being 8 days

<sup>37</sup> M. 16.<sup>38</sup> M. 15.<sup>39</sup> M. 14.<sup>40</sup> He served with one knight only, but with 69 archers.<sup>41</sup> Rot. Franc., m. 19.<sup>42</sup> Agincourt Roll, m. 3.

more—viz.: for one quarter of a year and 49 days, amounting in the whole to £420, and for the accustomed reward for the men-at-arms £88 17s. 8½d., and a further sum of £13 13s. was due for 3 additional men-at-arms; also £16 13s. 3½d. after the rate of 100 marcs for every 30 for their accustomed reward; and further for the shipment of 77 men of the retinue from Calais to Dover after the battle of Agincourt with 70 horses, at the rate of 2s. for each man and his equipments, and 2s. for each horse, £14 14s.; making a total for wages, rewards, and shipment, of £543 18s. 0½d., leaving a surplus due of £165 5s. 9½d., which was certified into the Exchequer on 18th February, 8th (Henry V.), 1421, as due to Lord Camoys,<sup>43</sup> and he thereupon accounted for the following jewels, "*The Michael*"<sup>44</sup> of gold with a foot of silver and emeralds which had been bought of Drewe Barentyne,<sup>45</sup> ornamented with 6 sapphires, 23 baloys,<sup>46</sup> and 76 pearls; the silver foot ornamented with 88 pearls, weighing together by troy weight 11lbs. 4oz., value £200; also a *Maser* on a foot ornamented with gold, and with a "cersi" (ring?) on the foot ornamented with six balois, 4 sapphires, and 30 pearls, weighing together 4lbs. 11oz., and worth £64; also a cup of gold, ornamented with little pearls, having its foot on 3 "cheuses" (branches), with a white flower at the top, being the gift of Madame the Queen, weighing 38oz., at 26s. 8d. the oz., or in the whole £50 13s. 4d.; also a chased cup of gold of the gift of the Duke of Deverwyk (York), ornamented with 2 balois, one sapphire, and 79 pearls, weighing 34oz. troy, at 26s. 8d. the oz., and the pearls 53s. 4d., making the whole value £49. which jewels had been received from Richard Courtenay, Bishop of Norwich, Treasurer of the King's Household by Indenture between him and Lord Camoys, for securing payment of the wages and rewards of himself and his retinue.

The schedule of the retinue is to be found in the mis-

<sup>43</sup> Lord Camoys died in the following year. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, III., p. 94.

<sup>44</sup> Probably the figure of St. Michael and the dragon on a pedestal.

<sup>45</sup> The Barentynes were of Hazeley, Oxon, but subsequently married into the

Lewknor family in Sussex. The Pell roll contains many entries of presents made to Hen. V., in anticipation of this war, which had been agreed to at Leicester in 1413.

<sup>46</sup> Rubies of a pearl colour.

cellaneous records of the Exchequer.<sup>47</sup> The list of the knights and esquires has been partially and incorrectly printed in Nicolas (p. 342). There is no separate return of the esquires, but we have those of the 30 men-at-arms, 27 of whom were in the battle; and of 69 archers, all of whom were also present.

KNIGHT—Thomas Hoo,<sup>48</sup> Knt.

## MEN-AT-ARMS.

Thomas Leget<sup>49</sup>  
 William Camvyle<sup>50</sup>  
 John Belestede  
 John Seynesbury  
 John Bole<sup>51</sup>  
 John Ayleward<sup>52</sup>  
 Robert Kyngeston  
 John More  
 Thomas Gylspyn  
 Simon Godyngton  
 Davie Boyddell  
 John Bretton<sup>53</sup>  
 John Colmer  
 John Polmer<sup>54</sup>  
 John Poling  
 John Trussell  
 John Oderne<sup>55</sup>  
 William Merlote<sup>56</sup>

Lewes Mewys  
 Thomas Tryskebetys  
 John Gode<sup>57</sup>  
 Nicholas Ramsell  
 Thomas Fitz-henry  
 (*Mort al bataile in Harl. MS.*)  
 All the above were at the battle.

Samson Brocas<sup>58</sup>  
 Died in the town of Harfleur.  
 John Hoo<sup>59</sup> and }  
 John Stubber . }  
 John Bernet }  
 These were at Harfleur dead and disabled.  
 Geronet du Bayon }  
 Wm. de Spayne }  
 Thomas Brimwyche }  
 Laurence Parker }  
 These four were at the battle of Agincourt.

<sup>47</sup> Exch. Q. R. Misc. Army Hen. V., parcel 13<sup>35</sup>.

<sup>48</sup> See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, VIII., p. 110.

<sup>49</sup> The Legatts held property in Littlehampton in 1820.

<sup>50</sup> Now changed to Camfield, and freeholders at Rotherfield.

<sup>51</sup> Now Bolds, of Ashington.

<sup>52</sup> He still had his two prisoners in 4th Henry V., 1416-7. Nicolas' Appendix, p. 62. The family exists at Lamberhurst and Rye.

<sup>53</sup> Now Briton. They held lands in Burwash in 1412.

<sup>54</sup> Of Steyning, ancestor of the Parham family. In the Rot. Franc. m. 13, he is described as John P. of Halling, Kent, alias John Petcains, of Halling.

<sup>55</sup> Since Odiarne.

<sup>56</sup> The family were subsequently of Itchingfield.

<sup>57</sup> Of Chithurst or Westdean (?).

<sup>58</sup> John Brocas, in 1377, was captured with Prior John, of Lewes, in the attempt to repel the French from Rottingdean. Capgrave's Chron., p. 233.

<sup>59</sup> Younger brother of Sir Thomas Hoo. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, VIII., p. 131.

## THE ARCHERS.

Henry Goldryng  
Wm. Strode  
John Prior  
John Pygot  
Richard Atykn  
Henry Atte Ryge  
John Norreys  
Nicholas Spray  
Roger Edward  
Richard Cadwell  
Thomas Hunt  
Richard Burdon  
John Crescy  
Thomas Coke  
Henry Smyth  
John Tyler  
Simon Holand  
John May  
Henry Crispe  
William Oldham  
Roger Boteler  
Thomas Russell  
John Mayland

John Turnor  
John Ambrace  
Thomas Howdon  
William Carpenter  
John Dalderby  
Robert Forte  
Robert Dene  
John Perpoynte  
John Chapman  
John Pyceton  
William Bernard  
John Lytster  
Robert Coke  
Henry Charpe  
Robert Appelby  
Richard Kyng  
John Gander  
William Galun  
John Padley  
John Maior  
William Turner  
Thomas Sadler  
John Hipstun

John Codyngton  
Nicholas Turner  
Richard Wykham  
John Hosyer  
John Charietter  
John Durnwell  
Lewes Lawrence  
John Turndale  
Thomas Edman  
William Bourgh  
John Armorer  
John Fote  
John Petyrsfele  
John Darundell  
Philip Hodenet  
Gregory More  
John Mannyng  
John Spye  
Stephen Abyrcourt  
Robert Hardyng  
William Waryn  
John Merden  
John Colyers

All the above are marked as having been at Agincourt.

JOHN ARUNDELL LORD MALTRAVERS, indented on 4th April, to serve with 20 men-at-arms, *i.e.* himself, 1 Knight, 18 Esquires, and 40 archers. He received £140 6s. 4d. prest money. On 18th June, he obtained his letters of safe conduct, and appointed Henry Shelford, clerk, and John Burt, his attornies.<sup>60</sup>

We have only the names of the 1 Knight, and of a few Esquires, or Lances.<sup>61</sup>

Mons. Wauter Barkeley

Thomas Poynt<sup>64</sup>

Henry Tylmayñ

John Bavant

John Frompton

Robert Pokeswelle

William Moore<sup>62</sup>

John Winford.

Robert Bavent<sup>63</sup>

In the Rot. Franc., m. 8, the name of another Esquire, John de la Lynde, appears; having letters of protection, and forming part of the retinue.

The number of archers seems to have been only 34, or six less than in the indenture.

SIR THOMAS WEST, of Offington, who had his letters of safe conduct on the 5th June,<sup>65</sup> was also in the expedition.

<sup>60</sup> Exch. Q. R. Misc. Army Hen. V., parcel 7. Rot. Franc., m. 14. Tierney's Arundel, 290, n. e.

<sup>61</sup> Nicolas, 342.

<sup>62</sup> Of Wiversfield.

<sup>63</sup> Probably a junior branch of the Wiston family.

<sup>64</sup> Nicholas Poyntz then living, had married Elizth. d. of Henry Hussey, of Harting.

<sup>65</sup> Rot. Franc., m. 20.

He is indented to serve with 19 men-at-arms, including himself, and 60 Archers, and received £167 17s. 11d prest money for his men-at-arms and archers, and £4 11s. for one knight. His account has not been found, probably because he returned to France, where he had made his will, at Stonebigge, on 1st August, 1415, and died 30th September, 1417. The names of the archers have not come down to us, but the following are the names of the Lances:<sup>66</sup>

*Roger Clyfton <sup>67</sup>	Robert Marnyhill
Henry Wareyn <sup>68</sup>	John Abryford
John Radwell <sup>69</sup>	John Lucas <sup>71</sup>
John Medmengham	William Mermylle <sup>72</sup>
*John Englychs	John Byngham
William Morys <sup>70</sup>	John Wassington.
William Cordray	

Robert Michel, Esq., obtained protection and safe conduct on 6th June, as being also in the retinue.<sup>73</sup>

The names of the sick are marked with \*, and in the sick roll we have these additional names, showing too plainly the large number attacked with dysentery.

Edward Saint John, Esq.	John Code	William Freelov
Nicholas Jeffrayson	John Wareyn	Robert Jakson
Thomas Hering	John Kingston	William Wareyn
Robert Meynells } Esquires	Richard Caryer } Val.	John Jordon.
Ralf Seymour	Richard Masson }	
William Radford	Thomas Michett	

A list of the French who fell at Agincourt, is to be found in the MSS. Fontamier at Paris; and the names of the Princes, and other French lords and dukes who were killed and taken prisoners, are printed in Monstrelet.<sup>74</sup>

In the muster roll of the Duke of Bedford's retinue at Southampton, on the passage to France, taken May 8th Henry V. (1420), we find Hamond Belknap (of Knelle, in Beckley) as a captain, and serving under him John Oxenbridge (of Sedlescombe<sup>75</sup>) and John Ferers.

<sup>66</sup> Nicolas, 352, gives only 40. The right number is in the account of the prest money; Exch. Q. R. Misc. Army Hen. V., parcel 67.

<sup>67</sup> Had his letters of safe conduct 23 July, Rot. Franc., m. 9.

<sup>68</sup> The family is still to be found at Midhurst and Petworth.

<sup>69</sup> Radmyle.

<sup>70</sup> The Morris' were and still are in

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Pevensy rape, and Sir Thomas West held the honour of the Eagle.

<sup>71</sup> The Lucas' were of Tarring West.

<sup>72</sup> Had his letters of protection 18th July, Rot. Franc., m. 9.

<sup>73</sup> Ib. m. 20, Nicholas, 382, of the Warnham family. (?)

<sup>74</sup> Ed. 1572, Tom. I., fol. 224. Johnes' Transl., 1610, Vol IV., p. 185.

<sup>75</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. VIII. p. 230.

# ON SOME OLD ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

CONCERNING ROADS IN, OR CONNECTED WITH, THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

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BY J. G. DODSON, Esq., M.P.

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IN 1523 appears a petition (subsequently embodied in an Act, 14 and 15 Hen. VIII., c. 6, passed in consequence) as follows:—"In humble wyse besechith your Highnes your true and faithfull subjecte, George Guldeford, Esquyer,<sup>1</sup> for your bodie, that where there is and of tyme whereof mynde of man is not to the contrarie hath ben an old comen waye or strete for cariages and all other passages and busynes for you and your progenitours and their people, in the Hundred of Cranebroke, in the Welde of your Countie of Kent, ledyng and extendyng betwene and among the Londes of the Manour of Hempstede of the said George in the said Hundred of Cranebroke, fro the Bride (bridge) called Hempstede Bridge, deviding the said Hundred of Cranebroke and the Hundred of Rolvynden in the same Welde of your said Countie, to a crosse called Totenden Crosse, standyng nygh to a great oke named Hempstede Oke, which is in length uppon clxxxx. p'chis, which Co'en Waye so used is in dyvers places thereof right depe and noyes for the passage of your people; and also is not so directly ledyng betwene the s<sup>d</sup> Bridge and Crosse, neither so comodious for

<sup>1</sup> This gentleman was the representative of a very eminent historical family, who derived their surname from the parish of East Guldeford, near Rye. They settled at Hempsted at an early period, William de Guldeford of that place having been Sheriff of Kent in the eleventh year of Richard II. George

Guldeford himself held that office in 16th Henry VIII. Various members of the family intermarried with the De la Warrs, Gages, Brownes, Shelleys, and other Sussex families. The last of the family was Robert Guldeford, of Hempsted, who was created a baronet by James II., but died *sine prole*.

your people as an other Weye of like bredeth in other places withyn and over the landes of the said Manour mought be made." "In consideracion whereof," continues the Act, "it may pleas your Highnes of your blessed disposicion, with th'assent of the Lordes Sp'uall and Temporall, and the Comones, &c., to enact that it maye leafull to your besecher," &c.

Power is then given to Guldeford or his successors at any time within the next four years, at their own cost, and with the assent of two Justices of the Peace and twelve other "discrete men inhabitauntes withyn the said Hundredes," to lay out another way through the Manor on condition that it be as large or larger than the old one and equally convenient to the public, and thereupon to close the existing road.

The Parliament appears to have considered Guldeford's proposition so reasonable, that after legislating by the first section of the Act for his special case, they proceed by the 2nd and 3rd sections to enact, that any person so disposed may, in the same manner, at any time thereafter lay out more convenient roads through any lands belonging to himself in fee situate in the Weald of Kent. It is further provided that the Justices are within three months of the setting out of any such new road to certify the same to the Court of Chancery, and that any person occupying land adjoining the old way, shall, notwithstanding its being closed to the public, have the use of it as a means of access to the new road. It may be presumed that the Act proved useful and efficient in Kent. At least, we find that eleven years later its provisions were extended to the adjoining County of Sussex.

The 26 Hen. VIII., c. 7 (1534), entitled "An Acte for Amendynge of Highe Wayes in Sussex," after reciting the former Act, states:—"And forasmoch as in many places within the Countie of Sussex lyke Act for the alteracon of comen waies and stretes, there beyng moche annoyous, is moche necessarie and expedient for the comen welthe and commodyte of the Kynge's subjects of the said Countie of Sussex to be had and made. In consyderacon whereof, be hit ordeyned, and enacted by the Kynge our Sovereign Lorde, and the Lordes spirituall and temporall, and the Commons in this present pliamente assemblyd and by y<sup>e</sup> auctoryte of the same, that the said Act



above rehersid and recited shall, and may from hensforthe, extend, take effect, and be put in executyon yn everie place convenyent or necessarie within the said Countye of Sussex, where the wayes and stretes be noyous to the Kinges said Subjectes of the same Countye of Sussex, in lyke forme and maner, and in all poyntes and condicyons, and withe like proviso to be had donne and executed as is conteyned, and expressyed in the above recyted Acte concernynge the change of the wayes and stretes in the said Countye of Kent; any prescripcon use custome or other thinge to the contrarie being in any wyse notwithstandinge.”

Both the above-mentioned Acts were repealed in 1767, by the 7th George III., c. 42, but both were revived in the following year by the 8th George III., c. 5.

These Acts of Henry VIII. simply provided for the substitution of a new road where more convenient to the locality than an existing one. They did not attempt to improve road-making, or to vary the incidence of the cost of maintaining highways.

With the increase, however, of population and of intercourse, the charge for the repair of roads in parishes or districts that happened to be centres of industry or to lie in the line of traffic, grew so heavy that it became necessary to devise some relief. An obvious suggestion was to require those who caused the wear and tear of the roads to aid the parishioners in maintaining them. Especially was such a step called for in parts of the Weald of Kent, and of Sussex, where Iron Works had multiplied and attained a great development, rendering the roads, originally indifferent, impassable to the public and burdensome to the inhabitants, by the heavy traffic to and from the mills. A remedy for this evil was accordingly attempted by an Act referred to by Mr. M. A. Lower in his able and interesting article on Iron Works, in Vol. II. of the Sussex Archæological Collections, the 27 Eliz., c. 19.

The statute in question is entitled “An Act for the preservation of Tymber in the Wildes of the Counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and for the Amendment of High Waies de caied by carriage to and fro Yron Mylles there.”

The first two sections express the fear then entertained lest

the Counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent should become denuded of timber by the great consumption in the furnaces, and prohibit the erection of new mills and the burning of oak, ash, or elm trees, "apt for the making of good and sufficient cleftwares or sawing timber."

The 3rd section relates to Highways in the same Counties, and states:

"Forasmuch as the Highwayes in the said Counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent are in many places greatly empared and spoyled, by meanes of carriages of coales mines and yron to and from the yron workes in the said Counties, to the great hinderance of the common passages of the Queene's Majesties Subjects travailing through the same," therefore, "the occupiers of all mannor of yron workes whatsoever as Awners or Farmours of the same, which shall at any time hereafter cariee, or caused to be caried, any coales mine or yron, to or for anie their yron workes betwene the twelft day of October and the first day of May yeerely, shall likewise yerely carie and lay, or cause to be caried or layed, for everie six loads of coalls or mine, as well as also for everie tunne of iron, which shalbe caried by anie mannor of wayne or cart betwene the said twelft day of October and the first day of May yeerely, by the space of one mile thoroue any High Wayes being *under any of the Hilles commonly called the North Downes of Surrye and Kent*, to or from any maner of yron worke, one usuale carte loade of sinder gravell, stone, sande, or chalke, meate for the repairing and amendinge of the said Highways."

The materials are to be laid according to the direction of the Justices of the Peace residing in the neighbourhood, or in their absence of the Surveyors, of Highways, on the parts of the roads "most annoyed, and according to the greater and more present necessitiee."

The section further provides that persons preferring to make a payment in money may contribute 2s. 6d. to the repair of the roads for each cart load of material they should have furnished.

It will be seen from the passages quoted that the first portion of the act limiting the consumption of timber extends to all the counties named in the act. From the statement

with which the 3rd section commences, that "the Highways in the saide counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, are in many places greatly empaired, &c.," it is manifest that the regulation for the repair of roads was likewise intended to apply to the three counties in question, but in the enacting portion of the section only Surrey and Kent are mentioned, Sussex being omitted apparently through an oversight. Thus the iron-masters of Sussex continued exempt from any special liability for the maintenance of their highways, till the year 1597.

In that year was passed the act 39 Eliz. c. 19, which after stating that the act of 1584, "had not taken good effecte for the amendmente of highwayes," repeals so much of it as relates to the repair of roads, and makes more ample provision for that purpose. The occupier of any iron work in Sussex, Kent, or Surrey, carrying coal, mineral, or iron within the period of the year extending from October 12th to May 1st, is ordered to pay to a justice of the peace a highway rate of 3s. for every three cart-loads of coal or mineral, and for every ton of iron conveyed a distance of one mile along any roads within the said counties. No option is given the iron-master, of substituting the cartage and laying of materials for this money payment towards the maintenance of the roads during the winter months. A fresh liability is imposed upon him by section iii., during the summer. For every thirty loads of coal or mineral, and for every ten tons of iron conveyed between May the 1st and Oct. 12th, he is to carry and lay in the manner prescribed by the act of 1584, one load of cinder, gravel, stone or chalk, or pay in lieu of each such load a sum of three shillings. For every load of materials he omits to carry, and for every rate he fails to pay, he becomes liable to a penalty of 10<sup>s</sup> applicable to the repair of the roads.

By section IV., if the justices do not take the necessary steps to enforce the provisions of the act, the surveyors of the parish, "where the highways shall be most annoyed," are to enforce it under a penalty of 40<sup>s</sup> for each case of neglect of duty on their part.

The system so established appears to have worked satisfactorily, for Charles II.'s Highway Act (14 C. II., c. 6),

providing for the election of surveyors and the making a highway rate in all the parishes throughout the kingdom, continues the burdens especially imposed upon iron-masters in the south of England; s. xvii. enacting, "that this act shall not extend to exempt any owner, farmer, or lessee of any iron-worke, or other person within the wildes of the counties of Surrey, Sussex, or Kent, from carrying as many loads of cinder, gravel, stone, or other materials, or contributing such sums of money towards the amending and repairing of the highways, as they are obliged to by any former acts."

In fact the statute of Elizabeth continued in force down to the year 1767, when it was repealed by the 7 Geo. III., c. 42, which consolidated and amended the then existing highway acts.

In 1663, the collection of tolls was adopted by the legislature as a means of relieving parishes through which great thoroughfares ran of some portion of their burden. The first turnpike act was the 15 Car. II., c. 1, which provided for the erection of toll-gates, in the counties of Hertford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, on the great roads leading from the metropolis to the north.

The first turnpike act affecting Sussex appears to have been the 8 & 9 W. III., c. 15, passed in 1696.

The preamble thus describes the condition of things which led to its enactment:—

"Whereas the highway betweene Ryegate in the county of Surrey and Crawley in the county of Sussex (that is to say) the lanes leading from Woodhatch Borough to Sidlow Mill and Salman's Crosse in the said parish of Ryegate, and the lanes called Horsehill and Bonehurst alias Borners and Petteridge in the parish of Horley, in the said county of Surrey, being the road from Stanning, Horsham, and other parts of great trade and commerce in the county of Sussex, to London, are very ruinous and almost impassable for above three miles in length insomuch that it is become dangerous to all persons that pass those ways, and for that the ordinary course appointed by the laws and statutes of this realme now in force is not sufficient for the effectual repairing and amending the same, neither are the inhabitants of the several and respective parishes in which the said ruinous lanes do lye of ability to repair the same without some other provision be made for repairing thereof, there being also no materials for the amending thereof to be had but at great distance from the said respective places—"

It is then directed that, besides requiring statute labour to be rendered by all persons liable, the justices in special sessions shall appoint a collector who shall take tolls at turnpikes placed at some convenient spots to be determined by the justices.

In order to put the road at once in good repair, the surveyors may, by order of sessions, borrow money at £6 per cent. on the security of the tolls, which they are for this purpose empowered to mortgage for a term of 15 years.

The 15 Car. II., c. 1, gave a further power to the justices in quarter sessions, if money could not be obtained on the security of the tolls, "to raise upon the parishes that lye in or neere the roade to be repaired (and so will have a benefitt therefrom) such sume or sumes of money as they shall see fitt and convenient for the speedy effecting of the s<sup>d</sup> repaires."

No such authority to make a district rate is contained in the Sussex act just quoted.

Another early Road Act concerning Sussex was the 8 Ann, c. 20; A.D. 1709.

It tells its own story:—

"Whereas Tunbridge Wells in the County of Kent is a Place of very great Resort from all parts of the Kingdom of Great Britain and from Foreign Parts for the Use and Benefit of the Mineral Waters there; And whereas the greatest Part of the Highway between the Top of River Hill and Tunbridge Town leading through the Parishes of Seven Oaks and Tunbridge in the said County of Kent being about Six Miles in Length, and the greatest Part of the Highway between Tunbridge Town and Woodgate in the said Parish of Tunbridge being about Five Miles in Length, and the greatest Part of the Highway between Tunbridge Town and Tunbridge Wells and the said County of Kent being about Five Miles in Length, and being ancient Roads for Coaches Carts Waggons and other Carriages between London and the Towns of Rye Hastings and other Sea-Ports and Places in the Countys of Kent and Sussex, by reason of the great and many Loads and heavy Carriages of Goods Timber and other things, and the great Number of Oxen Sheep and other Cattle which are drawn and pass through the same, and do not only relate to the Trade of Tunbridge Wells and several other Places in the said County of Kent, but of several Seaport Towns and other places in the County of Sussex, and being almost in every place in the said several Ways very ruinous and impassable, insomuch that it

is become very dangerous to all Persons Horses and Cattle that pass those Ways."

As a remedy for this state of things, it is enacted that the ordinary Highway laws being insufficient and the inhabitants not being of ability to provide for the repairs, these roads shall be put into the hands of Commissioners appointed under the Act who shall nominate Surveyors. The Surveyors shall inspect the roads and certify to the Commissioners, who shall meet for the purpose at least four times a year, the best means and the estimated cost of putting such roads in good repair, and the Commissioners shall make order thereupon. The Surveyors are empowered to require all carts, waggons, and persons liable by the statutes already in force to labour upon Highways, to work at the ruinous places in question, as and when the Surveyors shall consider needful, and are directed to compensate such labourers and the owners of such carts and waggons at the usual rate of the County. No person, however, is compellable under the Act to travel at any time more than four miles from his dwelling house or to work above two days in one week during seed-time, haytime, or corn-harvest. Subsequent sections give power to the Commissioners to appoint a Collector, and to erect a turnpike or turnpikes at such points as they shall deem expedient. The Act to continue in force for 15 years, during which time the Surveyors may borrow money on the security of the tolls at a rate of interest not exceeding £6 per cent.

In the body of the Act the tolls that may be charged are laid down and certain persons specified, who under given circumstances are to be exempt from toll.

The last section contains a special provision in favour of those purveyors of fish known as Ripiers, a name which they derived, according to Camden, from *Ripa*, the sea-shore.

"Neither this Act nor anything herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the receiving or taking any toll or any sum or sums of money for any horses laden with fish, or for the horses on which the rippers or drivers of such said horses shall ride going on or towards London, or for such said horses returning, but that such said horses shall at all times pass toll-free."

The names of the Commissioners appointed are as follows :—

The Honble. Spencer Compton, the Honble. John Fane, the Honble. Mildmay Fane, the Honble. William Vane, the Honble. John Ashburnham, Esquires ; Sir Thomas Roberts, Sir Thomas Palmer, Sir Thomas Colepeper, Sir Samuel Leonard, Sir Philip Boteler, Sir Robert Marsham, Sir Borlace Miller, Sir George Parker, Baronets ; Sir Nicholas Pelham, Sir Henry Peachy, Sir Henry Selby, Knights ; Henry Pelham, Thomas Pelham of Catsfield, John Brewer, John Morley Trevor, Peter Gott, George Naylor, John Poltney, Thomas Daeth, Philip Gybbon, Henry Campion, David Polhill, Charles Eversfeild, Edward Gulstone, Jeffery Amherst, William Lambard, Charles Farnaby, Paul D'Aranda, William James, Thomas Lake, Mathius Hickeringle, William Dewe, Barnham Rider, Porter Chaplin, Thomas Dallison, Thomas Petley, John Hutton, George Courthop, senior, George Courthop, junior, Henry May, John Fuller, senior, John Fuller, junior, Anthony Fowle, Stephen Stringer, William Hodgskins, Samuel Boyle, Henry Polhill, Esquires ; Thomas Weller, John Roberts, Walter Roberts, Thomas Short, Abraham Spooner, Robert Polhill, John Busbridge, John Constable, Gentlemen ; George Childrens, Richard Goodhugh, Perival Hart, Esquires ; and George Weller, Gentleman ; Charles Selby Amherst, James Haynes, John Courthop, John Cooke, Richard Thomas, Edward Bathurst, James Marriott, Simon Harcourt, Thomas Jenkyn, Edward Maplesden, Jeffery Gilbert, Thomas Puckle, Esquires.

The plan of maintaining highways wholly or in part by the levying of tolls, naturally did not find favour with those whose business or pleasure led them to make the most frequent use of such roads. The multiplication of turnpikes led, as is well known, in the course of the last century, to serious riots and disturbances in different parts of the country. A more legitimate mode of opposition was pursued by the inhabitants of Sussex, against a bill "for repairing and amending" the roads therein named, introduced in 1717, in the interest of certain parishes in Surrey and on the borders of Sussex through which the line of communication between London and the southern coast passed.

"The justices of peace, gentlemen, farmers, maltsters,

grocers, owners of hop grounds, shopkeepers, stage-coachmen, waggoners, carters, carriers, fishermen, higlers, and others, residing and inhabiting in that part of the County of Sussex lying and being in the rapes of Pevensey and Hastings, whose business and affairs hourly and daily call and oblige them to go to the City of London," petitioned the House of Commons, setting forth that their nearest road lay through the several parishes of East Grinstead, Godstone, Croydon, Stretham, and Newington, that they understood that a bill had been brought in for repairing and making good certain roads therein mentioned, and in conclusion prayed—

"That they might be freed and exempted from any charge that might be occasioned thereby; and that they with their coaches, waggons, carts, carriages, horses, oxen, sheep, cattle, and other things, might have liberty to pass and repass as usual to and from London."

A petition to the same effect was presented from "the justices of the peace for the County of Sussex, gentlemen, constables, and other inhabitants of the Borough of Lewes, and places adjoining; as also the farmers, graziers, stage-coachmen, drovers of cattle, and others in and near the same place."

They represented that it would be a very great hardship to themselves as well as to that part of the county in general, to be obliged to contribute towards the amendment of the roads in question, "in regard that the roads for above forty miles leading towards London were far worse *and incapable of being amended*, great part of the worst of which lay in the said County of Surrey."

The bill which gave rise to these petitions appears to have been the same that passed into the act, 4 Geo. I., c. 4, entitled "An Act for Amending the Roads from the City of London to the town of East Grinstead, in the County of Sussex, and to the towns of Sutton and Kingston, in the County of Surrey."

The majority of the Turnpike Acts relating to roads in Sussex were, however, passed between the years 1750 and 1780, and a list will be found amongst the Topographica Sussexiana, compiled by George Slade Butler, Esq., F.S.A., and printed in a subsequent article in this volume.



# THE RIVERS OF SUSSEX.

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## PART I.

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

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THE chief topographical features of a district are its mountains and its rivers. The county of Sussex cannot boast of any eminences that may properly be called mountains, although its famous South-Downs, and its beautiful Wealden Heights, known as the Forest Ridge, possess characteristics of no ordinary kind, and there are many European mountains which do not claim an interest superior to that which attaches to Beachy-Head, Crowborough, Caburn, Mount Harry, Cissbury, Chanctonbury, or Rook's Hill. All these eminences and many more were, during the middle ages, crowned with piles of fuel, ready to become beacon-fires on the approach of any invader. Happily, however, the necessity of lighting them was of very rare occurrence, and perhaps the most remarkable instance of their being "all ablaze" was at the Spanish invasion of 1588, when

"From Eddystone to Berwick bounds, from Lynn to Milford Bay,  
The time of slumber was as bright and busy as the day;  
When swift to east and swift to west the ghastly war-flame spread,  
High on St. Michael's Mount it shone; it shone on Beachy Head!"<sup>1</sup>

Our Rivers, though not widely renowned, either for their picturesque beauty or for their commercial importance, likewise possess many interesting associations, which it may be worth while to note down. Most of these bear the names which were given to them by the Celtic population who na-

<sup>1</sup> A much more glorious and hardly less stirring a sight it was to behold on the tenth of March in the present year, on all these heights, the kindling fires

which welcomed from the once hostile shores of Denmark a Princess, who, please God, shall be the mother of a long line of illustrious English kings.

vigated them in canoe and coracle long before Cæsar's Roman galleys approached our shores, and several have been connected with incidents in our national history, such as to invest them with a more than merely local interest.

In his "Britannia," Camden remarks that Sussex, in its civil capacity, is divided into six parts, designated by the peculiar name of Rapes, every one of which, besides its several hundreds, has its castle, its river, and its forest :—" *Dividitur hæc regio universa politica partitione in sex partes quas peculiari vocabulo vocant Rapos, scilicet de Chichester, Arundel, Brembre, Lewes, Pevensey, et Hastings, quarum unaquæque, præter suas centurias, suum habet castrum, flumen, et saltum.*" This remarkable assertion, though not true in every particular in Camden's own day, had been so in earlier times, and the great antiquary doubtless makes use of a proverbial remark derived from those times.

Before proceeding to survey the Sussex rivers *seriatim*, let us say a few words respecting these rapes, castles, and forests, to show their association with the rivers; and first respecting the rapes.

The word Rape seems to be peculiar to Sussex, unless it may be considered identical with the *Hrepp* of Iceland. That remote but interesting island "was divided into four quarters, each of which was partitioned into prefectures, or sheriffdoms, and these again were subdivided into small districts, called *hrepps*, consisting of the families who lived contiguous to each other. Generally, they were of the size of the present Icelandic parishes, and over each of these was appointed a *hreppstjóri* or bailiff, who had the immediate inspection of his own bailiwick"<sup>2</sup> From this it would appear that the Icelandic *hrepp* was a much less important territory than the Sussex Rape. The etymology of the word is uncertain; but it seems to be connected with the Welsh *rhaff*, the Anglo-Saxon *râp*, *ræp*, the Danish *reep*, *reeb*, and the Gothic *raip*, signifying a rope. It was a practice among the Teutonic tribes to set out allotments of land by means of a cord or rope, just as a modern land-surveyor employs his Gunter's chain for the same purpose, and in Iceland the measure of land is still by the rope. In a very recent publication by an able French anti-

<sup>2</sup> Henderson's Iceland, 1818, vol i., p. xxi.

quary, we meet with the following passage:—"We shall there find (in Normandy) a great number of the names of those chiefs to whom Rollo distributed Neustria by the cord:—*Suis fidelibus terram funiculo divisit.*"<sup>3</sup>

The following appear to be the rivers, castles, and forests belonging to the several rapes.

**HASTINGS RAPE.**—The Rother, the castle of Hastings, the forest of Dallington.

**PEVENSEY RAPE.**—The Cuckmere, the castle of Pevensey, the forest of Ashdown.

**LEWES RAPE.**—The Ouse, the castle of Lewes, the forest of Tilgate (or of Worth?).

**BRAMBER RAPE.**—The Adur, the castle of Bramber, the forest of St. Leonard.

**ARUNDEL RAPE.**—The Arun, the castle of Arundel, the forest of Arundel.

**CHICHESTER RAPE.**—The Lavant, the castle of Chichester, the forest of Charlton.

The castles of Hastings, Pevensey, Lewes, Bramber, and Arundel are still represented by remains of greater or less extent. That of Chichester, which belonged to the same owners as Arundel was dismantled in early times, and a house of Grey-Friars erected on its site, in what is now called the Priory Park. The forests have for the most part disappeared—they remain in little more than in name.

The Sussex seaboard presents to the observer of river outfalls the two geographical extremes of bold cliffs and marshy plains. Hence the Ouse, the Adur, and particularly the Cuckmere, in the lower part of their course, are restrained within certain limits by hills on either side of greater or less elevation and abruptness, while on the other hand, the Rother and the Lavant seek the ocean through wide expanses of alluvium, and hence the debouchure of those streams has varied with the various geological and tidal influences which have been in operation within the historical period, and the actual contact of fresh and salt water has occurred at points widely

<sup>3</sup> "Nous retrouverons là un grand nombre de ces noms de chefs auxquels Rollon distribua la Neustrie au cordeau :

*Suis fidelibus terram funiculo divisit.*" Héricher, Hist. et Gloss. du Normand, &c. 1862., tom i., p. 145.

differing at different epochs. And it is a noteworthy fact that of the various rivers which irrigate and adorn the county and fall into the English Channel, every one has its source within the boundaries of the shire. A few inconsiderable streams, rising on the northern slopes of the forest ridge, send their waters to the Thames and the Medway.

Commencing from the east, the first river of Sussex is the *Rother*, which now meets the sea at Rye harbour, though it formerly had its outlet much farther eastward. It rises at Rotherfield, and gives name to that parish which in ancient documents is called Ritheramfeld. Its source is about a mile southward of the town, and westward of the eminence known as Argas, Argos, or Argots Hill. It is worthy of notice that from three points of this elevated ground there proceed three streamlets, one being the Rother, whose waters flow to Rye, the second a branch of the Ouse which finds its outlet at Newhaven, and the third a tributary of the Medway, whose waters flow into the German Ocean. These several sources are within a very short distance of each other, and the place was traditionally known as the "Three Lords' Well," in consequence, I believe, of three Manors meeting there. From almost its very source the Rother is well supplied with tributary brooks and streamlets, and becomes useful for the purpose of driving water-mills, some of which stand upon the site of ancient iron-works. About four miles from the source it reaches Scotsford Bridge, an anomalous expression not uncommon in these parts. Although the stream is crossed by a Bridge the old word *Ford* is still retained. At Bibleham, more to the eastward, an ancient manor, and once the seat of considerable iron trade, it receives another affluent from the north-west above Mayfield. About a mile further down at Withernden, the ancient estate of the Newingtons, it receives another stream also from the north-west. At Echingham it is swollen by two more streams, one of which, rising to the north of Heathfield Park, passes the site of Burwash Park, anciently the seat of the Barons Burghersh; the other rises to the south-east of Wadhurst. Echingham church was formerly moated, and the waters of the moat were supplied from the Rother. Near this stood the castle of the De Echinghams.

Here the river takes a somewhat sudden turn to the south-east, and after receiving a stream from Socknersh, famous for its iron-works carried on by the Collins family from a very early date, it passes Boxhulle (hodie Bugzill) in Salehurst, erst the seat of Alan de Boxhulle, the 53rd Knight of the Garter, and thence to Robertsbridge, near which it receives a streamlet from the south-west which has its source in Darvel Forest, another important seat of the ancient iron manufacture.

The name of Robertsbridge has been generally considered to be a corruption of *Rotherbridge*. If so, the corruption must needs be of early date, since the Cistercian Abbey founded there by Alfred de St. Martin,<sup>4</sup> in the reign of Henry II., was always known as that of Pons Roberti.

Pursuing its easterly course, the Rother passes Bodiam Castle whose fine moat is fed from its waters, and farther on it receives a considerable stream, which, from the fact of its forming the boundary between Sussex and Kent, is called the *Kent Ditch*.<sup>5</sup> Thus far the river is called, in a plan given in Dugdale's "History of Imbanking," "Robertsbridge Bay." Then flowing under Newenden bridge it receives a streamlet, which, passing the lands called Exden or Hexden, north of Newenden is dignified by the same authority as "Exden Bay." We are now fairly in the alluvial district known more to the eastward as Romney Marsh, and from this point the Rother has, throughout the whole of the historical period, at various times changed its course and its outlet.

To the eastward of Newenden (supposed by Camden and others, upon very insufficient evidence, to be the Anderida of the Roman legions) the stream divides into two channels forming an island known as the Isle of Oxney. These waters unite at a spot eastward of Iden and thence pass concurrently to Rye harbour.

<sup>4</sup> The Rev. G. M. Cooper thinks that *Robert de St. Martin* was the actual founder of the abbey, and that he built a bridge here, which was called after him Robert's Bridge. See conjectures on this subject in *Suss: Arch: Coll: vol. viii.*, pp. 142—144. In Rouse's *Antiquities of Sussex* (vol. i., p. 111), is the following sentence, quoted apparently from some Chronicle, but without any

reference: "Anno 1176, Robertus de Sancto Martino, regnante Henrico Secundo, eique familiaris, condidit *super flumen Rothori* abbatiam de Ponte Roberti."

<sup>5</sup> The name of *Kent-Ditch* is likewise given to a sewer running from Iden to a point about 1½ mile to the east of Rye old harbour, and forming also the boundary between the two counties.

The northern channel is called the *Tweed*,<sup>6</sup> a designation also applied to the great river between England and Scotland, and signifying like it a border or limit (Celtic *tuedd*), which it originally was between the ancient Cantium and what is now called Sussex, although at present the Isle of Oxney is included in the county of Kent.

Somner, in his valuable treatise on the "Roman Ports and Forts of Kent," devotes much space to the discussion of the ancient state of this river, which to the eastward of Appledore, on the authority of early documents, he styles the *Limene*. It is also clear that it was sometimes called the *Romney*, from its having had its outlet at or near that town. But that the true ancient name of the whole river, and especially of the eastern part, was *Limen*, is apparent from the fact that its eastermost, and perhaps its original, outfall was at Lymne, the Roman *Portus Lemanis*, where considerable remains of an important castrum are still extant.<sup>7</sup> Whether the *Novus Portus* of Ptolemy was there, or more westward at Old Romney, is a moot point, though there is no doubt at all that those names were applied to the outlet of our Sussex river, the Rother. Somner cites a charter of Egbert, the first Saxon monarch of all England, to one Goding, in the year 820, of two ploughlands at Warehorn in the marsh, stretching from the east towards the south beyond the river Limen, as far as the boundary of the South Saxons. *On east-healfe se rece suth ofer Limen-ea oth Suth-seaxena mearce*. Nor was the name restricted to the eastern part of the river—it was called Limen even at its very source. In an "extent" or survey of the archiepiscopal manor of West Tarring, under the title of *borga de Maghefeud* (borough of Mayfield), Martin le Webb is stated to hold a quarter of a rood of land at the Limen (*apud la Limene*) for which he paid one farthing at the feast of St. Michael.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Inf. W. D. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A. In Dugdale's map it is called "the Doure Chanell." This may be the old Celtic word *dwr*, as found in our Sussex Adur, the French Adour, and the Spanish Douro: it simply means water. Or it may be only the last syllable of Appledore, and this is not unlikely, as the map just alluded to calls this part of the river, Appledore Bay. We all know the disposition of sailors,

et hoc genus omne, to shorten words as much as possible. The etymology of Appledore itself is perfectly clear, namely A.-Sax. *Apuldre*, the Apple-tree, a word often found in various modifications in the local nomenclature of England.

<sup>7</sup> See an elaborate and accurate description in Mr. C. R. Smith's Report of Excavations at Lymne. London, 1852.

<sup>8</sup> Somner, p. 40.

Much more might be said respecting this river; but the most interesting features of its history and archæology are more connected with the county of Kent than with our own.<sup>9</sup>

Three small independent rivers flowing from the westward meet the estuary of the Rother near Rye.

The first of these, rising at Beckley, passes to the south of the lands called Tillingham, and is from that circumstance named *Tillingham Water*.

The second, a much more considerable stream, has its principal source near Beche mill, in Ashburnham Wood, but in the parish of Battel, and flowing towards Watlington there receives a rivulet running down from Mountfield, and thence it passes on to Sedlescombe Street, near which it receives a streamlet rising on the north side of the town of Battel and skirting in its course Bathurst wood, which gave name to the noble family so surnamed.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Few havens have undergone more vicissitudes than that of Rye within the last 300 years. In 1570 there was such a sudden incursion of the sea that, according to Holinshed, the water rose at midnight "eight or nine foot in men's houses," and but for the exertions of one William White some would have been drowned, but he "fetched a great company of them out of their windows, and carried them to dry land" in his boat. The result of this outburst was that many marshes were submerged, so that where a cockleboat could heretofore scarcely pass at low water, "at full sea the greatest ship the Queen's majesty hath may come in." *Holinshed's Chron.* iii. 1223. Widely different from the humane character of William White was that of a certain gentleman of Rye in those days. This personage had a marsh near the town, "wherein upon poles fishermen used to dry their nets, for which he received of them yearly a sufficient sum of money; but at length not being content with it, he caused his servants to pluck up the poles, not suffering the fishermen to come upon his ground any longer, except they would compound at a larger rate; but it came to pass the same night that the sea broke in, and overwhelmed all his marsh." Wanley quotes this from Holinshed as "a strange example of God's judgments upon a covetous oppressive gentleman, and one that desired to grind the faces of

the poor." Anno Dom. 1570. *Wonders of the Little World*, p. 349. Among the State Papers is a map of the Haven of Rye at this time. At the date of Camden's *Britannia* there was considerable traffic between Rye and the ports of Normandy; but not long after, in 1618, the Mayor and Jurats of Rye addressed to the Lord Warden a bitter complaint of the decay of their harbour, and the consequent poverty of their town. In *Brome's Travels*, 1700, matters were still worse, and the haven is declared to be "almost quite choaked up." Lastly, Dyer, upwards of a century since, thus refers to Rye:—

"Some Thanet's strand  
And Dover's chalky cliff behind them turn,  
Soon sinks away the green and level reach  
Of Romney marsh, and Rye's silent port  
By angry Neptune closed."

*The Fleece*, Book iv.

<sup>10</sup> Collins says: "This family were originally seated at a place not far from Battel-Abbey, of which they were dispossessed, and the *Castle demolished*, in the troublesome times of the dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster; and nothing now remains but a wood called Bathurst Wood *where may be found some of the ruins*." Peerage, Ed. 1768, vol. vii., p. 194. Though there is no doubt of the origin of the family at this spot, the ruins of the demolished castle (if castle it was) would be difficult to find at present. *Etiā periere ruinae*.

After receiving a bifurcated rill flowing from Westfield, it passes Brede, from which circumstance it is known as the *Brede River*; thence in a due easterly course it now skirts, as it anciently defended, the town of Winchelsea, and loses itself in the ditches and sewers eastward of that town.

The third and least important of these streams flows from Pickham mill, near Guestling, to Pannel Bridge, and after receiving a small tributary joins the Brede to the eastward of Winchelsea. The military canal extending from Cliff-end, in Pett, to Shorncliff by Hythe, a distance of about 23 miles, comes in contact with the Rother and its tributary streams (if such they may be called) at various points.

Proceeding westward we reach Hastings, the chief of the Cinque-Ports, but at present no port at all, if by port we are to understand a haven and contact of fresh water with the sea. We know historically that in old times Hastings was a place of great maritime importance, and that it furnished forth ships of war which were formidable to Frenchmen and other foreigners, though it would puzzle a modern visitor to that abode of fashion to discover any traces of a harbour. And this has long been the case, inasmuch as Taylor, the "water-poet," almost two centuries and a half since, in his "Discovery by Sea from London to Salisbury," says:

—"Off Hastings we perceived  
The lee-shore dangerous, and the billows heav'd;  
Which made us land, to 'scape the sea's distress,  
Within a harbour almost harbour-less."

Railway trains now deposit thousand of travellers, where in the middle ages a few shipmen had an occasional resort. The railway station is on the site of the ancient port of Hastings, and near it stood the Priory, which having been submerged by the sea, was in the fifteenth century removed to Warbleton. The streamlet which the Ordnance Map shows us at Hastings, running from Fairlight, but which can hardly be perceived by the traveller in that locality, was called the *Bourn*.

But if we travel a little further towards the west we meet, beyond St. Leonards, with traces of a river of more importance which bears the name of *Asten*. In the absence of better evidence, and more local knowledge than I possess, I should be sorry to increase the rivalry which unfortunately



seems already to exist between Hastings and St. Leonards, but I can hardly help believing that the original *Hastinga-ceaster*, the settlement of the old Northman, was to the westward of St. Leonards, and that there is some connection between the word Hasting (as it was ordinarily spelt) and Asten, the name of this river, which in old times debouched at Bulverhythe—"the Haven of Bulwer." Who the Teuton that gave name to this ancient river outlet was, I know not; perhaps his namesake and probable descendant, Sir Lytton, could inform us.

The streamlet has derived poetical interest from Drayton's allusion in the *Polyolbion* of 1612:—

. . . . . "Asten once distained with native English blood;  
Whose soil, when yet but wet with any little rain,  
Doth blush, as put in mind of those there sadly slain,  
When Hastings' harbour gave unto the Norman powers,  
Whose name and honours now are denizen'd for ours.  
That boding, ominous brook!"

A subjoined note informs us that—

"In the plain near Hastings where the Norman William, after his victory, found King Harold slain, he built Battel Abbey, which at last (as divers other monasteries) grew to a town enough populous. Thereabout is a place which after rain always looks red, which some have (by that authority the Muse also) attributed to a very bloody sweat of the earth, as crying to Heaven for revenge of so great a slaughter."

The Asten rises close to the town of Battel, and passes the widely-known powder-mills there. Thence it flows past Crowhurst, to the south-east of which it forms a junction with another stream running down from Ninfield, past Buckholt, and so in a south-easterly course towards Bopeep,<sup>11</sup> close by St. Leonards. Anciently, as we have intimated, it must have taken an abrupt turn to the westward, and formed the *hythe* or haven called Bulverhythe, which was of sufficient importance to be reckoned a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings. The redness of the water of the Asten, it is hardly necessary to remark, is attributable to the presence of ferruginous matter in the soil.

<sup>11</sup> *Bopeep*. I suspect that the name of this place is of no very remote origin. It is the designation of a childish game played by nurses, *se cachant le visage et puis se monstrant*. (Sherwood, quoted by Halliwell.) Butler, speaking of the celebrated Conjuror Kelly, says that he

"did all his feats upon  
The Devil's looking-glass, a stone;  
When playing with him at *bo-peep*,  
He solved all problems ne'er so deep."  
*Hudibras*, ii., 631.

The name Bopeep is applied to one or two other localities not far from the Sussex coast, and has reference, I believe, to the "hide and seek" proceedings of smugglers.

At Bexhill, a small nameless stream, not more than a mile or two in length, finds its way into the sea beneath the shingle.

The *Ashburn* rises to the northward of the village of Ashburnham, to which it gives name; and after feeding the ponds formerly connected with Ashburnham furnace and Ashburnham forge (the last site of iron works in Sussex), and also receiving a supply from the beautiful waters in the park, forms a confluence with a stream from Warbleton Priory, and Bochstepe (*hodie* Bucksteep). It shortly afterwards coalesces with another rising at Rushlake, and passes Batsford, which of old denominated the family of De Batlesford. These waters meet just above Boreham bridge, in the parish of Wartling, and then proceed through a marshy plain towards Pevensey, almost washing the ancient walls of Anderida, and finally pass by a noiseless and invisible outlet to the English Channel. Pevensey, like Hastings, has long ceased to be a port, except in name; albeit it was here that many very stirring events in our early history, in connection with maritime affairs, occurred. Almost the only tangible evidence of the former importance of Pevensey as a port, is to be found in its massive corporate seal, ensigned with gallant ships.<sup>12</sup> Connected with the Ashburn are other waters. From the eastward, two streamlets running from Hooe and Barnhorn meet at Pevensey Sluice, and flow silently into the sea. From the west, streamlets rising in the eastern part of Hellingly parish, and from Hurstmonceux Park, coalesce at Pevensey bridge, a spot once formidable to offenders against Cinque Port laws.<sup>13</sup> But the most delightful tributary of the Ashburn, which

“ At Pemsey pours her soft and gentle flood—”<sup>14</sup>

is a brooklet, which springs out of the hill near Filching in Jevington and passes through a little wooded glen of great picturesque beauty, in the direction of Polegate. Thence it flows by Langney, and reaches the Pevensey stream near the bridge. From the appearance of the lagoon called Crumble pond, southward of Langney manor-house, it is probable that this rivulet formerly had an independent outlet to the sea,

<sup>12</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. i., p. 21.

<sup>13</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iv. p. 213.

<sup>14</sup> Drayton.

and that the great accumulation of beach forming Langney Point drove it eastward into its present course.<sup>15</sup>

At Eastbourne there are small traces of a stream called the *Bourne* (A.-Sax. *burne*), which doubtless gave name to the parish. Its course is now arched over, and consequently imperceptible. Its source is at Motcombe, near the parish church, whence it passes by the Star brewery, and so on by the moated enclosure between the old town and the railway station—the site probably of the mansion of the De Badlesmeres, feudal lords of Eastbourne—and thence to a point eastward of the Sea-houses, formerly called the Broad-bourne, where within living memory there was a large pool. The water now passes by a culvert under the shingle.

All the Sussex waters I have hitherto enumerated run in an easterly or south-easterly direction. But we now reach the South Downs, which terminate in the bold promontory of Beachy Head, beyond which most of our streams pursue a course more or less southerly.

The first of these is the *Cuckmere*, so named from the place where it enters the English Channel, anciently a kind of *mere* or lake—a form which it now occasionally assumes after a heavy rain has sent down its floods from the Weald. This river has two principal sources, one in Heathfield Park and the other near Possingworth, in Waldron. The Heathfield stream passes through Warbleton and Hellingly, receiving several rivulets in its course; and near the village of Hellingly meets the Waldron branch, which, forming a boundary between that parish and East Hothly, passes by Streame, the site of the great iron-works of the French family in the parish

<sup>15</sup> The following account of the *Ashburne* is given by Harrison, in the description of Britain prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle:—

“Into *Peuensie* haue diuerse waters doo resort, and of these that which entereth into the same on the east side riseth out from two heads, whereof the most easterlie is called *Ash*, the next vnto the *Burne*, and vniting themselves not farre from *Ashburne* (ham) they continue their course vnder the name and title of *Ashburne Water*, as I read. The second that commeth thereinto issueth also of two heads, whereof the one is so manie miles from *Boreham*,

the other not farre from the parke east of *Hellingstowne* (*Hellingly*), and both of them conuerring southwest of *Hirstmowen* (*Hurst-Monceaux*) they direct their course toward *Peuensie*, beneath which they meet with another rising at *Foington* (*Folkington*), and thence go in one channell for a mile or more, till they fall together into *Peuensie* haue.” This description is not topographically accurate, as will be seen by reference to the Ordnance Map; and the discrimination of the two forks of the main stream into the *Ash* and the *Burne* I take to be a mere figment of *Harrisou's* informant.

of Chiddingly, and is swollen by several minor rills in its course. From Horsebridge, a hamlet of Hellingly, it proceeds to Michelham Priory, where its waters form a strong defence by way of moat—thence to Sessingham, once possessed by the De Sessinghams, and to Longbridge near Milton-Court. This bridge (no longer a *long* one, which it must have been in the days when the lower part of the Cuckmere was a considerable estuary,) gives name to a hundred which comprises the parishes of Arlington, Folkington, Berwick, Litlington, and Wilmington—a district rich in archæological associations. At Longbridge it assumes the proportions of a navigable stream, and flows past the town of Alfriston to Excete bridge, which is connected with a long causeway on the old coast-road from Brighton to Eastbourne, &c. Here the alluvium, bounded at various points by low cliffs of chalk, shows the bed of an ancient estuary of considerable width. The outfall is at Cuckmere haven, bounded on the east and west by cliffs of considerable altitude. Unprotected by piers, this little harbour is constantly undergoing changes, being choked up from time to time by shingle which the set of the tide under the action of the south-west wind accumulates on the spot. In order to afford the fresh water a direct outlet to the sea, recourse is had to a contrivance called ‘harbour ploughs,’ by which the shingle is removed. In the opinion of engineers a safe harbour might easily be constructed, and there is a tradition, carefully cherished by the folk of the vicinity, that the Dutch once offered the English government a million sterling for the privilege of forming and enjoying the use of such a port; but I cannot find any documentary evidence of such an extraordinary overture having ever been made by a power not always on the most friendly terms with the English people.<sup>16</sup>

Our next river is the *Ouse*, a name borne in common by several English rivers. The etymon is the Celtic *isca*, water, which has been the common parent of Usk, Ax, Ex, Wisk, and many other rivers of Western Europe, from the calm and placid Isis to “Iser rolling rapidly.” *Isfield*, North-*ease*,

<sup>16</sup> The fishery of Cuckmere haven was vested in the St. Cleres, Lords of Firl and owners of Excet. (Inq. p. m. 1 Henry VI., No. 30.) Their heritors,

the Gages, and the burgesses of Seaford, had a lawsuit as to this right in 1670, for the details of which see Suss. Arch. Coll., vii., p. 105.

and *South-ease*, places in close proximity to the Sussex river, seem to be connected with this etymology, as well as the less-known *Totease*, *Littleease*, and *Cockease*.

This river, whose "basin" is extensive, is more ramified than any other in the county, and it would be no easy task to particularize the various streamlets which furnish their contingent of pure water to the high stream. It is not even ascertained which is the principal *fons et origo* of the river. I incline to the opinion that it is to be found on the western borders of Wakehurst Park, in Ardingly, whence a stream passing southward feeds the beautiful sheet of water known as Balcombe Pond, and so goes on towards the estate of Nelond, now Balcombe Place, near which it is reinforced by another stream also rising in Wakehurst Park. A little lower down it meets a rivulet, which, rising at Plummer's Plain, southward of St. Leonard's Forest, flows in an easterly course, past the ruins of Slaugham Place, and afterwards receives a streamlet from Dillions on the north, and another from Slough Place on the south. All these waters become concurrent near the southern end of Balcombe parish, and are crossed, at a place called the Ouse Valley, by the magnificent viaduct of the Brighton railway which bears that name. In earlier days I have easily leaped over the stream which is now spanned by one of the noblest bridges in Europe. It is in fact at this point a mere rivulet, although within a very short distance it becomes a navigable river. More to the south-east the Ouse receives a branch which appears to originate in the forest ridge near Wych-cross, and flows past Broadhurst, and then, near Trenmontes or Trimmens, is enlarged by an affluent from the beautiful dell between Dane-Hill and Horsted-Keynes.

After passing the wood of Werpesburn, a Domesday locality (now in Sussex vernacular 'Wapses Boorn'), the Ouse receives, at Sheffield bridge, a small rill from Wivelsfield,<sup>17</sup> and then partially surrounding Sheffield Park accepts some tributary waters from that beautiful domain, originally springing from the higher grounds near Chelwood Common. Lower down, between Fletching bridge and Gold-bridge, comes in a small tributary from Nutley, and yet lower a bifurcated stream, one

<sup>17</sup> At Wivelsfield a place called *Cleave-water* indicates the respective 'water sheds' of the Ouse and the Adur.

branch of which passes Ford Green and Maresfield Park, the other coming from Oldland, the seat of the Roman iron-works, and Maresfield village and pond. In the bed of one of these streams the Rev. E. Turner some years since discovered an ancient British canoe, hewn, like that described in a former volume of these Collections,"<sup>18</sup> out of a solid oak-tree. In the days of our Celtic forefathers these forest streams must have formed almost the only highways of communication from point to point.

Near the peaceful, pleasant church of Isfield, there flows into the Ouse a tributary of more importance than any that I have yet enumerated. Springing from a spot close to the source of the Rother, in the parish of Rotherfield, it passes Hugget's Furnace, a well-known seat of the iron-trade, and by Hastangford, a name suggestive of Danish proprietorship. Several sub-tributaries swell its stream before it passes under Uckfield bridge, especially the Tickeridge mill rivulet at Buxted, and the Barnard's Wood stream flowing by Framfield. Before it reaches Isfield it receives a rivulet which rises near Halland, the former residence of the Pelhams, by Tarble Down,<sup>19</sup> and Bentley, an ancient manor-place of the Gages, and so to Worth, in Little Horsted.

Just below the confluence of this tributary (generally known as the *Uckfield River*) with the Ouse at Isfield, the latter receives another, which, rising to the west of Chailey, feeds the moat of the parsonage-house there—a singular feature, suggestive of the "good old times" (?) when even a parish priest was fain to fortify his dwelling. Thence it passes by Newick Park to the main river. This Chailey stream I have seen dignified in a local publication as "the river *Chay*," though I believe there is no better foundation for that name than a joke of a neighbouring land-owner well-known to most readers of these "Collections."

<sup>18</sup> Vol. X., page 149.

<sup>19</sup> At Tarble Down the Archbishops of Canterbury formerly had a *mansio* or resting-place, some remains of which are said to have been visible within the last century. The name is most commonly pronounced *Terrible-Down*, and local tradition—always ready to account for names—makes it the scene of a *terri-*

*ble* battle, in which the combatants fought "up to their knees in blood!" There may be, nevertheless, some modicum of truth in this statement, for I was assured more than thirty years ago, by a respectable and trustworthy labourer, that he had in his earlier days ploughed up, in a field hard by, some iron relics which he described as 'old swords.'

Near Barcombe Mill we encounter a rivulet called the *Black-brook*, which rises between Street and Ditchling, and flows eastward to Hurst-Barnes, near which it meets with a fine stream which rises in the moat of the old mansion of Plumpton Place, and drives the machinery of several mills. These commingled waters flow under Bevan and Barcombe bridges and so on to the Ouse. In old maps Bevan bridge is called *Beve-horn* bridge, which is doubtless the correct name, and may have originated in the fact that like many other buildings it once had a pair of bullock's or *beve's* horns affixed to it.<sup>20</sup>

Further down is the Cooksbridge stream, which rises near the manor-house of Allington.<sup>21</sup> Its original source may have been at St. Olave's Well (now corruptly Tully's Wells), on the estate of the Rev. Sir Geo. Shiffner, Bart. It reaches the Ouse not far from Coneyborough Park, below Barcombe. There is a rustic tradition that Cooksbridge derives its name from the fact that when in 1264 Simon de Montfort's forces were marching from Fletching to the scene of the great battle of Lewes on Mount Harry, they stopped here to *cook* their breakfast!<sup>22</sup>

On the eastern side, the Ouse receives two or three other water-courses; the first from the Mote near Plashet Park, another seat of the Gages; the second from the Broyle, once a manor-place and park of the Archbishops; and the third from Ringmer Park, formerly the abode of the Thatchers. A sub-tributary of this small stream is fed by Rider's Wells, the Redrewelle of Domesday Book. At Hamsey the old bed of the Ouse forms a peninsula in which stands the dilapidated and deserted parish church, hard by the site of the ancient castle of the De Sais. Lower down, the river passes between Lamport (corruptly Landport) on the right, and Old Malling

<sup>20</sup> At Hornchurch, co. Essex, there is a remarkable instance still remaining. Qu: had this practice originally anything to do with the cultus of Diana?

<sup>21</sup> A chapelry of St. John's in Lewes. I have lately inspected the foundations of the long-demolished chapel, and near the farm-house I have discovered what I believe to be a portion of the font which formerly belonged to that edifice. There

are clear indications of a moat close to the present farm-house.

<sup>22</sup> A little to the northward is an eminence called Restnoak Hill. This, on the same trustworthy authority, is said to signify "the Resting Oak," because Simon and his staff sat down there to rest themselves after their long breakfastless march!

(the oldest site of Christianity in East Sussex) on the left, and so past Malling Deanery to Lewes. Southward of that town two small streams flow into it—the *Winterbourne* (so called from its bed being usually dry in summer) which rises near the foot of Falmer Hill, and the *Cockshut* which originates in the parish of Kingston.

Near Beddingham the Ouse receives what should be called its principal tributary, inasmuch as it is navigable for a considerable distance. This is the *Ritch*, or as it is sometimes called the *Glynde Reach*, a word synonymous with creek, from the Anglo-Saxon *ræcan*. It is composed of four principal heads of water, rising respectively at Laughton, Rype, Ringmer, and Firle. The Laughton stream is navigable by barges as far as Laughton Place, the ancient fortalice of the Pelhams, which it strengthens with a moat. Rype, whose Saxon appellation was Eckington, probably derives its more usual, though not more modern, name from the Latin *ripa*, from the circumstance of a large portion of the parish being on the shore or bank of the stream which it sends to the Ritch. On that shore, at the time of the compilation of Domesday Book, there existed eight salt-pans, a clear proof that the estuary of the Ouse, or rather its tributary the Ritch, was then subject to tidal influences up to this now distant point. Ringmer may possibly owe its final syllable to the little *mere* or brook which rises there. The Firle stream, rising near the domain of the Saynt Cleres and the Gages, passed under *Stanford*-pound bridge; and near it, as in many similar places, stood a wayside Cross, the base of which is still remaining in a cottage garden. In old times rivers presented to the wayfarer his main obstacle and his greatest danger, and therefore his grateful piety dictated the bridge chapel, and the wayside cross by the ford; yet one can hardly imagine that this *olim* ford was ever a dangerous one. A smaller rill originating in the northern part of the parish of Glynde gives name to Glyndebourne, the ancient seat of the Hays, rendered classic ground by the residence of the author of "Religio Philosophi."

The Ritch, as it is the largest, so it is the last of the Ouse's tributaries. At the confluence of these waters the villages which skirt the shores of the ancient estuary are known as



“the Brookside.” *Brook* in modern English is equivalent to a small stream, but in ancient times it meant much more. Verstegan says, “A Brook we now take to be a small running water, but I find it in the Teutonick to be that which *palus* is in Latine, a waterish or moorish ground. The city of Bruxels” (Brussels) he adds, “took name of the Brook-land or moorish ground lying on the north side thereof.”<sup>23</sup>

In ancient times the Ouse had its outlet under the cliff to the south-eastward of Seaford, and that town has from a very early period enjoyed the privileges of a Cinque-Port. Sharing the fate of its mother port, Hastings, and its sister Pevensey, it is, however, only nominally a port, the “haven of ships” having totally disappeared. The earliest historical mention of Seaford as a port, that I have met with, is in the legend of Saint Lewinna, in the eleventh century, elucidated by Mr. Blaauw in the first volume of these *Collections*. The last hint of its having been a port at all may be seen in my own “Memorials of Seaford” in our seventh volume. For upwards of three centuries the waters of this river have sought a more direct course,<sup>24</sup> and their debouchure has been at the village of Meeching, now called *Newhaven* from that circumstance.<sup>25</sup> Drayton thus alludes to this change:—

“The Ouse, a nymph of very scornful grace,  
So touchy wax’d therewith, and was so squeamish grown,  
That her old name she scorn’d should publicly be known;  
Whose *haven* out of mind when as it also grew,  
The lately passèd times denominate the *New*.”

Here for the present I must pause. I hope in the next volume to resume the subject, and to deal with the rivers of West Sussex and their associations, as well with those which rise to the northward of the Forest Ridge, and so do not send their waters to the English Channel.

<sup>23</sup> “Restitution of Decayed Intelligence,” edit. 1605, page 314.

<sup>24</sup> The old bed of the Ouse is clearly discernible throughout the whole of the distance from Newhaven, by what is called the Tide-mill Creek, and thence past Blatchington, to Seaford.

<sup>25</sup> A notice of the early commissions of Lewes, from “Flecchyng to Seford juxta mare,” has been given in Vol. X. of the Suss. Arch. Coll., p. 95.

## THE MERCHANT GUILD OF CHICHESTER.

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BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A.

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UNDER this name a fraternity of merchants existed in Chichester from an early period. How early it would now be difficult very accurately to determine; but that such a Guild had been established in this ancient city prior to the Norman æra, though incapable, so far as my researches have gone, of direct proof, does not, I think, admit of any great doubt. Collateral circumstances are in favour of such a conclusion. Some writers indeed have endeavoured, and it appears to me not without good reason, to carry its foundation back to the Anglo-Saxon times. The connexion of the Saxons with this part of the county is, it must be borne in mind, unquestionable. From Saxon history we learn, that after the abandonment of this country by the Romans, who, during the period of their occupation of it, extending over the greater part of four hundred years, made Chichester the chief city of their principal southern province under the name of Regnum, it became the capital also of an Anglo-Saxon colony. But in the course of time the first settlers of this German race became dissatisfied under the cruel tyranny and persecution exercised over them by Ambrosius Aurelianus, who had succeeded in inciting Vortigern's subjects to rebel against him, and to acknowledge him as their emperor, and were thus driven to withdraw from his rule, and to seek refuge in other states; on which account Hengist was induced to invite over from Germany more of this people, who, headed by Ella and his two sons, Cymen and Wenceling, and accompanied by Cissa, then too young to take military command, landed at West Wittering,

about eight miles south-west of Chichester, on a projecting portion of land near to the Estuary, called Chichester harbour, and now forming a part of the manor farm of Keinore, a name which has been thought to be a corruption of the Saxon Cymenshore, as the place selected for their landing is called, from their leader, Cymen, in the maps of Saxon-England, and to be identical with it. Be this however as it may, Ella's disembarcation *at* or somewhere *near to* this spot is quite certain; and the necessity for his landing where he did possibly arose accidentally. His original design probably was to have passed with his fleet up the estuary, and to have landed his men closer to Chichester, rather than to have exposed them to a fatiguing march over bad roads, and through a somewhat inaccessible country, the Manwode being at that time a forest district, had not his intentions been frustrated by some unexpected obstacle or other, the nature of which has not come down to us. It might have been a dread and apprehension of the danger arising to vessels of any magnitude, from the many shoals and quicksands with which this estuary was known to abound at low water; and which, had he arrived at such a state of the tide, would have been an insuperable bar to its safe navigation. If then Ella had thus been prevented from the fulfilment of his original plan of approaching Chichester more nearly by means of this estuary, no matter what might have been the cause of such prevention, he would naturally have availed himself of the most convenient contiguous spot that presented itself for disembarking his troops, and this would be the point to the south of the church, which he is supposed to have chosen for doing so.

Having been successful, after some struggle, in establishing himself in the possession of what now constitutes the Counties of Sussex and Surrey, Ella formed his newly acquired province into a kingdom called that of the South Saxons, of which he himself became the first king; and upon Cissa succeeding him in the government of this province, to which the part of Hampshire bordering on Sussex was afterwards added, he made Chichester his chief place of residence; and from this circumstance the name of the city was, out of compliment to him, shortly afterwards changed from the Roman

Regnum to the Saxon Cissa-ceaster, from whence is derived its present name of Chichester.

With regard to the size of Chichester as a city at this early period, it appears, even during the continuance both of the Roman and the Saxon dynasties, to have been considerable. In proof of its having been a Roman town of some magnitude its four principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles, about the centre of it, has been adduced. Its importance however in Roman times is more certainly shown by the many relics of this ancient people which have been discovered from time to time in different parts of it. Among these may be reckoned portions of a tessellated pavement brought to light in excavating near to the Bishop's palace; an ancient tablet<sup>1</sup> of the Temple of Neptune and Minerva, and a votive altar, each with a Latin inscription upon it, found in the north street; together with numerous coins and much pottery, all undoubtedly Roman. From the Domesday Survey we learn that in the time of Edward the Confessor it possessed as many as one hundred houses, and that after the Norman Conquest, when it became a part of the territory assigned by Duke William in his division of the conquered kingdom, to Earl Roger, as Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Alençon, was then called, the number of these houses had been increased to one hundred and sixty. It had also at that time, in addition to these houses, a mill, valued at five shillings per annum. Its ancient rental is stated to have been fifteen pounds, two-thirds of which were paid to the king, and the remaining third to Earl Roger. But at the time the Domesday survey was made its estimated value had increased to twenty-five pounds. By the laws of Athelstan, and during his reign, one mint was assigned to it, but in the time of King John it possessed three mints, two of which belonged to the crown, and one to the Bishop of the diocese. Two or three of the Anglo-Saxon pennies found by Mr. Ade, at Alfriston, in 1843, were struck at Chichester.

Mr. Whitbourn, of Godalming, in the Suss. Arch. Coll., note 11, vol. ix., p. 369, on local mintages, says that the

<sup>1</sup> This Roman tablet is now at Goodwood: the grandfather of the present Duke of Richmond having erected upon

an eminence at the back of the house a temple for its reception.

Chichester mint is first mentioned A.D. 928, and that coins of the following monarchs, struck there, are still in existence, viz. :—Ethelred II., Cnut, Harold I., Edward the Confessor, Harold II., William I., Henry I., and Stephen.

These facts connected with the early history of Chichester are, I think, sufficient to show, that even during the Saxon period it must have been a town of very considerable mercantile importance, and that it would therefore, we may not unreasonably conclude, have been likely to have possessed, in conformity with the habits and customs of the Saxons, a guild of merchants, for the regulations of its trade and commerce; guilds of this kind being, we are told by writers on Anglo-Saxon times, of early Saxon institution. In a city then so well situated for trade and commerce as Chichester, Cissa, during his residence in it, would have been sure, if not himself to have established, to have sanctioned and encouraged the establishment by others, of such a fraternity.

It may here be remarked, that in the parish of St. Pancras there is a house still called Kingsham, which is supposed to stand on the site of Cissa's residence, and from this circumstance to have obtained its Saxon name. Edward the First is said to have occupied it occasionally in the early part of his reign, and to have dated some of his letters and patents from it.

Of its subsequent history we know nothing, until we come down to the fifteenth century, when it is stated to have passed by marriage into the possession of the Shelleys, of Michelgrove, and probably became one of their places of residence. The house, even so late as the commencement of the last century, retained much evidence of its ancient statelyness. It still contained many spacious apartments, one of which surpassed the rest in size, and in the beauty of its ornamentation. It had a bay window, and its walls were lined with oak or Spanish chesnut panelling, on which were emblazoned many escutcheons of the Sydney family, displaying in their different quarterings the alliances of its different members by marriage; thereby showing, that subsequent to the Shelley ownership and occupation of this house, it had belonged to a branch of this equally well-known and distinguished family.

But not to dwell longer on the incidents from which I have been led to infer the ante-Norman establishment of this guild, I shall now proceed to point out what documentary notice of it exists. The earliest I have been able to discover is of the date of Stephen, one of whose first acts after he came to the throne, in 1135, was the execution of a charter, by which he confirmed to this Merchant-guild all its ancient rights and privileges. And this deed is further valuable to us from the circumstance of its enabling us to establish, beyond a doubt, the early Norman antiquity of this guild, by declaring that its members were in the full possession of the same rights and privileges in the time of this king's grandfather, William the Conqueror, and of his uncles, William the Second and Henry the First, kings of England. By the aid of this important document then, we have no difficulty in carrying back the existence of this guild to the commencement of the Norman Æra, and I will here furthermore remark that it is even then described as "ancient,"—a declaration which appears to me to add strength to my hypothesis of its Anglo-Saxon origin.

By a decree of Henry the Third, the sale of a coarse kind of cloth, which seems to have been at that time the staple manufacture of the city of Chichester, as well as of some of the larger towns in Sussex,<sup>2</sup> was restricted to such resident merchants as were members of this guild. They possessed the exclusive right to its trade. To them also was delegated the chief authority in the management and direction of the commercial affairs of the city generally, and the influence which they thus obtained appears to have been much greater than that vested in, and exercised by, any municipal body of the present day. They were truly merchant kings; for each brotherhood was supreme in its own corporate city or town; each made and administered laws for the regulation and success of its own particular trade and commerce. The municipal corporation of Chichester, as well as of the other cities and towns throughout the kingdom, doubtless had its origin in these guilds. In a charter of the 30th of Henry the Eighth, the high antiquity of the

<sup>2</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. XIV., p. 14.

Chichester corporation is fully recognised and admitted. "Cum de maiore et civibus, *a tempore quo non extat memoria*, civitas Cicestris corporata extitisset," is the language of this charter, in speaking of it.

But whatever might have been the period at which this fraternity were first called into active existence as a merchant guild, whether it was in *ante* or *post*-Norman times, it appears to have fallen into a state of inefficiency, if not of actual decay, *in* or *about* the year 1368,<sup>3</sup> for we find that during that year, either the old guild was revived, or a new one formed at Chichester—the former seems to me most likely to have been the case—and that it was then confirmed in its renovated state by royal patent,<sup>4</sup> under the name of "the guild of St. George." Like many other guilds of the same kind, and established about the same period in other cities and large towns, the members of it consisted of some of its most opulent and respectable inhabitants. Selden, in his book, entitled "Titles of Honour," page 672, in alluding to this guild, says, that in this year (the year just mentioned) certain persons in the West street of Chichester (Westrata Cicestris), purposing to form a fraternity or guild, and impelled by the highest devotion towards St. George, the patron saint of the English nation, to whom it was their intention to dedicate it, placed, as a preliminary step, an image of him in the cathedral church of Chichester. And to this circumstance the late Rev. L. V. Harcourt<sup>5</sup> attributes the frequency of the occurrence of fresco-paintings of this popular saint in the churches of this city and its neighbourhood. In the selection of their pictorial decorations they would, he thinks, naturally follow the example of the mother church. Selden refers to an ancient manuscript as his authority for the guild setting up such an image in this church. Where he found this ancient manuscript he does not tell us, but probably it was amongst the cathedral archives, with which he appears to have been well acquainted, having been a native of Salvington, and educated in the prebendal free school of the city.

It is worthy of notice, that a Guilden Hall is spoken of in

<sup>3</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. IV., pp. 7 and 8.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Pat., 26th Henry VI., p. 2, m. 2.

<sup>5</sup> See Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. IV., p. 8.

ancient records as in existence at Chichester at an early period, which Hall doubtless was connected with this guild. At what time it was erected I have been unable to discover. The first mention which I find of it in any public deed or record, is in a charter of donation of the date of the seventeenth year of the reign of Richard the Second (1394.) And from the description there given of its site, we are led to infer that it must have stood somewhere *in* or *near* to the locality of what is now called the Vicar's Close. It is represented in this Charter as having the Cathedral Close on the north, and the tenement of Richard the Sexton on the south side of it. And this description of its situation receives additional confirmation from the fact of the ancient church of the parish of St. Peter the Less, (which, with that of St. Mary in foro,<sup>6</sup> is now merged in the church of St. Peter the Greater, and which is known to have stood near to this Close,) taking its designation of St. Peter juxta Guilden Hall, from its immediate vicinity to this Hall. This extinct church too is stated to have been originally erected for the accommodation of "the mansions, habitations, gardens, and other casements of the Vicars of the Cathedral, according to the pleasure and disposal of the Bishop." No trace of this ancient guilden hall now remains. The chapel of the Grey Friars was used as a Guildhall, and the present council chamber, in the North street, is modern, having been built in 1733.

The objects for which the members of this Guild of St. George were originally associated as a brotherhood were in this respect different from the guild which had preceded it, and out of which it probably arose, that it is stated to have had reference as well to the better discharge of *the religious*, as of *the civil* obligations of its members. They are said to have had in view the furtherance not of the mercantile prosperity of the brotherhood only, but of the united purposes of charity and prayer—*charity* towards such as might be afflicted in mind, body, or estate, either among the members of the fraternity themselves, or the inhabitants

<sup>6</sup> This Church is supposed to have stood at the corner of the present East and South Streets, and to have been de-

stroyed during the siege of Chichester in 1643.



of the city generally; and *prayer* in accordance with the feelings and custom of the time,—for the salvation of the souls of their departed friends and acquaintance. It was also required of them personally to attend whenever the funereal rights were performed within the city over any of their defunct brethren, or of the more respectable of their fellow citizens, and to be present at the annual feast, which, by their rules, was to be held on the 23rd of April, the day dedicated in the Kalendar to their patron Saint.

In speaking of the religious as well as the secular obligations of the members of later associations of this kind, Spelman says, that a guild is a society composed of a certain number of confederated members, for the advancement of pure charity and religion, and of each other's interest as merchants. Precedence, it will be observed, is given to the religious part of their duty. He then goes on to state that the name is Saxon,<sup>7</sup> being taken from the word *gildan*, to pay, each member being bound *gildare*, that is, to contribute a stipulated sum towards the charges necessarily incurred, first, in supporting the guild itself; and secondly, in compensating any losses that might have been individually sustained among the members of which it consisted. Guilds of this kind had their origin in the old Saxon law enacted for the suppression of crime, by which neighbours were called upon in times far more unsettled and licentious than the present, and not having the protection of a police-force, to associate themselves, and to be bound one to another for the purpose of arresting and bringing to justice any persons, whether members of the guild or not, who might have committed an offence against the laws, and of making ample satisfaction to the person injured. And this, after a time, led (as in the case of our modern prosecuting societies,) to the establishment of a common

<sup>7</sup> Sir Walter Raleigh, in his "Discourses on Tenures," mentions that "the Book of Doomsday, which is militia Anglicani imperii, as it was in the Conqueror's time, speaks often of land, that in Edward the Confessor's time gildabat, and of other lands which did not gildare. That which did gildare," he says, "was land held by knight's ser-

vice, and which paid taxes or escuage; the other is Socage land. That there were Socage tenures in the Saxon's time, is evident from the same Norman Survey, which almost in every leaf makes mention of Sokemanni in Edward the Confessor's time—men, that is, who hold by Socage tenure."

fund, to which each associated member was required periodically to contribute, and out of which any expenses thus incurred were paid. They differed only from our later kindred associations in this respect, that out of this common fund a pecuniary compensation to the injured was also made, in proportion to the magnitude of the offence committed, or to the amount of the loss sustained. By Henry the Sixth's confirmatory Charter of the rights and privileges of this guild, the Mayor of Chichester for the time being was, by virtue of his office, to be its master.

The names of the first members of the St. George's Guild were William Hore, John Sherar, John Comper, (a name still well known, and in good repute at Chichester,) Humfrey Hewstare, John Pole, Robert Gydenye, and Mark Bole. Besides which, four custodes, or wardens, were to be appointed by the master, and these together were to constitute a fraternity "to the honour of God, and of his blessed Mother, and also of St. George the Martyr."

Of the nature and amount of the revenues of this guild at its foundation, or of its endowment in general, we know but little. Dallaway, in speaking of it in his account of Chichester, tells us, that the fraternity were empowered by their licence to hold lands not exceeding ten pounds in annual value; out of which they were to maintain a chaplain, for the purpose of officiating at a daily service required to be performed in the chapel of St. George, within the Cathedral Church, during the performance of which he was to pray for the good estate (*pro bono statu*) of the King while living, and for his eternal salvation after death. If an increase in the number of the members of this fraternity was at any time deemed advisable by its existing brotherhood, they were empowered to make it, provided it was done at a meeting convened by due notice for that particular purpose, and the votes of the members present were unanimous; without a compliance with which conditions no election would be valid. Their Charter also required that the persons so elected should be taken from such citizens as were known, or reputed to be, among the most influential and respectable residents of the city. To be a freeman of this guild was

one of the three qualifications giving a right to vote for the members of parliament for Chichester.

Of the benefactions made to this guild, one only, so far as my knowledge extends, has come down to us, and it was the discovery of this, during my researches among the records of the See of Chichester, that induced me to look into the history of this ancient fraternity, and to submit it to the notice of the members of our Archæological Society. This benefaction, which is both curious and interesting, is to be found in a deed entered in the register of Bishop Sherburne, marked E, under the date of the 15th of Henry the Eighth (1522). From this deed we learn that this high minded and pious Prelate, who was a great supporter of the institutions he found already established in his diocese, and the founder of others, settled upon the fraternity, which is shown to have consisted at the time of sisters<sup>8</sup> as well as brothers, land producing a rent of twenty shillings per annum. This they were to hold in perpetuity, upon the following singular conditions:—First, that they expended this sum, so soon after they had received it as they could, in the purchase of a quarter cask of wine from that brought into the city for sale; which wine was directed to be of a choice kind (*electi vini*), and, when so purchased, to be stored up by the fraternity in some suitable place near to the Cross of Chichester, there to be kept faithfully and honestly—or as the deed expresses it, “*bene, fideliter, et integre,*” well, truly, and entirely,—in reserve for the next feast-day of St. George; at which feast of the brother and sisterhood, secondly, a portion of it only was to be consumed; in order, thirdly, that after the service for the dead had been concluded in the chapel of St. George, and the anthem in the Cathedral had been sung, the remainder of the wine might be consumed by the populace assembled at the City Cross, after the conclusion of the

<sup>8</sup> This seems to have been the case with guilds or fraternities of this kind in other parts of the kingdom. Edward III. in the fourteenth year of his reign, granted a license to the men of Coventry to erect a similar merchant's guild, and also to constitute a fraternity of brethren and sisters in that town, and to elect

a master or warden to preside over it. This license makes us acquainted with another important feature in the formation of these guilds; for it goes on to empower the same men to make chantries, to bestow alms, and to do other works of piety and charity, and to establish ordinances for their regulation.

sports (post honestos jocos), which probably were accustomed to be performed around this Cross annually on that festive day. The cask being in this way drank out, the Master of the Revels (propinator), holding up an hour-glass (clepsydrum, so called from its indicating the time by means of water instead of sand), to the people, was to say with a loud voice, "Consummatum est"—it is finished. The cask is out. "Pray for my Lord Roberte's sole (the soul of Robert Sherburne, Bishop of Chichester from 1508 to 1536, by whose benefaction the wine was supplied,) and for all his friendis soles." The populace were then quietly to disperse. Upon failure in the fulfilment of any of these conditions, the Dean and Chapter were empowered by this Bishop to enter on the lands so appropriated, and to apply the proceeds in furtherance of another charitable object which this beneficent Prelate had at heart, and which he directs to be regarded whenever any unappropriated or surplus monies should, at any time, or in any way, arise, after a proper attention had been paid to his first injunctions in all his charities—viz: that such monies as might thus accrue should be held by the Dean, and the possessors of the four Prebendal Stalls of which he was the founder, and which, from their being limited to men educated in the Winchester School, are commonly known as the "Wiccamicall Prebends," for the time being, to be by them disposed of on the following Whit-Monday as follows:—Having divided the sum in hand into four equal parts, they were enjoined to give on that day one of these quarter-parts to each of four maidens, to be selected by them from the daughters of the most indigent of the Citizens, in the presence of their parents, for the purpose of promoting their marriage. And he further directs, that the names of the recipients of these wedding portions, together with the amount each received, should be entered by the Chapter Clerk in a parchment book, to be provided by him, and kept for that purpose. How often any such surplus monies accrued, and what poor maidens were fortunate enough to profit by the disposal of them when they did so, we have no means of judging, as, if any such Register book was ever provided, none is now known to exist.

The term "Maiden's Mass," current in Chichester in the

time of Queen Elizabeth, may possibly have had its origin in, or have been in some way connected with, this interesting disposal of Bishop Sherburne's overplus charitable funds.

This gift of Bishop Sherburne did not long continue, for the guild was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., when the following particulars are given of it in the return made at that time of the amount of its revenues and their appropriation:—<sup>9</sup>

“The fraternitie of Saynte George in Chichester.

“Robert Hunte, of the age of fourscore yeares, incumbent, £6 13s. 4d. Pension to the same, 100s. Syxe poore Almesmen, everye of them, 13s. 4d; in all, £4.

“The yearlie valew of the saide fraternitie one yere with another is £18, and 20d. in quitrents; and the reprises are £4 5s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; and so there remayneth towards the payment of the saide incumbent and poor men £13 16s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.”

Only one of the two Sussex books of these Chantry returns has been preserved; but from a manuscript index to both, still remaining, we find that at this time there were also guilds or fraternities of the same kind at the following places in Sussex—Borne East, Horsham, Selsey, Donnington, Pagham, Steyning, and East Grinstead.

As the earliest of the five Chichester fairs is held on St. George's Day, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was in a greater or less degree connected with this guild. It might have been originally the wake held on the day of the dedication of the cathedral chapel of St. George, and in which the members, opulent merchants of the city, were more immediately interested, as the market in which the sale of their manufactured goods was principally effected, and out of which the revels around Bishop Storey's beautiful Market Cross might have had their beginning, the bishop's object in erecting it being stated in the quaint language of the day to be—“to the soocure and comfote of the poor people there,” that is in Chichester, the Mayor undertaking “not to interrupt nor trouble any of these poore people, that shall hereafter stand or selle any chaffre, ne take noe toll, nor oder dutye of noe persone within the said Crosse.” Such are the covenants of the deed of indenture made the sixteenth of Henry

<sup>9</sup> Chantry Return, Sussex, No. 50.

the Eighth (1525) between this bishop and the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church on the one hand, and the mayor and burgesses of the city, of whom Bishop Storey purchased the land on which the Cross stands, on the other. Among the figures with which this Cross was originally ornamented was one of St. George, the Merchant Guild's patron saint. The Cross ceased to be applied to the purposes for which it was originally built in 1807; but standing as it does at the point of intersection of the four main streets of Chichester, it still continues to be one of the principal ornaments of the city. Long may it be before it is compelled to succumb to the sad fate of the cathedral spire.

For a brief history of Market Crosses generally, and of Chichester Market Cross in particular, see "Abstract of a Paper on Chichester Cross," by John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol I., page 193.

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# CORONATION SERVICES

OF THE

## BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

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BY THOMAS ROSS, Esq.

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THE claims of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to carry the canopies over the heads of the Kings and Queens of England on the coronation day, and to sit at the principal table on the right hand side of the Hall, and of the King, form the most interesting subject for notice of any which still remains in connection with the privileges of the Ports. The following extracts from the White Book of the Cinque Ports, which commenced in 1433 and is still preserved at Romney, and from the records of Hastings, give us full details of these claims as well as of the incidents of many coronations.

It has been established that the term Baron is an indication of a Roman municipality. This term was formerly applied to every freeman of the Ports; though at the present day it is used chiefly as a designation for the members of parliament for the towns, and also for those selected to bear the canopies at the coronations.

Among the remembrances in the White Book, under the date of 1483, are several entries recording the care then taken to preserve evidence of the rights of the ports.

My first extract from the public records, however, is from the claims made at the coronation of Richard II.

RICHARD II. (16th July, 1377)—In the close roll of 1st Richard II., m 44, is the claim among the proceedings at the coronation of this king.<sup>1</sup>

Item quedam petitio liberata fuit in Cur: exp<sup>te</sup> Barons Quinq: portum sub forma subsequenti. A Mess<sup>r</sup> le Roi de

<sup>1</sup> As the original is extant and this in the original Norman French, and print could be collated, I have given it Latin.

Castell et de Lyon, Sen: Déngeletere, monstrent les homes lieges, Mess<sup>r</sup> le Roi et Barons de les Cynk Ports, q. par vertue de lour Fraunchise grantez par ses progenitors a eux et a lour Successors ils cleymont q. a tout les forth q. les Rois Déngeletere seront coronnez, ils porterunt outre la teste du Roi un drap d'ore ou de soy a la Volunte du Roi, sur quatre Lances batuz d'argent; et a les quatre corners du Drap auant-dit quatre Seignes d'argent enorrez; et a touz cestes choses serront ad costages du Roi. Et auxint ils cleymont q. apres ce quils averont feat cest service au Roi il averont tous les avantditz choses pour lour Fee. Et auxint ils cleymont d'avoir par mesme la fraunchise la chief table au destre mayn du Roi en la Sale; et seare (to sit) a lour manger le jour de la Coronement.

Pro quod nullus clameo hujusmodi contradixit, et etiam satis est cognitum quod predicti Barones obsequium predictum Dno Regi ad Coronaconem suam facere Consueverunt, consideratum extitit quod ijdem Barones admitterentur ad servitium predictum in forma predicta faciendo percipiendo feoda debita et consueta; & sederent ista vice ad principalem mensam ad dextram partem Aule, Jure Dno Regis in omnibus semper salvo & sic predicti Barones servitium predictum perfecerunt et feoda sua perciperunt ad dictam principalem mensam ad dextram partes Aule recumbebant dicto die coronaconis juxta considerationem supra-dictam.

HENRY IV (13 Oct., 1399). In the margin of the White Book is this note:—The Barons of the Cinque Ports claimed, and it was granted them (inter alia) to dine and sitt at the table next to the King on his right hand in the hall the day of his Coronation. Thomas the King's second son being Lord High Steward. Vide Rich. Crompton on Courts; Title de Hault Steward, Constable, and Marshall d'Engl: (1594) p. 85.

QUEEN MARGARET (1445). The next are extracts from the White Book at Romney<sup>2</sup>—"Brodhill especial holden at Romney, the 21st day of September, the year of our Sovereign Lord King Henrye the 6th, the 23rd, 1444, for the King's Navy, to sett over the Queen Mergarete, the King's daughter of Sicyle,<sup>3</sup> from his realm of France into his realm of Englund."

<sup>2</sup> 1445, p. 16.

<sup>3</sup> Margaret of Anjou. The marriage

took place at Tichfield on 22nd April, and the coronation was in May, 1445.



Tuesday after the feast of St. Margarete, (20th July,) 1445. At this Brodhull was delivered by common assent of all the Barons here present the Clothe of Estate that was borne over the Queen Margarete at her coronacon, the 4 Belles and the 4 staves to the west ports, that is to saye—Hastyng, Winchelse and Rye, for to be tryperlyted between them.

EDWARD IV. (28th June, 1461).—The entry of this coronation is in Latin, and it enables me to fix (what had been before in doubt, even by Nicolas), that this coronation was on 28th June, 1461. “Be it remembered, that on Sunday after the feast of St. Leon, and on the Vigil of the Apostles, Peter, and Paul (*i.e.* 28th June), in the year 1461, our Lord Edward the 4th after the conquest, was raised to the throne of England and crowned at Westminster, the Barons of the Cinque Ports bearing thereat the canopy according to custom; which said canopy with the staves and bells, that time belonging of right to the Barons of Romney and Dover, and were delivered to them, and by them divided; and the canopy staves and bells, at the next coronation, will belong in like manner to Sandwich and Hythe.”

RICHARD III. (6 July, 1483).—It is remembered that 3 days before the coronation of the said King Richard a supplication was made to the Duke of Norfolk, then made steward of England for the time of the coronation, by the Barons of the 5 ports to have their liberties and do their service as the said supplication maketh mention. Thereupon the Barons sent to do their service in the said coronation, had a bill endorsed with the hands of the Steward, which bill to his remembrance is annexed, to the intent that whensoever any coronation hereafter shall happen to be, that such of the 5 ports as shall be assigned to do the service, may bring with them these presents to show to their counsell to claim their right thereby; and also for precedent to have another like bill endorsed. The same remembrance with the said bill endorsed to be attached unto one the leaves of the Book that late was ordained to rest at Romney in the house of the general Brodyll assembly for the Brothers of the 5 ports. And that this remembrance should not be put in oblivion or forgetfulness, the writer hereof advertiseth your wisdom, that every of the 7 towns have a copy hereof, and enter it in their Coen (common) Book, and once in the year

amongst the Jurats of the same towns be read by their Coen Clerk, and that he in the time of admission into his office be bound to doo. Also in the said Book, as is aforesaid ordained, which now being in the hands of J. Siltou, of Wychelse; and is to be delivered unto you at this general Brotherfield, holden at Romney, atte Easter in the first year of the said King Richard, been comprised certain records of allowance of your service done in times of your coronations; of which records it were right, necessary, and behoveful, every of the said townes to have coppies once of the same book.

The claim at Richard III.'s Coronation was thus:—The petition was to the very high and very mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, Steward of England, from the humble and loyal lieges of our Sovereign Lord the King, the Barons of the Cinque Ports, humbly praying that the said petitioners may have the same liberty as from the time against which memory runs not. That when any King of England or Queen shall be crowned, it has been accustomed that the said Barons should be summoned by the King's writ of privy seal to them directed 40 days before every coronation to come and perform the accustomed services and honors due (that is to say):—the day of the coronation of our said Sovereign Lord the King or the Queen, when he or she is on the way to be crowned, and on their return from their coronation, it is customary and required that the Barons of the said five ports should carry over the King and Queen a canopy of silk or gold in their accustomed places, each to be carried by 16 Barons of the ports. And it is accustomed that the said 16 Barons, or the most noble and important liege men of the same Cinque Ports shall come in custume well clothed and apparelled; and when filling the said office they shall carry the said canopy on 4 staves of silver below, each stave having a silver bell gilt below, provided by the Treasurer of our said Sovereign Lord the King. And each stave should go to the four Barons. And it is also accustomed that the sixteen Barons, together with all the other liege Barons of the Cinque Ports, who should come, should be, and sit at the chief table for dinner in the Grand Hall of the King or Queen, on the right hand of the King or Queen, as of right,

and as of old time used and accustomed: and when they have license or leave of our Lord the King or our Lady the Queen, to return or go away, that they should have the said canopies with the staves, bells, and all else belonging to them as they have at all times been accustomed. May it therefore please your most noble Lordship to consider the aforesaid liberties and usages, and that your petitioners may now have, and at all future times may have and enjoy the same liberties and usages as they have used and enjoyed from the time to which memory runs not to the contrary, as right and reason require. Which petition being read in Court and fully understood, and inasmuch as the claim was not denied, and also since it was sufficiently known that the said Barons were accustomed to perform these services for the King and Queen at their coronation; it is considered that the said Barons should be admitted to do the aforesaid service in form aforesaid, receiving the said canopies, staves, bells, and all else appertaining to them for their fee as due and accustomed, and that they should sit at the principal table on the right side of the Hall—vizt., on the right of the King.

The names of the Barons for the Sussex Ports at this Coronation were for Winchelsea, John Sylton, Mayor; John Fysse. Rye, Adam Oxenbridge, Mayor; Thomas Bayen; Robert Crouch. Hastings, Henry Hall, Bailiff; Henry Bencour; John Philpot; John Edridge.

There is an entry in the White Book of the payment to certyn men for their expences about the Coronacon of the Kyng, £8 2s. 10d.<sup>4</sup>

And at Easter it was agreed that all such costes and charges as bene hadde and payd for the Town of Hastyngs at any Coronacon, Pliament, or other places, that all such costes and charges be content and payde to them that bare them, and hath paid such costes and charges; and that all other matters and complaynts beyng in varyance there bytwene any psone or psones be ended and peased by the next generall Brodhill, so that no psone have cause to complayne hereupon them for lack of mynystracon and Justice of execucon, in the payne of £20 to be levyed of the Baylif and Jurates of Hastyng to the behofe of the hole corporacon of the 5 ports,

<sup>4</sup> St. Margrete—Richard III., 1483, p. 58.

provyded always that if Richard Lyvett, Baylif, to lose the hole corporacon of the 5 portes, £10.

HENRY VII. (30 Oct., 1485)—Memorandum. That the Pall chastyd and Bellis that were of King Henry the Seventh, remayne to the Townes of Sandwich and Hethe; and of the Quene, Hastyng, Wynchelse, and Rye.<sup>5</sup>

HENRY VIII. (24th June, 1509)—At this same day relacyon is given in here before all the hole House;<sup>5</sup> that the canapie, stavis, and bellys thereto pteynyng that was borne over the Kyng our Sovereigne, Lord Kyng Harry the 8th, is delyvered to the Town of Wynchelse by the concent of the Townys of Hastyng and Rye, and as it has been of olde tyme accustomyd.

Item: paid to the same Wastclyve,<sup>7</sup> for money payde at London, for clayme at the Coronacon, 7s. 8d. Item to John Warren and Richard Weldon, towards their charges at the Coronacon, 20s.

To John Warren,<sup>8</sup> for his wages in full payment, beyng at Coronacon, 3s.<sup>9</sup>

ANN BOLEYN<sup>10</sup> (1533).

Also at this day it is agreed that the Canapye, Stavy's, and Bells, that was borne now late att the Coronacon of Quene Anne, shall be delyvered to Dovorr and Romeny; and at the next coronacon, the course of the seid Canapye, Stavyes, and Bells, belongith and apperteyneth to the towne of Rie; and at the next after that to Sandwich and Hethe, and then Dovorr and Romeny, and so then Hastyng. And then next, Sandwich and Hethe; and then Dovorr and Romeny. And so then Wynchelse; and so then, consequently, one after another, as hit is above rehersed.

EDWARD VI. (20 Feb., 1547). Also at this brotherheld,<sup>11</sup> the canipany cloth, late borne at the coronacon of our

<sup>5</sup> Easter, 3rd Henry VII., 1488.

<sup>6</sup> 1st Henry VIII., 1509.

<sup>7</sup> Then Mayor of Sandwich.

<sup>8</sup> Of Dover, a lawyer.

<sup>9</sup> 20th July, 1510, St. Margaret.

<sup>10</sup> Also at the brotherhood on St. Margaret's-day, 1540, it is agreed and condescended that whereas certeyn chargs hath ben borne by certeyn of the Townes of the Fyve Portes in opteynyng the proviso of the 15 & 10 & the susidie in the discharge of the said Portes, that the chargs ther of shall be borne & paid

accordyng the receipt of the said money of the 15<sup>th</sup>. That is to wytt of evy Shipp 6/8 which amounteth to the whole sum<sup>a</sup> £19 whereof is laid out & paid for the charges abovesaid £15 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> and £3 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> residue is paid to the Townes of Hythe & Folkstone for such charges as they leid out for Cots and Sloppis for the Maryners that receyved & landed the Lady Anne of Cleve & her company.

<sup>11</sup> April 12, 1547.

Sovaign, Lord Kyng Edward the 6th, is brought forth by the towne of Rye, and the staves thereof remayne as followeth—that is to say, in the hands of Mr. Tadlowe, of Romenev: One staff wi a knob and a tassell;—Mr. Cheeseman of the same: one staff;—Mr. Style, Maior of Sandwiche; one staff wi a knob and a tassell;—Mr. Roberth, Maior of Rye, one staff; which staves, knopps, and tassells the said parties hath injunccion by this assemble to bryng forth, and to delyver in the brotheryeld House at the next Brotheryeld, uppon payne of every of them of 20s., to be levyed to thuse of the town of Rye, bycause the said canapie, by due course, apperteyneth to the said town of Rye, as it appeareth by the record of this court, and is delyvered to the same town at this day accordingly; and also the parties havynge the residue of the knopps and tassells, now takynge to bring and delyver at the said daie and place upon like payn.<sup>12</sup>

MARY (30 Sep., 1553).—Also at the same day<sup>13</sup> it was agreed by the whole assembly, that Thomas Menes, of Sandwiche, Jurate, shall be solycytor for our petycon of our privileges at the coronacon of the Queen's Ma<sup>tie</sup>. And his charges to be borne of the wholle ports.

In the assembly on St. Margaret's Day, 1554, the Newe Chartor was brought in by Thomas Menesse, solycitor, into this worshipfull house, and the said Thomas Menesse demureth the charges in suyng out of the said chartor, and suyng the peticon of the five portes at the coronacon of Quene Marye, w<sup>ch</sup> charges cometh to the sum of £42 7s. 10d., as hereafter particularly appeareth.

Imprimis; for suyng for the service at the coronacon, for the charges of a man w <sup>ch</sup> dyd ryde to London to know the tyme of the sytting of the comyssoners	13 4
Item to Mr. Manwood, <sup>14</sup> for drawing of the supplicacon and his paynes	16 0
Item paid to the Quene's Attorney <sup>15</sup>	20 0
Item to the Clerk of the Crown	10 0
Item in charges in rydyng to London, and abydyng there by the space of 10 dayes	40 0
Summa	£4 19s. 4d.

<sup>12</sup> At the following brotherhoods no mention is made of the missing paraphernalia or fines enforced; it appears by the above that Knopps and Tassells took the place of Bells at this Coronation, and that some of the Barons helped themselves to what did not belong to them.

<sup>13</sup> 1553, St. Margaret.

<sup>14</sup> Afterwards Sir Roger Manwood, Justice of the Common Pleas, 1572, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1578. He represented Hastings in the Parliament of 1554-5.

<sup>15</sup> Edward Griffin.

Item for the charges in renuyng of the chartor, and fust for charges of a man ryding to London at severll tymes for the chartor of Kyng Henrye the Eight	-	-	-	-	-	10	0
Item for the fyne and other charges in the Chauncerye	-	-	-	-	-	22	3 2
Item for the wrytynge of a copy of the said chartor, w <sup>ch</sup> was left in the chauncerye	-	-	-	-	-	52	0
Item to Mr. Hales servante	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Item for the charges of him that dyd fetch the money and brought it to London	-	-	-	-	-	40	0
Item for the charges of the said Thomas Menesse, by the space of 4 weeks 2 dayes	-	-	-	-	-	10	0 0
						Summa, £37	8s. 6d.
						Summa totalis, £42	7s. 10d.
Whereof paid byfore hande to the said Thomas Menesse	19	0	0	Item Sandwyche hath paid	4	0	0
Paid more by the towne of Hastyng	-	13	4	Mr. Cheseman, for his charges in beyng w <sup>th</sup> the said Thomas Menesse, by the space of 40 days, about the said Sute-	-	-	-
Item Hastyng paid more	-	4	0 0	Wynchelsey hath paid for money w <sup>ch</sup> should have bene paid before honde	-	-	-
Item Rye hath paid	-	4	0 0	Mem. that the resydue of these somes of money, Menesse beyng paid, is gyven by the consent of this worshipful house to Mr. Webbe and Mr. Benley, by way of reward for their jentle kyndenes towards the Cinque Ports.	4	2	0
Item Hastyng and Rye, for Wynchelsey	-	4	0 0				
Item Hythe hath paid	-	4	0 0				0 26 8
Mem. that Hastyng and Rye hath paid for Wynchelsey towards the seid charges, £4, on condicon that Wynchelsey shall eyther agre to such things as Hastyng and Rye shall demaunde of them, or ells shall repay to them the seid £4.							
Item Dovor hath paid	-	4	0 0				

It is agreed by this Worshipfull house that the Canabye cloth and staves and bells, w<sup>ch</sup> were born over Quene Marye at her Coronacon, shall be and remaine with the Townes of Sandwicke and Hythe.

ELIZABETH (15th Jan., 1559).—It is agreed and enacted by this assembly<sup>16</sup> for so much as Dovor, Romney, Hastyng, and Wynchelsey, clayme to have the Canabye Bells and Staves, borne over Quene Elizabeth, that the sayd Canabye Bells and Staves shall be sold by Mr. Manwood, and £20 pcell of the price thereof shall be equally devyded between the foresaid four townes—that is to say £5 a piece, and the residue to remayne towards the chargs of the five portes; and it is so further enacted by this assemblye that ever hereafter all canabyes, bells and staves, at all coronacons shalbe and remayne to the comon use of the hole corporacon of the five portes.

JAMES I. (25th July, 1603).—This was the first coro-

<sup>16</sup> 1559, St. Margaret. The procession was on Saturday, the 14th.

nation at which the claims of the Cinque Ports suffered any damage.

In the Hastings records we have the King's writ of privy seal directed to the Lord Warden, dated 7th July, 1603, and the Lord Warden's mandate, dated 16th July.

At the same time was received a coppie of a letter from ye Lo. Steward to the Lo. Warden, touching the coronacon.

After o<sup>r</sup> very hartly commendacons unto y<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>p</sup>; forasmuch as the King intendeth to hold his daie of coronacon on the five and twentieth of this instant July, I, the Lo. high Steward, and we, the rest of his Maties comissioners for those services, have thought good to give your Lo<sup>p</sup> knowledge thereof, to thend yo<sup>r</sup> L<sup>p</sup> may psently signifie soe much unto those of the Cinque Ports, that their barons may be prepared and in readynes at that tyme to do such services as belong unto them, and as at former like tymes hath bene accustomed herein, we do prairie yo<sup>r</sup> L<sup>p</sup> to take prdte order. And even so do byd ye right hartly well to fare from Whitehall, the 7th of July, 1603.

Yo <sup>r</sup> L <sup>ps</sup> very loving frends,	
L. high Admirall Nottingham,	earle.
R. Worcester,	earle. L. Stew.
A. Howard,	Lo.
W. Knollys,	Knight.
G. Howne,	Knight.

And in the marginal notes of the record book it is stated, "that y<sup>e</sup> speaker this yere upon speach of y<sup>e</sup> coronacon, sent the town clark of Sandwich w<sup>th</sup> instructions to sue for allowances of y<sup>e</sup> port's services by peticon, whereupon it seemeth this letter proceeded," &c. "This like cours was ever heretofore used, and is at every coronacon hereafter to be followed."

"The form of the peticon in French apeareth in y<sup>e</sup> beginning of the Brotherhood Book. And the whole forme of y<sup>e</sup> service in our Customall, &c."<sup>17</sup>

"The K. privy seale for y<sup>e</sup> summons of the Lo Warden and the portes hath bene heretofore procured, as appeareth in Libro Recordor: hujus ville E.4. fo 59, and H. 8<sup>mo</sup> 24."

<sup>17</sup> I have not recopied the French form of petition from the Brotherhood Book now at Romney, as I have printed the early claims.

Inclosed in a letter from the Lo. Warden, following, viz.  
 I comend me hartelie unto you. I have this daie received a lre from the Lo. high Steward and others of the commissioners for his ma<sup>tie</sup> for causes concerning his coronacon w<sup>ch</sup> although it be out of the due and aunyent course of the sumons in this kynd, w<sup>ch</sup> ought to have bene by the King's writt; and for observacon of w<sup>ch</sup> custome I have alreddy written and doubt not, but if a psident may be found, the same shall w<sup>th</sup> in a few daies be obteyned: yet have I thought fitt in the meane while to send you a coppie of the said lre, that thereby you may take notice both of the daie appointed for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> coronacon, and accordingly pceed to yo<sup>r</sup> elecon of such as shall be fit for the performance of the service, and that they may be ppared and in readiness against the tyme appointed. In which choise I wish you to be very cauteous and wary that they may be men of the metest and comlyest psonage amongst you, and of the best sufficiency otherwise; as I have alreddy given direcon in y<sup>r</sup> behalf. When ye writt of Sommons, w<sup>ch</sup> I expect, shall come unto me you shall have notice accordingly. And soe do bid you hartly farwell from my house in Blackfryers, this 7th of July, 1603.

Yo<sup>r</sup> Loving frend,

HENRY COBHAM.

Subscripcion—

To my loving frends, the Maiors,  
 Bailiffs, Jurates, and Comons of  
 the Cinq Ports, and two ancy-  
 ent townes.

Whereupon an assembly was duly called at Hastings.

In the Romney records we find this entry:—

1603.—This assembly hath here received lres from O<sup>r</sup> Right Ho: Lo: Warden, w<sup>th</sup> a coppie of a lre, directed to his L<sup>p</sup> from the Lord High Steward, and commissioners for the King's Ma<sup>ties</sup> coronacon, gyving intelligence to his L<sup>p</sup> that His Highnes determineth to be crowned on the 25th of this July, as by the coppie thereof in this book hereafter entered appeareth. This assembly therefore hath assented that Mr. Byshopp, of Hasting, and Mr. Kelk, of Sandwich, being formerly employed in this behalfe, shall pcede to sue by way of peticon for allowance of our services at the said coronacon.



whose charges shall be borne by the Cinque Ports and two auncient townes.

And it is decreede that every Barron that shall be returned to the same coronacon shall be *apparelled* in this sorte. Firste, one scarlett gowne, down to the ancle, cyittezen's fashion, faced with crymson satten, gascoine hose, crymson silke stockings, and crymson velvet shoes, and black velvet cappes. And yt they shall meete all at London in Paule's church upon the 22nd day of this moneth of July, at nyne of the clock in the forenoone, to thende they may then conferre about the sayd service.

At this assembly it is ordered and decreede that such psons that at this next coronacon shall carry the canopye over the King and Queene; in regarde of their charges of apparell, dyett, horse hyre, and otherwise, w<sup>ch</sup> wholly by intent of this decree they shall beare and susteyne themselves, shall have and enjoye the same canopyes, staves, and belles, and appurtenances to their own use, equally amongst themselves.

The next assembly nominated these persons following to examine and audit the bills of charges of Mr. Bishop and Mr. Kelke, imployed the last brotherhood about the solliciting of our allowance of the service of the portes at the late coronacon and likewise the bill of charges of Mr. Kaworthes, imployed also about the same affaires, viz.,

Hastings,	Mr. Mayor.		
Wychelsea,	Mr. Ayleston.	Hethe,	James Fordred.
Rye,	Mr. Hamon.	Dovor,	John Goodwyn.
Romenye,	Mr. Mynge.	Sand <sup>wich</sup>	Mr. Collebrand.

We have audited the bills of Mr. Kelke to the some of £8 12s. 2d.

Mr. Bishop's bill to the some of 20s.

Mr. Kaworth's bill to the some of £2 12s. 6d., which amounteth to the totall some of £22 4s. 8d., and is to be payde by composicon.

	£	s.		£	s.		
Sand <sup>wich</sup> and	}	7	10	Hasting	}	7	10
Hethe				Wychelsea			
Dover and	}	7	10	Rye	}		
Romeney							



WILLIAM PHILLIPS LAMB ESQ<sup>RE</sup>  
One of the Barons for Rye,  
*At the Coronation of George IV.*

The assembly at Hastings was called on July 11th.—Present: Rich Lyfe, Maior, 11 Jurats, and 20 Freemen.

At this assembly are noioted and elected Mr. Maior, Martin Lyfe, and William Bysshop, Jurates, Barons of this towne, to be and to carry the canopy over the King's Ma<sup>tie</sup> at his highnes coronacon.<sup>18</sup>

The decree of the Brotherhood as to the dress and expences and the time and place of meeting are next set out: and then follows this certificate of the Barons to the Lord Warden.

To the right honourable Lo. Cobham, Lo. Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Henry Brooke. We the Maior Jurats and the coialty of the towne and Port of Hasting, in the county of Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports, humbly send greeting. It may please your hono<sup>rs</sup> to be advertised. That by virtue as well as of your right Ho. Lo. Steward signifying to your Lo. the daie of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> coronacon, as also of your honors lres thereupon to the wholl Cinq Ports directed, we have with one assent and consent elected and noioted our well-beloved combarons Richard Lyfe, Maior of the said towne and port, Martin Lyfe and William Bysshop, two of the jurates there the bearers hereof, to joyne with the residue of the Barons of the said Cinque Ports to carry the canopy over the King's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>; James Lasher, Rich. French, and Richd. Ellys, jun. for the Quene's canopy;<sup>19</sup> and to perform and doe all such services at their highnes coronacon as tyme outof mynd hath been accustomed to be done by the Barons of the said Cinque Ports. In witness whereof we have hereunto set the comon seal of the said Towne and Port of Hasting, the 13th daie of July, in the yere of the reign of our said sovraign, Lord James, by the Grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., the first, and of Scotland, the six and thirtyth, &c.

SEPT. 11TH, 1603.—The Assembly have allowed unto those six Barons w<sup>ch</sup> were lately elected and served for this Town at the coronacon of the K. & Q., after the rate of six shillings a pece by the daie towards their riding charges and expences of dyet and horsehire only, according to the

<sup>18</sup> Md. there ought to be 16 in all—3 Hastings, 3 Sandwich, and 2 the residue of the other townes.

<sup>19</sup> The entry of the Queen's Baron's

names in the certificate letter to the Lo. Warden is interlined; the letter was written on the 13th, and the Queen's Barons elected on the 17th.

Customall to be paid by the Chamberlain—viz., to Mr. Maior, Mr. Martin Lyfe, and Mr. Bysshop, for 12 daies, £3 12s. 0d. a pece, in all £10 16s. 0s. And to Mr. Lasher, Mr. French, and Mr. Ellys for 9 days, 54s., a pece in all £8 2s. 0d. In all amounting to the some of £18 18s. 0d.

In consideracon whereof, the said Barons have relinquished their shares and parts of the two canopies, which, by decree lately made at the Brotherhood, they ought to have had themselves. To be now bestowed as by former decrees of Brotherhood they ought to be, &c.

Towards which charges of the said Barons at the coronacon :

Pemsey have paid by vertue of the composicon	5	0	0
Seaford have paid by composicon	0	30	0
Beakesbourne have paid	0	30	0
Grange have paid twenty shillings.			

SEPT. 26TH, 1603.—Received by us, the Maior, Jurats, and coialtie of the Town and Port of Hastings, of the Bailiff, Jurates, and coialtie of Pemsey, five pounds of lawful money of England in full payment, and satisfaction of all such our charges, payments, and expenses whatsoever we can or may demand of them, for touching and concerning our late service at the King and Quenes coronacons. And forasmuch as we doe affirme they ought to contribute more largely towards the charges of this service by equity of the wordes of our composicon, w<sup>ch</sup> they contrarily doe seme to disaffirme and deny: be it provided therefore that this present payment extend not to a psident hereafter to prejudice either party. But that in tymes to come, we and our successors, and they and their successors, be at libtye to make such construcon of the words of our said composicon in this behalf as shall be best and nearest agreeable to true and lawful meaning of the same. In witness whereof we have hereunto set the Seal of Office of Maioralty of Hasting aforesaid, the daie and year above written. And this was done in the presence and by advise of Mr. Apsley for Hast., and Mr. Hayes for Pemsey, counsel of the said townes, &c.

RICHARD LYFE then Maior.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup> There is an entry when Charles was crowned, "23rd April, 1628," similar to the above, but more litigation; the

£5 was eventually paid by consent of counsel.

JULY 28.—At a Brotherhood at New Romney it was ordered that every town of the Cinque Ports, and two auncient townes shall pay unto such Barons as were then severally sent to the late coronacon of the Kynge and Quene Ma<sup>ty</sup> 43s 4d., they disbursed for the entering of the allowance, and scarlet lyveries at the coronacon from the Kynges Ma<sup>ty</sup>, yf they have not already satesfied them; Forasmuch as it is thought and adjudged by this Assembly, that the same shall bee a perpetuall president to the benefitt of the ports hereafter, to enjoy the like liveryes of the King's free gift. The same money to be paid accordingly before the Feast of St. Michael the Arch Angell, upon payne of 100s., to be forfeited by every town, failing so to doe, to the rest of the fyve ports and two auncient townes upon complaynt thereof hereafter to bee made.

1604.—To Mr. Lyfe for a present of Fyshe }  
 presented in the name of the 5 ports to Mr. } 24s.  
 Sorgaunt Phillips, Speaker of the Parlia- }  
 ment House. Mr. Reinolds. }

(Mr. Reinolds, Town Clerk of Hastings, received the money on behalf of the Ex-Mayor Lyfe. These presents are not unusual in the entries.)

1605.—There is allowed to S<sup>r</sup>. Peter Manwood,<sup>21</sup> his men, for venision and baking the same £3 14s. 0d., w<sup>ch</sup> is to be levyed of the ports Towns and fyve of the members—viz., every one of them 6½; Folkestone and Tenterden refuse to pay because they had nought of the venison.

1613.—It is further ordered by this Assembly that fyve pounde be gyven in rewarde to Mr. Edward Kelke, Town Clerk of Sandw<sup>ch</sup>, in regard of his great paynes and travell about the claime of the fyve ports for their service at the Kyng's Coronacon, and obtaining the graunt and allowance of the liveryes of the townes of the ports at evry coronacon at the Kyng's Charge.

20th Die of May, 1614.

Allowance to the Barons of His Ma<sup>ties</sup> Cinque Ports for their liveryes being fyve yardes per pece of scarlett gratuetes at the coronacon of His Ma<sup>tie</sup> in the Office of the Great Wardrobe as by the Bookes theire doe appeare.

Searched by EDWARD KELK.

THO. GRANTLEY A PACKE, in the said Office.

<sup>21</sup> Sir Peter Manwood was only son of the Chief Baron.

The particulars of the succeeding Coronations are best given in a report made by J. Collinson in 1727, and the papers therein referred to.

The first paper is a Copy of the Petition, and judgm<sup>t</sup>. thereon, at King Charles the Second's Coronacon. The second paper is the Peticon and judgm<sup>t</sup> thereon at the Coronacon of King James the Second and Queene Mary, his Royall Consort.<sup>22</sup> The third paper is the names of the Honourable Gentlemen the Barons of the Cinq Ports and the two ancient townes, as returned in the comissions for the Royall Coronacon of King James and Queen Mary. The fourth paper is the Directory and method they were to goe in and beare up the canopies over the sacred heads of the King and Queene in their Royall Procession from Westm<sup>r</sup> Hall to Westm<sup>r</sup> Abby. The fifth paper is the same in method as they actually did the service, but the alteration of two names, and the reason why those two names were altered was that Mr. John Jeken desired to surrender his place to the Governour's Sonne, who did accept thereof; and the reason why Mr. Julius Deeds did not doe the service was, that the Lord High Steward haveing power to except ag<sup>t</sup> any one that he thinks there is reason to object against and to put in a Deputy, did except ag<sup>t</sup> Mr. Julius Deeds and put in Mr. Edward Jenner the Record<sup>r</sup> of London's Sonne in his place, and for that the Queene seeing the names of the Gentlemen that were to carry up her canopy knowing none of them desired she might have some whome she knew to carry up her canopy, wherefore Coll: Finch served for Sandwich and Capt<sup>n</sup>. Verrier in his place for Hythe, and Sir Benjamin Bathurst for Hastings, and Mr. Milward in his place for Rumney, all habited alike with Scarlett hose (that is Scarlett Breches) with Crimson Satten was-cotts and Velvet Caps and Shoes; The frames of the Kings Canopy broake in the return from the Abby by reason it was soe slightly made, therefore it is convenient that the Gentlemen sometime before a Coronacon for the future to view the Canopies and see that they be substancially made to p<sup>r</sup>vent so great a mischeife in times to come.

<sup>22</sup> James II., 23rd April, 1685.

## Paper No 5:

## KING JAMES II.

RIGHT		LEFT	
Hastings	{ Sir Denny Ashburnham. John Ashburnham Esq <sup>r</sup> . Thomas Muns Esq <sup>r</sup> .	Sandwich	{ Samuel Pepys Esq <sup>r</sup> . Nicholas Strode Esq <sup>r</sup> . Jeoffery Sacket Esq <sup>r</sup> .
Dover	{ William Chapman Esq <sup>r</sup> . George Strode Esq <sup>r</sup> .	Rumney	{ Sr. William Gulston Kn <sup>t</sup> . Edward Milward Gent
Hithe	{ William Verrier Gent Edward Jenner Esq <sup>r</sup> .	Rye	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Robert Hall
Rye	S <sup>r</sup> Edward Frewen Kn <sup>t</sup> .	Winchelsea	{ Cresheld Draper Esq <sup>r</sup> . John Baker Esq <sup>r</sup> .

## QUEEN

RIGHT		LEFT	
Hastings	{ S <sup>r</sup> . Benjam <sup>n</sup> Bathurst Kn <sup>t</sup> Richard Watts Jurat William Hollands Jurat	Sandwich	{ Heneage Finch Esq <sup>r</sup> . Edward Fellow W <sup>m</sup> . Richesys
Dover.	{ Richard Britton Esq <sup>r</sup> Richard Cooke Esq <sup>r</sup>	Romney	{ John Hunt Esq <sup>r</sup> . Capt Peter Lancaster
Hithe	{ Robinson Beane Gent James Pashley Gent	Rye	John Shales Esq <sup>r</sup> .
Rye	Henry Darrington Gent.	Winchelsea.	{ Peter Gott, Esq <sup>r</sup> . Gavden Draper Gent

“To the Barons of the Cinq Ports and Two Ancient Towns.

“GENTLEMEN,

“Least the Bulk of the following precedents and Remarkes should deterr you from perusing them, permitt us, briefly to shew; That first in all probability for want of some such like helps, The Ports and Townes have beene, for severall Coronations past, debarred of the Honour of Dining and Sitting at the Table next to the King on his Right Hand, on the Day of the Coronation in whatever Room he should dine; And in the next place that by them the Door is opened to the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and Two Ancient Towns, and their Successors, to let them into the Enjoyment at all future Coronations, of that Ancient, most Valuable Honour, Privilege, and Right;—And Lastly that by them, many Journeys, Meetings, Messengers, Letters, Answers, Inquirys, and much Expencc incident thereto, will be prevented at all Future Coronations.

“In Looking back to the first breach made on this privilege, we find, that at the Coronation of King Charles the First<sup>23</sup> there was no Dinner in the Hall, and that after the King came from the Abbey (some few Ceremonys past) the King took Water at the Parliament Staires, and went by

<sup>23</sup> 2nd February, 1626.

Barge to White Hall, And the Barons who carried the Canopy went to a Tavern and divided it. Now the Barons should have gone to White Hall if the King dined there, or wherever he dined, and should have Dined at the next Table to him on his Right Hand, which they had a Right to do, and by not doing it (if not hindered as does not appear they were) they gave up this privilege of the ports, &c., for that time. The next happened in King Charles the Second's time, in this manner—immediately after the King returned from the Abbey, & was gone from under the Canopy, some of the King's Servants seized the canopy, and while the Barons were defending it, & contesting the matter with them, The Lords the Bishops intruded themselves into the Barons Seat, and there Dined, and have continued so to do at every Coronation since. It is true the outrage above was severely punished by the King, the canopy restored, the Offenders Imprisoned, and afterwards dismissed the King's Service,<sup>24</sup> and it is true too that sometimes protests have

<sup>24</sup> Samuel Pepys' Diary, April 23rd, 1661, Vol. I, pp. 221 and 223. "Into the hall I got where it was very fine with hangings and scaffolds one upon another, full of brave ladies; and my wife and one little one on the right hand. Here I staid walking up and down, and at last upon one of the side stalls I stood and saw the King come in with all the persons (but the soldiers) that were yesterday in the cavalcade; and a most pleasant sight it was to see them in their several robes. And the King come in with his crowne on, and his Sceptre in his hand, under a canopy borne up by six silver staves, carried by Barons of the Cinque Ports, and little bells at every end. . . . I observed little disorder in all this, only the King's footmen had got hold of the canopy, and would keep it from the Barons of the Cinque Ports, which they endeavoured to force from them again, but could not do it till my Lorde Duke of Albemarle caused it to be put into Sir R. Pye's hand untill to morrow to be decided. Bishop Kennett says—'No sooner had the aforesaid Barons brought up the King to the foot of the stairs in Westminster Hall, ascending to his throne, and turned on the left hand (towards their own table) out of the way, but the King's footmen most insolently and vio-

lently seized upon the Canopy, which the Barons, endeavouring to keep and defend, were by their number and strength dragged down to the lower end of the Hall, nevertheless still keeping their hold; and had not Mr. Owen, *York Herald*, being accidentally near the Hall door and seeing the contest, caused the same to be shut; the footmen had certainly carried it away by force. But in the interim also (speedy notice hereof having been given to the King) one of the querries were sent from him, with command to imprison the footmen, and dismiss them out of his service, which put an end to the present disturbance. These footmen were also commanded to make their submission to the Court of Claims, which was accordingly done by them the 30th April following, and the canopy then delivered back to the said Barons.' Whilst this disturbance happened, the upper end of the first table which had been appointed for the Barons of the Cinque Ports, was taken up by the bishops, judges, &c., probably nothing loth to take precedence of them; and the poor Barons, naturally unwilling to lose their dinner, were necessitated to eat it at the bottom of the second table, below the Masters in Chancery, and others of the long robe."



been made and entered against the Bishops' intrusions, all which will appear by the Coronation Roll.

“Now the method that hath been taken, from one Coronation to another, to remedy this breach of the Ports privilege, was this; The Solicitors drew up a petition, according to the usual form, presented it to the Court of Claymes, where it was allowed in every thing. But when the Coronation day came, notwithstanding the allowance, the Barons did not Dine, & set at the Table allowed by the claim; so when the Coronation was over at the next Court of Claymes the Solicitors complained of the breach, and sometimes could have it granted that a protest against the Infringement of the Rights and privileges of the Cinq Ports & Two Ancient Towns should be entered on the Coronation Roll, and sometimes they could not, but whether they could or could not the thing was the same, for at the next Coronation, when they come again to claim, they could claim no more than all their privileges, nor be allowed more, both which were constantly done, and on the Coronation Day, that of Dining and Sitting at the next Table to the Kings, on his Right Hand, was as constantly infringed, therefore another method should have been sought out. And it seems most probable by the Petition and answer of the 9th of October, that the method of petitioning the King in Council in due time would have been effectually, But precedents were wanting for such an attempt, which want is now supplied, which is the first thing to be shewn.” Vide Petition and Answer of the 9th October, 1727.

“If it be asked how came the petition not to have its desired effect now? We answer, that the method being not thought of but two days before the coronation, it was then too late, there not being time to alter the disposition of persons and things ordered. But yet we observe the petition had this effect to preserve the ports' rights at any future coronation, and therefore it appears very probable, if the method of petitioning of the king in council be followed by the sollicitors in due time at all future coronations, the Cinque Ports and two ancient towns will be let into the enjoyment of the ancient privilege, and honour of dining and sitting at the next table to the king on his right hand, which was the second thing to

be shown; and we were in the last place to show that the following precedent and remarks would prove that at all future coronations many journeys, meetings, messengers, letters, answers, inquiries, and much expense incident thereto will be prevented, and that will be sufficiently shown by only reading of them, they giving a clear account of every step that was taken untill the Queen and King came under canopys, without remembring that the most minute part of the habit before it was known was thought worth inquiring after, and that even at the sight of Mr. Bristow's Old Glove (worn at the late coronation), faced with the same sattin his robe was then faced with, gave no small satisfaction, having settled a point not of the least importance, when propriety in dress is expected nay enjoyed to all."

A NARRATIVE of the proceedings in relation to the Claim sued out, the Services performed, and the Honours and Fees received by the Cinque Ports and Two Ancient towns, and the Barons their representatives, Elected or Deputed to support the canopies at their Royall Majesties King George and Caroline his Queen Consort's Coronation on the eleventh of October, 1727.

Upon application made to the Mayor and Jurates of Hyth, Speaker, by one of the Soll<sup>rs</sup> of the Cinq Ports and Two Ancient Townes, that a circular letter might be sent round the ports for their approbation of a person to sollicite their claime for the canopy service; the Speaker, on Thursday, the Four and Twentieth Day of August, 1727, sent the following letter:—

#### THE SPEAKER OF THE PORTS' CIRCULAR LETTER.

Right Worshipfull Sirs,

Loving Brēn, Combōns, and Friends, after our hearty salutations, this comes to inform you, that having seen and observed in the Gazett of the Nineteenth Instant, that his present Majesty King George the Second hath thereby fixed the time of his coronation to be on Wednesday, the Eleventh day of October next, and the first sitting of the Court of Claymes to be on the Twelfth day of September, and considering that it is incumbent on us as Speaker of the Ports to propose a person to sollicite the Ports Claymes for the canopy service

at the s<sup>d</sup> coronation, and that Mr. John Collier and Mr. John Collinson did sollicite such clayme of his late Majestyes coronation; We, for our parts, are willing that the said Mr. Collier and Mr. Collinson or either of them should appear as our soll<sup>r</sup> or soll<sup>rs</sup> in the said Court of Claymes for that service, and when the ceremony is over, that the bill of charges be defrayed and paid by a proportional allotment on the Cinque Ports and two ancient townes; But submitt the same to your more grave determination, which we brotherly request you will send thereunto subscribed to; Gentlemen, your very loving brēn, combōns, and friends, the mayor and jurats of

HYTH, SPEAKER.

Hyth, under the Seal of Office of Mayoralty  
there this 24th day of Aug<sup>st</sup>, Anno Dom. 1727.  
Pray pay the messenger 2s. 6d. each town.

THE ANSWERS.

Hasting agreed to the same.

Winchelsea. We agree with our loving brēn, combōns, and friends the mayor and jurates of Hyth, Speaker, that Mr. Collier and Mr. Collinson may have notice forthwith given them by Mr. Speaker, to sollicite the ports' clayms for the canopy service, and that their charges attending the same shall be settled and defrayed as proposed by Mr. Speaker's letter, and rest,

Gentlemen, your very loving brēn, combōns, and friends,  
The mayor and jurates of the ancient town of Winchelsea.  
Aug<sup>st</sup> 26th, 1727.

Paid the messenger 2s. 6d.

Rye to the like effect, New Romney to the like effect,  
Sandwich to the like effect, Dover to the like effect.

Aug<sup>st</sup> the 31st. Mr. Robert Tournay, town clerk of Hyth, sent a copy of the circular letter, and answers above, unto Mr. John Collinson, one of the soll<sup>rs</sup> of the ports, who immediately wrott to his colleague, Mr. Collier, to appoint a time and place to meet at, and draw up the claim, and in the mean time to collect such precedents as might be usefull in the affair; they met soon after and agreed upon the following claim:—

## THE CLAIM.

Aux tres nobles, tres honorables, et tres illustres, seigneurs Commissaires a notre seigneur et seigneuresse le Roy et la Reyne Georgij secundi et Caroline, pour recevoir oyer et terminer les petitions and les claymes de ceux qui par leur tenure de lour terres, ou autrement, devoient faire service a nos tres redoutables seigneur and seigneuresse le Roy and la Reyne le jour de leur coronement.

Suppliant tres humblement vos seigneuries les hommes lieges du Roy & la Reigne, les barons des Cinqu. Ports; que come ils et leur auncestres, de temps d'ont memoire ne court, ont en ceux liberties et privilegedges allow al eux par les Roys and les Reignes d'Angletere, c'est ascavoir, que a le coronement d'aucun Roy d'Angleterre & del Reigne Femme du Roy, et al coronement de chescun de eux les dits barons ont user de porter au dessus le chief, de chescun des dits Roys and Reignes, un drapes, appell un canope, d'or ou de soy purpure sur quartre launches battus d'Argent, ayant quatre coins, et a chacun coin un campbanell d'argent battus d'or, seisie des dits barons d'estre assignes a chaque canope; c'est ascavoir quatre des dits Barons d'estre assignez a chaque Launche: les quels Draps Launches & Campanells les dits Barons qui les porter ont user d'avoir et prendre pour lour fees, pour les dits services faitez. Et aussi d'estre a leur maunger le jour de chaque tel coronement a une table dans le grand sale (ou le Roy ou la Reigne ainsi coroneez s'assient a leur maunger) a la main dextre du dit Roy ou Reigne qui seront ainsi coroneez; et aussi d'avoir drape pour vestments a chaque coronement a la charge du Roy ou de la Reyne.

Pourquoy ils prient quil plaise vos seigneurs de les admitter a faire les dites services & avoir les dits fees come leur ancestres ont faitez & eux en temps avant & come du droit a eux appartient.

John Collier } Solicitors of the Cinq  
John Collinson } Ports and Two Ancient Towns.

Qua lecta et audita; quia constat Curia quod Barones Quinque portum Servitium Per Petitionem predict. clamatum ad coronationes Regum et Reginarum Angliæ ab antiquo fecerunt; ideo consideratum ist q<sup>d</sup> clameum illorum alloce- tur in omnibus (exceptis vestimentis sumptu Regis petitis).

Et postea ad dictam coronationem dicti Barones numero triginta duo, omnes decenter togati et consimilibus vestibus, scilt, coccineis ornati, servitium predictum pimplerunt; et Feoda predicta perceperunt.

The claim above is agreeable with all the claims from King James the First's time to this, and why we drew it up agreeable to those, and not to some more ancient, and by which more valuable privileges were claimed, and the privilege of dining in the Great Hall, (or wherever the king and queen at their coronation dined,) at a table on the right hand of the king and queen, was better explained was because Mr. Collier had observed on suing out the claim of the canopy service, at the coronation of his late Majesty King George the First, when he was called on to make out his claim he was obliged to do it by the coronation rolls from King James the First's time, to her late majesty Queen Anne's inclusive, and that the Lords Commissioners would not look further back, and that those claims that were not agreeable to the judgments recorded in those rolls were rejected, which was the very case now, for at a court held the Fourteenth September, the Lords Commissioners made an order that the clerk of the rolls should attend Tuesday following, to which time the court adjourned, with the coronation rolls, from King James the First down to King George the First inclusive, the Cl. of the Rolls attended accordingly, and the several claims that were agreeable to those recorded in those rolls, were allowed, and those that were not agreeable were ejected.

Some of the Barons having desired us to let them know in what the old claimers differ, from this present claim. We have seen the following differences—"and they were accustomed to have 32, together with all other Barons who were willing to be present, and to have precedence in the King's Great Hall, and of right and ancient free custom to sit at the right hand of the King next his own table; and that, thereupon, the King should invite the Barons of the 5 ports to eat with him as they have always been accustomed of right at the next table to the King's own on his right, and there to sit at dinner."

An extract from the Charter of Edward I. (1272) is then given; and the petition and the claim at the coronation of Richard III., and the copy from the Close Roll of

Richard II. (before printed) are next fully set out: and then the writer proceeds to say—

It appears by the first precedent that not only the barons elected to carry the canopy should set at the King's right hand at the next table, but also all other barons should, that they should think fit to bring with them; "*simul cum alijs omnibus baronibus, qui adesce voluerint;*" and the same thing appears by the second precedent by these words: "*et solient iceux seize barons ensemblement, ou tout autres Barons de Cinqz Portz illioges qui eus veudroient, avoir & seer a la chiefe table,*" &c. And the judgment in the same precedent is, that they should sit at the chiefe table on the right side of the hall on the king's right hand.

And the judgment in the third precedent was that they did sit at the chief table on the right side of the hall.

We having observed by perusing a journal of the proceedings at King Charles the First's coronation,<sup>25</sup> that a petition was drawn up and presented to the Duke of Buckingham, then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports:

Petition was drawn up and presented to the Duke of Buckingham, then Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c., to crave his assistance, that the barons might be admitted to their services (as their predecessors had been), and that summons might be sent accordingly, we drew up the following petition, and we presented it to his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

To the most noble Lionel, Duke of Dorset, constable of  
Dover Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The humble petition of John Collier and John Collinson, the solicitors of the Cinque Ports and Two Ancient Towns, in behalf of all the barons of the Cinque Ports and Two Ancient Towns.

May it please your Grace,

The barons of the Cinque Ports and Two Ancient Towns humbly crave your lordship's assistance, in getting them admitted to perform the services and receive the honours and fees due to them at their Majesties King George the Second and Queen Caroline's coronation, agreeable to

<sup>25</sup> It will have been seen that Hastings and Sandwich have always sent 3 barons for each canopy, and Dover and the other ports only 2 for each.

what the barons of the Cinque Ports and Two Ancient Towns their predecessors have time immemorial performed and enjoyed. And that your grace would be pleased to send your summons to the severall ports and towns to elect and return their respective barons for the said services.

To which petition his Grace was pleased, in answer, to promise his hearty assistance, and to order the summons desired immediately.

THE CONSTABLE OF DOVER CASTLE, SUMMONS.

The Most Noble Lionel Duke of Dorset, &c. Constable of  
Dover Castle, &c.

To the Mayor, Jurats, and Common Council of the Town and  
Port of Hastings,—

The Coronation of his Majesty King George the Second being appointed on the eleventh of October next, you are hereby required, within five days after the receipt hereof, to proceed to an election of six persons fitly qualified to be bearers of the Canopy at the Coronation, and you are to make a proper return, to me under the Seal of your Corporation, of the names of such persons as you shall choose with all convenient speed.

Given under my hand and seal at the Cockpitt, this one-and-twentieth day of September, 1727.

A RETURN TO THE SUMMONS.

To the Most Noble Lionel Duke of Dorset, Constable of  
Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinqz Ports, &c.

WE, the Mayor Jurates and Commonality of the Town and Port of Hasting in the County of Sussex, One of His Majestyes Cinq: Ports—Do humbly certify that in Obedience to your Grace's Præcept bearing date the one and twentieth day of this Instant September under your Hand and Seal at Armes, We this present Three and Twentieth day of September have unanimously elected and chosen The Honoble Thomas Townshend Esq<sup>r</sup>, Sir William Ashburnham Barr<sup>t</sup>, James Pelham, Thomas Pelham, Edward Dyne, and John Collier Esq<sup>rs</sup>, our Six Barons to joine with the other Barons of the Cinqz Ports and Two Ancient Towns in supporting the canopies over the King's most excellent Majesty

and his Royall Consort our Gracious Queene Caroline at the Solempnity of their Majesties Coronation on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of October next, and then and there to do and perform all such Services as at such Coronation belong to them, and as time out of mind the Barons of the said Cinque Ports and Two Ancient Towns have been accustomed to do and perform. Given under our Comon Seal at Hasting aforesaid this Three and Twentieth day of September in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c. Anno q: Dni 1727.

HASTING. [Locus Sigilli]

The Names of Barons returned by the Cinqz Ports and Two Ancient Towns to support the Canopyes at their Majesties King George the Second, and Queen Caroline's Coronation.

HASTING.		RYE.	
The Honoble Thomas Townshend, Esq.		Phillipps Gybbon	} Esq <sup>rs</sup>
Sr William Ashburnham, Barr <sup>t</sup> .		John Norris	
James Pelham	} Esq <sup>rs</sup>	James Lamb	
Thomas Pelham		Samuel Jeake	
Edward Dyne		WINCHELSEA.	
John Collier		Robert Bristow	} Esq <sup>rs</sup>
SANDWICH.		John Scroope	
Sr George Oxenden, Barr <sup>t</sup>	} For the king's canopy.	George Doddington	
John Hayward, Esq. and		Peter Burrell	
Richard Solely, Esq.		DOVOR.	
John Kelly, Esq.	} For the queen's	The Honoble Geo: Berkeley, Esq.	} George Fur-
The Rev. Mr. Gerard d' Gols Cl.		John Jeakin, Esq.	
John Jeakin, Esq.			nness, Esq., his deputy.
HYTH.		Henry Furness	} Esq <sup>rs</sup>
Sr Samuel Lennard, Barr <sup>t</sup> .	Thomas	Daniel Minet	
Clare, Esq., his deputy.		NEW ROMNEY.	
Julius Deeds	} Esq <sup>rs</sup>	David Papillon	} Esq <sup>rs</sup>
Hercules Baker		John Essington	
James Brockman		John Coates	
		Thomas Lancaster	

This is a true list—JOHN COLLINSON,  
One of the Soll<sup>rs</sup> of the Cinqz Ports.

As soon as the several returns were transmitted to us, we waited on his Grace the Duke of Dorset and presented them to him, and at the same time informed his Grace, that two of the gentlemen elected, desired Deputys to supply their places, viz:—Sir Samuel Lennard, Barrt., and Sir Robert Furness, Barrt., being both in an ill state of health, and so unable to perform their duty on the occasion. His Grace was pleased



to order us to draw up a petition to his Majesty, and he would present it to his Majesty in Council, 'twas done, and George Furness, Esq., was deputed to officiate for Sir Robert Furness, and Thomas Clare, Esq., for Sir Samuel Lennard.

#### THE PETITION FOR A DEPUTY.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition of Sir Samuel Lennard, Barrrt.—

Sheweth that your petitioner is elected one of the Barons of the Cinqz Ports for the Town and Port of Hyth, in the County of Kent, to assist in supporting the Canopy at your Majesty's Coronation. But as his ill state of health will not permit him to do his duty on that occasion, he most humbly requests that your Majesty will be pleased to permitt Thomas Clare, Esq., of Hyth abovesaid, to perform the said service in your petitioner's sted. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

This matter being settled, the Barons met twice at the Devil's Tavern, once at the Bedford's Head, and once at the Thatched House, and there considered on what was further proper to be done, in relation to the service and the maintaining the rights and privileges of the Cinqz Ports and two ancient towns they represented.

The Solicitors attended to take minutes and receive orders.

Only eight Bells and twelve Staves being prepared for the two Canopies,

Imprimis it was ordered that proper application should be made for eight Bells and twelve Staves to each Canopy.

Upon which the Soll<sup>rs</sup> attended the Cl: of the Crown and got his certificate which was drawn up agreeable to the last certificate, and then attended at my Lord Chamberlein's Office, and produced that, and a copy of the method of supporting the Canopy at his late Majesty's Coronation, and representing that at the last Coronation, when there was but one, Canopy; twelve Staves and eight Bells were allowed, as appeared by the said copy of the method of supporting the Canopy then, and having searched the Council Books, the order was, that what was allowed at the last Coronation should be allowed now, we obtained a Warr<sup>t</sup> for twelve Staves more, and one for eight Bells more.

THE CERTIFICATE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN OF THE  
ALLOWANCE OF THE CLAIM.

The Barons of the Cinqz Ports having made the following claim, viz:—To have the usual Office of carrying the two Canopies over the King and Queen at their Maties Coronation (viz:)

Sixteen Barons for each Canopy.

To have the said two Canopies with all belonging thereunto for their fee.

To have the privilege of dining in the Hall at a table on the right hand of the King's table.

To have cloth for cloaths at the King's charge.

These are therefore to certifie that the above said claim is allowed by the Lords Commissioners, as also the fees above mentioned; excepting cloth for their cloaths at his Majesties charge, which is not allowed. Dated at the Court of Claymes in the Painted Chamber, the Nineteeth of September, 1727.

STEPH: BISSE }  
&  
THOS: BRAY. } Cl: Coron.

THE WARRANT FOR TWELVE STAVES MORE.

These are to signify his Maties pleasure that you provide twelve Canopy Staves to support the Queen's Canopy at the Coronation, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand this third day of October, 1727, in the first year of his Majesties Reign.

Signed, GRAFTON.

To the Honoble James Brudnell, Esq., )  
Ma<sup>r</sup> of his Maties Jewel Office and in ) The same mutatis  
his absence to the rest of the officers. ) mutandis for Bells.

And the staves and bells were provided accordingly.

Ordered that when the Soll<sup>rs</sup> go to my Lord Great Chamberlein for Ticketts, if they can obtain none but for the Barons by name, they refuse them, and represent it to his Lordship that they have a Right without them. The Duke of Ancaster, who was Lord Great Chamberlain, first required an Order from his Grace the Duke of Dorset who was Lord High Steward for the day, before he would grant them. His Grace the Duke of Dorset immediately signed an Order.

The Ticketts were granted (viz.) 32, besides the Soll<sup>rs</sup> in this form;

Permit the bearer to pass and repass.—

ANCASTER, G.C. (Seal.)

Ordered that when the King puts on his Crown every Baron put on his Cap, and continue it on the rest of the ceremony.

Ordered that the Soll<sup>rs</sup> hire one of the Companys Barges, that the Barge lay off Mr. Balam's Stairs in Surry Street, that the Soll<sup>rs</sup> wait on my Lord Halifax and desire his Lordship to permitt the Barons of the Cinq ports, to land at his Stairs and go thrô his house.—

They hired a Barge, waited on his Lordship with a List of the Barons names; his Lordship granted the request, and gave a Tickett in this Form.

Thirty Two Barons to pass thrô the House.

These orders were made at the Devil Tavern.

8<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1727. At the Bedfords Head, but few Barons meeting, it was ordered that Notice should be given to the Barons to meet at the Thatched House at St. James's next day (Octo. 9.). They met next day, drew up a Petition to the King, and ordered the Soll<sup>rs</sup> to wait on his Grace the Duke of Dorset and desire his Grace to present it to his Majesty. They waited on his Grace and he immediately presented it to his Majesty.

THE PETITION OF THE 9TH OF OCTO: 1727 TO THE KING IN COUNCILL.

To The King's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petition of the Barons of the Cinq ports and Two Ancient Towns appointed to bear the Canopies at your Majesties Coronation.

Sheweth that the Cinque Ports and Two Ancient Towns have time immemorial deputed Barons to carry the Canopies at the coronations of your Maties predecessors, who afterwards dined at the principall table next to their Maties on their right hand, which privileges have been confirmed to the said ports and towns by many ancient charters and constantly enjoyed without any interruption.

That your petitioners are informed, that the table now appointed for them to dine at on the day of your Majesties coronation is not the principall table next to your Majestyes which by right belongs to them.

Wherefore your petitioners, who are only deputy's for the said respective ports and towns and not authorised to give up any of their rights, most humbly implore your Sacred Majesty to give your royall directions, that the said legal and undoubted right may be preserved to your Maties ports and towns.—And &c.

Extract of an order of his Majesty in councill dated the ninth of October, 1727. Whereas a petition was this day presented to his Majesty by the Barons of the Cinq ports claiming to dine at the principall table next to their Majesty's on the right hand, his Majesty is pleased to order—That no alteration should be made in the disposition proposed by the report, concerning the said Barons. But that it should be confirmed without prejudice to the right claimed by them of sitting at dinner at any future coronation.

#### TEMPLE STANYAN.

Octo: 11, 1727. The Barons met in their robes about seven in the morning at Mr. Balam's in Surry Street their *habits* were as remember'd after this mode; The robe was made of the finest scarlet cloth, in fashion of a Master of Art's pudding sleeve gown, only a longer train, and a large cape, it was faced with rich crimson sarsenet (sattin or silk), The wastcoat was of crimson sarsenet, faced white sarsenet, The breeches of the same cloth with the robe, The stockings were of the finest scarlet worsted, The shoes were black velvet, The cap the same, in fashion of a Scotch bonnet, with a ribbon on it to hang it on his arm, full bottom wigs, neckcloth and ruffles of the finest lace, and white gloves, faced with crimson sarsenet (sattin), They all wore swords, and some had very fine sword knotts.

They landed at my Lord Halifax's stairs, and went thro' the house, and got into the hall about eight. The Heralds marshall'd all that walked in the procession, except the Barons of the Cinqz Ports, whom at Mr. Awlis's Clarenceux king-at armes, request, one of the Soll<sup>rs</sup> marshalled in the following order:

For the <i>Queen.</i>	At KING GEORGE'S CORONATION and CAROLINE QUEEN CONSORT.	For the <i>Queen.</i>
LEFT		RIGHT
John Kelley, Esq. John Jeakin, Esq. Gerald d' Gols Esq.	} Sandwich 3    3 Hastings	{ The Hon. Thomas Town- shend, Esq. Coll. James Pelham, Esq. John Collier, Esq.
Thomas Clare, Esq. ....		
Samuel Jeake, Esq. ....	Rye 2 .....	James Lamb, Esq.
Peter Burrell, Esq.	} Winchelsea 2	{ The Hon. George Doding- ton, Esq. George Furnesse, Esq. Daniel Minet, Esq.
John Coates, Esq. Thomas Lancaster, Esq.		

October 11th, 1727.

JONH COLLINSON, gent.  
Marshall of the Cinque Ports, &c.  
For the day.

Her Majesty came under the canopy appointed for her, sometime before the King came under his. When her Majesty walked from the throne to the canopy, and came to the Kings canopy, the Barons lifted it up, and so held it while she walked under it, and when she came to her own, the Barons that supported it lifted it up, and after she had been sometime under it, they set the staves to the ground.

For the <i>King.</i>	At KING GEORGE'S CORONATION and CAROLINE QUEEN CONSORT.	For the <i>King.</i>
LEFT		RIGHT
Sr George Oxenden, Bar <sup>t</sup> John Hayward, Esq. Richard Solely, Esq.	} Sandwich 3            3 Hastings	{ Sr Wm. Ashurnham, Bar <sup>t</sup> Thomas Pelham, Esq. Edward Dyne, Esq.
Julius Deeds, Esq. ....		
John Norris, Esq. ....	Rye 2 .....	Phillipps Gybbon, Esq.
John Scroope, Esq. ....	Winchelsea 2 .....	Robert Bristow, Esq.
David Papillon, and John Essington, Esqrs.	} Romney 2            2 Dovor	{ The Hon. Geo. Berkley, and Henry Furnesse, Esqrs.

October 11th, 1727.

JONH COLLINSON, Gent.  
Marshall of the Cinque Ports  
For that day.

When his Majesty came from the throne to the canopy, the Barons lifted it up, and walk'd on with the King.

The table appointed for the Barons to dine at, was at a second table on the right side of the hall and on the right of the King but not the principall table, nor at the King's right hand. It was the next table to the table on the Kings right

hand. The Soll<sup>rs</sup> took care to secure both the left and right sides of the upper end of the said second table, and dispossessed the Lord Mayor of London and Aldermen who had intruded themselves therein.

After dinner some of the Barons returned in the same Barge, others took Coach. But on comparing notes, those that went in the Barge had the better of it. The tilt being down and their robes wrapped round them, they were warm enough, those that went home by Coach was forced to stay many hours before they could get on.

The Coronation being over the Soll<sup>rs</sup> were ordered by severall of the Barons to draw up a protest against their not being admitted to dine at the principall table on the right side of the hall, at the right hand of the King, according to their ancient customs, rights and privileges, and to move the court of claims to order it to be entered on the Coronation Roll, and as a precedent for this, the Soll<sup>rs</sup> turned to the Record on the Coronation Roll in King William and Queen Mary's time.

The words of the claim of King William and Queen Mary's Coronation relating to the table the Barons of the Cinqz Ports were to dine at:—

“Et auxi d'estre a lour manger, Le jour de chescun tiel Coronment a une table dans le grand Sale (La ou le Roy & Reyne issint Coronees seant a maunger) a la Mains dextre del dit Roy & Reyne, que seront issint Coronees,” &c.

The Judgment was:—

“Qua lecta et considerata, quia Curia predict: constabat quod Barones Quinq: Portuum Servitium per petitionem clamatum ad Coronationes Regum et Reginarum Angliae ab antiquo facere consueverunt & debita feoda pro exercitio ejusdem percipere, ideo allocatur clameum predictum et feodis predictis; exceptis tantum vestimentis ad impensas Domini Regis ab antecessoribus suis non clamatis.

T. CHUTE, RT. CUR.

THE PROTEST IN KING WM. AND QUEEN MARY'S TIME.

“Et postea ad dictam Coronationem dicti Barones Quinq: Portuum numero Sexdecim, omnes decenter togati et consimilibus vestibus, Scilt, Coccineis ornati, Servitium predictum

perimplerunt, et Feoda predicta, cum privilegiis suis, perceperunt; except: quod ad mensam in aula Westm: ad dextram ejus partem non sederunt; et ulterius protestatur, contra intrusionem quorundum Episcoporum, qui locum suum occuparunt contra consuetudinem antiquam, jus and privilegia Baronum predictorum in die Coronationis Regum Angliæ.

T. CHUTE, REG<sup>R</sup> CUR.

Barones Quinq: Portuum: & Quia non-admitterentur habere proximiorē mensam in Magna Aula Regis & ad dextram ipsius Regis juxta mensam suam sedere, ut de jure & antiquo libero usu consueverunt contra protestantur.

Notwithstanding the protest was agreeable to the precedent above, the court would make no order and the claim and judgment is entered on the Coronaton Roll (as before given).

At the request of some of the Barons his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord High Steward for the day, ordered the King's watermen to take care and secure the canopies, and carry them to the place, provided by the Barons to lay them in, which was the House of Commons, and it was done accordingly, and some few days after the Barons met there, and divided them amongst themselves, not so much as the least thing missing.—Finis.

Per J. COLLINSON, Sol: Quinq: Portz.

There is no Coronation Roll for Queen Elizabeth to be now found: and the names of the Barons are not entered on the roll earlier than James II.; but the roll for the coronation of WILLIAM and MARY, on 11th April, 1689, has the names of the Barons, with the ports for which they served; they were—

	RIGHT.		LEFT.
Hastings	{ John Ashburnham Esq. Thomas Munn Esq. John Hyde Esq.	Sandwich	{ William Maundy Esq. John Thurbarne Esq. Edmund Hales Esq.
Sandwich	{ Peter Nowell Esq.	Hythe	{ Julius Deeds Esq.
Rye	{ John Austen Bart. John Darell Knt.	Winchelsea	{ Robert Austen Esq. Samuel Westerne Esq.
Dover	{ Bazil Dixwell Bart. Thomas Papillon Esq.	New Romney	{ John Brewer Esq. Jacob Chadwick Esq.

At the coronation of QUEEN ANNE, on 23rd April, 1702,

the ports for which the Barons served are not given, but the following were the Barons and their order:—

RIGHT.	LEFT.
The Hon. William Ashburnham Esq.	John Mitchel Esq.
John Poultney Esq.	John Taylor Esq.
William Ashburnham Bart.	John Jervas Esq.
Philip Boteler Bart.	John Boteler Esq.
Joseph Offley Esq.	Thomas Fagg Esq.
John Hayes Esq.	Robert Austin Esq.
Matthew Aylmer Esq.	John Brewer Esq.
Philip Papillon Esq.	Edward Coulston Esq.

At the coronation of GEORGE I. also, on 20th October, 1714, the names alone are given.

RIGHT.	LEFT.
The Hon. Bertram Ashburnham Esq.	— Shelway Esq.
Archebald Hutcheson Esq.	— Hayward Esq.
Joseph Martin Knt.	— Solly Esq.
Jacob Desbovery Esq.	John Boteler.
John Norris Knt.	Philips Gybbon.
Robert Bristow Esq.	George Bubb Esq.
Matthew Aylmer Esq.	Edward Watson, commonly called Lord
Philip Papillon Esq.	Sondes.
	Robert Furnes Bart.

The admitted precedence of Hastings and then of Sandwich at every coronation, and the entries on the Coronation Rolls in that order, are sufficient evidence of the right of Hastings to the first place among the ports, which was asserted by the Mayor at the meeting of the ports at Dover, in 1861, when the new Lord Warden, Viscount Palmerston, took the oaths, &c.



## PROOFS OF AGE OF SUSSEX FAMILIES.

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### S E L W Y N E.

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THE proof of age of William, son of Nicholas Selwyne, and Laura, his wife, was accidentally omitted in the 12th Vol. of our Collections, and it is now given to make the proofs complete down to the reign of Edward IV.

The earliest connection of the Selwins with the county is not ascertained. From the year 1299 to 1303 the name of Robert Selvans appears, but we do not meet with the family again till John Selwin married Catherine, heiress of Simon Sherrington, of Sherrington, in the parish of Selmeston. The Manor of Sherrington had in 1336 belonged to Alice, the wife of Andrew Peverell;<sup>1</sup> in 1378 it was the property of John, son of Oliver Brocas; eight years afterwards it belonged to Edmund Fitzherberd, and Johanna his wife,<sup>2</sup> and on her death in 1392 it became the estate of Alicia, the wife of Thomas West.<sup>3</sup> At Selmeston was born, on the 24th August, 1403, William Selwin, and probably at the Manor House of Southall. The family subsequently removed to Friston, where the grandson Thomas died on 22nd Sept., 1539, a brass in the church recording him and his wife Margery. At Friston the family flourished till the male line became extinct on the death s.p. of William Thomas Selwin on 9th Feb., 1704-5, under 21,—and two months after his father

<sup>1</sup> Inq. p.m., 10 Edw. III., No. 44.

Rich. II., Pt. 1, No. 10; 18 Rich. II.,  
No. 49.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. pat., 2 Rich. II., No. 93.

<sup>3</sup> Inq. p.m., 10 Rich. II., No. 18; 16

Edward:.<sup>4</sup> His aunt Judith Medlicote erected a monument to the memory of father and son: of the latter the inscription<sup>5</sup> says

In ejus memoriam  
 Flebit marmor ipsum,  
 Flebilis omnibus.  
 Quippe, proh dolor!  
 Qui sola spes fuit  
 Et nunc extincta,  
 Antiquæ Selwynorum familiæ  
 Ultimus hic Selwynorum jacet.

In the subsidy roll of 13 Hen. IV. (1411-2) of persons having land or rent of £20 a year, Nicholas Selwyn<sup>6</sup> is returned for lands of the yearly value of £23 6 8, viz., lands &c. called Southalle £10; lands &c. in Firle, Selmeston, &c., and in Ripe, Alviston, and Jevyngton, £10; and lands in Northyham, £3 6 8. This Nicholas died<sup>7</sup> 4th April, 1416, and as appears by the inquisition taken at Lewes on 1st Nov., 1420, he held of John, son and heir of Philip St. Leger, Esq., by Knight's service, the manor of Southalle, worth £10 a year: William his son was next heir, and aged 17 years and upwards: and the jurors<sup>8</sup> found that John Pelham, who was guardian of the minor, had occupied the manor from the death of the father.

The proof of the age of *William*, son and heir of this Nicholas *Selwyne*, deceased, was taken before John Wyntreshull, escheator in the county of Sussex, at Eastbourn,<sup>9</sup> on Monday next after the Epiphany, 1425 (3 Henry VI).

*Richard Levet* (60) deposes that the said William was 21 years old on the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle (24th August) last, that he was born at Selmeston and baptised in the church in the baptistry there, on the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, 4 Henry IV. (1403); John Dip-

<sup>4</sup> In Berry's Suss. Gen., the names of Edward and of his two children are omitted.

<sup>5</sup> The inscriptions to the family are printed in Brydges' Topographical Miscellanies, Vol. I., p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. X., p. 142.

<sup>7</sup> Inq. p.m., 8 Hen. V., No. 13.

<sup>8</sup> The Jurors were—John Russell, John Leghe, John Petyjon, John Petybon, John Hazelgrove, Simon Shuldred, John Pykerythe, Laurence atte Wythe, Thomas Jurdan, Philip Harry, John Strodeman, and John Gyffard: names little known in Sussex now.

<sup>9</sup> Inquisition 3 Henry VI., No. 51.

ping, clerk, William Marchall,<sup>10</sup> and Matilda atte Chambre were his sponsors. He remembers it well because his son John was buried at Selmeston on that day.

*Thomas Knollys* (51), because on the Feast of the Decolation of St. John the Baptist (29th Aug.) in that year, his son Richard married Joan, the daughter of William Morys, in Selmeston church.

*William Stopham* (52), because he was at Selmeston at the time of the baptism and held a burning torch.

*William Thetchere* (54), because his firstborn son Andrew was baptised on the same day in the baptistry of Ringmere church near Selmeston,

*Robert Profoot* (60), because he had one John Yford his servant taken at Selmeston by the French enemies and carried to Harfleur on that day.<sup>11</sup>

*Robert Aston* (51), because he and Joan his wife were at Selmeston when Alice the mother of the said William got up from her lying-in ("levavit a puerperio") and was purified, viz., on the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle (21st Sept.) in that year. And he and his wife were present at the purification.

*William Hazilgrove* (52), because on that day immediately after the birth of the said William he had his house at Eastbourn near Selmeston burnt.

*John Hendyman* (54), because on that day at Selmeston, immediately after the baptism of the said William, he played with other companions at football, and so playing broke his left leg.<sup>12</sup>

*Robert Metard* (55), because on that day William Metard his father died, and divers lands and tenements in Selmeston descended to him.

*William Gyle* (52), because on that day one William Colley hanged himself at Eastbourn near Selmeston, and the

<sup>10</sup> His grandmother was Alice, daughter and heir of William Marshall, of Maresfield.

<sup>11</sup> This was the year in which the French tried to take the Isle of Wight. Their visit so far inland in Sussex as Selmeston, has not been hitherto recorded.

<sup>12</sup> John Coumbes of Chidham had the same reason for recollecting a baptism in the next year. Football seems to have been played directly after the baptisms, see Suss. Arch. Coll., Vol. XII., p. 43.

said deponent went to Eastbourn to see him hanging; on his return he met a woman carrying the said William (Selwyn) to Selmeston church to be baptised.<sup>13</sup>

*Richard Roolf* (54), because his son John, who some time before had taken priest's orders, celebrated mass in Selmeston church on the day on which the said William was baptised.

*John Gilkyn* (53), because he was driving a cart laden with hay from the demesne to the Grange of the manor of Middleton, and suddenly fell to the ground and broke his arm.

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<sup>13</sup> John Steer gratified himself with the enjoyment of a similar sight at Bosham when Robert Tauk was bap-

tised, and met the nurse bringing the child from the Church!—Ibid.

# TOPOGRAPHICA SUSSEXIANA:

AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS FORMING A LIST OF THE VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS  
RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

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

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BOOKS, RELATING TO THE COUNTY GENERALLY AND INCIDENTALLY.

A Godlie and Pithie Exhortation made to the Judge and Justices of SUSSEX, at th' Assizes there, by WILLIAM OVERTON, D.D., and one of the Justices of the Peace there.<sup>1</sup>

*London, Henry Bynneman, 1578.*

Camden, W.'s, Britannia, fol.

*London, 1586, and subsequent editions.*

Polyolbion; or a Chorographical Description of all the Tracts, Rivers, &c., of this renowned Isle of Great Britain, by MICHAEL DRAYTON, fol.

*London, 1614.*

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<sup>1</sup> For the particulars of this and many other works, the Society is indebted to

Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.S.A., and one of our Vice-Presidents.

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The Powers in the Private Act of (1717) 4 Geo. I., which were to continue for 21 years, from 25th March, 1718, were continued by the 6 Geo. I., c. 26, for 2 years, they were further continued for the purposes of this Act for 21 years longer; and they were again continued by the Act (1752), 25 Geo. II., 51, and were further enlarged in 1766, and continued since.

Owen's (J.), *Britannia-Depicta*, being a correct copy of Mr. Ogilby's actual Survey of all the Cross Roads in England and Wales, *Maps of all the Counties of South Britain, with summary of each County*, by EMAN: BOWEN, 4to.

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<sup>2</sup> The first acts for making the respective roads, are given in this list; the majority are continued to this day. The

earliest general acts have been already noticed in Mr. Dodson's article.—Ante, p. 138.

- Survey of Cathedrals, by BROWNE WILLIS, includes CHICHESTER, 4 vols, 4to. 1727-33.
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- A Compleat History of the County of SUSSEX (being a re-print of Gibson's Camden). *London*, 4to. Sold by T. Cox, at the Lamb, under the Royal Exchange, Cornhill. 1730.
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- Re-printed with additions by J. NAZMITH, M.A., fol. *Cambridge*, 1787.
- A description of the County of SUSSEX, with a folded map, by T. KITCHEN, *Lond. Mag.*, p 7. 1750.
- An Act for repairing and widening the road leading from Flimwell Vent in the parish of Ticehurst, in SUSSEX, to the Town and Port of Hastings. 1752.
- Continued by several Acts.
- An Act for repairing the road from the N. end of Malling Street, near the town of Lewes, to Witch-cross, and from the N. end of Malling Street aforesaid to the Broil Park gate, and from Offham to Witch-cross aforesaid, all lying within the county of SUSSEX, 25 Geo. II., c. 50. 1752.
- Enlarged and extended to the west end of the turnpike road leading from the turnpike road on Hurst Green through the parishes of Etchingham and Burwash, and from the Broil Park Gate to the town of Battle, 1766.
- A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain, divided into circuits or journeys, giving a particular and entertaining account of whatever is curious and worth observation, in 4 vols., attributed to De Foe, 12mo. *London*, 1753.



An Act for repairing the road from the S. end of South Street, in the parish of South Malling, near the town of Lewes, to Glynde Bridge, and from thence through Firlie Street under the hill to Longbridge, in the parish of Alfriston, co. SUSSEX. 1758.

Extended in time, and to road leading from N. end of Offham to the Spittle Barn, in Lewes, 1763.  
Added to Witch Cross Trust, 1821.

An Act for repairing and widening the road from Flimwell Vent, in co. SUSSEX, through High Gate, co. Kent, to Rye, and from High Gate to Tubb's Lake, co. Kent. 1762.

An Act for repairing and widening the roads from Horsham through the parishes of Shipley, West Grinstead, Ashurst, Steyning, Bramber, and Beeding, co. SUSSEX. 1763.

Reasons why the Sheriff of SUSSEX at an election should be enabled to adjourn the poll from Chichester to Lewes, fol.

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SUSSEX, p. 509 to 513.

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 the number of Parishes in each County, and what Cities and  
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- The SUSSEX Poets : a lecture at Hastings, by WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A., 8vo. *Lewes*, 1842.
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- Old England : a Pictorial Museum of Regal, Ecclesiastical, Baronial, Municipal, and Popular Antiquities, 2 vols. fol. *London*, 1845.
- There are also plates of Sussex Abbeys, Castles, &c., in Buck's Views, fol. *London*, 1728.
- SUSSEX Martyrs : their Examinations and Cruel Burnings in the time of Queen Mary ; comprising the interesting personal narrative of Richard Woodman, extracted from 'Foxe's Monuments ;' with Notes. By M. A. LOWER, M.A., F.S.A., 12mo.
- Studies of Ancient Domestic Architecture, principally selected from Sir W. Burrell's Collection of Drawings in the British Museum, with observations, &c., by E. B. LAMB, Architect, royal 4to, 20 lithographs. 1846.
- It contains the following mansions in SUSSEX, viz. Possingworth, Waldron; Ote Hall; Tanners, Waldron; Riverhall; Plumpton Place; Paxhill; Ewhurst; Drunswick Place; Hammond's Place; Denne Place; Clutton's, Cuckfield; Sedlescomb; and Cookham Tower.
- The Baths and Watering Places of England considered with reference to their curative efficacy, with observations on Mineral Waters, Bathing, &c., by E. LEE, 12mo. *London*, 1848.
- Monumental Brasses and Slabs, by the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, 8vo. *London*, 1847.
- The Mansions of England in the Olden Time, as now existing, by JOSEPH NASH; the Four Series complete, containing 100 large and tinted lithographic drawings, depicting the most characteristic features of the Domestic Architecture of the Tudor Age, fol. *London*, 1839-49.

1839 Comprises the following in SUSSEX—Plate 6 : *Hall, Wakehurst.*

Plate 7 : *Staircase, Wakehurst.*

Third Series, 1841—*Hall, Parham.*

- The History of Romney Marsh, from its earliest formation to 1837, by WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, 8vo. *London*, 1849.
- An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds Visitations and other Genealogical MSS. in the British Museum, by R. SIMS, 8vo. *London*, 1849.
- Sussex Garland; a Collection of Ballads, Tales, Songs, Epitaphs, &c., illustrating the County of SUSSEX, with Historical and Biographical Notes, by JAMES TAYLOR, post 8vo. *Newick*, 1850.
- Geology and Fossils of the Tertiary and Cretaceous Formations of SUSSEX, by the late FREDERICK DIXON, F.G.S., of Worthing, edited by Professor Owen, with 40 beautiful lithographic plates, containing upwards of 1000 figures, several of them coloured; also a coloured frontispiece of funereal vessels, royal 4to. 1850.
- Baronial Halls and Picturesque Edifices of England, from drawings by HARDING, CATTERMOLLE, PROUT, ALLOM, LAKE PRICE, &c., with descriptions by S. C. HALL, F.S.A., 2 large vols., royal 4to. *London*, 1851.  
Comprises *Arundel Church* and *Boagrove Church* in SUSSEX.
- Churches of SUSSEX, drawn by R. H. NIBBS, with descriptions. 84 plates, 4to. *Brighton*, 1851.
- WINKLE'S Cathedrals of England and Wales, 187 engravings, with historical and descriptive accounts, 3 vols. imperial 8vo. 1851.
- Notes on the Churches in the Counties of Kent, SUSSEX, and Surrey, mentioned in Domesday Book, and those of more recent date, with some account of the Sepulchral Memorials and other Antiquities, by the Rev. ARTHUR HUSSEY, M.A., thick 8vo, many plates. *John R. Smith, London*, 1852.
- Contributions to Literature, Historical, Antiquarian, and Metrical, by M. A. LOWER, F.S.A., 8vo. *London*, 1854.
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There are many notices of SUSSEX birds, &c., in GILBERT WHITE'S *Natural History*, &c., of *Selborne*.
- A Compendium of the Ancient and Present State of Essex, Herts, Kent, Surrey and SUSSEX, by S. TYMMS, 12mo. *J. B. Nichols and Son*.
- Archæologia, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 4to. *London*, 1770-1861.
- SUSSEX Archæological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County, published by the Sussex Archæological Society, vols 1 to 15, 8vo. 1848 to 1863.

## MAPS OF THE COUNTY.

- A Map of Kent, SUSSEX, Surrey, and Middlesex. Christoforus Saxton descripsit. A.D. 1575.
- Map of the County of SUSSEX, with an interesting and minute view of Chichester, its streets, houses, walls, &c., large folio, nearly 2 feet square. 1610-60.
- ROBERT NORDEN's Map of SUSSEX as augmented by Speed. 1670.  
Reprinted by E. and R. Nutt, 1730. It shows Baldsloe and Burwash Beacons.
- A correct Map for the County of SUSSEX by CHARLES PINE, 1730, with an ichnography and N. prospect of Chichester, and an ichnography and S. prospect of Lewes.
- A later Map by EMANUEL BOWEN, with the same plans and views.  
*Rob. Sayers, London.*
- A Geometrical Survey of SUSSEX was also published by RICHARD BUDGEN, in six sheets.
- Renshaw's Trigonometrical Survey of the British Channel, under the direction of Mr. Whiston. 1741-2.
- SUSSEX, divided into rapes, hundreds and deaneries, on which the longitude and latitude of the most remarkable places are delineated, also a complete survey of the sea coast, and with prospects of Chichester, Lewes, &c.
- Kent and Part of SUSSEX, 6ft. by 4ft., from Penge N.W. to North Foreland N.E., and from Ovingdean S.W. to Dungeness S.E.
- Map of the County of SUSSEX, from an actual Survey made in the years 1823 and 1824, by C. and J. GREENWOOD, dedicated to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the County by the proprietors—Greenwood, Pringle, and Co. *Lond., Mar. 24, 1825.*
- This valuable Map has been re-published by Messrs. Baxter and Son, of Lewes, corrected by Wm. Figg, F.S.A., showing the Railroads through the County.—1862.
- Ordnance Maps of England, Horsfield's History of SUSSEX. 1835.
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# INSCRIPTIONS

IN THE

## PARISH CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD OF POYNINGS.

COLLECTED BY THE REV. STEWART HOLLAND, B.A.

### IN THE CHURCH.

#### *Chancel—East End.*

"In this chancel are deposited the remains of the REV. GEO. BEARD, fifty-four years curate and rector of this parish, the duty of which sacred offices he discharged with singular piety, punctuality, and zeal. Nor was he less respected for an uniform practice of the christian virtues which he so regularly taught. He was remarkable for his affection as a brother, and his warm steadiness as a friend; by the last of which qualities he was induced to decline the offer of more valuable preferment. To those with whom he lived were well known his cheerful contentedness under all circumstances, and his most patient submission in pain and sickness to the will of Providence. As he was strictly just, it was his principle to be frugal, that he might afford to be generous, which, indeed he was on all occasions, and particularly in his composition with his parish, towards which he lived in constant acts of hospitality and charity, and at his death appropriated the interest of one hundred pounds in the Funds to the education of its poor children. He died much lamented by his friends, the 25th of June, 1786, in the 78th year of his age."

#### *Chancel—East End.*

"Beneath this chancel rest the remains of the REV. DR. SAMUEL HOLLAND; formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford; Precentor of Chichester Cathedral; Rural Dean, and Rector of this parish from 1806 to 1846: died April 16th, 1857, aged 85. Also of his wife, the HONBLE. FRANCES HOLLAND, eldest

daughter of Thomas, Lord Erskine, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain: died March 25th, 1859, aged 88."

#### *Chancel—North Wall.*

"Sacred to the memory of DAME MARY BALL, who departed this life on the 28th of September, 1832, in the 86th year of her age. Her remains lie deposited in this chancel. She was the widow of Sir Alexander John Ball, Bart., Captain of H. M. Ship Alexander, in the victory of the Nile, and afterwards Rear-Admiral of H. M. Red Squadron, and Governor of the Island of Malta, where he ended an active and honourable life on the 25th of October, 1809, aged 52. The remains of Sir Alexander Ball, were honoured by a public funeral, and a splendid mausoleum has been raised by the Maltese nation, to record his eminent services to their country."

#### *Chancel—South Wall.*

"Sacred to the memory of the REVD. HENBY HAYMAN DODD, A.M., Vicar of Arlington, in this county, and Curate of this parish, he died deeply lamented August 10th, 1833, aged 30.

And now, Lord, what is my hope?  
Truly my hope is even in thee."

#### *Chancel—South Wall.*

"Sacred to the memory of CHARLOTTE WHITCOMBE, who departed this life 26th of July, 1806, aged 36 years. This tablet is erected by the Revd. Francis Whitcombe, Rector of this parish, out of gratitude to her sisterly affection, and respect to her exemplary life."

*South Transept—West Wall.*

"Sacred to the memory of LUCY BOWEN, late of Brighton, who departed this life 30th May, 1859, aged 80 years."

*Nave—South Wall.*

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS PIPON, ESQR., who died at Brighton, Feb. 16th, 1830, aged 85 years. Also of LUCY, his wife, who died Dec. 7th, 1829, aged 74 years."

*Nave—South Wall.*

"M. S. of WILLIAM OSBORNE, yeoman, who lieth interred under this seat, obt. 15th of June, 1807, Æt. 70."

*On the North Wall of the North Transept—Outside.*

"To the memory of MR. ROBERT GALLUP, of Newhouse Farm, in this parish, who died Feby. 28th, 1811, aged 49 years. Also MRS. SARAH GALLUP, his wife, who died Novr. 22nd, 1833, aged 73 years. Also of MR. JOHN GALLUP, son of the aforesaid Robt. and Sarah Gallup, an officer in the Honble. E. I. Compy. Service, who died in China, Jany. 19th, 1815, aged 22 years."

The matrix of a remarkable brass in the south transept was noticed by Mark Antony Lower, Esq., in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for Sept., 1845, p. 260; and has been fully described at p. 38 of the present volume.

## IN THE CHURCHYARD.

"Sacred to the memory of ABRAHAM GRAIMES, who died Decr. 10th, 1834, aged 78 years. Sacred to the memory of MARTHA, wife of Abraham Graimes, who died Dec. 27th, 1826, aged 77 years. In memory of MARY, their daughter, wife of JAMES BURCHELL, died August 28th, 1854, aged 57 years."

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH, wife of JAMES GRAIMES, who died May 31st, 1845, aged 62 years. Also RICHARD and WILLIAM, their sons, and ELIZABETH and MARY, their daughters, who died in their infancy."

"Sacred to the memory of ANNE SEPTANA GRAINES, daughter of James and Elizabeth Graimes, who died Dec. 21st, 1847, aged 25 years."

"In memory of EDITH F. GRAIMES, daughter of James and Louisa Graimes, who died July 25th, 1849, aged 9 weeks. Also ELIZABETH E. GRAIMES, their daughter, who died July 5th, 1850, aged 9 weeks.—'The Lord is our shepherd, we shall not want.'"

"Sacred to the memory of RICHARD DYKE, who departed this life 22nd August, 1838, aged 76 years."

"Sacred to the memory of MARY OSBORNE, daughter of Will Osborne, yeoman, who died 30th of Jany., 1816, aged 51 years.—'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labour, and their works do follow them.'—Rev. 12, v. 18."

"THOMAS PECKHAM, died 29th of ———, 1735, aged ———."

"In memory of ROBERT BARBER, who died November 11th, 1822, aged 77 years. He was parish clerk 39 years, and much respected, having brought up a numerous family without burthen to the parish. In memory of MARY, wife of Robert Barber, who died 28th of May, 1770, aged 29. Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died 24th of Jany., 1802, aged 51 years."

With patience to the last they did submit,  
And murmured not at what the Lord thought fit;  
But with a christian courage did resign  
Their souls to God at his appointed time."

"Here lieth ye body of RICHARD MORLEY, the elder, who died ye 25th of May, 1732, aged 47 years. To the south side of this stone lieth

CATHERINE, wife of Richard Morley, who died ye 25 of March, 1766, aged 72 years.—Done by her friend Samuel Baker."

"Here lieth ye body of WILLIAM, son of RICHARD and CATHERINE MORLEY, who died ye 27th of June, 1723, aged 17 years. Here also lieth ye body of RICHARD, son of the above Richard and Catherine Morley, who died ye 24th of January, 1733, aged 39 years."

"In memory of ANNE, wife of JONAS COOTER, who died October 17th, 1764, aged 66 years."

"Here lieth the body of PAULINA, daughter of JONAS and ANNE COOTER, who departed this life November ye 21st day, 1750, aged 28 years."

Prepare to follow me, be not dismayed,  
For Death ye guilty only makes afraid;  
I lived in hope, in God was all my trust,  
Who will in time raise me from ye dust."

"In memory of JONAS COOTER, who died September 28th, 1761, aged 71 years."

"Here lieth the body of JANE, wife of NICHOLAS FRIEND, who died July ye 25th, 1734, aged 54 years. Also ye body of JOHN FRIEND, son of Nicholas and Jane Friend, who died September ye 29th, 1750, aged 23 years. Also ye body of NICHOLAS FRIEND, who departed this life January ye 2nd, 1761, aged 74 years."

"In memory of BARBARA LELLIATT, the wife of John Lelliatt, who died April 6th, 1854, aged 58 years."

A faithful wife, a mother dear,  
Affectionate parent lieth here;  
While on this earth she did remain,  
She was afflicted with much pain;  
When the Lord he thought it best,  
He took her to a place of rest."

"In memory of JOHN LELLIATT, the son of John and Barbara Lelliatt, who died Nov. 4th, 1853, aged 5 years. GEORGE WM. LELLIATT, who died Nov. 30th, 1853, aged 22 years."

Reader, these silent graves contains  
Two much beloved sons' dear remains;  
Death like a frost has nipt their bloom  
And sent them to an early tomb."

- "In memory of SARAH, wife of THOMAS BURTEN-SHAW, who died Dec. 7th, 1804, aged 72."
- "Sacred to the memory of SAMUEL GUMBRELL, who died March 26th, 1855, aged 76 years. Also of ZILPAH, wife of the above, who died Jan'y. 12th, 1825, aged 46 years. Also of ELEANOR, who died June 28th, 1828, aged 54 years. Also of MARY, daughter of the above, who died April 8th, 1826, aged 17 years. Also of WILLIAM, son of the above, who died April 15th, 1829, aged 15 years. 'The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.'"
- "In memory of THOMAS FARNCOMBE, late of Brighton, who died October 21st, 1820, aged 60 years."
- "In memory of MARY FARNCOMBE, who died Oct. 6th, 1840, aged 76 years."
- "Here lieth interred, the body of RACHEL, the wife of EDWARD MICHELL, who departed this life the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1701. Here also lieth the body of EDWARD MICHELL, who departed this life the 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1703-4."
- "Here lieth ye body of MARY, daughter of JAMES and SUSANNA SOUCH, who died September 19th, 1743, aged 37 years.  
Stay, passenger, and look on me,  
And think on death where'er you be;  
For as you are, so once was I,  
And as I am, so you must be;  
Therefore prepare to follow me."
- "Here lieth ye body of JAMES SOUCH, who died June 21st, 1738, aged 64 years. Here lieth ye body of SUSAN, wife of James Souch, who died April 21st, 1749, aged 77 years.  
Farewell, dear children, since God will have it so,  
'Tis sin to murmur at His will we know,  
Grieve not for us, for why, our race is run,  
\* \* \* and his will be done."
- "Here lieth the body of JANE, daughter of JAMES and SUSANNA SOUCH, who died May 9th, 1723, aged 16 years.  
Cut down as grass, snatct off just in her bloom,  
Her morning sun, alas! went down at noon;  
Weep not, dear friends, but joyfull be,  
In hopes that Christ hath set me free."
- "In memory of JAMES SOUCH, who died Jan. 31st, 1816, aged 71 years. In memory of SARAH, wife of James Souch, who died Jan. 18th, 1791, aged 43 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of JAMES son of JAMES and SARAH SOUCH, who died suddenly on his bed, to the great surprise of his parents, December 27th, 1777, aged 3 months.  
Beneath this tomb an innocent doth lie,  
Who is doubtless blessed to all eternity,  
May ye die innocent like this dear boy,  
And like happiness with him we shall enjoy.  
Also to the memory of JAMES SOUCH, SENR., who was grandfather and godfather to this said infant and died in like manner, suddenly on his bed, October 8th, 1778, in the 70th year of his age.  
Farewell, vain world, I know enough of thee,  
And now am careless what you say to me;  
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,  
My days are past, my head lies quiet here.  
What faults you find in me take care to shun,  
And look at home, enough there's to be done."
- "Here lieth ye body of JANE, wife of SAMUEL BULL, and daughter of Mr. Nicholas Friend, who departed this life September ye 2nd, 1756, in the 33rd year of her age. Also to the memory of SAMUEL BULL, who departed this life October 21st 1791, aged 74 years. Also of RICHARD BULL, who departed this life 25th of April, 1800 aged 88 years. Here lieth ye body of JOHN BULL, who died October ye 5th, 1749, aged 77 years, Here lieth ye body of MARY relict of John Bull, who died March ye 13th, 1750, aged 76 years. Here lieth ye body of JAMES, son of John and Mary Bull, who died July 15th, 1719, aged 5 years."
- "Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM HOLLINGDALE, who died 22nd Nov. 1796, aged 51 years. Also of SUSANNA, daughter of JAMES and SUSANNA MARSHALL, who died 11th Sept., 1800, aged 11 months.  
Why dost thou mourn departed friends?  
Or shake at death's alarms?  
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends  
To call them to his arms."
- "Sacred to the memory of MARY, wife of WILLIAM HOLLINGDALE, who departed this life on the 23rd of December, 1815, aged 70 years.  
Yet faith may triumph o'er the grave, and trample  
on the tombs;  
My Jesus, my Redeemer lives, my God, my Sa-  
viour comes,  
Tho' greedy worms devour my skin, and o'er my  
wasting flesh,  
When God shall build my bones again, He'll clothe  
them all afresh."
- "Here lieth the body of KATHERINE, wife of Mr. CHARLES BRIDGER, who died July 13th, 1740, aged 24 years. In memory of CHARLES, son of Charles and Elizabeth Bridger, who departed this life ye 20th of February, 1748, aged 26 months.
- "In memory of JAMES MARSHALL, who died 14th June, 1807, aged 33 years. Also WILLIAM, son of James and Susanna Marshall, who died 12th February, 1804, aged 2 years and 9 months. Also of CHARLES, their son, who died 22nd of May, 1807, aged 2 years and 11 months."
- "In memory of ANNE, wife of RICHARD MARSHALL, who died August 24th, 1823, aged 40 years. Also of RICHARD MARSHALL, who died November 26th, 1848, aged 69 years."
- "In memory of ELIZABETH, wife of RICHARD MARSHALL, who died 26th day of March, 1805, in the 67th year of her age. Also of RICHARD MARSHALL, who died 17th of January, 1815, in the 75th year of his age."
- "In memory of ALBERT VOICE, who died August 16th, 1853, aged 30 years. Also WALTER, his son, who died Sepr. 28th, 1854, aged 3 years and 8 months."
- "Sacred to the memory of JANE, wife of JAMES HOLLINGDALE, who died December 22nd, 1861, aged 54 years.—'Be ye therefore ready also; for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not.'—Also HARRY, son of the above, who died April 27th, 1851, aged 5 years."

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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#### 1.—*The Chaucer MS. at Petworth House.*

In the brief notice of this beautiful manuscript which I introduced into my paper on Petworth (see pp. 12 and 13 of the preceding volume), I stated that it was executed for Henry Percy, the third Earl of Northumberland, who is well known to have espoused the cause of the Earl of Lancaster in the dispute of this House with that of York, and to have been slain in the battle of Towton, in 1461. Since the issue of that volume I have been informed that this was not the case, but that the manuscript was written and illuminated for his son, Henry Percy, the fourth Earl, who was murdered, with several of his household, at his residence, Cocksedge, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, the 4th of Henry VII. (1489), by the populace, after a forceable entry into his house in the night-time, for refusing to submit quietly to the payment of a tax unjustly imposed upon him by that overbearing and avaricious monarch. That it was executed for this Earl is, I am told, clearly shown by the coat of arms, which I have represented as emblazoned on the last page of this manuscript, and which is similar to the arms on his garter plate, he having been installed a K. G. in 1471, an honour which his father, the third Earl, never enjoyed; and that the quarterings are those of Poynings, Fitzpayne, and Bryan, the mother of the fourth Earl having been the daughter and heir of Richard Baron Poynings, and Baroness Poynings, Fitzpayne, and Bryan, in right of her grandfather, Robert, in whose lifetime her father died. I am indebted to W. D. Cooper, Esq., for a knowledge of these important facts, not being sufficiently acquainted with the details of heraldry to have discovered them myself.

I will avail myself of this opportunity of rectifying another inaccuracy into which, in the preparation of the same paper, I inadvertently fell. In speaking at p. 4, of Elizabeth, the daughter of Joceline, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland, becoming, at her father's death, Baroness Percy, in default of heirs male, I have called her "the elder of his two daughters," from which it will very naturally be inferred that two daughters were then living, which was the impression on my mind at the time. I have, however, since ascertained that this impression was erroneous. For



though Joceline had three children, a son and two daughters, Henry, the son and second child, died before he had completed his second year; and Henrietta, the third, in her infancy. At the time, then, of her father's death, Elizabeth was his only surviving child, and should have been so described; and at p. 9, l. 6, where I allude to her marriage with the Duke of Somerset, she should have been called "his (Joceline's) sole heir," instead of his "sole child."

ROGER TURNER, M.D.

2.—*Ashdown Forest and Boxgrove Priory.*

I avail myself of this early opportunity to rectify an important error which appears in my account of this Forest, in the preceding volume of our Sussex Archæological Collections. It occurs in the date of the Shrievalty of John Payne, of Legge's heath, Eastgrinstead (see pp. 44 and 45), one or more of whose ancestors held the office of Ranger of this Forest. I have there said that the Legge's heath Squire was Sheriff of Sussex in 1768, having been misled by the fact that no other sheriff of this name appears in the Roll of County Sheriffs, as it is given by Horsfield in his History of Sussex. I have, however, since been informed that the John Paine who was Sheriff of Sussex in that year was of a different family from the John Payne to whom I have alluded, the one family spelling their names with an i, and the other with a y. The Sheriff of 1768 was John Paine, Esqre., of Falmer, who died of the small-pox during his year of office, and his son finished for him the remaining portion of time he had to serve. Col. Paine, of Patcham Place, is his grandson. The Sheriff to whom my anecdote is intended to apply was appointed to the office four years earlier, and will be found in Horsfield's Roll, under the date 1764, as "John Pay," the two last letters of his surname, "ne," being omitted. For 1768 then read 1764, and for "John Pay" read "John Payne," and the mistake into which I was inadvertently led, and which has been the means of bringing some discredit on my statements, will, I trust, be satisfactorily rectified.

I must also here rectify another very material error of which I have been guilty in my account of the Priory and Church of Boxgrove, given in the present volume, and which, unfortunately, I did not discover until the printing of my paper was completed. In referring (p. 106) to a history of the same Priory and Church read before the Archæological Institute, at the annual meeting of its members and their friends, held at Chichester, in 1853, to which the Revd. W. Turner, the then Rector of Boxgrove, contributed some historical remarks and conjectures, and which history has since been published by Mr. Mason, of Chichester, I have attributed it to Mr. Sharpe, instead of to Mr. Petit, to whom I now find it properly belongs. I have then to request that for Mr. Sharpe's name, wherever I have introduced it, in referring to that history, the reader will kindly substitute that of the Revd. J. L. Petit.

Since Mr. Petit's history was written no farther discoveries have been made, tending to throw more light on its interesting subjects.

EDWARD TURNER.

3.—*Poynings.*

Since my paper in this volume has been printed I have caused the fragment of old walling in the churchyard, mentioned at page 47 as part of the supposed remains of the former church, to be uncovered, and additional excavations to be carried on as far as was practicable without disturbing graves. It was met with again about a foot beneath the surface, measuring 2ft. in thickness; and was found to extend 17ft. north and south, with corresponding returns, 12ft. in length, running up to the base of the western wall of the south transept, but intermittent in some places, where probably it had been broken through in grave digging. In the intermediate space, a foot deeper, and a foot below the level of the pavement of the present church, appeared portions of smooth, white mortar, or plaster, as if of the bed in which the flooring of encaustic tiles had been laid, nearly a dozen more of which, mostly broken, were turned up. Two large pieces of sandstone, slightly chiseled, lay along the top of the west wall, fixed in mortar, bearing resemblance to part of the sill of a doorway. These were removed, and have been preserved above ground. More than a wagon-load of loose flints, to many of which adhered mortar full of sea-shingle, were taken out, and the walling itself, left intact, was covered over as before.

The only bar to the confirmation *hereby* of the conjecture that the exterior of the east side of the south transept may be a relic of the former church, seems to be the difference in the breadth of the rough-cast thereupon compared with the extent of the recently-exposed foundations in the same direction; the former reaching 20ft., the latter only 17ft. Yet it is clear that this could not have been a compartment abutting upon the *present* church, inasmuch as, besides being incongruous with the symmetrical uniformity of the whole structure, it would have interfered with the west window of the transept, and there would have been an useless and unseemly slip of open ground between it and the wall of the nave, 12ft. by only 2ft. The walls of the present church, be it likewise observed, are 3ft. thick, excepting those of the porch, which are but 1ft. 9in.

The Revd. J. L. Petit, to whom I have communicated the result of this search, is of opinion that these are the remains of the older church, which must have been almost entirely destroyed before the erection of the existing one; and that it having probably been constructed on a much smaller scale, did not require a greater thickness of wall than two feet.

By admeasurements since, likewise, obtained, it appears that the *dimensions* of the otherwise similar windows at West Tarring, Alfriston, and Poynings are nearly the same. Those of the latter, taken outside the church, including stonework, are, in round numbers:—

	ft.	ft.
East end window .....	21	by 13
The other end windows.....	15	„ 9
Side windows .....	11	„ 6

I find that in my description of the great chancel window, p. 42, I omitted to state, as the strongest argument for the present being the original tracery complete, that whereas the keystones of the archlets over

the lower lights next adjoining are portions of, and form bases to, the perpendicular mullions springing from them, those of the two outer ones, in question, are quite smooth at the top, and without any indication of mullions having been broken off.

Moreover, as the figures on the engraved ground plan, p. 33, are not very full or distinct, I will add that the interior area of this church measures, roundly, 90ft. by 70ft. (through the transepts), and 22ft. across in chancel, nave, and transepts.

Alfriston church, I am informed by the intelligent and obliging parish clerk there, Mr. Richardson (who has kindly furnished me with the dimensions of its chief parts and objects taken by himself,) measures, in the same way, altogether, 117ft. by 70ft. Its proportions, therefore, although they have sometimes been described as representing the Greek cross, are not so near thereto as Poynings'. Indeed, the *approximation* here was, I apprehend, not a matter of design, but of necessity, in consequence of the restricted limits of the site before remarked, especially at the western end, where, until 20 years ago, the soil of the churchyard sunk steeply from the door down to the bottom of the fence-wall, leaving merely a narrow ledge at the top of the bank upon which two persons could not walk abreast. This void was then filled up with earth taken from the south-west corner of the church, where was a mound some feet high above the general level, caused probably by the debris of the older building, immediately over whose yet remaining foundations it lay. It is gratifying to find the opinions of that eminent ecclesiologist, Mr. Petit, expressed in the *Archæological Journal* for July, 1849, in which he gives a brief account of this church (and which I have only just met with,) coinciding with mine respecting the probable later date of the porch, the cause of the peculiar shape of the church, &c.; and that he has supplied a beautiful pictorial illustration of the similarity of the altar windows at Alfriston, West Tarring, and Poynings. I should, however, acknowledge that Mr. Petit is one of the many who consider the Poynings tracery at the points in question, as now existing, imperfect.

Regarding the *Manor Place*, too, I might have mentioned that on the south side of the road forming its southern boundary there was until a few years ago, when it was levelled for farming purposes, a low mound containing bricks and flints, which more than once attracted the attention of that zealous antiquary, the late Revd. James Douglas, sometime Curate of Preston, and which is traditionally reported to have marked the position of a summer-house of olden times. Nor is it unworthy of observation that the hedges adjacent to the spot, and for a considerable distance therefrom, abound with Sycamore trees; descendants, probably, of plants imported from Eastern climes at an early date, by the lords of the demesne, as of a rare exotic, appreciated the more on account of the Scriptural incident in which its ancestral congener bore a humble part. For, as is shown in that delightful book by a Sussex man, "*Sylva Florifera*" (1823), the sycamore cannot have been a native of this country. In proof of this, Mr. Phillips cites the famous botanists, Gerarde, Parkinson, and Evelyn; their testimony extending from 1597 to 1640. The first of these affirms—"The great maple is a stranger in England, only it groweth in the walks and places of pleasure of noblemen, where it especially is planted for the

shadowe's sake, and under the name of sycomore tree." Chaucer is likewise quoted therein as writing in the 14th century:—

" The hegge also, that yeden in compas,  
And closed in allè the grene herber,  
With sycomor was set, and eglatere," &c.

In conclusion, I beg leave to avail myself of this opportunity to rectify some inaccuracies in my paper, whether caused by author or printer, which unexplained might tend to obscure the sense:—viz., page 3, after "Punnings" the word *Latinised* should be added. 7, second paragraph, first line, the date should be 1369 only, and the round bracket after "Moleyns" ought to come after "year," in the next line. 10, the square bracket in the middle of the page ought to have been omitted. 23, for "having," &c., substitute "*A transcript having been procured.*" 26, the sentence in the margin, "The Earl is here termed," &c., is misplaced, but were better omitted altogether. 29, the paragraph on a "county rate," of 1649, should have been inserted in the *secular* division of the parochial history, *ante*. 39, 5th line, after "alme" dele "de," and, in note, after "contradistinction," for "of" read *to*. 44, near the bottom, after "picture," insert a square bracket. 55 middle of page, end of line, after "such" there should be a full stop.

The few errors in the Latin charters, pp. 20 and 21, and in the French will, p. 23, and the many, (perhaps,) in the "*Literæ Testimoniales*," pp. 26—28, will mostly be obvious to scholars; although neither accuracy of transcript, nor minute correction of the press, was quite practicable, owing to the indistinctness and abbreviations of the antient deeds, whence the copies used were taken, and the (to elderly eyes) dazzling smallness of the type in which these documents are printed.

T. A. HOLLAND.

#### 4.—*Gold found at Mountfield.*

This most extraordinary find, which must be looked upon as the great Archæological event of the present year, was made on the 12th of January last, while ploughing the Barnfield belonging to the Taylor farm, Mountfield. At a distance of about 30 feet from the hedge the ploughshare became suddenly entangled in a piece of bright metal, so as to impede the progress of the plough. This the ploughman removed, and upon looking back to see from whence it came, he discovered a hole which the plough had gone through, measuring four or five inches across the top, and about twelve inches in depth, in which, upon examination, he found a considerable quantity more of the same metal. It consisted of several articles, some of which were of a circular, others of a semicircular shape, the semicircular pieces being finished off at their ends like a trumpet. Of these the piece found adhering to the ploughshare was much the largest. When interred they had evidently been placed in a box, or some other receptacle of wood, which had totally gone to decay; the earth about the hole in which they were lying, being of a much darker colour than that of the field generally. Unfortunately none of this blackened earth was saved. Indeed, when I

visited the spot with Mr. T. Ross, the late Mayor of Hastings, the hole had been completely dug out, and the soil scattered about by parties trying to find more treasure. Of the nature or value of the articles thus accidentally brought to light the ploughman had not the slightest notion; he, therefore, took them home to his master, who, supposing them to be brass, gave them to him, and he kept them in his master's stable ten or twelve days, before he took any steps for disposing of them; and when he made the attempt to sell them he had some difficulty in meeting with a purchaser, no one caring to buy them. After, however, several unsuccessful endeavours, into the details of which I need not enter, he at last disposed of them to a Hastings man, who had a suspicion that the metal was gold, at the price of old brass, viz., 6d. per pound, the metal weighing eleven pounds. The purchaser's suspicions having been confirmed, he lost no time in taking what he had thus purchased, together with some other pieces which he had himself dug up, to a gold refiner's, in London, who bought them of him for £529 12s. 7d., the weight of the gold after being melted down being 153ozs. 12grns. As a piece had been previously sold to a Hastings jeweller for £18, the whole sum realized by this treasure trove was £547 12s. 7d. The weight of the whole quantity of gold found upon this occasion (for two or three pieces subsequently found were not consigned to the refiner's crucible) was estimated at twelve or thirteen pounds, and its worth at £650.

The Lord of the Manor, who was the first claimant, having failed in establishing his right to this gold as treasure trove, a claim to it was set up by the Crown, and the Treasury Solicitor sent down to substantiate it. But in order to do this it was necessary to prove to the satisfaction of a jury, that it was actually treasure trove—that is, the finding of a treasure, be it gold or silver, which has been concealed beneath the surface of the soil for time long since gone by. Under the authority of a Statute then, as old as the 4th of Edward I., an inquisition was held by the Coroner of Hastings Rape, the result of which was a decision in favour of the prerogative of the Crown. But, unhappily for the cause of Archæology, while the different proceedings taken by the claimants were pending, the greater part of the gold thus found had been disposed of in a way that left no hopes of its recovery. The inquest, however, was useful to the Archæologist in this important respect, that from the evidence given upon it, we are able to form a tolerably accurate judgment of what the different articles which gave rise to it consisted; it left no doubt that they were partly Celtic, or ancient British ring money, and partly ornaments, with which the inhabitants of this country were accustomed to adorn themselves, two centuries or more before the Norman invasion. The principal article disinterred, viz., that which was found adhering to the ploughshare is described as a large curved ornament having its extremities trumpet shaped, and as constructed of three pieces of flattened gold placed together, and then twisted so as to give it a grooved appearance. The length of this piece was stated to be about three feet. Upon it when found were several rings of gold, varying in size, and formed, some of them, in the same twisted manner, while others were solid. In the same hole with these were several broken pieces of other rings, and one or two rounded lumps of gold, having the appearance of nuggets, but which were pronounced by those that saw them to have been submitted to the process

of smelting. Considering that this treasure must have been in the earth 2,000 years, it was in a good state; much of the gold still retaining its original brightness. There are in the British Museum some ornaments found in Wales very similar to these discovered in Mountfield, and drawings of others found at different times in different parts of the kingdom. These are considered to have ornamented the breastplate, or some other article of personal protection, worn by the ancient Celtic Chiefs in their wars.

It is manifest then, that there was a value attached to this treasure trove far exceeding its intrinsic worth, and it is much to be regretted that so little of it should have been saved from the melting pot; particularly as the finder, or purchaser, in this case, had he pursued the right course, might have profited as much as he did, and the treasure itself have become a valuable addition to the National Collection of Antiquities deposited in the British Museum. As a means then of saving from destruction any treasure that may hereafter be discovered, in this or any other county, the Treasury Solicitor's representation of the case, made at the commencement of the inquest, cannot be too generally known—viz., that the Crown is not in the habit of seizing such treasure as this, and applying it to its own use, without any notice being taken of, or any consideration given to the finders, but that it deals most liberally and generously in such cases with all parties concerned, making ample compensation to them; so that had the man who, in the Mountfield case, was brought forward as the concealer of the treasure found, instead of disposing of it in the way he did, gone and given information in the right quarter, either through the instrumentality of the clergyman of, or some other influential and intelligent resident in the parish, as he was bound to have done, his case would have been considered, and the value of the gold, which in this instance amounted to a very considerable sum, probably have been given to him. In all such cases, as the Coroner very justly remarked, in summing up the evidence to the jury, as in every other transaction of life, "honesty will be found in the end to be the best policy."

The case was tried at the Summer Assizes at Lewes, on Wednesday, the 22nd of July, before Baron Bramwell, the prosecution being conducted on the part of the Crown; the learned judge, in his summing up, remarking on the rarity of the case, and explaining to the jury that the real question before them was whether this treasure had been buried, and if so, whether the prisoners concealed it, knowing it to be gold, and dealing with it to their own advantage. The jury at once returned a verdict of guilty against the parties who had bought the gold from the finder. Notice of appeal was lodged in consequence of some technical error, and the case stands over to be argued next Hilary term in London. The prisoners were bailed out for £600.

B. H. COMBE.

5.—*Gold Bracelets found at Eastbourne.*

At page 127 of the preceding volume Mr. Chambers, in his History of Eastbourne, has briefly alluded, among the Archæological incidents of that place, to the accidental discovery, in 1805, of four ancient gold bracelets; and he concludes his account of this discovery by stating that he had been

unable to ascertain what eventually became of them. I have much pleasure, then, in laying before the readers of the present volume some interesting particulars connected with the finding and subsequent disposal of these valuable relics of antiquity; by which it will be seen, that, falling into the hands of an intelligent tradesman, they happily escaped the fate which, it is much to be deplored, awaited the very valuable Celtic gold ornaments lately found in a field on the Taylor farm, at Mountfield, by which they have become lost to the Archæological world. These particulars were kindly communicated to me by the daughter of Mr. Holt, who was settled at the time as a watchmaker at Eastbourne, but afterwards migrated to Petworth, and who, it will be seen by his daughter's letter, purchased the bracelets of the man who found them, and instead of melting them down was the means of their being placed in the British Museum, where they now are. No apology, I feel, need be made for bringing Miss Holt's statement under the notice of our society, which I shall do, as far as I am able, in her own words, first observing that Mr. Holt died at Petworth about seventeen years ago, and that his daughter is still resident here.

After confirming Mr. Chambers' account of the time and mode of these bracelets being brought to light, after many centuries, Miss Holt goes on to say that "they were picked up by a man who, though he had but one eye, was nevertheless noted for his tact in finding lost property. His real name I forget, but I have a perfect recollection of his being known by the nickname of Jumper Hutches. He first found one bracelet only, which he brought to my father, who gave him three pounds for it, which so astonished him that he exclaimed, 'Why, Mr. Holt, surely you are mad!' My father replied, 'Oh, no, Jumper, go and search well, and you will doubtless find more.' He did so, and found two more, which he also brought to my father, who purchased them of him. Mr. Chambers says that three more were found, but my impression is that this man only found two the second time of his search; the fourth, however, might have been obtained subsequently. Sir Joseph Banks, hearing of this discovery, wrote to my father about it, and through his instrumentality my father exhibited them to the Society of Antiquaries in London,<sup>1</sup> together with an arrow head, and three celts of brass found with the bracelets; after which Sir Joseph became the purchaser of the bracelets, giving my father, I think, thirty pounds for them, and they have been placed in the British Museum, where I myself saw them some thirty years ago. This happened in 1807, so that they were two years in my father's possession before he sold them. What became of the brazen arrow head and Celts I know not. Possibly they, too, might have been placed in the British Museum. Sir Joseph's autograph letter to him on the subject of this find my father kept, and greatly valued; but unfortunately since his death we have either lost it or given it away."

Miss Holt concludes her letter by relating another anecdote of her father

<sup>1</sup> The bracelets were exhibited 19th March, 1807 (Arch. Vol. 16, p. 363, plate 68), together with three celts (palstaves), two socketed celts, a sword (not an arrow) head, and three lumps of pure copper, showing that they must have

been lost or hid by some native maker of bronze implements. They went to the British Museum from Mr. R. Payne Knight's Collection, *circa* 1835. W. D. C., Ex inf. A. W. Franks, Esq., Dir. Soc. Ant.

connected with the business which he followed during the time he was resident at Eastbourne, which I shall also give in Miss Holt's own words, feeling that this anecdote cannot fail to be interesting to the *Sussex Archæologist*.

"I must," she says, "also state that my father, during his residence at Eastbourne, became possessed of an ancient small silver coin in a very curious manner. My mother, who, like a good wife, was brushing his Sunday coat for him, previous to its being put away, with the rest of his Sunday habiliments, on Monday morning, found, snugly hid, at the bottom of one of the pockets, what she at first took to be a sixpence, though it was, she thought, somewhat smaller. She, therefore, took it to my father, who was at first puzzled with it; having some very good books on coins, he consulted them, and after much investigation and trouble, found it to be a Saxon coin, struck for Quindred, Queen of Offa, the King of Mercia, A.D. 758. This coin Sir Joseph Banks also purchased of my father, giving him six pounds for it. The only way in which my father could at all account for the possession of this coin was by its being accidentally taken by him, and placed in his pocket, with other old silver money of the realm, a new coinage having taken place about that time, and he being employed to collect the old, which had been withdrawn, in and about Eastbourne.

"All this, I must tell you, happened before I was born; but I can vouch for the accuracy in both instances of the particulars which I send you, having often heard them narrated by my parents."

The weight of each of these four bracelets, is as follows:—the heaviest of them weighed 3ozs. 1dwt.; the next, 1oz. 10dwts.; the third 18dwts. 3grs.; and the fourth, 16dwts. 4grs. They are supposed to have been ancient British ornaments.

ROGER TURNER, M.D.

Petworth, May, 1863.

#### 6.—*Roman Pottery in Sutton Church.*

In the course of the last year some repairs became necessary to be done to the foundation walls of the chancel of this interesting conventual church, for the purpose of effecting which the workmen employed were compelled to remove the earth in order to obtain a view of them, and in doing so they came down to a hole within, at no great distance from the flooring, in which, upon examination, they discovered several broken pieces of pottery, of a dark colour, and of a thin, hard texture, very similar to the specimen of a small sepulchral urn found somewhere in the neighbourhood of Pulborough—I believe at Hardham—many years ago, and up to the time of his death, in the possession of that active and intelligent geologist and antiquary, the late Mr. Martin. These fragments, after they had been inspected by those who were present at the time they were found, were replaced in the hole from whence they were taken, and again covered up. It is to be regretted that the investigation was not carried far enough to ascertain whether there were any ashes and pieces of charred wood and bone in or about the place of this deposit, as was the case with the sepulchral urns found in lowering the earth within the area of the tower of Blatchington Church in 1860, a short account of which is given by the Incumbent in vol. xiii., p. 309, note 9, of our *Sussex Archæological Collections*; for had it



been so, there would doubtless have been found this additional evidence of an ancient Roman interment. Still that the Sutton pottery was Roman, does not, even in the absence of this confirmatory testimony, admit of any doubt. Both the churches of Sutton and Blatchington must have been built upon sites previously occupied by the ancient Britons or Romans as burying places. This is somewhat remarkable, but less so perhaps in the case of Sutton than of Blatchington; for the parish of Sutton adjoins that of Bignor, and the churches of both parishes are close to the old Roman via called Stane Street, connecting Regnum (Chichester) with London; an interesting account of which, with its diverging vicinal ways, by the same Mr. Martin, is given in vol. xii., pp. 127 to 148. During the many years he passed as a Medical Practitioner at Pulborough, he made its history, and the evidences of the direction it took from the Southdowns to Hardham, a distance of about five or six miles, as they were occasionally brought to light, his particular investigation and study. Nothing escaped his notice that could in any way be brought to bear on this important subject, and the result was the memoir to which I have just alluded, together with the illustrative map which accompanies it, in which the line of this Roman via is very accurately pointed out. So rich in Roman remains is this immediate neighbourhood, that Roman bricks and tiles, sometimes whole, at other times in a broken state, are to be found built into the walls of some of our churches. This is particularly the case with the interesting little church of Hardham. This church being also on the same via, and near to a Roman station, such bricks and pieces of paving and other tiles might have been, at the time it was erected, more easily attainable as a building material than any other, and consequently have been adopted by the builder, so far as he could make them available.

Sutton Church, which is supposed to have been originally built and endowed by the Prior and Convent of Lewes, in whose patronage it was from about the middle of the twelfth century to the period of its dissolution, and to have had a residence near to it capable of accommodating three or four monks, still retains much of its pristine beauty. The Abbey of Robertsbridge, too, possessed in 1221 two knights' fees in Sutton, the gift of Henry III., to whom they had been forfeited. See the Patent Rolls, of the date of the fifth of this king's reign.

THOS. R. TURNER.

#### 7.—*Rottingdean.*

A very interesting Archæological discovery was made in this parish early in the present year. In order to effect some improvements in the cricket-ground, which is situated on an eminence generally known by the name of the Beacon Hill, it became necessary to remove a long tumulus, or hillock, of which many are to be found on the South, sometimes single, at other times in groups, and which were constructed to mark the site either of Roman or Ancient British interments. While engaged in doing so, the workmen employed opened a grave towards the mound, of an oval shape, in which were skeletons of four adults, lying with their heads towards the north. To the south of this grave, and at no great distance

from it, a small sun-baked sepulchral urn was found, which, judging from its capacity, might have contained the bones of a child. In other parts of this tumulus, the circumference of which was quite thirty yards, traces of other skeletons, and fragments of other urns of a similar texture and type, but of a much larger size, were met with. Four more graves of an oval form were exposed in the progress of the work; in these, however, nothing was found except a few small pieces of bone. No warlike weapons, or personal ornaments of any kind appear to have been interred with the bodies. The perfect urn, as well as such portions of the broken ones as were deemed worthy of preservation, were carefully collected, and have been presented by the Revd. Arthur Thomas, the Incumbent of the parish, to this Society's Museum.

The varied contents of this tumulus make it difficult to determine to what particular period it belongs. Douglas divides them into orders which he calls the higher and the lower; each being to be satisfactorily distinguished by its own peculiar indicia. In the higher or more ancient order are found, he tells us, urns plain and friable in their composition, and generally containing human bones, which have passed through an ardent fire; the lower, or less ancient, the body or bodies inhumated entire. Here, then, we have a tumulus partaking of the nature of both. And of such Douglas speaks as having met with in the course of his extensive barrow investigations; which led him to the conclusion, that "the barrows of the lower order are not unusually found on the sites of the higher and more ancient barrows." The urn taken from the Beacon Hill tumulus was pronounced by those who saw it to be "clearly of Celtic or Ancient British type." The Barrow then to which this, and the urns of which fragments only were found, must have originally belonged, was doubtless of the higher order; but adopted at a later period for the interment of the uncremated bodies there discovered; and hence the bones as well as the whole and fragmentary which it contained. How it was then that this tumulus escaped the keen eye of the author of *Nænia Britannica* it would now be difficult to discover; for it doubtless had not been opened until February last. And yet he tells us, that while resident at Preston, he "opened a group of between twenty and thirty at Saltdean above Rotten or Rattendean." The lowness of the Beacon Hill barrow led, perhaps, to its escaping his notice.

A few days after the discovery which the removal of this tumulus brought about,—and which may be considered one of the most important that has taken place of late years among the barrow of the South Downs,—Messrs. Lower, Figg, and J Cooper, with some other members of the Sussex Archæological Society, visited the spot, partly to see what already had been done, and partly for the purpose of prosecuting such further researches as they might then and there deem advisable. The visit however led to no profitable results. The barrow had been too thoroughly opened and investigated, for additional relics of any importance to be discovered.

It is worthy of note that the views to be obtained from the site of this ancient cemetery are very extensive. It not only commands a view of the town and bay of Brighton, but also of a long line of coast westward, extending uninterruptedly many miles. And hence arose the circumstance

from which it derived its present name. It was called the Beacon Hill, from its having been selected as one of the heights along the Sussex coast well fitted for a beacon. On these eminences huge piles of wood and other combustible substances were erected, for the purpose of being lighted as signals in case of any attempt at invasion. In the construction of each of these beacons many hundreds of fagots were used.

E. TURNER.

8.—*Priory of St. Martin in the Wood.*

Can any of the members of our Sussex Archæological Society, or their friends, give me any information as to what Priory is alluded to under this title, and where it was situated?—I find it mentioned in a deed given by Thorpe at page 22 of his Battle Abbey Records, and entitled—"a deed of gift from Henry, the Prior, and the Monks of St. Martin in the Wood, to the Abbot and Convent of St. Martin's, Battle." This gift, the deed goes on to tell us, was made to enable them to construct a Water-gang, of the width of sixteen feet, through the middle of the marsh of the manor of Hoo, for the purpose of carrying off into the sea the surplus water, which by flowing back upon it doubtless, damaged their marsh land. The names of several witnesses are attached to this deed, one of which is Gilbert Barrier, who is described as being at the time Sheriff of Sussex, (tunc Vic: Sussexiæ). Now by a reference to the Sheriff's Roll of this County we find that this Gilbert was Sheriff for Sussex and Surrey, by himself in the 3rd of Henry III. (1219); and in conjunction with Matthew Fitzherbert in the 13th, 15th, and 17th of John; and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Henry III.; which furnishes us with a clue to the date of this transaction. In the Sheriff's Roll he is called in 1219 Gilbertus Barrarius; at other times Gilbert de Barrier. Could the Abbey of Robertsbridge, which was founded by Alured St. Martin, ever have been called by this name of St. Martin's in the Wood? I have looked in vain into Mr. G. M. Cooper's history of this Religious House for some mention of its having been so designated. This House too has always been described as an Abbey, while St. Martin's in the Wood is called a Priory. That the Town of Battle dates its origin from the erection of the Abbey, admits, I think, of but little doubt. There are however some who maintain, that there was a town there previous to this, and that it was called "St. Mary's in the Wood." See Sir William Burrell's Manuscript Collections for Sussex. Addit: MS. Brit. Mus., 5679, p. 67. This however is certainly a mistake. I fully concur with Mr. M. A. Lower in the opinion which he has expressed in his Chronicle of Battle Abbey, that at the time the event took place from which it derived its name, the whole of the Battle district was still unreclaimed Forest.

Unable then to identify this Priory myself, or to obtain any clue to its locality, I shall be obliged for any information any one possessing a knowledge of its history will be kind enough to impart to me. I take for granted that Thorpe is correct in his designation of this Priory.

EDWD. TURNER.

9.—*Tradesman's Token, 17th Century.*

Henry  
Barnes.

Rev. M. Stening, 1667. B.  
H. A.

W. FIGG.

10.—*A Feast Temp. Hen. VII. (1500.)*

Upon the point that nothing of importance could be well done without a dinner our forefathers had very much the same ideas as the present generation. In the White Book of the Cinque Ports, 14th Henry 7th (1499), appears the entry of an order for a "Cheste sufficiente to be made with 3 keys to that same belongyng for Suer Garde and Custode of the Charters laste by our Soverayne Lorde the Kynge graunted and afermed;" and at the next Brotherhood, St. Margaret's day, 1500, we find the following record of the feast:—"At this present Brotheryeld was adjudged expensis and costs of Maist: Leiftenant with dyverse of the Mairs Baileffs and jurats w<sup>th</sup> hym ther being at Dynner. First for Hastings, 6s. 8d. For Wynchelsey, 6s. 8d. For Rie, 6s. 8d. For Romney, 6s. 8d. For Hithe, 6s. 8d. For Dover and Faversham, 6s. 8d. For Sandwiche, 6s. 8d. Sum total, 46s. 8d. Whereof paid in dyverse pcell of expensis as hereaft: followith.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
First for Bredd	...	0 14	Item for Salte and Otemele	...	0 3
Item for Ale	...	3 6	Item for the Torner of Spitts	...	0 4
Item for Clarett Wyne	...	2 8	Item for 7 Pasties of Moton	...	0 7
Item for White Wyne	...	2 4	Item for Horsemete	...	2 4
Item for Befe	...	0 6	Item for the Coks labor	...	3 4
Item for Moton and Lambe	...	0 16	Item for 3 qrts. of Wyne after		
Item for 4 Pyggs	...	0 20	Dynner	...	0 6
Item for 4 Gese	...	0 20	Item for the making of the cofre for		
Item for 6 Caponys	...	6 0	the Custodie of the Charters	...	10 0
Item for 6 Copill of Conyes	...	2 0	Item in reward to the Chamberlayne		
Item for Spices	...	0 6	and Hastyng and Sandewich, to		
Item in Flowr	...	0 6	do all things ordeyned	...	0 8
Item for Wood	...	0 12			
			Sum total, 43s. 4d."		

The total sum is really 42s. 10d. I presume the odd 6d. was given to the Clerks of the House, which was not unusual, "for ther paynes;" and thus was the Charter of Henry 7th to the Cinque Ports, duly deposited in its place of safe custody.

THOMAS ROSS.

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## ERRATUM.

*Tradesman's Token, 17th Century.* Page 246.

The legend of this token should be as follows:—

*Ob:* Henry  
Barnes.

*Rev:* \*In Stening, 1667—in the field <sup>B.</sup>  
H. A.

WILLIAM FIGG.

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